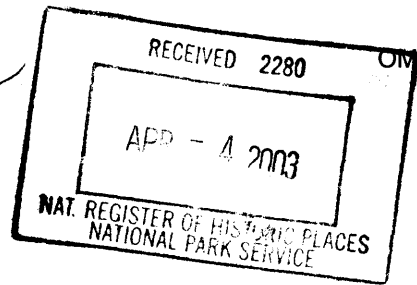


402



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 determination for individual properties and districts. See instruction in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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 entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Crissey, Herbert and Edith, House

other names/site number Bower, Fred, House; Larimore House; Carstens House; 5ME4536

2. Location

street & number 218 West 1st Street [N/A] not for publication

city or town Palisade [N/A] vicinity

state Colorado code CO county Mesa code 077 zip code 81526-8778

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. ([] See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Regina Conty State Historic Preservation Officer March 28, 2003
 Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Colorado Historical Society
 State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. ([] See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

 Signature of certifying official/Title Date

 State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

- I hereby certify that the property is:
- entered in the National Register See continuation sheet.
 - determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
 - determined not eligible for the National Register.
 - removed from the National Register
 - other, explain See continuation sheet.

Edson H. Beall Signature of the Keeper 5/18/03 Date of Action

Crissey, Herbert and Edith, House
Name of Property

Mesa County, Colorado
County/State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not count previously listed resources.)

Contributing Noncontributing

2	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
2	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing.

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register.

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Function

(Enter categories from instructions)

Single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and Early 20th Century American
Movements
Other: Classic Cottage

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete
walls Weatherboard

roof Asphalt
other Stone

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**Crissey, Herbert and Edith, House Mesa County, Colorado Section number 7 Page 1

DESCRIPTION

The one-and one-half-story, rectangular plan, hip-roofed, wood-frame house was built beginning in 1905 and completed in 1907. The house fronts south onto West 1st Street in Palisade. The approximately four-tenths-acre lot is separated from the street by a short cobblestone wall and a privet hedge. A concrete driveway and a concrete walk run along the west side of the lawn. A 34-foot long wrought iron fence separates the drive and walk. The lawn surrounds the house on four sides and contains numerous large Smith and Moorpark apricot trees. Rose, spirea, lilac bushes and an ornamental weeping cherry grow near the porch. Wisteria mantles the west end of the porch. A chain link fence encloses part of the east and north lawns for a dog exercise area. The rear of the property is filled by a four-bay garage which originally served as a carriage house and fruit packing shed.

The house measures 36 ft. 7 in. by 66 ft. 9 in. A three-quarter basement is formed of rock-faced concrete block. The course at grade steps out one inch.

The wood siding is white, false beveled drop siding. The wall and porch siding is flared. The porch walls come near the grade above a short concrete foundation. The siding of the main body of the house has a moderate flare near the foundation forming a water table.

The hip roof has flared, boxed eaves. Hipped-roof dormers are centered on the facade and both side elevations. Modillions on 18-inch centers ornaments all the soffits, including the dormers. Roofing material is slate gray asphalt shingles installed in 2002.

A full-width porch is recessed beneath the main roof on the facade (south elevation). The porch half-wall supports five, equally spaced wood columns. The round unfluted columns rise from a square wood plinth and abacus. Capitals are modified Corinthian. Concrete steps access the western quarter of the porch and the main entry. The front door, of quarter-sawn oak, is glazed with beveled glass framed by egg and dart molding. The egg and dart motif continues throughout the house interior. The screen door is wood framed. The door is flanked by single-light sidelights of beveled plate glass covered by storm windows.

Fenestration is complex. On the eastern portion of the first-floor facade there is a large, single-light fixed window with a diamond pane transom. The mullions of all the diamond pane windows around the house are wood. On the west elevation is a projecting bay window with an extended roof. The face of the bay is filled with grouped windows. A large, single-light fixed window is central with a diamond pane transom. Flanking it are double-hung wood sash windows with single-lights in the lower sash and diamond panes in the upper sash. On the east elevation is a bay window with an extended roof. The central face of the bay has a large, single-light fixed window with a diamond pane transom. The bay side faces each have a double-hung wood sash window with single-lights in the lower sash and diamond panes in the upper sash. On the east elevation there also is a replacement bow window with two single-light casements.

