

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. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Baugh, James H., House

other names/site number Longenecker House, Martin House / 5JF.973

2. Location

street & number 11361 West 44th Avenue

N/A	not for publication
	vicinity

city or town Wheat Ridge

state Colorado code CO county Jefferson code 059 zip code 80033

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this X 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 X 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 X local

[Signature]
Signature of certifying official/Title

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

5/29/12
Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title

X
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property
 (Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
 (Check only one box.)

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

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	0	buildings
3	0	sites
2	2	structures
0	16	objects
7	18	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed
 in the National Register

N/A

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

RECREATION AND CULTURE/museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN

OTHER/ Pioneer Log

Materials
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: CONCRETE

walls: WOOD

roof: WOOD

other: CHIMNEY: BRICK

PORCH: WOOD

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a summary paragraph that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary description of the property and surroundings

The James H. Baugh House is an 1859 Pioneer Log cabin (19' x 22.5'), entirely enclosed within a Late Victorian farmhouse. Located at the northeast corner of West 44th Avenue and Robb Street within the incorporated boundaries of the City of Wheat Ridge, the house is on a three-acre remnant of Baugh's original 160-acre homestead. The property retains its rural character, however, a forty-year-old Macintosh apple tree stands at the northwest corner of the property. Native prairie grass grows over much of the parcel. The City of Wheat Ridge has recently planted heirloom apple trees in recognition of a past orchard on the property. The site includes a very large cottonwood tree, 60' tall, 59" in diameter, about 85-90 years old on the east side of the garage, while a forty-year-old 24' Austrian Pine stands northwest of the house. A very large cottonwood stump remains southeast of the house. Various historic shrubs, including lilac and perennial chokecherry, appear in a grove near the chicken house foundation. Two outbuildings stand on the property along with historic farm equipment collected and displayed by the Wheat Ridge Historical Society. The setting includes a gravel parking lot on the north side and a temporary handicapped-accessible portable toilet.

The property is within a quarter mile of Clear Creek, from which Baugh diverted water for his farming operations. The trees along Clear Creek are easily seen from the property and only West 44th Avenue and Prospect Park separate the Baugh House from the creek. The house faces south along West 44th Avenue, an urban street that follows the alignment of the historic road from Denver to the historic gold mining towns of Arapahoe City, Golden, Black Hawk and Central City. Two blocks north of the Baugh House is the Wheat Ridge Historical Park, which includes several historic buildings unrelated to James Baugh, as well as the sod house (5JF.179, NRIS 73000479) which may have been built by Baugh. The sod house was not mentioned in Baugh's 1863 patent claim file, but he had three hired hands by the time of the 1870 census.¹ The sod house may have been built between 1863 and 1870 to accommodate these workers. The subdivision of the 160-acre homestead was completed by Baugh himself in 1888-89.

Neglected for years, a fire of undetermined origin damaged the house in 1994. The James H. Baugh House was acquired by the City of Wheat Ridge in 1997 to save it from demolition. Since the City's acquisition, it has been fully restored using City and State Historical Fund money. The City partners with the Wheat Ridge Historical Society intending to devote the house and property to historical interpretation and education.

Narrative Description

Contributing Resources

James H. Baugh House (1859 log cabin, 1890s farmhouse addition - contributing building)

The James H. Baugh House is a one-and-a-half story rectangular plan (17.5' x 22.5') pioneer log cabin entirely enclosed in a wood frame Late Victorian farmhouse. The entire house is about 38'9" on the south façade and 29'6" on the west façade. The hand-hewn V-notched log cabin north and east walls, original floor, and roof framing are extant and visible from the interior of the house. The modified ell-plan farmhouse addition includes a porch (22'6" E-W x 6'4" N-S) on the east portion of the south façade, a one-and-a-half story front gable addition (16'4" E-W x 29'6" N-S) on the west side of the original log cabin, with a pitched roof that matches the pitch of the original side gable cabin roof. A one-story stone storage room (14'5" x 19'), built after the log cabin and before the farmhouse addition (circa 1877), is attached to the rear (north side) of the house. Other than the stone storage room, the house is clad in painted clapboard siding with painted wood scalloped shingles on the second floor gables and the dormer gables. The house is supported by a low concrete foundation.

¹ 1870 Census, Jefferson, Colorado Territory; Roll: M593_95; Page: 366B; Image: 262; Family History Library Film: 545594 (accessed on Ancestry.com. Nov. 30, 2011). The farm hands were James Norman (age 35, from Indiana), Peter Bagley (age 34, from Pennsylvania), and John Gilbert (age 21, from New York).

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The shed roof front porch includes five decorative Tuscan-style wood columns, a Victorian spindle fretwork band at the top and decorative railing with balusters. The walls and ceiling of the front porch are covered with vertical beaded siding.

The house includes two historic four-panel front doors within the porch, with a single light below the top horizontal panel and above the lower three panels. Each door includes a replicated wood screen door. One front door is in the south façade and the other is in the east wall of the westerly farmhouse addition. There is a door built of 1" x 1" boards on the east façade, with a wood screen, and a similar door in the east wall of the stone storage room.

The windows on the front of the house include a large single-light sash window in the south façade of the west addition. Two similar windows of varying width are spaced across the west façade. Another similar window is found in the north façade of the westerly addition, and a small single-light sash window is in the east façade, north of the door. On the south wall of the house that is interior to the porch, there are two side-by-side single-light sash windows east of the front door. Further east from these is a one-over-one sash window with four lights in each sash.

Both the north and south façades of the westerly addition have two small side-by-side single-light sash windows in the gables. There is a single-light sash window of the same size in the east façade gable.

The ridges of the westerly roof and stone storage room are oriented north-south, while the ridge of the original log cabin is oriented east-west. The entire roof is finished with wood shingles. There are gabled dormers in the south pitch of the original cabin roof and the west pitch of the westerly addition that were added when the farmhouse was wrapped around the cabin. These dormer gables are faced with scalloped shingles and have two single-light windows positioned side by side. The roof has a chimney in the ridge of the westerly addition and a stovepipe in the north pitch of the log cabin roof.

Farmhouse Addition (circa 1892)

The house was purchased by Samuel Longenecker in 1889 who then deeded it to his daughter, Alice Snowberger (later known as Ella Martin) in 1890.² Although the exact date is unknown, a major addition was completed sometime during the Longenecker-Martin occupation. Stylistically, the house appears to have been built in the 1890s. While 1882 and 1883 newspapers were found in the farmhouse addition roof repair, the tax assessment on the property did not increase (indicating new construction) until 1904.³ The 1882 newspapers could indicate an 1882 construction date or could have been old papers available on site during a later year. The 1904 assessment does not confirm the date of the addition, as it is unknown when the assessor inspected the addition, and it may have been several years after it was completed. Alice Snowberger also married in 1891, taking the name Ella Martin.⁴ The addition may have been completed soon after her marriage, since she had at least one of her two children living with her. The 1900 census shows the property as "mortgaged," which also could refer to financing of the farmhouse addition. A fair estimate of the construction date may be 1892.

The addition was a Late Victorian farmhouse that entirely enclosed the 1859 log cabin. The west wall of the log house was removed, as well as the west half of the south wall, both from floor to ceiling. The new construction ran new 2" x 8" wood joists from east to west and 1" x 4" tongue-and-groove southern yellow pine flooring north to south. The same flooring was installed in the new stair hall and two new bedrooms upstairs. The loft above the original log room was not floored until early in the twentieth century. The new floor plan for the house created a modified ell plan (not including the stone cold-storage addition). Two front doors and a pair of one-over-one single-hung windows were installed off the shed-roofed front porch. The doors are "cottage style" with the large glazed openings and heavy moldings.

A new staircase, three bedrooms and a parlor were built as a part of the farmhouse addition, allowing the log room to become the kitchen and dining room. A back or service porch was built at the rear on the north side of the house between the westerly addition and the cold-storage room. The farmhouse addition matched the pitch of the original log house roof

² Deed from James H. Baugh to Samuel Longenecker. Dated Oct. 16, 1889, Book 52, Page 600, Records of the Clerk and Recorder of Jefferson County.

³ SWCA Environmental Consultants, *2005 and 2006 Archaeological Monitoring During Stabilization of the James H. Baugh House (5JF973)*, Jefferson County, Colorado (SHF Project No. 2005-02-056, Nov. 9, 2006), p. 11; Bob Olson, *Baugh House Sesquicentennial Celebration Held Saturday, August 15, 2009*, 71 (Published by the author) (photos of newspaper remnants).

⁴ United States of America, Bureau of the Census. Twelfth Census of the United States, 1900. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 1900 (accessed on Ancestry.com Nov. 30, 2011).

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and trimmed the edge of the log house to match the new farmhouse fascia and moldings. Two dormers were added at this time.

Alterations

According to former resident Kent Sandusky, in the 1940s a back door was eliminated in order to install a bathroom in the space that served as a back porch in the farmhouse renovation. The bathroom replaced a one-hole outhouse located north of the farmhouse near the garage, directly north of the kitchen. Clapboard covered this particular outhouse, which had a shed roof. In addition to plumbing, the house was wired for electricity. Furnaces were installed and a brick chimney on the north wall of the southwest ground-level room was removed.

A window in the east gable end of log building was changed to a door in the 1940s and a patio room was built off the east side, with a balcony above it accessible from the loft through a door in the east gable. The historic front porch was also remodeled in the 1940s, removing the balustrade, decorative fretwork, wood floor and pouring a concrete floor. The historic chimney in the west addition was removed sometime later than 1950.

The Sandusky family added a mudroom porch in the late 1940s, directly east of the log cabin section, and at an unknown date after the mudroom porch addition, they added a sunroom north of the mudroom and directly east of the cold storage section. When the rehabilitation projects began in 2001, these additions were determined to be non-contributing to the historic architectural integrity and also were determined to be outside of the period of significance. Therefore, they were removed in 2001-02.

During a 1970 renovation the cold-storage room was remodeled as a kitchen. A door was cut in the north wall of the log cabin to provide access to the new kitchen.

Fire of undetermined origin caused substantial damage in January 1994. Interior walls and ceilings were destroyed and the roof structure was entirely burned in some areas. The fire did not penetrate the exterior walls.

Recent restoration and rehabilitation projects

Using Colorado State Historical Fund (SHF) assistance (Project 2001-02-130), the log cabin, which had no foundation, was underpinned, deteriorated sill logs were replaced and the second floor log cribbing was stabilized. The north cabin wall was repaired and the fire-damaged roof structure was repaired. New sheathing and shingles were installed. The load-bearing partitions on the second floor were repaired.

The next phase of the project (SHF Project 2005-02-056) underpinned the farmhouse addition, rebuilt the log cabin second floor, repaired and replaced the cold storage room walls and rebuilt the wood front porch. Damaged or missing windows (15), exterior doors (4) and screen doors (2) were repaired or replaced. The exterior was repaired and painted, including clapboard siding, trim, gable shingles, soffit and fascia. Non-contributing 1940s and 1970s additions were removed including a vestibule, hallway, concrete porch, and planter footing.

The final phase of the project (SHF Project 2009-01-007) installed new electrical, mechanical, security and fire alarm systems and repaired and reinforced the concrete slab and floors. Walls and ceilings were repaired and rebuilt where damaged by the fire. The staircase was repaired and handrails were added. Doors were repaired and installed. Windows and baseboard were repaired. Non-functional wood-burning stoves were added for interpretive purposes, the brick chimney was rebuilt and a cabin stovepipe was installed.

All of the restoration and rehabilitation projects were overseen by the Colorado State Historical Fund and were completed in accordance to the Secretary of Interior's Standards.

Wood garage with attached agricultural outbuilding (circa 1940s, contributing building)

A 38' x 22' stuccoed wood-frame garage is located north of the house. A concrete walk connects the two buildings. According to Kent Sandusky, the garage was built by his family in the 1940s out of lumber salvaged from the one-story barn on the property.⁵ It was used as a garage, a tool shed and a pigeon house. The garage section is the eastern-most portion and the agricultural outbuilding is the western-most section. The agricultural outbuilding section appears to have

⁵ Kent Sandusky, former occupant of the Baugh House. Interview by Anne Pitinga, City of Wheat Ridge Grant Administrator, 13 February 1999, Wheat Ridge, Colorado. Notes in the possession of Joyce Manwaring, Director, Parks & Recreation, City of Wheat Ridge, Colorado.

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been constructed at a different time than the garage portion as it has a different roof line and is not as wide. The front-gabled, ell-shaped plan building has a two-bay sliding garage door on the east façade. Vertical boards cover the doors while a frame diamond outline appears in the center of each door. A historic five-panel access door exists on the south side, which the sidewalk meets. To the west of the door a single window opening exists, now covered with plywood and bars to prevent vandalism. The south side of the agricultural outbuilding section has a group of three window openings, all now covered with plywood and bars. No fenestration exists on the west side of the agricultural outbuilding section. Single window openings exist on both the west and north sides of the garage; plywood covers both of these window openings.

