

Supplementary Listing Record

NRIS Reference Number: SG100004376

Date Listed: 9-12-19

Property Name: Barker, Hannah, House

County: Boulder

State: CO

This Property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation


Signature of the Keeper

9-12-19
Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

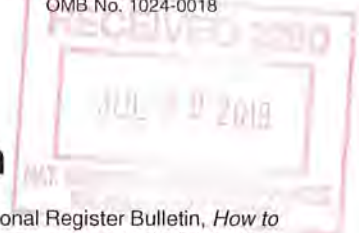
The Hannah Barker House is listed in the National Register under Criterion C for its Architectural significance. At this time, it is not listed under Criterion B for association with Hannah Barker. Although Mrs. Barker was active in several organizations in Boulder, including the WCTU, the Fortnightly Club, and the Woman's Club of Boulder, the nomination does not include a context describing similar contributions others may have made. The bulletin "Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Properties Associated with Significant Persons" states that "contributions of individuals must be compared to those of others who were active, successful, prosperous, or influential in the same field" (p. 3). The organizations in which Mrs. Barker was active were characterized by group activities and contributions. She served a one-year term as the president of the Fortnightly Club, indicating that others had leadership roles as well. None are discussed. Some of Mrs. Barker's other work of potential importance is discussed only minimally, such as the creamery business she started with other women and her real estate ventures, including land donations. These efforts may relate to the social history significance claimed. Additional information may demonstrate that the application of Criterion B is appropriate, but that is not the case with the submitted document.

The COLORADO SHPO was notified of this amendment.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

4376



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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any 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.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Hannah Barker House
Other names/site number: Ezra & Hannah Barker House; Caleb & Carrie Stowell House / 5BL.2896
Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: 800 Arapahoe Avenue
City or town: Boulder State: CO County: Boulder
Not For Publication: n/a Vicinity: n/a

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 at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

<p><u>Dr. Shelly K. Norton</u></p> <p>Signature of certifying official/Title: Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer</p> <p>_____</p> <p>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>	<p><u>24 July 2019</u></p> <p>Date</p>
--	---

<p>In my opinion, the property <input type="checkbox"/> meets <input type="checkbox"/> does not meet the National Register criteria.</p>	
<p>_____</p> <p>Signature of commenting official:</p>	<p>_____</p> <p>Date</p>
<p>_____</p> <p>Title:</p>	<p>_____</p> <p>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>

Hannah Barker House
Name of Property

Boulder County, Colorado
County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)

Barbara Wyatt
Signature of the Keeper

9-12-19
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

Hannah Barker House
Name of Property

Boulder County, Colorado
County and State

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Hannah Barker House
Name of Property

Boulder County, Colorado
County and State

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN/Italianate

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property:

Foundation: STONE

Walls: BRICK

Roof: ASPHALT

Other: BRICK; WOOD

Hannah Barker House
Name of Property

Boulder County, Colorado
County and State

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Hannah Barker House is located on the south side of the 800 block of Arapahoe Avenue in the historic Smith's Addition of Boulder. Smith's Addition is anchored on the northeast end by the 1891 Highland-Lawn School (5BL.364, NRIS.78000831, listed December 18, 1978), while the remainder of the block is a combination of non-historic apartment buildings and historic residences – both single and multi-family. This property contains two buildings – the historic Hannah Barker residence and a one-story, non-historic, wood frame detached garage. The two-story brick residence stands facing north in the approximate center of a parallelogram-shaped lot. The house is a two-story brick Italianate-style residence with a rear, non-historic, one-story brick addition. The house was built in three stages, of which two are evident today. A small one-story brick house was first built near the middle of the lot, likely in the early 1870s. This was later expanded in 1875 by owners Caleb and Carrie Stowell when they built a two-story Italianate house in front of the small cottage (Figures 2-4). A large two-story addition was built in front of that in 1892 by Hannah Barker (Figure 5). The one-story portion remained in use as a kitchen addition until the end of the building's occupancy in 1997 (Figure 7). It was then demolished in 2007.

The historic two-story brick portion of the house has a modified rectangular plan, and is approximately 36'-9" wide and 35'-2" deep (see Sketch Plan). The house has a low-pitched, asphalt shingle, hip roof with very wide, overhanging boxed eaves. Set beneath the eaves at regular intervals are paired scrolled brackets (Photo 9). There is a wide plain frieze board beneath the eaves that has flat boards with arched sides supporting the bottom of the brackets. Centered on the hip roof is a square cupola, also with a very low-pitched hip roof, plain frieze board, and paired scrolled brackets beneath the widely overhanging eaves (Photos 3, 10 & 11). Each cupola wall has three engaged square columns separating it into bays, each containing a two-over-two wood window. A metal spire with scrolled decorative base tops the cupola. There are two interior brick chimneys of varying heights, all with corbelled caps—one at the southeast corner, and one on the west bay. There is also an exterior chimney on both the east and west sides, also with corbelled caps as well as corbelled brick pendants (Photos 6 & 10).

The 1875 portion of the house has arched two-over-two wood windows, while the 1892 front addition features rectangular wood one-over-one as well as two-over-two windows with stone sills and lintels. All windows on house are wood, and all on the historic portion have wood storms. The elaborate full-width one-story front porch has square columns, arched spandrels, and a decorative brick balustrade with rough stone coping. The 1875 foundation has a cut stone ashlar arrangement, while the 1892 portion of the building has rubble foundation intermixed with sandstone. The one-story rear addition was completed in 2017, and used historic brick from the demolished early 1870s one-story building. The exterior of the house retains a very high level of integrity.

Hannah Barker House
Name of Property

Boulder County, Colorado
County and State

Narrative Description

Front (north) side

The façade is dominated by a large one-story full-width front porch (Photos 1 & 2). The porch has a light gray, quarry-faced ashlar stone foundation, openwork brick balustrade, and matching stone coping. The balustrade continues down the stone porch steps, ending in stone piers with pyramidal caps at the base of the steps (Photos 1, 2, 5, 12, and 13). There are square wood porch columns with subtle fluted and embossed column details that provide additional visual interest. Ornate brackets above each column support the widely overhanging eaves of the nearly flat porch roof. There is a plain frieze board beneath the porch eaves, and arched spandrels between each column.

The first story of the façade has a front entry wood door, slightly offset from center, with paired one-over-one wood windows located east of the entry and two single one-over-one wood windows located to the west (Photo 1). All windows have flat, light gray quarry-faced stone lintels that contrast with the brick walls, and quarry-faced stone lug sills. Non-historic, two-light, wood storm windows are used on all windows on the historic portion of the house. The historic wood entry door, possibly dating from the 1892 addition, has a single light in the center of the door, with two decorative wood panels above and below the light (Photo 12). The upper panels each have a circular medallion and are topped by a decorative projecting molding. The lower panels have incised geometric designs. The door has a single-light transom above, and the entire entry is slightly recessed within the surrounding wood frame. There are two pairs of identical one-over-one windows with stone lintels and sills arranged symmetrically on the second-story façade.

East side

The distinction between the 1875 portion of the house and the 1892 front addition is most evident on the east side (Photos 4 & 6). There is a vertical division approximately mid-way along the east wall, with the brick on the 1892 north half slightly larger and retaining a smoother face. The second-story windows are also different, with the 1875 windows at the rear having radiating arched header brick voussoirs and very slender lug sills, while the 1892 window on the north half has a flat, quarry-faced lintel and sill similar to the windows on the front façade. The first story of the east wall has a single two-over-two double-hung wood window with stone sill and lintel on the north side, while the south end has a projecting bay. There are two-over-two wood windows on each of the three sides of the bay, with molded wood panels both above and below each window. Finally, the two portions are differentiated with a cut stone ashlar foundation on the 1875 portion, while the 1892 front addition has a rubble stone foundation. An exterior chimney is also set on the east wall, with four rows of corbelled bricks at its base. The east side of the 2017 rear addition has a centered wood entry door with six lights, flanked on either side by large two-over-two wood windows. There are two large flagstone stairs leading to the door, with a flagstone planting bed on either side of the stairs.

West side

The west side of the historic portion of the house is marked by varying wall projections: a shallow one-story extension on the northwest end, and a two-story bay on the southwest end (Photos 2 & 3). The southwest bay is part of the 1875 section, and can be seen in Figures 2 and 3. This bay has a flat, overhanging roof that connects with the eaves of the front porch roof, and has paired, scrolled wood brackets and a wide frieze board (Photo 9). The differentiation between the 1875 and 1892 portions is somewhat less evident in the brickwork on this side, with a vertical dividing line seen on the second-story wall. The windows retain the differences seen on the east side, with the north windows having flat stone lintels and sills, and those to the south retaining the radiating

Hannah Barker House
Name of Property

Boulder County, Colorado
County and State

arched brick voussoirs. On the first story of the 1892 front addition, there are two two-over-two windows and a single one-over-one window, while the second story has a single two-over-two window. The two-story 1875 bay has two one-over-one windows on both the first and second floor of the west wall, a single two-over-two window on the second story of the north wall, and a two-over-two window on both floors of the south wall of the bay. The west side of the 2017 one-story addition has a six-light wood door at the north end, and a small one-over-one wood window on the south end. There is a flagstone sidewalk leading to this entry door.

South side

Only the second story of the historic house is visible on the south, as the first story is covered by the 2017 addition (Photos 7 & 11). This addition was constructed of historic bricks that had been stored on the property since the demolition of the original 1870s building. The 26'-5" by 14'-11" addition has a gable-roof on the northern half and a shed roof covering the southern half; this matches the size and height of the early 1870s one-story cottage. The second story has a non-historic six-light door on the west end with a small non-historic balcony featuring plain metal railings. The three windows east of the door are historic and arranged symmetrically (Photo 5); all are small and square with fixed single lights, although the central window is slightly larger and has a projecting wood sill. The 2017 addition has two two-over-two windows on its south wall.

Garage, non-contributing

There is a small, one-story wood frame detached garage (built 2016) located west of the house (Photos 3 & 7). The 21' x 13.5' rectangular plan building has a moderately low-pitched, overhanging hip roof with tab asphalt shingles. The garage is clad in horizontal fiber cement lap siding with cornerboards. There are centered, paired, two-over-two wood windows with simple surrounds on the south and east sides; the east wall also has a six-light entry wood door. There is a single 9' overhead garage door on the north side with six small upper lights and lower recessed panels.

Landscape

The lot is raised slightly above the north sidewalk and Arapahoe Avenue, but is fairly level throughout (Photos 3, 5 & 6). There is grass lawn at the front, east, and west sides with mulched planting beds along these three property boundaries; there are also planting beds adjacent to the house. The front (north) property line has non-historic square granite rock-faced stones serving as a low retaining wall, with a restored historic wrought iron fence set within a small planting area behind the stones. The fence is approximately 3' high, and has pickets with arrow finials set at alternating heights (Photo 13). The gate posts are four-sided with tall arrow finial pickets at each corner, with shorter arrow pickets with semi-circular hoops on each side of the "post." Two stone steps lead to a straight stone sidewalk and the front porch. There is a planting bed on the south side of the wrought-iron fence, along both the east and west sides of the property, and around the house and on the north side of the garage. A flagstone patio is located east of the rear addition, and contains a circular brick fire pit with flagstone coping.

The lot, renamed 2A in a recent replat, is 95.3' on the north boundary, 92.54' on the west, 83.78' on the south, and approximately 90.5' on the east. The east side of the property has a 22' private use/maintenance easement. Access to the rear parking and garage is from the alley on the south edge of the property, with a concrete access driveway extending along the west side of Lot 2B into this lot, and widening at the garage to provide parking. A concrete sidewalk extends from this parking area between the house and the garage. Both lots 2A and lot 2B were historically one lot associated with the Hannah Barker House (Figure 1), but were subdivided prior to the

Hannah Barker House
Name of Property

Boulder County, Colorado
County and State

owner deeding the Hannah Barker House to Historic Boulder, Inc. in 2010. Currently vacant, Lot 2B has an approximate 15' stone wall along the rear drive that may have been historically associated with the house.

Interior

Prior to its acquisition by Historic Boulder, Inc. in December 2010, the house had been sub-divided into several apartments before the interior was gutted sometime after 1997. The outside walls of the interior retain the most historic features, including baseboards as well as window and door trim. Two decorative fireplace surrounds also remain intact (Photo 14). Interior rehabilitation work was completed by the current owner in 2017 and retained the extant interior historic features. Today, the first floor contains a bedroom, bathroom, dining and living rooms in the historic portion, and a kitchen in the 2017 rear addition (Photos 14 & 15). The second story has two bedrooms and two baths, including the large master bedroom on the south. A ladder in the second floor hallway leads up to the reconstructed cupola (Photo 16).

Alterations

The earliest known building on the property was a small, one-story brick cottage that was constructed in the early 1870s. In 1875, a two-story Italianate brick residence was built in front of that cottage by Caleb and Carrie Stowell. Historic photographs from this period show that the wrought iron fencing along the front property line was present during the late 1870s. Hannah Barker then built a large two-story brick addition on the front of house in 1892, which included a large front porch. Hannah also painted the brick house several times during her ownership, possibly to make the walls appear more cohesive and hide the distinction between the two different types of brick.

In the later 1930s, the interior was divided into four apartments. By 1970, the interior had again been altered to contain five apartments, but the extent of the interior alterations that occurred during that time is unknown. The building was abandoned in 1997. The interior was then gutted in hopes of developing the property as a bed and breakfast, but those plans were abandoned and the house deteriorated. Vagrants and animals contributed to the deterioration of the interior in the 1990s and early 2000s. The rear kitchen, which was the original ca. 1870s cottage, had deteriorated beyond the point of rehabilitation and was demolished in 2007; the historic bricks from the cottage were stored on the property. After acquisition by Historic Boulder, Inc., stabilization of the roof began in 2011, and exterior grant-funded rehabilitation work continued up through 2015. The work was based on historic photographic evidence and followed the Secretary of the Interior Standards for Rehabilitation. This ensured that the exterior retains a high degree of integrity from its appearance in 1892. The current property owner undertook the interior alterations after acquiring the property in 2016. The garage was also built that same year.

