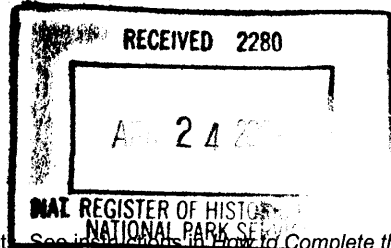


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

*Resub
01-720*



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

1. Name of Property

historic name Town of Crested Butte (boundary increase, boundary decrease, additional documentation)

other name/site number 5GN271

2. Location

street & town Roughly bounded by Gothic Ave., 6th St., White Rock Ave., and 1st St. N/A not for publication

city or town Crested Butte N/A vicinity

state Colorado code CO county Gunnison code 051 zip code 81224

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Severiana Costantini 4/17/02
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

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

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register. (<i>Boundary increase</i>) <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	<u><i>Beth Boland</i></u>	<u>6/6/02</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.		
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register.		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register. (<i>Boundary decrease</i>)	<u><i>Beth Boland</i></u>	<u>6/6/02</u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other, (explain): <u>additional documentation</u> <u>(primarily detailed inventory) accepted</u>	<u><i>Beth Boland</i></u>	<u>6/6/02</u>

Town of Crested Butte
Name of Property

Gunnison County, Colorado
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property

(check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
288	152	buildings
0	0	sites
6	0	structures
0	0	objects
294	152	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

21 (See continuation sheet)

6. Function or Use

Historic Function

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store
GOVERNMENT
EDUCATION/school
SOCIAL/meeting hall
RELIGION/religious facility

Current Function

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store
GOVERNMENT
RELIGION/religious facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN
NO STYLE

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE, STONE
walls WOOD/weatherboard
roof METAL
other STONE
STUCCO

Narrative Description

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

8. Description

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Areas of Significance

(enter categories from instructions)

- ARCHITECTURE _____
- COMMERCE _____
- ETHNIC HERITAGE/EUROPEAN _____
- INDUSTRY _____
- SOCIAL HISTORY _____

Period of Significance

1881-1952 _____

Significant Dates

1881 _____

1952 _____

Significant Persons

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A _____

Architect/Builder

Kochevar, Jacob, Jr. _____

Huddart, John J. _____

Hurst, William _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property 53.2

UTM References

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

A <u>1/3</u>	<u>3/2/7/4/1/0</u>	<u>4/3/0/4/2/9/5</u>		B <u>1/3</u>	<u>3/2/8/2/1/5</u>	<u>4/3/0/4/2/9/5</u>
Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing	
C <u>1/3</u>	<u>3/2/8/2/1/5</u>	<u>4/3/0/3/7/3/0</u>		D <u>1/3</u>	<u>3/2/7/4/1/0</u>	<u>4/3/0/3/7/3/0</u>
Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing	

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title R. Laurie Simmons and Thomas H. Simmons, historians

organization Front Range Research Associates, Inc. date 8 April 2001 (revised April 2002)

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

city or town Denver state CO zip code 80211

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

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

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

Property Owner

name/title Multiple; more than fifty

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

Section No. TABLE OF CONTENTS Page i

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Section 5, CLASSIFICATION ... 1

Section 7, DESCRIPTION ... 2

Introduction ... 2

Description ... 2

 Setting and General Description of the District ... 2

 Historic Development and Appearance of the District ... 4

 Public and Commercial Buildings ... 5

 Domestic Architecture ... 10

 Outbuildings ... 12

Description of Resources within the District ... 12

 Moved Resources ... 13

 Contributing Resources ... 13

 Public Buildings ... 13

 Commercial Buildings ... 16

 Domestic Buildings ... 22

 Outbuildings ... 44

 Table 1. Contributing Outbuildings ... 49

 Noncontributing Resources ... 56

 Noncontributing Historic Resources ... 56

 Table 2. Noncontributing Historic Outbuildings ... 61

 Noncontributing Nonhistoric Resources ... 62

 Table 3. Noncontributing Nonhistoric Outbuildings ... 67

 Table 4. All Resources within the District Listed by Street Address ... 69

Section 8, SIGNIFICANCE ... 87

Significance ... 87

Early Development of the District ... 89

Ethnic Groups in Crested Butte ... 97

Crested Butte in the Early Twentieth Century ... 99

End of the Coal Mining Era ... 103

Section 9, BIBLIOGRAPHY ... 111

Section 10, GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION ... 116

Boundary Description ... 116

Boundary Justification ... 116

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. TABLE OF CONTENTS Page ii

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX . . . 122

MAPS . . . 127

Sketch Map . . . 127

USGS Map Extract . . . 133

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

Section No. 5 Page 1

Classification

Number of Resources within Property and Number of Resources Previously Listed in the National Register

The Town of Crested Butte Historic District was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1974, with a rectangular boundary of approximately 64.8 acres defined by Maroon Avenue on the north, 8th Street on the east, White Rock Avenue on the south, and 1st Street on the west (See Figure 10-1, p. 95). The nomination specifically listed and discussed only twenty historic resources. The National Register database lists twenty-one resources for the district; thus, twenty-one resources are indicated as "previously listed in the National Register" in this nomination. However, two of the resources discussed in the original nomination were located outside the boundary of the district, and two additional resources are no longer extant. One resource discussed in the previous nomination, the Denver & Rio Grande Depot, is not within the boundary of the current district; the depot was individually listed in the National Register in May 2001. There are 465 resources within the current district distributed as follows:

Resource Type	Contributing	Noncontributing
Buildings	307	152
Sites	0	0
Structures	6	0
Objects	0	0
TOTAL	313	152

The discussion of the number of resources within the district in this nomination utilizes the figures in the above table.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 2

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

Introduction

This nomination is a revision of the Town of Crested Butte nomination that was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in May 1974. The earlier nomination delineated a rectangular boundary comprised of Maroon Avenue on the north, 8th Street on the east, White Rock Avenue on the south, and 1st Street on the west (See Figure 10-1, p. 95). That boundary included large amounts of vacant land on the southeast and east. The form identified only twenty properties by name. Two of the twenty resources specifically mentioned in the original nomination are no longer standing (the Saltlick and Frank and Gal's) and two resources discussed in that nomination (the Elk Mountain Lodge, 129 Gothic Avenue, and the Union Congregational Church, 403 Maroon Avenue) were actually outside the identified boundaries of the district. Since 1974, new construction has virtually filled the vacant lands within the original district boundary. The present revised nomination grew out of intensive historic resource surveys conducted in the town during the 1998-2000 period. The surveys identified contributing and noncontributing resources and recommended revising the district boundary to better reflect the existing conditions. The current nomination excludes areas of the town which represent concentrations of newer development or which now lack historic integrity, while it encompasses all contiguous areas of historic resources that maintain integrity (See Boundary Justification, p. 93). Unlike the original form, this nomination provides complete listings of all contributing and noncontributing resources within the district, describes all the primary resources, and includes an expanded discussion of the significance and historical background of the district, as well as a map identifying each resource within the district and photographs of significant and representative resources.

Description

...the chief reliance and raison d'être of the settlement is found in the coal-beds that are adjacent to it. These are of the greatest value and importance, and at night, when the blaze of the coke ovens sheds a lurid glare upon the overhanging woodlands and the snug town, one can appreciate the far-seeing expectations that lead people there to call their town the Pittsburgh of the West.

--Ernest Ingersoll¹

Setting and General Description of the District

The historic coal mining town of Crested Butte, Colorado, lies within Gunnison County, in the central part of the state. The town is located twenty-eight miles north of the county seat of Gunnison, in a mountain valley at the confluence of Coal Creek and the Slate River. Crested Butte Mountain (12,162'), from which the town takes its name, rises to the northeast, and further to the northeast are Teocalli Mountain (13,208'), the Maroon Bells-Snowmass Wilderness, and the Elk Mountain Range. The Gunnison National Forest surrounds the town. Gothic Mountain (12,625') looms to the north. Washington Gulch is northwest of town, as well as Anthracite Mesa, Peanut Lake, Mount Emmons, the Ruby Mountains, and Oh-Be-Joyful Creek. South of Crested Butte are Mount Axtell (12,055') and Whetstone Mountain (12,516').

¹The Crest of the Continent: A Record of A Summer's Ramble in the Rocky Mountains and Beyond (Chicago: R.R. Donnelley & Sons Co., 1890), 257.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 3

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

The Crested Butte Historic District embraces a cohesive concentration of the town's most significant historic commercial, domestic, social, religious, educational, and governmental buildings built during the town's coal mining era. During the late 1870s, Crested Butte functioned as a service and supply center on the route to hardrock mining camps such as Gothic and Irwin. Exploitation of the area's coal resources brought permanent settlement and development, most significantly through the industrial operations of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company (CF&I). Although Crested Butte was not strictly a company town, it incorporated many elements representative of CF&I-dominated communities, including a company store and housing, and local affairs were greatly influenced by the industrial concern. In addition, the strong ethnic ties of the mine workers and the isolated mountain setting greatly impacted the character of the community.

The 53.2-acre district encompasses 465 resources, including 459 buildings and 6 structures, with construction dates ranging from 1881 through 2000. Of the resources within the district, 313 (67.3 percent) are contributing and 152 (32.7 percent) are noncontributing. Table 4 at the end of Section 7 lists all resources within the district in street address order. The resources include 189 domestic buildings, 44 commercial buildings, 217 outbuildings, and 15 public/social buildings. The district is characterized by a variety of building types, including an ornate 1883 city hall and firehouse (photograph 1), an 1883 stone jail (photograph 2), an 1883 stone schoolhouse (photograph 3), a 1927 brick high school building (photograph 4), and fraternal lodge halls which catered to specific ethnic groups (photographs 5 and 6). Other significant historic buildings within the district include early hotels (photographs 7 and 21), a company boardinghouse (photograph 8) and private boardinghouses, historic churches (photograph 9), a company store (photograph 10) and a company warehouse/office building, a filling station (photograph 11), several early saloons (photographs 12, 13, 14), and a hydroelectric powerplant. A variety of other privately-owned commercial buildings are included, such as grocery and specialty stores, restaurants, a bank, and a theater (photographs 15, 16, 17). Company housing (photograph 18) and privately-owned dwellings (photographs 19-25) represent a major functional category within the district. Numerous outbuildings, which include resources such as barns (photographs 26, 27), sheds (photographs 28, 29, 30), garages (photographs 31, 32, 33), outhouses (photographs 34, 35, 36), secondary dwellings, and smokehouses (photograph 37), are character-defining resources of the district. The condition of buildings within the district ranges from deteriorated to excellent; most buildings are in good condition.

Streets within the district are oriented east-west and north-south and form a rectangular grid of blocks with the long axis following an east-west alignment. Streets are paved, while alleys, important corridors for reaching secondary dwellings and other outbuildings, cut through blocks from west to east and are unpaved. East-west streets from north to south are Teocalli, Gothic, Maroon, Elk, Sopris, and White Rock avenues, while north-south streets from west to east are designated 1st through 6th streets. Colorado State Highway 135 from Gunnison becomes 6th Street within the town. Coal Creek flows northeastward through the western part of the district. Topography within the district is relatively flat, sloping from 8,960' at the western edge to 8,890' on the east.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

Section No. 7 Page 4

Commercial buildings are concentrated on and near Elk Avenue, the central east-west thoroughfare through the community. Some commercial buildings are also located on cross-streets in the blocks north and south of Elk, particularly on 2nd Street, along the route many miners took to and from work. Residential areas are found at the east and west ends of Elk Avenue and on avenues north and south of the commercial district. The historic Town Hall is located at the important intersection of Elk Avenue and 2nd Street, as is the oldest hotel/saloon/brothel, and another early hotel/saloon. Two historic church buildings are in the northern part of town, on Maroon Avenue, while the town's two historic schools are located at the east end of town, just inside the district boundary. Primary buildings generally face the east-west avenues, with fewer buildings positioned on the cross-streets. The alleys are dominated by a diverse collection of outbuildings.

Although a quarry at the west end of Elk Avenue conveniently provided stone utilized in a few important buildings and in building foundations, the resources of the district are overwhelmingly of frame construction. The historic buildings of the district, aside from a few large public and commercial buildings, are generally of modest scale, and range in height from one- to two-and-a-half stories. The business district is remarkable for its large number of well preserved false front frame commercial buildings. Many of the buildings were intended to fulfill more than one function, such as a saloon on the first story and hotel rooms on the second, and were designed to reflect this division of usage. Commercial buildings erected after the historic era feature designs which interpret and incorporate architectural elements of the historic buildings (Photograph 38). Historic commercial buildings generally extend to the property lines from side to side, with front walls aligned with the sidewalk (Photograph 15), forming a solid streetwall along Elk Avenue.

While historic residences of the district have, as a group, undergone more alterations than the commercial buildings, many still convey their original functional designs which reflected the challenges of life in this isolated industrial community. Common alterations to dwellings include window alterations, application of new siding, porch alterations, and additions. Several dwellings facing Elk Avenue have been converted to commercial purposes. Nonhistoric dwellings built as infill within the district tend to be of larger scale than historic houses while including architectural features derived from historic dwellings. Picket fences are the most ubiquitous historic landscape feature of the residential areas (Photograph 23), which also include stone retaining walls and woven wire fences. The finely-crafted public buildings of Crested Butte are visual landmarks scattered throughout the town. Providing context for these buildings are the large number of outbuildings which represent important, although seldom documented, aspects of everyday life in the community.

Historic Development and Appearance of the District

The foundation of Crested Butte's historic architectural heritage dates to the period between 1881 and 1909, when approximately half of the buildings in the district were erected.² The design and construction

²Primary buildings, for the purposes of this nomination, were defined as the most significant building on the lot, where the principal activity of the property owner took place. For example, the main residence or business block on a lot was classified as a primary building. Outbuildings are defined as buildings in which activities supporting or incidental to the home or business were conducted, such as garages, barns, secondary dwellings, smokehouses, sheds, and outhouses.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 5

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

of these buildings established the essential character of the town and provided it with a special sense of place. The nineteenth century buildings of Crested Butte display skilled craftsmanship and represent functional architecture which has been used and appreciated by generations of residents. In particular, the nineteenth century civic, educational, religious, and commercial buildings reflect pride in the town's development and a desire to erect buildings of substance and beauty.

