

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received

date entered

AUG 17 1974
AUG 16

See instructions in How to Complete National Register Forms
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Butler House 5PE636

and/or common Butler Ranch/Hermosilla Ranch

2. Location

street & number 6916 Broadacre Road NA not for publication

city, town ~~Avondale~~ Pueblo, CO XX vicinity of 26 miles southeast of Pueblo on the Huerfano River

state Colorado code 08 county Pueblo code 101

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> n/a in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> n/a being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Trustees under the Will of Paul Butler c/o Dan Kipp, Agent

street & number 121 East Pikes Peak Avenue, #221

city, town Colorado Springs n/a vicinity of state Colorado 80903

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Pueblo County Courthouse

street & number 10th and Main streets

city, town Pueblo state Colorado 81003

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Colorado Inventory of Historic Sites has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date Ongoing federal state county local

depository for survey records Colorado Historical Society

city, town 1300 Broadway, Denver state Colorado 80203

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Butler Ranch House is located in the Huerfano River Valley southeast of the city of Pueblo, Colorado. It sets on the east side of the river at the first low water crossing after the point where the river exits the Huerfano River Canyon. The Huerfano River bluff forms a geologic backdrop to the east of the structure. The building itself is located on the edge of Huerfano floodplain at the point of transition between the grasslands of the prairie and the cottonwood trees of the riverbottom.

The Butler House complex, as it exists today, consists of five buildings, including the main ranch house, a stone house, a stone outbuilding, a barn, and cow shed. To date, an historic site plan for the complex has not been found, but a preliminary investigation of the site has resulted in the identification of at least one additional foundation and a number of other possible building sites in the immediate vicinity of the standing buildings.

The Butler House is a one-story, predominantly adobe structure with a gable roof containing approximately 2800 square feet. Although the exact construction date has not been established, it is known that it dates at least to the 1880s. (It is possible that the house was built from the remains of the Craig residence, which burned in 1879. If this is true, portions of the building may date to 1864.)

Prominent features of the low, one-story, lineal plan main house are the three tall chimneys constructed of native stone. As is traditional in adobe structures, the building is basically rectangular. The width of the structure was determined by the length of the logs used in the construction of the rafters and joists. The east end of the structure consists of a wing (a later addition) of wood frame construction, which is covered with wooden shingles. The north end of the east elevation, which is felt to be the oldest section, is covered by a screened porch supported by fluted cast-iron columns. An adobe wing and a small porch with shed roof are attached to the northwest corner of the structure. Entrances include one on the south wall, one on the west side, two on the east side, and one on the north side.

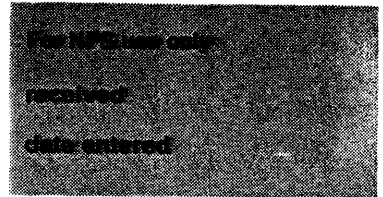
The walls of the adobe portion of the structure are approximately 18 inches thick. The foundation, where it is visible, is native stone. The rafters supporting the roof along the north half of the structure are native unpeeled logs, which appear to be cottonwood. The interior ceiling is lath and plaster. The rafters supporting the south half of the roof are milled lumber.

The interior of the main house consists of nine rooms, arranged generally in a traditional linear fashion. The interior reflects changes which have occurred over time, including the addition of electricity and modern plumbing. These alterations are best reflected in the fireplaces. The two fireplaces in the southern end of the house are traditional adobe beehive design; the fireplace in the center of the house has been modernized, with a brick facade, and has an open hearth. The cooling area for the house is at the north end of the building and appears to have been separated, at one time, from the main house by a breezeway or "dog trot", which was enclosed, with front and rear doorways.

A one-story gabled roof, of approximate 1865 construction, is located to the immediate east of the house. The stone was quarried, squared and laid in random ashlar courses. The stone face is tooled. The formal entrance facing the main house to the building

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is located on the west side with a window to each side. The east wall has one door asymmetrically placed. The end walls contain no bays, except for a window in the south gable.

A small outbuilding, also of approximate 1865 construction, is of stone similar to that of the stone house. It is located within a few yards north of the main house and displays a classical cornice and return gables. It is thought its original use was as a well house, later converted into an outhouse. Located nearby is a frame barn, built c. 1930, of post and beam construction with many of its wood members joined with large wood pegs. Also within the complex is a frame three-sided cow shed, of c. 1930s construction. A corral is north and west of the barn. All outbuildings are considered contributing elements to the district.

