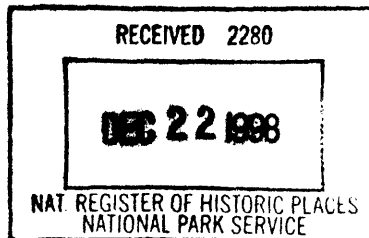


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service



1635

# 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 Geneva Home

other names/site number Geneva Lodge/5AH729

### 2. Location

street & number 2305 West Berry Avenue [N/A] not for publication

city or town Littleton [N/A] vicinity

state Colorado code CO county Arapahoe code 005 zip code 80120

### 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  )

Georganna Cortez December 18, 1998  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State Historic Preservation Office, 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 1-22-99  
Signature of the Keeper Date

Bar Keeper

Geneva Home  
Name of Property

Arapahoe / 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	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	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.**

N/A

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Function**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

HEALTH CARE/sanitarium

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

WORK IN PROGRESS  
COMMERCE/TRADE/professional

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20 CENTURY  
AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Bungalow/  
Craftsman

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK  
walls WOOD/shingle  
roof ASPHALT  
other STONE

**Narrative Description**

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

### 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 Bibliographic 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)

HEALTH/MEDICINE

ARCHITECTURE

**Periods of Significance**

1927-1948

**Significant Dates**

1927

1941

**Significant Person(s)**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above).

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

N/A

**Primary location of additional data:**

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State Agency

Federal Agency

Local Government

University

Other:

Name of repository:

Littleton Historical Museum

Geneva Home  
Name of Property

Arapahoe / Colorado  
County/State

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.8 acres

### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

A. Zone 13	Easting 498740	Northing 4385140	B. Zone	Easting	Northing
C. Zone	Easting	Northing	D. 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 R. Laurie Simmons and Thomas H. Simmons, historians  
organization Front Range Research Associates, Inc. date 29 May 1998  
street & number 3635 West 46th Avenue telephone (303) 477-7597  
city or town Denver state CO zip code 80211

### 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 City of Littleton (David Flaig, Landscape Architect/Arborist)  
street & number 2255 West Berry Avenue telephone (303) 795-3766  
city or town Littleton state CO zip code 80120

**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.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

Geneva Home, Arapahoe County, Colorado

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### Physical Description

The Geneva Home is a one-and-a-half-story, Craftsman style, frame residence with walls clad with plain, coursed wood shingles and a raised foundation of glazed brick. The house has a very broad, front gable roof with overhanging eaves, thick vergeboards, exposed rafters, and oversized shaped brackets (Photograph 1). A small, one-story, gable roof porch shelters the central entrance to the house. The older section of the house is rectangular in shape, with projecting, enclosed sunporches at the southeast and southwest corners.<sup>1</sup> A 1941 one-story gabled wing extends northward from the rear of the building, terminating in an enclosed sunporch with semicircular north wall. The residence is part of a complex of city-owned park land and municipal facilities, including the Littleton City Hall to the east and the Geneva Village retirement complex on the west. Geneva Home faces south toward a park-like, open, grassy area. Immediately behind the house to the north is Geneva Lake. Remnants of the historic landscaping which once graced the setting, including flagpoles with stone bases, rose bushes, flower planters, mature Blue Spruce trees, cedar and juniper bushes, and horseshoe pits, are found on the south and east. Geneva Home is in good condition and has had few alterations to its historic appearance.

The broad front gable roof of the house is clad with asphalt shingles and has a center brick chimney. A tall brick chimney rises on the east wall. On the east roof slope are two small, gabled, shingled dormers with overhanging eaves, exposed rafters, and thick vergeboards with notched ends (labeled A in Figure 1). Each dormer has two double-hung sash windows (Photograph 2). On the west roof slope is one large, gabled, shingled dormer (Photograph 3, labeled B). The west dormer has three, evenly-spaced, one-over-one-light, double-hung sash windows.

The south facade of Geneva Home features a small, central, projecting porch with an open gable roof and thick vergeboards with notched ends. The porch roof is supported by metal poles embedded in stone and concrete bases (Photograph 3, labeled C). The raised porch deck is composed of glazed brick and concrete topped by tile. The deck is accessed by sandstone steps on the west and east. Facing the porch is the main entrance with wood double doors with geometric glazing. A hanging wrought iron lantern illuminates the entrance, which has a stone threshold.

Adjacent to the porch on the east is a bay window with shed roof with exposed rafters (labeled D). The window has shingled walls and four double-hung sash windows. The base of the window is composed of glazed brick and includes divided-light basement windows with rock-faced stone sills. To the west of the porch are two double-hung sash windows. On the upper story above the porch

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<sup>1</sup>This section of the house was remodeled into a health care facility in 1927 by the International Geneva Association.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2 Geneva Home, Arapahoe County, Colorado

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is a triple window with a wide double-hung sash window flanked by slender double-hung sash windows. West of the triple window on the upper story is a small square window. Two small louvered vents are located near the apex of the gable on the facade.

At the southwest corner of the house is a gabled, projecting, enclosed sunporch with overhanging eaves, exposed rafters, triangular brackets, and notched vergeboards (Photograph 4, labeled E). The porch has square column supports atop a raised, glazed brick foundation. The solid balustrade between the columns is shingled, as is the gable face. The sunporch has ribbons of tall transomed windows. The original windows were of a special design which facilitated their removal for admission of fresh air. The sills of the windows were removable and the lower sash slid up and in for removal. The original windows were replaced with windows which duplicate their appearance. The north wall of the porch has an outside entrance with slab door which faces concrete steps enclosed by brick stair walls trimmed with stone.