The earliest buildings erected in Crested Butte were similar in design to the structures of early mining camps and newly-established communities throughout Colorado in the nineteenth century, reflecting the desire to quickly, efficiently, and economically build a shelter or place of business while concentrating on finding or making a fortune. Although the town quickly evolved beyond this early stage of architecture, log construction remained popular well into the twentieth century. Crested Butte soon shed the temporary appearance of its early construction, benefiting from the presence of a town promoter, Howard Smith, who was devoted to seeing his creation become an important and economically viable community. Thanks to Smith's foresight and determination, the town's built environment rapidly displayed substance and diversity. A report from Crested Butte in December 1879 found "at present a number of buildings under construction."³ By February 1881, the town boasted four hotels, two sawmills, a restaurant, a drugstore and assay office, and a meat market, in addition to the smelter, store, and boarding house erected by the town founders. An 1881 publication described Crested Butte's fine prospects and listed the materials available for construction at that time:

The finest of building stone is quarried at small cost from the bluffs skirting the town, and a large brick yard has been started and a quantity of good bricks burned and held for sale....Lumber is cheap and always will be, because of the proximity of the finest timber imaginable in great abundance.⁴

Although the quarry at the west end of town provided stone for the CF&I coke ovens, the jail, a school, and a beer storage shed, little stone was used in other historic construction in Crested Butte. Brick, too, was rarely used as a building material, despite several fires which damaged structures on Elk Avenue. Two substantial historic school buildings (one still standing) were the largest of the town's brick edifices. The railroad reached Crested Butte in November 1881, providing local builders with access to a variety of architectural materials and ornament. An 1880s photograph of Elk Avenue shows that early buildings were almost exclusively of log or frame construction, and historic buildings of the town today are, by a wide preponderance, built of wood.

Public and Commercial Buildings

Although the first buildings erected in Crested Butte were undoubtedly simple vernacular designs reflecting no particular architectural style, the false front construction characterizing frontier towns throughout the West soon predominated on Elk Avenue. Although most towns replaced their false fronts with more substantial buildings once greater wealth and stability were achieved, Crested Butte never reached the level of prosperity in which those buildings were supplanted by large architect-designed

³Rocky Mountain News, 2 December 1879, 1.

⁴Crested Butte, Gunnison County, Colorado (Chicago: JMW Jones Stationery & Printing Co., February 1881), 8.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 6

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

business blocks. The wood fronts of many of the town's buildings were incised to resemble stone, crowned with bracketed cornices, ornamented with decoratively-shaped window surrounds or elaborated with slender columns and pilasters. In Crested Butte, false front facades ornamented with Italianate and Neoclassical details emulated the public and commercial buildings found in major urban areas, while, behind the facade, many of the buildings continued to be of pragmatic design.

As in other newly-established communities, the construction of a substantial hotel was an important symbol of progress. One of the older remaining buildings and one of the first completed hotels in Crested Butte was advertised in February 1881, the Forest Queen House (129 Elk Avenue, Photograph 7). The Forest Queen's design reflected what were to become popular themes employed by Crested Butte builders, including a two-story rectangular plan utilizing most of its site; a gabled roof behind a false front facade crowned with a bracketed and paneled cornice; tall, narrow double-hung sash windows with decoratively-shaped surrounds on the pilaster-enframed upper story; and a first story storefront with columns supporting a secondary cornice with large display windows with paneled kickplates. The building is notable today as one of the few remaining of the once ubiquitous establishments which offered "female boarding."⁵

The massive Elk Mountain House (no longer extant) opened by the Crested Butte Town Company in December 1881 became an instant landmark in the town.⁶ Descriptions and photographs of the hotel indicate that it was an ambitious undertaking and a considerable investment. The three-and-a-half-story building was the largest to be erected in the town until the beginning of the ski resort era in the 1960s. The hotel was furnished with Eastlake furniture and Brussels carpets on the interior, while displaying a rather plain exterior design none-the-less sophisticated for a small service and supply center which had just been connected to the railroad.

Another of the finest of Crested Butte's early buildings was completed in 1882 in the 300 block of Elk Avenue, and moved to its current location at 202 Elk Avenue after a town fire in 1893 (Photograph 12). The move represented both appreciation of the quality construction of the building and the desire of its owners to be closer to the route workers took to and from the mine. The two-story building, known originally as the Crested Butte House and Saloon, contained a bar operated by John Rozich, a Croatian immigrant. The building, one of the best preserved in the commercial district today, represented the effort to apply elements of urban Victorian commercial architecture to false front commercial buildings in the fledgling community. The tall upper story of the building features horizontal board siding cut to resemble stone walls with quoins, a projecting bracketed cornice and paneled frieze, and tall double-hung sash windows with pedimented lintel trim. Under a storefront cornice with dentils and scroll brackets are slender columns flanking display windows with paneled kickplates. The central inset entrance has paneled and glazed double doors and a transom crowned by pedimented lintel trim.⁷

⁵The Sanborn map of 1893 indicates that the Forest Queen offered "female boarding," a euphemism for a bordello.

⁶The building was damaged by fire and torn down in 1939. A remnant of the hotel was incorporated into a current building, 332 Elk Avenue.

⁷Behind the building is a considerably altered stone building which was erected about 1900 and provided beer storage for the saloon.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

Section No. 7 Page 7

Fraternal lodges were among the most elaborate and enduring buildings erected in Crested Butte. The 1884 Knights of Pythias/Masonic Hall, 311 Elk Avenue, displays design elements very similar to the Crested Butte House in its false front facade with projecting bracketed cornice and paneled frieze topped by a triangular pediment (Photograph 5). The three evenly spaced windows of the second story reflect a classical emphasis in their pedimented lintel trim. The first story storefront has large display windows with paneled kickplates flanking a central entrance.

Another fraternal lodge erected in the 1880s became famous as the home of St. Mary's Lodge of the Croatian Fraternal Union in the early twentieth century (Photograph 6). The Croatian Hall, 512 2nd St., is a two-story false front frame building with a large, central, round arched pediment and a projecting cornice with scroll brackets. The building has a tin-clad front wall, with an upper story with three tall double-hung sash windows with decorative lintel trim which mimic the roof pediment. The first story features central paneled and glazed double doors, a transom, and narrow sidelights. Flanking the entrance are large display windows topped by clerestory windows, and kickplates are clad with diagonal beadboard siding.

A magnificent Town Hall erected in 1883 reflected the pride and aspirations of Crested Butte in its construction and design (Photograph 1). As in many Colorado communities in the nineteenth century, town offices and the fire department shared space in the building, which also included a meeting hall for public events on the second floor. The Town Hall displays an interesting combination of elements in its false front with round arched central parapet topped by a bell tower with arched spandrels, and its Italianate style arched windows with hood molds. In addition, the windows include a motif frequently repeated in Crested Butte architecture in their decoratively-shaped surrounds. Town facilities were augmented in the same year by a utilitarian stone structure (typical of mountain mining towns) built to serve as the town jail and marshal's office. The one-story building immediately south of the Town Hall at 409 2nd St. (Photograph 2) features a symmetrical design with front gable roof, center door flanked by barred windows, and thick walls of rock-faced ashlar on the front and stone rubble on the sides.

One of the other centerpieces of Crested Butte's architectural heritage was also completed in 1883, the Crested Butte School (Photograph 3). The two-story stone building at 507 Maroon Avenue was erected by carpenter William Hurst, who had also worked on the coke ovens, at a cost of nearly \$6,000. The sandstone for the building reportedly came from the quarry at the west end of Elk Avenue. The building suggests permanence and safety in its stone walls, and reflects Italianate style influences in its vertical emphasis, hipped roof with overhanging eaves, projecting central entrance tower topped by a belfry with bellcast roof, and tall double-hung sash windows with tooled stone lintels and rock-faced sills.

The religious life of the community was bolstered and the architectural heritage of Crested Butte enriched in the 1880s, when construction began on the Union Congregational Church (403 Maroon Avenue, Photograph 9). The church, which was built to serve all Protestant denominations, was begun in 1882 and took several years to complete. The one-and-a-half-story frame building has a front gable roof with a gable ornament and finial and a projecting corner entrance tower topped by a belfry. The walls are clad with narrow horizontal board siding divided into panels by vertical and horizontal boards, and the square tower has similar paneling and a band of cloverleaf-shape ornament. The open belfry

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 8

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

includes a decorative balustrade and cut and sawn spandrel ornaments creating decoratively arched openings, as well as a flared pyramidal roof. The upper wall of the front gable features triple lancet windows, and the side walls have evenly spaced pointed arch windows with tracery, stained glass, molded surrounds, and paneled spandrels.

The Catholics of Crested Butte founded a church in 1883, but a building was not erected until about 1890. A slightly more modest structure than the Protestant building, St. Patrick's Church is a frame edifice with a tall belltower. The front gable roof church has walls clad with flush horizontal board siding, a wood water table, and a concrete foundation. The central, projecting entrance tower is topped by a belfry with bellcast roof, and side walls have pointed arch windows with tracery in the upper sash.

Spiritual refreshment of a different sort was provided to the town by a variety of establishments. Some buildings, such as the Forest Queen, Crested Butte House, Masonic Lodge, and Croatian Hall, included bars along with other services. Several residents operated saloons in buildings which were also their places of residence, including the Kochevar, Kikel, and Spritzer families. The Kochevar Saloon, erected in 1891, represents the work of local builder Jacob Kochevar, Jr. Kochevar came to the United States from Slovenia in 1889, following his father, who had settled in Crested Butte in 1885, and both were talented builders. The rare three-story false front facade building has a gable roof with widely overhanging eaves (127 Elk Avenue, Photograph 13). The false front is crowned by a paneled cornice and has a bracketed frieze. The storefront of the first story has a central entrance flanked by display windows with kickplates composed of panels of diagonal beadboard. The display windows are flanked by fluted columns which support a secondary molded cornice. The upper story is clad with drop siding and has evenly spaced double-hung sash windows. The east and west walls have hewn timber siding, and the east wall has projecting timbers at the second story level. According to Jacob Kochevar, III, all of the timber in the Kochevar Saloon was local in origin and hand hewn. The roof trusses were likewise hand-hewn and raised by a block and tackle pulled by a horse. The building reportedly took two years to erect, and was never entirely completed, as the outrigger timbers on the east wall were intended to be part of a walkway which was never finished.

The Kochevars worked on a number of buildings in town, erecting architecture which displayed details typical of buildings found in mining camps and frontier towns in the West and at the same time were distinctive and characteristic of Crested Butte. The architecture of Crested Butte's early years established patterns and motifs which were repeated in later construction, including structures built in the late twentieth century. Although it might be expected that the influences of their homeland would be expressed in the immigrant's carpentry, local historian Michele Veltri states that

South Slav immigrants and their children played an important role in local events, yet they, too, were influenced by their new neighbors and new country. The structures for which builder Jake Kochevar is remembered were not copied from his native Slovenia but rather the frontier towns of the American West.⁸

⁸Michele Veltri, **We Are All Brothers: The Slavic Fraternal Lodges of Crested Butte** (Paonia, Colo.: Hubbarel Printing, 1980), 2.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 9

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

Marcus Sodja built a false front on his saloon at 200 Sopris Avenue in the 1890s and operated it until Prohibition resulted in declining profits about 1920 (Photograph 14). Martin Spritzer then ran a pool hall and "soft drink" parlor in the building and lived there with his wife and children. The rather plain, rectangular, front gable roof frame building features a symmetrical false front facade with drop siding, a cornice with brackets, and a single storefront with a center entrance, slender columns, and large display windows with paneled kickplates.

Another significant false front commercial building was completed about 1893 at 228 Elk Avenue (Photograph 15). The two-story building housed such enterprises as a furniture store, a dry goods establishment, and a saloon during its early history. The peak of the front gable roof projects above the false front facade of the building, creating a pediment above the projecting cornice, which features ornamental moldings and brackets, a parapet, and a paneled frieze. The upper story has three tall double-hung sash windows with ornamented pedimented lintels. A molded shopfront cornice surmounts the large display windows with paneled kickplates flanking the central entrance. The slender square columns flanking the windows and the enframing pilasters of the upper story have square block ornaments.

False front buildings continued to be erected along Elk Avenue into the twentieth century. About 1900, the one-story building at 314 Elk Avenue was completed, with a gable roof behind a false front, a central pediment, and projecting cornice with brackets (Photograph 16). The building first functioned as a mortuary, later as a furniture store, a hall, a movie theater, a roller rink, and, from about 1925 to 1964, as the town post office. The 1929 building at 222 Elk Avenue, erected by Martin Spritzer and his sons for two miners, is a one-story frame saloon with a false front with central pediment and a bracketed cornice, which resembles the less ornate business houses of the nineteenth century (Photograph 15).

Crested Butte Hardware at 331 Elk Avenue, another landmark of Elk Avenue, began as a small blacksmith shop near the alley in the 1880s and expanded southward by increments to house a hardware store (Photograph 11). In 1911, the town's first retail gasoline pump was installed in front of the building, and it eventually included an automotive shop at the rear. The building's design reflects its pragmatic mission, featuring a plain, tall, false front with decorative cornice on the east and a shorter false front on the west. The storefront section on the east has an inset double door entrance with divided transom and plate glass windows with kickplates.

In 1927, Crested Butte celebrated the completion of a fine addition to its educational facilities (Photograph 4). The Crested Butte High School is a T-shaped two-story brick building designed by noted Denver architect John J. Huddart (1856-1930). Huddart has been described as an architect who "worked on an enormous variety of projects and was able to accommodate his designs to changing tastes and styles."⁹ He specialized in the design of school buildings, courthouses, and armories, and completed work throughout Colorado, as well as other states in the region. The high school's symmetrical design includes a hipped roof, a raised concrete foundation with basement level windows, two projecting entrance bays with gable roofs, and bands of windows. When completed, the building

⁹Thomas J. Noel and Barbara S. Norgren, **Denver: The City Beautiful and Its Architects, 1893-1941** (Denver: Historic Denver, Inc., 1987), 205.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

Section No. 7 Page 10

also became a focus of community activity and social events, and it is used more than seventy years after it opened as the location of the town offices.

Historian H. Lee Scamehorn observed that while Crested Butte may not have been a company town, it was, nonetheless, a *one company* town. The tremendous impact of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and its predecessors on the history of Crested Butte is reflected in its architecture. Within the commercial district, the company erected a series of three company stores, as well as the company office and warehouse. The 1937 company store built at 303 Elk Avenue was probably the last commercial building erected by the CF&I within the town. In the 1930s, new construction in Crested Butte was almost nonexistent, making the completion of the company store a major accomplishment. The Mission Revival-influenced design of the store did not represent a popular architectural style in Crested Butte, although the company had erected other Mission Revival style buildings in other towns. The store's stuccoed walls and shaped parapets were superimposed on a rectangular (53' X 102') concrete block structure composed of blocks made by the McNeill brothers using cinder aggregate from the coke oven property and fashioned with a hand-operated press (Photograph 10).

Domestic Architecture

Log dwellings housed Crested Butte mine workers in the early 1880s, as described by Ernest Ingersoll: "Forty or fifty miners are employed at present, and these live with their families in large log houses built under the edge of the forested hill close to the mine."¹⁰ Such houses remained popular in Crested Butte well into the twentieth century, particularly for secondary dwellings which were utilized by extended families or to house boarders. The Kochevar family erected a log house behind their saloon about 1916 for Caroline Kochevar Tezak, whose son was born there. In 1962, running water was installed in the dwelling. Several people constructed small log cabins on their property which were rented out to mine workers.