Integrity

The exterior of the Hannah Barker House retains a very high level of integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association, thus meeting the requirements for listing in the National Register. Under Criterion A, it possesses sufficient integrity to convey its significance as a private residence used for a variety of meetings and events hosted by Hannah Barker and associated with Social History in Boulder. Under Criterion C, it retains a very high degree of exterior integrity in those areas that convey its significance as an example of the Italianate style in Boulder.

The property and house retain high integrity of *location*, with the house and lot occupying the same locations as they did during the property's period of significance. The immediate *setting* of the house retains a good degree of integrity, retaining its original wrought iron fence on the front property line, and presenting residential lawns

Hannah Barker House
Name of Property

Boulder County, Colorado
County and State

on three sides of the house as were present during the period of significance. There is, however, a partial loss of integrity of the neighborhood setting due to the non-historic multi-family apartment buildings on the block, although other large historic homes are still extant. When the property was replatted in 2010, it was divided into two lots, with the new lot on the north containing the house. This subdivision does not have an adverse on the integrity of setting.

Integrity of *design* is retained from 1875 on the rear half of the house, and from 1892 on the front. The historic character-defining features of the house as it appeared in 1892 (Figures 5-6) are clearly evident today, and include the fenestration pattern, window type, decorative roof features including paired scrolled brackets, corbelled brick chimneys, and the substantial front porch with decorative columns, ashlar stone foundation and coping, and openwork brick balustrade. The square cupola on the hip roof was reconstructed based on historic photographs from Hannah's ownership. The high integrity of design is continued in the aspect of *materials* on the house's exterior. The house retains its historic brick wall materials, stone foundations, and original wood windows and decorative architectural features. The few features that were missing were replicated with in-kind materials during the recent rehabilitation. Associated with the original materials is the aspect of *workmanship*, which is especially represented by the masonry foundation, porch and window lintels and sills. Furthermore, the differing brick work on the 1875 and 1892 additions reflect the workmanship of their respective decades. Integrity of workmanship is also revealed in the scrolled roof brackets and wood porch columns.

Integrity of *feeling* is clearly evidenced when viewed from the street. Its mass and scale, as well as all of the intact features previously noted, clearly convey the feeling of a late-Victorian home built for a member of Boulder's emerging upper class. The last aspect of integrity, *association*, is conveyed through the home's continued use as a single-family residence.

Hannah Barker House
Name of Property

Boulder County, Colorado
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

- 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.)

- 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

SOCIAL HISTORY

Hannah Barker House
Name of Property

Boulder County, Colorado
County and State

Period of Significance

1875-1916

Significant Dates

1883-1916

1892

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Barker, Hannah Connell

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

John A. Skinner, mason (1892)

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Hannah Barker House is significant under Criterion B in the area of *Social History*, specifically *Women's History*, for its association with Hannah Connell Barker's extensive involvement with the women's club movement in Boulder during the Progressive Era. Women's clubs were a significant force in social history during the mid- to late-nineteenth century. In her dissertation on women's clubs, Ph.D. candidate Megan Seaholm contends that "the work and the experience of club women constitute an important aspect of the history of American women, the history of Progressive Era reform, and the cultural history of the United States."¹ After the death of her husband, Hannah Barker's involvement with numerous women's clubs and civic projects in Boulder significantly increased. Her house was used for meetings of these civic causes, as well as social events often related to Boulder women's clubs. The period of significance for the area of *Social History*

¹ Megan Seaholm, "Earnest Women: The White Women's Club Movement in Progressive Era Texas, 1880-1920," (Ph.D. diss., Rice University, 1988) iii, accessed December 9, 2018, <https://scholarship.rice.edu/bitstream/handle/1911/16183/8900277.PDF?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>.

Hannah Barker House
Name of Property

Boulder County, Colorado
County and State

is 1883 through 1916, which is the period of Barker's greatest historic contributions during her ownership of the house.

The Hannah Barker House is significant in the area of *Architecture* under Criterion C as an excellent example of an 1875 Italianate-style residence in Boulder that was substantially expanded in the same style in 1892 by Hannah Barker. In this expansion, the character-defining features of the Italianate style were retained, with tall, narrow windows being one of the most prominent elements. Barker had a new roof installed over the entire building, giving the appearance of a coherent "whole" rather than a building with disparate additions. The roof retained typical Italianate design elements of a low-pitched, hip roof with projecting eaves and decorative brackets on a wide frieze board. While the masonry elements of the 1892 front porch are not typical of the Italianate style, the house as a whole remains an expression of the Italianate style. The period of significance is 1875-92, corresponding with the construction date of the two-story rear section in 1875 through completion of the two-story front addition in 1892.

Criterion B: Social History

Hannah Connell Barker played a significant role in the social history and civic development of Boulder in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. As a member and leader in many Boulder's women's clubs during the Progressive Era, Barker established and chaired committees that carried out important civic projects. These clubs were also important social outlets for women during a period when intellectual pursuits were limited. The clubs, offices and committees that Barker either formed, chaired and participated in include: the Boulder Fortnightly Club, the oldest literary club in Colorado; the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Boulder; one of only two women on the "Citizens' No License League," a political committee off-shoot of the WCTU that supported and campaigned for prohibition ordinances and a slate of City council offices; various free public reading room committees in Boulder (the efforts of these groups eventually led to the establishment of a public library); and founding member of the Woman's Club of Boulder and one of its first directors. Examples of the civic projects that this latter organization undertook were raising money to plant trees at Chautauqua as well as Columbia cemetery; build the north entrance at Chautauqua; install a courthouse clock; provide benches, restrooms and flowers throughout Boulder; and a decades-long project of funding the Boulder Day Nursery milk bottle fund.

Barker was among a small group of women who were considered influential community leaders during the late nineteenth century in Boulder. While the overall achievements of the women's clubs of Boulder are generally well known, the specific contributions of each individual was not often recorded. It is clear, however, that Barker was among the most influential women of her contemporaries. For those projects where her involvement is documented, her role within the context of social history is noteworthy. Barker was one of seven trustees of the first local library association, and was the only woman in the group. She was one of the organizers of a local kindergarten association committee, and was elected as its first president. Barker helped recruit new members, and attended proceedings at the state legislature. She was also one of three directors of the state Sunday School Associations and was the first woman in Colorado to serve on that board. Barker personally petitioned the Boulder town council for maintenance and upkeep of the cemetery.

Not all of Barker's contributions to civic improvement and social history in Boulder or Boulder County were associated with the women's club movement. She personally donated land for a city park and playground, for the Pleasant View School, and for the Boulder Valley Grange #131 in Lafayette. Along with four other women from the Woman's Club, Barker started a creamery business in 1897. She was elected as the chairman of the

Hannah Barker House
Name of Property

Boulder County, Colorado
County and State

board (which was comprised entirely of women), donated to the initial start-up investment, and then helped sell stock shares. The purpose of the creamery was not to make profit, but to help young mothers and others in Boulder to purchase fresh milk and other dairy goods, something that was difficult for low-income families.

These projects, organizations, achievements and contributions of Barker were important to the development of Boulder, and her most active period of involvement was from 1883 through 1916. Although Hannah Barker had been active in the First Congregational Church and a few organizations prior to and during her marriage to Ezra, after his death in 1883 she became even more active in women's clubs and civic projects in Boulder. Barker, like many middle-class women in the late nineteenth century, were finding they had more leisure time, yet were still generally denied access to higher education, politics, and most professions outside of the home. Women's clubs thus provided an opportunity for self-improvement and a means for continued learning, and were sometimes referred to as "universities for middle-aged women." During the Progressive Era, the goals of women's clubs became more expansive as they worked on projects for betterment of their communities; during this era, women's clubs became one of the more powerful components of social reform.² According to historian Karen Blair, the most active period of the "Women's Club Movement" was after the Civil War and up through World War II.³ This period corresponds with the time that Hannah Barker was an active participant in numerous Boulder women's clubs.

Typical of women's clubs of this period were Fortnightly clubs, founded during the nineteenth century in cities and towns across the country so that women could cultivate an intellectual life. The Fortnightly Club of Boulder was founded in 1884 by Mary Rippon and was the oldest women's literary club in the state. Modeled after other study clubs, its purpose was to promote literary and scientific culture. Members would research and present a topic of their choice every other Thursday or "fortnight."⁴ Hannah Barker was asked to join the Boulder Fortnightly Club in 1887, three years after its founding.⁵ Some of the early topics that Barker presented to the local club were "The Character and Policy of Mirabeau" for the February 16, 1888, meeting, and "Voltaire: Life and Influence" at the April 6, 1888, meeting.⁶ In her "History of the Fortnightly Club," founding member Mrs. Wangelin wrote about one of Barker's reports ca. 1893, "Mrs. Barker sent all eyeglasses flying when she expressed her opinion of Wm. Hogarth and his paintings. She told how beyond description immoral the scenes were—then in her own inimitable manner went into the details about the four that we had before us. We laughed until the tears ran but Mrs. Barker scarcely smiled. Indeed she looked greatly astonished."⁷

In March 1895, the *Daily Camera* reported that "Mrs. Barker spoke on "The Literary Growth of Women" and was one of the best papers listened to by the Fortnightly for some time. She had a fine subject and handled it in

² Linda D. Wilson, "Women's Club Movement," *The Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture*, accessed 11/12/2018, <https://www.okhistory.org/publications/enc.php?entry=WO002>. "Introduction to Clubwomen," *National Women's History Museum*. Mrs. J.C. Croly, *The History of the Woman's Club Movement in America* (New York: 1989) x.

³ Karen J. Blair, *The Clubwoman as Feminist: True Womanhood Redefined, 1868–1914* (New York: Holmes and Meier Publishers, Inc., 1980) 4.

⁴ Amiee Heckel, "Fortnightly Club turns 125," *Daily Camera (Boulder)*, 09/18/2009, accessed 9/15/2018, http://www.dailycamera.com/ci_13359968

⁵ "Fortnightly Club," Box 1, Folder 5, University of Colorado archives.

⁶ "Fortnightly Club," Box 1, Folder 19, University of Colorado archives.

⁷ "Fortnightly Club," Box 1, Folder 4, University of Colorado archives.

Hannah Barker House
Name of Property

Boulder County, Colorado
County and State

her own inimitable way.... The Ladies' Fortnightly has grown to be one of the great institutions of Boulder, taking rank with the ladies' clubs of Denver and the eastern cities."⁸

Barker was elected president of the Fortnightly Club in 1892 and served a one-year term in that position.⁹ She was installed as president at the annual banquet held at Bowen's Hotel on May 31, 1892, and appointed committees on sculpture, history, and miscellaneous subjects. Barker also presented a paper on the "Influence of Women's Clubs on Communities."¹⁰ Members enjoyed the use of Barker's spacious house for various meetings and banquets, especially after the expansion of her house in 1892. "The Ladies' Fortnightly met in the handsome parlors of Mrs. H.C. Barker last night, each member having first been accorded the privilege of bringing one friend. By this arrangement about 70 ladies and gentlemen gathered to enjoy an excellent program arranged by Mrs. Barker and Mrs. North."¹¹

The Fortnightly Club sometimes coordinated projects with other women's clubs of the period, such as the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Boulder. In the last quarter of the nineteenth century, one of the most significant organizations that promoted political and social reform was the Woman's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU). Hannah Barker was an early member of the WCTU of Boulder, founded in 1881 by thirty Boulder women.¹² Although the local union was large enough to rent its own room for meetings, Barker sometimes held WCTU meetings in her home.¹³

While Barker's work towards prohibition started in the WCTU, she later joined other local committees with the same goal. Barker was a member of the Prohibition Party of Boulder, and was appointed in June 1894 to attend the state convention later that summer.¹⁴ A "Citizens' No License League" was formed in Boulder in 1895, and Hannah Barker was one of only two women on the committee. The League met in March 1895 to nominate candidates for mayor and aldermen that supported the "no license" and associated ordinances.¹⁵ She continued to work on prohibition through 1896, when she appeared at a city council meeting to support Rev. R. A. Chase of the Reform League and request a ballot on whether or not additional liquor licenses should be allowed in Boulder.¹⁶ The local WCTU and other reform organizations were successful in electing sympathetic members to the Boulder City Council, which eventually passed a law in 1907 restricting the sale of alcohol in Boulder.

As with the national organization, the local WCTU worked on other social and reform problems in Boulder besides alcohol; many of these dovetailed with other organizations with which Barker was involved. Like other women's clubs across the West, both the WCTU and the Fortnightly Club of Boulder played an important role in the founding of a public library.¹⁷ A reading room existed in Boulder as early as 1869, but it frequently languished and required reestablishment and relocation over the years by various groups. Among those organizations that worked on Boulder's reading rooms were the local newspapers, the Young Men's Christian

⁸ *Daily Camera (Boulder)*, 30 March 1895.

⁹ "Fortnightly Club," Box 1, Folder 7, University of Colorado archives.

¹⁰ *Daily Camera (Boulder)* 1 June 1892, 1.

¹¹ *Daily Camera (Boulder)* 12 January 1895.

¹² Corson & Noel, 35.

¹³ *Daily Camera (Boulder)*, 13 April 1892.

¹⁴ "Cold Water Brigade," *Daily Camera (Boulder)*, 21 June 1894.

¹⁵ *Daily Camera (Boulder)*, 4 March 1895.

¹⁶ "War on Saloons," *Daily Camera (Boulder)*, 3 March 1896.

¹⁷ Joyce Appleby, Eileen Chang, and Neva Goodwin, *Encyclopedia of Women in American History* (Routledge, 2015) 190.

Hannah Barker House
Name of Property

Boulder County, Colorado
County and State

Association (YMCA), and the WCTU.¹⁸ The YMCA sponsored a reading room in 1875, but it languished and by 1881, Barker and other women formed a committee to re-establish a public reading room. In December 1881, a new reading room committee was formed at the regular business meeting of the WCTU. It was comprised of a "Ladies' Committee" and "Gentlemen's committee," with Hannah Barker selected as chairman of the Ladies' Committee. In late December 1881, the "ladies of Boulder" published a lengthy editorial in the *Boulder News and Courier* outlining the need for a free and public reading room. The article outlined their intent "to establish in Boulder, in a prominent place, of easy access, a reading room, free to all."¹⁹

Once again, the newspaper and Boulder citizens hoped this reading room would become a permanent institution, but unfortunately that was not the case, as by 1895 the use of the reading room had begun to diminish.²⁰ Hannah Barker and the women of various local clubs had to step up once again to bring free reading materials to Boulder, this time bringing in the Fortnightly Club as well as other organizations to assist their efforts.²¹ Three women representing the Fortnightly Club (including Barker), three from the Women's Reading Club committee, and three from the WCTU) formed a new committee in 1895 to revive a public reading room.²² Later that year, a committee rented another room, hired a librarian, and began a campaign to convert the reading room into a library. In order to raise funds, they decided to take stock subscriptions to raise \$20,000, consisting of 2,000 shares of \$10 each to fund the library.²³ Hannah Barker was one of seven trustees of the first local library association, and was the only woman.²⁴ Although it took several decades before the city of Boulder became involved in the efforts in 1901, Boulder's free public library had its beginnings in the women's clubs of Boulder.

