

The Camera & Clipboard

Historical & Architectural Survey Newsletter



OFFICE of ARCHAEOLOGY and HISTORIC PRESERVATION
COLORADO HISTORICAL SOCIETY



October 2009 ☙ Number 25



STATE PRESERVATION PLAN: YOUR OPINIONS MATTER

The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) is actively seeking public input regarding the statewide preservation plan. This plan not only provides direction for OAHF programs but also identifies and promotes preservation goals and objectives. This document also allows preservationists statewide to celebrate our successes, assess changing trends, and meet new challenges. This preservation plan, which will be in effect through 2020, is intended to serve as a vision and guide for all preservation partners and advocates statewide.

There are three ways for individuals to provide input for this plan. The first: attend a listening session. Staff have been conducting these public meetings across the state since mid-July. The final gathering will be held on Tuesday, October 27 at the Colorado Historical Society from 5:00 to 6:30pm. To RSVP or for more information, call 303.866.2825. The second way to share your views is by completing the on-line survey available at <http://coloradohistory-oahp.org/stateplan/stateplanindex.htm>. Please feel free to pass on this link to friends and colleagues; the connection will remain live until November 13, 2009. The third option is to get involved with focus groups organized around OAHF and SHF functions (such as survey and designation); these meetings will be scheduled in late-October and early-November and anyone interested in participating can contact Preservation Planning Unit (PPU) Director Astrid Liverman. Thank you in advance for your participation.

GRAMMAR AND PUNCTUATION GUIDANCE

Over the past four years numerous historical & architectural survey consultants have inquired whether OAHF has considered developing a style guide to be used for all grant-funded survey products. There has never been the time to develop such a scintillating publication, but now the PPU has decided to take the easy way out and borrow some guidelines which are already written (why reinvent the wheel, right?) We have adopted the same grammar and punctuation rules as used in the preparation of HABS Historical Reports. Based upon the *Chicago Manual of Style* and Turabian's *A Manual for Writers*, these tips also address style issues specifically related to architectural topics. For example, the HABS rules answer the tricky question of whether beltcourse (and numerous other specialized terms which do not make the standard dictionary) is one word or two—it's one, even if your computer spell check marks it with a red wavy line. This short document also clarifies which terms ought to have hyphens. Staff hope their adherence to these grammar and punctuation guidelines will bring more consistency to the review process for grant-funded surveys and National and State Register nominations. All consultants are encouraged, but not required, to use the HABS guidance. It is available at <http://www.nps.gov/hdp/standards/HABS/graphics/h-supplemat.PDF> (the relevant text starts on the second page).

The activity that is the subject of this material has been financed in part with Federal funds from the National Historic Preservation Act, administered by the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. However, the contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the U.S. Department of the Interior, nor does the mention of trade names or commercial products constitute an endorsement or recommendations by the Department of the Interior or the Society. Regulations of the U.S. Department of the Interior strictly prohibit unlawful discrimination in departmental Federally-assisted programs on the basis of race, color, national origin, age or handicap. Any person who believes he or she has been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility operated by a recipient of Federal assistance should write to: Director, Equal Opportunity Program, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1849 C Street, Washington, D.C. 20240.

These activities are also partially funded by the State Historical Fund, a program of the Colorado Historical Society.

GRANT-FUNDED SURVEYS UPDATE

Awarded, ongoing, and completed grant-funded historical & architectural surveys listed below:

Certified Local Government Projects

Ongoing:

Aurora – Comprehensive Reconnaissance Survey of Hoffman Heights subdivision – Hoehn Architects

Boulder County – Intensive Survey of forty-five properties in Wondervu - Historitecture

Breckenridge - Intensive Survey of forty properties within the National Register Historic District - Cultural Resource Historians

Loveland – Intensive Survey of sixty scattered resources within the city limits - Cultural Resource Historians

Pueblo – Intensive Survey of forty-three properties in East Side neighborhood - Historitecture

Steamboat Springs – Intensive Survey of thirty sites within “Old Town” - Cultural Resource Historians

Completed:

Littleton - Reconnaissance Survey of eighty-three sites in Arapaho Hills subdivision - Diane Wray Tomasso

Westminster – Intensive Survey of thirty scattered rural sites in Jefferson County – Bunyak Research Associates

State Historical Fund Projects

Awarded:

Douglas County – Context development and Selective Intensive Survey (twelve related sites)

City of Lamar- Intensive Survey of eighty-three sites in downtown

Park County – Selective Reconnaissance and Intensive Survey (ten sites) along Tarryall Road

Ongoing:

Bayfield – Intensive Survey of thirty sites in commercial downtown - Nik Kendziorski

Boulder – Comprehensive Reconnaissance and Selective Intensive Survey (105 sites) within ten postwar residential subdivisions – TEC, Inc.

Carbondale – Intensive Survey of twenty Residential Sites – Reid Architects

Colorado School of Mines – Intensive Survey of twenty-three buildings on campus – Preservation Partnership

Eastern Plains – Selective Reconnaissance and Intensive Survey (forty sites) in Baca and Phillips counties – Colorado Preservation, Inc.

Erie – Selective Intensive Survey of twenty-three sites within town limits - Front Range Research Associates

Fort Collins – Selective Intensive Survey of sixty-two sites built from 1945-67 – Historitecture

Genoa - Intensive Survey of forty sites as part of Small Town Survey Initiative – Front Range Research Associates

Historic Denver, Inc. – Reconnaissance and Selective Intensive Survey (thirty-five sites) within Kountze Heights neighborhood - Front Range Research Associates

Kiowa County – Countywide Reconnaissance and Selective Intensive survey (up to fifty sites) in three towns – Front Range Research Associates

La Plata County – Comprehensive Reconnaissance and Selective Intensive Survey of 100 sites – Cultural Resource Planning

Meeker - Intensive Survey of at least thirty sites as part of Small Town Survey Initiative – Reid Architects

New Deal, Phase III – Intensive Survey in eleven remaining counties – Colorado Preservation, Inc.

Silverton – Intensive Survey of at least 225 sites within National Historic Landmark boundaries - Silverton Restoration Consulting

Windsor – Intensive Survey of forty-five sites in commercial downtown – Historitecture

Completed:

Broomfield – Selective Reconnaissance and Intensive Survey (thirty-eight sites) – SWCA

Fort Lupton – Intensive Survey of at least ninety sites in commercial downtown – Tatanka Historical Associates

Gilpin County – Reconnaissance and Selective Intensive Survey (ninety sites) in communities near the Moffat Tunnel - SWCA

Hinsdale County – Intensive Survey of at least thirty sites - Preservation Publishing

JUNE 2008 – JULY 2009

SURVEY STATISTICS

	Sample Draft Forms	Final Draft Forms	Final Forms	Totals
CLG	13	133	290	436
SHF	18	453	161	632
Other	26	18	30	74
TOTAL	57	604	481	1142



ARCHITECT BIOGRAPHY

by Rodd Wheaton, Architectural Historian, from Manuella C. Walters Duplex (5DV.2253) National Register of Historic Places nomination

GEORGE F. HARVEY JR.

Denver Architect George F. Harvey Jr. was born August 31, 1866, in Salem or Lawrence, Massachusetts, according to the *Denver Post* and *Rocky Mountain News* obituaries dated January 5 and January 6, 1931. His father, George F. Harvey, was noted as a Denver “pioneer contractor” who “built some of the first residences in East and South Denver.”

According to the *Denver Post*, George F. Harvey, who dropped the “Jr.” suffix in 1915 probably after his father died, “came to Denver while a boy.” However, the 1880 U.S. Census indicated George Jr. was still living in Salem with his mother Sarah J. Harvey and his brother Bradford. The first mention of George Jr. in Colorado was in the 1893 Denver city directory where he was listed as a draftsman living at 308 South Alta (later renamed Ogden) Street. Bradford, a carpenter, lived next door at number 312. It appears the two sons joined their father sometime after 1880 and established themselves in Denver by 1893. A third brother, Nathaniel, also was mentioned in the *Denver Post* obituary.

