## 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 Churches Ranch	
other names/site number Long Lake Ranch Park, 5JF1042	
2. Location	
street & number 17999 West 60th Avenue	[N/A] not for publication
city or town Arvada	[N/A] vicinity
state Colorado code CO county Jefferson code	de <u>059</u> zip code <u>80004</u>
3. State/Federal Agency Certification	
As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as a [x] nomination [] request for determination of eligibility meets the document in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and profe Part 60. In my opinion, the property [x] meets [] does not meet the National property be considered significant [] nationally [] statewide [x] locally. [See continuation sheet for additional comments [].)  Signature of certifying official/Title  State Historic Preservation Office, Colorado Historical Society State of Federal agency and bureau  In my opinion, the property [] meets [] does not meet the National Register (See continuation sheet for additional comments [].)	Officer Lune 10, 1986 Date
Signature of certifying official/Title	Date
State or Federal agency and bureau	
4. National Park Service Certification	2/
I hereby certify that the property is:	ne Kppper // Date
[Ventered 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 [].	15/W/ 7 23-98

5. Classification				
Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box)	Number of Re (Do not count previou Contributing		• •
[ ] private [ x] public-local	[ ] building(s) [ x] district	11	2	buildings
[ ] public-State [ ] public-Federal	[ ] site [ ] structure [ ] object	1	0	sites
	[ ] Object	1	1	structures
		0	0	objects
		13	3	Total
Name of related multiple pro- (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple N/A		Number of c previously lis Register.	•	
13// \		_ 0		<u>-</u>
6. Function or Use				
Historic Function (Enter categories from instructions)  DOMESTIC/single dwelling  AGRICULTURAL/agricultural  AGRICULTURAL/agricultural		Current Function (Enter categories from inst VACANT/not in AGRICULTURA	ructions) 1 USE	l field
AGRICULTURAL/agricultural AGRICULTURAL/agricultural				,
7. Description				
Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)		Materials (Enter categories from inst		
Late 19th & Early 20th Cent Movements		foundation <u>ston</u> walls <u>wood, cor</u>		nic tile
No Style		roof <u>wood shing</u> other		

<u>Jefferson/Colorado</u>
County/State

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

Churches Ranch
Name of Property

Churches Ranch	Jefferson/Colorado
Name of Property	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.)	Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions) Agriculture Architecture
[x] A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.	
[] <b>B</b> Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.	Periods of Significance 1862-1948
[x] 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.	Significant Dates
[] D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield,	1910
information important in prehistory or history.	1919
Criteria Considerations	1937
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)  Property is:	Significant Person(s) (Complete if Criterion B is marked above).
[ ] A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.	N/A
[] B removed from its original location.	Cultural Affiliation
[] C a birthplace or grave.	N/A
[] D a cemetery.	
[] E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.	A 12 (P 11)
[] F a commemorative property.	Architect/Builder Churches, John C.
[] <b>G</b> 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	
<b>Bibliography</b> (Cite the books, articles and other sources used in preparing this form on one or mo	re continuation sheets.)
Previous documentation on file (NPS):	Primary location of additional data:
[ ] preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested	[X] State Historic Preservation Office  [ ] Other State Agency
[ ] previously listed in the National Register	[ ] Federal Agency [ ] Local Government
[ ] previously determined eligible by the National Register	[ ] University
[ ] designated a National Historic Landmark	[ ] Other:
[ ] recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #	
[ ] recorded by Historic American Engineering Record	Name of repository:
#	

Churches Ranch	Jefferson/Colorado
Name of Property	County/State
10. Geographical Data	
Acreage of Property <u>48.9</u>	
UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation shee	t.)
1. 13 481860 4406170 Zone Easting Northing	3. 13 483050 4406020 Zone Easting Northing
2. 13 482530 4406300 Zone Easting Northing	4. 13 483050 4405980 Zone Easting Northing
	[x] 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_Tina_Bishop	(Edited by S. Doggett)
organization Bishop Design	date <u>March 6, 1998</u>
street & number 625 E. 16th Avenue, Suite	110 telephone <u>303-830-0320</u>
city or town Denver	state_Colorado zip code_80203
Additional Documentation Submit the following items with the complete	ed form:
Continuation Sheets	
Maps A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating th A Sketch map for historic districts and properties ha	
Photographs Representative black and white photographs of the	property.
Additional Items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)	ms)
Property Owner (Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)	
name Denver Water Board (Contact: Chuck	Smith, Surplus Real Estate Manager)
street & number 1600 West 12th Avenue	telephone
city or town Denver	state Colorado zip code 80203

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.