At the southeast corner of the house is a second porch, which has a gable roof, overhanging eaves, exposed rafters, triangular brackets, and vergeboards with notched ends (Photograph 2, labeled F). This porch is screened, providing less enclosure and more year-round fresh air than the west porch. The porch is supported by tapered wood columns atop a raised, glazed brick foundation. Between the columns are screened panels. The porch has a central entrance with screen door with lace-like ornament which faces stone steps flanked by brick stairwalls trimmed with stone.

On the rear (north) wall of the original portion of the house is a one-story projection (labeled G) which is connected to the 1941 north wing. The projection has an off-center paneled and glazed door with multiple lights facing a small concrete stoop on the east. Two groups of three multi-light casement windows are on the east wall of the projection, south of the entrance. Near this, on the rear wall of the house is a bulkhead door leading to the basement. Intersecting the projection on the west is a gabled enclosed entrance bay with overhanging eaves, exposed rafters, and triangular brackets under the eaves (labeled H). The walls of the entrance bay are clad with wide coursed shingles and the raised foundation is composed of glazed brick. An off-center entrance with slab door faces a concrete stoop with metal railing.

A long, one-story, gabled wing addition built in 1941 intersects the rear projection of the original house (labeled J). The wing addition has a slightly inset section on the south, with overhanging eaves, exposed rafters, and triangular brackets (labeled I). On the east, the inset section has a glazed brick foundation, while on the west it has a concrete foundation. The inset has paired double-hung sash windows. A tall chimney of glazed brick and red pressed brick is on the west wall of the inset.

The 1941 wing is clad with plain shingles (slightly larger than those of the original house) and has

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

Geneva Home, Arapahoe County, Colorado

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a raised, glazed brick foundation (Photographs 2 and 4). The wing has overhanging eaves with exposed rafters, large brackets, and notched vergeboards. Windows of the wing are paired double-hung sash. On the north end of the wing, overlooking Geneva Lake, is a sunroom with semicircular wall and conical roof with overhanging eaves and exposed rafters (Photograph 5, labeled K). The sunroom has a glazed brick foundation, shingled walls, and tall ten-light windows in groups of three which form a ribbon along the outside wall. On the west, a paneled and glazed door with multiple lights and narrow divided sidelights faces a brick and concrete handicap ramp with metal railing.

The surviving interior features of the residence include the entrance lobby area with original wood staircase with curved, paneled walls leading to the upper story (Photograph 6). The staircase has a curved landing and a spindled balustrade. Flanking the lobby are the east and west living rooms and, flanking them, the east and west porches. The east living room features a fireplace clad with green tile on the east wall, which is flanked by doors to the east porch. Adjacent to the west living room is a pantry with built-in wood china cabinet (Photograph 7).

Alterations include changes to the front porch base and columns. Some original exterior doors have been replaced with newer slab doors. The windows of the building have been replaced with new windows which closely replicate the original windows. The interior of the building is currently being remodeled into offices.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

