

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

PH0687049

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RECEIVED OCT 24 1978

DATE ENTERED

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS  
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

Montezuma Fuller House

AND/OR COMMON

Montezuma Fuller House

**LOCATION**

STREET & NUMBER

226 West Magnolia Street

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Fort Collins

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

VICINITY OF

4

STATE

Colorado

CODE

08

COUNTY

Larimer

CODE

069

**CLASSIFICATION**

**CATEGORY**

- DISTRICT
- BUILDING(S)
- STRUCTURE
- SITE
- OBJECT

**OWNERSHIP**

- PUBLIC
- PRIVATE
- BOTH
- PUBLIC ACQUISITION**
- IN PROCESS
- BEING CONSIDERED

**STATUS**

- OCCUPIED
- UNOCCUPIED
- WORK IN PROGRESS
- ACCESSIBLE**
- YES: RESTRICTED
- YES: UNRESTRICTED
- NO

**PRESENT USE**

- AGRICULTURE
- COMMERCIAL
- EDUCATIONAL
- ENTERTAINMENT
- GOVERNMENT
- INDUSTRIAL
- MILITARY
- MUSEUM
- PARK
- PRIVATE RESIDENCE
- RELIGIOUS
- SCIENTIFIC
- TRANSPORTATION
- OTHER:

**OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

Gary E. Hixon

STREET & NUMBER

1012 South Taft Hill Road

CITY, TOWN

Fort Collins

VICINITY OF

STATE

Colorado

**LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE,  
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Larimer County Countyhouse

STREET & NUMBER

200 Block West Oak Street

CITY, TOWN

Fort Collins

STATE

Colorado

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE

Colorado Inventory of Historical Sites (35/07/0026)

DATE

Ongoing

FEDERAL  STATE  COUNTY  LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR  
SURVEY RECORDS

Colorado Historical Society; 1300 Broadway

CITY, TOWN

Denver

STATE

Colorado 80203

# 7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED      DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

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## DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Located at 226 West Magnolia Street in a residential neighborhood of Fort Collins, the Montezuma Fuller House is a one and one-half story structure with a partial basement. Designed by Fuller in 1890 and erected in 1894-1895, the structure reflects a variety of architectural styles, most notably Queen Anne and Eastlake.

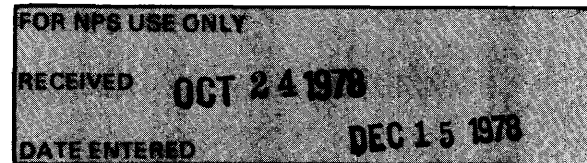
The plan of the house is basically rectangular, measuring twenty-five by forty-seven feet. The main or southern facade has four bays, a decorative porch across its entirety, and an entry measuring twelve by five feet at the west end. The northeast corner of the building has an indented corner enclosed by two lattice panels flush with the exterior walls forming a small entry. The east facade has a simple bay window.

The massing of the structure primarily reflects the Queen Anne style. Courses of rough-cut, light-colored sandstone form the building's foundation. The exterior of the structure consists of pressed brick set in stretcher bond and decorated with three different string courses. The lower walls are of double brick. Except for the bay on the east facade the elaborate middle string course creates the radiating voussoirs above every window's segmentally arched opening. The main and northeast doors were similarly designed and built. Each of the twelve windows in the lower level has a lugsill of red sandstone. Above, the five high gables are all of wood frame construction. The two gables of the main facade and the gables of the east and west facades are finished with scalloped, hexagonal, cut-wood shingles and have molded horizontal trim at each base. The north gable has narrow, horizontal wood siding and eaves trimmed with a slightly simplified version of the bargeboard used on the southern gables. The single story portion of the north side of the building is topped by a hipped roof. The roof itself is currently covered by green asphalt shingles (although the present owner plans to remove them and recover the roof with the original type of wooden shingles). Tall chimneys flank both sides of the house and rise through the peaks of the gables. The decorative elements along the sides and at the top of each stack reflect the Queen Anne style. The house, however, had no fireplaces. The side chimneys eliminated the exhaust from space heaters and the hot water heating system. A third, simpler chimney located in the hipped roof of the north facade was originally connected to the kitchen stove.

The Eastlake components of the house are primarily evident on the southern facade. The porch has chamfered posts and turned railings similar to furniture legs. Flower-like motifs in the fascia as well as spandrels and curved brackets appear frequently, and some of these elements have been adapted in the bargeboards above. The higher gable has spoolwork and scalloped trim set below the pierced apron in the center of which is a rising sun motif. This design is repeated on the small gable above the porch and above the single sashed casement windows on the sides of each chimney. The porch itself is covered by a medium pitched shed roof except for the upper half of the east side where the double hung window in the original gable necessi-

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CONTINUATION SHEET Montezuma Fuller  
House ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 2

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tated a mansard roof line. The eight tall narrow windows on the lower level and the three in the southern gable are double-hung with clear sashes. The small window west of the main door is made of leaded glass. The upper panel of the main door is a rectangular clear pane surrounded by smaller panes of blue, gold, and magenta stained glass. The lower half of the door has seven raised panels--a rectangular panel with a flowery motif set above six squares of molded round motifs. Above the door is a fixed magenta light. Two double-hung windows are set into a single segmented arch to the east of the door. In their upper sashes these windows repeat the stained glass treatment of the door, but they are even further embellished by a process known as glue chipping. The lower sashes are clear. The carved motif in the wooden head is either another rising sun or possibly a crown, but in any case matches the large fascia motif of the porch.

