

The Camera & Clipboard

Historical & Architectural Survey Newsletter



OFFICE of ARCHAEOLOGY and HISTORIC PRESERVATION
COLORADO HISTORICAL SOCIETY



April 2010 ✦ Number 27



CHANGES: NEW SPACE...



On February 8th the Preservation Planning Unit (PPU) and all of our State Historical Fund colleagues moved offices. Our new address is:

Civic Center Plaza
1560 Broadway, Fourth Floor
Denver, CO 80202

The new office is located in the triangular red brick building right above the Civic Center Station for the Sixteenth Street Mall Shuttle. When coming to visit, be sure to take the bank of elevators which goes to the lower floors only. If you wish to call or email, that contact information remains the same for all staff.

As of April 12th the fourth floor in this building also will house all the employees from OAHP (including all of the Site Files and other research materials) plus the entire staff of the Colorado Historical Society. We anticipate being in this interim space until the new building at 12th & Broadway is ready. (*Photo from Denver Public Library-Western History Collection: CHS.X6836*)

... NEW STAFF

The PPU welcomed a new staff member on January 25th. Heather Bailey, our new State & National Register Historian, comes to us from Tennessee where she worked with the Tennessee Civil War National Heritage Area and the Center for Historic Preservation at Middle Tennessee. Other previous experience includes her stint as director of the Paris-Henry County Heritage Center and her term as an archivist at the Albert Gore Sr. Research Center. This May she will graduate with her Ph.D. in Public History; her dissertation is entitled, "Hillbilly Skits to Buford Sticks: Sustainable Heritage Tourism in Tennessee." Eager to expand her knowledge of Western history, Heather has already started fieldwork for some of Colorado's many historic sites

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

Awarded★:

Fort Collins – Selective Intensive Survey of forty sites in Campus North neighborhood

Lafayette – Selective Intensive Survey of up to twenty-nine sites along Public Road

Longmont – Selective Intensive Survey of fifty-five sites surrounding the downtown and along Main Street

★ - **NOTE:** *At the time this issue of the newsletter went to press, the federal budget and exact HPF allocation had yet to be finalized. All CLG awards noted are contingent upon available federal funds.*

Ongoing:

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

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

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

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

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

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

State Historical Fund Projects

Awarded:

Town of Telluride - Intensive Resurvey of selected sites within National Historic Landmark district

Ongoing:

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

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

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

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 to 1967- 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 in the Denver Highlands - 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

Lamar - Intensive Survey of eighty-three sites in downtown - Hoehn Architects

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.

Park County – Selective Reconnaissance and Intensive Survey (ten sites) along Tarryall Road – Front Range Research Associates

Completed:

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

As part of this project, consultant Adam Thomas developed a DVD entitled, “Windsor’s Struggle for Identity.” This thirty-two minute production traces the history of the small Weld County town from its early association with the Union Colony to its current status as a bedroom community for nearby larger cities. Other topics covered in the documentary include the influence of the Great Western Sugar Company and the influx of a Germans from Russia population, plus Kodak’s 1968 decision to locate their Colorado operations in Windsor.



WHAT DO YOU MEAN?: DIFFERENT USES OF THE TERM HISTORIC CONTEXT

Historic preservationists share a common language. But the general public is not always as clear about these preservation-related concepts. The term historic context is one example of a word which can be (and is) used in various ways. Reading applications during the past several SHF and CLG grant rounds illustrates the variety of interpretations for this seemingly simple term.

Here is a standard definition for historic context: a document which identifies patterns or trends in history or prehistory by which a specific occurrence, property or site (and ultimately its significance) is understood. Historic contexts are defined by theme, geographic limits, and time period. The theme consists of a trend or development or a series of related trends or developments in the past. Colorado history themes include, for example, ranching or farming, mining, railroads, ethnic history, outdoor recreation/ skiing, and tourism. Geographic limits are the physical boundaries covered in the context document. The time period is when the themes were most prevalent.