### National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4

Geneva Home, Arapahoe County, Colorado

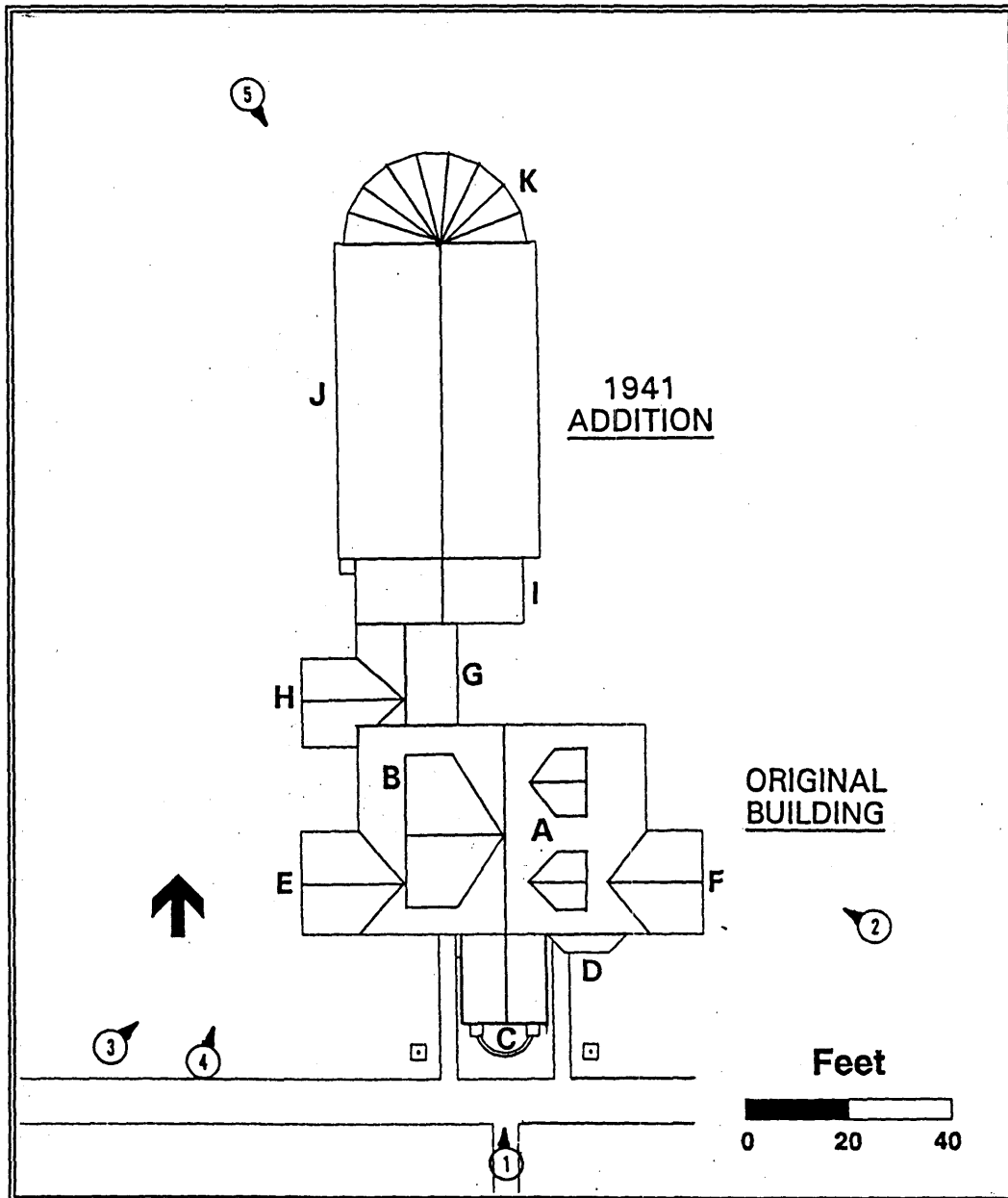


Figure 1. Outline of the Geneva Home with major features labeled to correspond to the description in Section 7 and showing photographic references (numbers in circles).



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 5

Geneva Home, Arapahoe County, Colorado

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### Significance

The Geneva Home is significant under Criteria A and C, for its history and its architecture. The property is significant under Criterion A for its association with the history of healthcare facilities in Colorado. Colorado attracted thousands suffering from tuberculosis during the early twentieth century and a number of sanitariums and other medical facilities were established to treat consumptives. The Geneva Home was operated by a national association of hotel workers as a recuperative care facility for its members throughout the United States, especially those suffering from tuberculosis and other respiratory diseases for which Colorado's climate was considered beneficial. The property is thus associated with the efforts of working men to provide healthcare benefits for themselves during the early twentieth century.

The Geneva Home is also representative of the Craftsman style as adapted for a convalescent home. The residence includes popular features of the architectural style and elements considered to be useful in the treatment of tuberculosis during the early twentieth century. The house's broad, gabled roof with overhanging eaves, exposed rafters, and oversize brackets; the gabled projecting porches and gabled dormers; the shingled walls atop a raised foundation of glazed brick; and the triple window, bay window, and doors with geometric glazing all represent Craftsman style influences. The property's screened-in porch on the east and enclosed porch with removable windows on the west, as well as the wing with multiple bedrooms terminating in a sunroom on the north are representative of the healthcare functions of the house. Although the home continued to operate until 1975, the formal Period of Significance for the property is defined as 1927-1948, extending from the opening of the Geneva Home through the National Register's fifty-year cutoff date.

On 9 November 1926, the International Geneva Association established a convalescent home for its members in Littleton, Colorado, a small community ten miles southwest of Denver. The International Geneva Association was composed of hotel and restaurant employees from around the world. Included in its rolls were twenty-two thousand members, with over three thousand members in the United States. The largest international beneficial and fraternal organization of hotel and restaurant employees, the International Geneva Association was founded in 1877 in Geneva, Switzerland, by hotel employees concerned about the bleak future of many waiters. Branches were created in major cities throughout the world, and the association came to the United States during the early twentieth century. Leading hotel figures of the day and proprietors of large hotel chains were members of the organization, which offered members sick benefits, free medical treatments, and life insurance. In addition, the group provided old age pensions for members over fifty, club rooms in various cities, an employment service, and free legal advice. The Colorado branch included sixty-five members in Denver and Colorado Springs in 1927. The association's Littleton home was the only such facility to be established in the United States, although the

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number   8   Page   6  

Geneva Home, Arapahoe County, Colorado

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organization had similar facilities in Europe, South America, Australia, and Asia.<sup>2</sup>

The association selected Littleton for its rest home because of its "picturesque site and healthful climate." Frank I. Haberl, former manager of several of Denver's finest hotels, including the Brown Palace, was the father of the Geneva Home idea and chairman of the acquisition committee, which included Calvin Morse, another former manager of the Brown Palace, and Patrick Lynch, manager of the Denver Country Club. In 1923, Haberl had traveled to Budapest to convince an International Geneva Association convention that the United States needed a convalescent home for tubercular waiters and stewards, as well as other needy, old, and sick members. As Littleton journalist Houstoun Waring noted, those who stayed in the home needed three things: "Colorado's blue sky and dry climate, plenty of fresh air, and good food."<sup>3</sup>

During the early twentieth century, medical experts emphasized the importance of fresh air, wholesome food, and adequate rest in the treatment of tuberculosis, which was then the leading cause of death in the United States. Colorado's dry and sunny climate had long been considered very beneficial for consumptives. Denver promoted itself as a mecca for those suffering from respiratory diseases as eastern doctors advised their patients to seek cures in the West. Several private organizations, most with religious or ethnic ties, had established sanitariums and provided for the treatment of poor and indigent sufferers who would otherwise be unable to afford the often extended periods of treatment required by the disease. These institutions continued to provide such service until the discovery of antibiotics which brought effective treatment of the disease by the 1950s.<sup>4</sup>

The International Geneva Association purchased "Romoco," the home and 14.5 acre poultry farm with lake owned by Mr. and Mrs. Stuart L. Sweet. The property had previously been known as the Dowling Farm. By 1923, the Sweets were operating a large poultry farm on the property, where they raised two thousand laying hens and sold eggs. When the International Geneva Association purchased the Romoco property, it contained several large chicken houses as well as a circa 1920 one-and-a-half-story residence and a lake.<sup>5</sup> The group paid the Sweets \$28,000 and spent another

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<sup>2</sup>Littleton Independent, 14 January 1927 and Joseph Talamo, President, International Geneva Association, interview with the author, 20 May 1998, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

<sup>3</sup>Denver Post, 8 February 1953; and Littleton Independent, 14 January 1927; 7 August 1975; and 21 November 1986.