The restoration of the house in 1977 was sympathetic to the original fabric and thus preserved the historic integrity. The old paint was stripped off and the building repainted in the original colors--forest green and ochre. The porch turnposts were replicated and the chimney stacks rebuilt above the roofline. The foundation windows in the east and west walls were closed in with comparable materials. The interior woodwork was oiled, the walls repapered, and the floors recarpeted except for a four inch tongue and groove area in the main entry. A basement ceiling was drywalled. An upstairs bedroom, remodeled into a bathroom in the 1920s, was divided into a storage room and a smaller bathroom. The building was also rewired and replumbed to meet local codes. The building now serves as commercial office space.

# 8 SIGNIFICANCE

## PERIOD

## AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW

<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

## SPECIFIC DATES

## BUILDER/ARCHITECT

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Montezuma Fuller House, built in 1894- 1895, is significant for its association with its designer, builder, and first inhabitant, Montezuma Fuller, the most important of Fort Collins' early architects. The house itself is an excellent example of Fuller's residential style of architecture which combined Queen Anne and Eastlake elements, and is also significant for its craftsmanship and detailing.

Born in Nova Scotia on November 13, 1858, Montezuma Fuller came to Fort Collins, Colorado, in 1880. He had some prior experience as a boatwright or ship's carpenter, but he was untrained in architecture. About the time of his arrival a building boom developed in Fort Collins, and Fuller found work at the Agricultural College (now Colorado State University) and with various local contractors. By 1887 he owned an iron shop and was known as a "carpenter and builder." As he designed and built brick and stone houses for a growing list of clients, he developed a reputation as an "architect" although he still had no formal training in that field. His work included both public buildings and private residences located primarily in Fort Collins although he apparently planned structures for other communities. He reached the peak of his career in 1897 when he designed the First National Bank building which was erected in the Avery Block. His most profitable years probably came a decade later when he designed the YMCA and another bank building. He continued his work until his death on January 29, 1925.

Fuller's work drew upon many influences. His public buildings often employed stone arches of the Richardsonian Romanesque style set below ornate cornices. He occasionally continued this in smaller dwellings, but here he generally used a more decorative style. This house, Fuller's own, combines the best elements of his work. The impressive number and variety of details reflect his designs for other homes although they do not have the same richness of detail as his own. Yet this structure influenced the design of others done by Fuller himself and by his imitators.

# 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See Continuation Sheet

# 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY One-tenth acre

QUADRANGLE NAME Fort Collins, Colorado

QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24,000

UTM REFERENCES

A	1, 3	4 9 3 <sup>2 5 0</sup> 2 7 0	4, 4   9, 2 <sup>2 4 0</sup> 2 6 0
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

B			
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

C			
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

D			
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

E			
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

F			
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

G			
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

H			
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

## VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

South 100 feet of Lot 18, less to Kluver as in Book 933, Page 131, Block 103, City of Fort Collins.

## LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

# 11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Elizabeth A. Bacon--Graduate Student

ORGANIZATION

Colorado State University

STREET & NUMBER

1104 Alford Street, Apt. 2

CITY OR TOWN

Fort Collins

DATE

March 31, 1978

TELEPHONE

221-5608

STATE

Colorado

# 12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

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

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

*Arthur C. [Signature]*

TITLE

State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE

October 13, 1978

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

*[Signature]*

DATE

12-15-78

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

ATTEST:

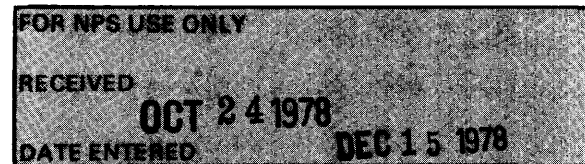
DATE

CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

*William H. Abraham 12-14-78*

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Whiffen, Marcus. American Architecture Since 1780: A Guide to the Styles. Cambridge: M.I.T. Press, 1969.

Woodworth, Betty. "Ever Hear of Montezuma Fuller? You've Probably Noticed His Work," Fort Collins Coloradoan. Clipping in the Montezuma Fuller File Folder, Fort Collins Public Library.

Yearly Building Reports in Fort Collins Newspapers:  
Courier, 9 January 1890, 2 January 1896.  
Evening Courier, 29 December 1903, 29 December 1904, 31 December 1907,  
31 December 1908.  
Weekly Courier, 5 January 1899, 4 January 1905.

Oral Interviews:

Bass, Jane. 3 December 1977.

Fuller, Kenneth. 2 December 1977.

Hixon, Gary E. 30 November 1977.

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Triangle Review, September 7, 1977.

"M.W. Fuller Dies Thursday Evening Following Operation," Fort Collins Express-Courier, January 30, 1925.