Knowing what grant applicants mean when they refer to an historic context is important for assessing whether proposed projects are feasible. Such precision is necessary since the terms used in an application's narrative and scope of work impact the deliverables and budget. When applicants mention the preparation of an historic context as part of an historical & architectural survey project, it is crucial to understand whether they expect to produce the historic context section of the survey report, a chapter devoted to only the historical themes specifically associated with the surveyed buildings, or an historic context document which explores communitywide themes and topics, often comparing the local area to trends in the state or the nation as a whole.

These two approaches serve different needs and may or may not be appropriate for a particular project. The City of Pueblo has chosen to develop historic context documents as a pre-cursor to historical & architectural surveys, giving them a better idea of the types of resources their hired consultant will document in the field. Using CLG grant funding, they have most recently developed an historic context document for the East Side and currently are completing another CLG-funded project, a selective intensive survey of the same area. The survey report will include an historic context chapter based upon both the initial historic context document and the survey findings. The City of Boulder has taken a slightly different approach; their ongoing SHF-funded selective intensive survey of homes within postwar subdivisions features both an historic context document and an historic context chapter within the survey report as deliverables for a single project. In this case, city staff wanted the historic context document to raise awareness of and interest in the resources to be surveyed several months later. One goal was to convince the general public about the importance of Boulder's postwar history and resources, indicating how local trends compared with larger national movements.

There is a third use of the term historic context which appears in only a few grant applications. Some applicants prepare an historic context as part of a Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF). An MPDF is a document which facilitates nominations to the National Register. It includes two elements: the historic context and registration requirements. The historic context section of an MPDF is as detailed as the document described above. The registration requirements portion identifies property types; elaborates on their common features, locational patterns, and current condition; discusses appropriate areas and periods of significance; and sets integrity thresholds for eligibility. As with the other types of historic context, a timing element influences the choice to complete an MPDF since such documents are often based upon the findings from survey projects and always involve extensive research.

The time to determine the specific meaning of the term historic context in a grant application is well in-advance of the submission deadline. Remember the staff are ready to assist with both project planning and draft application review. Please forgive the pun, but we look forward to helping you put everything into context.



LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND SECTION 106

by Amy Pallante, Section 106 Compliance Manager

I often receive phone calls from staff of local governments asking about Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. When I explain representatives of local government are automatically granted consulting party status under Section 106, the staff person gets very excited and then asks: "What is Section 106?" Readers of this column already know that answer, but may not realize exactly what the regulations say about consulting parties. Under [36 CFR 800.2\(c\)\(3\)](#): "A representative of a local government with jurisdiction over the area in which the effects of an undertaking may occur is entitled to participate as a consulting party." A local government does *not* have to own property that may be affected by a project or be a Certified Local Government (CLG) with a historic preservation commission to participate as a consulting party under Section 106. The project just has to take place within the local government's jurisdiction. Representatives of local governments also can be automatically granted consulting party status as applicants for Federal assistance, permits, licenses, and other approvals. Finally, the local government can be authorized by other provisions of Federal law to act as the lead agency for the purposes of Section 106 consultations.

As a consulting party in the Section 106 process, the lead Federal agency must provide the local government an opportunity to comment and consult on a project. The regulations define consultation as "the process of seeking, discussing, and considering the views of other participants, and, where feasible, seeking agreement with them regarding matters arising in the Section 106 process." Therefore, it is important staff of local governments respond to letters from Federal agencies requesting consultation. I sometimes hear local government representatives are reluctant to respond to such requests, because they don't know what to say. Here is an inside secret: there is no wrong thing to say. If you receive a request for consultation under Section 106 from a lead Federal agency, respond with any and all comments you have regarding the proposed project's effects on historic properties. Keep in mind Section 106 cannot stop a project, but your comments as a local government can influence the lead Federal agency's final decision. For example, you can comment on how you believe a road widening project would affect your historic downtown's buildings as well as the area's economic viability.

As a consulting party, local governments should receive the same information provided to the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) for review and comment. This information includes inventory/site forms, survey reports, assessments of adverse effect reports, and proposed mitigation. Some information, such as archaeological findings, can be restricted by Federal law. Local governments can participate in consultation to mitigate adverse effects under Section 106 and be signatories to Memorandums of Agreement (MOA).

