

935

NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 8/86)
NPS/CHS Word Processor Format
(Approved 03/88)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

JUN 16 1989

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

**NATIONAL
REGISTER**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable". For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries. Use letter quality printers in 12 pitch. Use only 25% or greater cotton content bond paper.

1. Name of Property

historic name: Redstone Historic District
other names/site number: N/A

2. Location

street & number: (See continuation sheet) (n/a) not for publication
city, town: Redstone (n/a) vicinity
state: Colorado code: CO county: Pitkin code:097 zip code: 81623

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	No. of Resources within Property	
		contributing	noncontributing
(x) private	() building(s)		
() public-local	(x) district	<u>32</u>	<u>14</u> buildings
() public-State	() site	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> sites
() public-Federal	() structure	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u> structures
	() object	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> objects
		<u>36</u>	<u>17</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:
Historic Resources of Redstone, Colorado
and Vicinity

No. of contributing resources
previously listed in the
National Register 2

NPS Form 10-900a
(Rev. 8/86)
NPS/CHS Word Processor Format
(Approved 03/88)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Redstone Historic District

Section number 2 Page 1

The district is roughly bounded: on the north by a line running along the northern boundary lines of Lots 30, 16, and 28 (Redstone Subdivision); on the east by the eastern edge of Sections 20 and 29, Township 10 South, Range 88 West; on the south by the line dividing the north and south halves of Section 29, Township 10 South, Range 88 West; and on the west by the eastern right-of-way of Colorado State Highway 133 and the centerline of the Crystal River.

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this (x) 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 (x) meets () does not meet the National Register criteria.
() See continuation sheet.

Barbara Sudler

Signature of certifying official

6-12-89

Date

State Historic Preservation Officer, 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.

Signature of Commenting or Other Official

Date

State or Federal Agency and Bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

(x) entered in the National Register.
() See continuation sheet

Beth Boland

7/19/89

() determined eligible for the National Register. () See continuation sheet

() determined not eligible for the National Register.

() removed from the National Register.

() other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Functions or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)	Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)
Domestic/Single Dwelling	Domestic/Single Dwelling
Domestic/Secondary Structure	Domestic/Secondary Structure
Domestic/Multiple Dwelling	Domestic/Hotel
Government/Fire Station	Domestic/Single Dwelling
Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade/Department Store
	(x) See continuation sheet

7. Description

Architectural Classification (enter categories from instructions)	Materials (enter categories from instructions)
Tudor Revival	foundations Stone/Sandstone
Other: Vernacular Wood Frame	walls Wood/Weatherboard
Dutch Colonial Revival	Wood/Shingle
Other: Swiss Chalet	roof Asphalt
Queen Anne	Wood/Shake
Shingle Style	Metal/Tin
	other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Redstone Historic District is located on the east bank of the Crystal River in Elk Mountains of west-central Colorado. The district extends from the southern end of the town, including a portion of the residential area and the commercial district, southward to encompass the estate created by John Cleveland Osgood, the town's developer. Included are approximately 493 acres of land.

The Redstone Historic District meets the registration requirements specified in the Multiple Property Documentation Form, "Historic Resources of Redstone, Colorado, and Vicinity." Seventy percent of the buildings within the district are associated with two of the historic contexts developed in that form. The buildings within the town of Redstone and the power plant for the town fall under the context "The Development of Redstone as a Model Industrial Community, 1899-1909." The buildings located on the lands originally owned by Osgood fall under the context, "The Creation of John C. Osgood's Crystal River Valley Estate, 1882-1926."

Fifty-three resources are located within the district. Of these, forty-six are buildings, with thirty-two evaluated as contributing and fourteen evaluated as noncontributing. Of the forty-six buildings, twenty-four are residential, including two hotels, and four are commercial. One contributing object is found within the district. Six structures, three contributing, three noncontributing, are located in the district. Of the total number of resources, thirty-six, or sixty-eight percent, are contributing. Of the total, seventeen, or thirty-two percent are noncontributing. The majority of noncontributing resources are secondary buildings.

(x) See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Redstone Historic District

Section number 6 Page 1

Historic Functions
(enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions
(enter categories from instructions)

Education/School
Commerce/Trade/Warehouse
Industry/Energy Facility

Commerce/Trade/Specialty Store
Commerce/Trade/Restaurant
Vacant

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Redstone Historic District

Section number 7 Page 1

The map accompanying this form identifies the location of buildings within the district. The map also outlines the location of two historic sites within the district which are not included in the count of resources. If further investigation determines that these sites will yield information, they could be re-evaluated as contributing elements within the district.

The registration requirements listed in the related Multiple Property Documentation Form were utilized to determine the contributing or noncontributing status of resources within the district. Among the criteria utilized for evaluating contributing buildings were: date of construction; historic associations with either the company town of Redstone or the estate of John C. Osgood and the ability to convey these associations; and integrity of location, materials, design, and original plan. Only buildings, structures, and objects substantial in size and scale and/or of historical significance were counted. Small, vernacular sheds of unknown vintage were omitted from the total count of resources.

Within the district are two properties previously listed in the National Register: the Redstone Inn; and Cleveholm (Osgood Castle). It is logical to include these two resources in the Redstone Historic District because their histories are very much interrelated and the boundaries of these properties are contiguous with those of the portion of the district encompassing the town proper. Cleveholm was listed in the National Register in 1971. The nomination form for the residence described only one of the buildings related to the property and failed to describe the landscape or to clearly define the boundaries of the property. This nomination redresses these omissions and encompasses the property types outlined in the related Multiple Property Nomination Form which are included in the Osgood lands possessed by the current owner of Cleveholm.

One dwelling in Redstone which is listed in the National Register is not within the boundaries of the district. The Osgood-Kuhnhausen House is located north of the Redstone Historic District and is a well-preserved example of a worker's cottage, which would fall under the company town buildings property type. The portion of the community north of the historic district has experienced greater change to its historic setting than that within the district. Included in this area are vacant lots, commercial buildings, and new homes which diminish the integrity of the section and have, therefore, been excluded from the historic district boundaries as defined herein.