George Jr. apparently received his architectural education in an unknown Denver firm in the early 1890s. Considering the 1893 Silver Crash halted construction in Denver, employment must have been tenuous; but it put him in a good position to work as an architect in the recovery beginning in 1897. Subsequently, he received his architectural registration; the stamp on the 1911 construction documents for 1728/1732 Gilpin Street showed he was State of Colorado Licensed Architect No. 53. At this time he maintained his office in the Commonwealth Building, located at 15th and Stout streets.

George F. Harvey Jr. continued to live at 308 South Alta with his wife, Mary A., and four children-- George, James, Elizabeth, and one other daughter-- through the 1910 and 1920 census takings, where he was noted as an architect. The 1930 census listed him as retired and a widower living at 308 South Alta with his daughter Elizabeth and her husband, Earl Muse.

The newspaper obituaries stated he was a “noted” and “widely known architect” who “drew plans for a large number of business buildings” in Denver. Unfortunately, none were cited in these articles and few have been identified since. However, in 1904 George F. Harvey Jr. was in partnership with William Cowe (1863-1930). According to *Denver, A City Beautiful*, their commissions were for primarily Foursquare style residences in Capitol Hill and Park Hill. Cowe and Harvey also designed the Mission Revival-style Hamilton apartment building at 1475 Humboldt Street in 1902 and the Colonial Revival-style Highland Christian Church at 2601 West 34th Avenue in 1903. Other buildings outside of Denver credited to George F. Harvey Jr. include the Arts and Crafts style Warshauer Mansion in Antonito and the Monte Vista Cemetery Chapel, both completed in 1912.

George F. Harvey’s obituaries mentioned he donated his services for \$1.00 to the U.S. Government to help design several large projects, including multiple hospitals, during World War I. The *Denver Post* also stated he helped to plan the “Muscle Shoals project.” Following the war, George F. Harvey “held an important position,” perhaps with the Veterans Administration, in the federal government in Washington, D.C. Ill health forced him to retire and return to Denver in 1929.

George F. Harvey Jr. died in his Ogden Street home on January 5, 1931, “after a long illness.” Services were held at the home and he is interred in Crown Hill Cemetery.

* * * * *

All Architect Biographies are available at
<http://www.coloradohistory-oahp.org/guides/architects/architectindex.htm>

NEW ARCHITECTURAL STYLES AND TYPES: SWISS CHALET

by Heather Peterson, National and State Register Historian

Andrew Jackson Downing introduced the Swiss Chalet style to American architecture in his 1850 style-book *The Architecture of Country Houses*. Adapted from traditional versions of Swiss chalets and cottages found in the European Alps for hundreds of years, the style was not widespread in the United States. American models possessed simplistic decorative elements and common building materials, making these homes less expensive to build. For Downing the setting was nearly as important as the architecture. He noted:

The true site for a Swiss cottage is in a bold and mountainous country, on the side, or at the bottom of a wooded hill, or in a wild and picturesque valley. In such positions the architecture will have a spirit and meaning which will inspire every beholder with interest, while the same cottage built in a level country, amid smooth green fields, would only appear affected and ridiculous.

Most Swiss chalets in the United States appeared between 1885 and 1915, with the style being more popular in some regions, such as Cincinnati. Numerous articles and books publicized the style in the 1910s, noting the Great Northern Railroad's hotel and other chalet style construction in and near Glacier National Park (designated a national park in 1910).

With a renewed interest in Swiss Chalet style architecture between 1900 and 1915, William S. B. Dana rejuvenated Downing's ideas and expressed other contemporary concepts. In Dana's 1913 *The Swiss Chalet Book*, he noted the chalet should "rest on a stone foundation" and "all or part of the main story wall may be constructed of masonry." He also mentioned the wood walls (inside and out) should be treated but not painted, and the eaves should be broad to protect the "almost human face of the wall below." Dana, like Downing, stressed the building should harmonize with the landscape and have a rustic feel.