OMB No. 1024-0018 NPS Form 10-900a

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CHURCHES RANCH Jefferson County, Colorado

#### DESCRIPTION

Churches Ranch is located on the north side of 60th Avenue in Arvada, Colorado, a growing suburban community northwest of Denver. The boundaries of the Churches Ranch historic district encompass 48.9 acres at the southern end of what was the original homestead of John C. Churches, one of the area's most prominent pioneer citizens.

The ranch is located near the base of the Rocky Mountain foothills, in a plains landscape of low rolling hills. Until recently, the area remained largely agricultural. A few small housing developments were constructed nearby in the 1960s, but the majority of the open agricultural lands remained. This is changing dramatically as the area is currently undergoing a growth spurt, with more housing developments being planned and constructed.

The Denver Water Board, the owner since 1937, is currently negotiating the transfer of the property to the City of Arvada for use as parks and open space. The city proposes to develop an area to the north of the historic district boundaries as Long Lake Ranch Park. The park is envisioned as a regional community park accommodating baseball, football and soccer fields, a stadium, trails and neighborhood amenities. Portions of the park immediately adjacent the Churches Ranch historic district will remain as passive open space.

While under the Denver Water Board's ownership, the district and much of the land to the west and north has been leased for agricultural uses. There have been few modifications to the property, resulting in the layout of the buildings, structures and adjacent fields remaining virtually intact. In addition to the preservation of the spatial relationships, views from the buildings and structures toward the remainder of the property remain, although new vegetation has begun to obscure the northeastern view. The views toward the buildings and structures from outlying areas also remains intact. Steel towers supporting high tension lines that run north and south, over the fields, are not within the district's boundaries.

The site, as a composition, reflects the historic ranching and farming pattern of the workings of an early plains ranch in the Ralston Valley. Although some are in need of stabilization, the condition of buildings and structures is fair. Overall, the Church Ranch historic district retains a high degree of integrity in terms of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

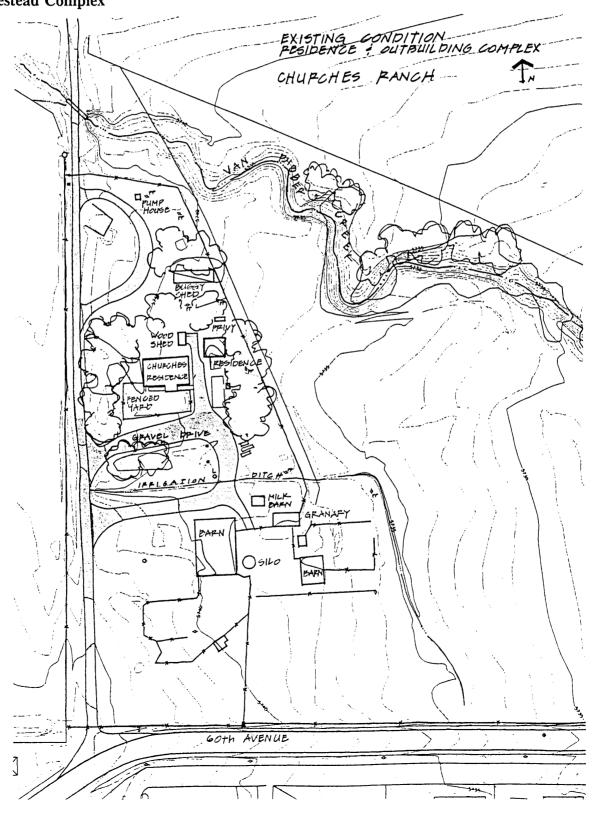
Today, Churches Ranch remains most readily identified by the complex of buildings and structures located in the eastern portion of the district that is accessed from 60th Avenue. The majority of the buildings, structures, and site features were constructed between 1862 and 1910 during the period that John C. Churches was responsible for development of the ranch. Other agricultural buildings within the complex were constructed prior to 1948.