The Fortnightly Club and the WCTU were not the only organizations that Barker supported. She was a founding member of the Woman's Club of Boulder, which was established in 1900 for the purpose of "doing good deeds and serving the needs of the community."²⁵ In the early years of the Woman's Club, it focused on projects typical of the "City Beautiful" movement, a reform movement of the 1890s and 1900s that introduced beautification to cities. One of the first projects of the Woman's Club of Boulder was raising money to plant hundreds of trees at Chautauqua and Columbia Cemetery. They also collected funds for a courthouse clock, as well as benches, restrooms and flowers in Boulder. Several of the club's projects lasted several years, such as the collection of one penny per member at each meeting, which was used for the Boulder Day Nursery milk bottle fund.²⁶ Hannah Barker served as one of the first directors of the Woman's Club of Boulder, and was active on several committees, including the Civic Science committee. This committee was formed over concerns about the rundown state of the cemetery. Barker and her committee petitioned the Boulder town council to restore and landscape the cemetery, and provide free water to help maintain the plantings. Barker's involvement with local women's clubs resulted in her being named as a delegate to the 1895 state convention of

¹⁸ "Public hearing and consideration of the designation of the Carnegie Library, 1125 Pine Street, as an Individual Landmark, #L-76-9," Memorandum to Landmarks Preservation Advisory Board, City of Boulder (23 July 1976).

¹⁹ "Public Reading Room," *Boulder News and Courier*, 9 December 1881.

²⁰ *Daily Camera (Boulder)*, 4 August 1882. Jane Barker, *Daily Camera (Boulder)*, 9 April 1972.

²¹ Forest Crossen, *Daily Camera (Boulder)* 11 February 1938.

²² "For a Public Library," *Daily Camera (Boulder)*, 19 January 1895.

²³ *County Herald (Boulder)*, 6 January 1886.

²⁴ "Carnegie Library, 5BL.365" folder, *History Colorado*.

²⁵ Cited in Carol Taylor, "Woman's Club lived up to motto with good works," *Daily Camera (Boulder)*, 22 March 2013.

²⁶ *Ibid*.

Hannah Barker House
Name of Property

Boulder County, Colorado
County and State

the Federation of the Woman's Clubs, an international umbrella organization dedicated to community improvement through volunteer service.²⁷

Hannah Barker retained a lifelong interest in education, and her volunteer work included numerous examples in this area. In November 1892, she presided over a meeting to organize a kindergarten association for Boulder.²⁸ In December 1892, Barker was elected as the first president of the Boulder branch of the State Kindergarten Association. A potential membership list of 122 names was drawn up, and Barker helped to recruit those new members.²⁹ Barker held the first meeting of the executive committee in January 1893 at her house.³⁰ This was followed in late January by a trip to the state legislature, where Barker attended the proceedings about the statewide kindergarten bill.³¹

Aware of Barker's interest and contributions to local education, local citizens nominated her as a candidate to the Boulder school board in 1896.³² Her name had been previously suggested by the *Daily Camera* a few years earlier in 1893: "[c]ommon gallantry suggests that one more lady should be added to the school board, thus giving the board two ladies and three gentlemen. We are already voting for Mrs. Barker."³³ Her candidacy for the school board in 1896 only lasted for four weeks, after which she removed herself from the race due to slander.³⁴

The Delta Gamma sorority at the University of Colorado-Boulder inducted Barker as an honorary member in April 1893.³⁵ Events for the sorority were held at her house later that same year, as were parties for other university students.³⁶ In late November 1893, about fifty students attended a party at Barker's home, where the "entire house was thrown open for the occasion while the large parlors were filled to overflowing with the merry crowd."³⁷ In March 1894, the Delta Gamma sorority and alumnae met again at Barker's house.³⁸ She maintained a close relationship with students and events at the University over the years. She was one of the judges for the Philomathean "Thought and composition" contest at the May 1893 Commencement.³⁹ Barker treated University students in small ways as well, such as the time she sent a barrel of apples over to students in February 1896.⁴⁰

In 1893, Barker was elected as one of three directors to the board of the State Sunday School Association, and was first and (at that time) only woman in Colorado to serve on that board.⁴¹ The Mayor of Boulder appointed

²⁷ *Daily Camera (Boulder)*, 30 September 1895. "History and Mission," *General Federation of Women's Clubs*, accessed 19 February 2019, <https://www.gfwc.org/who-we-are/history-and-mission/>.

²⁸ *Daily Camera (Boulder)*, 20 November 1892.

²⁹ "A Good Start," *Daily Camera (Boulder)*, 18 December 1892.

³⁰ *Daily Camera (Boulder)*, 18 January 1893.

³¹ *Daily Camera (Boulder)*, 24 January 1893.

³² "They Accept the Call," *Daily Camera (Boulder)*, 15 April 1896.

³³ *Daily Camera (Boulder)*, 25 August 1893.

³⁴ *Daily Camera (Boulder)*, 5 May 1896.

³⁵ *Daily Camera (Boulder)*, 8 April 1893.

³⁶ *Daily Camera (Boulder)*, 27 May 1893, 14 September 1893, 19 September 1893, 21 November 1893.

³⁷ *Daily Camera (Boulder)*, 24 November 1893.

³⁸ *Daily Camera (Boulder)*, 31 March 1894.

³⁹ "Commencement Week," *Daily Camera (Boulder)*, 18 May 1893.

⁴⁰ "University News," *Daily Camera (Boulder)*, 27 February 1896.

⁴¹ *Daily Camera (Boulder)*, 16 June 1893.

Hannah Barker House
Name of Property

Boulder County, Colorado
County and State

Barker, along with four others, to a committee responsible for entertainment for the Knights of Pythias grand lodge for a visit to Boulder in 1895.⁴² This committee was also responsible for securing accommodations for all visitors and canvased local homes in order to find lodging.⁴³

Hannah Barker made several philanthropic gifts to various causes. This included donation of land in 1895 for the Pleasant View School (District No. 16) at 48th Street and the current Diagonal Highway.⁴⁴ Barker donated land again in 1900 for the Boulder Valley Grange #131 in Lafayette. The donation included her conditions that no alcohol was allowed on the property, and that the Grange would show no discrimination against any group of people.⁴⁵ Barker also donated \$1,250 for the Estey organ for First Congregational Church. In 1910, she was one of sixteen people or organizations that donated \$275 towards the completion of a \$10,000 addition to the University of Colorado hospital building (later the Clare Small Arts and Science Building, and now Temporary Building #1).⁴⁶ The hospital committee designated one of the rooms as the Hannah Barker room.

The Woman's Club had hoped to develop and build a city park in Boulder, but when that project fell through; Barker stepped in and donated half a city block to the City of Boulder in 1911 specifically to be used for a park and children's playground. The city accepted the donation, but did not follow through with a park. Barker later agreed to amend the deed at Barker Park with more general language so that all classes of citizens could enjoy a wider use of her gift, instead of restricting it for park and playground use. The City of Boulder would eventually lease the property to the Boulder Day Nursery to provide care for the children of working mothers; the school was built in 1930 and remains in operation today.

In the 1910s, Barker began reducing her social obligations, particularly after breaking her hip in 1916. She spent most of her time at home after that, and by 1918, she was confined to bed rest. Hannah Barker died on December 16, 1918. The large type and wording of her obituary, printed a few hours after her death reflects her significance to Boulder:

Noted Woman, Dead

Mrs. Hannah C. Barker . . . was a pioneer of Boulder and . . . was born in Ireland. . . Mrs. Barker had been so many years identified with the affairs of Boulder, first as a teacher, later as a member of boards and clubs and commissions, and always as an earnest and intelligent worker, that her death will be keenly regretted, . . .

She gave liberally to the library and Chautauqua and other institutions and gave Boulder a plot of ground for a park at Fifteenth and Spruces Streets.

She was a director of the Boulder National bank for many years. She was a member of the Congregational church and gave liberally to all its activities.⁴⁷

Barker's philanthropy to local organizations continued with bequests in her will. Drawn up in 1915, she left \$500 each to the following groups: the First Congregational Church of Boulder; YMCA of the University of

⁴² "The Mayor's Committee," *Daily Camera (Boulder)*, 27 July 1895.

⁴³ *Daily Camera (Boulder)*, 13 August 1895.

⁴⁴ *Daily Camera (Boulder)*, 22 May 1896.

⁴⁵ *Lafayette, Colorado: Treeless Plain to Thriving City* (N.P.: Lafayette Historical Society, 1989 4-5).

⁴⁶ "'U' of Colorado to Add Building," *Rocky Mountain News*, 28 June 1910.

⁴⁷ "Mrs. Hannah C. Bakre [sic] Noted Woman, Dead," *Daily Camera (Boulder)* 16 December 1918.

Hannah Barker House
Name of Property

Boulder County, Colorado
County and State

Colorado; YWCA of University of Colorado; Ladies' Union; Ladies Fortnightly club; UOS BK Platt (unknown organization); YMCA of Boulder; and the WCTU of Boulder. The Woman's Club of Boulder was bequeathed \$300.⁴⁸

Hannah Barker's significant contributions to Boulder were recognized during her lifetime and beyond. She belonged to virtually all of the socially prominent and active women's clubs of Boulder. Barker may have been the first woman in Boulder to serve on the board of directors of a banking institution in Boulder, a position she held until her death. She was honored by her inclusion in the 1914 publication *Representative Women of Colorado*, which was "A pictorial collection of the women of Colorado who have attained prominence in the social, political, professional, pioneer and club life of the State."⁴⁹ (Figure 11) Of the eleven Boulder women listed in that publication, Hannah Barker is the only one that remains recognized through the present. Some of the eleven featured women were listed by virtue of being Boulder "pioneers," and others were more recognized for the significance of their husbands. Only Mrs. O.H. Dodge could boast of a similar number of committees and projects.

In the book *Boulder County: An Illustrated History* (1999), authored by local historian Dan Corson and Colorado historian Tom Noel, Hannah Barker is one of only four Boulder women from the late nineteenth century that merited recognition. The other noted women from the period include Amy Dartt, an evangelical missionary that helped establish the Seventh Day Adventist Church in 1879; her group later opened a large sanitarium in Boulder in 1896. Mary Rippon, who was in several of the same women's club as Barker, was the first women to teach at a state university. Finally, Mary L. Thomas was a Central School teacher that helped set up the school library and was eventually made principal of the Boulder Schools.

Recognition of Barker's historical significance to Boulder has continued into the twenty-first century. The Women of the West Museum listed her as one of Colorado's most important pioneer women. A foldout map created by the museum in 2002, "Revealing Our Routes—Women of Boulder County," features Barker and her house among thirty-four other important Boulder women.⁵⁰ Her home was designated as a local Boulder landmark in March 2009 by city ordinance #7648. Among the local criterion cited in the designation memo was "Association with Historical Persons or events: Ezra K. Barker, Hannah C. Barker, and Mary K. Davidson."⁵¹

The Hannah Barker House was associated with the years of Barker's life during the period of significance. She lived in the house from the time of her marriage to Ezra Barker in 1877 until her death in 1918, although her most productive years of social and business involvement were from after Ezra's death in 1883 up through 1916. Through inheritance from Ezra and as a real estate investor in her own right, Barker owned several hundred properties throughout her lifetime. A search of Boulder County Clerk's records for Hannah Barker revealed over 300 real estate transactions for properties bought, sold or mortgaged by Hannah Barker starting in 1883 and continuing up through her death in 1918. However, her association with these properties was minor and often transient, and her involvement was limited to either the purchase, sale and/or transfer of ownership of

⁴⁸ Folder No. 2436, "Barker, Hannah, Deceased: Probate/Estate documents," collected by Bridget Bacon in "Hannah Barker: Documents and Resources: Notebooks 3 & 4 of 5, organized November 2014.

⁴⁹ James Alexander Semple, pub., *Representative Women of Colorado* (Denver, Alexander Art Publishing Co, 1911), Title Page.

⁵⁰ "Revealing Our Routes: Women of Boulder County," *Women of the West Museum* ([Boulder, CO]: Women of the West Museum, c. 2002.)

⁵¹ "Public hearing and consideration of an application to designate the house and property at 800 Arapahoe Avenue as a local historic landmark . . . "

Hannah Barker House
Name of Property

Boulder County, Colorado
County and State

these various properties throughout Boulder County. Barker did not live or conduct business at any of these properties, and instead worked from her home. Other properties associated with Barker include land she donated for a variety of purposes. While the donations are noteworthy, Barker was not involved in the construction of the buildings that eventually occupied these properties. Finally, the building associated with the creamery business that Barker helped start is no longer extant. The only other property that was frequently mentioned in association with her life was the Barker Meadow house in Nederland. Located in the mountains about sixteen miles from Boulder, Hannah and friends would often travel there for recreational visits. In 1907, however, the property was sold over Barker's objection to the City of Boulder, and a reservoir now covers the property. Her house is thus the single building that has the greatest degree of association with Barker. In addition to the numerous social events and meetings held at the house, lacking a business office, Barker conducted her affairs from here. The house has retained a very high degree of exterior integrity from the time of Barker's major remodeling in 1892 and up through her death in 1918. It retains its brick cladding, historic windows with stone accents, and front entry door, wide one-story porch with coursed masonry accents, hip roof with wide overhanging eaves, and decorative eave brackets. The distinctive cupola was rebuilt according to historic photographs dating from the time of Barker's occupancy.