The area nominated also clearly seems to have considerable historical-archaeological potential. It should be noted that this wealth of surface and dump material has, so far, not been disturbed by collectors, as have so many abandoned homesteads and ranches in the state. Although the prehistoric archaeology in the nominated area is unknown, it should be no less significant than the important sites of Pinon Canyon. Further the presence of the wide flood plain and relatively high quantities of water in the Huerfano make buried stratified flood plain deposits likely.

¹The State Archaeologist, Bruce Rippeteau, during his visit, observed several over-the-bank trash dumps behind the ranch house (currently not in danger of washout by the Huerfano River, whose bed is over 1,000 feet distant) and the presence of considerable ranching and farming artifacts and trash scattered over the immediately surrounding two acres.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
___ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	___ community planning	___ landscape architecture	___ religion
___ 1400-1499	___ archeology-historic	___ conservation	___ law	___ science
___ 1500-1599	XX agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture
___ 1600-1699	XX architecture	___ education	___ military	___ social/ humanitarian
___ 1700-1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	___ theater
XX 1800-1899	___ commerce	XX exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	___ transportation
___ 1900-	___ communications	___ industry	XX politics government	___ other (specify)
		___ invention		

Specific dates	Outbuilding: c.1865 Main House: 1880	Builder/Architect
-----------------------	---	--------------------------

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Butler House complex is significant for the role the Butler Ranch played as a land grant ranch in the early settlement of Pueblo County; for the variety of architectural styles and construction materials present; and for its association with William Craig, an important figure in the development of southeast Colorado, and Benjamin F. Butler (1818-1893), a nationally prominent military and political figure.

The history of the Butler Ranch has its roots in the Las Animas land grant. In December, 1843, Cornelia Vigil, a justice of the peace in Taos, and Ceran St. Vrain, prominent trader and naturalized Mexican citizen, petitioned the Mexican government for the Las Animas land grant. The grant was made in January of 1844, with its objective being the settlement of much of the area which is now southeastern Colorado. In 1847, Vigil was killed in the Taos uprising, and his share of the grant was passed on to his heirs. This left the entire management of the grant to St. Vrain. Following the treaty conclusion of the war between the United States and Mexico in 1848, the grant land became a territory of the United States, with the provision that the United States would honor all land grants made by Mexico.

Vigil and St. Vrain had been given twelve years in which to settle the land. Therefore, in 1853, St. Vrain brought men and materials into the area. One of the difficulties plaguing St. Vrain in the settlement of the grant was the Indians. In response to his problems with the Indians, in 1855, St. Vrain requested military aid and was subsequently commissioned lieutenant colonel of a regiment of New Mexico volunteers. To assist in the training of these volunteers, St. Vrain requested the assistance of a U.S. Army officer, Lt. William Craig. (St. Vrain had met Craig while Craig was stationed at Fort Burguin, a temporary fort outside of Taos.)

On June 16, 1860, St. Vrain conveyed to Craig a one-fourth interest in the grant for his services against the Indians in 1855. Congress passed the bill confirming the Las Animas grant on June 21, 1860, and on July 1, 1860, the land along the Huerfano was deeded to Craig. Craig was transferred back to New Mexico in 1862 and served as quartermaster at Fort Union. On December 31, 1862, Craig received the power of attorney for the Las Animas grant from St. Vrain. As St. Vrain's agent for the land grant, Craig arranged for a new survey of the grant, hired men, purchased stock and implements, and began the cultivating of the land. Through a series of additional conveyances from St. Vrain and transactions with adjoining landowners, Craig acquired additional land along the Huerfano in 1863.

In April of 1864, Craig received permission to leave Army service and moved with his family¹ to the ranch along the Huerfano, which Craig named the Hermosilla, Spanish for "beautiful." Craig immediately began to improve the property, making it one of the most prominent ranches in the region.² It was at this time that Craig also became very active politically. He ran for governor of Colorado on the Democratic ticket but was defeated by William Gilpin. Craig's tenure at the Hermosilla came to an abrupt end with a fire which burned the ranch house in 1878.³

9. Major Bibliographical References

see continuation sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 22.5

Quadrangle name Doyle Bridge, CO

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A

1	3	5	4	8	1	0	0	4	2	0	7	2	2	0
Zone	Easting				Northing									

B

1	3	5	4	8	1	0	0	4	2	0	7	0	1	0
Zone	Easting				Northing									

C

1	3	5	4	7	7	1	0	4	2	0	7	0	0	0
Zone	Easting				Northing									

D

1	3	5	4	7	7	1	0	4	2	0	7	2	2	0
Zone	Easting				Northing									

E

Zone	Easting				Northing									

F

Zone	Easting				Northing									

G

Zone	Easting				Northing									

H

Zone	Easting				Northing									

Verbal boundary description and justification North one-half of the southeast one-quarter of the southwest one-quarter of Section 28, Township 23 south, Range 63 west.