The residential architecture of Crested Butte was influenced by the fuel company's presence. The identification of the total number of houses in town erected by the company remains a topic for future research.¹¹ Although some workers resided near the mine, most miners lived in town in privately-owned dwellings of simple design and frame construction. The typical house was of one- to one-and-a-half stories and had a functional appearance, and a gable roof. Walls were clad with flush or lap horizontal board siding or drop siding, and gable faces were infrequently ornamented with decorative shingles. Tall, narrow, two-over-two-light or four-over-four-light double-hung sash windows were commonly symmetrically arranged. Exterior ornamentation was either nonexistent or limited to very small and delicate lace-like gable ornaments, window elaborations such as architrave trim, and porch details, such as brackets and slender spindles or chamfered posts. House design could overwhelmingly be described as vernacular, with few houses displaying features of a particular architectural style. Most of the houses of the town reflected the working class status of most of its residents, and even the most prominent

¹⁰Ingersoll, 257.

¹¹The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company archives, still stored principally at the steel mill site in Pueblo, most likely contain information identifying which buildings were erected by CF&I and its predecessors and when they were built, as well as who lived in them. The records are not accessible at the present time.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

Section No. 7 Page 11

businessmen lived in dwellings of restrained design (Photographs 20, 23, 24, and 25). Exposure to the harsh winter weather and the smoke of the coke ovens provided the dwellings with a weathered appearance, that was pronounced when artist/historian Muriel Sibell Wolle visited the community in 1949, remarking,

Crested Butte is still a coal town, its streets gray with coal dust and its houses somber in color, yet behind many windows blossoming plants flaunt splashes of color or lace curtains shut out the drab view of other somber homes. There are few trees and the grayness is relieved only by pocket-sized gardens overflowing with delphinium and other native plants.¹²

One of the more elaborate dwellings was completed by Jacob Kochevar, Jr., for his parents at 116 Elk Avenue in 1913. The building's design is unusual in its inclusion of elements found on the commercial buildings in town. The two-story front gable roof frame dwelling has a false front with a paneled cornice with brackets and an arched parapet. The windows have decoratively-shaped surrounds with round ornaments. According to the 1974 National Register nomination for Crested Butte, Jacob Kochevar traced the designs for the jambs on long pieces of wood siding, cut them out with handmade tools, and "adorned the second story with them."¹³

Many bachelor miners boarded with homeowners, seeking out lodging offered by people from their native country. To supplement the town's housing stock, the fuel company erected a large two-and-a-half-story boardinghouse for miners without families and for visitors in 1919 (129 Gothic Avenue, Photograph 8). The building was constructed of concrete blocks using cinder aggregate from the mine slag piles which were locally pressed. The boardinghouse could accommodate up to sixty-five men, who were served family-style meals. The rectangular building has walls clad with stucco, a concrete foundation, evenly spaced double-hung sash windows, and a wrap-around porch.

In 1926, CF&I erected more than twenty company houses in an area at the north end of Crested Butte, in an area which became known as "New Town." The houses were built for mine workers at a time when rental housing was in short supply. Historian Duane Smith states that the company viewed the construction of such dwellings as a positive action because it was believed to raise the morale of workers by offering better living conditions resulting in more contented employees who worked harder at the mine. The one-story houses were all of the same simple design, with front gable roofs, rectangular plans, narrow lap siding, and raised concrete foundations. The gable faces were clad with wood shingles and projected above full-width inset porches supported by tapered square columns. The houses had off-center entrances with paneled and glazed doors, four-over-one-light double-hung sash windows, and small projecting enclosed back porches. The best preserved of these houses today is found at 103 Gothic Avenue (Photograph 18).

¹²Muriel Sibell Wolle, **Stampede to Timberline** (Athens, Ohio: Swallow Press, 1949), 199.

¹³Bruce Baumgartner, "Town of Crested Butte National Register Nomination," 1974.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

Section No. 7 Page 12

Outbuildings¹⁴

Six types of historic outbuildings are commonly found in the town of Crested Butte: sheds, barns, garages, outhouses, secondary residences, and smokehouses. The variety of outbuildings adds to the town's historic texture and character and contributes to the context of the built environment. Most residences and many other primary buildings have one or more outbuildings in the backyard or lining the unpaved alleys. Over the course of time, people have moved, repaired, and remodeled some outbuildings, while letting others fall into disrepair. Apparently, relocation of outbuildings was fairly common during the period of significance. Because many of the outbuildings have served more than one purpose over the years, categorizing the buildings by functional type is somewhat difficult. Some of the outbuildings in Crested Butte, such as barns and smokehouses were related to the production and storage of foodstuffs, while other outbuildings, including storage sheds and outhouses were necessitated by daily life. The impact of the automobile on the district is evidenced by the large number of garages and outbuildings converted to garages. Secondary dwellings were erected to house boarders or family members and continue to be an important component of the town's building stock today.

Description of Resources Within the District

The following sections describe the resources within the district. The descriptions are based on an intensive survey of historic buildings in Crested Butte conducted in 1998-2000, a reconnaissance examination in 2000, and information on recent alterations and new construction provided by the Town of Crested Butte. The resources are divided into contributing and noncontributing categories and grouped by original functions: Public Buildings, which includes governmental, educational, and religious functions; Commercial Buildings, which includes buildings whose primary function was commerce and trade, but which may have incorporated other functions, such as domestic, social, or religious; Residential Buildings, including primary buildings which are single- and multi-family dwellings; and Outbuildings, including a variety of secondary buildings, such as barns, sheds, garages, outhouses, smokehouses, and secondary dwellings. For contributing resources, within each category the most important and/or representative historic buildings within the district are discussed first, and other buildings follow in address order. Brief descriptions of all contributing historic buildings within the district (with the exception of outbuildings) are provided. A few representative examples of types of contributing outbuildings are described, followed by a listing of other outbuildings. Noncontributing resources are divided into historic and nonhistoric categories and briefly described. Following the descriptions are tables providing complete listings of the buildings discussed in each section. In the discussion below, the current address, historic building or business name, architect or builder's name (if known), and year of construction are given. The photograph number refers to photographs included as part of this nomination. Photographs are identified on the map of the district by a number enclosed by a circle.

The evaluation of resources as contributing/noncontributing to the historic district was based on the results of the intensive level historic resources survey and reconnaissance examination. The survey embraced both primary and secondary (outbuildings) buildings, and 419 survey forms were produced

¹⁴Susan Medville, Crested Butte, provided contributions to this discussion of the outbuildings.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 13

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

that included extensive photographic documentation. Results were reviewed by town staff and members of the Board of Zoning and Architectural Review (BOZAR), and the results of the survey (including proposed boundary revisions to the historic district) were presented at public meetings. The brief descriptions included in the nomination for the resources do not address all of the elements for each building. The descriptions were limited to providing basic identifying features rather than complete discussions of alterations. The survey forms and photographs are on file at the Town of Crested Butte and at the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation of the Colorado Historical Society.

Moved Resources

As a relatively poor coal mining community, Crested Butteans were loathe to discard buildings and recycled them in new locations as appropriate to meet changing circumstances. Perhaps the most spectacular example of a moved building is that of the large Croatian Hall, moved in 1902 from Elk Avenue to a location on 2nd Street. Town guidelines since 1972 have discouraged the movement of buildings, and the current 1995 guideline states "A historic primary structure shall remain on the lot on which it has been historically associated." During the survey process, efforts were made using available evidence, including Sanborn fire insurance maps, a detailed 1951 aerial photograph, and conversations with property owners and longtime residents, to identify buildings that had been moved. Thirty-three (7.1 percent) of the 465 buildings within the district were identified as having been moved. Thus, the total number of moved buildings within the district is not great.

Of the thirty-three moved buildings, six were categorized as noncontributing due to alterations which had affected their integrity or because they had been relocated into town from another site after 1952. Fifteen of the buildings were moved into or within the town during the period of significance (1952 or earlier) and were categorized as contributing. The remaining twelve buildings (2.6 percent of the district's total resources) were moved within the town after 1952. Given the nature and extent of the moves (to another location on the same lot, to an adjoining parcel, or to a parcel on the same block), ten of the twelve buildings were evaluated as contributing. Sufficient information was not found to determine the original locations of the remaining two buildings, which were therefore evaluated as noncontributing.

Contributing Resources

Of the resources within the district, 313 (67.3 percent) are evaluated as contributing. Resources are discussed below by type: Public Buildings; Commercial Buildings; Domestic Buildings; and Outbuildings. Representative examples of outbuildings are discussed followed by a table (Table 1) listing all contributing outbuildings organized by type, i.e., barn, shed, garage, etc.

Public Buildings

132 Elk Ave., Crested Butte City Hall, 1883, Photograph 1. This two-story, rectangular, frame building was erected by the Town of Crested Butte in 1883 to provide a meeting room for the town council and facilities for the volunteer fire department, as well as a second story hall for community events. The building has a false front facade and a gable roof with overhanging eaves and corrugated metal roofing.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 14Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

The open belltower has a shingled base, arched openings, a balustrade, and a flared pavilion roof topped by a ball finial. The false front features a projecting cornice with brackets and a central arched pediment inscribed "City Hall 1883." Corner pilasters extend from the foundation to the cornice. The central entrance has a slightly inset door and is surmounted by an arched pediment with molding, diagonal boards, and X-shaped ornaments which are made from sections of the original doors. Above the entrance is a tripartite window which mimics the entrance and has a triple window surmounted by a half-round window. Flanking the entrance and the central window are tall, narrow, one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows with arched transoms, hood molding, and decoratively shaped surrounds. The front of the building is sided with flush horizontal boards incised to resemble stone. There is drop siding on the east wall and a series of two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows with lintels with decorative trim. The windows are sheltered by a shed hood with diagonal braces. In 1991, alterations were made to the front entrance, a new concrete foundation was laid, and the shed hood on the east was added to protect pedestrians from snow falling from the roof.

507 Maroon Ave. (south side), Crested Butte School/Old Rock Schoolhouse, William Hurst (builder), 1883, Photograph 3. This two-story sandstone school with T-shaped plan consisting of a front, rectangular, hipped roof section and an intersecting rear hipped roof wing was reportedly constructed utilizing the same stone as the Crested Butte coke ovens. The building has a slightly flared roof with overhanging eaves and metal roofing. There is a central, slightly projecting tower topped by a belfry with a bellcast roof with wood shingles topped by a tall finial. The open belltower has arched spandrel trim, a balustrade, and a bell. The walls of the building are composed of coursed sandstone with a sandstone belt course and stone foundation. Stone at the corners of the building is of a different shade, thus resembling quoins. Segmental arched entrances at each end of the facade (north) have paneled double doors surmounted by large rectangular transoms and are sheltered by shed roof hoods with decoratively-shaped braces. Windows are principally tall, narrow, four-over-four-light double-hung sash, with tooled stone lintels and rock-faced stone sills. Above the second story tower window is an arched panel which reads "School Dst. No. 8 1883." East and west walls of the front hipped roof section each have only one window, which is on the north end of the first story. The rear wing has three evenly spaced windows on each story of the east and west walls and two windows on the rear (south) wall.

403 Maroon Ave., Union Congregational Church, 1882, Photograph 9. Protestants of all denominations attended this one-and-a-half-story, rectangular, frame church which has a front gable roof and corner entrance tower topped by a belfry. The church has overhanging eaves, metal roofing, a finial at the apex of the front gable, and a cut and sawn gable ornament supported by brackets. The walls are clad with narrow lap siding divided by contrasting horizontal and vertical boards to suggest half-timbering. The building has corner boards, a wood skirt board, and a raised concrete foundation. The square tower with shingled mansard roof at the southwest corner has narrow lap siding and paneling created by contrasting vertical boards, and is topped by a band of quatrefoil ornaments. The open belfry has a decoratively sawn balustrade and cut and sawn brackets creating decorative adaptations of trefoil openings. The flared pyramidal roof of the belfry is clad with shingles. The facade has an off-center, projecting, gable roof porch (added after 1978) with wood post supports and a solid balustrade clad with lap siding. The pointed arch entrance has double paneled doors. The upper wall of the front gable face features triple tall multi-light lancet windows; below these is a triple window with tall, narrow, three-light

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

Section No. 7 Page 15

openings. There is a single double-hung sash window east of this. The east and west walls have a series of evenly spaced pointed arch windows with Gothic tracery, stained glass, and molded surrounds. The rear wall has a round stained glass window and a one-story, gable roof, rectangular frame addition (added in the 1980s) with a gable roof hood above a paneled door with a pointed arch transom.

507 Maroon Ave. (north side), Crested Butte High School, John J. Huddart (architect), 1927, Photograph 4. This large, two-story, symmetrical, brick school building has a T-shaped plan consisting of a two-story main wing and an intersecting lower rear gymnasium wing. The hipped roof has overhanging eaves and metal roofing. There is a course of slightly projecting bricks and a brick chimney with corbelling and a stone inset on the northeast. The walls are composed of raked, yellow-orange brick of varied hues, and there is a raised concrete foundation with basement level windows. Two projecting, gable roof entrance porches are supported by brick walls with brick pilasters on the front. Above each facade entrance is a segmental arched window with stone keystone; below these windows are panels of decorative brickwork which terminate with stone sills. The center of the facade has bands of two-over-one-light double-hung sash windows on each story; between stories is a stone plaque inscribed "High School" and smaller plaque reading "Town Hall 1997." The outer bays of the facade are pierced by groups of five two-over-one-light double-hung sash windows with shared sills. The gymnasium wing is rectangular, with a hipped roof, brick pilasters, and evenly spaced windows. The blank east wall is ornamented with a panel created by decorative brickwork. The building was rehabilitated to serve as Town offices in 1997. The building has new windows and some windows are partially covered.

409 2nd St., Crested Butte Marshal's Office, 1883, Photograph 2. Constructed with stone from the same quarry as the Old Rock School, this small, one-story, rectangular, stone building has a simple, symmetrical design, with a front gable roof with widely overhanging eaves, corrugated metal roofing, and a metal ridge cap with ball finials. The walls are composed of evenly coursed, rock-faced sandstone on the front (east) and coursed rubble on the sides. There is a stone foundation. The center entrance has a thick rock-faced stone lintel and a diagonal board door topped by a narrow transom with bars. Flanking the door are two rectangular windows with stone lintels, security bars, and diagonally-tooled stone sills. According to historian George Sibley, the interior has two "cells made of 2 X 8 planks stacked flatwise, nailed, and interlocked at their corners."