<sup>4</sup>Jeanne Abrams, *Blazing the Tuberculosis Trail*, Monographs in Colorado History (Denver: Colorado Historical Society, 1990).

<sup>5</sup>The house's exact year of construction is not known. The Arapahoe County Assessor and more recent newspaper articles indicate a 1926 construction date. However, Houstoun Waring recalled that when he arrived in Littleton in 1926 the house "was not a new building even then." The house does not appear in a 1916 photograph of the Dowling farm and lake. A 1920 year of construction was estimated. *Littleton Sentinel Independent*, 21 November 1986, 9.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 7

Geneva Home, Arapahoe County, Colorado

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\$12,000 on remodeling the property to convert it to a healthcare facility. By March 1927, remodeling of the property was underway.<sup>6</sup>

The home admitted its first guests in July 1927. Dedication ceremonies attracted three hundred people from Littleton and Denver, as well as visitors from around the country. Littleton Mayor C.E. Stephenson welcomed the new facility and offered the city's cooperation in making the home a success. Denver Mayor Benjamin F. Stapleton extended his city's greeting to visiting members of the International Geneva Association.<sup>7</sup>

The Geneva Home brought men from all over the country to Littleton to "rest and spend their vacations and recuperate from their strenuous duties of 'serving the public.'" Only the indigent and men without wives were allowed to stay in the home. Women hotel employees were not eligible for membership in the association. Many of the men who became guests at the home were European immigrants who had found steady jobs working in major hotels throughout the country. Hotel work was often debilitating as it required long hours in confined, often smoke-filled spaces such as dining rooms and exacted a mental and physical toil. Respiratory diseases such as tuberculosis were among the most prevalent illnesses of the guests during the early years of the home. Some men who came to Littleton were very ill and spent their last days being cared for at Geneva Home.<sup>8</sup>

An average of ten to fifteen men resided at the facility under the care of its matron, Elizabeth Rees. Mrs. Rees, who was in charge of the home from its opening until the 1940s, had lived in Colorado but was residing in New York when she was hired to run the home. Mrs. Rees supervised the cooking and cleaning, coordinated the medical care for guests, and ordered all the supplies necessary to run the facility. Doctors were on call to provide necessary medical services for the guests. All of the shopping necessary to operate the home was conducted in Littleton, providing a small boost to the local economy. On some Saturday nights, members of the local community visited Geneva Home to enjoy dinners prepared by chefs who were staying there. Members of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the International Geneva Association visited frequently and provided the guests with entertainment.<sup>9</sup> To provide for the maintenance of the Littleton home chapters around the country took up a collection every Christmas, with members contributing one to twenty dollars each. The Denver branch of the group supervised the operation of the home. The interior of Geneva Home featured decorations reflecting the national membership of the group. Plates of

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<sup>6</sup>Littleton Independent, July 1937; 26 June 1975; and 11 March 1927.

<sup>7</sup>Littleton Independent, 22 July 1927 and July 1937; and Rocky Mountain News, 21 July 1927.

<sup>8</sup>Littleton Independent, 14 January 1927; and Denver Post, 8 February 1953.

<sup>9</sup>Littleton Independent, 26 June 1975. Mrs. Rees died in 1948. Elizabeth Croft, interview by R. Laurie Simmons, February 1998; and David Flaig, City of Littleton, interview by Thomas H. Simmons, 11 February 1998.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number   8   Page   8  

Geneva Home, Arapahoe County, Colorado

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prominent hotels and restaurants were displayed on a plate rail near the ceiling in the home's public rooms. Brass medallions of various national chapters were placed on interior doors at the home.<sup>10</sup>

Geneva Lake presented members with recreational opportunities for fishing and rowing. The lake was stocked with bass, perch, and bluegill fish, and the catch of fishing guests sometimes provided meals for the home. The guests also raised vegetables and kept some sheep and flocks of chickens and ducks which also contributed to the wholesome meals served at the home. Anton Senekowitsch, who convalesced at the home for many months, worked on the landscaping of the grounds and created a decorative rock garden. During his search for suitable rocks and gravel, Mr. Senekowitsch found a prehistoric artifact and some petrified wood on the site. Elizabeth Croft, daughter of Elizabeth Rees, recalls that the setting of the home was very beautiful, landscaped with trees, bushes, and flowers.<sup>11</sup>