Vegetable Garden Site (circa 1940, contributing site)

According to Kent Sandusky, an area to west of the house measuring approximately 15' x 25' was used as a large vegetable garden, which the family referred to as the victory garden during the Sandusky family's ownership. A lateral distributed water along the west side of the garden. Crops included melons, corns, berries and carrots, some of which the family sold. This garden area is now covered in grass; the lateral ditch swale is barely discernable. The lateral diverted water from the Lane Ditch, in which Baugh held an ownership interest.

Barn Foundation (circa 1890 - contributing site)

The broken concrete slab that once served as the floor of a frame barn remains on the site east of the garage. This barn was demolished by the Sandusky family to build the garage on the property, west of the barn in the 1940s. The family constructed the garage primarily from the barn lumber. The frame barn connected to the west end of the chicken coop. It had a loft and double sliding doors. Kent Sandusky reported that it was "very old" in the 1940s.⁶

Chicken Coop Foundation (circa 1940 - contributing site)

There is a footprint of a demolished chicken coop with perennial chokecherry bushes outlining the footprint northeast of the house and east of the garage. From 1999 photographs, the chicken coop was a rectangular plan, shed roof building, which faced south. Windows and doors existed on the south and west-facing sides. The building was demolished in the summer of 2005. The coop was constructed of kiln-dried lumber and round nails. It appears that asbestos siding clad the exterior walls of the frame building. The roofing was asphalt shingle.⁷ Built in the 1940s, it is reported to have replaced a smaller chicken coop.⁸

Well (circa 1940 - contributing structure)

A functioning well is located approximately five feet east of the house. The Sandusky family constructed this and used this to irrigate the orchard and other parts of the property. A small concrete pad surrounds the concrete opening.

Lateral (1889 - contributing structure)

A lateral ditch distributes water along the west side of the vegetable garden for a length of approximately 50'. However, this area is now covered in grass and the lateral ditch swale is barely discernable. The lateral is now inactive and diverted water from the Lane Ditch, in which Baugh held an ownership interest. The Lane Ditch is outside of the nomination area, on the north property line of the parcel, running east-west in an underground pipe.

Non-Contributing Resources

Fence (2006 – non-contributing structure)

The fence around the majority of the property today is a wire rectangular grid with treated round wood posts, similar to what is found in the 1940s photographs. Kent Sandusky said that the 1940s fences replaced similar fences that were already on the property. The extant fence is consistent with the rural feeling of the property.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Email from Rick Murray, City of Wheat Ridge Parks, Forestry and Open Space Manager, to Vicky Bunsen Doucette, 20 March 2012 (pdf file in possession of Vicky Bunsen Doucette).

⁸ Sandusky interview.

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Wood water storage tower, (1900, relocated to site 2001 - non-contributing structure)

A wood water storage tower was relocated to the Baugh House site. It is located on Robb Street, northwest of the Baugh House. The base consists of painted horizontal boards covering a support structure that is slightly pyramidal in shape. The flattened top of the support structure holds a wooden stave water tank bound by steel hoops with a conical roof.

According to a plaque on the structure, it was built around 1900 and was originally located on a small farm at 3701 Depew Street in Wheat Ridge. The tank at the top could hold about 1,400 gallons of water to supply the needs of the nearby farmhouse. The tank was not used after December 1941, when municipal water became available. The Prehn family owned the farm with the water tower from 1934 until it was sold in 2001. At that time, they donated the tower to the Wheat Ridge Historical Society who moved it to its present site. Restoration was funded by the City of Wheat Ridge and the Colorado State Questers and Silver Dollar #643 Questers. It was dedicated on August 15, 2009, the sesquicentennial of Baugh's arrival on the property.

Farm Equipment Display (circa 1890 – 1920 – sixteen non-contributing objects)

Historic farm equipment is displayed on the site north of the garage and enclosed in a wire and post fence. There are sixteen pieces of equipment that have been collected by the Wheat Ridge Historical Society and are not necessarily associated historically with the property and therefore not considered contributing. The display became a part of the Baugh House property within the last five years.

Integrity

The buildings, structures, and site retain remarkable integrity of materials, workmanship and design, especially the Baugh House, which has been expertly restored and in some cases rehabilitated when deterioration or damage was too severe from the fire. The district retains a high level of integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association through the combination of extant historic resources and the surrounding landscape, which has changed little over the decades. The site is large enough to separate the historic resources from more modern development. Although the historic Prospect Trail is outside of the nomination boundary, it remains in front of the Baugh House, continuing to serve as a major thoroughfare, as it has since at least 1862. Clear Creek is one-quarter mile to the south and remains open space with large mature trees.

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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.)

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

EXPLORATION AND SETTLEMENT

ARCHITECTURE

ARCHAEOLOGY/HISTORIC-NON ABORGIINAL

Period of Significance

1859-1877

1859-1945

Significant Dates

1859

Circa 1892

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Baugh, James H.

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.)

Property is:

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.

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance for Criterion A for Exploration and Settlement begins when James H. Baugh built the Pioneer Log cabin in 1859 and helped settle the area and ends in 1877 when Baugh moved from the area. The period of significance for Criterion C for architecture and Criterion D for Archaeology – Historic/Non Aboriginal begins in 1859 when Baugh constructed the log cabin and it continues until 1945, the approximate year the Sanduskys built the garage.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary) N/A

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The James H. Baugh House is locally significant under **Criterion A** for *Exploration and Settlement* as the earliest extant building from the 1859 settlement period of Jefferson County's Clear Creek Valley. James H. Baugh was one of the very earliest settlers in the Wheat Ridge area from the eastern states, establishing a farm in the fertile Clear Creek Valley and establishing local agricultural commerce. He was politically active and a founding member in organizations such as the Colorado's first grange association. The Baugh House is the best extant property associated with James Baugh, who helped to establish basic legal and political institutions in Jefferson County and Colorado. A few other pioneer farmers were equally well-known during this period, but no other building or structure is extant that is associated with these 1859 pioneer farmers of the area. Therefore, the James H. Baugh House is the best representation of the built environment of the early pioneer farmers of the Clear Creek Valley. The period of significance for *Exploration and Settlement* begins in 1859 and continues until 1877 when James Baugh leaves the area.

Additionally, the Baugh House is locally significant under **Criterion C** for *Architecture* as an excellent example of a Late Victorian farmhouse with a high degree of integrity, along with the type, period and method of construction used for the original Pioneer Log cabin beneath the Victorian-era clapboard. Character-defining features found of the Late Victorian style include the one-and-one-half stories, gabled roof, decorative shingles, porch with spindles, Tuscan columns, and gabled dormers. The Pioneer Log cabin found inside a portion of the house contains hand-hewn logs, V-notching, and wood and sapling chinking, all character defining features of the Pioneer Log style. The period of significance for *Architecture* begins in 1859 with the construction of the Pioneer Log cabin and continues until 1945, the approximate date of the garage construction.

Lastly, the property is locally significant under **Criterion D** in the area of *Non-Aboriginal Historic Archaeology* for its potential to yield information important to history due to artifacts found on the site and the potential for additional buried deposits. Resources include scattered artifacts and building foundations providing a high likelihood of obscured artifacts. Although a privy pit is not clearly visible on the surface, one exists near the garage and another exists near the Dutch elm tree and are likely buried with deposits. Some information yielded from these resources may include details of the diet of the individuals who occupied the site and information about land use and crop cultivation. It may also offer information on the way of life/material culture of rural ranchers/farmers, along with information on artifacts associated with the broad historical pattern of farming and chicken-raising. The period of significance for Criterion D is 1859 – 1945.

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

Criterion A

The James H. Baugh House is significant under Criterion A for *Exploration and Settlement* as it is closely associated with the settlement and local history of Wheat Ridge. James H. Baugh was one of the very earliest settlers of the Wheat Ridge area, having arrived in the first waves of emigrants to the present-day site of Denver, arriving on June 1, 1859, and beginning his farming occupation of the Clear Creek Valley by August 15, 1859. A well-known respected farmer in the Clear Creek Valley, historical sources indicate that he was active in the political activities of early farmers during his 1859-77 residence of the area, he worked to influence legislation and was involved in the establishment of the first local grange association in the Colorado Territory.

As a very rare example of an 1859, one-and-a-half story log cabin in its original location, the Baugh house tells the story of the initial Euro-American settlement of Colorado. The story of the later farmhouse addition adds to the history of the area by representing new waves of settlement, new patterns of land ownership and farming, and the domestic and business life of women in this agricultural area. Generally these Pioneer Log buildings were either demolished or relegated to outbuildings, barns or livestock sheds when the new house was built. It is rare to find a cabin of this very early age in Wheat Ridge. Additionally the late Victorian farmhouse is a very good example of its style and its gabled-ell type.

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This Wheat Ridge local landmark may be the earliest surviving building on its original site in all of Wheat Ridge.⁹ Most of the buildings from the 1859 Gold Rush in the early mining communities were replaced with later generations of buildings in the 1860s and 1870s, and many more were destroyed by fire. Other surviving log cabins from this earliest period in settlement have been disassembled and moved inside, such as the Haines-Blunn Cabin which was moved to the Arvada Center in 1978, or simply moved to another location to preserve them, such as the Coulehan Cabin, two blocks north of the Baugh property at the Wheat Ridge Historical Park.¹⁰

James Baugh is well-documented in the archives of the time and appears to have been one of several pioneer farmers who participated in the establishment of local society and government. Men such as Peter Eskins, Abraham Slater, Theodore Boyd and Lewis Perrin also appear in the news articles, but no one person appears to be more important historically than the others. In any event, no known extant structure in its original location is associated with these other pioneer farmers from the first decade of settlement in the Wheat Ridge area.

Clear Creek Valley Farmers

The first attempt at agriculture by irrigation north of the Arkansas river valley was made by D. K. Wall, who came to Colorado in the spring of 1859. He brought with him some garden seed, and on Clear creek, near the present site of Golden, cleared and fenced a few acres of ground. He plowed, planted and dug ditches to convey the water. His garden soon became a delight to everyone passing that way. It was on the trail to the Gregory diggings, and everyone did pass that way, for the throng from the East made directly for the famous diggings. Mr. Wall realized \$2,000 on his first crop, and convinced the pioneers that vegetables and grain could be grown in this region.¹¹

A few months later, James Baugh was also one of the first farmers to break the prairie sod in the Clear Creek Valley in 1859. The valley was entirely homesteaded around the time of Baugh's settlement,¹² with properties being located using local legal procedures that were later superseded when Colorado became a territory and the 1862 Homestead Act dictated land patent procedures. While the pioneer farmers were sometimes at the mercy of floods and grasshoppers, by 1868 the fruits of their labors were widely admired:¹³

We visited every farm in the valley upon either side [of Clear Creek], as far east as we were able to go, Crops are looking splendidly, and give promise of abundant yields Thus we have, along the line of Clear Creek for a distance of about eight miles, over 2,100 acres under cultivation, and promising abundant yield. This is one of the most thickly settled valleys in Colorado.¹⁴

Baugh had sixty-four acres planted including twenty acres of wheat, thirty-five of oats, seven of potatoes and two in garden vegetables.¹⁵ Baugh's farm was praised in 1893 after he had sold it others:

⁹ Claudia Worth, president of the Wheat Ridge Historical Society, stated that the historical society has not been able to identify any other extant building in the Wheat Ridge area from the 1859-60 era that is in its original location. She said that an 1867 building near West 44th Avenue and Moore Street may be contained within a garage structure on private property, but the date of construction has not been confirmed. Claudia Worth, President, Wheat Ridge Historical Society. Interview by Vicky Bunsen Doucette, 29 January 2012, Wheat Ridge, Colorado. Notes in the possession of Vicky Bunsen Doucette, Manitou Springs, Colorado.

¹⁰ The Haines-Blunn cabin, originally built in either 1861 or 1864, was moved to the Arvada Center to prevent its inundation by a reservoir (information accessed at <http://jeffco.us/archives> on 14 March 2012).

¹¹ Alice Polk Hill. *Colorado Pioneers in Picture and Story*. Denver, Colorado: Brock-Haffner Press, 1915, p. 266.

¹² Publications Committee. *Waters of gold: a history of Arvada, Colorado, during the period 1850-1870* (Arvada, Colorado: Arvada Historical Society, 1973), 1.

¹³ "Everything in the shape of farming on Clear Creek is almost at a stand still. What the grasshoppers in their magnanimity have left uneaten is nearly submerged by the inundating waters of Clear Creek." *Rocky Mountain News*. 27 June 1862.

¹⁴ "The Farms of Clear Creek," *Rocky Mountain News*. 5 June 1868, p. 3, c.1 (reprinted from the *Colorado Weekly Transcript*, June 3, 1868). Acreages were listed for these farmers on the south side of the creek: J.K. Palmer, Andrew Bacon, Otto Boshe, C.G. Phelps, Thos. C. Knight, J. M. McKay (Miles place), Peter Eskins, Wm. Lee, Henry Lee, C.C. Hulett (N. O. Stewart's place), Davis, James Kelley's place, Moses Imes, Rev. A. R. Day (W. J. McKay's place), and these farmers on the north side of the creek: Hiram G. Wolff, Sally Lochnane, J. W. Gilmore, Henry Stevens, J. F. Stevens, John Yokum, Ed Althouse (Mrs. M. S. Boyd's place), D. McElvoy, M. Ouilette, D. M. Frame, James Baugh, General Green (N. O. Stewart's place), Jacob Shank, Abram Slater, Father Machebeuf, Geo. B. Allen, J. E. Wannemaker, Sylvester Carte, R. W. Booth.