Staff members from the SHPO are available to answer any questions local governments have regarding consulting under Section 106. Both the SHPO and the [Advisory Council on Historic Preservation](#) provide training to staff of local governments about Section 106. If you have any questions regarding Section 106 or any other part of the National Historic Preservation Act, please call (303-866-4678) or email (amy.pallante@chs.state.co.us).

Best Practice
Committee
NEWS

CPI TOUR POPULAR

A full bus load enjoyed "What Happens in the Field, Stays in the Field: A Behind the Scenes Tour of Historical & Architectural Survey" offered as part of the Colorado Preservation, Inc. (CPI) 2010 Saving Places Conference.

If you missed the tour, please see the CPI website (<http://www.coloradopreservation.org/index.html>) for handouts associated with this offering.



UPDATE YOUR FIELD GUIDE, LEXICON

This issue of *The Camera & Clipboard* features not one, not two, but three new entries for Architectural Styles or Building Types. The entries being added include Beaux Arts, Cape Cod, and Lustron. Make sure to keep your *Field Guide to Colorado's Historic Architecture & Engineering* up to date by downloading and printing the most current version of the Table of Contents, the three new entries, and a revised Lexicon. All materials are available at <http://www.coloradohistory-oahp.org/guides/fieldguide/fieldindex.htm>

NEW ARCHITECTURAL STYLE OR BUILDING TYPE: BEAUX-ARTS

by Liz Blackwell, SHF Preservation Specialist- Survey & Education



Previously labeled as Renaissance Revival, Denver's Union Station exhibits features of the Beaux- Arts style

Popular from 1880-1930, Beaux-Arts style buildings are some of the most opulent in American architecture. The style represented a reaction against eclectic Victorian era expressions that celebrated asymmetry and featured a mixture of patterns and textures. While ornate, the Beaux-Arts style is more orderly than those of the Victorian era. Architects who studied at the École des Beaux-Arts in France brought the style to America. The École curriculum focused on ancient Greek and Roman architecture and exposed students to Renaissance architecture and the practice of carefully adding sculptural elements and decoration to the traditionally more austere works of the ancients.

The Beaux-Arts style lends itself to monumental works and most examples are public buildings such as schools, train stations, financial institutions, and state capitols. Residential examples of the style tend to be mansions built by successful capitalists. Beaux-Arts buildings are nearly always symmetrical and prominently feature columns as both a stylistic element and a celebration of structure. While the time periods and reliance on classical elements share some overlap, Beaux-Arts buildings should not be confused with the more reserved Classical Revival style. Beaux-Arts buildings feature a more liberal use of decorative elements, often having applied sculptural features or statuary adorning the walls or roofline.

Beaux-Arts designs are most commonly executed in light colored stone, especially marble or sandstone. Buildings of this style occasionally have mansard roofs, but more often a flat or low-pitched roof was used. Classical ordering is common, with buildings often having a lower level clad in rusticated stone, middle floors featuring more refined design elements and details (pedimented windows with balustraded sills, garlands or swags adorning the walls, pilasters or columns), and an exaggerated cornice at the top. While some examples are asymmetrical, most Beaux-Arts buildings feature bold symmetry.

The Beaux-Arts style appears in many American cities. The style went hand-in-hand with the City Beautiful movement, a key influence upon city planning in the early twentieth century. The Beaux-Arts style diminished in popularity in the late 1920s, coinciding with a shrinking of the American economy. Monumental size and ornate exteriors made this style expensive to build, thus it effectively ended with the onset of the Great Depression.

Common elements:

- Symmetrical façade
- Flat or low pitched roof
- Masonry exterior (usually stone)
- Sculptural elements (cartouche, statuary, garlands)
- Prominent columns (often paired) and cornice
- Balustrades (often along roofline)
- Banded rustication
- Quoins



NEW ARCHITECTURAL STYLE OR BUILDING TYPE: CAPE COD

by Erika Schmelzer, Cultural Resource Historian/ GIS Specialist-Architecture

The OAHLP Lexicon recognizes Cape Cod as a building form prevalent during the post-World War II period, making it a revival architectural expression. Reverend Timothy Dwight coined the term Cape Cod in 1800 while on tour in New England. Although no evidence exists the Cape Cod house originated in New England, it is distinctly American despite its English origin. The building form was derived from small, one story, rectangular homes with steep gables and tiny windows the Pilgrims built in England and the Netherlands. Early Capes featured unbroken gable roofs pitched steeply enough to provide living space (with headroom) underneath, eight-foot façades, massive chimneys located between the gable ends, small multi-paned windows under the eaves, eaves and rakes projecting only a few inches, no exterior ornamentation, frame construction with shingle or clapboard siding, and a first floor with three main rooms each heated with a fireplace.

