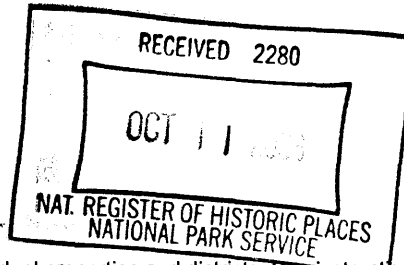


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Rice, Ida M., House

other name/site number Haskell House; 5EP5098

2. Location

street & town 1196 N. Cascade Avenue N/A not for publication

city or town Colorado Springs N/A vicinity

state Colorado code CO county El Paso code 041 zip code 80903

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Georgina Cortez 9/8/06
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

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

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

Edson H. Beall 11.21.06
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property

(check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Function

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single family

Current Function

(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION/education-related

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE

walls BRICK

roof CERAMIC TILE

other TERRA COTTA

Narrative Description

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

8. Description

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

Areas of Significance

(enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1927

Significant Dates

1927

Significant Persons

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Barber, Thomas P.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other Name of repository:

Colorado College, Tutt Library

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than 1 acre

UTM References

(Place additional boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

1. 1/3 5/1/5/2/3/7 4/3/0/0/0/1/0
Zone Easting Northing (NAD 27)

2. / / / / / / / / / / / / /
Zone Easting Northing

3. / / / / / / / / / / / / /
Zone Easting Northing

4. / / / / / / / / / / / / /
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title R. Laurie Simmons and Thomas H. Simmons, historians (prepared for the property owner)

organization Front Range Research Associates, Inc. date 26 May 2006

street & number 3635 West 46th Avenue telephone 303-477-7597

city or town Denver state CO zip code 80211

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

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

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

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

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

Property Owner

name/title The Colorado College

street & number 14 E. Cache La Poudre Street telephone _____

city or town Colorado Springs state CO zip code 80903

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 1

Rice, Ida M., House, El Paso County, Colorado

Narrative Description

The Ida M. Rice House is a two-and-a-half-story Colonial Revival style residence on a large corner lot at 1196 North Cascade Avenue in Colorado Springs, Colorado (Photograph 1). The house, now known as Haskell House, was erected as a single family residence in 1927 and currently serves as the French theme house for Colorado College students. It is located in the northwest quadrant of the college campus in a block that includes several other language houses. The dwelling has a broad side gabled roof with cornice returns, rectangular brick chimneys, orange Spanish tile roofing, and pedimented dormers on the east and west. The walls are composed of variegated shades of red and brown brick laid in English bond. There are soldier courses of brick at the tops and bottoms of the walls, and the slightly projecting foundation is tinted concrete. The entrance is the focal point of the façade, and there is a central, projecting portico with columns supporting a segmental pediment. Slightly lower, set back, gabled bays on the north and south feature French doors facing small terraces enclosed with metal balustrades. The windows of the house are principally flat arch, elaborated at the top with a row of soldier brick, and sills are formed by a projecting course of headers. The yard is enclosed with an historic wrought iron fence on the north and east that has an elaborate entrance gate facing North Cascade Avenue. There are mature evergreen and deciduous trees in the yard, a curving sidewalk leading from the gate to the porch, a treed parking lawn, and a large open area at the rear.

