

10-10-50 10-10-50

P.W.362946

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY--NOMINATION FORM

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

NAME

HISTORIC SPRINGFIELD SCHOOL HOUSE

AND OR COMMON

LOCATION

Two blocks west of U. S. Highway 287-385 in Springfield

STREET & NUMBER

231 West Seventh Avenue

NOTICE OF PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

CITY, TOWN

Springfield

VICINITY OF

Third

STATE

Colorado

CODE

03

COUNTY

Baca

CODE

009

CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	X OCCUPIED	—AGRICULTURE
BUILDINGS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	—UNOCCUPIED	—MUSEUM,
STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	—WORK IN PROGRESS	—COMMERCIAL
SITE	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC ACQUISITION	— ACCESSIBLE	—EDUCATIONAL
OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> UNPROCESSED	— YES RESTRICTED	— ENTERTAINMENT
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	— YES UNRESTRICTED	— GOVERNMENT
		— NO	— INDUSTRIAL
			— TRANSPORTATION
			— MILITARY
			— OTHER Fraternal

OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME
Springfield Masonic Temple Association

STREET & NUMBER

231 West Seventh Avenue

STATE

Colorado 81073

CITY, TOWN

Springfield

VICINITY OF

Colorado

STATE

Colorado

COUNTY

Baca

CODE

009

LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE
REG. STAR OF DEEDS ETC County Clerk and Recorder

STREET & NUMBER

3aca County Court House

CITY, TOWN

Springfield, Colorado

STATE

REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

NAME
Colorado Inventory of Historic Sites

DATE

On going

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

ORGANIZATION
State Historical Society of Colorado

ADDRESS
200 14th Avenue

CITY, TOWN

STATE

DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	CHECK ONE		PERIOD	AREAS	
	EXCELLENT	DETERIORATED			
X GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	X ALTERED		
— FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
<u>DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE</u>					
The school house, a two-level structure 53 by 33 feet, is built of dressed native sandstone which came from a quarry east of Springfield. The stone of varying sizes and interlocking at the corners of the building is laid up with adobe mortar in random ashlar style. Although the adobe mortar on the exterior walls was originally exposed to the elements, it is no longer visible under a sealer of concrete applied in the early 1920s. The original basement steps of sandstone are concealed under a wooden cellar-type door, and are no longer used for entry. The main entrance is to the upper level, reached by a double set of concrete steps with an iron handrail.					
The gable roof is covered with cedar shingles. A belfry for the school bell was part of the original building, but the date of its removal is unknown to the present owners. A brick chimney was also part of the original structure; now redundant pipes serve the same purpose. The eaves are boxed and plain as is the cornice. The pediment is ornamented with the date, "1839," in bold stone relief high above the arched doorway. The original wide archway is partially filled in with brick of the same reddish tan color as the sandstone, and a door is centered in the smaller opening. In the brick-lined area above the door where formerly a transom was hung, the Masonic emblem indicates the present use of the building.					
The lower-level, or basement windows are recessed about a foot, showing the thickness of the stone walls. These windows are covered with outside shutters. The main floor windows, once long, narrow and recessed, are now flush with the outside walls. They have been partially closed and stuccoed except for the top portion.					
The first school house in Springfield, a well-preserved example of pioneer prairie architecture, has no tree or shrub to obscure its stark lines. It sits alone on its plot of ground which is covered with the buffalo grass native to Colorado and the western plains, a monument to the settlers who came West in the late nineteenth century.					

SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	ARCHAEOLOGY	PREHISTORIC	ART
—1400-1450	—	—	—
—1800-1850	—	—	—
X 1860-1899	X	—	—
—1700-1750	—	—	—
X 1800-1859	X	—	—
—1900-	—	—	—
X COMMERCIAL	—	—	—
—COMMUNICATIONS	—	—	—

SPECIFIC DATES	STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE
1839	Settlers who came to the 1830s were like their ancestors. They brought their place names with them, then, Las Animas County, east to the Rocky Mountains, Springfield. The homesteaders lots, "for and in consideration of settler's dug-out home a school construction of the school house.

In 1839 the new county election in November, Springfield, the Windsor Town Company H. M. McIntire, deeded to Springfield by a red-headed Irishman who had come to the state by train in December, to be when he fired one of the because a stone was out of his gun in charge of the carpenters plaster work. Both of these men laborers, at this time, were paid themselves. Estimated cost of the school sessions in the early fall of 1839 was \$1000. The school closed, Professor George C. of entertainment at the building served as a minister at the school. In Baptist ministers were held at the county took the required taxes of the hardy settlers in those days.

SIGNIFICANCE

X-CHE	CHECK ONE
L-CED	L-CED WASTE
-MOVED	DATE _____

AN PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

SPECIFIC DATES	1839	PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE - CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW
		— PREHISTORIC	— COMMUNITY PLANNING
		— ARCHAEOLOGY PREHISTORIC	— LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
		— LAR CULTURE	— RELIGION
		— ART	— LAW
		— COMMUNICATIONS	— LITERATURE
		— EXPLORATION SETTLEMENT	— SCIENCE
		— INDUSTRY	— SOCIOPHUMANITARIAN
		— PHILOSOPHY	— TREATMENT
		— POLITICS GOVERNMENT	— TRANSMISSION
		— COMMUNITY CENTER	— X-TRACTION

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

ies. A bellry for the school bell of its removal is unknown to the original structure; new metal is boxed and plain as is the cornice.