¹⁵ *Ibid*

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We took in Vasques last week and spent some time among the market gardeners and fruit growers. The country is looking its best, and we congratulate our friends on the success of their efforts to make the country bloom as a rose. One gardener in particular we take occasion to mention. It is Paul L. Helm, who bought thirty acres from James H. Baugh three years ago for \$100 per acre. A few weeks ago he was offered \$350 per acre. He has five acres in strawberries, seven acres in cane fruits, two acres in onions and the remainder in alfalfa and clover, with orchard stock and the making of a flower garden.¹⁶

Another article described the early Wheat Ridge scene thusly:

In riding through this rich and fertile valley, we were struck by the visible signs of improvement on every hand. The log cabins of '59, '60 and '61 stand in marked contrast to the neat and comfortable frame and grout houses, within which comfort, contentment, and happiness reign. Many farmers are beautifying their places by planting shade and fruit trees, and among them the firm determination is expressed to make their *homes* [ital. orig.] in Colorado.¹⁷

Farmers' Political Organization

James Baugh's involvement helped establish civic and political institutions in Jefferson County and the State of Colorado. For example Baugh was appointed to the grand jury by the Jefferson County commissioners in both 1859 and 1870 and was appointed a petit juror by the District Court in 1877.¹⁸ He was appointed in 1871 by county commissioners as a "viewer" to relocate the middle road between Golden and Denver, which could have been the Prospect Trail through his property, which appears on the Glenn Scott historic trail map to have been a "middle road."¹⁹ Baugh was a Jefferson County delegate to the State Democratic Convention in 1868 and was a precinct delegate to the county Democratic convention in 1873.²⁰ He also served on the local school board, even though he had no children, in the local School District #13 which existed from 1869 to 1875.²¹

The successful pioneer farmers of the Clear Creek Valley soon combined their agricultural interests with political activism. By 1871, the Clear Creek Valley Farmers' Club (CCVFC) had become a vocal organization quoted from Pueblo to Fort Collins in the newspapers. One of the first issues they took up was proposed legislation that would require fencing farm fields.²² They also called for organization of an agricultural fair and called for farmers' clubs around the territory to unite to create a stronger union.²³

In 1873 they used their newly found political voice to organize opposition to the issuance of bonds that would levy assessments on their lands:

The opposition of Jefferson county farmers to the bonds for the proposed Golden and South Platte road does not lessen; in fact it becomes more determined and bitter. . . . This contest has

¹⁶ *Fort Collins Courier*, July 20, 1893, p. 6.

¹⁷ "Farming – Summaries," *Colorado Weekly Transcript*, May 27, 1868, p. 4.

¹⁸ "Fifty Years Ago This Week," *Colorado Transcript*, Jan. 16, 1919, p. 5; *Ibid.* Jan. 15, 1920, p. 2; *Colorado Transcript*, Oct. 17, 1877, p. 3.

¹⁹ Reported in *Colorado Transcript*, Nov. 7, 1900, p. 1, to have been from the *Transcript*, Nov. 8, 1871; R. Glenn Scott, *Historic Trail Map of the Denver 1x2 Quadrangle, Central Colorado, and Pamphlet to accompany Geologic Investigations Series I-2639* (U.S. Dept. of the Interior, U.S. Geological Survey, 1999).

²⁰ "Democratic Convention," *Rocky Mountain News*, Dec. 1, 1868, p. 1, c. 2; *Colorado Transcript*, Aug. 6, 1873, p. 2.

²¹ Bob Olson. *Baugh House Sesquicentennial Celebration Held Saturday, August 15, 2009* (Published by the author), p. 24.

²² "Report, Clear Creek Valley Farms Club, Arvada, Colorado," *Rocky Mountain News*, Dec. 23, 1871, p. 1, c. 2; *Colorado Weekly Chieftain*, Jan. 18, 1872, p. 1; the CCVFC resolution opposed the law requiring crop lands to be fenced, when stock growers were not required to fence their lands. "A law requiring fences to be made of wood or iron, on a desert plain where neither exist, is as unjust as it is ridiculous." *Rocky Mountain News*. Feb. 3, 1872.

²³ A fair was held in Denver, attended by thousands. The CCVFC had a display, showing their popcorn, onions, parsnips, cabbage, sugar beets, turnips and even okra. *Rocky Mountain News*. Oct. 4, 1873. *Colorado Transcript*. Oct. 23, 1872: "At the first meeting of the present season, this club set on foot a movement designed to combine all the farmers' clubs in the Territory in favor of any measures that our agricultural interest may hereafter require;" see also *Colorado Weekly Chieftain*, Nov. 23, 1872, p. 2.

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developed into a struggle between farmers, dairymen, stock-growers and tax-payers generally, and a railroad ring, whose power lays only in the number of their grading force, and the amount of prejudice they can generate against Denver. Let the farmers stand firm and united, and they are certain to win.

[At a meeting of the Wheat Ridge Farmer's Club,]. . . . Mr. James Baugh, an old and well-to-do farmer, said he was not a speech maker, but he believed the tax-payers were being whirled into a heavy debt, and the time was at hand when all tax-payers must take the matter in hand or the vote of non-tax-payers now in the hands of a few railroad projectors would bring us to ruin. He had no further desire to live and labor and be burdened with railroad taxes. The scheme was looked upon by the public as a swindle.²⁴

Grange Organization

At the local level, the Clear Creek pioneer farmers had been working hard for a decade to establish a new society in the Colorado Territory, including gainful employment, markets for their goods, political and social institutions. The larger context included the impact of the Civil War, rapid railroad expansion, and other political and economic conditions that were weighing heavily on the farmers.

In order to finance the Civil War, the government had imposed high protective tariffs on the economy. These rules excluded foreign competition, thereby stimulating the American manufacturing sector. Railroads were expanding and controlled lands on which they paid no taxes. Yet they would charge whatever the market would bear, which included high rates where there was little competition, often charging more for a short haul than a long haul of produce and goods. Mines, mining claims, public property and irrigation ditches were exempt from property taxation. The heavy burden of taxation fell upon farm lands.²⁵

The farmer, faced with selling his produce on a free market, unprotected by tariff, yet forced to buy his manufactured articles in a protected market; at the mercy of the railroads for transportation, and financing a large part of the cost of government, and [*sic, vide* "had"] his back to the wall when the 1873 panic hit. He was ready for anything and thus turned to organization to relieve his burden.²⁶

The CCVFC, always in the political forefront of agricultural issues, organized the first Grange, Ceres Grange No. 1, in 1873.²⁷ James Baugh was one of the charter members.²⁸

²⁴ *Rocky Mountain News*, Jan. 14, 1873, p. 2, c. 1. The CCVFC led the fight to prevent the Golden and South Platte Railroad Company from issuing bonds and also pushed for perfection of title in the railroad's lands so that they would be subject to taxation. Colorado State Grange, *Colorado State Grange History 1874-1975* (North Suburban Publishing Co., Westminster, Colorado 1975), p. 31.

²⁵ Colorado State Grange, *Colorado State Grange History 1874-1975* (North Suburban Publishing Co., Westminster, Colorado 1975), p. 29.

²⁶ *Ibid.* p. 30.

²⁷ *Ibid.* p. 29. The earliest meetings probably happened in March 1873; *Ibid.* p. 32. Ceres Grange officers were installed Aug. 31, 1873; *Ibid.* p. 11.

²⁸ Historical Committee, *History of Pioneer Wheat Ridge* (Wheat Ridge, Colorado: B&B Printing Co. 1971), p. 22.

²⁹ The first organizational meeting of several new local granges was on Jan. 27, 1874. The purpose was to organize the Colorado Territorial Grange. The Colorado Grange met at Boulder on Feb. 24, 1874, to complete the organizational tasks. Colorado State Grange, *Colorado State Grange History 1874-1975* (North Suburban Publishing Co., Westminster, Colorado 1975), p. 11-12.

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While the Ceres Grange No. 1 led the movement, the Colorado State Grange was organized in January 1874.²⁹ The *Rocky Mountain News* followed the developments closely and provided a detailed review of the first territory-wide Grange conference in Denver. The keynote address was given by George Packard, Master of the Ceres Grange:

It throws a barrier between us and all the monopolies that have been sucking the lifeblood from us for years. It will give us control of our share of the legislation of the country. Above all these considerations, is the influence it has had and will still continue to have in ever increasing the ratio in our social relations instead of the partial isolation that has heretofore existed, with its accompanying jealousies and strifes. . . . Although the farmers of Colorado are separated from their brethren in the states by a wide stretch of unsettled prairie, they still have the sympathy and support of more than a million of their fellow-laborers in the cause of retrenchment and reform. They have prepared the way, ploughed the first furrow, broken up the ground; and we have but to sow the seed and reap the rich harvest that will follow.

Up to the fall of 1871 there had been no organization whatever among the farmers of Colorado, except the farmers' club, formed by the members of the Greeley colony. In November, 1871, the Clear Creek Valley Farmers' club was formed at the school house in Arvada. During the following winter several other clubs were formed in different parts of the territory. An effort was made to combine the influence of these clubs in the fall of 1872, which was not successful.

About one year ago a few of the members of the Clear Creek Valley Farmers' club, feeling the necessity of a closer union, determined to form a grant of the Patrons of Husbandry. It was then no easy matter to get the necessary number to form a grange, but we succeeded, and got up an application, gave a history of our gropings in the dark in search of light and knowledge, sent it forward to the secretary of the National grange, asking him to correct us when we were wrong and send us a dispensation for Ceres Grange No. 1. He did so,³⁰

The farmers' influence continued to be wielded as difficult issues concerning water distribution and mining pollution impacted their businesses.³¹

In addition to working for legislation to benefit the farmers, Ceres Grange was interested in education and providing a social center. Papers were regularly presented on topics of agricultural and homemaking interest. The Ceres Grange bible was found in 1943 and was given to the Colorado State Grange archives.³²

Criterion C

The James H. Baugh House is significant under Criterion C for its architectural design that embodies the distinctive characteristics of a late Victorian farmhouse built in the 1890s in Colorado. The evolution of the house is also significant, as the Pioneer Log cabin was wrapped entirely in the Victorian farmhouse such that later occupants and the community were unaware of the log cabin and its history until the 1990s. The Baugh House is significant for its earliest log core and because it represents the evolution from the pioneering period to a more prosperous Victorian-era farmhouse.

³⁰ *Rocky Mountain News*, Mar. 1, 1874, p. 4.

³¹ "The Clear Creek farmers have been holding meetings, passing resolutions, memorializing the legislature and going into spasms generally because there is a bill in the legislature to have a general standard of water measurement throughout the state." *Fort Collins Courier*. Mar. 26, 1885; *Colorado Transcript*. Mar. 1, 1882 (mining pollution). For an excellent history of the Grange movement in Colorado, see Wayne E. Fuller. "The Grange in Colorado," 36 *The Colorado Magazine* (Denver, Colorado: Colorado Publishing Co., Oct. 1959).

³² Colorado State Grange, *Colorado State Grange History 1874-1975* (North Suburban Publishing Co., Westminster, Colorado 1975), p. 31, p. 33.

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Construction history³³

James H. Baugh built the log cabin in August 1859 facing south, a quarter mile north of Clear Creek.³⁴ The cabin was built rectangular in plan of Ponderosa pine logs. The logs were hand-hewn to nearly square shape, laid in alternating tiers horizontally and secured at the corners with V-notching. The horizontal spaces between the logs were chinked with wood slabs and split saplings of varying sizes and then daubed. It was built high enough to allow a loft or attic space over the main room.

The extant daubing was protected by clapboarding of the roof structure and consists of white lime, river sand and chopped animal hair (perhaps pig bristles). Undisturbed portions of the log interior faces were found to have been daubed, with no evidence of interior paper or muslin wall finishes. The exterior logs were weathered, indicating that they were exposed for many years and were not covered with siding. Historic photos of other log cabins on nearby farms (Coulehan and Boyd White) show no siding into the twentieth century.

The side-gabled roof was built and sheathed with milled lumber and roofed with sawn wood shingles. There was a simple boxed eave, indicating that the rafter ends were not exposed (boxed eave was found within the space enclosed by the roof above the 1940s bathroom). According to an 1864 letter from neighbor Peter Eskins, the cabin had two doors and two windows. The location of three of these openings may have been located during restoration.³⁵ It appears that continuous logs were used to build the walls, then a large drill was used to create openings at the proper location in the log cribbing for a saw to be inserted in order to cut the doors and windows.

A stone cold-storage room was added after 1877. This date was identified by the archaeologists who found broken crockery in the wall.³⁶ It was built of a lime-based cement with sand and river rock aggregate, mixed and poured into forms, a very rare and unusual type of construction in Colorado. No Portland cement was used. The above ground storage room was necessary because the high water table precluded a more typical below-grade storage cellar. The cold-storage room had a gabled roof structure with wood framing and sawn wood shingles. Originally it probably had a packed dirt floor. It is not known whether Baugh built it, since he was farming in Weld County by 1877.³⁷ Others are known to have occupied the Baugh property in the 1870s and may have been responsible for construction of the cold-storage room.