Front

The symmetrical façade (east wall) features a central projecting portico that has a segmental pediment with raking cornice with block modillions and dentil molding supported by two full-height fluted columns with scamozzi capitals¹ (Photographs 1 and 2). The entrance has a paneled and glazed door with narrow paneled and glazed sidelights and a transom with decorative tracery. The elaborate frontispiece includes square, fluted, engaged columns with scamozzi capitals supporting an entablature with a cornice with block modillions, dentil molding, and a wide frieze. An arched panel above the entrance has a bas-relief ornament depicting an urn containing trailing foliage. There is paneling and a metal lantern between each set of engaged columns. Leading to the entrance is a flight of stone steps with curved railings with metal balusters. Centered above the porch is an ornamental cartouche composed of terra cotta displaying the construction date of the house: 1927. At the center of the cartouche is an oval inset of gray marble.² The cartouche is flanked by small six-light windows. On either side of the porch on the first story are tripartite windows with wide, center, double-hung sash windows with eight lights in the upper sashes flanked by narrow windows, while paired six-over-one-light double-hung sash windows flank the central bay on the second story. The cornice includes block modillions, and fretwork, cable, and other moldings. There are three pedimented dormers with stucco cheeks, pilasters, keystones, and round arch multipane windows. The set back bays at the north and south ends of the façade have French doors facing raised brick

¹ Scamozzi is a type of capital with volutes that radiate at 45 degrees.

² Michael H. Collins, Architects, Colorado Springs, E-mail to Tom Simmons, 14 April 2006.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 2

Rice, Ida M., House, El Paso County, Colorado

terraces with stone trim and metal balustrades on the first story and through-the-cornice shed roof wall dormers with triple multipane windows on the second story.

North

The north wall has paired six-light casement windows on the east and west ends of the first story (Photograph 3). The second story has a band of eight eight-light windows. Centered at the apex of the gable face is a round arch louvered vent.

West

The west wall of the lower north set back bay has a single six-over-one-light double-hung sash window on the first story and a shed roof through-the-cornice wall dormer with three eight-light casements on the second story (Photograph 3). The west wall of the main wing is intersected by a broad, projecting, gabled roof central wing, and there is an enclosed porch at the angle of intersection of the gables on the north side of the projecting wing. The frame, flat roof porch has a brick base with stone trim and a concrete foundation. The porch has slender columns, eight-light windows, wood panels, and a paneled and glazed door facing west onto brick and stone stairs with metal railings. Above the porch on the west wall is a filled in entrance. There is a pedimented dormer like those of the front on the roof above the entrance and a shed roof through-the-cornice dormer on the north wall of the west projecting wing above the porch.

The west wall of the projecting wing has two large six-over-one-light double-hung sash windows on the first story, with a rectangular basement window with metal grille under the north window and a large single-light window facing a window well under the south window (Photograph 4). The second story has two small six-light casement windows aligned above the first story windows. There is a round arch louvered vent centered at the apex of the gable face. The south wall of the projecting wing has a window on the first story and a shed roof through-the-cornice wall dormer with three casements on the second story, and there is a large skylight on the roof of the main wing above the projecting wing.

South of the projecting west wing, the main wing has a window on the first story and a second story entrance with a door with a rectangular light facing a flight of metal stairs (Photograph 4). There is a pedimented dormer with arched window on the roof above. The lower bay at the south end projects outward to the west and includes an inset porch on the first story with brick columns with wood capitals and stone bases. The porch has a brick base, stone floor, and brick and stone steps. There is decorative metalwork on the apertures of the porch and the balustrade and railings also are metal. Above the porch on the second story of the west wall is a shed roof through-the-cornice dormer with three casement windows.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 3

Rice, Ida M., House, El Paso County, Colorado

South

The south wall has a rectangular basement window with metal grille and a single-light window facing a window well. The first story at the west end has inset porch, described above, and there are two groups of four eight-light windows further east (Photograph 5). The second story has a center window with two six-light casements flanked by bands of four eight-light casements. Above the central window on the gable face is a round arch louvered vent.