In 1937, the Geneva Home celebrated its tenth anniversary. By that date, approximately one hundred men had stayed in the facility while recovering their health. In 1941, rising demand for convalescent care for hotel workers prompted the association to enlarge the house with the erection of a new wing containing eight bedrooms and a sunroom. The addition was made possible by a donation from Emil Coulon, a wealthy New England hotel operator who began his career as a waiter. With the new rooms, the home could accommodate twenty guests. The \$30,000 wing was dedicated by Oscar Tschirky, celebrated chef of the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in New York.<sup>12</sup> The home's expansion occurred near the peak of Geneva's membership in the United States. The association had as many as 27,000 members in the United States in the early 1940s. In the late 1940s, many hotels and restaurants were unionized with closed shops, and the International Geneva Association lost membership, as workers could not afford to belong to two organizations.<sup>13</sup>

By the 1950s, the discovery of drugs for effectively treating tuberculosis diminished the need for a recuperative facility for ill hotel workers. The Geneva Home then functioned as a retirement facility for association members who needed nursing care. A 1953 newspaper article noted that "twenty superannuated waiters" were "pleasantly spinning out their lives" at the home. For a variety of reasons, all of the residents were unable to continue their hotel work. The number of men seeking lodging in the Geneva Home gradually dwindled. In 1973, the last three men staying

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<sup>10</sup>Talamo, interview.

<sup>11</sup>Littleton Independent Anniversary Edition, 1948; Barbara Eaton, "Geneva Home Scrapbook," Littleton, Colorado; and Elizabeth Croft, interview by R. Laurie Simmons, February 1998.

<sup>12</sup>Littleton Independent, 26 June 1975; and Denver Post, 8 February 1953 and 14 August 1941.

<sup>13</sup>According to Joseph Talamo, the International Geneva Association presently has around one thousand members from mid-level management or higher.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number   8   Page   9  

Geneva Home, Arapahoe County, Colorado

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at the house were transferred to a local nursing home.<sup>14</sup>

In 1964 architect Eugene Sternberg designed Geneva Village, a complex of twenty-eight apartment units for the retired married members of the International Geneva Association on the grounds west of the original home. In 1975, the City of Littleton purchased the Geneva Home, Geneva Village, and the surrounding land for the site of a new city hall. On 17 August 1975, representatives of the International Geneva Association lowered their flag and the City of Littleton raised its flag in front of the Geneva Home. Members of the association from the Denver area and representatives from around the country attended the ceremonies. From 1977-80 the city used the building for offices. After considering the demolition of the building for several years, in 1997 the City of Littleton determined to preserve the Geneva Home as representative of the city's heritage. The building is currently being leased and rehabilitated by a local architectural and engineering company for use as offices.<sup>15</sup>

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<sup>14</sup>Denver Post, 8 February 1953; and Littleton Independent, 7 August 1975.

<sup>15</sup>Littleton Independent, 17 August 1975 and 23 October 1997.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 10

Geneva Home, Arapahoe County, Colorado



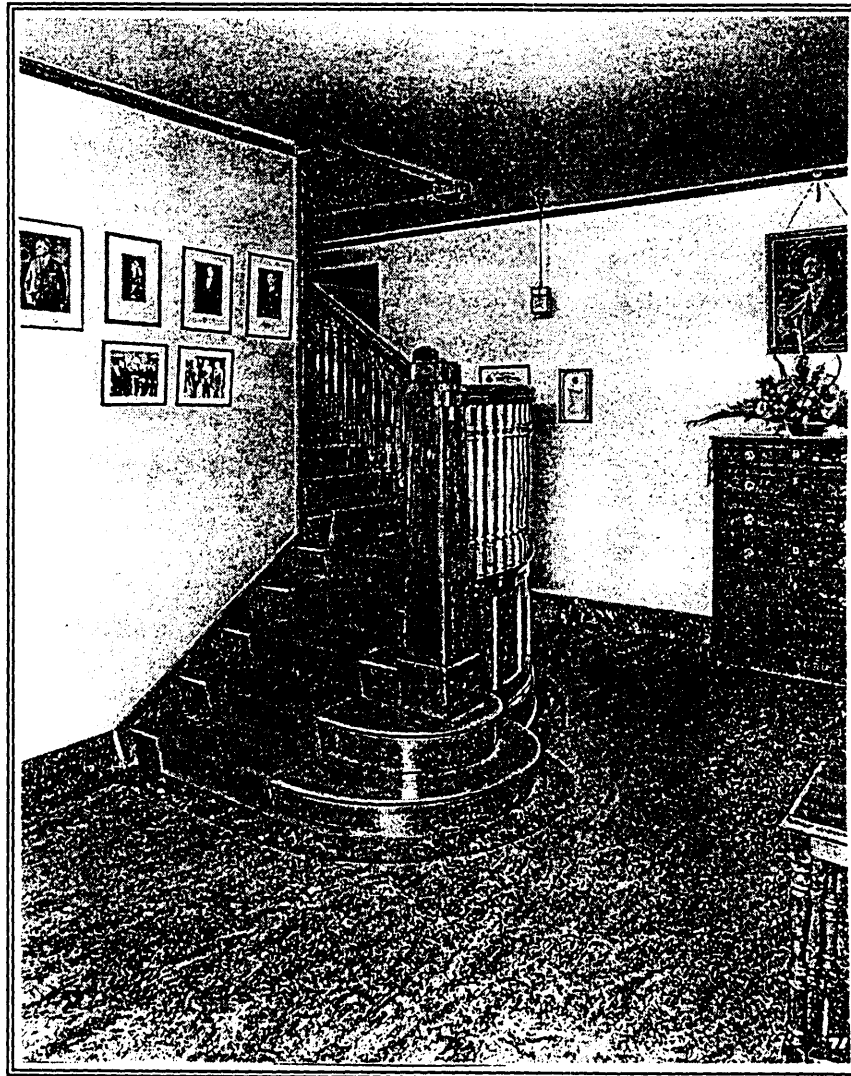
**Figure 2.** Geneva Home, showing a portion of the front (south) and the west side of the building (view northeast), circa 1940s. SOURCE: Littleton Area Historical Museum, Littleton, Colorado.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number   8   Page  11 