The faces of the facade, east and west elevation dormers are filled with grouped windows. The east and west dormers have two large, fixed windows with diamond panes while the facade has one large fixed window. Pairs of diamond pane casement windows flank the center windows. The north elevation shed roof dormer was originally a screened sleeping porch. The now enclosed porch contains an

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**Crissey, Herbert and Edith, House Mesa County, Colorado Section number 7 Page 2

octagonal leaded-glass window on its west elevation. On the east is a bay window with single-light casements.

On the east elevation an exterior fireplace chimney of cobblestone with a concrete cap rises through the eave. The chimney cobblestones came from the original basement excavation. The chimney is flanked by two double-hung, wood sash windows with single lights in the lower sash and diamond panes in the upper sash.

The north elevation of the house contains a one-story extension with a half-hip roof. The extension rises from a concrete and brick foundation. Concrete steps lead to a centered entry flanked on each side by triple eight-light casement windows. An additional cobblestone chimney with a concrete cap rises through the roof just behind the north dormer.

The interior is quite original and contains multiple details with classic motifs. Plaster walls are painted. In the reception hall, living room and dining room, the walls above the picture molding are papered with a Lincrusta frieze of the period. Lincrusta is an embossed wall covering developed in 1877 to imitate plasterwork. Anaglypta is used on the ceilings of these rooms and the bedrooms. Anaglypta is a light weight textured wall and ceiling covering perfected in the 1880s. Wall to wall carpeting is used throughout the house. The utility room has vinyl flooring.

Woodwork is white pine with a polyurethane finish. The living room opens through wide archways to the reception hall and the dining room. Both flat archways have two slender round, unfluted columns on bases with fluted pilasters. The columns have Corinthian capitals. Another archway from the living room to the stair hall has fretwork across the head of the flat arch. Door and window casings have an egg and dart course below the cyma recta or double curvature crown molding.

The stair hall is centrally located with a broad flight of stairs to the second floor. There are large, squared newel posts and turned balusters. The wood matches the woodwork elsewhere in the house. Near the top of the first-floor newel post is a surrounding cornice with a course of dentil block above bas-relief wreaths on three sides.

A large gilt mirror with a casing similar to that on the doors and windows stands in the reception hall. Below the mirror is 18-inch high wainscoting. A shelf across the head of the wainscoting is supported by three corbels cut in reverse ogee. The beveled mirror, 29 x 60 inches, has an egg and dart molding. Flanking the mirror are two fluted pilasters three-feet high with molded caps. The pilasters are attached to the architrave. Over the mirror is a shelf which swells outward in the center and the corbel underneath is cut in reverse ogee.

The reception hall and the living room have central ceiling light fixtures of brass. Large frosted glass globes are incised with a clear glass star pattern. Pairs of wall mounted lights with frosted globes flank the wall mirror and the fireplace. The dining room has a brass central light with a drop chain. The broad shade and its valance have stained glass panels in lead comes. The five light bulbs each have a pull chain, ending in small acorn-shaped pendants. A tall, brass electrolier is mounted on the newel post at the foot of the stairway. It has three globes in the same pattern as the other globes in the house. The screws in the fixture have rosebud heads. The majority of the light switches are brass plates with push buttons.