Interior

The Ida M. Rice House retains many original interior features. The central entrance hall has a parquet floor and a curved staircase with narrow metal balusters and a wood banister (Photograph 6). There is a small arched niche in the curved stairwall, and the stairs have paneled face strings. The living room to the south has wood parquet floors, crown molding, metal chandeliers, and a fireplace with stone surround, paneled overmantle, and wall sconces. A sunroom at the south end of the first story is designed with an Italian influence and has a multicolor tile floor with decorative tile insets, plastered walls with plaster ornaments, windows and entrances with faux stone surrounds, French doors (including one set with leaded and stained glass), a coffered ceiling with panels and faux wood beams, and wrought iron light fixtures (Photograph 7). The north wall of the sunroom has a projecting bay featuring a rustic door, electric candles in metal holders, and faux stone ornament. North of the entrance hall is a small room probably used for tea and small social functions. The room has a French motif that includes metallic wallpaper with painting and metalwork, a wood parquet floor, crown molding, a ceiling ornament, and wall sconces. On the second floor the staircase balustrade is curved into an oval shape. Above the staircase is a large, oval, stained glass oculus with floral motif (Photograph 8).³ The second floor hall has a parquet floor. There is a restroom with walls clad with green and black ceramic tiles, a black and white tile floor, and an original sink. The attic story has a wood plank floor, and there is a large skylight in the ceiling providing illumination for the oculus.

Alterations

The house was purchased by Colorado College in 1962 and converted to a residence for students. The rear porch appears to have had a balcony that is no longer present and an entrance that accessed the balcony is filled in. The rear metal fire stairs were added by the college and the door facing the stairs is an addition. A garage with living quarters above that was originally associated with the house (shown on a 1963 Sanborn fire insurance map) is no longer standing. Some parts of the interior have been remodeled to accommodate student living.

³ Architect Michael Collins notes that the oculus is similar to one at the 1907 mansion known as the Trianon in Colorado Springs.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 4

Rice, Ida M., House, El Paso County, Colorado

Statement of Significance

The Ida M. Rice House is significant under National Register Criterion C in the area of Architecture, as one of the finest examples of Colonial Revival design crafted in Colorado Springs. The Colonial Revival style is reflected in the rectangular massing, façade symmetry, side gabled roof, vertically aligned multipane windows, accentuated center front door with sidelights, and the porch with columns and arched pediment. Georgian era influences are seen in the cornice with decorative moldings, pedimented dormers, and entrance with classical pilasters supporting an entablature. Although most Colonial Revival style dwellings erected in Colorado Springs during the early twentieth century were frame, the composition of the 1927 dwelling is distinctively of brick laid in English bond. Many earlier examples of the style within the city were free interpretations, often with Queen Anne influences. The Rice House is representative of the movement toward historically correct proportions and details in landmark examples.

The house is also significant under Criterion C for its representation of the work of architect Thomas P. Barber. Barber, who was educated and worked in Colorado Springs, designed buildings in Colorado from the 1880s through the late 1920s and later became a well known ecclesiastical architect in California. Barber designed a number of churches, schools, commercial buildings, park facilities, houses, and institutional buildings while in Colorado. The Ida M. Rice House, designed in 1927, is the last documented work of the architect in the state, completed in the same year that Barber's Hollywood Methodist Church in California began construction. Three buildings (the Colorado Springs City Hall, St. Mary's Catholic Church, and the DeGraff Building, a commercial block) that Barber designed in association with other architects are listed in the National Register, as well as two churches attributed to Barber alone. No other houses in the Colonial Revival style attributed to Barber are documented in the files of the Colorado Historical Society. The Period of Significance for the house is 1927, and the property is nominated at a local level of significance.⁴

Construction by Ida M. Rice

Ida May Maclaskey Rice erected the house at 1196 N. Cascade Avenue in 1927. Rice, the widow of a Colorado Springs physician, was born in Richfield, Illinois, in 1861. In 1883 she married David Rice (1855-1923), a native of Richfield, Illinois, and a graduate of Missouri Medical College. Upon Dr. Rice's completion of his medical studies in 1888, the couple moved to Cheney, Kansas, where he established a practice. The Rices had one daughter, Ethel, who was born in Kansas.⁵

In 1892, the family moved to Colorado Springs, where David Rice became the personal physician of the city's preeminent mining millionaire and philanthropist, Winfield Scott Stratton. The Stratton connection proved invaluable to Dr. Rice, who developed business interests in mining, transportation,