(See continuation sheet for justification.)

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	n/a	code	county	code
-------	-----	------	--------	------

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Edward J. Simonich

Jim Munch
Pueblo Regional Planning Commission
1 City Hall Place

organization Pueblo Archaeological & Historical Society

Pueblo, Co 81003 (303) 543-6006
date

street & number 5204 Thatcher Avenue

telephone (303) 561-8588

city or town Pueblo

state Colorado 81004

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

Barbara Sudler

title State Historic Preservation Officer

date 7-10-84

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

for *Alvora Byers*
Keeper of the National Register

Entered on the
National Register

date 8-16-84

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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In the 1870s, while Craig was developing the Hermosilla, P.T. Barnum (of circus fame) and David W. Sherwood purchased two ranches, the Las Animas Altos and Corral de Torres, on the upper Huerfano, from George W. Schofield. These two ranches adjoined Craig's Hermosilla on the south. Both Barnum and Sherwood were from Bridgeport, Connecticut. Sherwood was interested in developing a large Colorado cattle operation. In an effort to do this, the Colorado Cattle Company was formed. In December of 1878, the company purchased the Hermosilla, the Las Animas Altos, and Corral de Torres ranches, and Sherwood set out immediately to find investors. The most prominent was W. H. Vanderbilt.³ (The extent of Mr. Vanderbilt's involvement with the Colorado Cattle Company is unknown.)

The Colorado Cattle Company was not as successful as Sherwood had envisioned it, and, in 1880, it was in court in foreclosure proceedings. The appointed trustee of the property was Benjamin F. Butler, an attorney who not only had been a friend of Colonel Craig's but had also represented him in litigation over the land grant and in Craig's previous dealings with the Army.⁴ It was in December of 1882, Butler obtained a master's deed for the land, known today as the Butler Ranch.

Butler was born in Deerfield, New Hampshire on November 5, 1818, the son of John and Charlotte (Ellison) Butler. He graduated from Waterbury College, now Colby University, in 1838. Butler married Sarah Hildreth on May 16, 1844. He was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in 1840. His political career began in 1853, when he served as a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. In 1859, he served in the Massachusetts Senate. At the beginning of the Civil War, Butler was a brigadier general and commander of the Massachusetts Militia. His Civil War career included the occupation of Baltimore in 1861; commander in the capture of New Orleans, 1862; military governor of New Orleans, 1862; and commander of Eastern Virginia and North Carolina Districts, 1863.

Following the Civil War, Butler re-entered politics. He served as a member of the U.S. House of Representatives from Massachusetts in the 40th-43rd (1867-75) and 45th (1877-79) Congress; as governor of Massachusetts in 1882, and was a presidential nominee of the Anti-Monopoly Party and Greenback Party in 1884. He died in Washington, D. C. on January 11, 1893.

The Butler House complex is significant for the variety of architectural styles and construction materials incorporated into the structure. The ranch house is the largest known adobe structure in Pueblo County, and may be one of the oldest. The use of adobe reflects the influence of the Hispanic heritage in Pueblo County history, and the historic settlement pattern of the Huerfano River Valley. The Hispanic influence from New Mexico traveled north up the Rio Grande and San Luis valleys, over the Sangre de Cristo and La Veta passes, and down into the Huerfano Valley. Although constructed of the traditional adobe material, the style of the design reflects an Anglo influence, seen in the gable roof, as opposed to the more traditional flat roof.

There is also an interesting dichotomy between the adobe and stone building materials of the structures found on the site. The adobe material, of which the main house is

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constructed, was probably made on the site by local Hispanic artisans. The stone structures, on the other hand, are constructed of native stone. This material is found on the ranch, but would have had to be quarried and transported to the site, where the stone would be fitted and set into place. This is a much more involved construction process and probably would not have been undertaken by local artisans. It is conjectured that the stone building pre-dates the adobe house and may be associated with the original Craig Hermosilla.