Criterion D

The James H. Baugh House parcel is significant under Criterion D in the area of *Non-Aboriginal Historic Archaeology* for yielding and its potential to yield information important to history due to artifacts and potential buried deposits. Resources include scattered artifacts and building foundations providing a high likelihood of obscured artifacts. Although the privy pits are not clearly visible on the surface, memoirs from a previous owner indicated that one privy existed near the garage and another was near the large Dutch elm tree and both are likely buried with deposits. Some information yielded from these resources may include details of the diet of the individuals who occupied the site and information about land use and livestock production. It may also offer information on the way of life/material culture of rural ranchers/farmers, women's role in the settlement and farming activities, along with information on artifacts associated to the broad historical pattern of farming and chicken raising. Archaeologists who assessed the property in 1998 and monitored ground disturbances in 2005-06 and 2009-10 found many historically relevant artifacts and urged further study and monitoring of the archaeological resources. Excerpts from these reports are included below.

³³ Much of the description of the original construction and major alterations and additions from 1859 to 1998 is summarized from Merrill Ann Wilson. *James H. Baugh House Historic Structure Needs Assessment Report, Architectural Data Section*. (SHF Project No. 98-02-056.) Sept. 1999.

³⁴ Letter of Peter Eskins, Sept. 27, 1864, General Land Office file for Patent No. 443. File copy in possession of Wheat Ridge Historical Society.

³⁵ Olson, p. 69.

³⁶ SWCA Environmental Consultants, *2005 and 2006 Archaeological Monitoring During Stabilization of the James H. Baugh House (5JF973)*, p. 10. The website of the former Redwing Stoneware Company, located in Red Wing, Minnesota, states that production started in 1878 and the name of the company was changed in 1906. <http://www.redwingstoneware.com/history.html> (accessed Jan. 23, 2012).

³⁷ Obituary, *Longmont Ledger*, Aug. 21, 1891.

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The property was the subject of a 1998 archaeological assessment that concluded:

[T]he potential for archaeological resources on this property is clear. . . .

Test excavations revealed the presence of material culture and strata related to the late nineteenth century occupation of the property. Future excavations or testing could provide details on the location and nature of architectural features. This kind of information would tell us about organization of space on the farm and the areas in which daily labor was undertaken. Archaeological data will also provide a source of information on the role of farm women in late nineteenth century Colorado. From 1890 to 1927 the farm was owned by a woman, Ella Snowburger Martin. Even before she owned the property, however both Ella and the women housekeepers who were employed in the home, lived and labored on this property. It is these people who tend to slip through the cracks of documentary research. Archaeology around the house area can provide an important source of information regarding the everyday lives of these women.³⁸

An example of material culture includes china shards that clearly show the J. & G. Meakin ironstone china trademark. These shards are from a pre-1890 china manufactured in England that was widely used in North America.³⁹

SWCA monitored ground disturbances during a State Historical Fund (SHF) Project (No. 2005-02-056) and found a number of artifacts, including 19 cut nails, 2 clear glass bottles, an earthenware jug base, a metal knife, a doorknob and associated back plate, and a variety of other objects.

Baugh Homestead (5JF973) continues to show that strata and cultural material related to both original and late nineteenth century occupation are still present.⁴⁰

During the reconstruction of the Cold Storage Room, crews found thirteen shards of earthenware that refit into the base of a jug. These shards were found mortared in place as part of the wall constructing the room. Molded on the bottom of the earthenware jug is "REDWING STONEWARE Co" which dates to circa 1877. This artifact would date the construction of the cold storage room as post-1877.⁴¹

The 2006 SWCA report presented these conclusions and summary:

Artifacts found in association with work on the Victorian-era room addition foundation all appear to date from the early 1900s. Although excavation was conducted beneath the flooring of the 1859 cabin, no pertinent remains from this era were identifiable. The majority of diagnostic artifacts present appear to be from the pre-World War I, pre-1917 era.

In accordance with recommendations from earlier archaeological assessments, the James H. Baugh House (5JF973) continues to show that strata and material culture related to both original and late nineteenth century occupation are still present. Artifacts from the current work, although minimal, suggest stylistic and decorative motifs from the late-1800s to the early 1900s (within the recovered tiles) that may be useful in assessing period design or in supporting period interpretation during restoration.⁴² Further excavation at the house and surrounding property potentially could yield additional information about the occupants of this site that would further knowledge and interpretation

³⁸ SWCA Inc., *Archaeological Testing and Assessment of the Baugh Homestead, Wheatridge, Colorado (5JF973)*, SHF Project No. 98-02-056. Sept. 24, 1998, p. 24.

³⁹ Photo of shards in Olson, p. 72; J. & M. Meakin Ltd. website, http://www.thepotteries.org/mark/m/meakin_jg.html (accessed Dec. 9, 2011).

⁴⁰ SWCA Environmental Consultants. Cultural Resource Reevaluation Form. Dec. 7, 2005, Dec. 19, 2005.

⁴¹ SWCA Environmental Consultants, *2005 and 2006 Archaeological Monitoring During Stabilization of the James H. Baugh House (5JF973)*, p. 10.

⁴² Two small ceramic tile insets were recovered during the monitor. The insets are 1" x 1" and are diamond shaped with a tapered end. A depressed vine/floral design highlighted in white paint is visible on the tiles. SWCA Environmental Consultants, *2005 and 2006 Archaeological Monitoring During Stabilization of the James H. Baugh House (5JF973)*, p. 9.

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of local history. For these reasons, . . . SWCA recommends archaeological monitoring of any new ground-disturbing activities in and around the 5JF973 property.⁴³

In 2009, SWCA monitored the interior renovations and found that artifacts found in the shallow ground disturbances had been affected by activities of the previous ten years, however, their conclusion remained the same, that monitoring should continue during future projects on the site.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

DEVELOPMENTAL HISTORY

Brief Chronology of Colorado's Early History

The area of Colorado that includes Denver and Jefferson County was included in the 1854 organization of the Territory of Kansas, which extended to the Rocky Mountains. The Nebraska Territory was organized to the north and the New Mexico Territory had been organized to the south in 1848 when it was annexed from Mexico.

Early in 1858 news reached Omaha, Nebraska and Lawrence, Kansas that gold had been discovered in the foothills of the Rockies on Cherry Creek. Since the panic of 1857 had caused severe unemployment and had broken many farmers in the east, the discovery of gold seemed an opportunity to better their condition.⁴⁴ Prospectors established Montana City on Sept 7, 1858, within present city limits of Denver.⁴⁵ At nearly the same time, some of the disenchanted Montana City prospectors and others decided to establish the St. Charles Town Association at the confluence of the South Platte River and Cherry Creek. The name St Charles was suggested by Charles Nichols, who had lived in St. Charles, Missouri, the birthplace of James Baugh.⁴⁶ This effort was supplanted by October 24, 1858, by new arrivals who formed the Auraria Town Company. This is considered to be the actual beginning of the present City of Denver.⁴⁷

In 1859 George A. Jackson found gold along Chicago Creek on the present site of Idaho Springs. A cascade of events followed. The first stagecoach with mail for Cherry Creek settlements left Leavenworth, Kansas. The first newspaper in the region, the *Rocky Mountain News*, started publication on April 23, 1859. John Gregory made a famous gold-lode strike on north Clear Creek, stimulating a rush of prospectors, who established the mining camps of Blackhawk, Central City, and Nevadaville. O J Goldrick opened the first school at Auraria. The settlers organized Jefferson Territory without sanction of Congress in order to establish some rule of law.⁴⁸ Over the next two years, the region continued to be administered variously by Jefferson County officials, and Miners' and People's Courts.⁴⁹ In 1861 Congress established the Colorado Territory from parts of the Nebraska, Kansas, New Mexico and Utah Territories. President Lincoln appointed William Gilpin as the first Territorial Governor. In July the Supreme Court was organized and Congressional delegates chosen. By September, the first territorial assembly met and it created seventeen counties, authorized a university, and selected Colorado City (present day Colorado Springs) as the territorial capital. The manufacture of mining machinery began. The population of the Colorado Territory in 1861 was 25,371, mostly Native people.

In 1862 Colorado troops helped defeat the Confederate Army at La Glorieta Pass, New Mexico. The second Territorial Legislature met for a few days at Colorado City, adjourned to Denver, and then selected Golden as the new territorial capital. Denver was established as the permanent seat of government by territorial legislature in 1867.

⁴³ *Ibid.*, p. 13.

⁴⁴ Hill, pp. 39-40; Frank Hall, *History of the State of Colorado* (Chicago: Blakely Printing Co., 1889) pp. 173-74; Historical Committee, *History of Pioneer Wheat Ridge* (Wheat Ridge, Colorado: B&B Printing Co., 1971), p. 1.

⁴⁵ Wilbur Fisk Stone, ed., *History of Colorado Vol. I*. (Chicago: The S. J. Clarke Publ. Co., 1918), p. 134.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.* p. 135.

⁴⁷ *Ibid.* p. 136.

⁴⁸ Hall, p. 183.

⁴⁹ *Ibid.* pp. 219-22.

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Settlement of Northern Jefferson County

Wherever gold was discovered and a strike made the prospectors would gather by the hundreds, make a location, and immediately proceed to organize a company and lay out a city, hoping that it would be the metropolis of the gold country within a very short time. . . . Arapahoe City, on Clear Creek, had sprung into prominence with a town organization and about sixty cabins, but the diggings in the vicinity proved valueless and before the end of 1860 the city had been abandoned.⁵⁰

If the 1860 census had reported James Baugh's residency, he most likely would have been included as a resident of Arapahoe City, which was about two miles west of his farm. His friend and neighbor Peter Eskins established his farm at Arapahoe City and stayed long after the miners had moved.⁵¹

Arapahoe City was organized November 29, 1858, and had a population of about 80 in 1860. It was located near 44th Avenue and McIntyre Street between today's Golden and Wheat Ridge. John H. Gregory and George A. Jackson wintered here and then left in the spring of 1859 searching for gold.⁵²

The settlers organized a county so as to better govern themselves. The first election in Jefferson County was held January 2, 1860, as authorized by the provisional government of the territory.⁵³ County and precinct officers were elected for Golden City, Arapahoe City, Golden Gate, Henderson's Rancho, Mount Vernon and Bergen Ranch. For the county seat, Golden City received 401 votes; Arapahoe City, three miles below, received 288 votes.⁵⁴

Incoming settlers recognized the fertility of the soil west of Denver and began establishing 160-acre farms north and south of Clear Creek. Traffic crossing the area to the mining towns passed through the ridges where wheat was grown. The expression that they were going out through the wheat ridges gave birth to the name for the area.⁵⁵

History of James Baugh: 1859

James Baugh was among the earliest pioneers from the eastern United States to settle the area that soon became the Colorado Territory. Today's Colorado was then divided among the New Mexico, Kansas and Nebraska Territories as these emigrants arrived. It was a result of their efforts that Colorado Territory was established in 1861. Mr. A. E. Pierce, a "Fiftyeighter," was committed to bringing culture to early Denver. He provides a contemporary view of the important role played by the first waves of pioneers to Colorado:

To be entitled to membership in the Society of Colorado Pioneers, one must have arrived in Colorado and resided here prior to January, 1861. . . . There is a reason for this. The years 1858, '59 and '60 were, in a peculiar sense, pioneer years. Especial recognition has always been accorded those who came as early as '58. It was the 'picket line,' or advance guard. The number coming that early was quite limited. But during the years '59 and '60 thousands came. These were the pioneers who scattered all through the mountains, opened the mines, built towns and located ranches in the valleys. They laid foundations upon which those coming later built.

⁵⁰ Stone, pp. 146-47.

⁵¹ Recordkeeping was sketchy in the 1859-60 era. *1860 Census, Kansas Territory, Arapahoe City* (accessed on Ancestors.com). James Baugh is recognized as a Fiftyniner, but was not included in the 1860 census. Henrietta Bromwell, *Fiftyniners' Directory – Colorado Argonauts of 1858-1859* Vol. 1 (Denver, Colorado, 1926), p. 22. A J. Baugh is found in the 1860 census in Mountain City (now the Blackhawk area), but the age and birthplace are wrong. *1860 Census, Kansas Territory, Mountain City* (accessed on Ancestors.com). Research shows that John Baugh and Joseph Baugh were miners over the next two decades, so it is very unlikely that the Mountain City Baugh in the 1860 census was James Baugh. There is no indication that he engaged in any occupation except farming in the Clear Creek Valley.

⁵² Historical Committee.

⁵³ E. L. Berthoud, "History of Jefferson County," *History of Clear Creek and Boulder Valleys, Colorado* (Chicago: O. L. Baskin & Co., 1880), p. 366.

⁵⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵⁵ Historical Committee, p. 1.

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The early pioneer came to a silent wilderness. He took hold of the territory 'in the raw.' He had nothing but his hands, his energy and his courage to start a new civilization in the wilderness.