⁴ None of the houses designed by Barber, working alone or in association with another architect, has been listed in the National Register, and no other house in the city representing the Colonial Revival style has been listed in the National Register. Colorado's On-line Cultural Resource Database (COMPASS), Retrieved on 1 June 2006;

⁵ *Colorado Springs Gazette*, 26 January 1923, 1 and 3; 30 October 1937, 1, U.S. Census of Population, Manuscript Returns, El Paso County Colorado, 1930.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 5

Rice, Ida M., House, El Paso County, Colorado

and banking. He served as president of the Colorado Springs and Interurban Railway, president of the Stratton-Cripple Creek Mining and Development Company, director of the Exchange National Bank, and vice president of the Portland Gold Mining Company.⁶

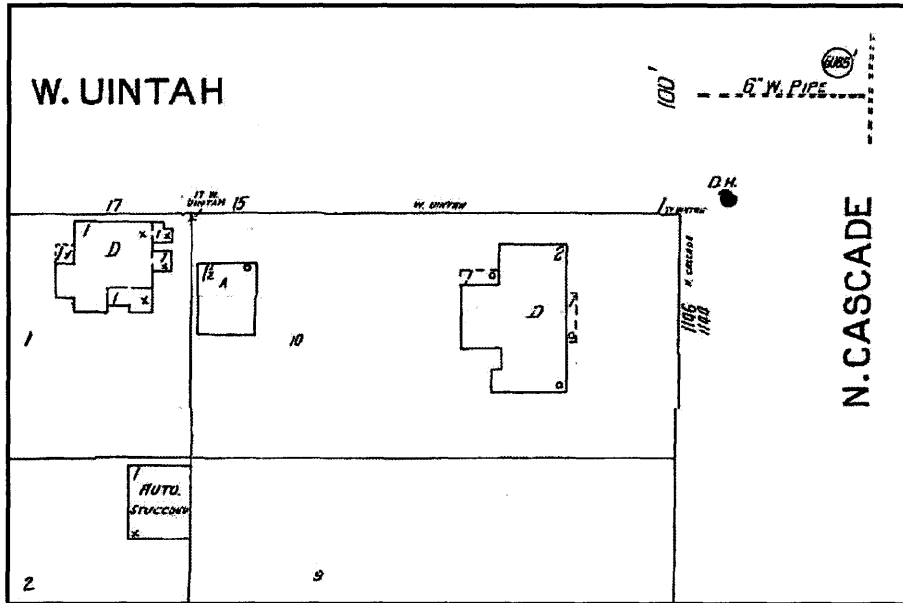


Figure 1. The Ida M. Rice House at the southwest corner of West Uintah Street and North Cascade Avenue is shown on this extract of the 1963 Sanborn fire insurance map. The garage was still present to the west at that time. SOURCE: Sanborn Map Company, 1963.

Upon Stratton's death in 1902, Dr. Rice became one of the trustees of the vast Stratton estate, and those duties soon supplanted his medical practice. In the 1910 Census he listed his occupation as "executor-estate" rather than physician. The *Colorado Springs Gazette* judged that Dr. Rice "led the forces that in the prolonged legal battle retained the Stratton holdings intact from the assaults of various interests to claim a share of the estate and break the will of Mr. Stratton."⁷

During most of their life in Colorado Springs the Rice family lived in a house at 528 North Tejon Street, their home when Dr. Rice died in January 1923. In 1927 Ida M. Rice erected this dwelling at the southwest corner of North Cascade Avenue and West Uintah Street. Colorado Springs architect Thomas P. Barber designed the residence. The 1930 Census showed Ida Rice living in this house (then addressed as 1146 North Cascade Avenue) with her fifty-nine-year-old housekeeper, Minnie Kulp. Rice estimated the value of the house at \$25,000. Ida Rice resided in the house until her death on 30 October 1937. An obituary in the *Gazette-Telegraph* described her as a "prominent and widely known Colorado Springs resident." She was a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Colorado

⁶ *Colorado Springs Gazette*, 26 January 1923, 1 and 3.