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**Crissey, Herbert and Edith, House Mesa County, Colorado Section number 7 Page 3

The living room fireplace has a wooden mantelpiece replete with classical details. The surround of the fireplace opening, and the hearth are paved with small bisque bricks with a mottled celadon glaze on the face. Fluted wooden pilasters with Ionic capitals support a mantelshelf. The overmantel has an inset beveled mirror with an egg and dart molding. On the apron below the shelf is a bas-relief urn, flanked with floral festoons in wide swags. Over the swags are fleur de lis. The Lincrusta on the friezes also employs the urn and festoon motif. The overmantel mirror is flanked by pairs of slender, fluted pilasters with Ionic capitals. They support a second shelf over the mirror. The two shelves have a beaded molding. Over the capitals are scallop shells in bas-relief. A fireplace insert of the period has a brass faceplate, with classical figures and floral motifs cast in the brass. In the center, an oval frames a shepherd and maiden in a pastoral scene. At the top center is a cast lion head and the damper control lever protrudes through the mouth like a tongue.

The hot water heating system uses the original radiators. The long, low and wide radiators in the living room and dining rooms are each fitted with a flat white marble seat top.

The kitchen has been remodeled with contemporary cabinets, sink, counter tops and appliances. The downstairs bathroom has the original clawfoot tub and pedestal lavatory, while the remaining fixtures are of the same period.

Bedrooms on both the main and second floors have original light fixtures and door hardware. Closets are generous for a house of that era. Two large closets even have windows. The upstairs space was remodeled into another bedroom and a sitting room by adding a door.

Carriage House/ Garage

To the rear of the property is a two-story white frame former carriage house with a flared hip roof. The L-shaped plan measures 44 ft. 7 in. by 38 ft. 5 in. and is composed of the original carriage house/fruit packing shed and a west elevation addition. The original portion of the building was built during the same period as the house. The facade has four rollup garage doors, three of which are surmounted by a pent roof. A diagonally braced loft door is in the upper center of the facade. A hip-roofed rectangular cupola with wood ventilator slats occupies the roof ridge. A weather vane with a horse silhouette surmounts the cupola. Roofing is slate gray asphalt. The west elevation addition with its tall door was built recently to accommodate a motorhome.

Crissey, Herbert and Edith, House
Name of Property

Mesa County, Colorado
County/State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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
- # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Exploration / Settlement

Periods of Significance

1907-1935

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person(s)

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above).

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Crissey, Herbert

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Colorado Historical Society

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**Crissey, Herbert and Edith, House Mesa County, Colorado Section number 8 Page 4

SIGNIFICANCE

The 1907 Herbert and Edith Crissey House the house is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for its architecture. The house is an interesting variation of what in Colorado is classified as a Classic Cottage. The majority of these houses are of masonry construction. The Crissey House is an unusual wood frame example which incorporates elements of the Craftsman style within the Arts and Crafts Movement. The house is also eligible for the National Register under Criterion A in the area of Exploration / Settlement for its association with the first decades of the establishment of the town of Palisade. Herbert Crissey joined with others in the early efforts to establish a viable community in the expanding fruit orchard economy. He was involved in the establishment and cultivation of orchards as well as the construction of the Stub's Ditch for irrigation.

ARCHITECTURE

The Classic Cottage was a common architectural style in Colorado during the early decades of the twentieth century. In its simplest form, the style is sometimes described as a one-story version of the popular Foursquare. It features a rectangular plan, elongated hipped roof, occasionally with flared eaves, a centered facade dormer, and a front porch, usually full-width with thick porch posts or round, simplified Doric or Tuscan columns. The porch is often recessed beneath the main roof, but the porch may also be sheltered by a separate shed or half-hipped roof. Popular between 1910 and 1930, the style was most commonly used in residential architecture, although it is occasionally seen in schoolhouses and small institutional buildings. Building materials are almost always masonry, primarily brick, with a few rare wood-frame examples. Ornamentation is generally limited to window surrounds and flared eaves on the dormer.

Historic house specialists Virginia and Lee McAlester categorize similar properties as one-story Neoclassical eclectic cottages. They note that such houses usually have hipped roofs with prominent central dormers. The colonnaded porch may be either full- or partial-width and may be included under the main roof or have a separate flat or shed roof.