GENERAL DISTRICT APPEARANCE

The mountains and river have strongly influenced the development of the community of Redstone, which is situated along a north-south axis within the narrow confines of

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Redstone Historic District

Section number 7 Page 2

the canyon between the bank of the tumultuous river on the west and steep, forested slopes of the White River National Forest on the east. Redstone's physical isolation, its high elevation, and the rugged mountain terrain have contributed to the district's retention of a high degree of historic integrity in its built and natural environment.

Opposite the town, on the west side of the Crystal River, are remnants of the industrial enterprise which gave birth to the community. The beehive coke (carbonized coal) ovens erected by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company at the turn of the century stand as testimony to the mining activities which developed in the valley and which led to creation of Redstone as a model industrial community. The desire of the company to build a self-contained town with well-built homes and substantial public facilities has resulted in the preservation of an architecturally and historically significant district. The facts that the town and the industrialist's estate to the south were constructed within an approximately four year period and designed by a single architect give Redstone a high degree of stylistic cohesiveness.

The majority of buildings in the town were constructed as single family dwellings to serve the coke oven workers with families. Within the historic district, the homes tend to be more substantial and possess a higher degree of architectural ornamentation and greater landscaping than those areas further north which originally contained the bulk of workingmen's cottages. Within the district, the homes constructed along the town's main street, Redstone Boulevard (originally River Road), are a combination of typical workers' cottages and more elaborate, stylistically-defined houses. These homes have uniform setbacks of about fifty feet, large lots, lawns, and mature trees including native aspen, cottonwood, and spruce. To the east, on the hillside above town, are examples of larger homes with a greater degree of architectural definition and larger, more diverse lots and landscaping. These dwellings, which were intended for the managerial employees, climb along the hillside. The superintendent's house is on a crest of the rise and is the most substantial and ornate of the larger town homes. These grander homes have undergone less exterior remodeling than the smaller cottages, which have frequently been altered to meet modern needs.

Also on the eastern hillside is the hose house, which features the massive stone and wood shingle construction typical of Redstone's most significant public buildings. The hose house backs directly into the eastern hillside and commands a sweeping view of the town. Two historic sites, that of the Redstone School (50) and the Redstone Club (51), are also located on the eastern hillside. The other extant public building in the town, the frame school house, which is perhaps the oldest building in town, represents the simpler construction of the earliest period of Redstone's history, before the town's architect created an overall design plan for the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Redstone Historic District

Section number 7 Page 3

community. South of the community, on the west bank of the river, stands the power plant which provided electricity for Redstone. Although functional in design, the power plant has decorative elements reflecting architectural styles which developed in the valley.

Along the main, and only paved street, are original Westinghouse Llewellyn cast iron lamp posts and mature trees. The street has no curbing. On the western side of Redstone Boulevard are the commercial buildings which were originally dominated by the company store which was later demolished. The commercial buildings, which include an ice house and a barn, exhibit the changes which occurred over time for buildings which have served multiple functions. Landscaping in this section is primarily confined to the area behind the commercial buildings, where the land abuts the Crystal River and grass, native trees, and bushes grow. The view toward the southern end of town is dominated by the clock tower and wings of the Redstone Inn, an imposing three-story building, with a large courtyard facing the town. Beyond the Inn is a private road which leads through a densely wooded area along the Crystal River to Osgood's mansion, Cleveholm.

Within the town, the architectural character of the district was defined by its magnificent natural setting, the pragmatic function of the town, John Osgood's personal vision of the town's destiny, and the architect's overall plan for the town's design. Seeking to harmonize the town buildings with the beautiful natural surroundings of the river, woods, and mountains, the town architect, Theodore Boal utilized popular late Victorian styles in combinations which emphasized the natural wood and stone elements found in the area in a sensitive manner. These styles represented a trend toward the use of native materials and a simplicity of plan. Wood shingles, rock foundations and arches, half-timbering, multi- and diamond-paned windows, decorative vergeboards and simple porches were featured elements in his designs. All the buildings were constructed during the period 1899-1903.

Within the town, the larger buildings of the district represent variations of Victorian styles, always designed in a conscious manner to take advantage of the location and views. 226 Redstone Blvd. (14)¹ is an excellent example of Dutch Colonial Revival style with Shingle influences. Sitting on a very large corner lot facing the commercial district, this house reflects the "back to nature" use of natural materials, represented by the native stone foundation and chimneys and the wood shingle roof and gambrel ends. Originally, the walls were also shingled. The flared roof was a popular element of the style, while the recessed arches on the gambrel ends added a sophisticated embellishment. In addition to its low-lying form

¹Numbers in parentheses refer to building numbers on the district map.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Redstone Historic District

Section number 7 Page 4

and shingled wall cladding, the house pays tribute to the Shingle style in its projecting porch with simple, narrow post supports.

The superintendent's house (17) displays a combination of Queen Anne and Dutch Colonial Revival elements. The Queen Anne influence is reflected in the use of both clapboard and decorative wood shingle siding, the oriel and bay windows, and the wide porch. The Dutch Colonial Revival influence is evident in the flared gambrel roof and squared porch columns and balustrade. The house sits on a very large lot and has the highest elevation along the hillside, as befitting the status of the intended occupant.

The smaller houses are vernacular in design, but employ exterior ornaments such as decorative vergeboards, gabled dormers, and multi-paned windows which represent a simplified version Theodore Boal's interpretation of the Swiss village theme. One of the most intact of the cottages within the district, 158 Redstone Blvd. (9), reflects the simple square design, hipped roof with center chimney, and porch with turned wooden spindle supports, which were typical elements of the vernacular cottages. The shiplap siding and two-over-two light windows are also highly representative.