Criterion C: Architecture

The Hannah Barker House is significant under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as an excellent example of a Late Victorian Italianate-style residence in Boulder, Colorado. Classified broadly by Virginia Savage McAlester as a *Romantic* style of domestic architecture, the style began when architects designed recreations of Italian Renaissance villas. American architects reinterpreted it in this country, eventually developing a unique style of residential buildings. Many elements of the style, such as square towers, were favored by the well-to-do, but other features, such as eave brackets and window moldings, could be machine-produced for more affordable homes. The Italianate style would become popular in Boulder as its residents became more prosperous. These houses were generally constructed from the early 1870s through the 1880s, although features of the Italianate style might be found throughout Colorado up through the turn of the century.⁵² In contrast to the early vernacular residences built during the city's mining camp years, "high style" Boulder Italianate examples used decorative brick, stone, or machine-worked lumber features to provide variety to the surface texture of the homes. Other common features of the Italianate style were a generally tall appearance enhanced by vertical elements, a low-pitched roof, overhanging eaves with brackets and cornices, a square cupola, and tall, narrow windows, often with arched hoods. Side bay windows were also often present.⁵³ Only sixteen extant residential examples of the Italianate style have been identified in the city through historic resource inventories, out of a total thirty-six Italianate buildings in town. The remaining examples are commercial or education buildings, or are dwellings that have some elements of the Italianate style, but are not high style examples like the Hannah Barker House.

Houses like the Hannah Barker House were likely designed by skilled professionals—either an architect or a craftsman skilled in masonry—although the architect and main contractor of the Barker house are unknown.⁵⁴ The house started as a small one-story brick cottage, which later served as a kitchen when a large, two-story brick Italianate house was built in front in 1875. In 1892, the house was once again greatly expanded with an

⁵²State Historical Society of Colorado, *Field Guide to Colorado's Historic Architecture & Engineering* (Colorado Historical Society, July 2008) 45.

⁵³ Virginia Savage McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2013) 286-302.

⁵⁴ The brick mason was John A. Skinner; see Section 8, page 13 for background on Skinner.

Hannah Barker House
Name of Property

Boulder County, Colorado
County and State

addition on the front. Both the 1875 portion of the house, as well as the 1892 addition, show an understanding of prevailing architectural styles and basic design principles. The 1875 portion of the house was a typical Italianate residence, with rectangular plan, low-pitched hip roof with overhanging eaves supported by brackets, a small, one-bay front porch with decorated columns; tall, narrow windows with semi-circular arched crowns, and a prominent hipped cupola centered on the roof (Figures 2-4). When Hannah Barker constructed a large addition to the front of the house in 1892, the 1875 portion and her addition were combined into a compatible “whole” by maintaining the Italianate character of the house (Figure 5). The roof was removed from the 1875 portion, and a new roof centered over the two sections. This roof retained the low pitch hip form and bracketed eaves from the earlier house. Barker even rebuilt the cupola on the roof, centering it on the combined portions. In addition to the cupola, four elaborate corbelled brick chimneys carried forward the brickwork from the earlier Italianate residence. On the façade, paired, tall narrow windows were installed, reinforcing the vertical aspect of the Italianate style. The most significant feature in 1892 was the impressive full-width front porch featuring an openwork brick balustrade with stone coping and foundation. The masonry stonework on the porch and windows provides a visual contrast to the brick house. The square wood porch columns with spandrel beams appear simple from the street, but on closer examination, the vertical character of the fluted columns again provide a nod to the stylistic elements of the Italianate style. Thus the house as a whole remains a good example of the Italianate style.

Historical Background and Context:

European settlement of Boulder started after the discovery of gold in the area in 1858. The Boulder City Town Company was organized in February 1859, and platted a two-mile long town.⁵⁵ As “Boulder City” developed as a supply camp for miners heading into the mountains, the earliest residential buildings sprang up at the mouth of the canyon in the West Boulder addition as well as in the area that is now downtown. New subdivisions and additions were also platted to the east and southeast of downtown. Marinus Smith platted “Smith’s Addition to West Boulder” in 1872 (Figure 1). This plat was located southwest of downtown, and south of both the railroad and Boulder Creek; this included the land where the Hannah Barker House is now located. The north/south streets in Smith’s Addition generally followed the location of those already platted to the north, and the new east/west streets included Valley Road (now Arapahoe Avenue) and Marine Street. In 1874, the town of Boulder was awarded the state university, and construction began on “Old Main” in 1875.⁵⁶ The new university was one factor that helped propel residential growth in Boulder to the south of downtown, including the lots in Smith’s Addition.

A small one-story brick cottage had already been constructed on Lot 2, Block 11 of Smith’s Addition sometime prior to 1875, when it was purchased by Caleb S. and Carrie A. Stowell from Aaron and Sarah A. Rood.⁵⁷ The *Boulder County News* reported in November 1875 about the construction activity on “. . . the lots of Mr. C.S. Stowell, bought last spring from Aaron Reed [sic: Rood]. To the little cottage then on the grounds, Mr. Stowell is building a two-story brick front that will be an ornament to any street, and another to the beautiful homes building in that desirable part of town.”⁵⁸

⁵⁵ Dan W. Corson & Thomas J. Noel, *Boulder County: An Illustrated History* (Carlsbad, CA: Heritage Media Corp., 1999), 30.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.*, 42-43.

⁵⁷ Warranty Deed, Reception Number: 80033282, Book: 0033, Page: 0283, Recorded date: 10/02/1875. Accessed from the Boulder County Clerk & Recorder, 09/15/2018.

⁵⁸ “Public hearing and consideration of an application to designate the house and property at 800 Arapahoe Avenue as a local historic landmark as per Section 9-11-5 of the Boulder Revised Code, 1981 (HIS2006-00277),” Memorandum to Landmarks Preservation Advisory Board (Boulder), September 5, 2007.

Hannah Barker House
Name of Property

Boulder County, Colorado
County and State

A few weeks later, the same newspaper updated its readers with the news that:

Mr. C.S. Stowell is erecting a fine two-story front to his residence on the south side, near Capt. Austin's [716 Arapahoe]. The architectural design is very beautiful. The brick walls are up, the building will be completely enclosed in a few days. We are pleased to observe so much attention paid to the architectural effect in the erection of new residences. It indicates that an improved order of dwellings will soon adorn the city and "Quien Sabe" not have written in vain.⁵⁹

In an end-of-year annual report by Boulder County, the assessment of Stowells' new house placed its value at \$4,000 in a yearly report of construction in Boulder.⁶⁰ A year later in the 1876 Bird's Eye illustration of Boulder, only one house is seen on the south side of Valley Road (Arapahoe), although the north side has a few larger buildings. The earliest known image of the house is a drawing by J. B. Sturtevant in approximately 1880 (Figure 2). The illustration is looking southwest towards the Flatirons, and shows the east and north sides of the house. Sturtevant recorded the house again when he photographed the building ca. 1885 (Figures 3-4). These images show a square-plan brick Italianate house with the typical character-defining features of the style: low-pitched hip roof with overhanging eaves supported by brackets; a small, one-bay front porch with decorated columns; semi-circular arched windows and lintels; and a central hip roof cupola. There are cottonwood trees in the front yard, and a wrought iron fence with arrow finials.⁶¹

Ezra Barker purchased the house in May 1877, approximately six months before marrying Hannah Connell.⁶² There is no evidence of any significant alterations to the house after the purchase and prior to Ezra's death in 1883. As Ezra died without a will, Hannah Barker inherited his extensive property holdings, including the house on Valley View Road. After his death, Barker's involvement in clubs increased significantly, and her house became a frequent meeting location for a variety of social organizations as well as social events. Then in 1892, Barker's friend William Davidson died owing a lot of money, leaving little for his wife, Mary. Barker then invited Mary Davidson and her sister Vina Knowles to live with her. For these reasons, Barker decided to embark on an extensive remodeling and large addition to her house in 1892. This addition basically enveloped the original façade, and carried forward several elements from its Italianate style. New rooms were added on the front and west side of the house, including new bedrooms upstairs. A full-width front porch was built (Figure 6), and a roof was built over the entire house (both 1875 and 1892 portions), effectively merging the two portions into a single house (Figure 5). This roof retained the low-pitched hip style and bracketed eaves typical of Italianate residences, and Barker even rebuilt the cupola on the roof (Figure 5). On the interior, new stairs from the first to second floor were built under the cupola in order to take advantage of natural light. Finally, a bay window was added on the west.

The *Daily Camera* recorded an accident that occurred during the remodeling in September 1892. "Skinner, the brick mason, fell from scaffolding while working on the large addition Mrs. Barker is building to her home."⁶³ John A. Skinner was a Boulder brick mason in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Born in January

⁵⁹ *Boulder County News*, 26 November 1875, 3.

⁶⁰ "Boulder's Improvements for 1875," *Colorado Banner*, 13 January 1876.

⁶¹ This same fence was kept throughout Hannah's ownership, and was restored by the present owner along the north/front property line.

⁶² Warranty Deed, Reception Number: 80042352, Book: 0042, Page: 0352, Recorded date: 05/10/1877. Accessed from the Boulder County Clerk & Recorder, 09/15/2018.

⁶³ *Daily Camera (Boulder)*, 3 September 1892.

Hannah Barker House
Name of Property

Boulder County, Colorado
County and State

1848 in New York, his name began appearing in local newspapers in the early 1890s, usually associated with various contracts for masonry work. In addition to Barker's house, his projects included the C.N. Baylor residence on Bluff Street, Dr. L.M. Giffin house in Mapleton, the Pleasant View School House (with land donated by Hannah Barker), and the Methodist church in Loveland.⁶⁴ The *Daily Camera* stated that his "fine cornice on the new brewery boiler house is the finest brick work in Boulder."⁶⁵

Barker quickly took advantage of the newly remodeled large and gracious home by hosting several parties in 1893. The "new" home was referenced in articles from April and May 1893 in the *Daily Camera*. The first article commented on the unusual candle-lit party for Boulder's "old timers", at a time when electricity was common, thus indicating that the house had electricity by 1893.⁶⁶ Just a month later:

One of the most delightful social affairs of the season, was the complimentary tea tendered to the members of the Fortnightly Club and their friends . . . by the retiring president, Mrs. H.C. Barker. Over fifty ladies were present and the new and beautifully furnished home of Mrs. Barker was thrown open for the occasion, . . . At four o'clock all repaired to the large dining room . . .⁶⁷

The new porch was referenced in a front page article in the 14 September 1893 *Daily Camera* titled "A Delightful Evening." Fraternity boys, possibly the gathering seen in Figure 6, were invited by Mrs. J. W. Teasdale of St. Louis to Hannah Barker's house while she was visiting Barker.⁶⁸ These parties were notable for the large number of guests that could be accommodated by the newly enlarged house.⁶⁹ The frequency of newspaper notations of events at Barker's home occurred with greater regularity after its expansion in 1892. The addition also enabled Barker to take in boarders, for either short or long-term stays. As noted, Mary Davidson and her sister Vina Knowles moved in with Barker, but other people took advantage of Barker's hospitality over the years, occupying the upstairs bedrooms.

Mary and Vina were the longest residents of the house after Barker, who lived there from 1877 until her death in 1918. Mary and Vina continued to live there until Vina's death in 1921 and Mary's passing in 1923.⁷⁰ When Mary Davidson's estate was settled in 1927, the property sold by Edward Knowles to William I. Reynolds.⁷¹ In 1939, the house was altered to contain four interior apartments. In the late 1930s through 1940s, the cupola was removed, the brick walls were painted white, and some exterior decorative features were removed; it is unknown if these alterations occurred before or after the property was sold to Eliza Autrey in 1941.⁷² In 1970, the interior was altered again when the house was sectioned into five apartment units. By 1997, the house was

⁶⁴ *Daily Camera (Boulder)*, 20 June 1893, 23 November 1893, 19 September 1896.

⁶⁵ *Daily Camera (Boulder)*, 12 June 1893.

⁶⁶ "Joyful Old Timers," *Daily Camera (Boulder)*, 22 April 1893.

⁶⁷ "Fortnightly Feasted," *Daily Camera (Boulder)*, 14 May 1893.

⁶⁸ "A Delightful Evening," *Daily Camera (Boulder)*, 14 September 1893.

⁶⁹ *Daily Camera (Boulder)*, 24 November 1893.

⁷⁰ *Daily Camera (Boulder)* 22 March 1921. *Daily Camera (Boulder)* 18 October 1923.

⁷¹ Quit Claim Deed, Reception Number: 90238958, Book: 0531, Page: 0446, Recorded date: 02/08/1927. Accessed from the Boulder County Clerk & Recorder, 09/15/2018.

⁷² Quit Claim Deed, Reception Number: 90384547, Book: 0703, Page: 0197, Recorded date: 04/18/1941. Accessed from the Boulder County Clerk & Recorder, 09/15/2018. Unit Design Studio, "The Hannah Barker House Historic Structure Assessment: Final Report" (N.P., 27 April 2010) 14.

Hannah Barker House
Name of Property

Boulder County, Colorado
County and State

vacant. During the next decade, the house deteriorated significantly as animals infested the interior and squatters lived there. After one fire was set on the interior, the local fire department then decided that the house was not worth saving if another fire occurred.

In 2007, the one-story ca. 1872 cottage attached at the rear of the house was demolished due to extensive deterioration (Figure 7). Historic Boulder Inc. (HBI), the local non-profit historic preservation advocacy organization, was able to convince the owner to transfer the property to HBI. The owner first subdivided the large lot, and then transferred the front portion containing the house to HBI on December 30, 2010. HBI immediately began rehabilitation work by stabilizing the roof and installing a temporary waterproof membrane. The organization then received rehabilitation grants from the Colorado State Historical Fund. While a 2008 grant covered a Historic Structures Assessment report, the actual rehabilitation work began in 2012. Grants and matching funds covered work that included installing a permeation grouting system to stabilize the foundation, exterior masonry repair, installation of a new roof and chimney repair, restoring the cupola, rehabilitation of the front porch and exterior architectural features and exterior window rehabilitation (grants in 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015). The current owner began the interior remodeling and constructed the garage after purchasing the house in 2016.