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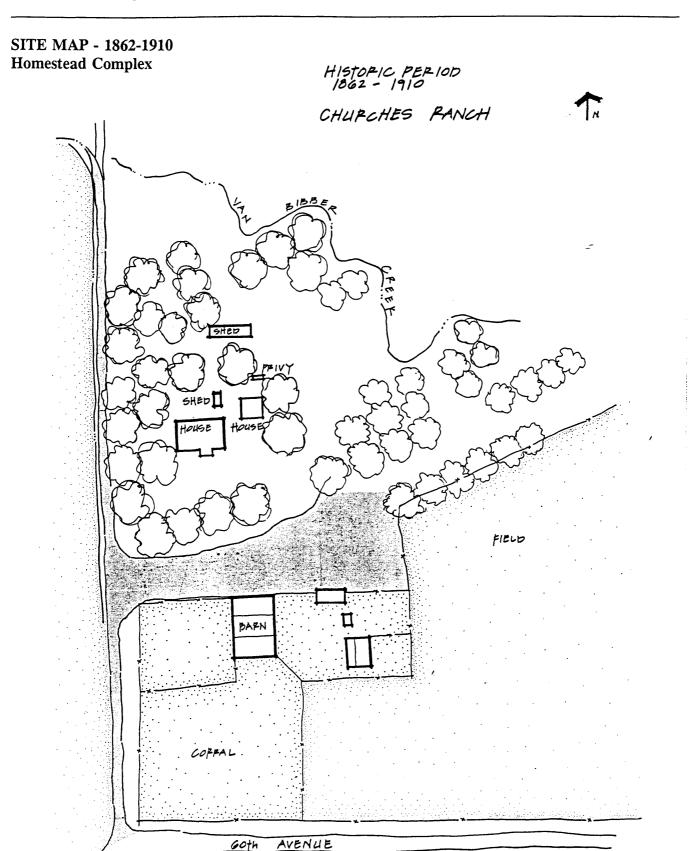
SITE MAP - 1998 Homestead Complex



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CHURCHES RANCH Jefferson County, Colorado

Buildings and structures remain in their original locations. Locations and overall site layout were verified through a review of historic photographs and maps, including the Willits Farm Map of 1899, and aerial photographs from 1937, 1948, 1957, and 1974. This review also indicated that, at some time, several trees were removed, the drive between the house and barn was altered, and a gravel drive was added to the north of the residence.

#### **Contributing Buildings**

#### #1 - Churches Residence

The residence is a stone and masonry structure that is in fair condition. Homestead records indicate that Churches filed his home as proof of residence in obtaining a patent for his land. The entry in the Homestead files states that the house was constructed of stone in 1863.

The main entry, originally on the west, included an open, shed roof porch that was enclosed at an unknown date. During their occupancy, the Churches expanded and modified the residence to meet their needs. Some modifications apparently were made to accommodate travelers during the time the Churches operated a way station on the Boulder Road.

The one-and-a-half story rectangular dwelling has an entry porch on the south and historic additions on the west and north. Brick extends from the foundation to the window sill level, with the remainder of the walls clad with stucco. The upper gable ends and gabled dormer have lap siding. The roof is covered with wood shingles.

One the south facade, the small gabled dormer has paired 2/2 windows, and two small windows flank the porch on the second story. The gabled porch projects and has squared columns atop brick piers, and a concrete floor. Double-hung 4/4 windows with wood sills are located to the right of the door, and one window is located to the left. The residence has had many tenants, and its windows are currently boarded shut.

#### #2 - Shed

The small rectangular shed, located just north of the Churches Residence, is a vernacular wood frame structure, constructed during the late 19th century. Although the building's historic use is unknown, it resembles other structures built by Churches. It has horizontal tongue and groove siding and a corrugated metal shed roof. The door is wood, and the one window on the east has been boarded shut. The shed is in fair condition.

#### #3 - Secondary Residence

This circa 1900 rural vernacular masonry building was constructed as a 960 sq. ft. one-and-a-half-story rectangular residence. It is located just east of the Churches Residence and is believed to have been the home of John and Mary Ann Churches' daughter and her husband, Georgianna and Kane Baldwin. Baldwin ran the ranch for several years after John Churches death in 1910.