108 Maroon Ave., St. Patrick's Church, 1890. By the late nineteenth century, a majority of the townspeople attended this rectangular frame church with a steeply pitched front gable roof with overhanging eaves and metal roofing. The walls are clad with flush horizontal board siding and there is a wood water table and a concrete foundation. A tall, projecting, central belltower/entrance has drop siding and a bellcast roof with wood shingle roofing; the formerly open upper tower is enclosed with louvers. The entrance is crowned with a cornice, and there is a paneled and glazed door (nonhistoric) with decorative glass sidelights and a transom. There is a concrete stoop in front of the entrance. The east and west walls have pointed arch windows with tracery at the top. The church was converted to a multi-family residence in 1967, when buttresses were added to the side walls and a one-and-a-half-story gabled rear addition was completed. In 2000, skylights and two-small four-light windows on the gable face were added.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 16

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

315 6th St., Crested Butte School, 1881. This is a one-and-a-half-story, rectangular, frame building with front gable roof with overhanging eaves and walls clad with wide, unpainted, horizontal lap siding with corner boards. There is a projecting, hipped roof, enclosed front porch with tall, narrow windows with lap siding underneath and a center entrance with a glazed door sheltered by a shallow gabled hood with triangular braces. The front gable face has two single-light windows. This was the second school building erected in Crested Butte; it was originally located near the present location of the stone schoolhouse. The original building was divided in half, and this section appears in this location on a 1951 aerial photograph of the town. The front gable windows are an alteration, a dormer was added on the west, and a small rear addition was built after 1951.

Commercial Buildings

129 Elk Ave., Forest Queen, Perko's General Store, 1881, Photograph 7. The oldest hotel in Crested Butte is this two-story, frame, rectangular building that has a false front with a projecting cornice and paneled frieze with brackets. Behind the facade is a front gable roof with overhanging eaves, metal roofing, and a yellow brick chimney with a corbelled top. The front wall is clad with drop siding; the west wall has metal siding on the lower part and board and batten siding on the upper wall; and the east wall has drop siding. The first story features a single storefront with an off-center entrance; there is a second entrance on the east end of the facade with a paneled and glazed door. Flanking the main door are plate glass display windows with paneled kickplates with molding and paneled columns supporting a secondary cornice with brackets. Pilasters enframe the second story. Three evenly spaced two-over-two-light windows with decoratively-shaped surrounds are on the second story. The east wall has three paired one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows and two paneled and glazed doors. The entrance, originally inset, is now flush with the front wall and the transom is covered up, as are clerestory windows.

202 Elk Ave./406 2nd St., Crested Butte House, 1882, Photograph 12. This early hotel and saloon was moved to its present location from a site further east on Elk Avenue by 1898. The two-story, rectangular, frame, commercial building has a front gable roof fronted by a tall false front facade with projecting cornice with scroll brackets and a paneled frieze. The upper story of the facade has horizontal board siding incised to resemble stone, with contrasting dark "quoins" at the outer edges of the wall. Three evenly spaced, tall, narrow, two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows with raked blocking are on the upper story. The first story has an intermediate cornice with dentils and scroll brackets, slender square columns flanking tall four-light display windows with paneled kickplates, and a central, inset entrance with double paneled and glazed doors surmounted by a two-light transom with pedimented lintel. A secondary entrance at the east end of the facade has a tall paneled door with a transom. The east and west side walls of the building have drop siding and series of double-hung sash windows along the upper story. The west wall has a paneled door with a transom with pedimented lintel. The east wall has four windows on the upper story toward the south end. A pre-1952, two-story, gable roof, frame addition with drop siding projects from the rear; the addition is off-set toward the east.

127 Elk Ave., Kochevar Saloon, Jacob Kochevar, Jr. (builder), 1891, Photographs 7 and 13. This false front commercial building was erected by local builder Jacob Kochevar, Jr., to serve as a saloon and his family residence. The hand-hewn timber building has a gable roof with widely overhanging eaves and

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

Section No. 7 Page 17

metal roofing. The facade (south) has a paneled entablature with brackets. The first story has a storefront with an inset central entrance flanked by large four-light display windows with kickplates clad with panels of diagonal beadboard. Angled walls flank the double paneled and glazed doors surmounted by a two-light transom. Fluted columns and pilasters flank display windows and support the secondary molded cornice. The upper stories of the false front are clad with drop siding. The second story has three, tall, evenly spaced, two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows, while the faux third-story has three slightly smaller windows. Walls on the east and west have horizontal plank siding and a series of boarded up windows on the second story. The east wall has projecting timbers at the second story level, reflecting the unfinished nature of the structure. There is a one-story, pre-1904, shed roof projection along the west wall that has a false front facade clad with drop siding and crowned by a cornice with brackets. There is an off-center, paneled and glazed door with decorative glass, and adjacent to the door are a double-hung sash window with a window box and a covered up window. The foundation is stone.

228 Elk Ave., Fischer's Butcher Shop/Byouk's/Stefanic's Grocery, 1893, Photograph 15. This two-story, rectangular, front gable roof commercial building has a false front facade topped by a bracketed and paneled pediment. A projecting cornice is supported by brackets, including double brackets at the corners. There is a paneled frieze surmounted by sawtooth molding. The upper wall of the facade is clad with rolled asphalt siding stamped to resemble brick and now painted; slender pilasters ornamented with decorated blocks enframe the second story. Three one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows on the second story are crowned by ornamented pediments. There is a shopfront cornice with molding and a paneled frieze. The slightly off-center entrance has a paneled and glazed door with a paneled surround and two-light transom. The entrance is flanked by large four-light display windows with paneled kickplates. The windows are flanked by slender, ornamented columns and pilasters, as is a secondary entrance with a paneled door and a rectangular transom toward the east. East and west walls are clad with asphalt shingles.

303 Elk Ave., Colorado Supply Company Store, 1937, Photograph 10. This large, one-story, rectangular, concrete block building was erected utilizing blocks made on the site with a hand-operated press. The Mission Revival style building has curvilinear-shaped parapets with contrasting coping at the north and south ends of a gable roof. The front parapet has a blind Rosario window. The building has walls clad with stucco, a concrete foundation, and a water table composed of two rows of brick. The facade has a shed roof hood supported by diagonal braces. The central entrance has double paneled and glazed doors surmounted by a large fanlight with beveled edge which is covered with a security grille. Flanking the entrance are triple plate glass display windows with painted brick below the windows and decorative wood trim at the top. The clerestory windows are covered up. A lower, slightly stepped back, small, shed roof projection with shaped parapet on the west has an entrance with nonhistoric door facing south and two windows on the west. A slightly inset entrance on the west near the rear has a shed roof porch with square supports, a balustrade, and a wood deck. There are triple six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows on the west with stuccoed sills and security bars, and a tall, stuccoed chimney at the northeast corner. The rear has an inset entrance accessed by stairs and surmounted by a window; above this is a nonhistoric balcony. There is a nonhistoric raised deck on the east sheltered by a pergola.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 18

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

311 Elk Ave., Masonic Hall, 1884, Photograph 5. This two-story, rectangular, frame commercial building has a front gable roof with apex which projects above a false front facade, creating a pediment. The pediment is clad with decorative shingles, and beneath the shingled area is horizontal lap siding and a central rectangular inset panel. On either side of the panel are the words "NO" and "58," signifying the building's status as a Masonic Lodge. Beneath the pediment is a projecting cornice with brackets and a paneled frieze. The upper wall of the false front is clad with drop siding enframed with paneled pilasters with brackets, and there are three, evenly-spaced, two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows with pedimented lintel trim. The projecting storefront cornice also has brackets. There is an inset, center entrance with a single paneled and glazed door with paneled and glazed sidelight and a two-light transom. Angled walls adjacent to the entrance have two-light windows and paneled kickplates. Chamfered posts flank the door. There are large four-part display windows with paneled kickplates. A secondary pedimented entrance with paneled door at the west end of the facade accesses a shed roof projection on the west wall which contains a stairway to the second story and leads to an attached two-story outhouse at the rear (described in Outbuildings section).

331 Elk Ave., Crested Butte Hardware/Tony's Conoco, 1883, Photograph 11. This long, rectangular, frame commercial building extends from the alley south to Elk Avenue. The east end of the facade (south) features a tall one-story false front with a decorative cornice clad and horizontal board siding, while a shorter false front on the west is clad with drop siding. There is a full-width shed roof hood with diagonal braces across the front. The storefront toward the east end of the facade has an inset double door entrance with a divided transom and four-part display windows with paneled kickplates. The west end of the facade is stepped down, and has two paneled doors surmounted by small paired windows and a small, hinged, horizontal board opening toward the west. Behind the false front is a gable roof, with a taller gable roof section toward the rear. The front section of the building has a full-length shed projection on the west; the east wall of this portion of the building is clad with drop siding and has a large nine-light factory-style window, a boarded up door opening, and two small four-light windows near the eaves. The west wall has horizontal lap siding and three small windows near the eaves. The rear one-and-a-half-story gable roof section is clad with drop siding with corner boards. The east wall has a nine-light factory-style window at the south end, a center garage door opening with double doors clad with diagonal beadboard, and a two-over-two-light double-hung sash window near the north end. The north wall has one off-center two-over-two-light double-hung sash window. The west wall of the rear gable roof section has a full-length shed roof projection with a shorter shed roof section at the northwest corner.

314 Elk Ave., Diel Mortuary/Post Office, 1900, Photograph 16. This small one-story, rectangular, front gable roof, frame building has a false front facade (north), a gable roof with corrugated metal roofing, and a red brick chimney with metal top. The false front has a central pediment and a projecting cornice supported by large brackets. The upper front wall is clad with drop siding enframed with corner boards. A molded cornice is above the central entrance, which has double paneled and glazed doors surmounted by a divided transom. The original angled entrance is present beyond these doors. Flanking the entrance are large four-part display windows with two-light clerestories, and there are

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

Section No. 7 Page 19

paneled kickplates below windows. The east wall is clad with wide lap siding (nonhistoric). The entrance was altered after the post office closed in 1964.

512 2nd St., Knights of Pythias Hall/Croatian Hall, 1880s, Photograph 6. Originally located on Elk Avenue, this saloon and lodge hall was associated with St. Mary's Lodge, the best-known of Crested Butte's Slavic fraternal groups. Between 1898 and 1904, the building was moved to its present location on 2nd Street atop log rollers pulled by miners. The two-story, rectangular, frame lodge building with front gable roof has a false front facade with projecting central arched pediment inscribed "Croatian Hall of the Sub Assembly No. 26 CFU" and a projecting, molded cornice with scroll brackets and a frieze with round ornaments and molding. The facade is clad with painted tin, and there is drop siding on the north wall. Corner pilasters are fluted. Three tall, narrow, double-hung sash windows on the upper story facade have decorative lintel trim with central arched pediments and round ornaments. There is a bracketed storefront cornice and a full-width shed roof hood supported by brackets sheltering an entrance with central, tall, double doors with etched glass, paneling, round ornaments, a plate glass transom, and narrow sidelights. Flanking the entrance are large plate glass windows with large clerestory windows. The kickplates are clad with diagonal beadboard siding. Flanking the windows are pilasters with fluting at the corners. Windows on the north wall are one-over-one-light double-hung sash. A shed roof open porch on the north has post supports and shelters a paneled door. A large two-story addition to the south was erected in the late 1980s.

229 Elk Ave., Bank of Crested Butte/Matkovich Drugstore/Mortuary, 1890, Photograph 17. This three-storefront building was the center of local finance until the bank failed as a result of mismanagement at the beginning of the Great Depression. In the 1930s the one-story rectangular commercial building received an overarching steeply pitched front gable roof which projects above the three sections of the building. The upper gable face is clad with rolled roofing and has one boarded up window. The facade (south) features a false front divided into three bays by square columns with floral ornaments and topped by globes which extend above the roof. A continuous cornice with molding, carved ornaments, and brackets is topped by a plaque above each bay. The easternmost plaque is inscribed "Bank," the middle plaque is inscribed "drugs," and the western plaque is blank. The wall beneath the cornice is clad with metal siding stamped in a horizontal pattern to resemble boards. The center storefront has a center entrance; the other storefront entrances are on the eastern ends of the bays. A ribbon of two-light clerestory windows runs underneath a thin, molded, shopfront cornice. The doors are paneled and glazed with rectangular lights. The two-part display windows have paneled kickplates. The west wall has metal cladding and a shed roof open porch facing an outdoor eating area added in recent years.

218 Elk Ave., Colorado Supply Store, Princess Theater, 1905, Photograph 15. A predecessor of the current Colorado Supply Company Store, this building became a part of the chain of Princess theaters on the Western Slope in 1918. The one-story front gable roof building has a false front facade with a central pediment and a molded cornice with dentils and brackets. There is an arched hood above the second story windows which extends from the shopfront cornice; the hood has light bulbs on its underside. The upper facade is clad with horizontal board siding and drop siding, and has center, paired, one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows with a shared lintel with a peak at the center. There is a storefront cornice with molding above the inset center entrance with a paneled and glazed

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 20

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

door with large rectangular light. Angled walls with plate glass windows and paneled kickplates flank the entrance. Large nonhistoric display windows are divided into six lights, surmounted by clerestory windows, and have paneled kickplates. The building has a stone foundation, and there are painted, rusticated, sandstone blocks on each end of the facade. The east and west walls are composed of coursed sandstone. The rear has a 1980s flat roof addition with unpainted, horizontal board siding and a raised entrance on the south. Prior to 1952 the gable roof was heightened on the east to relieve snow build-up between buildings.

308 3rd St., Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. Office/Warehouse, 1930. This massive, two-and-a-half-story frame building with hipped roof and clipped gable roof wing toward the south served as the company store for a short period and also functioned as a warehouse and office. The building has clipped gable roof dormers on the north and south with drop siding and six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows. The roof has corrugated metal roofing, overhanging eaves, exposed rafters, skylights on the west roof slope, and a center stuccoed brick chimney. The walls are clad with drop siding with corner boards, and there is a raised, poured concrete foundation. On the north is a gabled hood sheltering a paneled and glazed door. The entrance area is filled in with wood siding. There are six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows on the north; and six-light, nine-light, and eight-over-eight-light double-hung sash windows on the west. The south has three eight-over-eight-light double-hung sash windows on the upper wall and a projecting shed roof entrance and two paneled and glazed doors on the first story.

200 Sopris Ave., Starika Saloon/Spritzer Bar/Sodja Bar, 1890s, Photograph 14. This historic saloon and residence is a one-story, rectangular, front gable roof, frame building with a false front facade and a 1990s gabled rear addition extending to the east. The walls are clad with drop siding, and the facade has a cornice with brackets and a plain frieze and a storefront cornice with brackets. The center, inset, double paneled and glazed doors have a two-light transom and are flanked by large display windows with paneled kickplates. There is a lower false front on the east fronting a shed roof extension which has a two-over-two-light double-hung sash window with shutters.