Finally, due to the early date of construction, the continuous occupation of the site, and the continuity of ownership, the complex is significant for the information it may yield which may be important to our understanding of the early settlement of the area.

¹In 1857, Craig married Mary E. Cotts, a granddaughter of Dolly Madison and cousin to the wife of Illinois Senator Stephen A. Douglas.

²The following description of the ranch was written in January 1868 and appears in the History of Agriculture in Colorado:

"His estate—the Las Animas Grant, in which he owns a large interest and his entire control—is really a principality in its vast extent. It contains rivers from the source to mouth; plains across which the eye cannot reach, and mountains and hills in endless variety. To speak plainly, it is more than 100 miles square. On the Huerfano River, just below the mouth of its canon and 18 miles from the Arkansas River, the Colonel has chosen his home. Here he has a fine and commodious mansion, elegantly furnished; barns, stable, store, shops, ice house, etc. On the neighboring hills are thousands of sheep, hundreds of cattle and scores of horses, whilst in the valley of the stream are hundreds—perhaps thousands—of acres cultivated to corn, wheat, oats and other crops. A splendid grove of transplanted trees is fast enveloping the house; acequias meander through the grounds in every direction; a reservoir nearby supplies a fountain in front of the broad piazza and clematis and virginia creepers are trained to the corners. A couple of thousand fruit trees, vines and shrubs have just been received, and will add to the attraction of a modern Eden, a veritable oasis in the Great American Desert."

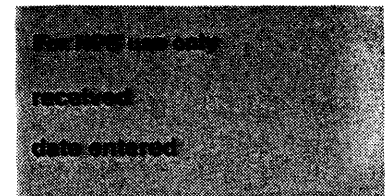
³The purchase of the Craig Ranch was widely covered, appearing in both New York as well as Pueblo newspapers.

The following articles were reprinted in the Pueblo Chieftain 1879.

"Cath, the correspondent of the New York Graphic, thus details an interview with Governor Gilpin, relating to Craig's Grant, recently sold to eastern parties."

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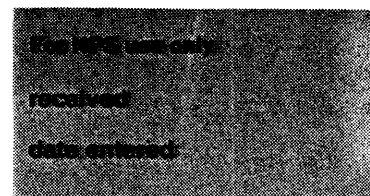
"Craig's Grant, which recently has been sold, is one of the most beautiful tracts on the continent, shaped like a spoon whose canon [sic] of the Huerfano and the bowl is its vale [sic] on the Huerfano's spreading sources. The river, flowing from the snow is fullest in the hottest [sic] weather, when they melt the faster, and is nearly one hundred yards broad, cold and crystal, and also fed from various springs and lakes. The river banks and broad bottoms are burdened with pinons, cedars and cottonwood. On the slope of the mountain are 15,000 acres of forest timber. Limestone lies like a hewn wall, exposed upon the bluffs, and the canyon has sandstone sides. The late proprietor, resigning from the U.S. Army, lived from 1863 to 1877 on his property (the Hermosilla), cultivating 4,000 acres of the land in corn, barley, beans, grain and fruit, and herding cattle, selling as high as \$100,000 a year to the Army posts nearby. Carbonates of silver have been found on the property within the present year."

From the Pueblo Chieftain, April 3, 1879:

"The Chicago Tribune of the 17th instant gives the result of an interview with P.T. Barnum in New York, the day previous, by the Tribune's New York correspondent, which is of great interest to Colorado. According to this account, it appears that the Hermosilla and Huerfano ranches in southern Colorado have been consolidated, that the price paid for the Hermosilla ranch was \$320,000. The farm covers an area of 87,000 acres, which added to the Huerfano ranch, will give considerably over 100,000 acres, making it the largest single piece of farming land in the world. The company has already over 10,000 head of stock on the ranch, and propose increasing the stock to 50,000 head. Mr. Vanderbilt and his immediate friends own a controlling interest, and contemplate extending the beef and livestock trade into foreign markets. The New York Central Company now owns an extensive cattle yard at Kansas City, and it is said will make this Colorado Cattle Company's lands the raising and feeding grounds of the cattle they propose to ship to European and eastern domestic markets. Mr. Barnum, after giving the history of his partnership with David Sherwood in the Huerfano Ranch in southern Colorado, said, 'The Craig Ranch, on Hermosilla, is a magnificent piece of property, immediately adjoining the Huerfano. Sherwood and myself ran our ranch until about a year and a half ago, and had about 6,000 head of cattle on it. Then Sherwood said he wanted to extend his business, organize a stock company, get more land and raise and sell more cattle. He bought me out, although I had put the price up on him pretty high, and of course he had to let it go. Sherwood has been at work ever since on the idea of his for a great stock-raising company, and organized under the name of the Colorado Cattle Company, and now they have bought, or are about to close the purchase of this enormous Craig Ranch to be added to the other. He has done it in conjunction with friends he has picked up, and now some big fish have come into it and bought out some of the smaller