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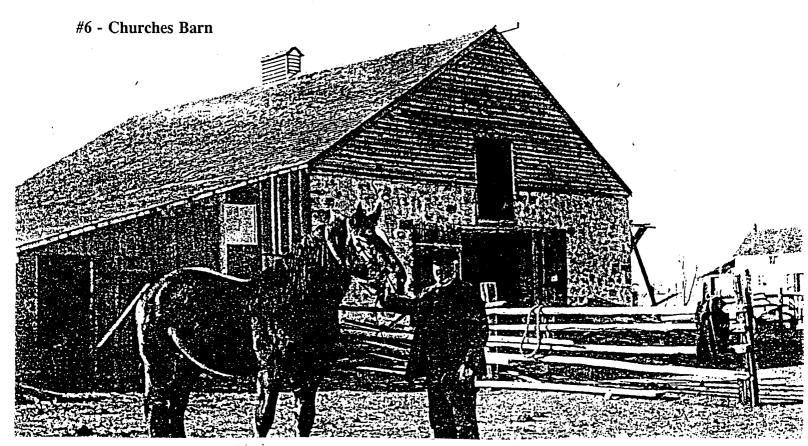
The lower walls and foundation appear to be hollow clay tile with a stucco covering, and the upper walls are covered with drop siding. The main entry to the house is on the south, with a secondary entry on the west. A large garage door has been added to the south facade. The roof has overhanging eaves and exposed rafters and a side gable on the south facade. The building is in fair condition.

#### #4 - Buggy Shed/Stable

Constructed prior to 1900, the buggy shed is located northeast of the Churches Residence and most likely housed various ranching needs, serving as a buggy shed, tool or blacksmith shop, and chicken house. The buggy shed is a rectangular wood frame building with a shed roof and overhanging eaves and exposed rafters. The shed faces south and has three entrances on this facade. The building's interior is divided into three sections and includes several stalls. Lack of use and weathering has led to a deteriorating condition, and the buggy shed is in need of protection and stabilization.

#### #5 - Pump House

Constructed between 1937-1948, the pump house is a small, square flat roofed building with concrete walls and foundation. It is located north of the Churches residence, near Van Bibber Creek and is in fair condition. It has a small door on the south facade composed of vertical boards with iron hinges.



In this 1880s photograph John C. Churches poses with a horse in front of his stone barn (view northwest). The Churches residence is visible in the background. Carolyn Churches Robson Collection.

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CHURCHES RANCH Jefferson County, Colorado

The Churches Barn is in fair condition and remains the most distinctive building within the district. It has been in operation as a barn since its construction and is in need of protection and stabilization. It is highly visible from many areas of the ranch, particularly from 60th Avenue.

The barn was constructed by Churches, who recorded it as an improvement to his land in his 1868 homestead patent. The barn is a rectangular building, built primarily of sandstone rubble with a gabled roof. The upper story displays post and beam construction and utilizes wooden pegs rather than nails. The sandstone rubble walls extend into the hay loft area.

A shed roof, wood frame addition is on the north, and a tile walled addition is on the south. An 1880 photograph includes the south addition, but it does not show a north addition. The interior of the barn is organized along a central passage with bays on either side that are divided into stalls.

#### #7 - Granary

Constructed prior to 1900, the granary is a rectangular structure of frame construction, with a shed roof. The granary is located just east of Churches Barn, facing the corral. Two small window openings and a door are on the south side. The granary is deteriorating and need of protection and stabilization.

#### #8 - Small Barn

Constructed prior to 1900, this small rectangular one-story barn is located near the Churches Barn. It is a vernacular wood frame building with a shed roof and horizontal tongue and groove walls. The structure is thought to have housed farm animals including sheep and cows. The barn is deteriorating, with one side caving in, and is need of protection and stabilization.

#### #9 - Milk House

Constructed between 1937-1948, the milk house is a small rectangular one-story concrete building with a gabled roof of corrugated metal. It has four-light windows, one on the south facade, two on the north and one on the east. The walls are cast-in-place concrete formed in narrow layers.