Near the end of the Great Depression, the Cape Cod building type was revived in the United States. The size and symbolism of the home made it appealing. Cape Cods were both economical and adaptable small houses and boasted colonial imagery with perceived links to American patriotism. The Cape Cod was one of the most common house types built in the 1930s and remained popular in the immediate postwar years until the Ranch type gained widespread popularity in the 1950s. The revival of the Cape Cod was largely due to architect Royal Barry Willis who published his designs in newspapers and magazines and won numerous awards in the 1930s and 1940s. Willis and other architects changed the 1800s Cape Cod considerably for modern life. Windows were enlarged for greater ventilation and light, the front door and chimney were placed off center, dormers were added to the front (many also had shed roof dormers on the rear), and wings were added to stretch the length of the home, often to include an attached garage. Willis' designs still retained many visual elements of earlier Cape Cods. His homes were low in profile with moderately pitched side gable roofs and large chimneys. They also featured paneled front doors with simple classical doorways and shuttered multi-paned windows. There was no standard interior plan for contemporary Cape Cod houses. However, in most one-and-one-half story houses, the staircase was located behind the front door just as it had been in the early Capes of the 1800s.

In Colorado, like the rest of the nation, Cape Cods were built either as a one-story house with no dormers or a one-and-one-half story house with gable roofed dormers. Most exhibited horizontal wood or shingle siding, but some existing models feature brick veneer or stone siding. Most Colorado Cape Cods were constructed between 1933 and 1956, with later revivals following the Vietnam Conflict. The modest Cape Cod type held an appeal through the years because it was an economical and simple design builders could copy without the benefit of an architect.



Common elements:

- Steeply pitched side gable roof
- Minimal eaves or no rakes
- Decorative shutters
- Gable roof dormers
- Façade wall height of seven to eight feet

Two examples of the Cape Cod building type:

Above: Greeley - built in 1938 (photo by Betsy Kellums)

Below: Wheat Ridge – built in 1961 (photo by Heather Peterson)



NEW ARCHITECTURAL STYLE OR BUILDING TYPE: LUSTRON

by Astrid Liverman, National and State Register Coordinator

The Swedish-born Chicago engineer Carl Standlund (1899-1974) founded the Lustron Corporation in 1946 in response to Federal Housing Administration (FHA) support of pre-fabricated, high-volume home construction. The company operated from September 1948 to June 1950 and sought to capitalize on the housing shortage which resulted when servicemen returned from World War II. The company extensively marketed these steel homes as maintenance and pest-free as well as fireproof and rustproof.

Lustron homes employed similar materials to those used in the construction of Standard Oil gas stations. While this company was neither the first (both Ferro Enamel Corporation and ARMCO Steel exhibited models at the 1933 Century of Progress Exposition) nor the only (Aladdin, the William Harman Corporation, and even local lumberyards) corporation to develop pre-fabricated housing, Lustron was among only three companies who received significant loans from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation (RFC), an independent governmental agency established in 1932. After some political wrangling, Lustron received an initial \$15.5 million in 1947, which, when coupled with subsequent loans, ultimately totaled \$32.5 million. Strandlund received this generous funding based upon testimony before Congress where he pledged the Lustron Corporation would produce 100 homes per day, each costing \$7500.