Whether Classic Cottage or Neoclassical eclectic cottage, the Crissey House exhibits the defining characteristics of the style. The one-story cottage contains a full-width porch beneath the main hipped roof with its flared eaves. A large centered dormer graces the facade. The unfluted porch columns spring from engaged pedestals on the porch wall and are topped by Corinthian capitals. The boxed eaves are ornamented with modillions.

The Crissey House also exhibits some important variations from the standard style. The most notable is the fact that this is one of the rare wood-frame versions. The windows are unusual in the use of diamond paned upper sash. The diamond panes are repeated in the dormer windows. The flared or battered walls, porch half-walls and the cobblestone chimney are common stylistic features of contemporary Craftsman bungalows. The multi-light upper sash are also common in Craftsman bungalows, though diamond panes are rarely used. The short cobblestone wall along the street further relates to the Craftsman influences. Taken in total, the Crissey House is an intact example of a rare wood-frame variation of a Classic Cottage with Craftsman influences.

The Crissey house was built during a local economic boom. During the home's 95-year history, there have been many dramatic economic fluctuations. Considering the frantic booms and traumatic busts of

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**Crissey, Herbert and Edith, House Mesa County, Colorado Section number 8 Page 5

this area, and the structural changes that often occur due to economic factors, this homesite displays remarkable integrity.

SETTLEMENT OF PALISADE

Following the forcible removal of the Uncompahgre Utes to Utah in 1881, Euro-American settlers began homesteading the Palisade area. An article written in July 1880 illustrates the barrenness of the area without water:

The whole country, with the exception of some small valleys along the North Fork and the Grand is too rugged and mountainous to possess any value for agriculture and grazing purposes. Goats and mountain sheep might find it to their taste and no one who has seen it can begrudge its quiet possession to the Utes. For civilized man it is apparently about as valuable as would be a representative section of the Desert of Sahara. To parties contemplating a visit to this region, our advice would be don't go. Except to the seeker of excitement in toilsome and dangerous mountain climbing, or the ardent sportsman, or the lover of the picturesque and grand in nature, there is absolutely nothing to tempt anyone to the northwestern section of the reservation. (Steinel 1926, p 504-05)

The first settlers paid no heed to the warning and began arriving in the Palisade area in the early 1880s. Water was of the utmost and immediate importance to settlers of western Colorado. Without irrigation, the land in the valley was essentially useless to these aspiring farmers who wanted to grow crops and fruit. Water was originally hauled by wagon from the Grand (Colorado) River to irrigate the land as water wheels proved to be ineffective.

The town of Palisade was platted in the spring of 1893. Many of the early settlers established orchards. The town of Palisade has been famous for its fruit crops, especially peaches, for over a hundred years. The Palisade area has advantages over the rest of the Grand Valley, because of its surrounding geography and the resulting weather. In 1896 a devastating spring frost destroyed most of the fruit in the Grand Valley. Two years later another severe winter damaged the peaches in the lower valley. The Palisade section's less extreme temperatures allowed it to escape without serious damage to its orchards, saving the reputation of the Grand Valley as peach country (Rait 1988, pp30-31).

In early January 1904, residents of Palisade voted to incorporate, and within the month, the Crissey family moved to the area. Herbert Grant and Edith May Sayles Crissey and their sons, Raymond and Donald, were welcomed upon their arrival from Nebraska. Born in 1865 in Avon, Illinois, Herbert Crissey moved to Nebraska as a young man to pursue cattle ranching. Diverse business pursuits over the next twenty years led Crissey into the lumber, grain and general merchandise businesses, among others. He was also involved with county and Nebraska state politics, having been elected to a term in the state legislature from 1890 to 1891. In February of 1891 he married Edith May Sayles. Crissey spent a short time in the Alaskan gold rush in 1896. Given his diverse background, it is no wonder that he became a successful landowner, horticulturist, business manager and politician once he moved to Palisade.