⁷ *Colorado Springs Gazette*, 26 January 1923, 1 and 3; U.S. Census of Population, Manuscript Returns, El Paso County, Colorado, 1910; Marshall Sprague, *Money Mountain* (Athens, Ohio: Ohio University Press, 1980), 336-37.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 6

Rice, Ida M., House, El Paso County, Colorado

Springs and had been an officer in the Ramona Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star. Ida Rice was buried in Evergreen Cemetery in Colorado Springs.⁸

Architect Thomas P. Barber

Thomas P. Barber (1862-c. 1933), who designed the house for Ida M. Rice, was born in England and came to the United States as a boy. His family first settled in Illinois and then moved to Colorado Springs, where Thomas received his education. By the late 1880s, he was practicing architecture in the city in affiliation with L.A. Pease. St. Mary's Catholic Church (listed in the National Register), erected in Colorado Springs during 1889-1902 was designed by Pease & Barber, and they were supervising architects for the First Baptist Church (1890). With Frederick R. Hastings Barber worked on such buildings as the Alamo Hotel (1890), the redesign of the El Paso Club (1891), and the National Register-listed DeGraff Building (1897). In 1900 Barber was working alone, but by 1902 his younger brother, William, joined him in a partnership (Thomas P. Barber and Brother) that resulted in the design of buildings in Colorado Springs and around the state. The firm made a specialty of church architecture, producing religious buildings in cities such as Denver, Montrose, Palisade, Trinidad, and Longmont. Colorado Springs designs included several buildings on the campus of the Colorado School for the Deaf and Blind, Hibbard & Company (1914), and the Acacia Park Bandstand (1914). The firm also planned several school buildings. During this period, Thomas Barber collaborated with other architects on public buildings, most notably the National Register-listed Colorado Springs City Hall with Thomas MacLaren in 1904.

By 1920 Thomas Barber was working alone once more. He designed Argo Hall at the Colorado School for the Deaf and Blind in 1923. The Ida Rice House, for which Barber completed drawings in June 1927, is his last documented work in Colorado Springs. Barber moved to Los Angeles, where he became well known as an ecclesiastical architect. Among his most important designs was the Hollywood Methodist Church, on which construction began in 1927. He also planned churches in Pasadena and Ventura. Barber died about 1933.⁹

Subsequent Owners

Following Ida Rice's death, her daughter's family occupied the house. Harry O. and Ethel (Rice) Puffer, and their son lived here until 1941. Harry Puffer was associated with the Puffer Mercantile Company, a wholesale grocery firm. In 1908 he joined the firm started by his father, L.A. Puffer, and Milo Rowell at the beginning of the century. By 1940, Harry Puffer was president of the business,

⁸ U.S. Census of Population, manuscript returns, El Paso County, Colorado, 1930; *Gazette-Telegraph* (Colorado Springs), 30 October 1937, 1; *Gazette* (Colorado Springs), 25 December 1895, 9.

⁹ Information on Barber comes from the Colorado Historical Society Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Colorado's On-line Cultural Resource Database (COMPASS), Retrieved on 24 May 2006; City of Colorado Springs, Historic Resources Files; Henry F. Withey and Elsie R. Withey, *Biographical Dictionary of American Architects, Deceased* (Los Angeles: New Publishing Co., 1956), 36; Colorado Springs City Directories and Colorado State Business Directories.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 7

Rice, Ida M., House, El Paso County, Colorado

whose trade area extended from Castle Rock to Fountain and Leadville to the Kansas line. The Puffers had one child, Herbert Rice Puffer (1924-1983).¹⁰

In March 1941, the house, described as “a handsome two-story red brick structure,” was sold to Edgar L. Study of Hutchinson, Kansas, a “well-known Kansas oilman.” The 1942 through 1955 city directories identified Study as an oil operator or oil producer. He lived in the house with his wife Laurel.¹¹



Figure 2. The Ida Rice House was owned by Edgar L. Study, a Kansas oilman, at the time this photograph was taken in 1959. SOURCE: Pikes Peak Regional Library, Special Collections, Myron Wood photograph, call number 002-1345-di-72, March 1959.