Geneva Home, Arapahoe County, Colorado



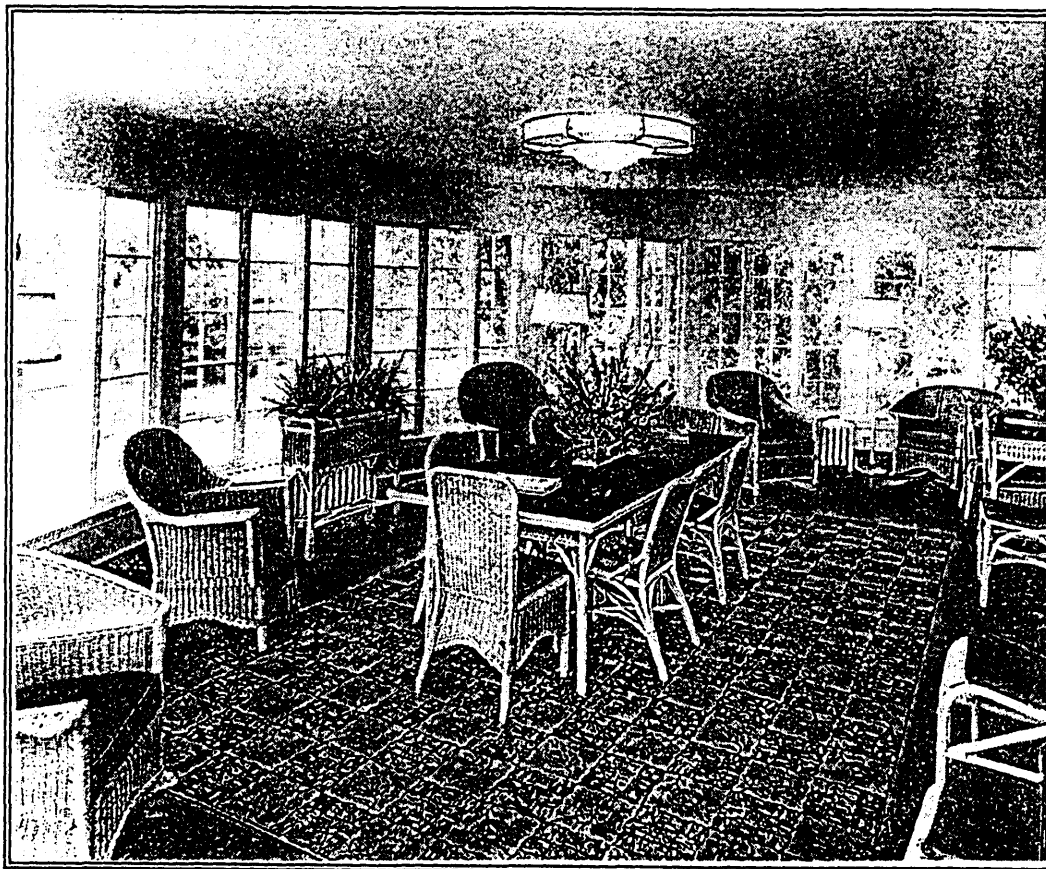
**Figure 3.** The stairs to the second floor and the main entry hall (view northwest), circa 1940s. SOURCE: Littleton Area Historical Museum, Littleton, Colorado.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number   8   Page  12 

Geneva Home, Arapahoe County, Colorado



**Figure 4.** The interior of the north sunporch (view east-northeast), circa 1940s. SOURCE: Littleton Area Historical Museum, Littleton, Colorado.