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**Crissey, Herbert and Edith, House Mesa County, Colorado Section number 8 Page 6

It appears that the Crisseys moved to western Colorado at the suggestion of Mrs. Crissey's brother, J.H. Sayles, a large land owner and successful businessman of the future Palisade area. Crissey immediately began investing in the community by purchasing land from his brother-in-law. According to local historian Mary Rait, "During the year 1906, when the boom neared its height, the population of Palisade increased thirty percent; four thousand acres of peach land were added to the irrigated area; fifty percent more fruit was shipped than during any previous year; building improvements doubled; and real estate reaching a total of \$1,075,000 passed through the hands of real estate dealers." Crissey seized the opportunity and from 1904 to 1908 purchased at least eleven additional pieces of property in the area according to the Mesa County Clerk's office, including the property at 218 W 1st. He also purchased six acres of property in nearby Clifton and forty acres in DeBeque, Colorado. Crissey "closely studied horticultural development in this section of the state, and has displayed a progressive spirit that has brought about practical and valuable results" (Stone 1919, p 230).

With abundant irrigation water, Palisade witnessed great growth in real estate sales and an increase in orchard production. Three of the first irrigation ditches were the Mt. Lincoln, the Price and the Stub. Crissey was instrumental in the creation of the Stub Ditch. The October 21, 1905 *Palisade Tribune* reported the formation of a corporation to build and operate the Stub Ditch. In addition to Crissey, the users and landowners included George Bowman, C.S. Reeder, Mr. Secor, and Fred Ewing.

At a Stub's Ditch stockholders meeting in December 1905, five men were elected to the board—Bancroft, Bowman, Crissey, Secor and Mustoe. "Late in 1905 a strip of land lying between the Price Ditch and the Book Cliffs was formed into the Mesa County Irrigation District. The district bought and completed the works started by a company which had failed, installed a pumping plant, and was ready to supply water to the ranchers by the season of 1907. This ditch was known as the Stub Ditch." (Rait 1988, p 38)

Crissey was an integral part of the local Palisade politics. Within one year of the 1904 incorporation he sat on the town council. In 1905 the Crisseys began building the house at 218 W. 1st Street in Palisade (originally addressed as 206 1st Street). According to the third owner of this property, Mrs. Irene Larimore, the Crissey family moved into their newly built home on West 1st Street in 1907.

According to a report in the December 25, 1909, *Palisade Tribune*, controlling interest in the stock of the Palisade National Bank was conveyed to three of the leading citizens—George W. Bowman, Herbert Crissey, and J.J. Bridges. According to a Palisade directory, Crissey remained a bank executive in a variety of positions from 1910 to 1917. He was also elected treasurer of the town council in 1913. His desire to promote profitable growth in the area led to his election as the mayor of the Town of Palisade in 1919.

In addition to politics and banking, Crissey was heavily involved with the Grand Valley fruit industry. In 1906 the fruit industry neared its boom and was actively promoted by growers, including Crissey. Area orchard owners established growers' associations to assist in the marketing of their products. The following is a list of documented growers' associations in the Grand Valley area:

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Crissey, Herbert and Edith, House Mesa County, Colorado Section number 8 Page 7

Growers' Association	Organized
Grand Valley Fruit Company	1890
Grand Junction Fruit Growers' Association	1891
Palisade Fruit Growers' Association	1903
Independent Fruit Growers' Association	1904
Palisade Peach Growers' Association	1906
Western Slope Association	1911
Fruitvale Farmers' Union	date unknown
United Fruit Growers' Association	1923

Besides providing valuable services such as promotion and marketing, these associations also educated members about insect control, pruning, harvesting and packing. These competing groups at times also hindered the progress and financial security of the members. Other times they cooperated and realized the benefits of that cooperation. Several of these growers' associations were absorbed by other more efficient growers' groups. The last group, United Fruit Grower's Association, is the only one to have survived into the 21st century.

Crissey assumed management of the Grand Junction Fruit Growers' Association in 1919. He managed the United Fruit Growers' Association from 1924 until 1935 when his poor health forced the couple to leave the area. They moved to Los Angeles where Herbert died in 1936 followed by Edith May in 1959.