#### #10 - Privy

Constructed prior to 1900, the one-story, slightly modified, privy is a vernacular wood frame structure with a side gable roof. An adjacent concrete incinerator was added at an unknown date. The privy has not been in use for quite some time, and it is deteriorating and in need of protection and stabilization.

#### #12 - Well House

Constructed prior to 1900, the well house is a small, rectangular wood frame building with a shed roof. Churches listed two wells on his 1868 patent filling, and it is thought that the well house is associated with them. The well house has not been in use for quite some time, and it is deteriorating and in need of protection and stabilization.

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CHURCHES RANCH Jefferson County, Colorado

#### **Contributing Structures**

#### #11 - Silo

The round silo was constructed prior to 1937. It is constructed of red clay tile, and has two rows of corbeled tiles at the top of the structure. The top row, although in need of repair, appears to be crenelated due to the alternation of horizontal and vertical tiles. The silo is attached to the Churches Barn by a small gabled wood and tile structure.

#### **Contributing Site**

Churches Ranch presents a composition of buildings, roads, open lands, pastures, fields, views and characteristic patterns of spatial organization. The landscape features include trees planted in hedgerows to buffer the house and outbuildings from the weather, compacted earthen drives and paths, wood fences with barbed wire and wood slats, corrals, fields, and evidence of a site-wide irrigation system.

The majority of the Churches Ranch property was dedicated to fields and pastures for crops and cattle. Churches raised cattle, horses and swine, selling his meats at a local market in Golden. Within the historic district, his sophisticated irrigation system provided water for watering cattle and horses, and for irrigating agricultural fields where he grew oats, wheat, potatoes, and beets. The pastures and fields remain as agricultural land today. Although it is difficult to determine if field patterns are similar to those occurring during Churches lifetime.

The ranch has remained agricultural under the Denver Water Board's ownership due to its practice of leasing the land to farmers and ranchers. Not only has this maintained the ranch as rural and agricultural property, it has also protected its spatial organization and allowed significant historic views to remain.

#### **Non-Contributing Buildings**

#### #13 - Shed

Constructed after 1948, the small rectangular shed has a shed roof. It is located in the corral south of the Churches Barn. The north, east, and west walls are of horizontal boards and plywood. The south is open, with horizontal boards nailed across the opening, creating a stall.

#### #14 - Shed

The wood shed is located in the fields northwest of the homestead complex. It is a long rectangular structure, enclosed on the north, east, and west. The south facade is open. It was constructed sometime after 1910 and its use is unknown.

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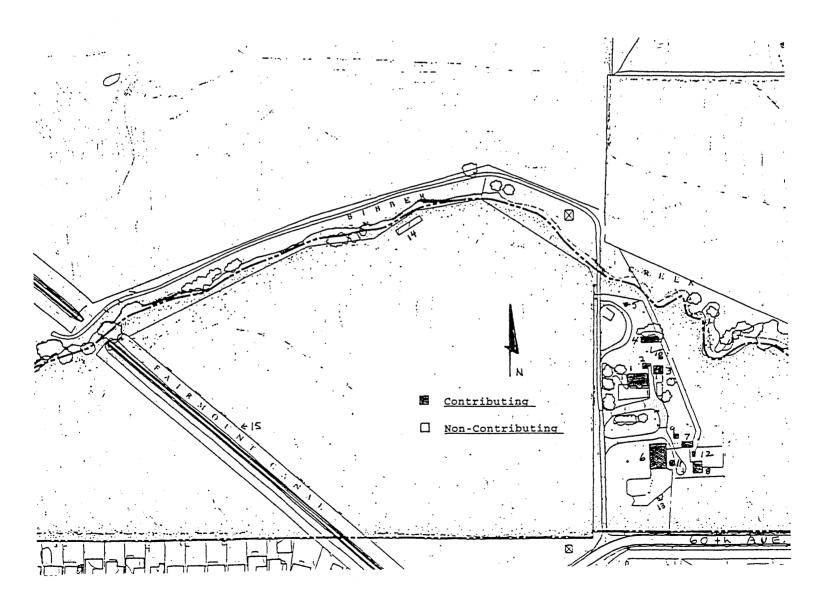
CHURCHES RANCH Jefferson County, Colorado

#### **Non-Contributing Structures**

#### #15 Fairmount Canal

The Fairmount Canal was constructed by the Denver Water Board between 1937 and 1948, and a portion runs through the fields. While the canal crosses the site, it is not an obvious feature on the landscape and does not detract from the district's integrity.