Brook Forest Inn – near Evergreen (photo by Len Brewer of Dream Prints and courtesy of innkeeper Sheri Atencio-Church)

Common elements:

- stone foundation and large stone chimneys
- 2 to 2 ½ stories
- gabled roof with patterned bargeboards and exposed rafter or purlin ends often painted or with decorative carvings
- ornamental cut shingles
- wide eaves supported by oversized and/or decorative brackets
- balconies
- wood walls, often unpainted, with open trusswork
- multi-pane windows

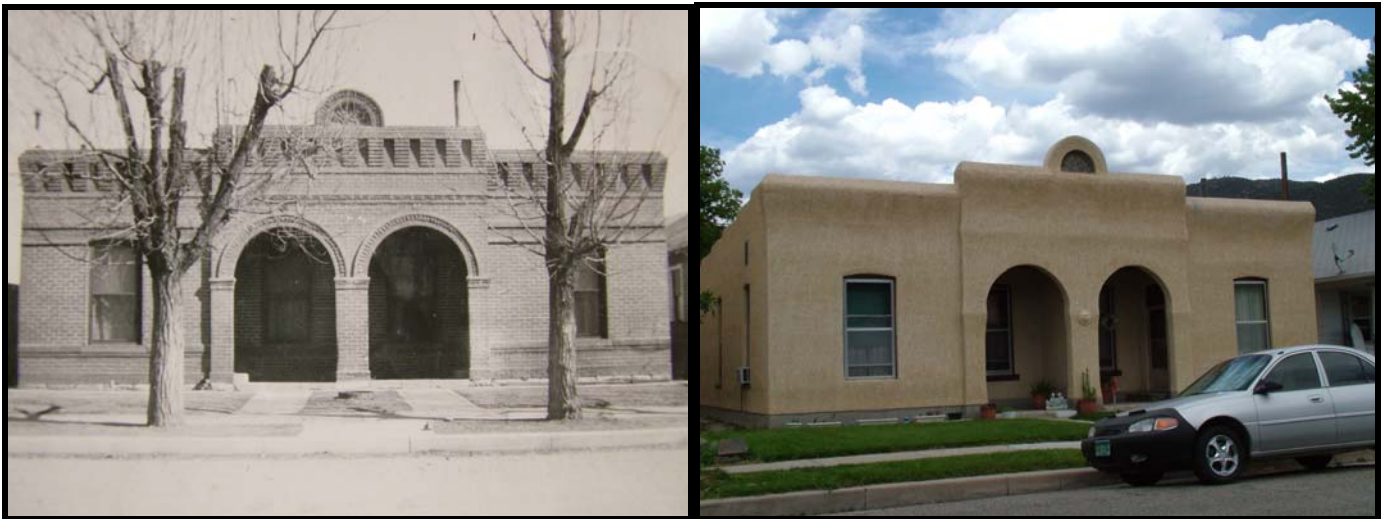
Note: This style is not to be confused with chalet-influenced buildings found primarily in some Colorado mountain towns and constructed between 1935 and 1965. The later buildings have some of the same elements as the Swiss Chalet style; however, they are more associated with the ski industry. Although reports and site forms have called these styles "Mountain Chalet" and "Ski Chalet," OAHF has not yet defined the name or described the style.



NO STYLE USAGE TIPS

The No Style label, like those for all architectural styles and building types, should be used only as appropriate. This practice is particularly important because when resources are inaccurately called No Style it is quite difficult to find them via a standard search in the OAHP database and, therefore, researchers and users have difficulty accessing the valuable details about these surveyed buildings and structures. It is important to realize the No Style label does not imply some sort of inferiority or serve as shorthand for no value. This misperception has made some surveyors hesitant to use No Style even when justified, concerned this label may insult the property owner or adversely affect eligibility. To counter this view the article below provides more details about the meaning and appropriate use of No Style when documenting historical & architectural resources. The text discusses three of the instances when the label No Style is used, both correctly and incorrectly, to identify historical & architectural resources.