Chicago architects Roy Burton Blass and Morris H. Beckman-- former draftsman with the prominent national firm of Skidmore, Owings, and Merrill-- created the initial design template for a two-bedroom, 1000-square-foot Ranch type house with roof, gutters, and downspouts seamless to the building. Lustron produced between 2498 and 2680 residential units in thirty-six states, the District of Columbia, Alaska, and Venezuela. During 1949 and 1950, Lustrons were fabricated at the former Curtiss-Wright Navy airplane plant in Columbus, Ohio. This manufacturing space featured an assembly line the length of approximately twenty-two football fields.

The first Lustron model home, the Esquire two-bedroom, opened to visitors in Chicago on August 11, 1948. Model homes were subsequently shown in most major cities east of the Rockies and, by the end of



Colorado's first (and only) identified Lustron house is located in Haswell and is one of the resources Tom and Laurie Simmons of Front Range Research Associates documented as part of an SHF-funded survey project in Kiowa County.

1949, over 2 million had visited a Lustron. The model types available included the economical Newport, the two or three-bedroom Meadowbrook, and the most expensive Westchester. These models differed in terms of the number of built-ins, quality of appliances, and heating system details. Lustron exteriors were simple and stylistically Minimal Traditional. Despite the modernity of the materials, the conservative appearance reflected both the FHA evaluation system for resale values and the rising popularity of the Ranch. Amenities included a radiant ceiling-mounted furnace for most models and ample storage. Kitchens featured a

Continued on page 8



LUSTRON, CONTINUED

Continued from page 7

Thor combination washing machine-dishwasher under the sink. A rigid production system allowed few opportunities to personalize a Lustron, although families could select from a limited range of exterior colors-- Dove Gray, Desert Tan, Surf Blue, and Maize Yellow-- and six interior color schemes. Other options included aluminum screen doors, storm-door inserts, storm windows, steel Venetian blinds, garage panel kits (to be attached to wood framing) and breezeway packages. Each home was tagged with a serial number located in the utility room. In 1948 the company issued "Suggested Land Operations Policies," providing new owners with directions on how to choose the best lot, siting, and plantings for their Lustron home.

By 1949 a network of 234 licensed Lustron dealers were franchised. Although not all of these dealers have been identified definitively, it is believed there were outlets for Lustron homes here in Colorado. New owners of Lustron homes received a package of 3000 individual components, arranged in order of construction and shipped via special open-sided Freuhauf trucks. The company offered an erection manual as well as an erection training school.

The Lustron Corporation operated for a relatively short period of time, going bankrupt in 1950. At the height of productivity, the company's one-month maximum for production was 270 homes, a figure far below Strandlund's promises to Congress. RFC foreclosed against the company and Strandlund was fired. Historians analyzing this spectacular failure have highlighted a variety of factors, including higher-than-expected start-up expenses, difficulty in obtaining steel, challenges from local building codes, slow mortgage approvals, and possible infighting among trade unions and other corporations vying for the same market. Ultimately, far over budget, Lustron was denied further federal funding due to a combination of antagonistic lobbying and its failure to complete required financial reporting. The company's inability to meet production orders and a system which placed the burden for the up-front cost for lots and infrastructure on dealers also contributed to the failure. Each home ultimately cost more than originally advertised and an experienced team needed about 350 hours for on-site assembly.

An estimated 1200 to 1500 Lustron homes remain, with Westchesters representing the most commonly identified model. Lustrons have garnered increased critical attention. There was a high-profile Section 106 consultation for the disposition of fifty-seven Lustron homes at Quantico Marine Corps Base in Virginia in 2006. The Museum of Modern Art's "Home Delivery: Fabrication of the Modern Dwelling exhibit" included the disassembled Krowne House, a Lustron originally located in Arlington, Virginia. Numerous Lustron residences have been listed, both individually, as historic districts, and as multiple property submissions on the National Register of Historic Places in Kansas, New York, Alabama, Florida, and elsewhere. Meanwhile, owner enthusiasts network via the internet to exchange information and best practices.

