United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only JAN 22 1987

date entered

See instructions in How to Complete National Register Forms

Type all entries—complete ap	plicable sections			
1. Name				
historic Judge Shaw Hou	Newberry Had use (Historic	Resources of Asp	en - MRA)	
and or common Judge Sh	naw House			
2. Location				
street & number 206 Lake	e Avenue		n/a	not for publication
city, town Aspen	n/a_ vic	inity of		
state CO	code 08	county Pitkin		code 097
3. Classificati				
Category n/a district X building(s) n/a structure n/a site n/a object X multiple Commership n/a public X private n/a both Public Acquis n/a being constant resource	n/a yes: re	upied n/aco n progress n/aed e n/aen stricted n/ago	riculture mmercial ucational tertainment vernment dustrial	n/amuseum n/apark x private residence n/areligious n/ascientific n/atransportation n/aother:
4. Owner of Pi	roperty			
	olson, c/o Lou	Adlon		
D 0 D		agret.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
street & number P. O. Box	67006			
city, town Los Angeles			state	CA 90067
5. Location of	Legal Des	cription		
courthouse, registry of deeds, etc	. Pitkin Count	y Court House		
street & number 506 East	: Main Street			
city, town Aspen			state	CO
6. Representa	tion in Exis	ting Surve	evs	
Colorado Inventor title Historic Sites	y of			igible? _{n/a} yes _X no
date Ongoing		n/a fed	leral <u>X</u> stat	e _{n/a} county _{n/a} local
depository for survey records	olorado Histor	ical Society -	OAHP	
city, town Denver			state	CO

7. Description

Condition X excellent n/a good n/a fair

n/a deteriorated n/a ruins n/a unexposed

Check one $\frac{n/a}{a}$ unaltered _X__ altered

Check one X original site n/a moved date n/a

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Judge Shaw House is a large, two-and-one-half story wood frame residence faced in clapboards and shingles. There is a double front gable and wrap-around porch which extends half of the length of the west side elevation. The exact date of construction is not known, but it was probably built in the early 1890s in a vernacular version of the Shingle Style. It is unlikely that there was any new construction in Aspen after the 1893 Silver Crash.

A photo taken in 1919 shows that the house has changed very little on the exterior with the exception of the screened porch which was rebuilt in 1981 when the interior was renovated. The rectangular posts and low panels were replaced by turned wooden posts and a railing with

plain balusters.

Stair railings at the front entry and at the back of the porch were also added. The roof has a front gable faced in fish scale shingles with a small double rectangular window in the center. The entire second story is faced in square cut shingles while the first story has narrow clapboard facing. On the front elevation there is a large second story gabled bay projecting out over the front porch with a pair of one-over-one double hung wood sash in the center. The gable face has diagonal wood strips instead of the usual shingles. A smaller two story projection is seen to the right of the porch and bay which has a rectangular window on the first story with small panes around the perimeter, characteristic of a Queen Anne window. On the east side of the house is what may be an early, two story, flat roof addition with the windows grouped in threes. On the second story the windows are casements and probably are not original.

On the west elevation, a hipped roof bay with four casements is located on the second story over the porch, and a first story bay with a pent roof is next to the porch. This bay originally had a

wide double hung window, but now has a single fixed pane.

The most unusual feature, not found in any other Aspen house, is the incorporation of the carriage house into the main house. The large sliding doors, with four wooden panels, are located near the rear of

the house on the west side. (photo #9, 9a)

The house, painted a dark forest green with white trim, is in excellent condition and was completely renovated and restored in 1981. The work included new electrical and heating systems, as well as a new kitchen, laundry rooms and seven-and-one-half baths. Dale and Paula Ranney, who oversaw the restoration work, were also artisans for the detail work on the interior.