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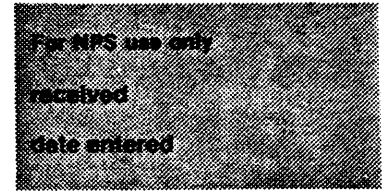
holders, and it is in the hands of a few capitalists. Eastman, one of the cattle kings, is in it, and Mr. Vanderbilt, and John B. Dutcher and Sherwood. Sherwood has a quarter interest in the whole thing. They will be doing an enormous business, but the main part of it is in the hands of Mr. Vanderbilt and his associates. The Vanderbilt's capital is the main thing in it. They have got such an enormous place that they can raise cattle a great deal cheaper than I did. They are going to sow a large part of it with grain crops, so as to feed their cattle with corn. Instead of doing as I did, giving their cattle nothing whatever and getting from \$32 to \$36 per head for them. They will feed them a little grass or corn feed, and fatten them, and get from \$50 to \$65 for them.

"Mr. Eastman said the reports were premature, but there seems no doubt that the great scheme has been perfected, and that Vanderbilt proposes to largely run the foreign cattle trade."

- 4 The Butler Ranch is the only property in Colorado known to be associated with Benjamin Butler.

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REFERENCES CITED

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History of Arkansas Valley, Colorado

History of Bent County, Chapter V—Las Animas Grant, Page 837

Published by O. L. Baskin & Company, Historical Publications—1881

Broadhead, Edward

Ceran St. Vrain 1802-1870

Published by the Pueblo County Historical Society

Buckles, William G.

Archaeology in Colorado: Historic Tribes

Southwestern Lore, Volume 34, No. 5, December 1962, Page 53

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Who Was Who in America - Historical Volume 1607-1896

Marquis - Who's Who: Chicago, Illinois, 1963, Page 88

Colorado Chieftain (Weekly) - February 11, 1875 - Craig's Claim Rejected
Colorado Chieftain (Weekly) - March 16, 1876 - Captain Craig's Troubles
Colorado Chieftain (Weekly) - March 23, 1876 - Captain Craig's Troubles
Colorado Chieftain (Weekly) - April 6, 1876 - Captain Craig's Indictment
Colorado Chieftain (Weekly) - February 22, 1877 - Party at the Craig's
Colorado Chieftain (Weekly) - March 13, 1877 - Butler's Oil Exploration
Colorado Chieftain (Weekly) - May 24, 1877 - Warantee Deed Craig to Butler
Colorado Chieftain (Weekly) - July 19, 1877 - The Craig Land Grant
Colorado Chieftain (Weekly) - August 16, 1877 - Craig Colonizing His Grant Tract
Colorado Chieftain (Weekly) - November 29, 1877 - Colonel Craig's Trouble
Colorado Chieftain (Weekly) - October 25, 1878 - The Craig Ranch Fire
Colorado Chieftain (Weekly) - November 8, 1878 - Butler in Denver
Colorado Chieftain (Weekly) - November 14, 1878 - Goodbye-Butler's Loss in the Elections
Colorado Chieftain (Weekly) - January 16, 1879 - Sale of Craig's Ranch
Colorado Chieftain (Weekly) - April 3, 1879 - Romance of Craig's Claim
Colorado Chieftain (Weekly) - April 17, 1879 - County Commissioner Proceedings
Colorado Chieftain (Weekly) - April 24, 1879 - Vanderbilt Buys Cows
Colorado Chieftain (Weekly) - May 15, 1879 - Vanderbilt's Journey
Colorado Chieftain (Weekly) - January 27, 1887 - Sale of Horses

Ellis, Erle H.

Colorado Mapology

Chapter XIII, Page 229, Chapter XVI, Page 239

Published and distributed by Jende-Hagen Book Corporation

Hall, Frank

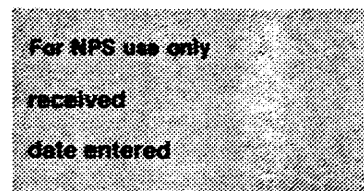
History of the State of Colorado

Bent County History - Chapter 1, Page 76

Chicago: The Blakely Printing Company - 1895

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Hafen, LeRoy R.