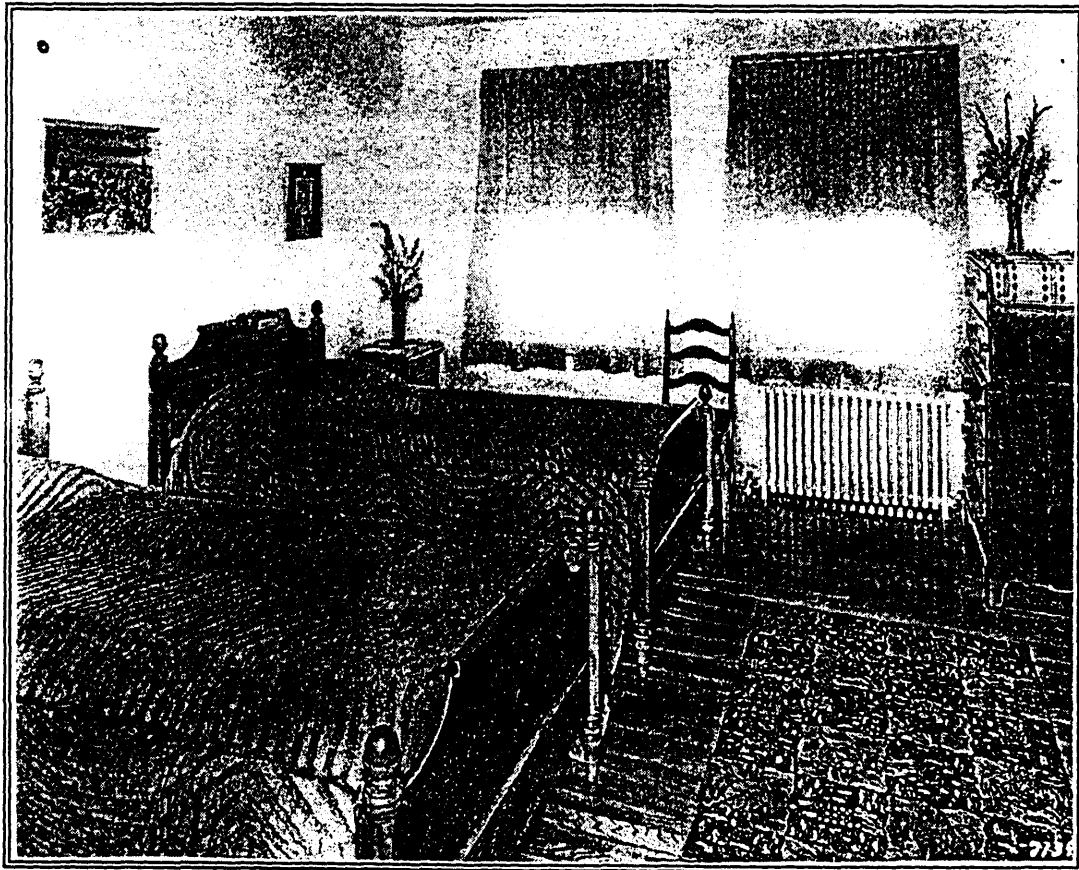


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 13

Geneva Home, Arapahoe County, Colorado



**Figure 5.** The interior of a typical room in the addition to the home, circa 1940s. SOURCE: Littleton Area Historical Museum, Littleton, Colorado.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9 Page 14

Geneva Home, Arapahoe County, Colorado

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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number   10   Page   15  

Geneva Home, Arapahoe County, Colorado

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**Boundary Description**

The boundary of the nominated property consists of Lot 3, less the northern part lying in Gardiner Greenway (roughly the part lying north of the one hundred year floodplain line) and less the southern 240 feet of the lot, Block 1, Littleton Center Subdivision, City of Littleton, County of Arapahoe, Colorado.

**Boundary Justification**

The parcel includes the nominated building and its immediate landscaping.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Photographs Page 16 Geneva Home, Arapahoe County, Colorado

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### Photographic Index

The location and camera direction of photographic views are indicated on the Sketch Map. Information that is the same for all photographs:

Name of the Property: Geneva Home  
City and State: City of Littleton, Colorado  
Photographer: Thomas H. Simmons  
Date: February 1998  
Location of Original Negatives:

City of Littleton  
2255 West Berry Avenue  
Littleton, Colorado 80120

Photo Number	Camera Direction	Description of View
1	North	Front (south side) of building
2	Northeast	Front, southwest sunporch, and part of west side of building.
3	West-Northwest	East side of building.
4	Northeast	West side of building and part of front.
5	Southeast	North sunporch and part of west side.
6	Northwest	Interior: stairs to second floor in south-central part of the original building.
7	Northwest	Interior: pantry on first floor in western part of the original building.

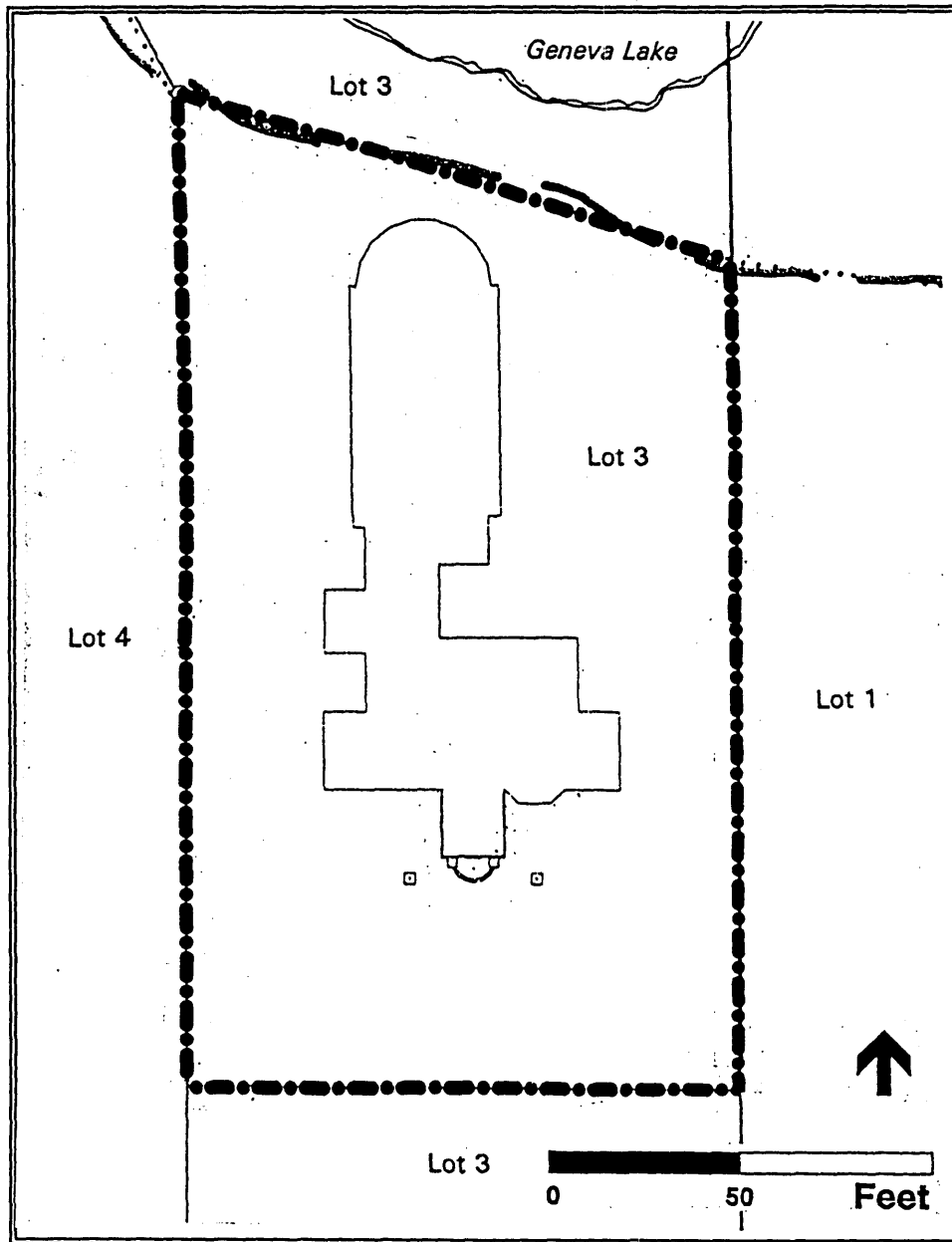
United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number Sketch Map Page 17