#### RESOURCE MAP



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#### **RESOURCE COUNT**

#### CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

#### **Buildings - 11**

- #1 Churches Residence
- #2 Shed
- #3 Secondary Residence
- #4 Buggy Shed
- #5 Pump House
- #6 Churches Barn
- #7 Granary
- #8 Small Barn
- #9 Milk house
- #10 Privy
- #12 Well House

#### Structures - 1

#11 - Silo

Sites - 1

**Total Contributing Resources - 13** 

#### NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

#### **Buildings - 2**

#13 - Shed

#14 - Shed

#### Structures - 1

#15 - Fairmount Canal

Total Non-contributing Resources - 3

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#### **SIGNIFICANCE**

The contributing buildings, structures, and site located within the 48.9 acre boundaries of the Churches Ranch historic district form a significant rural historic cultural landscape that meets Criterion A for its association with the broad patterns of local agricultural history. The property also meets Criterion C for its ability to illustrate the variety of construction materials and methods, as well as the spatial relationships, associated with the operation of a relatively large agricultural operation on the Colorado Plains during the 1862-1948 Period of Significance.

John C. Churches, a farmer and rancher instrumental in the early agricultural development of Jefferson County's Ralston Valley lived and worked on the ranch from 1862 until his death in 1910. The ranch remained in family ownership until 1919. In 1937, after several changes in ownership, the more than 400 acre ranch was purchased by the Denver Water Board. Since that time, through a number of leases, the land has remained in agricultural production. In spite of the deterioration of some components, the nominated portion of Churches Ranch survives as an important cultural landscape, retaining sufficient integrity to reflect the agricultural heritage of the Ralston Valley.

#### Criterion A - Agriculture

John C. Churches was a farmer and rancher who made a significant contribution to the development of Jefferson County's Ralston Valley. The family ranch reflects the political and social customs, ownership patterns, and relation to natural resources that defined the early rural Ralston Valley community. The ranch's siting adjacent to Van Bibber Creek, a historic source of water, and the arrangement of buildings and vegetation to buffer climatic conditions reflects the role and influence of the Ralston Valley's natural conditions in the ranch's development.

Churches Ranch falls within the Colorado Plains culture area as defined by the Colorado Historical Society Resources Planning Protection Process (RP3). The RP3 report includes Steven Mehls' Colorado Plains Historic Context, and one of his sequential themes, Early High Plains Irrigation and Farming to 1900, which are applicable to Churches Ranch.

The local historic context is the Ralston Valley, an area known as early as 1859 for its agricultural lands. First settled by miners, the area quickly took hold in the 1860s as farmers and ranchers were able to select property under the provisions of the Homestead Act of 1862.

The Ralston Valley was a fertile agricultural region at the time, and Churches raised cattle, horses, and other farm animals. He became a large landholder, a successful rancher, and a prominent citizen. In addition to working the land and laying out fields and pastures, he constructed a home, barns, fences, lake, and irrigation system. He was the first to hold water rights on Ralston Creek, and his innovative lake and canal system insured his success in raising crops that included oats, wheat, potatoes, beets, and various fruits such as apples and cherries.

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Churches and his wife, Mary Ann, immigrated to the United States in 1855 from Somerset, England, living briefly in Iowa, and in Missouri for five years. Churches first traveled to the Ralston Valley in 1859, returning in 1862 after he had obtained citizenship and the ability to buy land.

CHURCHES RANCH

Colorado

In 1862, the Churches first settled on approximately 160 acres located near Van Bibber Creek, known historically to Ralston Valley residents as Little Dry Creek. The Churches Ranch historic district comprises the southern 48.9 acres of the original homestead land where Churches built the family residence, a barn, and several outbuildings. During the following decades he filed homestead applications for additional lands, including patents for 320 acres contiguous to the original homestead. He also filed patents for another 320 acres that he later relinquished.