The Tudor Revival style is most prominently represented within the town by the Redstone Inn (1). The Inn, listed in the National Register, originally served as a dormitory for single men and is a two-and-a-half story sandstone, stucco and wood shingle building which features a picturesque clock tower which can be seen from much of the town. The half-timbering, stone chimneys, and dormers of the Inn are key elements of the design. Decorative elements were combined and repeated on buildings throughout the town. The half-timbering of the Inn is repeated on the walls of the ice house (3) and diamond-shaped window panes were utilized on both commercial buildings and houses.

The barn (2), now a store, contains elements which represent the style of the town's no longer extant company store. The clipped gable ends, multi-paned windows and shingle siding of the barn were important elements of the commercial style for Redstone. The ice house also reflects this style in its clipped gable, wood shingles, and has a further embellishment of half-timbering.

The road to Cleveholm (28), extending beyond the Inn south of the town buildings, is unpaved and appears to have changed little since its construction. Rocky cliffs which are covered with Engelmann spruce and Douglas fir climb along the eastern edge of the road. The Crystal River winds along below the road's western rim, and here Colorado blue spruce are found, as well as aspen and smaller natural vegetation. Toward the west are slopes with brush and open forest, including many aspen. The road passes by the north gatekeeper's lodge (15) of the Osgood estate, which

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Redstone Historic District

Section number 7 Page 5

originally was utilized as a means of controlling entrance to the entrepreneur's lands. A short distance south of the lodge are stone entrance pillars (54) with Osgood's symbol, the lion, and wrought iron gates. These gates were originally built at the site of the gatekeeper's lodge and were later moved to reflect new property boundaries.

The 1903 Osgood mansion, Cleveholm (16), is located further south along the road, where the valley broadens slightly. Cleveholm, which is listed in the National Register, is a forty-two room, Tudor Revival style sandstone and wood shingled residence which faces west, providing a view of the river, the original Osgood game preserve, and the mountains. Associated with the mansion are a stable/carriage house, a hose house, pagoda, and garden shed, all of which repeat elements of the mansion's Tudor Revival details. Behind the residence is a stone reservoir, originally utilized to water the estate grounds. Kennels behind the carriage house are of board and batten vernacular construction. The White River National Forest boundary is to the east of the mansion, on the hillsides above the residence. The hydroelectric plant which provided power for the residence and the town is southwest of the mansion on the west bank of the river. Three modern homes also been constructed along the edge of the river within the district boundaries.

RESOURCES OF THE DISTRICT

PROPERTY TYPE: COMPANY TOWN BUILDINGS

Subtype: Residences

Dormitory

1. The Redstone Inn, 0082 Redstone Blvd. This two-and-a-half story Tudor Revival style building was constructed in 1902 as a dormitory for single working men in Redstone. The Inn, which is listed in the National Register, is the only example of the Tudor Revival style within the town, although it was used extensively by Osgood for his own homes and associated buildings and elements of the style are found on other buildings in town. Originally, the Inn had two rectangular wings joined by a half-timbered clock tower with stone arches at ground level at their point of intersection. Later additions have altered the plan of the building so that it now forms a "U" shape. The clipped gable roof features half-timbering in the gable ends and has a series of three hipped and four shed roofed, shingled, dormers adjacent to the clock tower which are original. First and second floor windows feature diamond-shaped lights in the upper sash. The Inn originally had shingled walls and now has stuccoed and vertical board siding. A modern enclosed swimming pool (33) and tennis courts (34) are associated with the Inn.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Redstone Historic District

Section number 7 Page 6

Managers' and Superintendents' Houses

6. 122 Redstone Blvd. One-and-a-half story rectangular dwelling with wood shingle siding and raised stone foundation. Steeply pitched hip roof with flared, overhanging, boxed eaves. Upper facade features three gabled dormers with wood shingles and windows with six panes. Dormers cut below eaves. Symmetrical facade with center, projecting, entrance bay with shed roof supported by slender, squared, wooden columns atop solid, shingled porch walls. Center door flanked by double-hung windows with plain wooden surrounds. Rear addition. Two historic buildings are also on the property: a board and batten shed (37); and a shingled privy with cupola (38).

14. 0226 Redstone Blvd. One-and-a-half story Dutch Colonial Revival style dwelling with symmetrical facade. Side gambrel roof, covered with wood shingles has flared second story overhang. Gambrel ends have recessed arches and paired windows as well as band of three windows. Two, small, gabled dormers on facade, which have windows with nine lights, and curved undersides which mimic porch gable and gambrel ends. Projecting entrance bay with gabled roof supported by slender, squared, wooden columns. Gable end of porch features decorative wood shingles. Wooden balustrade. Center door with sidelights divided into three vertical panes. On either side of entrance is a band of three double-hung windows with false shutters. Stone foundation with basement windows with three lights. House occupies large corner lot with mature trees. The although the house originally had wood shingle siding, the addition of modern siding has not significantly altered the historic integrity of the house as all other original details are apparent.

17. Lot 12, Redstone Subdivision. This house was built for a superintendent and is the most substantial and architecturally ornate example of the white collar workers' homes in the town. The two-story Dutch Colonial Revival style house features wood shingle and clapboard-siding, and a side gambrel roof intersected on facade by large front gable with decorative wood shingles. Upper end of front gable has diamond shaped window and pent roof. Lower portion of gable features strip of three double-hung windows with architrave surrounds. Roof flares to form second story overhang. Porch under overhang features squared wooden column supports and balustrade. Off-center door which is original and has diamond-shaped window pane. North of door are a bay window with architrave surround and a single window with transom over sash. Southern and northern gambrel ends have return and are wood shingle covered, with decorative wooden panels. Southern end features oriel window with cameo windows on either side. Northern elevation has bay window comprised of two double-hung windows flanking a center window with transom over single sash. Rear elevation has flared eaves with small porch underneath supported by single, narrow, wooden post. Rear elevation features large central wall dormer, covered with wood shingles, which has

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Redstone Historic District

Section number 7 Page 7

three windows. The house sits on a large lot with mature trees and occupies the highest elevation on the hillside. A brick-lined well and stone pump structure (49) and a small horizontal board privy (46) are contributing elements on this property. A modern garage (48) and a modern guest house (47) are also on the property.