413 2nd St., Mike Kikel Saloon and Residence, 1880s. Located on the route to the mine, this one-and-a-half-story steeply pitched side gable roof building has a rear (west) one-story shed roof section and a gabled projection on the south with shed roof entrance bay. The walls are clad with drop siding on the north and west and board and batten siding on the east wall and south gable face. The foundation is stone. The east wall has a central entrance and there is a small two-light window above the entrance. Tall, narrow windows flank the entrance: two to the north and one to the south. Two tall windows are also on the upper story of each gable end. There is an entrance to the south one-story projection on the east, which has a tall window adjacent; the south wall has two such windows. Another entrance and a small wood stoop are on the west, as well as a partial chimney and several tall windows, all boarded up.

517 2nd St., Sporcich Saloon/Slogar Saloon, 1890s. This historic saloon received an addition on the north in 1976. The original section of the building has a front gable roof and a two-story false front facade with a cornice with brackets and a paneled frieze. The walls are clad with unpainted drop siding. The second story has two tall two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows. The storefront cornice mimics the main cornice with brackets, a frieze, and series of light bulbs. There is a central double door

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

Section No. 7 Page 21

entrance with paneled and glazed doors and a two-light transom. Flanking the entrance are tall one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows with clerestory windows above; there is one window to the south of the entrance and two windows to the north. The windows have paneled kickplates. A shed roof projection on the south has two tall, double-hung sash windows with decoratively shaped lintels. The rectangular, one-story addition has a low pitched sloping roof, and the front has a projecting cornice which is an extension of the storefront cornice of the original section of the building. There are tall, paired double-hung sash windows along the facade with paneled areas above and below the windows. The center portion of the wall is divided into narrow vertical panels the same height as the windows.

313 3rd St., Doctor's Office/Telephone Exchange, 1890s. This one-story rectangular building with two side-by-side front gables is fronted by two narrow false front facades. The false front on the south has a bracketed cornice, drop siding, corner boards, and a filled in central entrance flanked by short one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows. The entrance of this part of the building was moved to the north side in an enclosed area. The north false front also has a molded and bracketed cornice and a center entrance with a paneled and glazed door. Flanking the door are two, tall, single-light windows. There is an intersecting gable on the rear of building, and the north wall has a large, shed roof, frame extension clad with unpainted vertical boards.

130 Elk Ave., Crested Butte Light & Water Co. Electric Plant, 1889. The present commercial building incorporates an old hydroelectric plant. The original portion of the building is rectangular, has a front gable roof, and is a frame building clad in corrugated metal. There are nonhistoric additions to the front and west. The front, designed to replicate the original facade of the building, has two bays with false fronts of unequal height, horizontal board siding, and cornices. There are double glazed doors on the east bay and paired one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows on the front wall west of the doors, on the east wall of the addition, and on the upper wall of the west bay. There is a shed roof projection on the west which has a paneled and glazed door on the west wall. The southwest section of the building is somewhat similar in design to the front and includes a band of double-hung sash windows, false fronts with cornices, and horizontal board siding. The rear gable end has paired windows on the upper gable face, a door surmounted by a transom, and a series of double-hung sash windows.

220 Elk Ave., Dr. Oram Office/Matkovich & Land Mortuary, 1895, Photograph 15. This one-story, front gable roof, rectangular, frame building is fronted by a rather plain false front facade with a thin cornice, drop siding with corner boards, and a center entrance with newer, paneled and glazed door. Flanking the door are two large plate glass display windows. The east and rear walls are clad with unpainted board and batten siding, and there is a small frame projection at the rear added about 1970.

222 Elk Ave., Maumich-Vuleitch Bar/Starika Bar/Tony's Tavern, Martin Spritzer, Sr. (builder), 1929, Photograph 15. This saloon is a one-story, rectangular, frame commercial building with a front gable roof and a false front facade with a central pediment, a cornice with brackets, and a bracketed shopfront cornice. The facade is clad with drop siding, and corner boards are ornamented with decorative blocks, and the foundation is concrete. The center entrance has a paneled door flanked by paired one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows with lintels with central peaks mimicking the roof and decoratively

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

Section No. 7 Page 22

shaped surrounds. There is a rear addition added after 1951 and two square "blind windows" have been added to the upper front.

307 Elk Ave., City Hotel/Western Hotel/Crested Butte Liquor, 1890. This building, which housed an early millinery and later a hotel, is a two-story, rectangular, frame commercial building with a front gable roof and a tall, rather plain, false front facade with projecting cornice with molding, dentils, a plain frieze, and corner brackets. The upper wall is clad with drop siding marked to resemble brick, and there is a raised concrete foundation which projects outward. The upper facade has a center, tall, double-hung sash window flanked by large multi-light windows. A shed roof awning supported by braces shelters the first story, which has double paneled and glazed doors with a transom flanked by multi-light display windows with paneled kickplates with molding.

20 Maroon Ave. (southwest corner 1st St.), Yaklich Dairy, Chinn (builder), 1940. This rectangular one-story building with front gable roof with arched parapet with coping over the front gable end has a full-height stuccoed chimney on the rear. The walls are clad with stucco, and the foundation is concrete. There is a slightly off-center entrance on the east with a paneled and glazed door with fifteen lights flanked by paired six-light windows.

218 Maroon Ave. (west building), Pre-1951. This is a one-story, front gable roof, rectangular, log building with walls composed of squared and rounded logs with square notched corners. The gable faces have triangular windows and vertical board siding. There is a plate glass window on the front adjacent to the vertical board, hinged door that faces a brick stoop. A small rear shed roof projection has wide horizontal board siding and corner boards. The building has added and altered windows.

218 Maroon Ave. (east building), Barber Shop, 1880s. One of the first barbers to utilize this shop was an African-American who lived in the back with his grandson. The one-story, rectangular, frame commercial building has a front gable roof and a false front facade with a projecting cornice supported by brackets. The front wall is clad with horizontal board siding with corner boards and the side walls have board and batten siding. There is an off-center entrance with a wood door with two round arched rectangular lights and a transom. West of the door are paired tall, narrow, two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows, and there is a continuous lintel above door and windows. In the 1980s, the building was moved from its original location on Elk Avenue, 125 feet to the southeast to this site on the same block. The original orientation of the building, which retains a high degree of architectural integrity, was preserved.

Domestic Buildings

103 Gothic Ave., CF&I House/Ricks-Carsten-Sandifer Residence, 1926, Photograph 18. The best preserved of the company dwellings erected by CF&I for its workers in 1926 is this one-story, front gable roof, rectangular frame house with overhanging eaves with eave returns, metal roofing, and a yellow brick chimney with a metal cap. The walls are clad with clapboard siding with corner boards, and there is a raised concrete foundation. The front gable end is clad with coursed wood shingles and has a single-light window. The full-width porch is inset under the eaves and has three tapered square column

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 23

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

supports atop a wood deck supported by concrete piers. The off-center entrance has a paneled and glazed door with four lights and a paneled screen surmounted by a lintel with architrave trim. Two four-over-one-light double-hung sash windows are west of the door, and there are similar windows on the east and west. An off-center, enclosed rear porch has a gable roof with eave returns, a shingled gable face, a paneled door, vertical siding, and four-light windows.

313 Sopris Ave., Smith-Holt-Spehar Residence/Pioneer Apartment Hotel, 1881, Photograph 21. Erected by the founders of Crested Butte, this large, two-story, rectangular, frame dwelling has a side gable roof with overhanging eaves, metal roofing, a full-height metal pipe chimney on the west wall, and a red brick chimney near the roof ridge on the west. The walls of the building are clad with steel siding which resembles the original clapboard. There is a metal skirt board, slender corner boards, and a raised, coursed, rock-faced stone foundation with a boarded up opening on the south. Projecting, rectangular, gable roof bay windows on the east and west have tall, narrow, one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows. The south gable end has tall two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows: two on the upper story and one on the lower story. The north gable has two square sliding windows on the upper story above a shed roof enclosed porch. The enclosed porch has a paneled and glazed door facing an open shed roof porch with post supports. The east wall also has a door. The upper story of the house retains an apartment-style layout. The house was resided in 1987.

406 Elk Ave., Starika Residence, 1900, Photograph 25. One of the larger residences in Crested Butte, this two-and-a-half-story, rectangular, frame, double house once included the office of the telephone exchange. The house has a side gable roof with overhanging eaves, brick chimneys at each end of roof the ridge, and standing seam metal roofing. The walls are clad with drop siding with slender corner boards. There are two central entrances with paneled and glazed doors with transoms and lintels with architrave trim. The doors face a projecting, centered, half-hipped roof porch with turned supports, lace-like brackets, and a concrete porch floor. Flanking the porch are paired, one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows with lintels with architrave trim, and there are four double-hung sash windows on the second story. The east and west walls have two windows on each story, including two smaller windows in the half-story. The rear has some four-over-four-light double-hung sash windows and a shed roof projection with drop siding, multi-light windows and an entrance on the south, and a tall metal chimney.

210 White Rock Ave., Rudolph and Mary Sedmak Residence, 1882, Photograph 19. One of the best-preserved historic residences in Crested Butte is this one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling with side gable roof with overhanging eaves, corrugated metal roofing, and a stuccoed chimney with metal cap. There is a large gabled dormer on the front clad with drop siding which has a single two-over-two-light double-hung sash window with a decoratively shaped and ornamented surround and a lace-like gable ornament. Similar gable ornaments are found on the east and west gables. The walls are clad with drop siding with corner boards. There is a full-width, shed roof porch with chamfered wood supports atop a concrete deck. A gabled hood above an entrance on the west has decoratively sawn triangular supports and shelters a small concrete pad. The center front door is paneled and glazed and is flanked by tall, two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows. Single windows with decoratively shaped surrounds and lintels with architrave trim are on the east and west gable faces. A one-story, off-center,

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

Section No. 7 Page 24

gable roof projection on the rear has a brick chimney, drop siding, a center door sheltered by a shed roof hood, and a four-light window.

129 Gothic Ave., CF&I Company Hotel and Boardinghouse, 1919, Photograph 8. This large, two-and-a-half-story, rectangular building with hipped roof with overhanging eaves, metal roofing, and tall brick chimney with corbelled top was erected by CF&I as a hotel and boardinghouse for miners. Constructed of concrete blocks made by utilizing the mine slag piles, the building has clipped gable dormers on the front (south), rear, and east, with balconies on the south and east with solid balustrades clad with lap siding. The walls have stucco siding and the foundation is concrete. There is an enclosed, wrap-around, hipped roof porch with a band of one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows and lap siding between timber supports. The second story has evenly spaced double-hung sash windows with thick concrete sills and lintels. A modern raised wood deck with a stick balustrade is in front of the building. Double paneled and glazed doors face the deck. There is a long, shed roof projection on the east, extending from the enclosed porch to the end of the wall, which has groups of windows with shared concrete sills and lintels. Wall buttresses are visible on the upper story of the east and west walls. On the west is a small hipped projection and taller shed roof projection, and there are skylights along the roof slope on the west. There is a small gabled entrance bay on the north. The building was remodeled in 1971 and 1981. The dormers and balconies and shed projection on the east were added about 1985. This important building retains its original plan and such features as stuccoed walls, pilasters, overhanging eaves, clipped gables, and one-over-one-light double-hung windows.

417 2nd St., Bussato-Perko Residence, 1910s, Photograph 20. Representative of the simple dwellings owned by miners is this one-and-a-half-story, front gable roof, rectangular frame dwelling with overhanging eaves, metal roofing, and a tall brick chimney. The front gable is decorated with a small lace-like gable ornament. The walls are clad with asbestos siding, and there is a raised concrete foundation with covered up windows which projects slightly outward. The full-width, hipped roof front porch has chamfered post supports and a small pediment above the entrance. There is a concrete porch base and steps. The slightly off-center, paneled and glazed door has carved and applied ornament and a large rectangular light. Tall, two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows are on either side of the door facing the porch. The front gable face has paired double-hung sash windows. There is an enclosed hipped roof rear porch with a paneled and glazed door on the south wall and a series of four six-light horizontal windows on the south wall. A small single-light window is on the rear gable face.

29 Maroon Ave., Malensek Residence, 1927, Photograph 22. This house is associated with the Malensek family, whose ranch became part of the Mount Crested Butte ski area. The one-and-a-half-story, steeply-pitched front gable roof, rectangular frame dwelling has overhanging eaves, exposed rafters, metal roofing, a brick chimney toward the rear on the east roof slope, and small gabled dormers with three-over-one-light double-hung sash windows on the east and west. The walls are clad with drop siding, and there is a raised concrete block foundation with stone over the foundation at the front of the house. The gable faces have bands of four double-hung sash windows. The center front entrance into the enclosed porch inset under the eaves has double paneled and glazed doors surmounted by a transom. Flanking the entrance are triple six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows. There are paired windows on the east and west walls of the porch, which is accessed by concrete stairs with wrought iron

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

Section No. 7 Page 25

railings. There is a triple window on the west wall. A central entrance on the east is without access stairs. An off-center entrance with transom faces wood stairs on the rear wall. The gable face windows are an alteration.

116 Elk Ave., Kochevar Residence, Jacob Kochevar, Jr. (builder), 1913. Crested Butte builder Jacob Kochevar, Jr., erected this unusual dwelling for his parents. Kochevar reportedly traced designs on long pieces of wood siding, cut them with handmade tools, and "adorned the second story with them."¹⁵ The two-story front gable roof dwelling has a false front facade with a paneled cornice with brackets and an arched parapet inscribed with the date of construction of the building. The house has overhanging eaves, corrugated metal roofing, and a center red brick chimney. The upper front wall is covered with variegated shingles, the side walls have horizontal board siding, and the projecting porch has drop siding. The foundation is composed of stone and concrete. There are paired two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows on the center of the gable face with decoratively shaped surrounds with ornamental knobs. The full width, projecting, hipped roof, enclosed porch has paired windows on the front with a similar surround. The entrance to the porch on the east has a paneled and glazed door with a decorative surround. Two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows on the side walls also have decorative surrounds. There is a lower rear wing clad with drop siding added about 1980.

108 Sopris Ave., Tezak Residence, 1900. A Slovenian coal mining family lived in this large two-story frame house with steeply pitched front gable roof with scalloped vergeboard decoration. The walls are clad with drop siding with corner boards and there is a concrete foundation. The front gable face is clad with decorative shingles and has two one-over-one-light double-hung windows with wood surrounds. The full-width, hipped roof porch with chamfered posts with scroll brackets has an elaborate decorative cut and sawn frieze. The porch has a wood balustrade with balusters that bow slightly outward at the center. An off-center, paneled and glazed door is flanked by one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows. There is a four-light window on the east side, and a rear, one-story, gabled projection with drop siding. Attached to the projection on the rear is a nonhistoric one-story gabled addition with board and batten siding and a partially enclosed shed overhang. The rear wall has multiple windows on the upper gable face, a slab door, and a window.