Geneva Home, Arapahoe County, Colorado

**SKETCH MAP**



The dot-and-dash line shows the boundary of the nominated area.

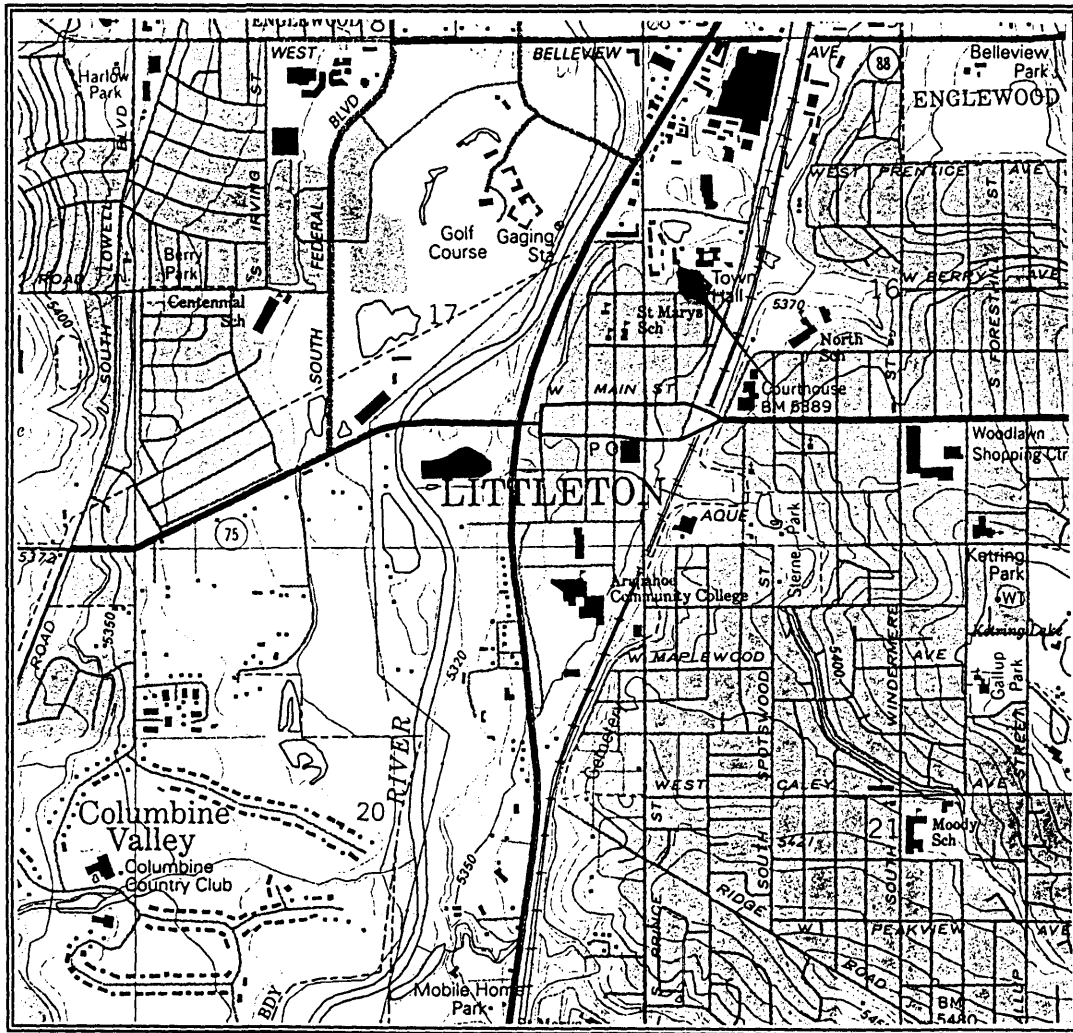
United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number USGS Map Page 18

Geneva Home, Arapahoe County, Colorado

USGS MAP EXTRACT



Extract of U.S. Geological Survey, "Littleton, Colo.", 7.5 minute topographic map (Reston, Virginia: U.S. Geological Survey, 1965, revised 1994). Arrow indicates nominated property.