History of Colorado

Volume 1, Chapter VI, Page 257, Coming of the White Men; Exploration and Acquisition

Prepared under the supervision of the State Historical and Natural History Society of Colorado

James R. Hafen, Editor: President Emeritus, University of Colorado

LeRoy R. Hafen, Ph.D.: Associate Editor. Published by Linderman Company, Inc., Denver, 1927

Fossetts

History of Colorado - 1879. Page 191

Hayes, A. A.

The Cattle Ranches of Colorado - Harper's Magazine, 1879

Pages 880-890

Pueblo Chieftain (Daily) - January 31, 1954 - P. T. Barnum Once Owned Hermosilla

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Butler's Hermosilla Ranch

Unpublished manuscript, 1983

Simonich, Edward J.

The Ben Butler Ranch

Unpublished manuscript, 1983

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History of Agriculture in Colorado, 1858-1926

Chapter 1, Pages 63-65

Published in honor of the 50th Anniversary of the admission of Colorado to the Union, by the State Agricultural College, Fort Collins, August, 1926

Taylor, Morris F.

Fort Steven, Fort Reynolds and the Defense of Southern Colorado

Colorado Magazine XLIX/2 Spring

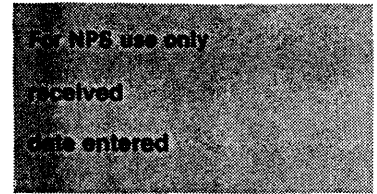
Taylor, Morris F.

Captain William Craig & Vigil & St. Vrain Grant, 1855-1870

Colorado Magazine XLV/4 1968

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The historic boundaries of the ranch include over 80,000. Because of the immense size of the ranch and the absence of significant natural landmarks to use as boundaries, a portion of the southwest quarter of section 28 was selected. Included is the historic complex which served as the headquarters for the ranch and approximately 22.5 acres which conveys the agricultural nature of the resource.

Butler House
Pueblo County, Colorado

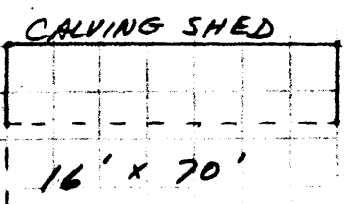
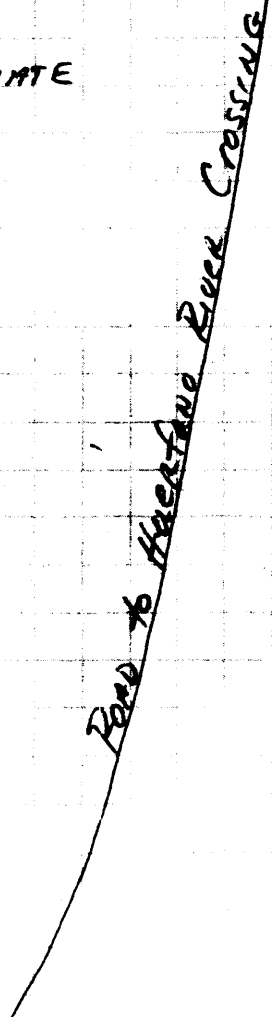
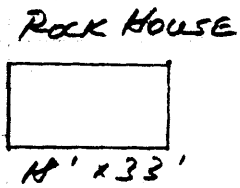
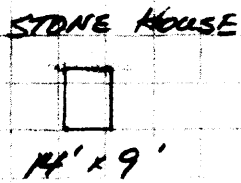
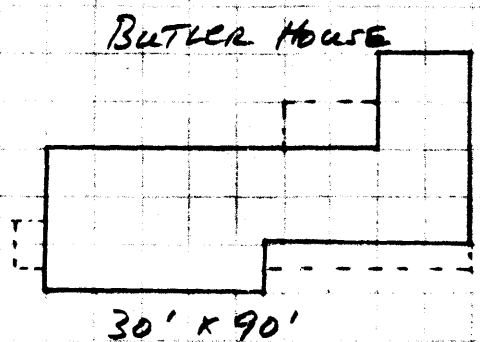
Dan Kipp
No Scale
January 1984

BUTLER HOUSE Complex

1/4 mile east of

Huerfano River

MEASUREMENTS ARE APPROXIMATE



CORRAL