¹⁰ *Gazette-Telegraph* (Colorado Springs), 30 October 1937, 1 and 8 December 1940, 2:1.

¹¹ *Gazette-Telegraph* (Colorado Springs), 8 March 1941, 14; Colorado Springs city directories, 1942-1955.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 8

Rice, Ida M., House, El Paso County, Colorado

Acquisition by Colorado College

Colorado College purchased the house from Edgar Study for \$42,500 in early 1961. The residence was then described as having fourteen rooms, two fireplaces, three-and-a-half baths, a full basement, and a garage at the rear with living space on the upper story. The garage is no longer extant. Since purchasing the house, the college has used it as a residence hall. Under the tenure of the college it has been known as "Haskell House," "French House," and "La Maison Francaise." The house currently serves as a coeducational residence hall for students of French.¹²

¹² *Gazette-Telegraph* (Colorado Springs), 12 February 1961; Colorado College website, La Maison Francaise residence hall, www.coloradocollege.edu, accessed on 5 September 2005.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 9 Page 9

Rice, Ida M., House, El Paso County, Colorado

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 10 Page 10

Rice, Ida M., House, El Paso County, Colorado

Geographic Information

Verbal Boundary Description

As indicated on the enclosed sketch map, the nominated area is bounded on the north by the south curb of West Uintah Street, on the east by the west curb of North Cascade Avenue, on the south by a line 25 feet from the south wall of the house, and on the west by a line 25 feet from the west wall of the house. The house is located in the City of Colorado Springs, El Paso County, Colorado.

Boundary Justification

The nominated area includes the building and the immediate surroundings that were historically associated with it. There are no legal subdivisions within the Colorado College campus that can be used for definition of the boundary.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. PHOTOS Page 11

Rice, Ida M., House, El Paso County, Colorado

Common Photographic Label Information:

1. Resource Name: Rice House
2. Location: 1196 N. Cascade Avenue, Colorado Springs, El Paso County, Colorado
3. Photographer: Thomas H. Simmons
4. Date: March 2006
5. Negative on file at: Colorado College
14 E. Cache La Poudre Street
Colorado Springs, CO 80903

Information Different for Each View:

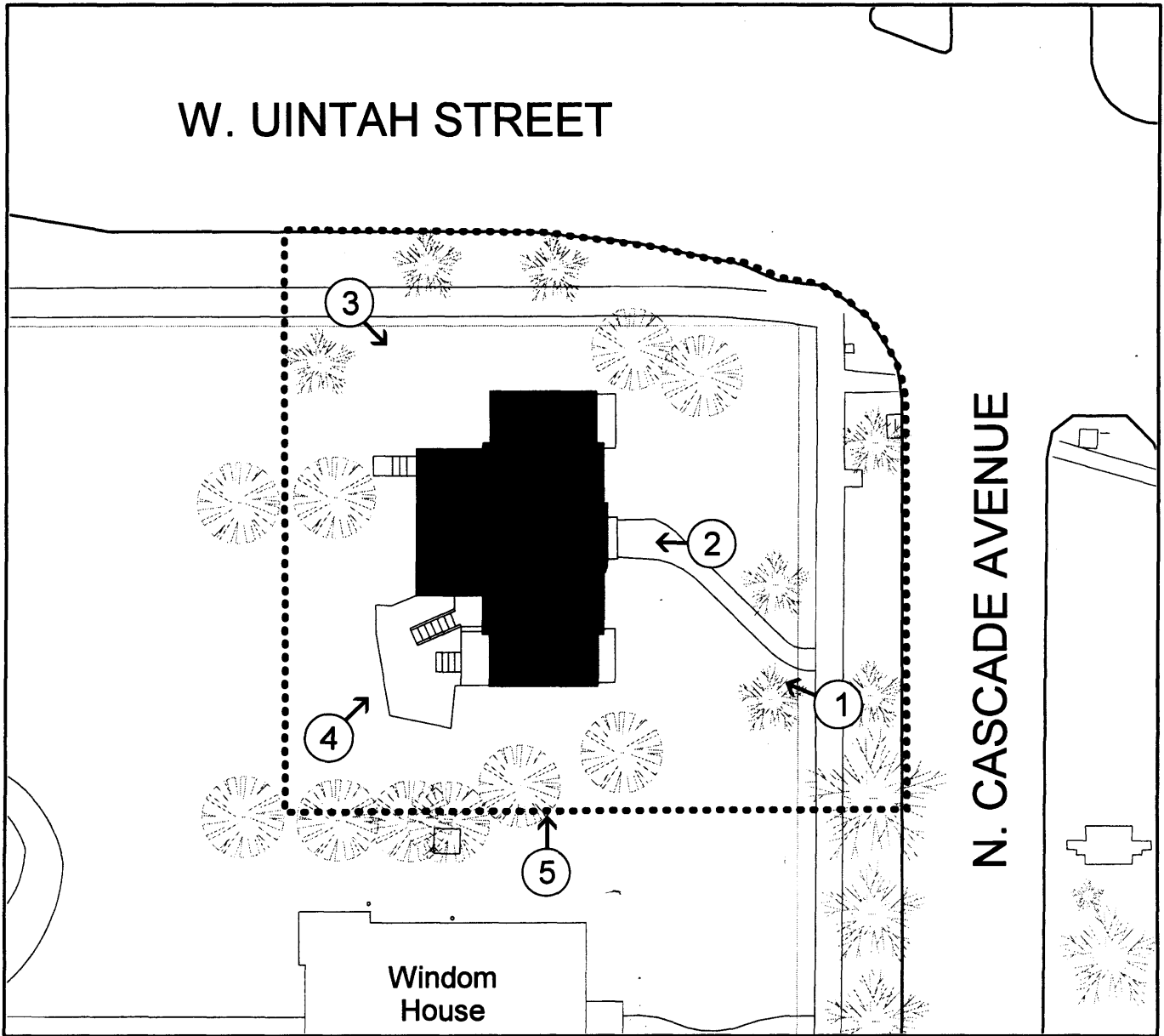
6. Photograph Number, Description of View, and Camera Direction

Photograph Number	Description of View	Camera Direction
1	Facade	WNW
2	Facade, entrance	W
3	North wall (left), rear projecting wing (right), and one-story porch	SE
4	Rear and south wall	NE
5	South wall	NNW
6	Interior first story, main stairs	WSW
7	First story interior, sunroom ceiling and wall detail, showing faux wood beams and door	NW
8	Stained glass oculus above main stairs	N/A

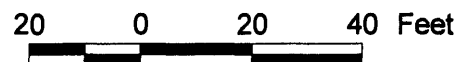
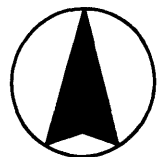
**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section No. MAPS Page 12

Rice, Ida M., House, El Paso County, Colorado



SKETCH MAP. The dotted line is the boundary of the nominated area. Numbers in circles with arrows indicate the locations of exterior photographs.



National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. MAPS Page 13

Rice, Ida M., House, El Paso County, Colorado

USGS MAP EXTRACT



SOURCE: Extract of U.S. Geological Survey, "Colorado Springs, Colo.," 7.5 minute topographic map (Reston, Virginia: U.S. Geological Survey, 1961, revised 1994). An arrow indicates the location of the nominated resource.