Only four families have owned and occupied the Crissey House in its 95-year history. The Crisseys sold to Fred Bower who owned the property from 1936 to July 1942 when his wife became owner until August 1949. In January 1942 Valen Brown, physician and surgeon, was also listed as living in the house.

In 1949, Dr. Fred Larimore, a retired ophthalmologist is shown as the owner of the house until February 1965, when his wife, Irene, gained ownership following his death. Dr. Larimore had been an assistant professor at the University of Pittsburgh. Mrs. Larimore graduated from the Presbyterian Hospital in Pittsburgh and was a nurse. She lived in the house until 1972. According to Mrs. Larimore, the home once served as a convalescent home during their residence.

In 1971, the current owners, Jim and Dawn Carstens, purchased the home and moved in the following March.

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**Crissey, Herbert and Edith, House Mesa County, Colorado Section number 9 Page 8

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The Daily Sentinel, several articles.

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McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Homes*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

Museum of Western Colorado, Grand Junction. Palisade photograph collection.

Palisade Tribune

January 9, 1904

November 28, 1908

December 18, 1909

April 25, 1913

Rait, Mary. "Development of Grand Junction and the Colorado River Valley to Palisade from 1881 to 1931- Part 1." *Journal of the Western Slope* (Summer 1988): Volume 3, No.3.

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Crissey, Herbert and Edith, House
Name of Property

Mesa County, Colorado
County/State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1. 12 728970 4332370
 Zone Easting Northing

2. Zone Easting Northing

3. Zone Easting Northing

4. Zone Easting Northing

[] See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Mary Dawn Carstens; Dave Sundal; Lydia Herron

organization To the Past and Back date December 16, 2002

street & number 218 West 1st Street telephone 970-464-7779

city or town Palisade state CO zip code 81526-8778

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

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

name Mary Dawn Carstens

street & number 218 West 1st Street telephone _____

city or town Palisade state CO zip code 81526-8778

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. 470 *et seq.*)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Crissey, Herbert and Edith, House Mesa County, Colorado Section number 10 Page 9

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at a point 412.5 feet west and 30 feet North of the southeast corner of the Northeast Quarter of the Northwest Quarter of Section 9, Township 11 South, Range 98 West of the Sixth principal meridian, thence west 82.5 feet, thence North 209.5 feet, thence east 82.5 feet, thence south 209.5 feet to the point of beginning, which includes Lot Two in Block One of Bancroft's First Addition to the Town of Palisade, EXCEPT that part of dedicated alley lying north of and adjacent to said Lot Two; TOGETHER WITH all rights of Grantor acquired by virtue of vacation of that portion of the alley excepted above, pursuant to Ordinance #275, Town of Palisade, dated March 28, 1972; also known as assessor's schedule or parcel number: 2937-092-00-061 & 2937-092-10-020 with all its appurtenances.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nomination includes the land historically associated with the Crissey House during its period of significance.

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

The following information pertains to photograph numbers 1-12:

Name of Property: Crissey, Herbert and Edith, House
 Location: Mesa County, Colorado
 Photographer: Mary Dawn Carstens
 Date of Photographs: 2002
 Negatives: Possession of the photographer