307 1st St., Philip and Frances Yaklich Residence, 1890. This is a one-story, gabled L plan, frame dwelling with an intersecting rear gable. The roof has a slight eave overhang, vented gables, wood shingle roofing, and a brick chimney with corbelled top. The foundation is concrete, and the walls are clad with wide horizontal siding which is stamped on some portions to resemble stone; the north wall has horizontal lap siding. A shed roof front porch has spindle supports, brackets, a decorative frieze, and an ornamental balustrade. Two doors with large oval lights face the porch, and a gable roof bay window on the front gable has a lace-like gable ornament, tall windows, and decorative half-timber design. There is also a shed roof porch on the south with brackets, a frieze, and chamfered supports atop a wood porch floor.

308 1st St., Martin Tezak Residence, 1890. The long-time residence of the Slovenian Tezak family is a one-and-a-half-story asymmetrical frame dwelling with a front gable roof, a one-story shed roof

¹⁵Bruce Baumgartner, "Town of Crested Butte National Register Nomination," 1974.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 26

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

projection along the length of the house on the south (pre-1951), a shed roof addition along the full length of house on the north, and two gabled log additions attached to the rear. The walls are clad with drop siding. The front (west) has a center paneled and glazed door flanked by tall, narrow, two-over-two-light, double-hung sash windows, and there are two similar windows on the upper story. A paneled and glazed door faces west on the northern shed roof projection. The rear wall has an enclosed hipped roof porch which wraps around to the north and has two paneled and glazed doors (one newer) flanking a band of three 4-light windows. A nonhistoric off-center balcony on the upper story projects outward above the porch. A one-story hewn-log addition is attached to rear wall of the house, which is connected to a second cross-gable log projection. The house was remodeled about 1990, when the rear log sections (possibly miner's cabins from Irwin) may have been added.

311 1st St., Fred Yaklich Residence, 1890. Fred Yaklich, who operated a local dairy, lived in this one-story, gabled L plan dwelling with walls covered with asphalt siding on the north and vertical board siding on the facade (east). There are no doors visible on the front, and plywood covers the south side of the projecting gable. There are tall, narrow, four-over-four-light double-hung sash windows on the east wall and on the north toward the rear.

315 1st St., 1890. This small one-story, front gable roof, rectangular frame building is clad with drop siding and some vertical siding. There is a center entrance with a newer paneled and glazed door with nine small lights facing wood steps which is flanked by tall two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows. A shed roof projection on the rear has some sliding windows. This building was moved to this site before 1951. Recent alterations include the addition of two triangular windows in the gable face, and a newer door, steps, and railing.

417 1st St., Tony Lujan Residence, 1904. This one-and-a-half-story, front gable roof, rectangular, frame dwelling has walls clad with flush horizontal board siding and a stone and concrete foundation. A projecting, hipped roof porch has chamfered supports atop a wood deck, and there is a central entrance with paneled door flanked by tall, narrow, one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows. A single center window is on the gable face above the porch. There is an on off-center one-story gable roof projection on the rear (which appears on the 1951 aerial photograph of Crested Butte).

513 1st St., Sigman Residence, 1900s. This is a one-and-a-half-story, rectangular frame house with a front gable roof with nonhistoric gabled dormers on the north and south. The walls are clad with drop siding and the foundation is covered with metal. A full-width, hipped roof front porch is supported by chamfered posts. Entrances at each end of the porch are covered with shutters, as are two tall windows between the entrances. A tall window on the gable face breaks through the cornice. There is a nonhistoric one-story addition on rear with a shed and gable roof.

101 2nd St., CF&I House/Novak Residence, 1926. Erected by the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, this one-story, front gable roof, rectangular frame dwelling has walls clad with narrow horizontal boards and a raised, painted, concrete foundation. The gable faces are covered with coursed, square wood shingles and the front gable has a horizontal five-light window. A porch inset under the eaves has been partially enclosed and has a single, square, tapered column support. Two large picture windows are

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

Section No. 7 Page 27

centered in the enclosed section of porch. There is a wood deck with a low balustrade in front of the house. An off-center, lower, gable roof projection on the rear is clad with clapboard siding and has a concrete block base. Alterations include partial enclosure of the porch, the front deck, and the rear projection.

112 2nd St., 1890. This one-and-a-half-story side gable roof building includes two components: a western section with walls composed of round logs with square corner notches and an eastern section that has a lower gable roof and stuccoed walls. There is a projecting, shed roof porch along the south wall of the log section with post supports atop a wood deck. Tall, four-over-four-light double-hung sash windows face the deck. An entrance on the south wall of the stuccoed section is sheltered by a widely projecting gabled hood. The east wall has large paired eight-light windows surmounted by a small four-light window. A small gable roof addition on the south was added in 2000.

210 2nd St., 1890. This one-story frame dwelling consists of a side gable roof front component and intersecting front and rear gables, with a delicate lace-like ornament on the front gable. The walls are clad with drop siding and tongue and groove siding, and the foundation is stone. The front gable section has a center entrance with a multi-light door facing a nonhistoric wood deck with balustrade. Above the door is a rectangular plate glass window, and flanking the door are tall, narrow, one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows with newer pedimented lintels. There is a nonhistoric rear shed roof projection.

311 2nd St., Duehren Residence, 1882. Located behind the Forest Queen and once used for "female boarding," this one-and-a-half-story, front gable roof, rectangular, frame dwelling has walls clad with wide lap siding and the front gable face has variegated decorative shingles. There is a full-width porch inset under the eaves that has chamfered supports and an off-center entrance with a double-hung sash window adjacent. The vented front gable face has paired four-over-four-light double-hung sash windows.

501 2nd St., 1920s. This one-story frame dwelling with a gabled L plan has shed and gable roof projections on the rear and north. The walls are clad with lap siding, drop siding, and board and batten siding, and there is a concrete and stone foundation. A shed roof porch with chamfered supports is located at the angle of intersection of the gables. Paired plate glass windows with narrow shutters are on the front gable end. A shed roof projection on the north wall toward the rear has five lattice windows on the north and two on the east and west. The rear wall of the original section of the house is attached to a gabled building with a small inset entrance bay with paneled door facing north.

509 2nd St., 1913. This two-story, front gable roof, rectangular frame dwelling has drop siding and a mud sill foundation. There is a slightly off-center entrance with a paneled door sheltered by a conical metal hood with scalloped edge. Two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows flank the door and have wood lintels and sills and shutters; similar windows are on the upper story of the gable face. There is a one-story rear projection with a shed roof porch on the south.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

Section No. 7 Page 28

518 2nd St., Malensek Residence, 1897. This one-and-a-half-story, gable roof, rectangular frame dwelling has a pre-1951 one-story shed roof projection on the east wall. There is a paneled and glazed door flanked by two six-light windows on the east and a plain slab wood door on the north. The walls are clad with unpainted drop siding. The south wall has two, tall, narrow, one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows with decoratively shaped lintels on each story; the west wall has four evenly spaced windows of similar design. Alterations include nonoriginal siding and changes to the fenestration on the west wall.

301 3rd St., Anton Verzuh Residence, 1900s. The long-time residence of the Anton Verzuh family, this one-and-a-half-story, cross-gable roof, frame dwelling has stuccoed walls and a mud sill foundation. The gable faces have tall, narrow, two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows with pedimented lintels. There is a full-width front porch with low hipped roof, wood supports with decorative brackets, a stick balustrade, and a concrete base. The center paneled and glazed door has a transom and a pedimented lintel. Flanking the front door are tall two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows with pedimented lintels. There is a one-story gable roof addition off the rear. The original portion of the house retains such characteristics as two-over-two-light windows and a full-width hipped roof porch.

305 3rd St., Stimac Residence, 1890s. The Croatian Stimac family lived in this one-story, rectangular, frame dwelling with front gable roof with asymmetrical gable which flares outward on the south and is supported by braces. There is a simple stick gable ornament. The walls are clad with drop siding on the original part of the building and the concrete foundation projects slightly outward. The full-width, hipped roof porch has post supports and a stick balustrade. The center door is glazed and flanked by two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows. This house was moved from the adjacent parcel to the north in the 1990s, when the porch and rear additions were completed. The house retains a sufficient degree of architectural integrity to be considered contributing.

309 3rd St., 1900s. This one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling with overhanging eaves and metal roofing has four gabled extensions on the rear, three oriented east-west and one oriented north-south. The walls are clad with unpainted board and batten siding and there is no foundation. The facade (east) has a full-width, enclosed, shed roof, projecting porch with a center, paneled and glazed door topped by a small pediment flanked by horizontal two-light windows. The vented front gable face has a single four-over-four-light double-hung sash window. The 1951 aerial photograph of Crested Butte shows at least two rear projections and the front porch.

418 3rd St., Martin Kuretich Residence, 1880s. CF&I foreman Martin Kuretich lived in this two-story, front gable roof, rectangular, frame dwelling with horizontal board siding and a concrete foundation. There is a wrap-around porch with chamfered supports with lace-like brackets. There is a center door on the facade flanked by two tall windows with shallow pedimented lintels. A tall window is on the gable face, and there is a tall window facing the porch on the north wall. The rear has a pre-1951, off-center, one-story, gable roof projection and an attached shed projection on the south. In 1999 the house was rehabilitated and two small windows were added on the side walls.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

Section No. 7 Page 29

502 3rd St., *Gregorich Residence, 1885*. The family of coal miner Anton Gregorich lived in this one-and-a-half-story front gable roof, rectangular, frame dwelling with walls clad with wide horizontal siding and with a concrete foundation. A center, paneled and glazed door is flanked by four-over-four-light double-hung sash windows with lintels with architrave trim, and there is a projecting, full-width, hipped roof porch with chamfered supports with lace-like brackets, a wood porch floor, and balustrades on the sides of the porch. Alterations include a large shed roof dormer on the south added in the 1980s.

506 3rd St., *Sporcich Residence, 1880s, Photograph 24*. The Sporcich family has long owned this one-story, front gable roof, rectangular, frame dwelling clad with asphalt siding stamped to look like bricks (added in 1948). There is a center entrance with a paneled and glazed door surmounted by a transom flanked by two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows with wood surrounds. A full-width, hipped roof porch with square post supports has wrought iron and wood balustrade and concrete deck and there is a shed roof porch on the south with a wall of plywood panels (enclosed since 1980). A two-room rear addition was completed in 1964.

510 3rd St., *Antonia Arnott Residence, 1890, Photograph 24*. Antonia Arnott, who has lived here for sixty years, notes that the front part of the house, which is log, was brought to this site from the coal mining camp of Floresta. The house appears on the 1893 Sanborn map. The one-and-a-half-story front gable roof rectangular frame dwelling is clad with rolled asphalt siding stamped to look like brick (added in the 1940s) and has a concrete foundation which projects outward. The front and south wall have a projecting, hipped roof porch with square chamfered wood supports with brackets (only on supports of west side) and a balustrade. There is a center, paneled and glazed door flanked by tall two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows and the gable face has a sliding window.

512 3rd St., *Frank Slogar Residence, 1890, Photograph 24*. This is a one-story front gable roof dwelling with a two-story side gable addition on the rear. The walls are clad with drop siding and there is a concrete foundation. The center entrance has a paneled and glazed door flanked by two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows. A shed roof porch on the south has chamfered supports. The 1951 aerial photograph shows a smaller rear projection oriented with the gable of the main roof; the current addition was erected in the late 1990s.

514 3rd St., *Panion Residence, 1890, Photograph 24*. This one-and-a-half-story, rectangular, front gable roof, frame dwelling is clad with drop siding and has a slightly projecting concrete foundation. A full-width, shed roof porch has braces under the eaves and post supports. The center paneled and glazed door is flanked by tall one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows, and there are two four-over-four-light windows on the front gable face. There is a lower gabled section on the rear.

516 3rd St., *Mufich Residence, 1885*. This one-and-a-half-story, rectangular, front gable roof, frame dwelling is clad with drop siding and has a concrete foundation. A hipped roof enclosed porch that extends across half of the facade and has a single-light window facing west and a paneled and glazed door on the south wall. There are paired six-light windows south of the porch and a four-over-four-light double-hung sash window with shutters on the gable face. A pre-1951, off-center, lower, gabled

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

Section No. 7 Page 30

projection on the rear has an entrance on the east. The porch has been altered and skylights have been added on the south.

520 3rd St., Joe Sedmak Residence, 1900s. Croatian coal miner Joe Sedmak lived in this one-story, rectangular, frame dwelling with a front gable roof, flush horizontal board and drop siding, and a slightly projecting concrete foundation. There is a full-width hipped roof porch with chamfered supports, a stick balustrade, a wood floor, and a center entrance with decoratively peaked lintel and paneled and glazed door. Flanking the door are two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows with decoratively peaked lintels and shutters. The gable face has two newer double-hung sash windows. At the northeast corner is a pre-1910 gabled projection. There is a 1975 shed roof projection on the rear and a dormer was added on the east. Landscaping includes a picket fence on the north side.

507 4th St., Markie-Stajduhar Residence, 1921. This is a hipped roof dwelling with a shed projection on the south and a gabled rear extension. The round log (possibly half-log) walls are unnotched, and there is an off-center gable roof entrance bay with a concrete stoop in front. The front wall has a tripartite window. There have been some window alterations and the south projection has been enlarged. The house was moved to a new location on the same parcel after 1952, but retains sufficient architectural integrity to be classified as contributing.

211 5th St., 1940. This is a one-and-a-half-story, side gable roof, rectangular two-unit dwelling with a front shed roof dormer with two sliding windows. The walls are clad with drop siding and there is a concrete foundation. There are two small, shed roof, post-1951 projecting entrance bays on the south, each with a small window facing south. There are gable and shed roof projections on the north. Some windows have been altered and a bay window was added.

21 Elk Ave., Nemanic Residence, 1890. This one-and-a-half-story frame residence with front gable roof is clad with tongue and groove horizontal siding. The front gable face has a tall two-over-two-light window, and there is a center paneled and glazed door flanked by tall windows. A post-1989 shed roof extension on the west includes an open porch with post supports and an enclosed section. There is a post-1989 one-and-a-half-story addition to the rear.

22 Elk Ave., Pogorelz Residence, 1890. This one-story frame dwelling has a side gable roof and intersecting rear gable with lower shed roof projection. The walls are clad with asbestos shingles and there is a concrete foundation. Shed roof porches on the front and east side have square wood post supports, and the west wall of the front porch is enclosed. The gable face on the east has a four-light window and a stickwork gable ornament. There is an off-center entrance and double-hung sash windows with multiple-over-single lights.