Both Churches were socially and politically active. Together they organized Enterprise Grange #25 with other local farmers and wives. The Grange met for many years at the Churches home. They applied for a charter in 1874 and elected John Churches as first Worthy Master. The Churches stayed active in the Grange for many years, holding various offices. Mary Ann served as Ceres for Enterprise Grange #25 and Darden Pomona Grange, and as the Pomona for the Colorado State Grange. John Churches served as first Master of Darden Pomona Grange #1 and held other offices in the Colorado State Grange.

The Churches had eight children; five survived to adulthood. Mary Ann died in 1889 at the age of 72. John lived until 1910. Following his death his daughter, Georgianna Baldwin, inherited the ranch. Georgianna and her husband Kane had begun managing the ranch in 1907, and they continued to live and work there until 1918 when Kane died. In 1919, Georgianna sold the ranch to W.L. Beattie. Subsequently, it went through several changes in ownership.

In 1937, the Denver Water Board purchased the property for its water rights, essentially removing it from the potential threat of subdivision for suburban development. Since then, the property has been leased for farming and ranching. The only notable modification to the landscape by the Denver Water Board was the construction of the Fairmount Canal, a small portion of which cuts through the proposed district.

#### Criterion C - Architecture

The original Churches Ranch homestead complex, developed between 1862 and 1910, remains largely intact and the adjacent fields have remained in agricultural production. Many, and possibly all, of the original ranch buildings remain in their original locations. The composition of structures, patterns of spatial relationships, interior circulation system, and concentration of historic characteristics clearly distinguish the property as a rural historic cultural landscape. Since 1937, under the ownership of the Denver Water Board, limited modifications to the property have maintained the integrity of the buildings, structures, and site.

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The rural vernacular Churches Residence, built with native materials, is representative of the construction technologies utilized by the area's early settlers. In addition to their farming and ranching enterprise, the Churches opened their home as a way station on the stagecoach route along Boulder City Road during the 1860s. Over the years, modifications were made to accommodate weary travelers and overnight guests as well as changing family needs.

The circa 1864 Churches Barn is a noteworthy example of territorial era barn construction. Its gable roof and central passage, flanked by stalls, reflect design elements attributed to the "English Barn" style. It is a rare Colorado example of its type. Family members have reported that the sandstone was obtained from the vicinity of Ralston Creek. Since John Churches emigrated from England, it is likely that he patterned the design and construction of the barn after those found in his native land.

The vernacular wood frame construction of the other buildings constructed prior to Churches' death in 1910 are good examples of western ranch outbuildings dating from the turn-of-the century. Later construction reflects the popularity of poured concrete as a building material. The clay tile silo illustrates the shift away from wood in the search for a more durable and less combustible material in the construction of such storage facilities.

The field patterns and still visible portions of diversion ditches contribute to the architectural significance. The open space provided by fields and pastures has insured that historic views and viewsheds remain. For example, the view from the buildings to a knoll and beyond to the foothills is intact, and along 60th Avenue, looking west toward the buildings and beyond to the knoll and foothills, the view illustrates the relationship of Churches Ranch to the surrounding community. Overall, the property offers an increasingly rare opportunity to observe an early Colorado Plains ranch landscape.

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#### **GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

UTM References (cont'd)

5. 13 481860 4405980

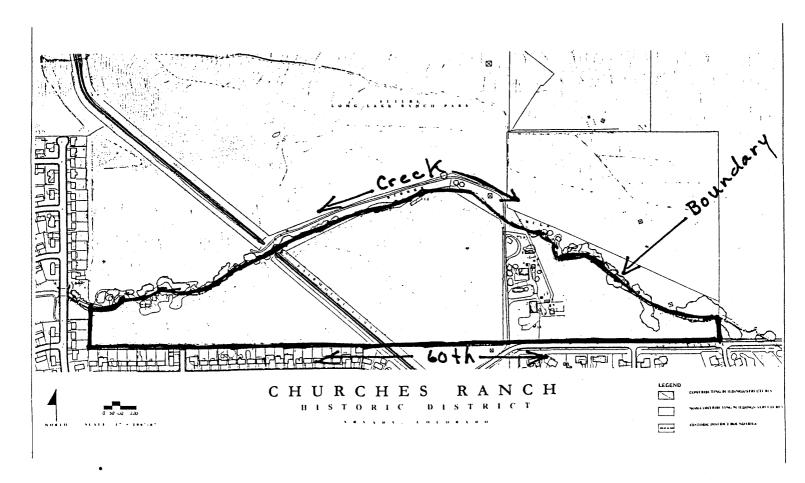
#### Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries are as indicated on the boundary map below.