Yes, it was different after 1860, and, no matter what may happen to the Society of Colorado Pioneers in after years, the fact must ever remain the same---the real pioneer was the one who first turned the sod.⁵⁶

James Baugh was a member of the Society of Colorado Pioneers. The hand-written register notes his birthdate of 6 Feb. 1832, and that he arrived in Denver 1 Jun 1859 from St. Charles County, Missouri.⁵⁷

James H. Baugh arrived around the confluence of Cherry Creek and the South Platte River on June 1, 1859.⁵⁸ He was 27 years at the time and was found in the 1850 census to be living with his family in St. Charles, Missouri.⁵⁹ It is intriguing that Mr. Baugh was at the place where Denver was founded the summer after Charles Nichols, also hailing from St. Charles, Missouri, established the St. Charles Town Company on the east bank of Cherry Creek.⁶⁰ It was the summer and fall of 1858 that various groups were struggling to establish exactly who was going to found the new town and what the location was going to be.⁶¹

Another one of these overnight towns was Mountain City, located between Black Hawk and Central City.⁶² A James Baugh is found in the 1860 census in Mountain City, but he does not appear to be the James H. Baugh who homesteaded in 1859.⁶³ While James H. Baugh is documented in Denver on June 1, 1859, and on his homestead by August 15, 1859, he has not yet been found in the 1860 Kansas Territory census.

Baugh's 1859 construction of the log cabin is directly related to the 1859 gold rushes to Denver, Arapahoe City and present-day Gilpin County (home of Blackhawk and Central City). Note also that Mr. Baugh's land patent application was supported by a letter from Peter Eskins, who is listed in the 1860 census as a resident of defunct Arapahoe City.⁶⁴

Baugh built his log cabin north of Clear Creek. It was described as having "a shingle roof, plank floor, two doors, two windows and is a comfortable house to live in."⁶⁵ The original 160-acre parcel also consisted of 500 rods of fencing and around 70 acres in cultivation.⁶⁶

Old Prospect Trail

The 1862 survey completed by the Surveyor General's Office shows a dashed line parallel to the north side of Clear Creek which corresponds to the Old Prospect Trail identified by Glenn Scott in his study of historic trails in the Denver area.⁶⁷ Baugh had already located his log cabin on the north side of this road three years prior to the survey. This

⁵⁶ Hill, pp. 156-57.

⁵⁷ Member Register Folio 1, 1872-1919, Society of Colorado Pioneers Records, WH1685, Western History Collection, Denver Public Library.

⁵⁸ Henrietta Bromwell, *Fiftyniners' Directory – Colorado Argonauts of 1858-1859 Vol. 1* (Denver, Colorado, 1926), p. 22. The *Fiftyniners Directory* also notes an 1859 delivery company called Baugh & Elder on Ferry Street. Further research reveals an 1860 advertisement for F. M. Baugh, storage and commission merchant on Ferry Street, so James Baugh was not involved in this enterprise; *Rocky Mountain News*, Sept 28, 1860, p. 4.

⁵⁹ 1850 Census, St. Charles, Missouri (James H. Baugh) (accessed on Ancestry.com, Nov. 3, 2011).

⁶⁰ Bromwell, p. 225.

⁶¹ Stone, pp. 134-36.

⁶² Frederick J. Ebert (under direction of the Governor Wm. Gilpin), *Map of Colorado Territory, Embracing the Central Gold Region* (New York: G.W. & C.B. Colton & Co., 1866). Both Mountain City and Arapahoe City are found near Golden City.

⁶³ 1860 Census, Kansas Territory, p. 465, line 19. This Baugh was listed as 22 years old and born in Illinois. A review of the Denver Public Library card catalog indicates that a John Baugh and a Joseph Baugh were also in Colorado at the same time. A Baugh was active in the Rosita mining district and the Eureka & Missouri tunnel.

⁶⁴ 1860 Census, Kansas Territory, Arapahoe City (Peter Eskins) (accessed on Ancestry.com. Nov. 3, 2011).

⁶⁵ Letter of Peter Eskins, Sept. 27, 1864, General Land Office file for Patent No. 443. File copy in possession of Wheat Ridge Historical Society.

⁶⁶ *Ibid.*

⁶⁷ Surveyor General's Survey Plat, T.3 S., R. 69 W., 6th Principal Meridian. Sept. 20, 1862. www.glorerecords.blm.gov (accessed Dec. 1, 2011).

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alignment had been chosen for the Colorado & Pacific Wagon, Telegraph & Railroad Co. railroad charter on Nov. 6, 1861, but the railroad was ultimately not built in this location.⁶⁸ West 44th Avenue follows the quarter section east-west line to the east of the old Boyd's Crossing near Carr Street in Wheat Ridge. To the west of the crossing, however, the modern West 44th Avenue meanders a bit to the north of the quarter section line, following the Old Prospect Trail alignment. At the location of Baugh's cabin, the historic trail may have been slightly south (no more than 100 to 200 yards) of the current West 44th Avenue alignment, through an area that was later excavated in several places to mine gravel. This trail was one of the main roads from Denver to Golden City, from where several roads headed to the mining districts to the west. One of the 1858 mining settlements, Arapahoe City, was about two miles west of Baugh's farm on the Prospect Trail. This trail is not within the nomination boundaries. Baugh was located on a thoroughfare for miners going west and a direct road into Denver, to the east, to market his produce.

Irrigation Ditches

Further evidence of Baugh's agricultural endeavors remains today in the form of his irrigation ditches. The Baugh House property has remnants of the Lane Ditch, which parallels the north side of West 44th Avenue, and is outside the nomination boundary and not a part of this nomination, as well as a ditch lateral along the east edge of Robb Street, which was used for garden vegetables on the west and northwest side of the house, which is within the nomination boundary, but is currently inactive and the swale is barely discernable. The Brown & Baugh Ditch is still used for irrigation and crosses the original Baugh homestead about two blocks north of the Baugh House at the Wheat Ridge Historical Park, but is outside the nomination boundary and not a part of this nomination. The Lees & Baugh Ditch can be found at some locations north of Clear Creek and south of West 44th Avenue. The lakes south of the Baugh House in Prospect Park are not associated with Baugh, but were excavated for gravel in the twentieth century.⁶⁹

The Lees and Baugh Ditch was established the earliest with an appropriation date of May 15, 1860.⁷⁰ The Lane Ditch was appropriated June 20, 1864.⁷¹ Finally the Brown and Baugh Ditch was appropriated in 1865.⁷²

Baugh Later History

During the period of political foment among the Clear Creek farmers, James Baugh had hired hands and remained a bachelor:⁷³

MARRIED – ESKIN—GREEN—Sept. 1st, at the residence of Isaac Hutchins, Esq., Fountain P.O., by A. G. Lincoln, Esq., Mr. Peter Eskin to Miss Mary Green, of El Paso county. That jolly phalanx of bachelors that cooked their own grub so long down the valley of Clear Creek in the early days are passing rapidly away; Abe Slater, Jake Shank, Billy Lee, and now Pete Eskin, are gone, leaving only Jim Baugh and Charley Welch to mourn their loss in lonely, sorrowing bachelorhood.⁷⁴

⁶⁸ R. Glenn Scott, *Historic Trail Map of the Denver 1x2 Quadrangle, Central Colorado, and Pamphlet to accompany Geologic Investigations Series I-2639* (U.S. Dept. of the Interior, U.S. Geological Survey, 1999), p. 20. According to Mr. Scott, this was the first railroad chartered in Colorado. The charter was sold in 1862 to W.A.H. Loveland and Associates for their Clear Creek and Guy Gulch Railroad. On Feb. 10, 1865, the incorporation was repealed. The company was later absorbed April 1, 1872, by the Colorado Central R.R. Co.

⁶⁹ Pursuant to Colorado Law, HB11-1289, which went into effect on 15 August 2011, the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation at History Colorado posted notification of the water-related structure located on this property and its associated water rights in the Division One, Colorado Water Court Resume. The water-related structure, which is the Lane Ditch Lateral, is considered a contributing resource for the sake of this nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Only real property, per 36 CFR 60.6, and not water rights is the subject of this nomination.

⁷⁰ "Water Priorities in District No. 7," *Colorado Transcript*, June 26, 1913, p. 1; "Water Rights Report by Structure Name," Colorado Decision Support System, <http://cdss.state.co.us/onlineTools/Pages/WaterRights.aspx> (accessed on Jan. 26, 2012).

⁷¹ *Ibid.* The name of Lee appears in some accounts of the Clear Creek Valley, but the names Lees, Brown and Lane do not appear in the 1868 listing of farmers in the area (see footnote 13) nor do these names appear on the Arvada Historical Society's compilation of homesteaders. Publications Committee, *Waters of gold: a history of Arvada, Colorado, during the period 1850-1870* (Arvada, Colorado: Arvada Historical Society, 1973), p. 1 (map).

⁷² "Water Rights Report by Structure Name," Colorado Decision Support System, <http://cdss.state.co.us/onlineTools/Pages/WaterRights.aspx> (accessed Jan. 26, 2012).

⁷³ 1870 Census (James H. Baugh), Jefferson, Colorado Territory; Roll: M593_95; Page: 366B; Image: 262; Family History Library Film: 545594 (accessed on Ancestry.com. Nov. 30, 2011).

⁷⁴ *Colorado Transcript*, Sept. 15, 1869, p. 2.

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It was reported that he was farming north of Longmont by 1877.⁷⁵ His property was up for sale by the county treasurer for failure to pay property taxes in 1876 and 1880.⁷⁶ The 1880 census found him living with one hired hand in Weld County.⁷⁷ He apparently was renting his Clear Creek property during this time. In 1885, Leroy Stroud was sued for damages by A. Winslow Waters, assignee of Samuel Leach, and the sheriff was directed to execute this judgment lien against Stroud's farm equipment, which was located at the ranch of James Baugh.⁷⁸

Baugh subdivided and sold most of his 160-acre homestead in late 1889. The legal descriptions refer to the County Road (West 44th Avenue today) and also provide for a 40' strip for a public road from West 44th Avenue to West 50th Avenue. The acreages listed below seem to be estimates that perhaps are not net of the right of way for the public street that became Sunnyside Lane, later renamed Robb Street.

1. Ten acres sold to James Lee, son of pioneer farmer William Lee. The Lee family arrived a few years after Baugh and were important in the early history of Wheat Ridge.
2. Twenty-nine and one-half acres to Mary Townsend, south of County Road. This was in the southwest corner of Baugh's land and including rights in the Lees and Baugh Ditch.
3. Twenty-five acres to Henry Leesman and Charles Weidemann, north of West 44th Avenue and west of Robb Street.
4. Thirty acres to Paul Helm south of County Road, at the southeast corner of the Baugh Farm.
5. Ten acres to Samuel Longenecker north of County Road, including water rights to the Lane and Brown and Baugh Ditches. The price per acre was higher than any of the other land sales, perhaps indicating the value of the Baugh House and other outbuildings.
6. Thirty acres immediately north of the Longenecker parcel to Edward Ripley. There were problems with non-payments of the mortgage and also property taxes. This parcel ended up back in Baugh's estate and his daughter was selling parcels as late as 1922.
7. The southern half of the Ripley parcel is land on which the Wheat Ridge sod house is located. This was sold to Samuel (Bert) White in 1892.⁷⁹

Baugh wed Mary J. Brown in Weld County in 1889 just after he subdivided his Jefferson County property.⁸⁰ Their daughter was born in 1891, only a few days after James Baugh died on his farm outside of Longmont, Colorado.⁸¹ His daughter, Hattie Baugh Gibson, owned and was selling Baugh's homestead parcels more than thirty years later. The Sanduskys, who purchased the westerly five acres of the Longenecker parcel in 1942, then sold a two-acre tract to the north in 1959, leaving the three-acre parcel on which the Baugh House is located today.

Subsequent Residents of the Baugh House

Knowing that Baugh was not living on the property during the 1880s and given the fact that Leroy Stroud had his farm equipment on the Baugh property in 1885 when a judgment creditor had the equipment sold at a sheriff's sale, it appears that Leroy Stroud was leasing the farm at that time.

Samuel Longenecker bought a ten-acre parcel northeast of West 44th Avenue and Robb Street, including the Baugh house in 1889. In 1860 he appears to have been living with his parents, working as a farm hand in Pennsylvania. The 1860 census reports no wife in the family and Samuel had two small children, Jacob (age 4) and Lucinda E. (age 2).⁸² The Longeneckers lived in a neighborhood with two Snowberger families. By 1870, Samuel was working as a farm

⁷⁵ Obituary (James Baugh), *Longmont Ledger*, Aug. 21, 1891.

⁷⁶ *Colorado Transcript*, May 23, 1877, p. 1; *Ibid.* May 4, 1881, p. 1.

⁷⁷ Tenth Census of the United States, 1880. Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29. National Archives, Washington, D.C. (accessed on Ancestry.com Nov. 30, 2011).

⁷⁸ *Colorado Transcript*, Apr. 8, 1885, p. 3. Leroy Stroud and his family were living in this area in 1885. 1885 Colorado State Census.

⁷⁹ All of the subdivision information is summarized from Olson, pp. 27-30; Baugh had to foreclose on the land he sold to Edward Ripley in 1889, who failed to make payment on \$2700 in promissory notes. *Colorado Transcript*, Nov. 1, 1893, p. 8.