19. **Lot 20, Redstone Subdivision.** This one-and-a-half story rectangular Dutch Colonial Revival style dwelling features a gambrel roof with second-story overhang, which has modillions underneath. Gambrel ends have wood shingle cladding and stone chimneys. Northern facade features a hipped roof porch with squared wooden columns, which has been enclosed. Eastern and western elevations have three, hipped roof, shingled dormers, one of which has a double window. The eastern elevation contains a small cameo window on lower story between two larger windows. The western elevation contains a small shingled porch with hood and a cameo window. Southern elevation has a one-story, hipped roof addition with wood shingle siding and small enclosed porch. A raised stone foundation supports the house on its sloping landscape. The house is west of Hill Road, on a steep lot with much natural vegetation.

20. **Lot 16, Redstone Subdivision.** One-and-a-half story Queen Anne-influenced front gabled dwelling which has raised stone foundation, elevating its position on the hillside above town. Front gable end has diamond-shaped window, decorative wood shingles, and pent roof over triple window. This gable end originally featured a low wooden balustraded balcony beneath the triple window. Second story overhangs lower story. A full-width, inset, raised porch covered with clapboard siding dominates the facade. The porch features side entrance stairs with wooden balustrade and an arched entryway leading to the center door. The porch is supported by wood shingle covered posts. Large, gabled, wall dormers dominate the side elevations. The dwelling sits on a steeply sloped lot overlooking the town. A modern garage (44) and gazebo (43) are associated with this house.

21. **Lot 28, Redstone Subdivision.** This shingled one-and-a-half story dwelling is rectangular in plan, with an intersecting central, gabled, entrance bay. The side gable roof has widely overhanging eaves with exposed rafters. Two gabled dormers with six light windows on facade are covered with wood shingles. Front gabled porch with decorative scalloped vergeboard, supported by wood posts atop solid, shingled, porch walls. Rear elevation has projecting bay with inset porch supported by wood posts. A modern board and batten shed/garage is on the property (45).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Redstone Historic District

Section number 7 Page 8

Workers' Cottages

5. **Lot 8, Redstone Subdivision.** One-story shiplap sided dwelling with hipped box roof with overhanging eaves and center, corbelled brick chimney. Full-width porch supported by Queen Anne style turned wood spindles with lace-like brackets. The porch balustrade and steps have been altered. Bay window with wood panels on southern elevation. Paired and single double-hung windows and small, square windows all have wide wooden surrounds. The property includes two historic privies: one is shingled and has a cupola (35), the other is gabled and has shiplap siding (36).
7. **Lot 9, Redstone Subdivision.** One-story shiplap sided dwelling with hipped box roof. Two exterior entrance doors on facade, which are paneled and glazed. Two two-over-two light windows with plain wooden surrounds between doors. Porch missing. The house is currently being remodeled and has a new concrete foundation. Rear addition.
8. **142 Redstone Blvd.** One story shiplap sided dwelling with cross-gabled plan. Front gable end features paired windows with pedimented lintel and scroll brackets. Bay window on southern elevation. Exterior entry door at intersection of wings. Although the house has been altered by the addition of some new windows and a new material covering the original stone foundation, the integrity of the building has not been compromised.
9. **0158 Redstone Blvd.** One story, shiplap sided dwelling with hipped box roof. Full-width, hipped roof porch supported by turned wood spindles. Two-over-two light windows with shutters. Off-center door which is paneled and glazed. This is the most unaltered example of the small worker's cottages within the district.
10. **0168 Redstone Blvd.** One story, shiplap sided dwelling with hipped box roof. Full-width, hipped roof porch supported by turned wooden spindles. Wood slat balustrade with lattice underneath. Windows are two-over-two light with exterior shutters. Off-center door. Rear addition. Board and batten outbuilding (39) was constructed in the 1940s.
11. **0178 Redstone Blvd.** One-story, shiplap sided dwelling with hipped box roof. Full-width, hipped roof porch supported by turned wood spindles. Wood balustrade with newel posts. Off-center door and two two-over-two light windows with plain wood surrounds north of door. Additions on northern and eastern elevations which do not destroy the integrity of the building. Modern shed is behind house (40).
12. **0188 Redstone Blvd.** One-story, shiplap sided dwelling with hipped box roof. Hipped roof porch supported by turned wood spindles atop newer board walls. Porch

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Redstone Historic District

Section number 7 Page 9

has been lengthened. Two-over-two light windows with exterior shutters. Off-center door. Although the house has been altered by the enlargement of the porch and an addition to the rear, the original design of the dwelling has not been obscured. Garage (41) was constructed in 1987.

13. 0208 Redstone Blvd. One-story, shiplap sided dwelling with cross-gabled plan. Front gable end features paired, double-hung windows with pedimented lintel with scroll-shaped brackets. Shed roofed, enclosed porch at intersection of wings. Gabled addition on southern elevation. Modern outbuilding (42) to rear of house.

Subtype: Public Buildings

18. Redstone Hose House, Lot 13, Redstone Subdivision. A two-story, sandstone and wood shingle building which originally held the equipment of the Redstone Fire Department. The hose house is a large, rectangular building with a two-story, projecting, front gabled, entrance bay. The house has a hipped roof with central cupola, which is covered with wood shingles and contains a large bell. The upper story of the central bay features half-timbering and dentil trim in the gable end and is covered with wood shingles. A triple window with elongated diamond and multi-paned windows is in the center of the upper bay. The entrance has a wide segmental arch with the words "Redstone Fire Department" written above. The inset, double-door entrance has a raked stone arch with radiating voussoirs, diamond-shaped lights, and wood paneling. Eight, turned, squared, wooden spindles support the upper bay. The southern bay is covered with wood shingles on the second story and has a full-height stone chimney on the exterior end. The lower story has a large segmental stone arch with radiating voussoirs over a picture window. A second, full-height stone chimney is in the angle between the central and southern bays. A modern wood shingle and board and batten wing has been added to the northern elevation. The rear elevation backs directly up to the steep mountainside behind the building.