Hannah Barker

There is little documentation of Barker's early life, in part because she gave conflicting information about herself to census recorders. In the earliest federal census records, Barker listed her birthplace as Massachusetts and her parents as Irish immigrants. However, in both the 1900 and 1910 census, she listed Ireland as her birthplace.⁷³ Since her obituary lists Ireland as her birthplace, the most common assumption is that Hannah Connell was born in Ireland around 1844, and that she immigrated with her parents to Massachusetts. In 1860, when she was 17 years old, she traveled to Davenport, Iowa, in hopes of a teaching job. The 1860 federal census shows that Hannah Connell was living with the William Davidson family, which likely included his mother and two sisters.⁷⁴ Records from Davenport show that Hannah Connell taught at School #6 beginning in 1861 as an assistant teacher, continuing in that position during the 1862-63 school year. In September 1863, she was promoted to teacher and remained at that school, where she had risen to the position of principal, until her resignation in April 1867.⁷⁵

In 1866, William Davidson married Mary Knowles, who would eventually become one of Hannah's closest friends. A year later, Hannah traveled with Davidson and his entire family to the Boulder County mining community of Ward.⁷⁶ Hannah Connell was able to attain a teaching position in Ward. However, the tiny mountain community did not have a school building. Instead, the school room was in the Ward saloon, where it is possible that she acquired her distaste for alcohol.⁷⁷ Connell had moved to Boulder by January 1869 where

⁷³ U.S. Federal Census; Davenport, Iowa; 1860. U.S. Federal Census; Boulder, Colorado; 1870-1910. Colorado State Census; Boulder, Colorado; 1885.

⁷⁴ Hannah's age in the census appears to be 19, which is inconsistent with later census records. U.S. Federal Census; Davenport, Iowa; 1860.

⁷⁵ Davenport Public Library (personal communication to Bridget Bacon). In "Hannah Barker Documents and Resources, Notebook 1 of 5," November 2014; 1-5. O.E. Root, *Root's Davenport City Directory*, (N.p.: Luse & Griggs, December 1866). Miss Hannah A. Connell was listed as principal of School #6 during the 1866-7 school year.

⁷⁶ *History of Clear Creek and Boulder Valley, Colorado* (Chicago: O.L. Baskin, 1880) 628-630.

⁷⁷ Iris Landers, Kyra Leland and Poet Lyon. *Hannah Connell Barker: Her Story, Her House, Her Town*, (Boulder, CO: Historic Boulder, Inc.) 9.

Hannah Barker House
Name of Property

Boulder County, Colorado
County and State

she once again was a teacher, while the Davidsons built a house on a ranch in east Boulder County.⁷⁸ Connell was paid \$165 for the half term in Boulder from January through May 1869.⁷⁹ The *Boulder County Pioneer* reported that the number of students enrolled in Hannah Connell's higher department was 22, with the average daily attendance at 18. According to a history of Boulder school records by Sanford Charles Gladden, Hannah Connell was the fourth female teacher employed by the district, and she taught at various levels and in different schools as the school district struggled through its early period of growth. During the 1872 term, for example, her grammar school classes were held in the vestry of the Congregational Church.⁸⁰

An unusual recognition for her expertise in education occurred at the Boulder County Republican Convention on August 21, 1875. With no women serving as delegates or on any of the committees, she was the only female out of six nominees for the candidacy of County School Superintendent. Connell received the greatest number of votes on the first ballot (15), but was eventually defeated in later rounds of voting.

Connell continued to teach until her marriage to Ezra Barker in 1877. Ezra K. Barker (Jr.) came to Russell Gulch, Colorado, in 1862 with his family, but after two years moved to Boulder Valley to invest in cattle and ranching.⁸¹ Ezra Jr. was first married to Hester (Esther), who gave birth to daughter Josephine (Josie) on July 6, 1870.⁸² Hester died of consumption in 1872, followed next by his father, Ezra Barker Sr., who died on February 5, 1878. As the *Boulder County News* reported, Ezra Sr. had "acquired quite a fortune, which is mostly divided [sic] to his three surviving children, Ezra K. and George Barker, and Mrs. Martha H. Berkley."⁸³ Ezra Jr. thus inherited some of his father's wealth and landholdings after 1878, which included local real estate, mining and ranch holdings.⁸⁴ These would eventually be passed along to Hannah.

Prior to his father's death, Ezra Jr. purchased the house on Arapahoe Avenue (then Valley View Road) from Caroline Stowell in May 1877.⁸⁵ He then married Hannah Connell on November 30, 1877, at the Valmont home of Hannah's friends, William and Mary Davidson. The *Daily Camera* reported that, "The wedding was a quiet affair, only a few of the most intimate friends of the bride and groom were present. After the ceremony, the folding doors of the spacious mansion of Mr. Davidson were thrown open, and an elegant supper was served with a princely hand."⁸⁶ Ezra unfortunately died a little over five years later in 1883. A lengthy obituary published in the *Boulder News and Courier* suggests that Ezra had suffered from consumption for several years, and the newspaper spoke highly of Hannah Barker's care for Ezra. Ezra made no will, saying "that he wanted her [Hannah] and Josie to have and to enjoy it undivided together."⁸⁷ Ezra's bequest to Hannah enabled her to

⁷⁸ F. O. Replier, *As a Town Grows: The Schools of Boulder, Colorado In the Pageant of the Years 1860-1959* (Boulder County, CO: School District No. 3, June 1959) 12. *History of Clear Creek and Boulder Valley, Colorado*.

⁷⁹ *Ibid.*, 8.

⁸⁰ Sanford Charles Gladden, *Early Boulder Series: No. 3A Education-Public Schools* (Boulder, CO.: S.C. Gladden, 1974) 89-91.

⁸¹ "In Memoriam," *Boulder News and Courier*, 16 February 1883, 2.

⁸² "Born," *Boulder County News* (13 July 1870).

⁸³ "Death of Mr. Barker," *Boulder County News* (8 February 1878).

⁸⁴ A search of Boulder County Clerk's records found 396 entries for properties bought, sold and mortgaged by Ezra between 1865 and February 1883 (out of 446 total records). Some of these transactions may have been Ezra Barker Sr., however.

⁸⁵ Warranty Deed, Reception Number: 80042352, Book: 0042, Page: 0352, Recorded date: 05/10/1877. Accessed from the Boulder County Clerk & Recorder, 09/15/2018.

⁸⁶ Landers, 16.

⁸⁷ "In Memoriam," *Boulder News and Courier*, 16 February 1883, 2.

Hannah Barker House
Name of Property

Boulder County, Colorado
County and State

devote her time to the women's clubs, social projects, and civic causes that were a significant part of the development of Boulder in the late nineteenth century.

Hannah Barker House
Name of Property

Boulder County, Colorado
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

“A Delightful Evening.” *Daily Camera (Boulder)*. September 14, 1893.

“A Good Start.” *Daily Camera (Boulder)*. December 18, 1892.

Appleby, Joyce. Chang, Eileen and Goodwin, Neva. *Encyclopedia of Women in American History*. Routledge, 2015.

Bacon, Bridget. Folder No. 2436. “Barker, Hannah, Deceased: Probate/Estate documents.” Collected by “Hannah Barker: Documents and Resources: Notebooks 3-4. Organized November 2014. Historic Boulder, Inc. archives. Boulder, CO.

Bacon, Bridget. Personal communication from Davenport Public Library. In “Hannah Barker Documents and Resources. Notebook 1 of 5.” November 2014. Historic Boulder, Inc. archives. Boulder, CO.

Barker, Jane. *Daily Camera (Boulder)*. April 9, 1972.

Blair, Karen J. *The Clubwoman as Feminist: True Womanhood Redefined, 1868–1914*. New York: Holmes and Meier Publishers, Inc., 1980.

“Born.” *Boulder County News*. July 13, 1870.

Boulder County News. November 26, 1875.

“Boulder’s Improvements for 1875.” *Colorado Banner*. January 13, 1876.

Buena Vista Democrat. August 4, 1887.

“Carnegie Library, 5BL.365” folder. *History Colorado*. Denver, CO.

City of Boulder, Colorado online records. “History of Barker Reservoir.” Accessed 19 February 2019.
http://www.bouldercolorado.gov/index2.php?option=com_content&do_pdf=1&id=4971/.

Colorado State Census. Boulder, Colorado. 1885.

“Commencement Week.” *Daily Camera (Boulder)*. May 18, 1893.

County Herald (Boulder). January 6, 1886.

Corson, Dan W. & Thomas J. Noel. *Boulder County: An Illustrated History*. Carlsbad, CA: Heritage Media Corp., 1999.

Hannah Barker House
Name of Property

Boulder County, Colorado
County and State

Croly, Mrs. J. C. *The History of the Woman's Club Movement in America*. New York: 1989.

Crossen, Forest. *Daily Camera (Boulder)*. February 11, 1938.

Daily Camera (Boulder), June 14, 1891; May 2, 1892; April 13, 1892; June 1, 1892; June 5, 1892; August 4, 1882; September 3, 1892; November 20, 1892; January 18, 1893; January 24, 1893; January 28, 1893; April 8, 1893; May 27, 1893; June 12, 1893; June 16, 1893; June 20, 1893; August 25, 1893; September 14, 1893; September 19, 1893; November 21, 1893; November 23, 1893; November 24, 1893; March 31, 1894; January 12, 1895; March 4, 1895; August 13, 1895; September 30, 1895; April 2, 1896; May 5, 1896; May 22, 1896; September 19, 1896; January 14, 1901; March 22, 1921; October 18, 1923.

"Death of Mr. Barker." *Boulder County News*. February 8, 1878.

Durand, Evelyn. *Elise le Beau: A Dramatic Idyll and Lyrics and Sonnets*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1922.

Edwards Congregational Church: Directory 1861 – 1889. In "Hannah Barker Documents and Resources. Notebook 1 of 5." November 2014. Historic Boulder, Inc. archives. Boulder, CO.

Farrington. *Encyclopedia of Women in the American West*. Thousand Oaks, California: Sage Publications, 2003.

Folder No. 2436, "Barker, Hannah, Deceased: Probate/Estate documents," collected by Bridget Bacon in "Hannah Barker: Documents and Resources: Notebooks 3 & 4 of 5, organized November 2014.

"For a Public Library." *Daily Camera (Boulder)*. January 19, 1895.

Fort Collins Courier. January 19, 1888; October 17, 1889.

"Fortnightly Club." University of Colorado Archives (Box 1, Folders 4, 5, 7, & 19), University of Colorado-Boulder Libraries, Boulder, CO.

"Fortnightly Feasted." *Daily Camera (Boulder)*. May 14, 1893.

"Free Public Reading Room." *Boulder News and Courier*. December 30, 1881.

General Federation of Women's Clubs. "History and Mission." Accessed 19 February 2019.
<https://www.gfwc.org/who-we-are/history-and-mission/>.

Gladden, Sanford Charles. *Early Boulder Series: No. 3A Education-Public Schools*. Boulder, CO.: S.C. Gladden, 1974.

Heckel, Amiee. "Fortnightly Club turns 125!" *Daily Camera (Boulder)*, 09/18/2009. Accessed 9/15/2018.
http://www.dailycamera.com/ci_13359968.

History of Clear Creek and Boulder Valleys, Colorado. Chicago: O.L. Baskin, 1880.

Hannah Barker House
Name of Property

Boulder County, Colorado
County and State

“In Memoriam.” *Boulder News and Courier*. February 16, 1883.

“Joyful Old Timers.” *Daily Camera (Boulder)*. April 22, 1893.

Lafayette, Colorado: Treeless Plain to Thriving City. N.P.: Lafayette Historical Society, 1989.

Landers, Iris; Leland, Kyra; and Lyon, Poet. *Hannah Connell Barker: Her Story, Her House, Her Town*.
[Boulder, CO]: Historic Boulder, Inc., n.d.

Lang, Marjory. *Women Who Made the News: Female Journalists in Canada, 1880-1945*. Montreal & Kingston:
McGill-Queen’s University Press.

McAlester, Virginia Savage. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2013.

MacMurchy, Archibald, Ed. “Contemporary Literature.” *The Educational Monthly of Canada*. 17. January-
December, 1895.

“The Mayor’s Committee.” *Daily Camera (Boulder)*. July 27, 1895.

“Mrs. Hannah C. Bakre [sic] Noted Woman, Dead.” *Daily Camera (Boulder)*. December 16, 1918.

National Women’s History Museum. “Introduction to Clubwomen.” Accessed August 3, 2018.
<https://www.nwhm.org/online-exhibits/progressiveera/introclubwomen.html>.

“Our Ditch: Anderson Ditch.” *The Ditch Project—150 years of ditches: Boulder’s Constructed Landscape*.
Accessed 3 January 2019. http://bcn.boulder.co.us/basin/ditchproject/?Our_Ditches:Anderson_Ditch.

Portrait and Biographical Record of the State of Colorado. Chicago: Chapman Publishing Company, 1899.

“Public hearing and consideration of an application to designate the house and property at 800 Arapahoe
Avenue as a local historic landmark as per Section 9-11-5 of the Boulder Revised Code, 1981
(HIS2006-00277).” Memorandum to Landmarks Preservation Advisory Board (Boulder). September 5,
2007.

“Public hearing and consideration of the designation of the Carnegie Library, 1125 Pine Street, as an Individual
Landmark, #L-76-9.” Memorandum to Landmarks Preservation Advisory Board, City of Boulder. July
23, 1976.

“Public Reading Room.” *Boulder News and Courier*. December 9, 1881.

Quit Claim Deed. Reception Number: 90238958, Book: 0531, Page: 0446. Recorded date: 02/08/1927.
Accessed from the Boulder County Clerk & Recorder, 09/15/2018.

Quit Claim Deed. Reception Number: 90384547, Book: 0703, Page: 0197. Recorded date: 04/18/1941.
Accessed from the Boulder County Clerk & Recorder, 09/15/2018.

Hannah Barker House
Name of Property

Boulder County, Colorado
County and State

“Reading Room Removed.” *Boulder News and Courier*. May 19, 1882.

“Reading Room Removed.” *Daily Camera (Boulder)*. May 19, 1882.

Repplier, F.O. *As a Town Grows: The Schools of Boulder, Colorado In the Pageant of the Years 1860-1959*. Boulder County, CO: School District No. 3, June 1959.

“Revealing Our Routes: Women of Boulder County” *Women of the West Museum*. [Boulder, CO]: Women of the West Museum, c. 2002.