Common elements:

- Steel-framing
- Porcelain enamel exterior panels
- Metal roof tiles
- Large plate glass picture and sash windows
- Concrete slab on grade foundation (no basement)
- Asphalt tile flooring
- Space-saving sliding pocket doors
- Open floor plan

If you want to know more about



... Consult the Lustron Bibliography:
<http://www.coloradohistory-oahp.org/programareas/infoman/pwwll.htm>



PDFS OF SURVEY PRODUCTS FOR POSTING ONLINE

Call it a sign of the times. With U.S. Post Offices contemplating even more cuts to service and everyone from grandmas to toddlers sending emails (not to mention tweets and IMs), we all are becoming more and more connected to our computers. When our gadgets are turned on, we want access to documents and we want it now. Users of COMPASS enjoy the ability to review scanned versions of State and National Register nominations. Unfortunately, providing scanned copies is quite labor intensive and, at this time, just isn't feasible for the sheer volume of hardcopy versions of survey products currently in OAHP files.

The good news: there are two ways more recent/ non-pink & green survey forms now can appear on COMPASS:

- First, instead of making paper copies and sending them out via postal mail (so last century), OAHP administrative assistants now are scanning existing paper documents and sending the requested records via email. So, request by request, we will get more survey forms online.
- Second, hired consultants are invited to submit PDFs of their final survey forms to OAHP. These forms should be submitted via disk at the completion of the project and each file/ form must be labeled using the following standard:

5County code_ number portion of site number-d_description (use underscores "_ " between words).pdf. So, the appropriate label for the PDF of the site form for 5DV.5000 would be 5DV_5000-d_Site_Form.pdf

Information Management staff will, as time allows, attach these files to the COMPASS record for the relevant site number.

Mary Therese also has been posting all CLG-funded historical & architectural survey reports on the OAHP website (see <http://www.coloradohistory-oahp.org/programareas/clg/CLGreports.htm>). She also welcomes PDFs of the final survey reports for SHF-funded survey projects. Please provide the report to her on a disk and she will arrange for posting.

INVITATION TO PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE PUBLIC MEETING

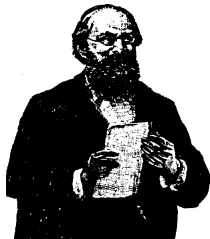
Of the eleven individuals originally enrolled in the Practical Experience course, six valiant folks have survived to the end. These students have worked in small groups to complete ten survey forms each and to prepare a collaborative survey report. Their intensive survey areas are located on selected blocks within the West Washington Park neighborhood. Since the goal of the Practical Experience class, part of the SHF-funded Historical & Architectural Survey Training Initiative (HASTI), is to offer the surveyors-in-training with hands-on experience more closely mimicking a 'real' historical & architectural survey project, these individuals also will be presenting their findings at a public meeting on Saturday, May 22 at 10:00. This meeting will be held at the Ross University Hills Public Library at 4310 E. Amherst Avenue.

If you are interested in attending this session, please RSVP to Mary Therese Anstey by Monday, May 3rd. Space is limited.



The West Washington Park survey area features a number of residential architectural styles and building types, including Late Victorian, Bungalow, Craftsman, and this relatively rare (for the area) Mission Revival. Photo by Marcy Cameron.





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

Les is on a well-deserved vacation. He will be back in July, rested and ready to answer all of your historical & architectural survey-related questions.

NATIONAL AND STATE REGISTER STAFF REGIONS REVISED

With the addition of Heather Bailey (see page 1), the National and State Register historians have revised their geographic regions slightly. See <http://www.coloradohistory-oahp.org/programareas/register/register.htm> for the current map. National and State Register Coordinator Astrid Liverman will assist with both individual nominations, as needed to balance work load, and all multiple property submissions while working to complete the State Plan later in the year. Tom Carr remains the lead contact on archaeological resource designation.

RESEARCH FILES IN PPU

Survey consultants, preservation professionals, students, and others working on research projects related to historic architecture should be aware of the clippings collection available in the PPU offices at 1560 Broadway. These items are classified under the following categories:

- Architects and designers
- Architectural styles, types, and movements
- Builders and manufacturers
- Construction materials
- Developers
- Engineers
- Historical contexts

The finding aid for these files is available at <http://www.coloradohistory-oahp.org/programareas/register/PPURC.htm>. If you find an item of interest, please contact Mary Therese Anstey to make an appointment to use these research materials.

Historical & Architectural Survey OAHF Staff Support

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COMPASS

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