#### **Boundary Justification**

The boundaries encompass the portion of the original homestead retaining the highest degree of integrity. Utilizing the top of the south bank of Van Bibber Creek as it flows from west to east, from the western to eastern property lines, as the northern boundary creates a clear physical boundary between the historic district and the proposed park development to the north.

#### **BOUNDARY MAP**



### United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

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#### PHOTOGRAPHIC LOG

The following information pertains to photographs numbers 1-20:

Name of property:

Churches Ranch

Location:

Arvada, Jefferson County

Photographer:

Darrin Alfred and Tina Bishop

Date of photographs:

2-98 / 3-98

Negatives:

Bishop Design

625 East 16th Avenue, Suite 100

Denver, Co 80203 303-830-0320

Photo No.

#### **Information**

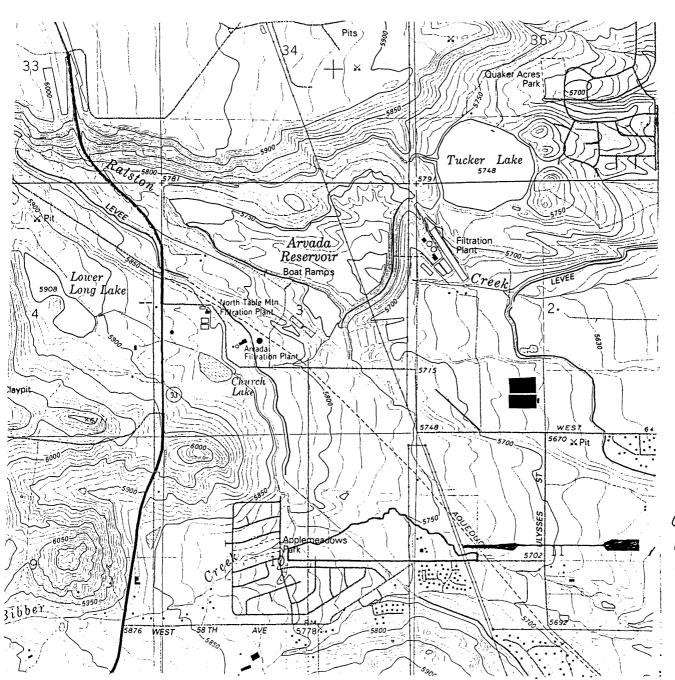
- 1. View towards south facade of the #1 Churches Residence.
- 2. View towards south and west sides of #1 Churches Residence.
- 3. View towards south and east sides of #1 Churches Residence.
- 4. View towards west side of #6 Churches Barn.
- 5. View towards south and west sides of the #3 Secondary Residence.
- 6. View towards east and south sides of the #2 Shed.
- 7. View towards south and west sides of the #4 Buggy Shed.
- 8. View towards south and west sides of the #7 Granary.
- 9. View towards west side of the #8 Small Barn.
- 10. View towards south and west sides of the #10 Privy.
- 11. View towards west and south sides of the #12 Well House.
- 12. View towards south and east sides of the #5 Pump House.
- 13. View towards southeast sides of the #14 Shed.
- 14. View towards southeast sides of the #13 Shed.
- 15. View towards south side of the #9 Milk House.
- 16. View towards north side of #11 Silo and attachment to #6 Churches Barn.
- 17. View to the north along 60th Avenue, #15 Fairmount Canal.
- 18. View of Site to the northwest showing Churches Ranch structures and fields.
- 19. View of Site to the east towards Van Bibber Creek and fields.
- 20. View of Site to the northeast showing Churches Barn and related structures.

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CHURCHES RANCH Jefferson County, Colorado

USGS MAP Arvada, Colorado



CHUPCHES PANCH HISTORIC DISTRICT