Root, O.E. *Root’s Davenport City Directory*. N.p.: Luse & Griggs, December 1866.

Seaholm, Megan. “Earnest Women: The White Women’s Club Movement in Progressive Era Texas, 1880-1920.” Ph.D. diss., Rice University, 1988.

Semple, James Alexander, pub. *Representative Women of Colorado*. Denver, Alexander Art Publishing Co, 1911.

Silver Standard. June 7, 1890.

State Historical Society of Colorado. *Field Guide to Colorado’s Historic Architecture & Engineering*. Colorado Historical Society, July 2008.

Taylor, Carol. “Woman’s Club lived up to motto with good works.” *Daily Camera (Boulder)*. March 22, 2013.

“The Free Reading Room.” *Boulder News and Courier*. December 1, 1881.

The Rocky Mountain Directory and Colorado Gazetteer for 1871.” S.S. Wallihan and Company, 1870.

“They Accept the Call.” *Daily Camera (Boulder)*. April 15, 1896.

“U’ of Colorado to Add Building.” *Rocky Mountain News*. June 28, 1910.

U.S. Federal Census. Boulder, Colorado. 1870-1910.

U.S. Federal Census. Davenport, Iowa. 1860.

Unit Design Studio. “The Hannah Barker House Historic Structure Assessment: Final Report.” N.P., 27 April 2010.

“University News.” *Daily Camera (Boulder)*. June 16, 1893.

“War on Saloons.” *Daily Camera (Boulder)*. March 3, 1896.

Warranty Deed. Reception Number: 80042352, Book: 0042, Page: 0352, Recorded date: 05/10/1877. Accessed from the Boulder County Clerk & Recorder, 09/15/2018.

Hannah Barker House
Name of Property

Boulder County, Colorado
County and State

Warranty Deed. Reception Number: 80042352, Book: 0042, Page: 0352. Recorded date: 05/10/1877. Accessed from the Boulder County Clerk & Recorder, 09/15/2018.

Wikipedia: *The Free Encyclopedia*. "Hannah Connell Barker." Accessed November 12, 2018, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hannah_Connell_Barker

Wilson. Linda D. "Women's Club Movement." *The Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture*. Accessed August 3, 2018.

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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: Historic Boulder, Inc.

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 5BL.2896

Hannah Barker House
Name of Property

Boulder County, Colorado
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 40.012737 Longitude: -105.284621

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary is described by the legal description, "Lot 2A, Smith's Addition to West Boulder Replat A" and is shown on the included sketch map.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The large lot historically associated with the Hannah Barker House was replatted in 2010 to create two lots (Lot 2A and 2B). The nomination boundary encompasses the north lot containing the historic house and wrought iron fence (Lot 2A). The current owner of Lot 2A is submitting and supporting the nomination; the undeveloped rear (south) lot (Lot 2B) is owned separately, and that owner does not support the nomination; therefore, it is not included in the boundary. Lot 2A encompasses a sufficient portion of the original landscape to retain integrity of setting

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Deon Wolfenbarger

organization: Three Gables Preservation

street & number: 320 Pine Glade Road

city or town: Nederland state: CO zip code: 80466

e-mail: Deon@ThreeGables.net

telephone: 303-258-3136

date: January 11, 2019

Hannah Barker House
Name of Property

Boulder County, Colorado
County and State

Photo Log

Name of Property: Hannah Barker House

City or Vicinity: Boulder

County: Boulder

State: Colorado

Photographer: Deon Wolfenbarger

Date Photographed: September 27, 2018 unless otherwise indicated.

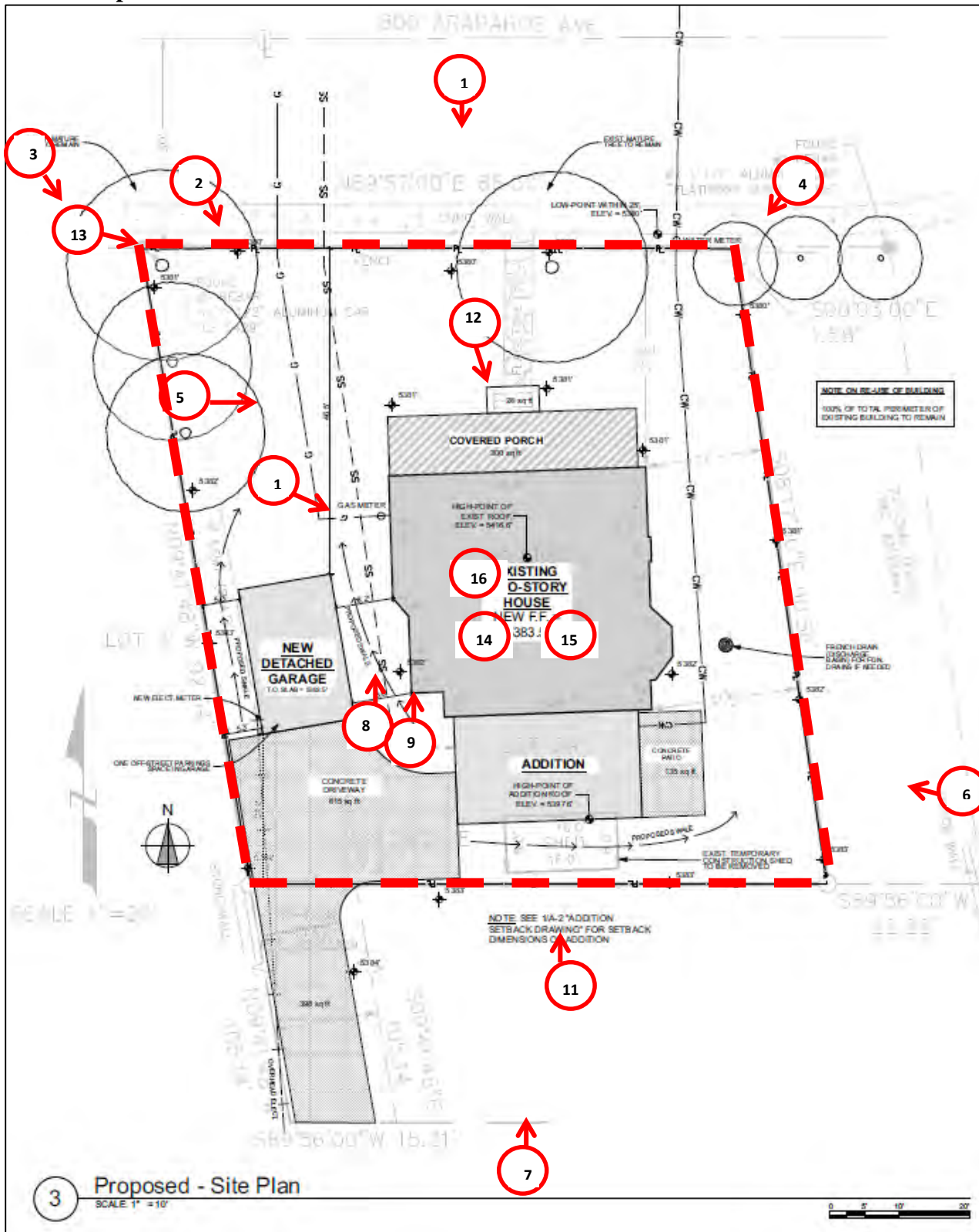
Location of Original Digital Files: 800 Arapahoe Avenue, Boulder, CO 80466

Photo	Description
1 of 16	Façade of house (north wall), iron fence. Facing south.
2 of 16	Façade (north wall) & west side of house. Facing southeast.
3 of 16	North and west sides of house and garage. Facing southeast.
4 of 16	East and north sides of house. Facing southwest.
5 of 16	North porch and lawn. Facing east.
6 of 16	South and east sides of house and 2017 rear addition. Facing northwest.
7 of 16	South side of house; south and east sides of garage. Facing north.
8 of 16	East side of garage, west side of house, west bay. Facing north.
9 of 16	Eaves & windows on west bay. Facing north.
10 of 16	Eaves on west wall, reconstructed cupola, chimney. Facing southeast.
11 of 16	Rear (south) wall. Facing southeast. Photographed June 14, 2018.
12 of 16	Front porch & front door on north façade. Facing south.
13 of 16	Historic iron fence, front porch. Facing east/southeast.
14 of 16	Historic fireplace in family room. Facing west/southwest. Facing west/southwest.
15 of 16	Historic bay window in dining room. Facing east.
16 of 16	Ladder to cupola, second floor. Facing east.

Hannah Barker House
Name of Property

Boulder County, Colorado
County and State

Sketch Map

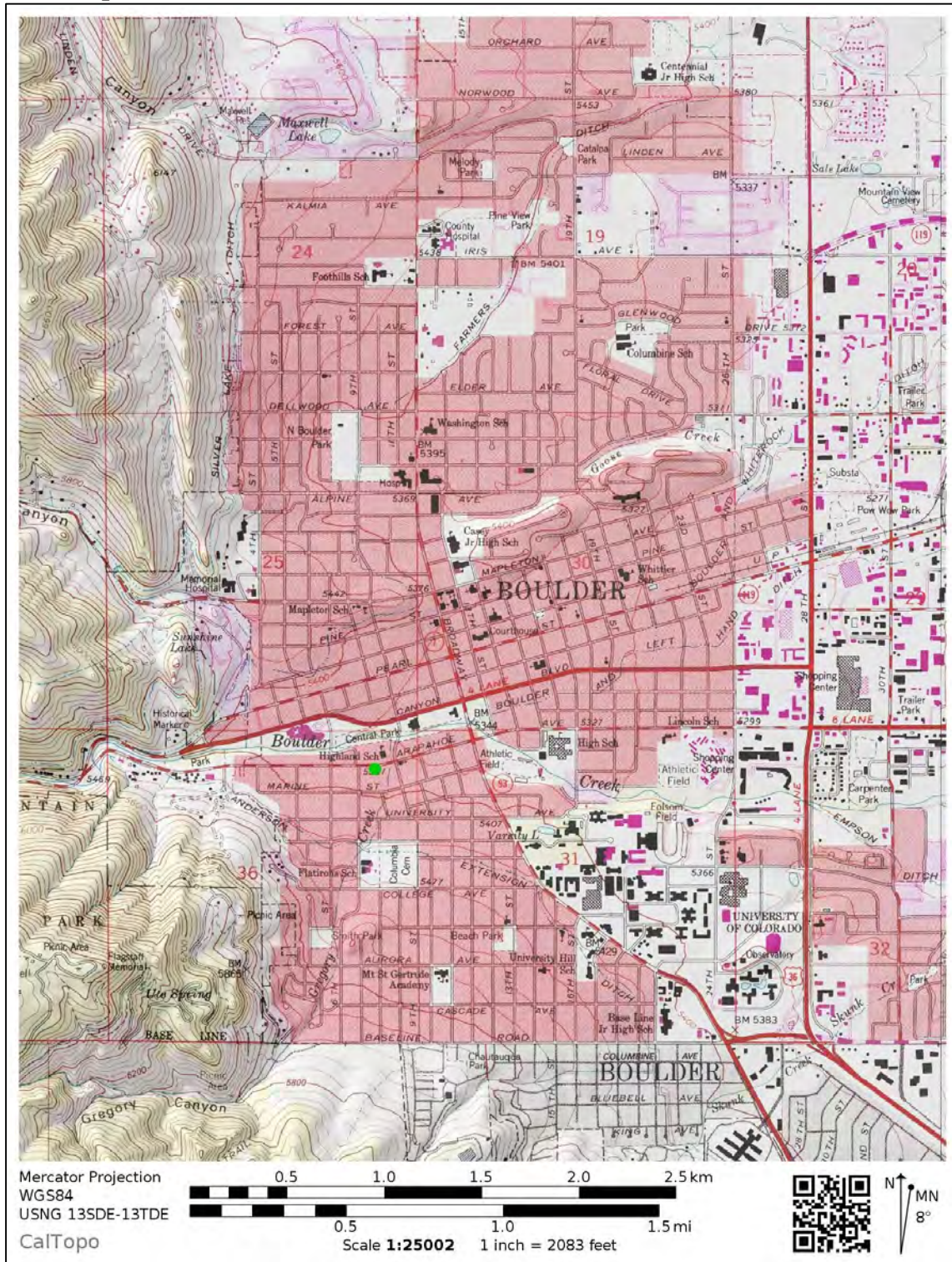


Circled numbers indicate photo number, location and camera direction. Heavy dashed line indicates property boundary. Site plan by Dodd-Studio; Boulder, CO courtesy of David Secunda.