The first circumstance is when the surveyed building or structure has been so dramatically altered none of the defined architectural styles or building types in the OAHP Lexicon still apply. The photographs below show the same building. The image on the left is a 1937 view from an Assessor's Office property appraisal card. The photo on the right was taken in 2006, showing changes to the windows and stucco obscuring nearly all of the original brickwork and corbelling. These alterations justify a shift from Terrace type (in 1937) to No Style. In other words, this use of the No Style label is appropriate. Many survey areas feature resources with physical changes, some where the owners are particularly proud of how they have 'modernized' or 'renovated' their property. Yet these very improvements adversely impact integrity to such a degree that the No Style label is justified.



The second use of No Style occurs for resources with styles recognized elsewhere which have yet to be included in the OAHP Lexicon. For example, the terms New Formalism and Brutalism currently appear in the final column labeled "Other Terminology Not in Lexicon (Do Not Use These Terms)." Staff have it on the to do list to prepare entries for not only these recognized styles but also numerous other styles and types. However, in the meantime, many individuals have been labeling such resources as No Style. This situation is one of the reasons OAHP staff considered adding No Defined Style to the Lexicon (see *The Camera & Clipboard*, Number 21). Since this label has not been instituted, the best approach is to use the terms in the Style Category column of the Lexicon as appropriate. For example, it is better to classify a resource which exhibits elements of Brutalism as Modern Movement instead of No Style since the Modern Movement label at least puts the surveyed building in the right time period, allowing for a greater likelihood the details about such a resource can be accessed in the OAHP database. It is not only appropriate but al-

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NO STYLE USAGE TIPS, CONTINUED

Continued from page 5

so encouraged to mention the yet to be defined style, in this example Brutalism, in the Architectural description on the survey form. This example calls attention to another pending (and very time consuming) staff task related to the No Style discussion: the need to correct the style or type distinction for numerous resources correctly listed as No Style at the time of survey which now can be classified based upon styles or building types added to both the Lexicon and the *Guide*.

Finally, No Style is commonly, but inappropriately, applied in a third situation: for vernacular expressions. The OAHPLexicon previously included several labels which incorporated the term vernacular. The 1983 *Guide to Colorado Architecture* featured entries for several subtypes of Vernacular Wood Frame and Vernacular Masonry buildings plus the label Vernacular Sod. However, the option of describing nominated resources as vernacular was discontinued when the National Park Service removed the term from their list of recognized architectural styles and types. OAHPL followed suit in the late 1990s, making any variation on the term Vernacular an 'illegal' label for both surveyed and listed resources. This term was removed from the OAHPLexicon because it lacked specificity. However, the removal of the Vernacular label does not mean we are not interested in documenting vernacular expressions. Surveyors who identify such resources simply must be more specific. To assist individuals in this endeavor, staff defined vernacular architecture as a community building tradition specific to a geographic area, a time period, and often a culture. Given this definition, the appropriate approach for labeling such vernacular expressions is to enter Other Style followed with a notation of the culture, location, and time period for the surveyed resource on the survey form. In addition, there is a responsibility to provide sufficient detail in the survey report to allow staff to prepare an entry for the *Field Guide*. Surveyors working in Costilla County did just that, gathering enough information to accurately identify two specific vernacular building types. Ultimately the labels for Hispano Adobe Center Passage House and

Hispano Adobe Linear Plan House were accepted for use in both the Lexicon and the *Guide*; at that time there was no need to retain the Other Style prefix.

Hopefully, this article has provided much-needed clarification regarding the appropriate use of the No Style label when documenting historical & architectural resources. It is important to remember just because a building or structure is labeled No Style does not mean it cannot be eligible either to the National or State Register or as a local landmark (if such a program exists). National Register Criterion C often is misinterpreted as applying only to high style architecture. However, the actual wording is much broader, allowing eligibility for a resource which "embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction, or represents the work of a master or that possess high artistic values or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction." For this reason excellent examples of recognized building types such as I-House or Foursquare have been found eligible and listed. Of course, resources important under Criterion C or any other National Register Criteria always must possess both significance and integrity to be deemed eligible.

HANDY WEBSITE

www.NewsInHistory.com. – Yet another site allowing you to research while wearing your pajamas...