A stone ledge and patio in front of the house were added in the late 1940s and constructed from materials salvaged from the Redstone Club. Beginning in the 1930s, the building was used as a studio by nationally-acclaimed artist, Frank Mechau. In the late 1940s, the building was turned into a hunting lodge by owner, C.D. Rizner. Today the hose house is utilized as a single family dwelling. The recent addition to the northern elevation and adaptations which have turned the building into a home have not compromised the historic integrity of the building, which still displays a significant number of original architectural details, has integrity of location, and maintains its original materials and craftsmanship. A small modern shed (55) is located south of the house.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Redstone Historic District

Section number 7 Page 10

4. 0173 Redstone Blvd. A rectangular, one-story, side gable roofed building with board and batten siding which has a small, central stoop with shed roofed hood supported by brackets. Windows are tall, narrow, four-over-four light with modern surrounds. The building has served several uses, including an early school, storage, a chapel, a blacksmith shop, and an art gallery. The building is attached by an open passageway/carport to a modern art studio (52).

29. Power Plant. Situated south of Redstone, on the west bank of the Crystal River, is the hydroelectric power plant which supplied the town with electricity. The square plant has a steeply pitched, hipped, wood shingle roof and a projecting porch bay with a gabled roof with decorative vergeboard. The porch entrance has a segmental arch and windows and door have flat arches. Walls have horizontal wood plank siding. It appears that the original foundation was stone, which has been covered with concrete. The power house is vacant and in deteriorated condition, without doors or windows. Although the building is deteriorated, it retains its original design and is a significant and rare example of an early power generating structure. It contributes to the historic district through its integrity of location, design, and its significant historic associations.

Subtype: Commercial Buildings

2. 117 1/2 Redstone Blvd. A long, low lying, rectangular building with clipped side gable roof covered with wood shingles. A central cupola with weather vane and small gabled dormer with decorative vergeboard on the facade are both wood shingle clad. The low pitched roof flares over a full-width porch, which is a modern addition. Southern and northern elevations retain much original detail, including wood shingles in gable ends, diamond-shaped window panes and curved vergeboards. Rear elevation has been remodeled and side elevations have some new siding. Situated adjacent to the early railroad spur into town, the building may have served as an early railroad depot. By 1903, the building functioned as a barn and probably served as an adjunct to the company store. Situated immediately north of the store, the barn is stylistically similar to that larger building as evident in its clipped side gable roof, gabled dormer, wood shingle cladding, and diamond-shaped window panes. Although the building has been remodeled on the eastern and western elevations, it still conveys a strong sense of its original design and function and is representative of the design of the commercial buildings in Redstone.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Redstone Historic District

Section number 7 Page 11

PROPERTY TYPE: BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES RELATED TO OSGOOD'S PERSONAL ESTATE

15. North Gatekeeper's Lodge, 0058 Redstone Blvd.

The gatekeeper's lodge is the only remaining example of two such buildings constructed to control entrance to Osgood's estate. The lodge represents a combination of Tudor and Swiss Chalet elements and is cross-gabled, with overhanging eaves, which feature decorative vergeboards on the northern elevation. The original open porch with wood post supports has been enclosed. A rusticated stone foundation and stone chimney reflect the architect's sensitivity to the natural surroundings. The lodge has gabled dormers and multi-paned windows with slanted muntins. A rustic effect is achieved for the exterior by cladding it with wood shingles. Although somewhat remodeled, the lodge retains many of its original design elements.

During the late 1950s and early 1960s, the building was used as a ski lodge and a metal and cable ski lift (53) was constructed nearby. The ski lift is now in deteriorated condition. When the ski lift was constructed, the interior of the lodge was totally remodeled and new vergeboards were added on some elevations.

54. Stone Entrance Gates Two stone entrance gates flank the road south of the gatekeeper's lodge. The wrought iron gates are attached to two massive pillars constructed of alternating bands of rusticated and smooth sandstone. The top of each pillar has a granite capital which supports a stone rendering of Osgood's crest, featuring a rampant lion. Osgood has been referred to as "the lion of Redstone." The gates were once situated somewhat north of their present location, closer to the north gate lodge. The present owner of Cleveholm moved the gates to reflect modern ownership patterns.

16. Cleveholm/Osgood Castle, 0058 Redstone Blvd. This building was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1971. The 1903 Tudor Revival style mansion was designed by architect Theodore Boal as the focal point of John C. Osgood's 4,200 acre estate. Cleveholm was patterned after the country houses of the English nobility in both its style, function, and landscaping. Situated one mile south of the company town of Redstone, Cleveholm sits grandly in the Crystal River Valley, with the swiftly flowing river to the west and the White River National Forest to the east. The private road which entered Osgood's land from both the north and south, was controlled by gatekeeper's lodges which directed access through the stone and wrought-iron entrance gates.

The red sandstone and wood shingle mansion is an excellent example of the Tudor Revival style as reflected in details such as its regularly coursed stone lower stories with Tudor arched windows, shingle clad second story, tall stone chimneys,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Redstone Historic District

Section number 7 Page 12

and its projecting polygonal tower with half-timbering. Osgood traced his family roots to England and spent much time in that country during his life. He subscribed to the English magazine *Country Life* and in many ways sought to emulate English nobility in his lifestyle. The home and grounds he created at Redstone were an attempt to recreate an English country house in the United States. (For a complete discussion of Cleveholm's architecture, see the National Register nomination form for Osgood Castle.)

The cobbled courtyard adjacent to the east entrance of the mansion features a wrought iron fountain which spills into a piece of marble cut from Osgood's quarry near the town of Marble. The landscaping on the property's northwestern end features a raised, rusticated stone ledge enclosing a patio and wide walkway which leads to the southeast. South of the mansion is a small frame garden shed (27) in an area enclosed by a fence with short stone pillars. Toward the west is a broad expanse of open lawn which slopes gently toward the Crystal River.