Hannah Barker House
Name of Property

Boulder County, Colorado
County and State

USGS/Location map 1

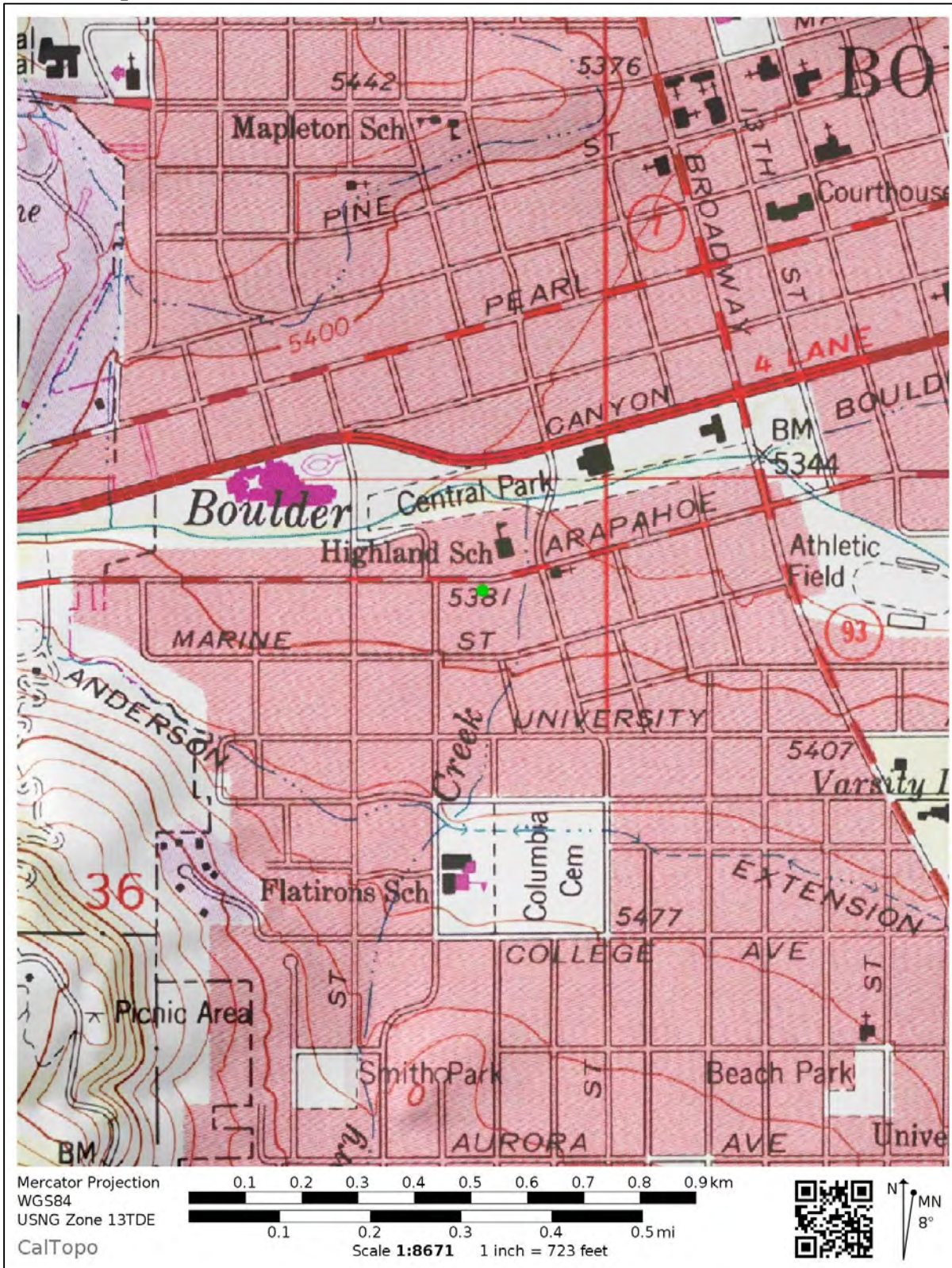


A portion of USGS Topo 7.5 min. for Boulder, CO. Green dot represents location of 800 Arapahoe Avenue,

Hannah Barker House
Name of Property

Boulder County, Colorado
County and State

USGS/Location map 2



A portion of USGS Topo 7.5 min. for Boulder, CO. Green dot represents location of 800 Arapahoe Avenue,

Hannah Barker House
Name of Property

Boulder County, Colorado
County and State

Historic Photographs/figures

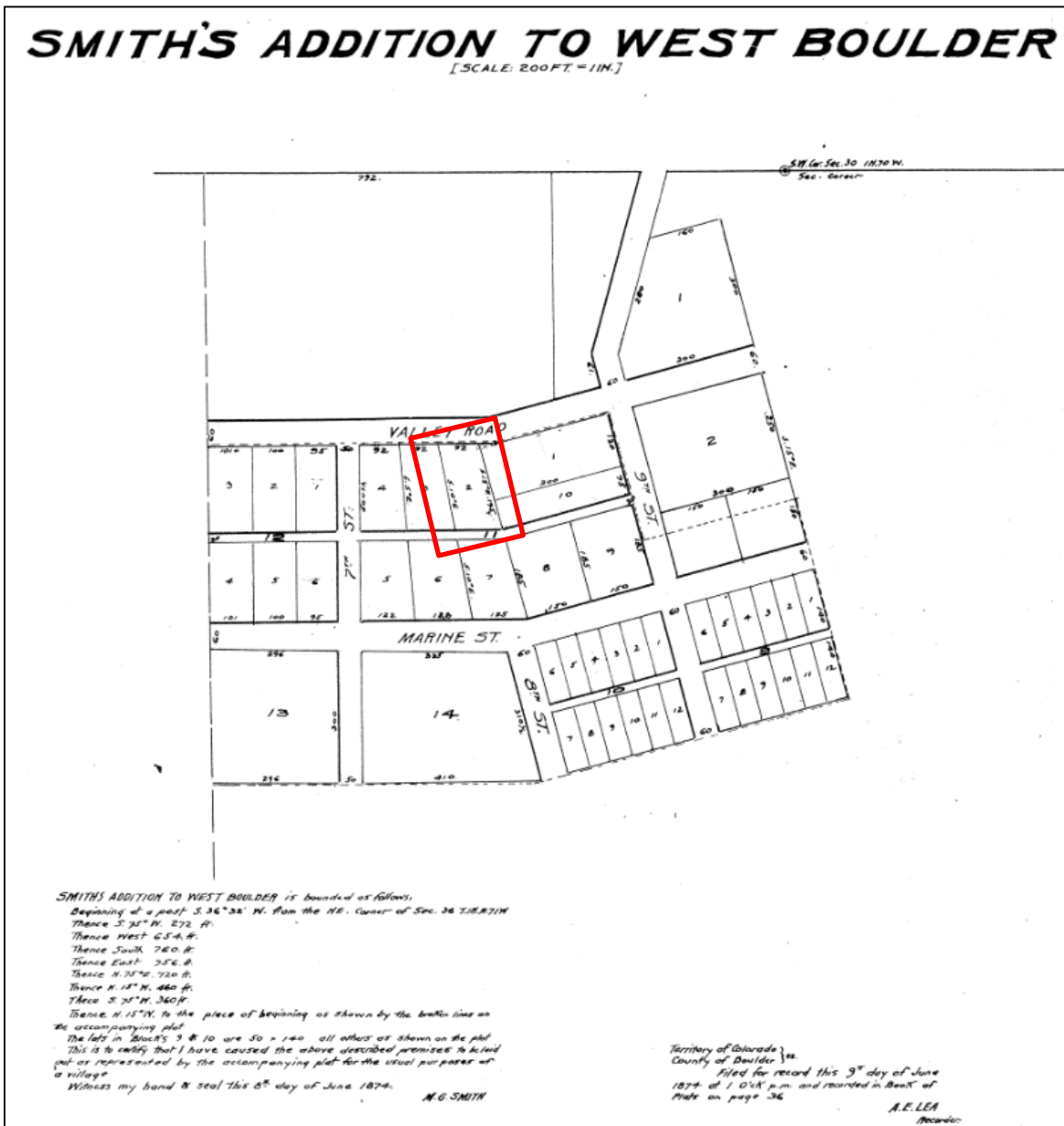


Figure 1. Smith's Addition to West Boulder, recorded 9 June 1874. Valley Road is today called Arapahoe Avenue. Lot 2, outlined in red, was purchased by Ezra Barker in 1877. Source: Boulder County Assessor's office, property search database. Accessed October 2018.

Hannah Barker House _____
Name of Property

Boulder County, Colorado
County and State

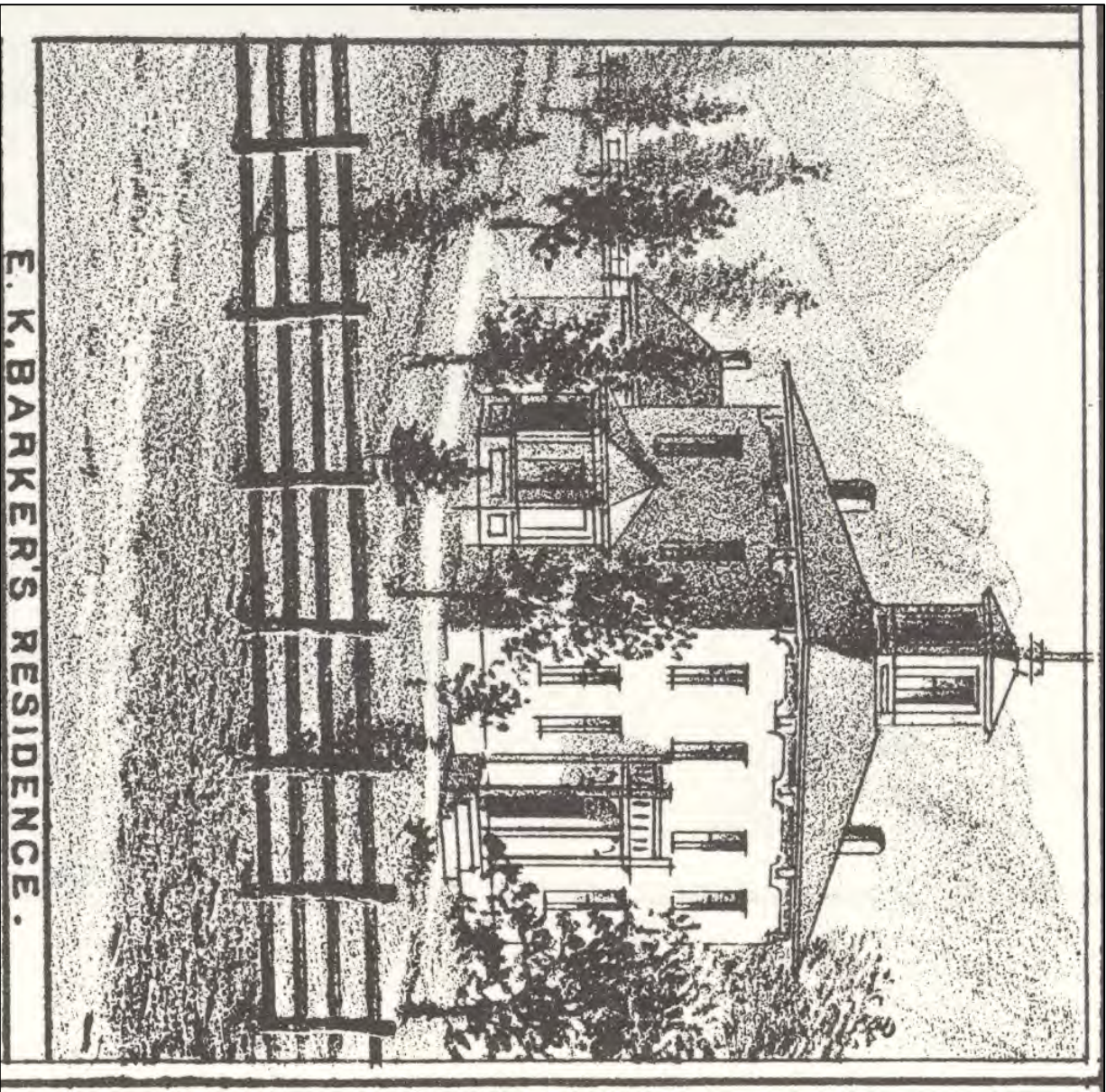


Figure 2. Ca. late 1870s. Drawing by J. B. Sturtevant, in “Public hearing and consideration of an application to designate the house and property at 800 Arapahoe Avenue as a local historic landmark as per Section 9-11-5 of the Boulder Revised Code, 1981 (HIS2006-00277).” Memorandum to Landmarks Preservation Advisory Board (Boulder). September 5, 2007.

Hannah Barker House
Name of Property

Boulder County, Colorado
County and State



Figure 3. Ca. 1878. *Source:* S-431; Boulder Historical Society. Boulder Carnegie Library for Local History/Boulder Historical Library Collection. Two women are seen in front of the house, and a horse and buggy wait outside the wrought iron fence (still extant today).



Figure 4. Ca. 1878. *Source:* S-447/BHS 207-1-17 (A.A. Paddock Collection); Boulder Historical Society. Boulder Carnegie Library for Local History/Boulder Historical Library Collection.

Hannah Barker House
Name of Property

Boulder County, Colorado
County and State



Figure 5. Ca. 1900. *Source:* S-428; Martin Parsons: glass plate negative collection; Boulder Historical Society. Boulder Carnegie Library for Local History/Boulder Historical Library Collection.



Figure 6. Ca. 1895-1900. Addressed as 724 Arapahoe. *Source:* Hannah Barker House digital collection; Historic Boulder, Inc.; Boulder, CO.

Hannah Barker House
Name of Property

Boulder County, Colorado
County and State



Figure 7. Ca. 1940s. Rear addition believed to be the first house on the property. *Source:* Hannah Barker House digital collection; Historic Boulder, Inc.; Boulder, CO.



Figure 8. Ca. mid-twentieth century. *Source:* Boulder County Assessor's files, Boulder Carnegie Library for Local History/Boulder Historical Library Collection.

Hannah Barker House
Name of Property

Boulder County, Colorado
County and State



Figure 9. Hannah Connell. Photographer: Egbert, Davenport, IA. *Source:* A. A. Paddock Collection, Boulder Historical Society. Boulder Carnegie Library for Local History/Boulder Historical Library Collection.

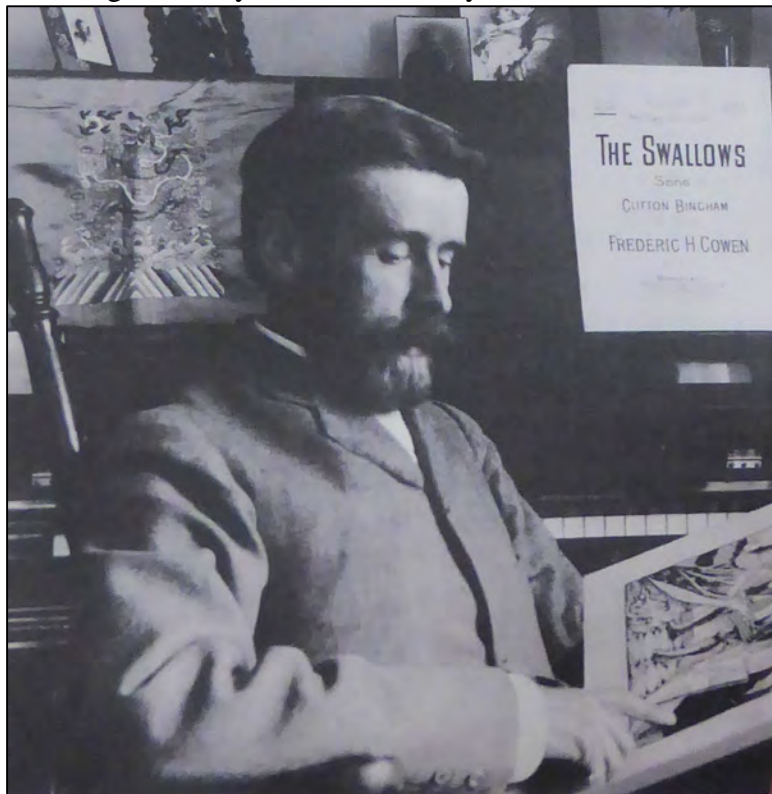


Figure 10. Ezra Barker. *Source:* A. A. Paddock Collection, Boulder Historical Society. Boulder Carnegie Library for Local History/Boulder Historical Library Collection.