The H-Scholar listserv announced this new research tool. NewsBank-- self-described as "one of the world's premier information providers" with thirty-seven years of experience delivering "comprehensive, Web-based historical and contemporary information products"-- has launched a subscription service which provides access to historical U.S. newspapers published between the years 1800 and 2000. While the *Colorado Historic Newspapers Collection* offers free online access to numerous in-state publications, this site features newspapers from all fifty states and the District of Columbia (click on the "Title List" tab to access the available newspapers). There is also a blog section on this website. You need to be a member to post, but it appears reading the submissions is free. Happy surfing!



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LINEAR RESOURCES AND SECTION 106

by Amy Pallante, Section 106 Compliance Manager

My phone has been ringing a lot lately with questions regarding linear resources and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Our office defines a linear resource as a feature in the landscape whose length greatly exceeds its width; most often not visible in its entirety; of human design, construction, enhancement, and/or use; and most often used to transport something. Examples of linear resources include highways and roads, ditches and canals, railroad or trolley tracks, trails, transmission lines, pipelines, retaining walls, and tramways.

Linear resources can be troublesome to survey, especially for Section 106 projects where the entire linear resource cannot always be surveyed. Staff recommend a segment of the overall linear resource within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) be surveyed to determine whether that surveyed section supports or does not support the eligibility of the entire linear resource. This approach requires survey of a long enough segment of a linear resource in order to understand that portion within the larger context of the overall linear resource. If the entire linear resource is not surveyed, then we advise, for the purposes of Section 106, the linear resource be assumed eligible to the National Register. Remember, the terms contributing and noncontributing do not apply to a linear segment because the linear resource is considered one property, not a historic district.

Once the evaluation of whether the surveyed segment supports the overall eligibility of the entire linear resource is complete, then the assessment of adverse effect under Section 106 takes place. Since a linear resource is one historic property, potential effects need to be assessed for the entire length, not just the segment. This is the same way a surveyed house is considered, assessing potential effects to the entire house rather than just the windows. A segment is a part of the entire linear resource, just as windows are part of an entire house. If the project will affect a segment that does not support the overall eligibility of the entire resource, the effect is probably not adverse. Returning to the house and window analogy, if you replace non-historic windows with new similar windows, the effect to the house is probably not adverse because the windows already were altered. If the project will affect a segment that supports the overall eligibility of the entire resource, then the effect may be adverse. This situation is akin to replacing all of the historic windows with new, unsympathetic windows and causing an adverse effect to the house overall.



These two photos illustrate the way Section 106 assessments of effects are done for an eligible historical & architectural resource, a house. Do NOT just look at the windows, DO consider the entire house. With linear resources do NOT look at just the segment within the APE, DO consider the entire linear resource.





**ASK THE
STAFF
by Les S.
Moore**

Dear Les:

We recently completed a grant-funded historical & architectural survey project in my town. We have pursued National Register listing for a few of the resources determined eligible, but we're not sure what else we can do with this survey. Please help!

-- Mystified in Moffat

Dear Mystified:

Historical & architectural survey results can translate into a number of follow-on projects. In this dreary economy you may have trouble getting local government funding for an additional historic preservation project. But fear not-- there is grant money available from the State Historical Fund (SHF) and Certified Local Government (CLG) programs for education projects.

Eligible education projects include strategic plans, walking tours of historic areas, brochures, booklets, videos, audio tours, websites, exhibits, and interpretive signage. The data from a historical & architectural survey creates an excellent baseline for such educational projects. For example, details from the Architectural description and Historic background sections on the Architectural Inventory Form (#1403) may be used to draft text for a walking tour brochure. You also could create a coordinating webpage to share your local heritage with people not able to visit in person.

If you are thinking of applying for a grant for an educational project, the first step is to contact the relevant staff about eligibility for funding. For SHF-funded educational projects contact Liz Blackwell (see staff list in adjacent column). For details about becoming a CLG or applying for funding from this program, contact Intergovernmental Service Director Dan Corson at 303-866-2673 or dan.corson@chs.state.co.us.

All grant seekers are strongly encouraged to submit draft applications for staff review up to two weeks before a grant round deadline. There are two SHF grant application due dates-- April 1 and October 1-- annually. The CLG grant deadline is November 15.

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