The overall plan of the residence's landscaping followed the pattern of the English country house. English countryside hedgerow bushes were planted above the castle to the east and ran all the way north to the kennels (26). The kennels, which have dog runs off the south side, display their functional intent, and are constructed of brick and board and batten. Horses were kept in a Tudor Revival Style stable (22), which was designed by Boal to mimic the architecture of the residence. (For a discussion of the stable, please see the National Register Nomination form for Osgood Castle.)²

23. **Hose House.** Between the stable and the residence a small hose house was constructed. The hose house has a steeply pitched hipped roof with four, small, gabled dormers with decorative vergeboards which provided ventilation for the structure. Beneath the flared eaves of the roof is a cornice with half-timbering. The foundation of the structure is stone and the walls are stuccoed. Nine-over-one windows are paired on the exterior. The interior of the hose house displayed its functional nature. The high ceiling was utilized for suspension and storage of the linen and rubber hoses. The interior maintains its original beaded tongue and groove paneling.

24. **Pagoda.** West of the mansion, a short distance from the river, is a picturesque wooden pagoda, which was used by the Osgoods for outdoor entertainments. The octagonal pagoda has two stories and a stone foundation. The lower, shingle clad level houses a restroom. A curved stairway leads around the exterior of the restroom to the second level, which is encased with a decorative balustrade. The second floor

²Ken Johnson, Redstone, Colorado, telephone interviews, March 1989.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Redstone Historic District

Section number 7 Page 13

is supported by large wooden spindles. The flared roof is wood shingled and supported by large wooden spindles with decorative brackets. Originally, the river was dammed north of the pagoda to create a small lake, which may have been intended for waterfowl. English lilacs, which originally lined roads to the mansion, still grow near the pagoda.

25. **Reservoir.** To the east of these buildings, cut into the hillside, a stone reservoir was erected. The reservoir was built of a high wall of rusticated stone and measures approximately 50 by 150 feet. A flume from Hawk Creek directed water into the reservoir, which was used for the lawn sprinkler system. The reservoir is not currently operational due to leakage.

NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS

There are seventeen non-contributing elements in the district. The majority of these are modern secondary buildings, such as sheds and garages (39-42, 44-45, 48, 55) associated with the dwellings in the district. Two commercial buildings were evaluated as non-contributing. The ice house was judged noncontributing due to the extensive alterations to its front and rear elevations which diminish the ability to discern historic associations of the building. While the other commercial building in the district (2) has undergone alterations, its original form and function are still apparent. In the case of the ice house, the alteration of its facade from a functional warehouse to a residence diminishes the ability to distinguish its original associations. A modern art studio (52) adjacent to the old school is also noncontributing. Three modern residences (30-32) and a modern guest house (47) are also within the district boundaries. The tennis court and swimming pool associated with the Inn, and the ski lift are also of modern vintage.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D
Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance
(enter categories from instructions) Period of Significance Significant Dates

Architecture		1901, 1902, 1903
Community Planning and Development	1899-1903	1899
Exploration/Settlement	1899-1909	1899, 1909
Industry	1899-1909	1899, 1909
Social History	1899-1909	

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Significant Person Architect/Builder

Osgood, John Cleveland Boal, Theodore Davis

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Redstone Historic District is significant under criterion A, for its representation of the settlement and development of the Crystal River Valley; its association with the coal mining industry and the processing of coke in Pitkin County; its representation of the concept of the totally planned community, the company town, as it emerged under the leadership of John Cleveland Osgood and the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company; and its representation of the lifestyle of the turn of the century industrialist. The town, which dates from the period 1899-1903, was created by the mining company which intended to produce coking coal from the mineral extracted at the nearby mining town of Coalbasin. To further this goal, a rail network was created, with Redstone as the focal point for the system. At Redstone, coal was unloaded from Coalbasin's narrow gauge trains and transferred to standard gauge cars or utilized in the on site coking ovens. One million tons of coke were produced here before changes in the industry led to the abandonment of the development in 1909. The Redstone Historic District has national significance because of its representation of the company town concept of the early twentieth century, its association with prominent American industrialist, John Cleveland Osgood, and the reflection of late Victorian styles in its architect-designed homes and public buildings.

The town of Redstone, of which the Redstone Historic District represents a significant, cohesive portion, was created to service the coke workers. In a major departure from the standard attitude toward mining towns, Osgood and CF&I determined to create a carefully planned and architect designed community, where strife and discontent often exhibited in such towns would be minimized. The Redstone Historic

(x) See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Redstone Historic District

Section number 8 Page 1

District represents the flowering of this social concept into a community where most aspects of life were provided for by the company. Because its developers spared no expense in the creation of the town, it represents the epitome of such efforts in the western mining region.

The district is also significant for its representation of the lifestyle of the wealthy entrepreneur of late nineteenth and early twentieth century. The sprawling mansion, massive acreage, and associated support buildings which John Osgood had built at Redstone, are symbols of the power generated by the captains of industry during that period. At Cleveholm, Osgood created a private sanctuary, based on the model of the English country home, where he could escape from the demands of the city and enjoy the mountain environment.

The Redstone Historic District is significant under criterion B, for its association with prominent American industrialist John Cleveland Osgood, who headed the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company from its creation in 1892 until 1903. Osgood, who was responsible for the emergence of CF&I as the major power in western coal mining, regarded Redstone as his personal project and saw that the town developed as a model and standard for the industry. Osgood contributed his personal funds toward the construction of the town's major buildings and personally directed the growth and development of Redstone. Here he built his mansion and desired to create a village which would benefit its patron. The overall design and plan of Redstone reflect the turn of the century concept of capitalistic paternalism which found expression in Osgood through the development of this planned community. A complete discussion of Osgood's significance has been presented in the Multiple Property Nomination Form, "Historic Resources of Redstone, Colorado, and Vicinity."