⁸⁰ Ancestry.com, *Colorado Marriages, 1859-1900* (accessed Nov. 30, 2011). The wedding took place on Dec. 22, 1889.

⁸¹ *Longmont Ledger*, Sept. 4, 1891.

⁸² 1860 U.S. census, population schedule. Washington, D.C.: National Archive (accessed Jan. 19, 2012 on Ancestry.com).

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laborer near Golden, Colorado.⁸³ His daughter apparently was raised by the neighboring Snowbergers, probably marrying one of them and using the name Alice Ella Snowberger when she arrived in Colorado. The 1885 census lists the Longenecker family in a Clear Creek district in Jefferson County. Samuel is listed as a widower, age 56 and a farmer from Pennsylvania. Alice Ella Snowberger, age 27 from Pennsylvania, had a blind 5-year-old, Lillian. Brother Jacob Longenecker was 29 years old, from Pennsylvania, married to Loretta (age 26), with two daughters.

During the restoration of the Baugh House, scraps of newspaper were found in the rafters of the western farmhouse addition. The scraps had 1882 and 1883 dates on them and a masthead reading *The Reporter*. A search of the Library of Congress list of newspaper title and publication dates revealed three newspapers with this title that were published in 1882-83.⁸⁴ The three newspapers were published in Waycross, Georgia, Findlay Ohio, and Washington, Pennsylvania. The latter town was 127 miles from South Woodbury, Bedford, Pennsylvania, where Samuel Longenecker was living in 1860.

It is possible that Leroy Stroud and his family built the farmhouse addition in the 1880s, incorporating old newspapers that were in their possession. However, it appears that he was in financial straits in 1885 and unlikely to have been in a position to build a major addition to the log cabin. It seems more likely that Samuel Longenecker or his daughter was responsible for the farmhouse addition. Samuel bought the subdivided parcel in 1889, six years after the newspaper dates. Since he and his children hailed from the same region of Pennsylvania as one of the possible newspapers with a *The Reporter* masthead, it is entirely possible that the newspaper belonged to them and was used in the construction.

Ella Snowberger inherited the property from her father when he died in 1899. She married Oliver P. Martin in 1901 and owned the property until she sold it to Louis Grickshot on Oct. 1, 1927. Unable to make payments on the loan, Grickshot conveyed the property back to Snowberger in 1928. She then sold it to Walter R. and Bernice Carlton in 1929 in a transaction that may have been more of a short-term loan, then Ella sold the property later in 1929 to Frank J. and Halley L. Bond. In 1930, the Bonds sold the westerly half of the ten acre parcel to Meneriva E. Barry. In 1942, the Bonds owned the property again, who then sold it to the Sanduskys.⁸⁵

The Sandusky family owned the property from 1942 to 1976, reducing it in 1959 to three acres. They demolished the old barn, using the wood to add a garage onto the outbuilding north of the house. They also built a larger chicken coop and made alterations to the house.

Kent Sandusky's memoirs from the 1940s describes apple trees of all varieties, including one that he called "something like White McMann." He said that all the varieties "kept well" and were "delicious pie apples." Much of the three-acre site remains in native grasses. Kent Sandusky's memoirs from the 1940s say that the rear of the property was used as natural pasture and the family grew alfalfa in the eastern front yard.⁸⁶

Wheat Ridge Acquisition of the Baugh House

Fire of undetermined origin caused substantial damage in January 1994. Interior walls and ceilings were destroyed and the roof structure was entirely burned in some areas. The fire did not penetrate the exterior walls. This catastrophe galvanized the community, leading to efforts to restore and preserve the Baugh House. The owners, however, sold the site to a developer who submitted plans to the City of Wheat Ridge to raze the historic house and build new residences. This led to the City's purchase of the property, which was partially supported by Jefferson County open space funds.⁸⁷ An anonymous major financial donation was also a driving force in developing restoration plans.

⁸³ 1870 U.S. census, population schedule. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration (accessed Jan. 15, 2012 on Ancestry.com).

⁸⁴ Library of Congress, "Chronicling America," *Historic American Newspapers*, <http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/> (accessed Jan. 20, 2012).

⁸⁵ This chronology of owners is excerpted from Claudia Worth, *Time Line For Baugh House* (date of compilation unknown, in the possession of Joyce Manwaring, Director, Parks & Recreation, City of Wheat Ridge, Colorado).

⁸⁶ Sandusky interview.

⁸⁷ 1990s events have been taken from Chapter 14 of Olson.

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Developmental History of Pioneer Log Cabins in Colorado⁸⁸

Typically, the earliest pattern of development for Colorado's 1859 Gold Rush occurred as follows: Small one and one-and-one-half story log cabins and rarer two-story log buildings were built first. Some buildings were built with hand-hewn, squared logs and some with round logs. These log structures invariably had gable roofs of varying pitches. The cabins were generally built of Ponderosa or Lodgepole pine from the foothills. Occasionally, cottonwood logs were used on the plans, but these were far more vulnerable to decay and more difficult to use because the trunks are typically not straight. Small saw mills began production in 1859 in certain areas, but milled lumber was undoubtedly expensive and was generally used sparingly, only as necessary for roof framing and sheathing, floor framing, and planking, and gable-end framing and sheathing. Factory or shop-produced glazed window sash was apparently hauled in from developed industrial and supply centers such as St. Louis. This may explain why there were so few windows in these earliest log structures. Machine-cut nails and spikes likewise were hauled into the area. Window sashes and nails were items that were too time-consuming to make by hand and since they were mass-produced by 1859, they were cheap enough to freight to the Gold Rush settlements. Cast iron cooking and heating stoves and stove pipes were other architectural items in great demand for freighting companies, because handmade fireplaces simply were too difficult and time consuming to build and did not compare functionally with a cast iron stove.

Many of the early log structures from 1859 were quickly replaced, often within the first five years in the boom towns such as Mountain City, Black Hawk, Central City, and what would become Denver, either due to fire or desire for larger more impressive buildings to meet the needs of an explosively growing population and sudden prosperity. The second and third generation buildings were usually wood frame, plank frame or masonry.

In the Clear Creek Valley and other farming areas established along rivers and creeks to produce food and feed for the boom towns, these pioneer log buildings were not replaced so quickly. When a farmer became more prosperous, the original log building was usually replaced with a larger frame house and the log cabin was put to a new use as an outbuilding on the farm or ranch. As an outbuilding, these log buildings gradually deteriorated and were demolished. Occasionally, as in the case of the Baugh House, the original log building became the core of a farmhouse addition or additions usually clapboarded on the exterior and lath and plastered on the interior so that the original log building became invisible.

⁸⁸ Excerpt from Merrill Ann Wilson, Baugh House Historic Structure Needs Assessment Report (SHF Project No. 1998-02-056), pp. 7-8.

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Plat of Irrigated Portion of Water District No. 7, South Platte Division (No. 1), courtesy of Gregory Hobbs.

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PHOTOS – HISTORIC – COURTESY OF KENT SANDUSKY AND KAY SANDUSKY HOWELL

Photo H-01: Baugh House, early 1940s, Sandusky occupation. Outbuildings no longer extant.

Photo H-02: Baugh House, late 1940s, Sandusky occupation.

Photo H-03: 1940s view of the south and east facades of the Baugh House, including stone cold-storage addition on north side. Outbuildings in the photo are no longer extant. Lumber from the barn on the right was used to build the garage that is currently on site.

Photo H-04: Sandusky family in front of the house in the early 1940s.

MISCELLANEOUS

Deed from James H. Baugh to Samuel Longenecker. Dated Oct. 16, 1889, Book 52, Page 600, Records of the Clerk and Recorder of Jefferson County.

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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: Wheat Ridge Historical Society

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 5JF973

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2.91
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

The UTMS were derived by OAHP from heads up digitization on Digital Raster Graphic (DRG) maps provided to OAHP by the U. S. Bureau of Land Management.

UTM References (NAD 27)

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 13 489 304 4403 012
Zone Easting Northing

3 _____
Zone Easting Northing

2 _____
Zone Easting Northing

4 _____
Zone Easting Northing

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

Three acres contained within the West 1/2 of NE¼ of SW ¼ of NW ¼ of Section 21, 6th Principal Meridian, Township 3 South, Range 69 West, as more particularly described in Exhibit A, and excluding the westerly strip of land and the southerly strip of land outside of the fence, totally approximately 2.91 acres

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

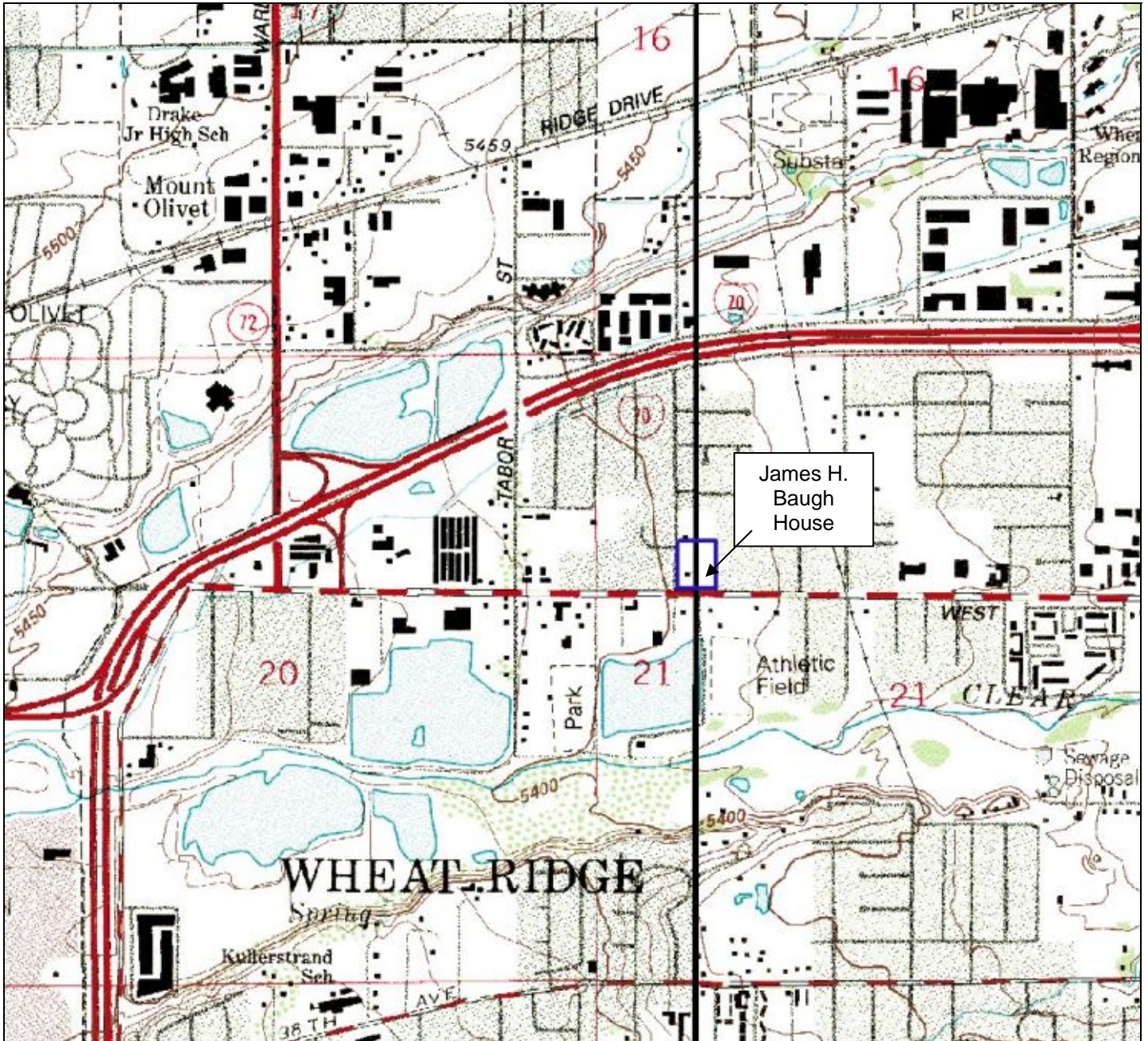
The nominated property includes the building complex portion of the original 160-acre homestead patented by James Baugh, including the house, outbuildings and some prairie grassland. The boundary is the legal description contained in the deed when the property was purchased by the City of Wheat Ridge, excluding approximately 12' strips of land outside of the westerly and southerly fences that are used for modern utilities and parking.