The Shaw House is designated a local landmark. There is no other

visible building on the lots.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—C	heck and justify below		
n/a prehistoric	n/a archeology-prehistoric	n/acommunity planning	n/a landscape architectur	e <u>n/a</u> religion
n/a 1400-1499	n/a archeology-historic	n/a conservation	n/a law	n/ascience
n/a 1500-1599	<u>n/a</u> agriculture	n/a economics	n/a_ literature	n/asculpture
n/a 1600-1699	X architecture	n/a education	n/a military	n/asocial/
n/a 1700–1799	n/a art	n/a engineering	n/a music	humanitarian
X 1800-1899	<u>n/a</u> commerce	n/a exploration/settlemen	ntn/a philosophy	n/atheater
<u>n/a</u> 1900–	n/a communications	n/a industry	n/a_politics/government	n/atransportation
		n/a invention		n/aother (specify)

Specific dates ca. 1890-1893

Builder/Architect

not known

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Shaw House is significant for its interesting 19th century vernacular Shingle design. A notable feature is the carriage house which was incorporated into the overall design of the house. The house, sited in a very prominent location at the beginning of Lake Avenue and east of a small triangular park, is highly visible on the south, front and west side. This is the only house in the Multiple Resource Area that is located in the 19th century Hallam addition, which was planned to be developed with walks, drives and lakes.

BACKGROUND

It is not known who the original owner or occupant of this house was, but its most significant owner was Judge Robert Shaw and his wife Dorothy Koch Shaw. Before the Shaws moved into the house in 1922, it was accupied by Mrs. Alex Tompkins. To date nothing is known of the Tompkins family.

Judge Robert Shaw, born in Aspen in 1894, studied law at the University of Colorado and served as county judge from 1921 until 1969 when he retired. Shaw married Dorothy Koch in April, 1922. She was from the pioneer Koch family who owned one of Aspen's early lumber yards.

Judge Shaw was also a practicing attorney specializing in water law. He was involved in local politics and actively worked with Walter Paepcke in Aspen's development following World War II. After Shaw's death in 1974, the law library at the county courthouse was named in his honor.

The built-in carriage house was perhaps an early forerunner of the attached automobile garages of the mid-20th century. This house incorporated the carriage house as part of the overall house design. This most unusual feature is not seen in any other Aspen house. The absence of any of the usual Victorian decorative elements, such as ornate wooden porches, bracketed eaves and bargeboards, gives the Shaw House individual distinction.

The Shaw House, located in Hallam's Addition, is the only nominated building not in the original Aspen Townsite. Charles A. Hallam, who platted the addition, came to Aspen with B. Clark Wheeler in 1880 and was involved with the early development of the town. In the early 1880s, Hallam bought a large tract of land containing a lake northwest of the townsite and founded the Hallam Land Company. In 1887, Hallam announced plans to develop his land into a park with walks, drives and pavilions with the lake to be stocked with trout. It is not known just how much of Hallam's plan was actually implemented other than a pavilion, which is now gone, and Lake Avenue, which curves along the top of the bluff overlooking the lake. Houses line Lake Avenue and the area surrounding the lake has become a bird sancturary.

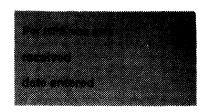
9. Major Bibliographical References

See footnotes

10. Geographical Data Acreage of nominated propertyunder one	
Acreage of nominated property <u>under one</u>	
Quadrangle name Aspen Quadrangle scale 1:24 000	
UT M References	
A 1 3 4 2 6 4 ρ 4 β 3 9 7 8 0 B Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing	
E	
G H	
Verbal boundary description and justification	
Block 103, lots 23, 24 Hallam Addition	
List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries	
state n/a code n/a county n/a code n/a	
state n/a code n/a county n/a code n/a	
11. Form Prepared By	
name/title Barbara Norgren, Consultant	
organization n/a date August 15, 1986	
street & number 7453 East Jefferson Drive telephone (303) 740-7860	
city or town Denver state Colorado 80237	
12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification	1
The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:	
<u>n⊄a</u> national n <u>√a</u> state <u>X</u> 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 Septice.	
State Historic Preservation Officer signature Janbara Sudle	
title State Historic Preservation Officer date 1-8-87	
For NPS use only	
I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register	
Allow of the National Provinces	
Keeper of the National Register	
Attest: date Chief of Registration	

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Continuation sheet Significance Shaw House

Item number

8

Page 2

Footnotes

- 1. Aspen Times, October 24, 1974, pp. 4C, 8A

 Judge Shaw, who specialized in water law and was elected county judge in 1921, devoted his life to promoting Aspen and Pitkin County.
- 2. Aspen Daily Times, May 26, 1887, p.4.