The district is significant under criterion C for its representation as the epitome of the company town, for its popular late Victorian architectural styles and its standing as a major body of work by architect Theodore Boal. The district is a rare, intact, example of an industrial company town, with examples of buildings which range from simple workers' cottages to the large estate of an industrial magnate. The variety of architectural designs within the district form a mosaic of late nineteenth century styles. The district's architecture is also significant for its representation of the adaptation of popular styles to the mountain setting. Boal's sensitivity to the magnificent natural environment found expression in his combination of wood and stone in picturesque designs. The architect had the rare opportunity of creating the buildings for the entire town and the industrialist's estate, including commercial, public, and residential buildings, and within each category he embellished and ornamented based upon function and location. In particular, his Tudor Revival style buildings are excellent and noteworthy examples of the style.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Redstone Historic District

Section number 8 Page 2

It is possible that the district is also significant under criterion D due to the existence of two major sites which might yield further information. The site of the Redstone Club and the Redstone School are within the district and thus far have been relatively undisturbed. These sites have the potential to uncover information concerning: education in mining camps and specifically education guided by the Sociological Department created by CF&I; recreational pursuits in mining camps and among ethnic groups; and construction techniques relating to public buildings in mining camps. Further archaeological testing would be required to determine the value of these sites for researchers.

This nomination is part of a multiple property submission, "Historic Resources of Redstone, Colorado, and Vicinity." The Redstone Historic District is associated with the historic contexts, "The Development of Redstone as a Model Industrial Community: 1899-1909" and "The Creation of John C. Osgood's Crystal River Valley Estate, 1882-1926." The property types represented by the district are the company town buildings and buildings and structures related to Osgood's estate.

Within the district, seventy percent of the residences, public buildings, and commercial buildings are associated with the development of the company town and the estate of John Osgood. Some of the secondary structures associated with the residences, an enclosed swimming pool and tennis court associated with the Redstone Inn, a ski lift, and four modern houses and a modern art studio were built after this time period. All of the buildings within the district maintain integrity of location. The only elements which have been moved within the district are the stone entrance gates to Cleveholm.

The majority of buildings possess the physical and associative characteristics required to be evaluated as contributing elements within the district. The commercial buildings, in general, have undergone more substantive alteration than the residential buildings, although these buildings do maintain their original form and scale and many original exterior details, including roof shape, some siding, and windows are visible. The public buildings within the district have also undergone alterations to accommodate modern usages, however, their associative characteristics remain uncompromised and their original functions are readily apparent. The hose house is significant as the only remaining example of the ornate style of public architecture developed in the town, while the schoolhouse is significant as the only surviving example of the earlier, vernacular style of public architecture. Both buildings exhibit a high degree of integrity in terms of materials, craftsmanship, and design, although both have modern additions.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Redstone Historic District

Section number 8 Page 3

Within the district, the historic residences display a high degree of integrity of association and physical characteristics. All of the historic residences within Redstone were built as company town housing, and all maintain their original function as dwellings. The smaller houses have undergone greater alterations as additions have been built to provide greater living space for residents. Typical alterations to the cottages include small wings, porch extensions, and some window alterations. The larger houses are probably the most unaltered examples of company town buildings within the district, and in most cases, they have been very well restored and maintained.

The buildings associated with Cleveholm have maintained a very high degree of historic integrity and are generally in good condition. Most exhibit the original architectural details which were designed by the architect and are excellent examples of late Victorian period functional buildings, from which much may be learned. The landscape which was so integral a part of Osgood's development has also remained, to a great degree, unaltered.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Camp and Plant. Vols. I-V. 1901-1904.

Denver, Colorado. Denver Public Library Western History Collection. McClure Photographic Collection.

(x) See continuation sheet

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 #

- Primary location of additional data:
- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other

Specify Repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property:

Approximately 493 acres.

UTM References

A 1 3	3 0 6 5 2 0	4 3 3 9 2 8 0	B 1 3	3 0 7 2 9 0	4 3 3 9 2 5 0
Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing

C 1 3	3 0 7 2 3 0	4 3 3 6 8 8 0	D 1 3	3 0 5 7 5 0	4 3 3 6 9 2 0
Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing

() See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The northwest corner of the district shall be the intersection of the centerline of the Crystal River and the northern property line of the Johnson Parcel within

(x) See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundaries for the district are based upon the lot lines of the properties included within the town, the boundaries of current ownership of lands and buildings within Osgood's estate, the natural landscape, and the contextual development of the

(x) See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

Name/Title: R. Laurie Simmons and Christine Whitacre

Organization: Front Range Research Associates, Inc. Date: March 1989

Street & Number: 3635 West 46th Avenue

Telephone: (303) 477-7597

City or Town: Denver

State: CO Zip Code: 80211

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Redstone Historic District

Section number 9 Page 1

Denver, Colorado. Interview with H. Lee Scamehorn, Director, Western Business History Research Center, Colorado Historical Society. 17 August 1988.

Foote, Alvin. **That Fabulous Valley: Some Facts and Conjectures About the Crystal River Valley in Colorado.** New York: A & T Co., Inc., 1950.

Johnson, Ken. Redstone Castle, Redstone, Colorado. Telephone interviews, March 1989.

Pitkin County Planning Office. "Historic Preservation Guidelines for Redstone and Crystal River Valley," Aspen, Colo.

McCoy, Dell. **The Crystal River Pictorial.** Denver: Sundance Publications, 1972.

Mechau, Vaughn. "Redstone on the Crystal," Redstone, Colo., 1947.

Mechau, Paula. Redstone, Colorado. Telephone interview, 24 January 1989.

Ruland, Sylvia. **The Lion of Redstone.** Boulder, Colo.: Johnson Books, 1981.

Scamehorn, H. Lee. **Pioneer Steelmaker in the West: The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, 1872-1903.** Boulder, Colo.: Pruett Publishing Co., 1976.

Wilson, Howard K. "A Study of Paternalism in the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company under John C. Osgood: 1892-1903." M.A. thesis, 1967.