In big stone rubble high above is partially filled in with brick of a door is centered in the smaller where originally a transom was hung. the building.

Accessed about a foot, showing the covered with outside shutters recessed, are now flush with the and stuccoed except for the top

well-preserved example of pioneer juncate its stark lines. It sits in the buffalo grass native to the settlers who came West in the

Settlers who came to the high plains country of southeastern Colorado in the 1830's were like their ancestors who came to the eastern seaboard in colonial times. They brought their place names with them. So it was, when a fledgling settlement in the, then, Las Animas County, a vast area extending from the Kansas border on the east to the Rocky Mountains on the west, was platted in April, 1837, it was named Springfield. The homesteaders in the area were from Springfield, Missouri.

In 1839 the raw country of Baca was organized, and in a highly controversial election in November, Springfield became the county seat. On the 15th of August, 1839, the Windsor Town Company, who platted the town site, through its president, H. M. McIntire, deeded to Springfield School District Number Four, three 32-foot lots, "for and in consideration of the sum of One Dollar." On the site of a settler's dug-out there a school was to be built.

Lacking lumber on the treacherous prairie, native sandstone was used in the construction of the school house. Mr. Gaffney (first name unknown), the stone mason, was a red-headed Irishman who had learned his trade in New York. He arrived in Colorado by train in December, 1839, in a blizzard. A particular blitter he proved to be when he fired one of the workers, Alfred Allen (later Baca County treasurer) because a stone was cut of fine near the southwest corner of the building. The man in charge of the carpenters was George Robinson; V. S. Warren did the interior plaster work. Both of these men were from Winfield, Kansas, where members of the Windsor Town Company organized under the laws of Kansas before coming to Colorado. Laborers, at this time, were paid one dollar for a ten to twelve day, and boarded themselves. Estimated cost of the rock school was \$2,000.

School sessions in the early years were short; in the late 1830's school started in early October and closed in mid-Jurch. In the spring of 1840, the day after school closed, Professor Jason Erwin Kinnel and other townspeople staged an evening of entertainment in the building with music, recitations and a drama. A Soldiers' Day, February 22, 1843, the Grand Army of the Republic (G.A.R.) held its first dinner and served oysters at the school house. Singing dues for adults were collected from all entertainers at the school. Interdenominational church services in Methodist or Baptist ministers were held at the school before structures were built. District Court also convened here, according to Baca County Historian, George G. Bent. The county took the required steps to constitute organizations here. The first to do so was truly a community center: educational, civic and religious. It did not mean was the hard; settlers in those early years.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY--NOMINATION FORM

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DATE ENTERED	NOV 5 1977

CONTINUATION SHEET Significance ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 2

When the school closed in the spring of 1920 the years as educational and community center were over for the rock school. A new building replaced it. In August of that year the school district electors voted to sell the building which had echoed with children's voices for nearly 31 years. A new era began when it became the home of a fraternal organization.

The Springfield Masonic Temple Association acquired the school house in 1921, but the property was not deeded to the group until January, 1925. The school district's board of directors, W. A. Thompson, president; R. F. Flint, treasurer, and Victor G. Baker, secretary, accepted the sum of \$1,500 for the school.

The Springfield Masonic Lodge No. 153 received its charter in September, 1922. Eight years later in October, 1930, the Springfield Chapter, Order of Eastern Star No. 131 was organized, and like the Masons continue to meet regularly in the stone building. The Order of Rainbow Assembly No. 65 was started in May, 1949, and the Order of DeMolay in March, 1955. However, the DeMolay is no longer active. Royal Arch Masons Chapter No. 55 was chartered in September, 1957. The main floor of the building is used for the meetings of these groups, and in the basement is the kitchen and dining area.

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Baca County, (Colo.) Deed Book 6, P. 101 (1839). Deed Book 39, pp. 392-393 (1925).

Kett, Harvey C. "History of Springfield's Masonic Temple." Unpublished MS, 1951.

SPRINGFIELD HERALD: Weekly editions, 1898 and 1939, Vols. XI, XII.
Terry, Elmer E., Interviews: former Clerk of Court for Baca County; member of
Springfield Masonic Lodge No. 158.

EDGEOGRAFICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY Under one acre

UTM REFERENCES

A [13]	71-0600	5800	B [13]	71-0600
ZONE	2	2	ZONE	2
EASTING	111111	NORTHING	111111	NORTHING
C [13]	111111	D [13]	111111	D [13]

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Two (2) blocks West of U. S. Highway 237-335 at
231 West Seventh Avenue

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
Colorado	CO	Baca	CO29

FORM PREPARED BY

MARY B. GASKIN, Certified Genealogical Record Searcher.

DATE

STATE	NAME	ADDRESS	DATE
Fort William Bent Chapter (Colo.), F.W.B.		10-25-1956	
323 Kansas Street		(203) 523-5520	
Springfield		Colorado 91273	

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SITE IS LOCATED IN THE STATE OF

NATIONAL _____ STATE _____ LOCAL X

AS HERE SIGNATURED, STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER, THE STATE OF COLORADO, DOB. 10/25/1956, HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS LOCATED IN THE STATE OF COLORADO, AND THAT IT HAS BEEN EVALUATED ACCORDING TO THE CRITERIA AND PROCEDURES SET FORTH IN THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE	DATE
<i>Mary B. Gaskin</i>	10-25-1956