Hannah Barker House
Name of Property

Boulder County, Colorado
County and State



Figure 11. Hannah Barker's entry in James Alexander Semple, pub., *Representative Women of Colorado* (Denver, Alexander Art Publishing Co, 1911) 227.

Hannah Barker House
Name of Property

Boulder County, Colorado
County and State

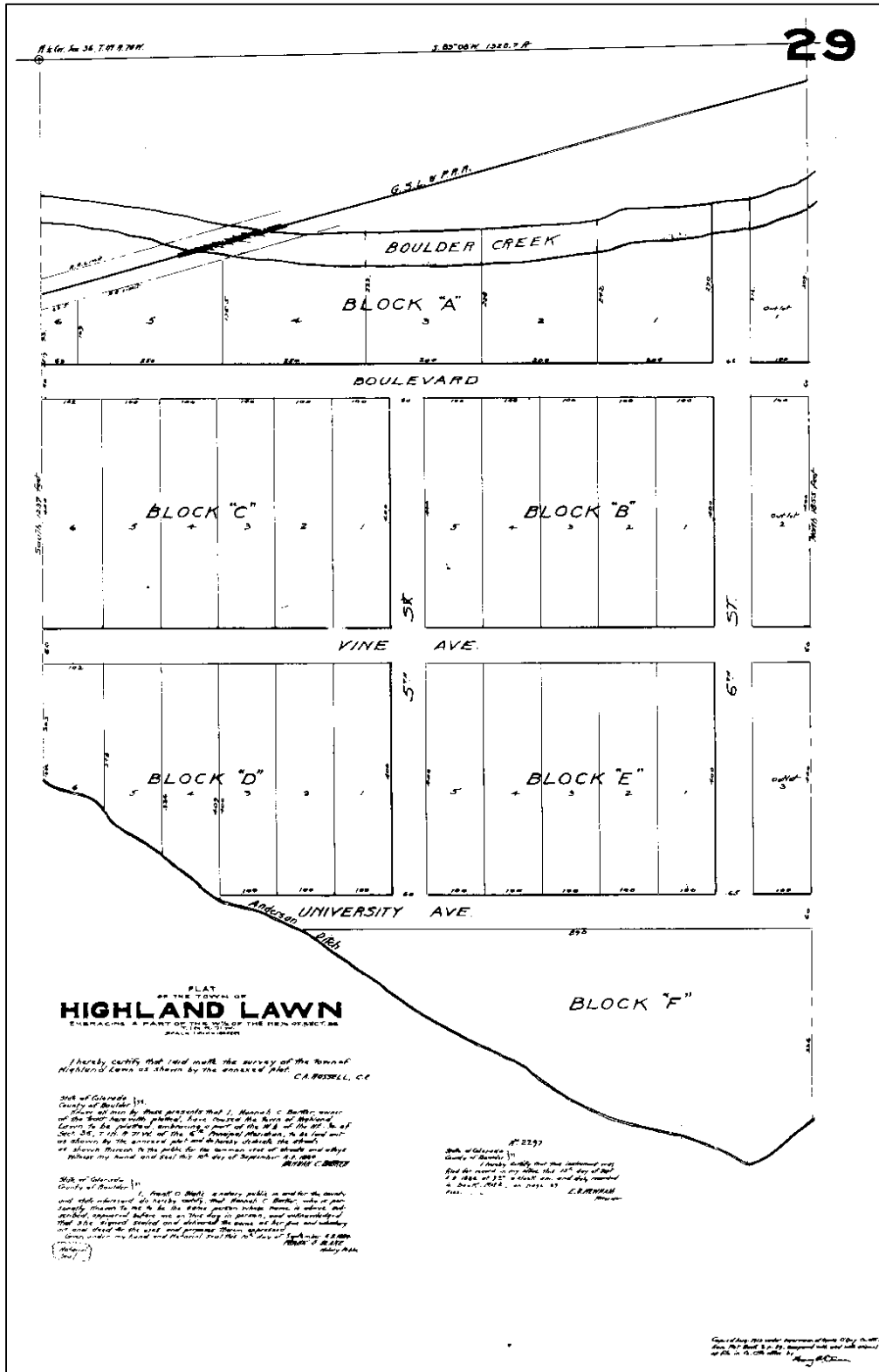


Figure 12. Plat of the Town of Highland Lawn. Source: City of Boulder, Planning and Development Services Department.

Hannah Barker House
Name of Property

Boulder County, Colorado
County and State

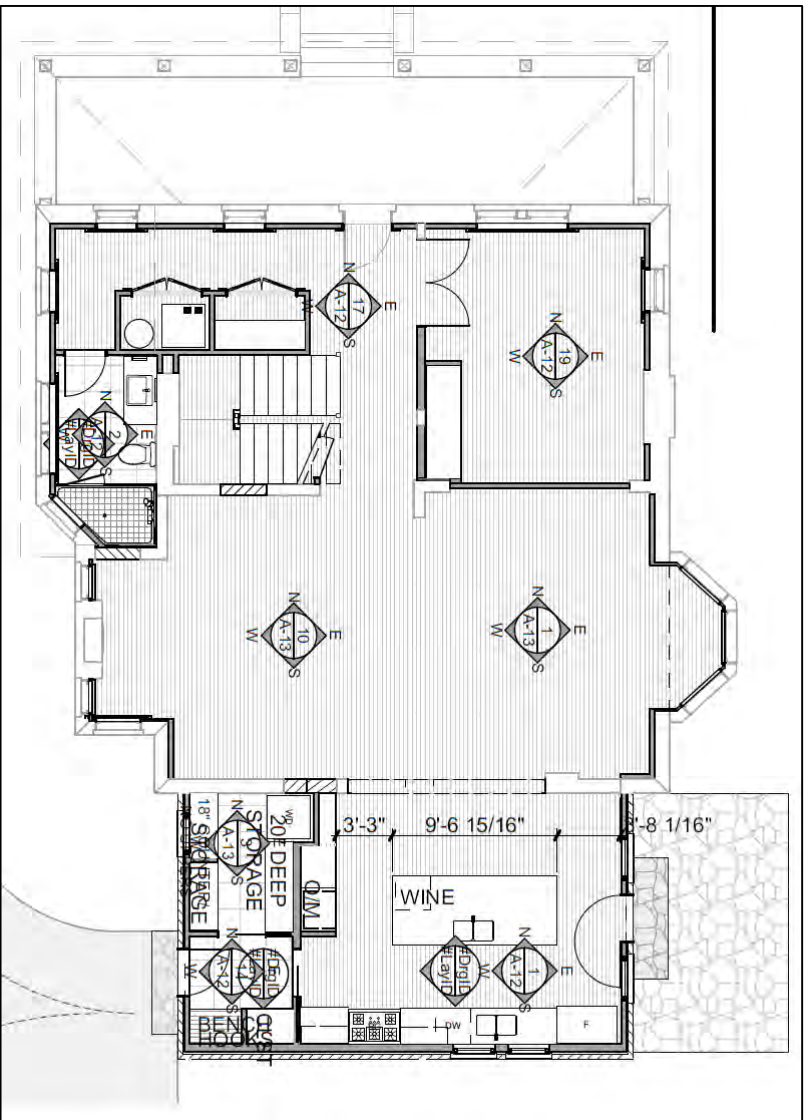


Figure 13. First floor, current plan. *Source:* Dodd-Studio, Boulder, CO. courtesy of David Secunda.

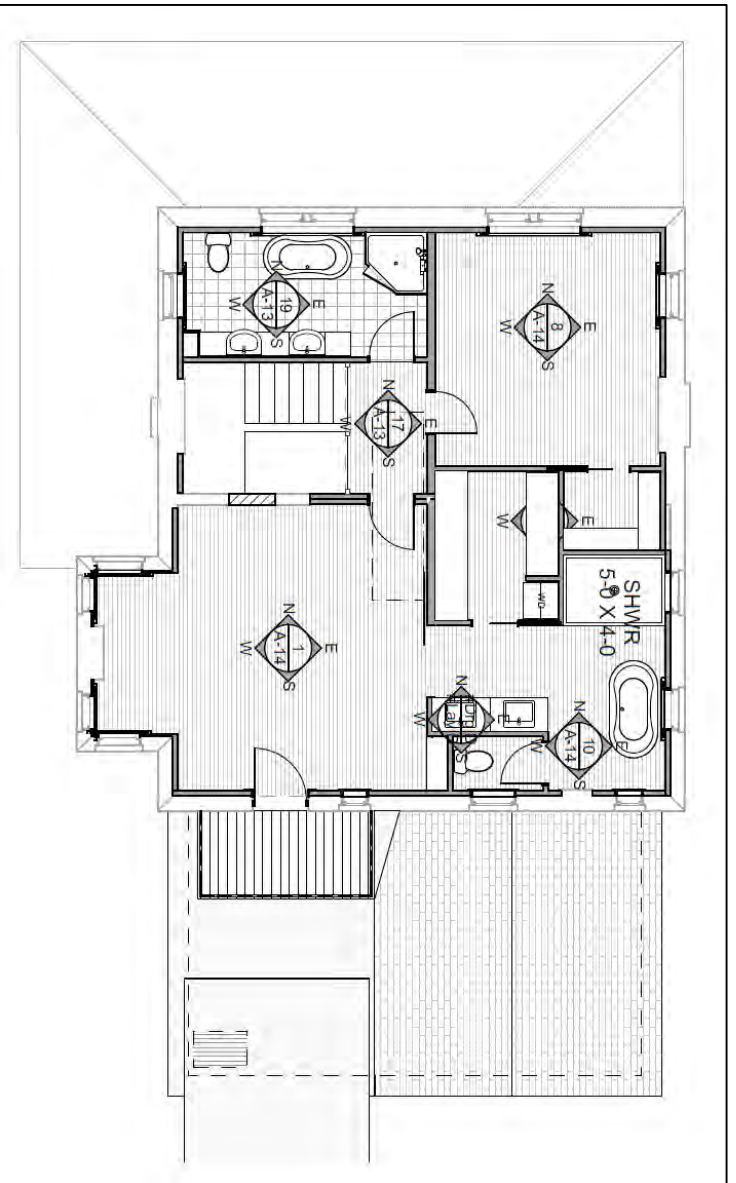


Figure 14. Second story, current plan. *Source:* Dodd-Studio, Boulder, CO. courtesy of David Secunda.

Hannah Barker House
Name of Property

Boulder County, Colorado
County and State

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.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

























800
Historical Marker
1850

Historical Marker
1850

MAIL









UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 7/30/2019 Date of Pending List: 8/28/2019 Date of 16th Day: 9/12/2019 Date of 45th Day: 9/13/2019 Date of Weekly List: 9/13/2019

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Appeal | <input type="checkbox"/> PDIL | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Text/Data Issue |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SHPO Request | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Photo |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Waiver | <input type="checkbox"/> National | <input type="checkbox"/> Map/Boundary |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resubmission | <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Resource | <input type="checkbox"/> Period |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other | <input type="checkbox"/> TCP | <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 50 years |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> CLG | |

Accept Return Reject 9/12/2019 Date

Abstract/Summary
Comments:

Recommendation/
Criteria

Reviewer Barbara Wyatt Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2252 Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



HISTORY *Colorado*

July 26, 2019

Joy Beasley
Keeper of the National Register
National Park Service
National Register Program
Mail Stop 7228
1849 C St, NW
Washington, D.C. 20240



Dear Ms. Beasley:

We are pleased to submit for your review the enclosed National Register of Historic Places nomination for the Hannah Barker House (5BL.2896) in Boulder County, Colorado.

The Colorado Historic Preservation Review Board reviewed the nomination at its meeting on May 17, 2019. The board voted unanimously to recommend to the State Historic Preservation Officer that the property met the criteria for listing in the National Register. **The State Historic Preservation Office requests substantive review of the nomination for the following reason: application of Criterion B for Hannah Connell Barker.**

The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the Hannah Barker House to the National Register of Historic Places.

We look forward to the formal listing of this property. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me by phone at 303-866-4684 or by email at amy.unger@state.co.us.

Sincerely,

Amy Unger
National and State Register Historian
(303) 866-4684
amy.unger@state.co.us

Enclosures
CDs (2)
Signature Page



**City of Boulder
City Council**

Mayor Suzanne Jones

Mayor Pro Tem Sam Weaver

Council Members: Aaron Brockett, Cynthia Carlisle, Liza Morzel,
Mirabai Nagle, Bob Yates, Mary Young

May 8th, 2019

Holly K. Norton, Ph.D.
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
Colorado Historical Society
1200 Broadway
Denver, Colorado 80203

Dear Dr. Norton:

Thank you for providing the City of Boulder with the opportunity to review the National Register of Historic Places nomination for the *Hannah Barker House* located at 800 Arapahoe Avenue in Boulder, Colorado.

Historic Preservation Planning staff member James Hewat has reviewed the document in detail. The Landmarks Board also reviewed the nomination at its May 7th, 2019 meeting. Both the staff and the board were impressed by the quality of nomination. They also consider the listing of this important historic property in the National Register of Historic Places appropriate for its architectural significance and its association with Hannah Barker. Hannah Barker was one of our leading early residents having been a teacher, philanthropist, developer of the Highland Lawn neighborhood and a member of the Boulder School Board. A strong independent woman, Hannah Barker's contributions to the growth and development of our city cannot be overstated.

I commend the owners of 800 Arapahoe Avenue Carmela Weber and David Secunda for their ongoing commitment to protect and recognize Hannah Barker's House.

Please feel free to contact James Hewat directly at 303-441-3207 if you have any questions regarding this matter.

Sincerely,

Mayor Suzanne Jones