26 Elk Ave., Frank Orazem Residence, 1888. Frank Orazem, who spent his lifetime in Crested Butte, lived in this symmetrical one-and-a-half-story, steeply pitched front gable roof frame dwelling with tongue and groove siding and a concrete foundation. The house has a center paneled and glazed door with carving surmounted by a rectangular transom. Flanking the door are four-over-four-light double-hung

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

Section No. 7 Page 31

sash windows, and there is a similar window on the upper gable face. The house was renovated in 1989 and has a new foundation and French doors facing a patio on the rear.

31 Elk Ave., Pasic Residence, 1890. This one-story, gabled L plan residence is clad with nonhistoric wide lap siding on the east and the west part is clad with stucco. There is an off-center door on the south wall facing a concrete stoop and a sliding window with a window box east of the door. A bay window west of the door has a hipped roof and three one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows. The house also has tall, narrow, two-over-two and four-over-four-light double-hung sash windows.

32 Elk Ave., Kapushion Residence, 1885. This is a one-and-a-half-story front gable roof frame dwelling clad with drop siding and a metal-covered foundation. The front gable has a delicate lace-like gable ornament, and there is a projecting, hipped roof porch with chamfered supports. The gable face has a tall, narrow, double-hung sash window. There is a center, paneled and glazed door facing the porch that is flanked by double-hung sash windows.

107 Elk Ave., Evic-Gallowich Residence, 1892. This is a one-story frame building with a gabled L plan toward the front and two gabled projections to the rear. The walls are clad with horizontal lap siding and drop siding, and the front gable face has fishscale shingles. The wall of the front gable end on the south has cut-away corners. A shed roof porch with a spindle support and several square supports atop a solid balustrade extends along the east wall toward the intersection of the gables. An off-center, paneled and glazed door with a oval shaped, leaded glass light faces the porch, and windows on the facade are one-over-one-light double-hung sash. One rear addition was completed by 1904 and another about 1960. The windows were replaced in the 1980s.

109 Elk Ave., Zakraisek Residence, 1900. This one-story, gabled L plan, frame dwelling has a historic and a newer rear gabled projection and a small gabled dormer on the west. The walls are clad with drop siding and newer lap siding. The front wall has cut-away corners, and the upper front gable face has a two-light sliding window. Paired two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows on the front wall have a shared surround and angled walls have single windows. The original shed roof porch on the east wall has been enclosed and a new porch under the extended eave of the porch has a spindle support.

120 Elk Ave., Villotti-Byouk Residence, 1880s. This house survived Crested Butte's fires of 1890 and 1893 which destroyed many buildings on Elk Avenue. The large two-story frame dwelling has a front gable roof and a false front facade with a central pediment and bracketed eaves. The walls are clad with drop siding. There are paired two-over-two-light windows with a shared surround centered on the second story of the facade (north). A wrap-around hipped roof porch is supported by chamfered supports with lace-like brackets and has a decoratively-sawn wood balustrade. There is a central entrance with double paneled and glazed doors and a variety of windows. A taller rear addition with drop siding was added in the 1970s, and a large greenhouse addition off the rear to the east was built in 1976.

214 Elk Ave., Heuchemen-Kapushion Residence, 1902. An early photography studio was located in this one-story, front gable roof frame dwelling clad with drop siding and with a raised, painted, concrete

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

Section No. 7 Page 32

foundation. The off-center, inset porch under the eaves is partially enclosed. There is a tripartite window with a central plate glass light flanked by one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows on the front. There is an addition on the rear, nonhistoric doors on the west, and the porch is altered.

313 Elk Ave., *Bazzanella-Newman Residence, 1920*. This one-and-a-half-story, front gable roof, rectangular, frame building has a large nonhistoric addition on the rear with an attached garage. The walls are clad with drop siding, and there is a raised, projecting, concrete foundation. The front gable face has a two-light window with a low pedimented lintel, and there is a hipped roof projecting porch with chamfered supports and a center door with pedimented lintel. Flanking the door are two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows with pedimented lintels.

315 Elk Ave., *Bazzanella Residence, 1905*. This one-story front gable roof frame dwelling is clad with drop siding and has a lace-like gable ornament. There is a hipped roof porch with flared eaves, wood shingle roofing, and chamfered porch supports. There is a center entrance with a door with a diamond-shaped light flanked by tall four-over-four-light windows.

321 Elk Ave., *Pecharcich Residence, 1900*. This is a one-story Queen Anne style cross-gable roof frame dwelling with nonhistoric lap siding and a concrete foundation. The front gable face is clad with variegated decorative shingles, and there is a paneled frieze and moldings. There is a sash and transom parlor window with small colored lights surrounding plate glass. Other windows are two-over-two-light double-hung sash. The wrap-around hipped roof porch has spindle supports and brackets. A nonhistoric bay window on the west is above ground and has a hipped roof and plate glass windows. Two paneled and glazed doors face the porch, and there is a small pediment above an entrance which has a Dutch door flanked by paneled and glazed sidelights. A nonhistoric rear addition attaches to a one-and-a-half-story historic barn with gable roof, board and batten siding, and four-light windows. In 1990, this building was moved a short distance to the east on the same lot; it maintains good architectural integrity.

404 Elk Ave., *Richardson-McNeill Residence, 1920, Photograph 25*. This one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling with front gable roof and board and batten siding was moved from Big Mine Hill in 1949. The front gable face has a four-light window and other windows are four-over-four-light double-hung sash. There is a projecting, hipped roof porch enclosed with board and batten siding. The house features double-hung sash windows and two center multi-light doors which face a wood deck with wide stairs and railings. The house has nonhistoric siding and a nonhistoric porch.

409 Elk Ave., 1885. This Queen Anne style one-and-a-half-story, cross-gable roof, frame dwelling has ornamented verge boards, drop siding, stuccoed panels on the upper gable face, and a gable ornament. A ribbon of narrow vertical windows is on the gable face, and the first story has a rectangular bay window with hipped roof, one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows, and a paneled base. A shed roof projecting porch on the east has an arched entrance created by brackets and turned spindle supports with brackets and pendants. The house was remodeled in the 1980s, with the addition of some windows, a chimney, dormers, and a rear addition.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

Section No. 7 Page 33

412 Elk Ave., Joseph Block Residence, Angelina Oberosler Residence, 1890. Bank cashier and county commissioner Joseph Block lived in this one-and-a-half-story front gable roof frame dwelling which has a large two-story rear addition. The house has lap siding, slender corner boards, and a concrete foundation. The front gable face has a tall four-over-four-light double-hung sash window. The shed roof porch across the facade has a deck which wraps around to the east. There is a center entrance with a paneled and glazed door flanked by two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows with wide wood surrounds. The rear addition was completed in the 1990s and the extended porch deck on the east is also an alteration.

413 Elk Ave., Kapushion Residence, 1885. This one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling has an L-shaped plan with clipped gables intersected by a rear gable with low gabled rear projection. The walls are clad with drop siding and the foundation is concrete. An enclosed hipped roof entrance porch is located at the angle of intersection of the gables and has a paneled and glazed door with two round arched lights facing stairs with rounded edges. The front gable has a tall, narrow, one-over-one-light double-hung sash window with an arched lintel with carved ornament on the upper story and paired double-hung sash windows with a shared arched lintel with carved ornament on the lower story. Alterations include the enclosed porch, sliding doors on the rear wall, and windows added to the rear gable face.

417 Elk Ave., 1890. This one-and-a-half-story front gable roof dwelling with historic rear addition has walls clad with asbestos shingles and vertical boards on the gable face. There is a gable ornament of vertical boards joined by a horizontal cross member. The off-center front door is flanked by louvered shutters and opens onto a concrete stoop. There is a large picture window east of the door. The house has some window alterations.

418 Elk Ave., 1910. This one-story side gable roof frame house has stucco walls and a raised concrete foundation. The north wall has two two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows with shutters. There is a shed roof porch along the west wall with spindle supports atop a concrete deck, and a central entrance on the west is flanked by two two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows with shutters.

421 Elk Ave., 1920s. This one-story frame dwelling with gabled L plan has slightly overhanging eaves with nonhistoric scalloped verge boards, asbestos shingle siding, and a raised concrete foundation. The front gable end has a picture window with board shutters with cutouts and a multi-light door facing a wood deck. There is a rear projection with uneven gable roof.

425 Elk Ave., 1890. This one-and-a-half-story, cross-gable roof, frame dwelling has a series of one-story historic additions on the rear. The facade is clad with wide nonhistoric drop siding, while side walls have horizontal lap siding. The front gable face features a two-over-two-light double-hung sash window and a sunburst ornament. There is a sash and transom parlor window and a plate glass window on the east side of the south gable. A hipped roof porch on the east at the angle of intersection of the gables has slender spindle supports. The porch originally extended across the facade.

426 Elk Ave., Sporcich Residence, 1910s. This is a one-and-a-half-story, front gable roof, frame dwelling with a nonhistoric one-story hipped projection on the rear. There is a pent roof and the gable

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 34

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

face has paired, one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows. The walls are stuccoed, and there is a raised concrete foundation, and a full-width front porch inset under the eaves with tapered, squared, stuccoed columns and a solid, paneled balustrade. West of the off-center door are paired windows. The walls were stuccoed in the 1950s.

428 Elk Ave., Carsten Residence, 1885. This is a two-story, front gable roof, rectangular frame dwelling with drop siding on the facade and unpainted wood shingles on the other walls. There are two double-hung sash windows on the upper story and an off-center, projecting, enclosed hipped roof porch with paneled door facing a wood stoop with spindled railings. A series of gabled projections on the rear are clad with wood shingles and are inset from the main portion of house. Only the first rear addition is historic.

432 Elk Ave., 1890. This is a one-and-a-half-story front gable roof dwelling with stuccoed walls, a concrete foundation, and a single-light window on the front gable face. There is a one-story, projecting, hip roof porch enclosed with multiple fixed lights, a central, inset entrance with wood stairs and a second entrance on the east. Alterations include the enclosed porch and a shingled rear gable.

502 Elk Ave., Joseph Sporcich Residence, 1920s. The long-time residence of Joseph and Mary Sporcich, this one-and-a-half-story, rectangular, frame dwelling with front gable roof is clad with asbestos shingles and has a raised, projecting, painted, concrete foundation with basement level windows. There is a one-over-one-light double-hung sash window on the front gable face, and there is a center door with geometric glazing flanked by double-hung sash windows facing a raised concrete stoop with a wrought iron balustrade and railings.

509 Elk Ave., 1890. This was the house of the manager of the company store during the CF&I era in Crested Butte. It is a one-and-a-half-story, cross-gable roof, frame dwelling with stuccoed walls and a raised concrete foundation. The west, east, and north gable faces have tall, double-hung sash windows, and there is a full-width, hipped roof porch with slender spindle supports that wraps around to the east. The east part of the porch is enclosed with a ribbon of windows. CF&I stuccoed the walls and enclosed the porch in the 1940s.

111 Gothic Ave., CF&I House/John & Rose Pasic Residence, 1926. One of the houses erected by the fuel company in 1926, this one-and-a-half-story, rectangular, frame dwelling has a front gable roof, clapboard siding on the original portion of house, wide lap siding on a nonhistoric rear extension, and a raised concrete foundation. The front gable face is clad with coursed, decorative wood shingles and has a six-over-six-light double-hung sash window. The inset porch on the west side of the facade is supported by square tapered columns, and there is a band of three six-over-six-light windows on the post-1952 enclosed portion of the porch. Facing the porch is a four-over-one-light double-hung sash window, and there are similar windows on the east and west and an entrance perpendicular to the porch.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

Section No. 7 Page 35

116 Gothic Ave., 1936. This one-story, front gable roof, rectangular, frame dwelling has stuccoed walls, a concrete foundation, a slightly off-center entrance, and paired one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows flanking the entrance. There are window alterations and alterations to a rear projection.

117 Gothic Ave., CF&I House/Palmer-Dr. Schware Residence, 1926. One of the dwellings erected by CF&I, this one-and-a-half-story, rectangular, frame, front gable roof dwelling has clapboard siding, a raised concrete foundation, and a gable face clad with coursed, square wood shingles which has a round arched window. The porch is enclosed with multi-light windows and has a solid balustrade with clapboard siding and square tapered column supports. Post-1952 changes include the alteration of the gable window, the addition of skylights on the west, and the enclosed porch.

119 Gothic Ave., Dr. CF&I House/Dr. Alford-Strangfeld Residence, 1922. The CF&I company doctor once lived in this one-and-a-half-story, hipped roof dwelling with a front pyramidal hipped roof dormer clad with clapboard siding which has three six-over-one-light double-hung sash windows. The house has stuccoed walls, a raised concrete foundation, and an off-center, projecting, hipped roof porch enclosed with multi-light windows that has a solid balustrade with clapboard siding and square column supports. The house features a paneled and glazed door opening into the porch and paired, one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows with a shared thick concrete lintel west of the porch, as well as another window to the west. Post-1952 alterations include enlargement of the front dormer and a new rear dormer, a new chimney, and a skylight.

20 Maroon Ave., Fred and Leola Yaklich Residence, 1941. This one-story front gable roof dwelling has stuccoed walls and a raised, painted concrete foundation with underhouse triple paneled and glazed garage doors on the front and basement level windows. There is an off-center, projecting, gable roof porch with tapered square column supports and a wrought iron balustrade and railing. The wall facing the porch projects forward and has a large picture window. The off-center entrance is recessed, and there is a three-over-one-light double-hung sash window on the front wall west of the porch. The porch roof has been altered with the addition of a flaring, shed roof to the west side to facilitate snow drainage.

111 Maroon Ave., Gulliford Residence, 1890s. This is a one-story frame dwelling with side gable roof intersected on the rear by a gabled wing with gabled and shed additions. The house has drop siding, a concrete foundation, a center door, and a projecting, shed roof porch with wood spindles and brackets flanked by one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows.

114 Maroon Ave., St. Patrick's Rectory, 1923. This house was erected as the rectory for St. Patrick's Church next door and is a one-and-a-half-story, rectangular frame dwelling with a front gable roof, drop siding, and a raised, painted, concrete foundation. The front gable face features paired double-hung sash windows with decorative tracery in the upper sash. There is an off-center entrance sheltered by a small gabled porch with post supports. Alterations include an enclosed original porch and the addition of a new porch.

119 Maroon Ave., Arnott Residence, 1890s. This one-story frame dwelling with side gable roof has drop siding, a stone foundation, and an off-center entrance with paneled door sheltered by a small shed roof

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

Section No. 7 Page 36

porch with wood post supports. Three tall, narrow windows covered with plywood are on the facade. The original porch had a gable roof.