Young, F. "Topographical Map of Property of J. C. Osgood and Adjacent Town of Redstone." August, 1903.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Redstone Historic District

Section number 10 Page 1

Verbal Boundary Description

Redstone. The district boundary thence proceeds eastward along the northern property line of the Johnson parcel to the eastern edge of Redstone Boulevard; thence northward along Redstone Boulevard to its intersection with the northern boundary of Lot 30 (Redstone Subdivision); thence eastward along the northern boundary of Lot 30 (Redstone Subdivision) to its intersection with the western boundary of Lot 16 (Redstone Subdivision); thence northward and eastward along the boundary of Lot 16 (Redstone Subdivision) to its intersection with the western boundary of Lot 28 (Redstone Subdivision); thence northward, eastward, southward, and westward along the boundary of Lot 28 (Redstone Subdivision) until it intersects the western edge of Fire House (Hill) Road; thence southward along the western edge of Fire House (Hill) Road to its intersection with the northern boundary of Lot 13 (Redstone Subdivision); thence eastward and southward along the boundary of Lot 13 (Redstone Subdivision) to its meeting with the boundary of Lot 12 (Redstone Subdivision); thence southward along the eastern boundary of Lot 12 (Redstone Subdivision) to its intersection with the line dividing the north and south halves of the NE 1/4 of Section 20, Township 10 South, Range 88 West (Cleveholm property boundary); thence eastward along this line to the intersection of the eastern edge of Section 20, Township 10 South, Range 88 West (Cleveholm property boundary); thence southward along the eastern edges of Sections 20 and 29, Township 10 South, Range 88 West, to the intersection with the line dividing the north and south halves of Section 29, Township 10 South, Range 88 West; thence westward along the line dividing the north and south halves of Section 29 to the center of the section; thence north along the line dividing the east and west halves of section 29 to the line dividing the north and south halves of the NW 1/4 of Section 29; thence westward along the line dividing the north and south halves of the NW 1/4 of Section 29 to the intersection of the eastern right-of-way of Colorado State Highway 133; thence northward along the eastern edge of the right-of-way of Colorado State Highway 133 to 500 feet south of the line dividing the north and south halves of Section 20, Township 10 South, Range 88 West; thence eastward along that line to the intersection of the centerline of the Crystal River; and thence northward along the centerline of the Crystal River to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification

buildings included within the district. The primary consideration for drawing the district boundaries was to include as many significant examples of the company town and Osgood-associated property types as could be located in a contiguous area.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Redstone Historic District

Section number Photographs Page 1

Index to Photographs

For all photographs of the Redstone Historic District:

Name of the district: Redstone Historic District
City and State: Redstone, Colorado
Photographer: Roger Whitacre
Location of Original Negative: Colorado Historical Society Office of Archaeology
and Historic Preservation

1. Redstone Boulevard
October 1988
View of commercial district; camera facing north.
2. Country Store/Redstone Barn
October 1988
Facade; camera facing west.
Map No. 2
3. Redstone Boulevard
October 1988
View north; camera facing north.
4. Eric Johnson Art Studio and Redstone Art Center
March 1989
Facade showing recent addition; camera facing west.
Map Nos. 52 and 4
5. Lot 8, Redstone Subdivision
October 1988
Facade; camera facing northeast.
Map No. 5
6. 122 Redstone Boulevard
October 1988
Facade; camera facing southeast.
Map No. 6
7. Lot 9, Redstone Subdivision
October 1988
Facade; camera facing northeast.
Map No. 7

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Redstone Historic District

Section number Photographs Page 2

8. 142 Redstone Boulevard
October 1988
Facade; camera facing east.
Map No. 8
9. 158 Redstone Boulevard
October 1988
Facade; camera facing northeast.
Map No. 9
10. 168 Redstone Boulevard
October 1988
Facade; camera facing northeast.
Map No. 10
11. 178 Redstone Boulevard
October 1988
Facade; camera facing northeast.
Map No. 11
12. 188 Redstone Boulevard
October 1988
Facade; camera facing northeast.
Map No. 12
13. 208 Redstone Boulevard
October 1988
Facade; camera facing southeast.
Map No. 13
14. 226 Redstone Boulevard
October 1988
Facade; camera facing east.
Map No. 14
15. Privy
October 1988
Camera facing northeast.
Map No. 35
16. Modern Outbuildings of Houses on Redstone Boulevard

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Redstone Historic District

Section number Photographs Page 3

March 1989
Camera facing southwest.

17. Superintendent's House
October 1988
Facade; camera facing east.
Map No. 17
18. Redstone Hose House
October 1988
Facade; camera facing southeast.
Map No. 18.
19. Lot 20, Redstone Subdivision
October 1988
View of southeast elevation; camera facing northwest.
Map No. 19
20. Lot 16, Redstone Subdivision
October 1988
Facade; camera facing northeast.
Map No. 20
21. Lot 28, Redstone Subdivision
October 1988
Facade; camera facing northeast.
Map No. 21
22. Gatekeeper's Lodge
October 1988
Southwest elevation; camera facing northeast.
Map No. 15
23. Gatekeeper's Lodge
October 1988
North elevation; camera facing south.
Map No. 15
24. Cleveholm, "Osgood Castle"
October 1988
West elevation; camera facing east.
Map No. 16

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Redstone Historic District

Section number Photographs Page 4

25. Cleveholm, "Osgood Castle"
March 1989
Cleveholm landscape; camera facing east.
Map No. 16
26. Cleveholm, "Osgood Castle"
October 1988
Cleveholm landscape from northeast corner of residence;
camera facing southwest.
Map No. 16.
27. Osgood Hose House
October 1988
Hose House and Landscape toward northwest; camera facing northwest.
Map No. 23.
28. Osgood Reservoir
October 1988
West wall of reservoir; camera facing east.
Map No. 25.
29. Osgood Pagoda
October 1988
East side of pagoda; camera facing west.
Map No. 24
30. Osgood Road
March 1989
View south; camera facing south
Map No. 28