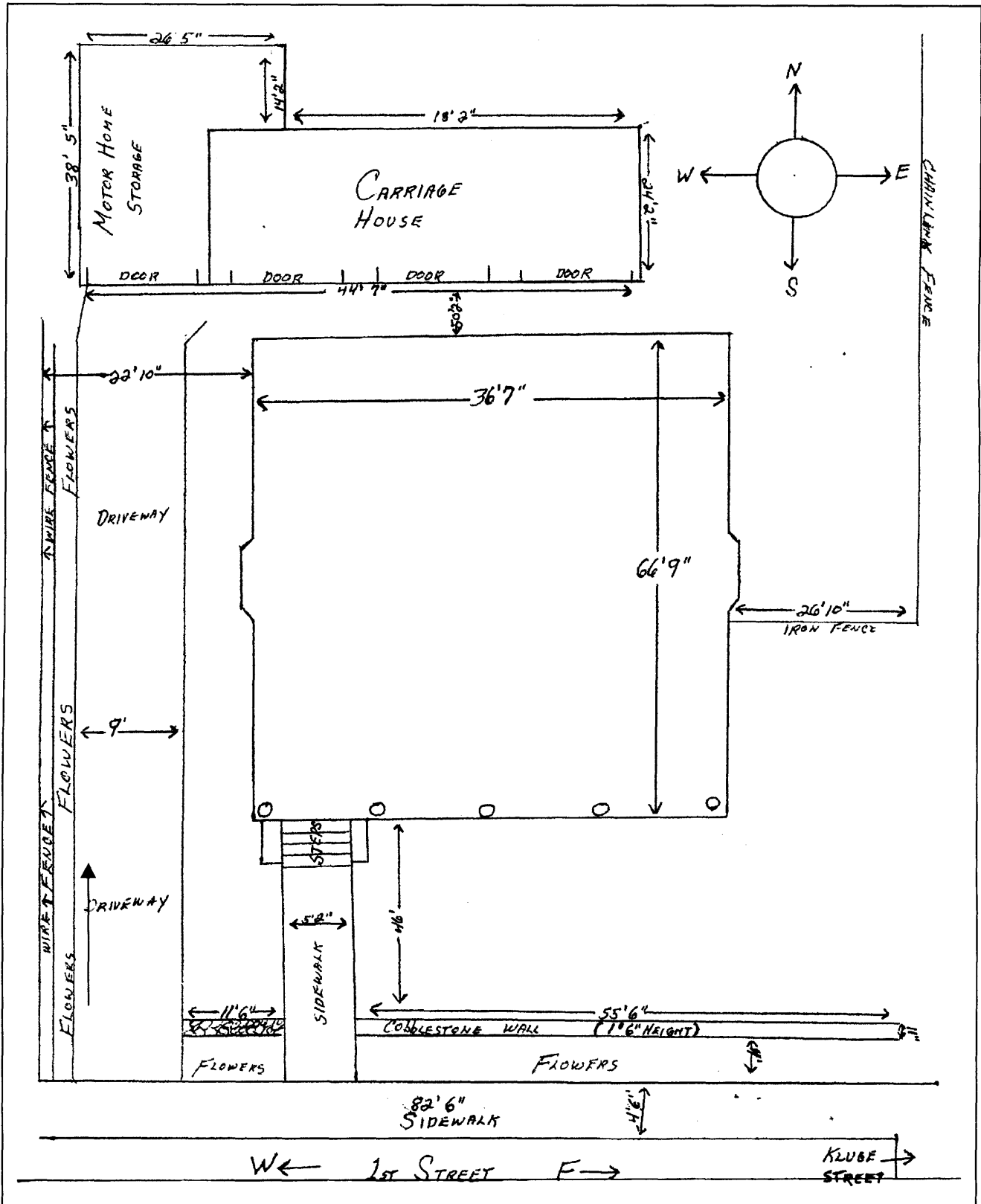
Photo No.	Photographic Information
1	Facade (south elevation); view to the north.
2	Facade and east elevation; view to the northwest.
3	Facade and east elevation; view to the northwest.
4	East elevation; view to the northwest.
5	Facade porch detail; view to the west.
6	North (rear) elevation; view to the south.
7	North and west elevations; view to the southeast.
8	West elevation south elevations; view to the northeast.
9	Carriage house/garage, south elevation; view to the north.

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Site Plan - Not to Scale



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USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP
Palisade Quadrangle, Colorado
7.5 Minute Series, 1962

UTM: Zone 12 / 728970E / 4332370N
PLSS: 6th PM, T11S, R98W, Sec. 9 SE¹/₄ NE¹/₄ NW¹/₄
Elevation: 4,720 feet