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USGS Section
Golden and Arvada Quadrangles
7.5 Minute Series

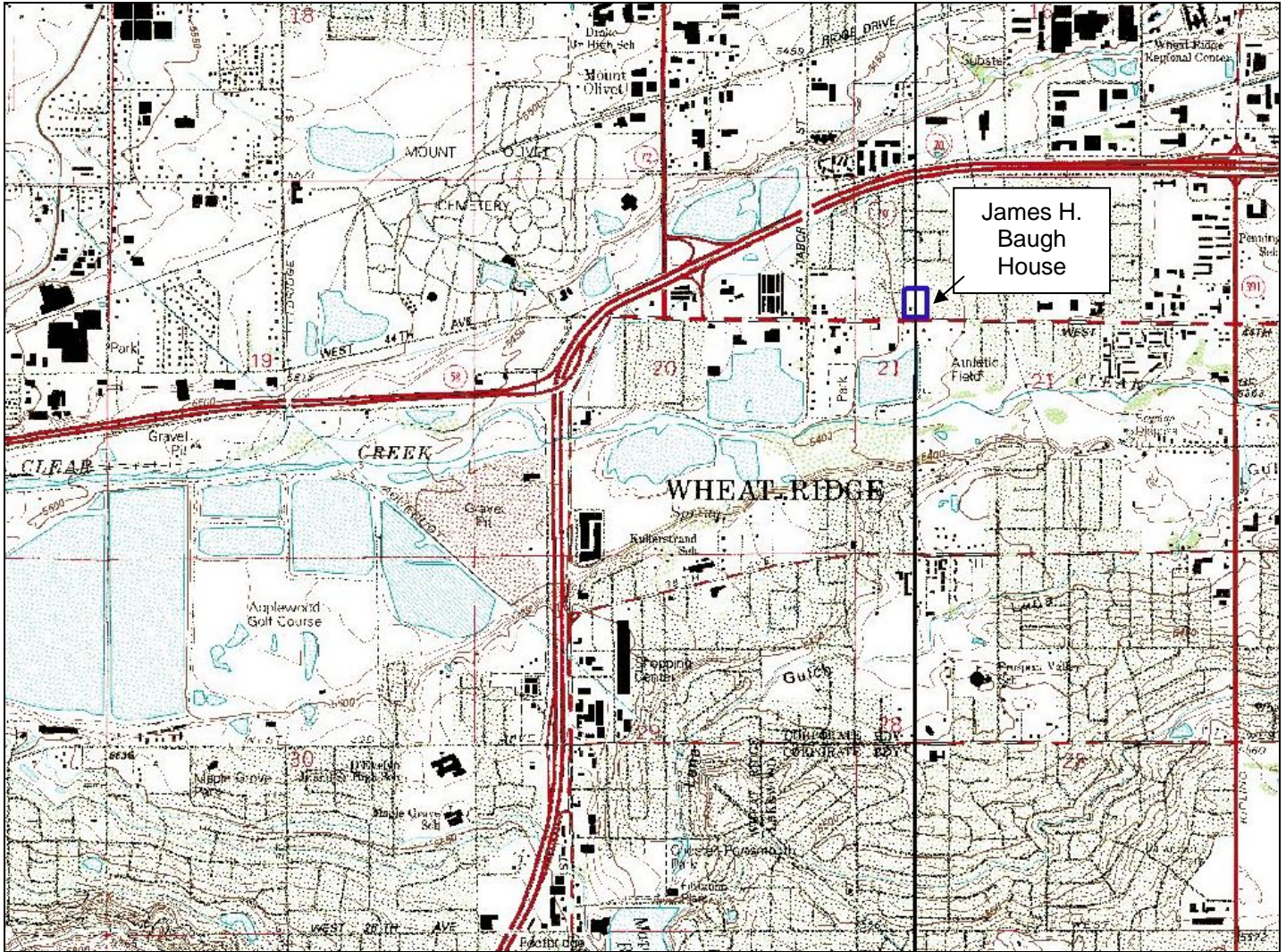
PLSS: T 3 South, R 69 West, 6th P.M., Section 21
Elevation: 5398'



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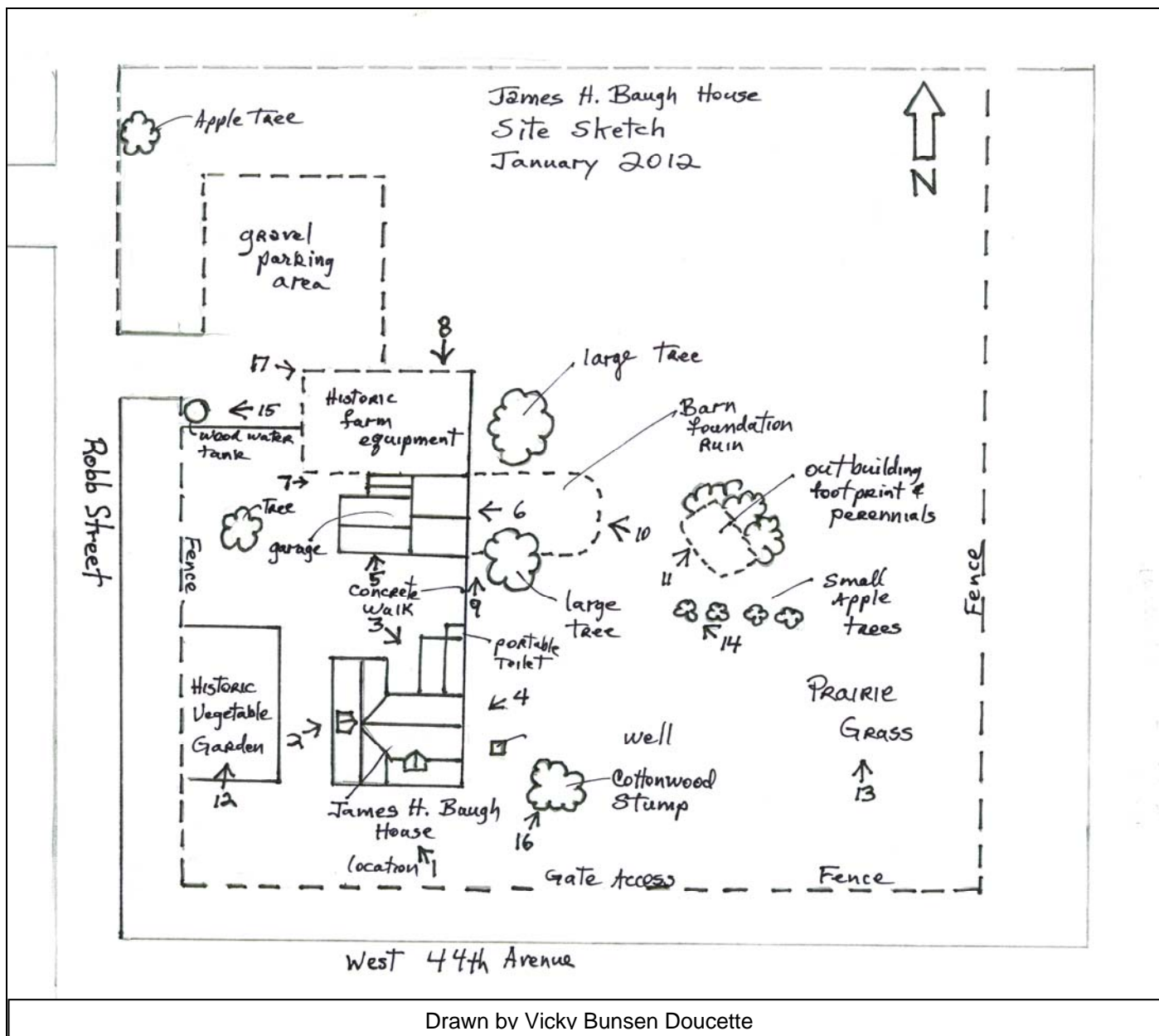
Area USGS Section



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Site Plan

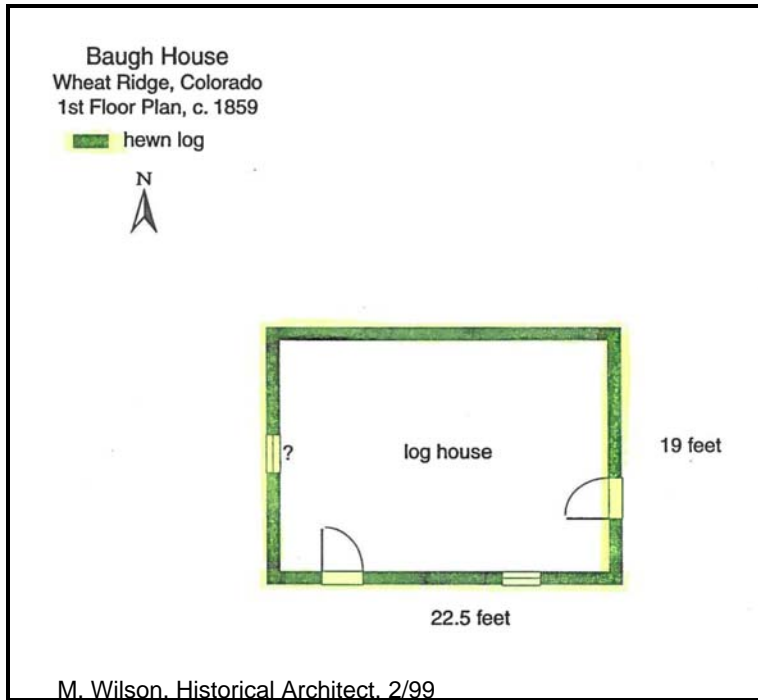


Dotted line represents nomination boundary

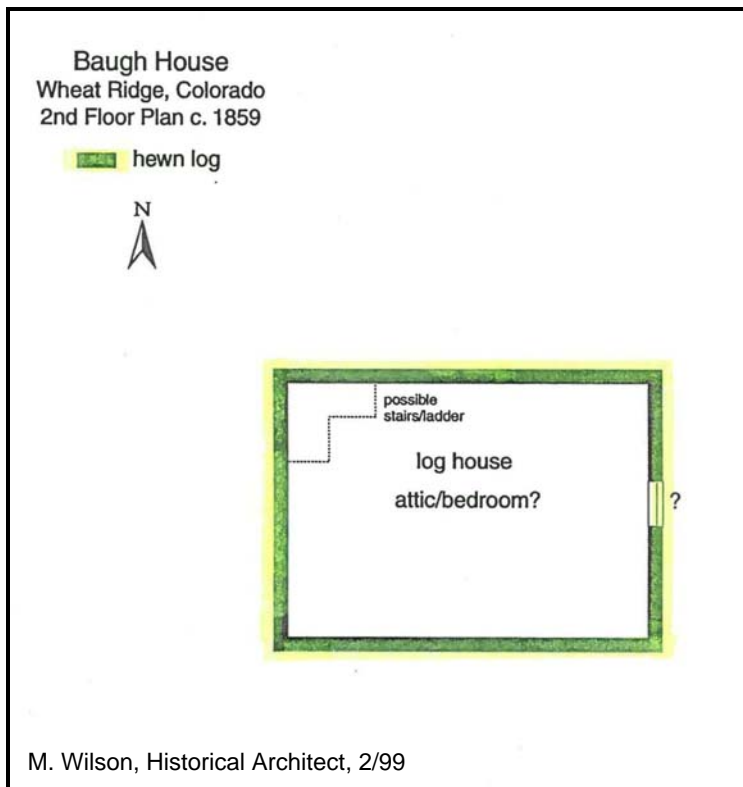
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House floor plan, first and second floors, as of circa 1859



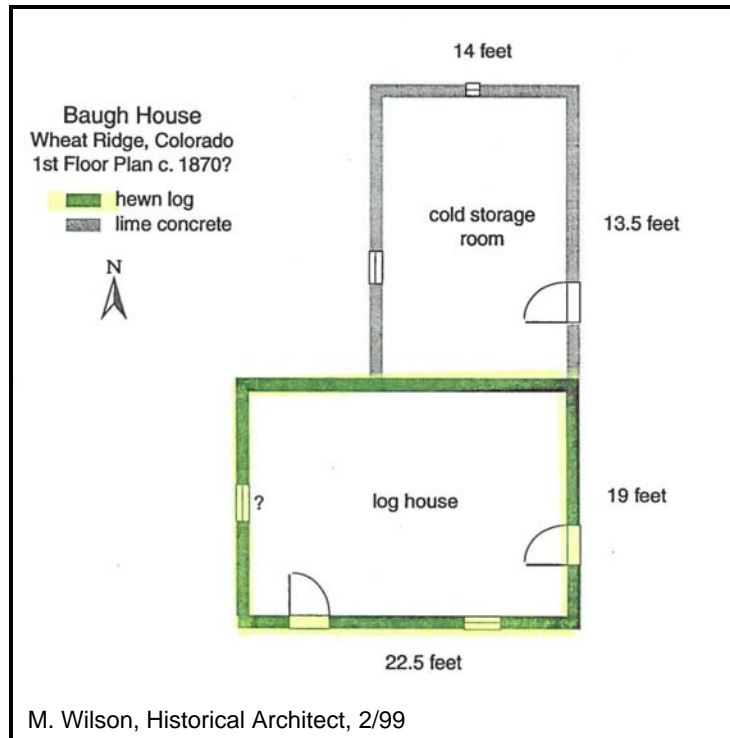
House Floor Plan, 2nd Floor, as of circa 1859



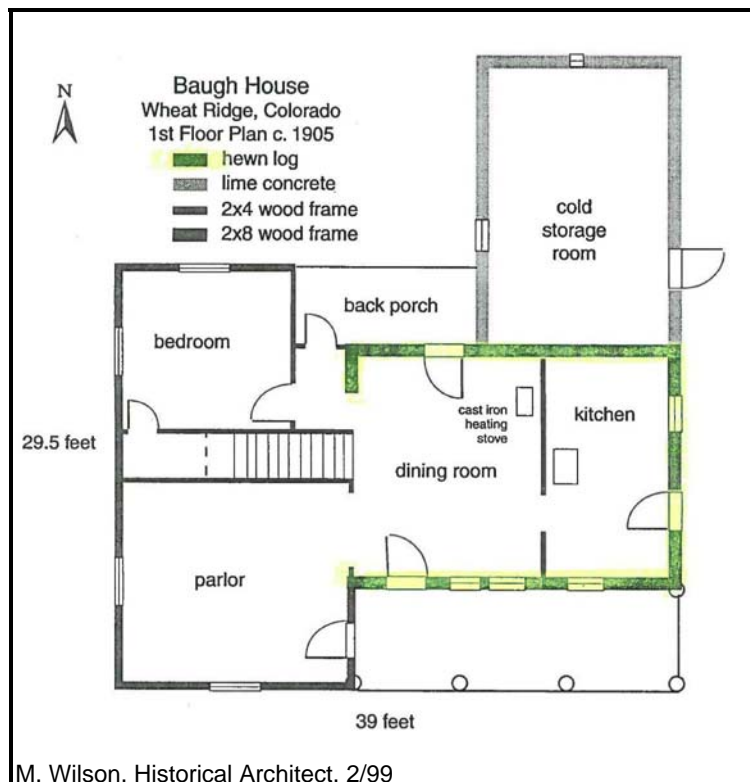
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House Floor Plan, First Floor, as of circa 1870



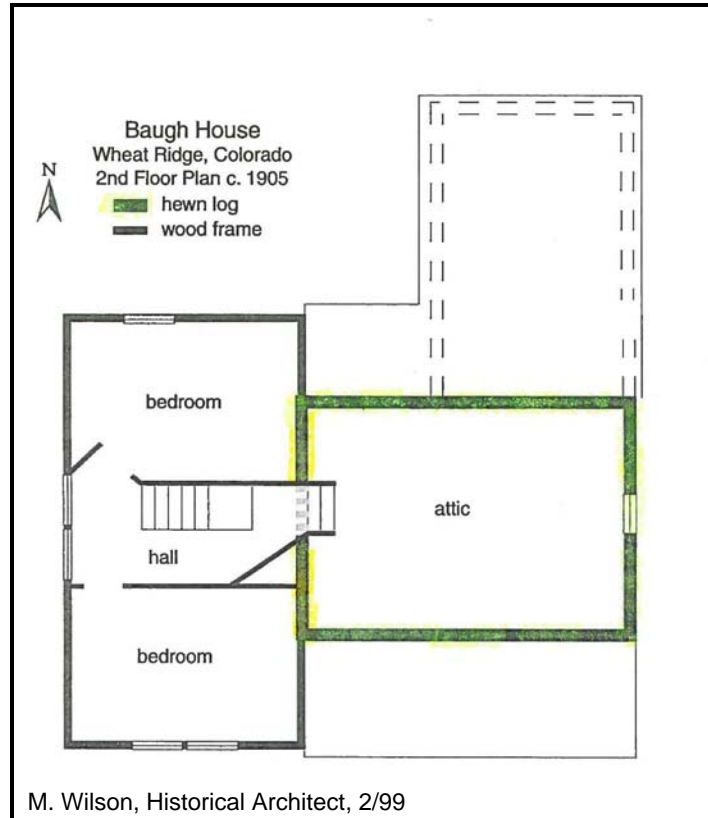
House Floor Plan, First Floor, as of circa 1905



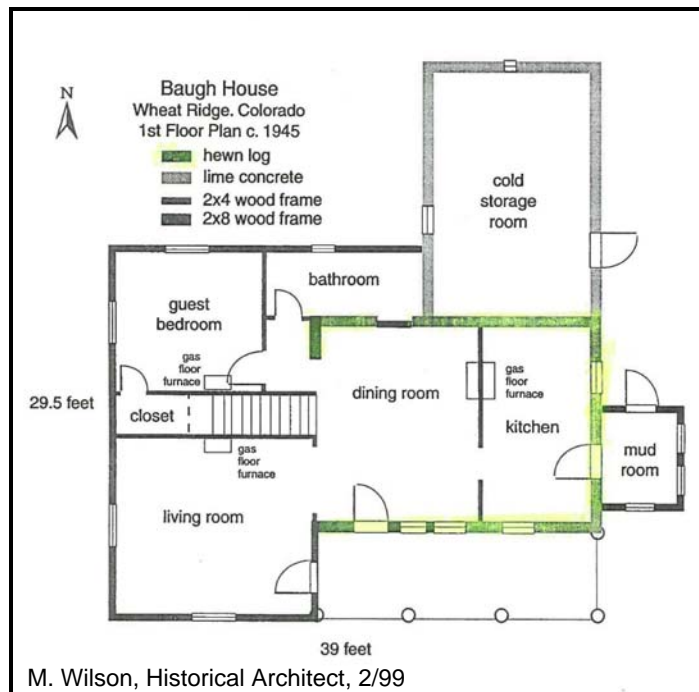
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House Floor Plan, Second Floor, as of circa 1905



House Floor Plan, First Floor, as of circa 1945



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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Vicky Bunsen Doucette (for property owner)
 organization _____ date Feb. 10, 2012
 street & number 303 Washington Avenue telephone 303 882 7641
 city or town Manitou Springs state Colorado zip code 80829
 e-mail vbunsen@gmail.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Maps: A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

West portion of property:

USGS quad name: Golden, Colorado

Year: 1965 [X] 7.5' [] 15'

East portion of property:

USGS quad name: Arvada, Colorado

Year: 1965 [X] 7.5' [] 15'

- A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- Continuation Sheets
- Additional items: (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

The following information pertains to all photograph numbers except as noted:

Name of Property: James H. Baugh House
 Location: Wheat Ridge, Jefferson County, Colorado
 Photographer: Vicky Bunsen Doucette
 Photograph Date: Jan. 27, 2012
 Negatives: Digital photos (4320x2889 pixels), TIFF images on CD and on file with the National Register

Photo No.	Photograph Information
001	Baugh House, south façade, view toward NNW
002	Baugh House, west façade, view toward ENE
003	Baugh House, north façade, view toward SSE
004	Baugh House, east façade, view toward SW
005	Garage, south façade, view toward N
006	Garage, east façade, view toward W
007	Garage, west façade, view toward E

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008	Garage, north façade, view toward S
009	Concrete walk from house to garage, large trees, view toward N
010	Demolished barn foundation, east of garage, view toward NW
011	Footprint of former chicken coop, cultivated perennials, view toward NE
012	Location of former vegetable garden west of house, ditch lateral remnant, view toward N
013	Native prairie grass east of house
014	Young apple tree
015	Water tower brought from another location
016	Cottonwood tree stump
017	Typical artifacts

HISTORIC IMAGE LOG

<u>Figure No.</u>	<u>Information</u>
1	Sandusky Family in front of Baugh House, 1942, Courtesy of Wheat Ridge Historical Society, files of Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver, Colorado
2	Baugh House, shortly after the 1994 fire, on file with the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver, Colorado
3	Baugh House, 1999, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver, Colorado
4	Baugh House, 1999, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver, Colorado
5	China Shards referenced in FN 43, Meakin Co., photo from Olson Book
6	Refit Redwing earthenware jug base, from SWCA 2006 report
7	Ceramic tile insets recovered from interior restoration work, from SWCA 2006 report

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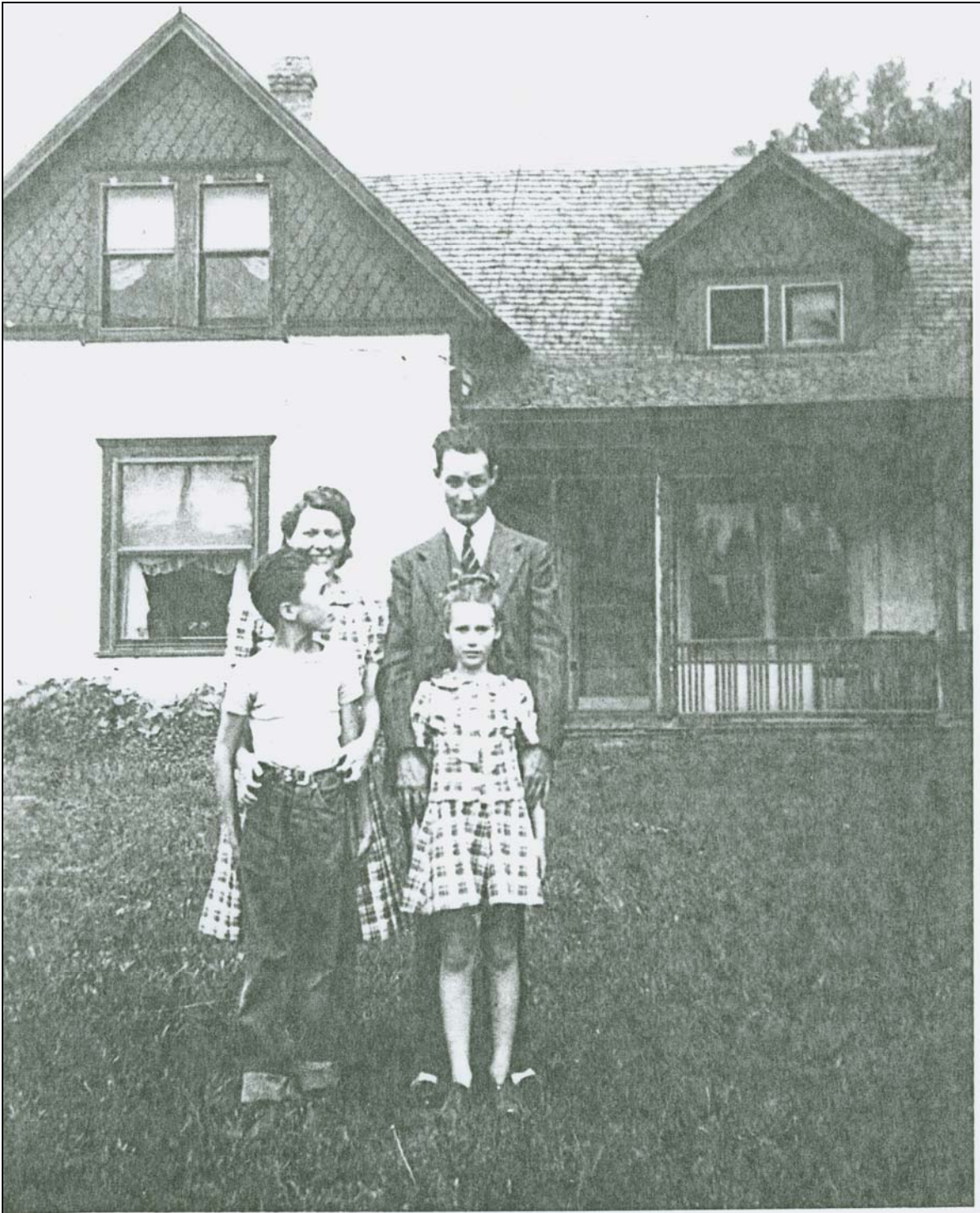


Figure 1 - Sandusky Family in front of Baugh House, 1942, Courtesy of Wheat Ridge Historical Society, on file with Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver, Colorado

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Figure 2: Baugh House, shortly after the 1994 fire, on file with the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver, Colorado



Figure 3: Baugh House, 1999, on file with the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver, Colorado

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Figure 4: Baugh House, 1999, on file with the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver, Colorado

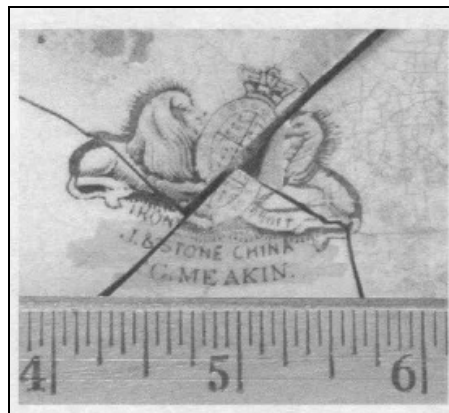


Figure 5 : China Shards referenced in FN 43, Meakin Co., photo from Olson Book

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During the reconstruction of the Cold Storage Room, crews found thirteen shards of earthenware that refit into the base of a jug (Figure 11). These shards were found mortared in place as part of the wall constructing the room. Molded on the bottom of the earthenware jug is "REDWING STONEWARE Co" which dates to circa 1877. This artifact would date the construction of the cold storage room post 1877.



Figure 11. Refit Redwing earthenware jug base.

Figure 6 – from SWCA 2006 report



Ceramic tile insets recovered from the interior restoration efforts.

Figure 7: Ceramic tile insets recovered from interior restoration work, from SWCA 2006 report

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Property Owner:

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name City of Wheat Ridge (contact: Joyce Manwaring)
street & number 7500 West 29th Avenue phone 303 231 1808 (Dir., Parks & Rec
city or town Wheat Ridge state Colorado zip code 80033

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications 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.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.