120 Maroon Ave., Snell-Perko Residence, 1890. This is a one-story, front gable roof, rectangular frame dwelling with wide eave overhangs (nonhistoric) on the east and west and a slightly off-center, gabled, stuccoed projection on the rear. The walls are clad with drop siding, the foundation is concrete, and there is an off-center, paneled and glazed door. Windows on the facade are two-over-two-light double-hung sash with vertical board shutters.

128 Maroon Ave., 1920s. This is a two-story, front gable roof, rectangular, frame dwelling with nonhistoric unpainted drop siding, a concrete foundation; a slightly off-center entrance with paneled and glazed door; and a paneled screen door sheltered by a nonhistoric gable roof hood with triangular braces. Flanking the entrance are tall, narrow, four-over-four-light double-hung sash windows, and there are two widely spaced windows on the upper story. There are small additions on the west and rear.

131 Maroon Ave., Saya Residence, 1890s. This one-story, gabled L plan, frame house has drop siding, a stone and concrete foundation, and a projecting hipped roof porch with post supports that was enclosed after 1952 with plate glass panels and has an off-center, paneled and glazed door. Two two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows on the facade are tall and narrow, with low pedimented lintels, and there are similar windows on the side walls. A lower gabled projection on the rear has a corbelled chimney, drop siding, and a carved and paneled door on the east with stained glass lights surrounding a plate glass panel.

205 Maroon Ave., Niccoli-Christoff Residence, 1880s. This is a one-and-a-half-story, rectangular, front gable roof, frame dwelling with unpainted clapboard siding, thin corner boards, and a stone foundation. There is a wrap-around hipped roof porch covering the front and east wall that has wood post supports and a solid balustrade on the east and a stick balustrade on the front. A center, paneled and glazed door is flanked by large one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows with low pedimented lintels, and tall, narrow, paired double-hung sash windows with a shared pedimented lintel are on the gable face. The balustrade is an addition and a window has been added to the east wall.

210 Maroon Ave., Larson/Saya Residence, 1885. Owned by the Saya family for many years, this gabled L plan, frame dwelling has walls clad with asphalt roll siding that is stamped to resemble tan brick and a concrete foundation. There is an off-center, projecting, gabled, enclosed entrance bay with a door with geometric glazing and windows of the same style. The vented front gable end has a large parlor window and a shed roof enclosed entrance bay on the west has two paneled and glazed doors and four-light windows.

317 Maroon Ave., Beuton-Mitchell Residence, 1893. This one-and-a-half-story, steeply pitched side gable roof frame dwelling with intersecting rear gable has flush horizontal board siding, a concrete foundation, and a center, projecting, porch with slender spindle supports with brackets. There is a center, paneled and glazed door with multiple lights flanked by tall, narrow, three-over-three-light double-hung sash windows and four-over-four-light double-hung sash windows on the upper story. The house

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

Section No. 7 Page 37

was remodeled in 1983, when the roof was raised and upper windows were added to the facade. There is also a one-story rear addition.

320 Maroon Ave., Union Congregational Church Parsonage/Starika-Eagleton Residence, 1884. Once used as the parsonage for the Congregational Church, this one-and-a-half-story, rectangular, frame dwelling with steeply pitched front gable roof has clapboard siding, a concrete foundation, and vented gable ends. There is a hipped roof enclosed porch with a series of three two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows with low pedimented lintels. Full-height columns with block capitals divide the north wall of the porch, and the upper gable face has two windows. The porch was enclosed in the early 1980s.

322 Maroon Ave., Jonas House, Glick House, REA House, 1880s. A coal miner and a Crested Butte merchant lived in this one-and-a-half-story gabled L plan frame dwelling with nonhistoric wide lap metal siding, a concrete foundation, and a shed roof porch with nonhistoric post supports. The entrance is perpendicular to the porch, and the front gable end has a three-over-four-light window on the upper story and a picture window on the lower story. There is a historic rear gabled wing. A full-height nonhistoric brick chimney has been added to the facade.

329 Maroon Ave., Morgan Residence, 1890s. This two-story frame house was reportedly moved to this site from the mining camp of Irwin in the 1890s, and consists of a side gable roof section on the front intersected on the rear by a cross-gable section, as well as two gabled rear projections. The house has stuccoed walls, a concrete foundation, and a nonhistoric hipped roof porch (built in 1998). There is an off-center, paneled and glazed door with a transom, and paired segmental arched two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows east of the entrance. The upper story has two two-over-two light windows. The house was remodeled in 1998.

409 Maroon Ave., James Arnott Residence, Palmgren Residence, 1920s. The Arnott family has owned this one-and-a-half-story, front gable roof, rectangular frame dwelling for many years. The house has asbestos shingle siding, a concrete foundation, and a central entrance with geometrically glazed door facing a small projecting porch with gabled roof with arched underside supported by square, tapered wood columns, and a wood slat balustrade. There is a two-over-two-light double-hung sash window on the front gable face. Flanking the entrance are double-hung sash windows.

413 Maroon Ave., Starika Residence, 1900s. Oldtimers report that this house was built using plans manufactured by Sears, Roebuck and Company. The one-and-a-half-story, square, frame dwelling has a steeply pitched hipped roof with a front hipped roof dormer with drop siding and a ribbon of four windows with narrow divided transoms. The walls are clad with drop siding, there is a raised concrete foundation, and a full-width front porch is inset under the eaves and has four full-height wood column supports. The porch has been enclosed with bands of plate glass windows with paneled kickplates underneath. The central entrance is inset, with angled walls flanking the entrance and a paneled and glazed door with a transom.

414 Maroon Ave., Dewey Johnson Residence, 1900s. This one-story frame dwelling has a side gable roof intersected on the rear by a gabled component with a lower, off-center, gabled projection and an off-

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

Section No. 7 Page 38

center, gabled log projection. The house has nonhistoric board and batten siding and the gable ends have coursed wood shingles. The foundation is concrete. There is a nonhistoric center, projecting, shed roof porch with wood post supports and a center, paneled and glazed door. Flanking the porch are tall, narrow, one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows with shutters. The rear projections are historic.

419 Maroon Ave., 1890. This one-and-a-half-story, front gable roof, rectangular, frame dwelling has a nonhistoric lace-like gable ornament, drop siding, and a raised concrete foundation which projects outward. There is an off-center entrance facing a nonhistoric hipped roof porch with fluted posts with lace-like brackets and a solid balustrade with drop siding. A hipped roof bay window adjacent to the porch has sash and transom windows. The gable face has a double-hung sash window with shutters.

102 Sopris Ave., Shaefer Residence, 1920. This one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling with front gable roof has a gable roof dormer on the west with unpainted drop siding and a double-hung sash window with shutters. The walls of the house are clad with unpainted drop siding, and there is a raised, projecting, concrete foundation. The front gable face has a tall, narrow, four-over-four-light double-hung sash window with shutters. The projecting, hipped roof porch on the facade has wood post supports and a wood balustrade, and a center, paneled and glazed door faces the porch. Alterations include a rear balcony, a 1998 addition on the east, and some sliding windows on the east and west walls.

109 Sopris Ave., 1895. This is a one-and-a-half-story log dwelling with a steep hipped roof with overhanging eaves which has a shed roof enclosed porch with horizontal board siding and a center entrance. The walls of the original section of the house are composed of round logs, and there are tall, narrow, double-hung sash windows. A window to the west of the entrance has board shutters. There is a gable roof front dormer with horizontal board siding and a double-hung sash window. There is a nonhistoric rear addition with monitor roof with a series of windows and lower shed projection to the east which attaches to a gable roof extension. A triangular dormer was added on the west.

114 Sopris Ave., Anton and Katie Tezak Boarding House, 1890. This historic boarding house is a two-story frame building with a front gable roof intersected by additions on the east and south completed in 1996. The facade is clad with horizontal board siding, and there is drop siding on the other elevations. The front gable has a nonhistoric decorative ornament, and there is a center, tall, one-over-one-light double-hung sash window on the gable face. There is a projecting, full-width, hipped roof porch supported by chamfered posts with nonhistoric lace-like brackets, a wood stick balustrade, and lattice under the porch. The center door is flanked by double-hung sash windows.

120 Sopris Ave., Tezak Residence, 1890. This one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling has a front gable roof, drop siding, and a nonhistoric fan-shaped gable ornament repeated at corners of the wall. The front gable face has two tall double-hung sash windows with plain wood surrounds, and there is a full-width, hipped roof porch with slender chamfered post supports, nonhistoric brackets mimicking the gable ornament, and a stick balustrade. The off-center entrance has a paneled and glazed door and there is an adjacent plate glass window. There is a large addition on the rear which projects toward the east and has a wrap-around hipped roof porch.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

Section No. 7 Page 39

123 Sopris Ave., Yudnick Residence, 1895, Photograph 23. Croatian miner Rudolph Yudnick lived in this one-and-a-half-story frame residence with a front gable roof and rolled asphalt siding stamped to resemble brown brick. The front gable face has a four-over-four-light double-hung sash window with plain wood surround, and there is a projecting, full-width, hipped roof porch with chamfered post supports atop a concrete deck. Facing the porch is a center, paneled and glazed door flanked by tall one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows with wood surrounds. There is a historic one-story rear projection.

124 Sopris Ave., 1920s, Photograph 23. This is a one-and-a-half-story gabled L plan frame residence with unpainted board and batten siding and a concrete foundation. The front gable face has an eight-light horizontal window with decorative glass transom flanked by vertical six-light windows, and there is a shed roof enclosed porch on the east with multi-light windows and a triple window with three narrow vertical lights. The house was remodeled in the 1970s, with window alterations, new siding, a dormer added, and the porch enclosed.

125 Sopris Ave., Sporcich Residence, 1880s. This one-story, rectangular, frame, front gable roof dwelling has a historic small gabled projection at the northwest corner. The front wall is clad with unpainted drop siding, the east wall has horizontal board siding, and the west wall has vertical board siding. There is an off-center, paneled and glazed door on the facade and a tall, narrow, two-over-two-light double-hung sash window. The east wall has a paneled and glazed door with two rounded lights that is sheltered by a small shed roof.

201 Sopris Ave., Whalen/Mihelich Residence, 1880s. Local businessman and civic leader Bill Whalen lived in this two-story, front gable roof, rectangular, frame dwelling with post-1964 wide lap siding and a concrete foundation covered with metal board and batten siding. The plain facade has an off-center entrance with paneled and glazed door surmounted by a transom, and there is a second door sheltered by a small gabled hood on the west. The upper story of the facade has two two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows, and there is a picture window on the first story. There is a one-story gabled projection on the rear with a nonhistoric one-story shed roof addition with French doors.

207 Sopris Ave., Starika Residence, 1900s. This one-story side gable roof frame dwelling with intersecting front gable has stuccoed walls and a concrete foundation. The facade has a center entrance sheltered by a small gabled hood with triangular supports and there are paired four-light windows west of the door. The front gable has an above-ground bay window with a hipped roof and four-light windows. Some windows have been altered.

209 Sopris Ave., 1913. This one-and-a-half-story, front gable roof, rectangular, frame dwelling has clapboard and drop siding, variegated decorative shingles on the gable face, and a raised stone foundation. There are a nonhistoric oriel window on the gable face and a projecting bay window with one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows with paneling underneath. A slightly off-center paneled door faces a concrete stoop, and there is a double-hung sash window east of the door. The original porch is gone.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

Section No. 7 Page 40

211 Sopris Ave., 1914. This one-and-a-half-story, rectangular, frame residence has a front gable roof, clapboard siding, and decorative variegated shingles on the front gable face, which projects slightly outward and has molding underneath. There is a lace-like gable ornament, a two-over-two-light double-hung sash window, and a louvered vent on the gable face. There is an off-center, paneled and glazed door, a double-hung window east of the door, and a sash and transom parlor window to the west. The porch is missing.

212 Sopris Ave., Rudolph Sporcich Residence, 1890s. This one-and-a-half-story front gable roof dwelling has walls composed of logs with unnotched corners. Joist ends project above the first story on the east wall, and there is board and batten siding on the gable face, which has paired one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows. There is a full-width shed roof porch with post supports which is enclosed on the west end with board and batten siding and has a two-light window. The roof eaves are altered, dormers are added on the east and west, part of the porch is enclosed, and there is a one-story rear addition.

213 Sopris Ave., Klaric Residence, 1890. This is a one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling with side gable roof and a nonhistoric rear projection. There is a small nonhistoric gabled dormer on the front roof slope. The walls are clad with what appear to be painted hewn logs with metal strips nailed along the joints and with corner boards. There is a projecting, raised, fieldstone foundation. The facade has an off-center paneled and glazed door sheltered by a gabled hood with triangular braces above a brick stoop and two two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows with decoratively-shaped surrounds.

218 Sopris Ave., 1900s. This is a one-and-a-half-story gabled L plan residence with roof with overhanging eaves and walls clad with drop siding. The wrap-around, hipped roof porch at the intersection of the gables has chamfered post supports and a nonhistoric stick balustrade and spindled frieze. A paneled door opens onto the porch on the west side of the front gable. The upper front gable face has a one-over-one-light double-hung sash window and there are paired windows with shutters on the first story. There is a small shed roof projection at the southwest corner with drop siding and a shed roof projection on the rear with a band of four-light windows. A shed roof dormer on the rear has drop siding and three double-hung sash windows.

219 Sopris Ave., Fisher/Tezak Residence, 1880s. Early saloonkeeper and businessman Mike Fisher lived with his family in this two-story front gable roof frame dwelling with intersecting, historic one-and-a-half-story gabled projection to the west. The walls are clad with metal drop siding, and the upper front gable face is clad with unpainted nonhistoric decorative shingles and has two one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows. There is a stone and concrete foundation. The front gable end has a hipped roof rectangular bay window with tall double-hung sash windows with paneling underneath. An off-center entrance with door with large rectangular light surmounted by transom faces a rounded concrete step west of the bay window and there are paired windows with a shared lintel to the east. A side porch on the east has a hipped roof, spindle supports, and decorative brackets. The altered west wing of the house has a paneled door with a transom on the west wall, a skylight, and a band of windows on the south wall. A rear projection has been enlarged from one to one-and-a-half stories.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

Section No. 7 Page 41

223 Sopris Ave., *Kuretich Residence, 1900s*. This is a one-story, gabled L plan frame dwelling with a projecting rear gable and a gable on the west. The walls are clad with stucco and there is a concrete foundation. An altered above ground bay window on the facade has a flared hipped roof clad with metal. A shed roof porch at the intersection of the gables has spindle supports and decorative brackets, and a paneled and glazed door faces the porch. A second door on the west faces a small open porch with a gable roof and spindle supports.

226 Sopris Ave., *Verzuh Residence, 1883*. This two-story rectangular frame dwelling has a hipped roof with widely overhanging eaves which are extended and braced on the east. The walls are clad with beadboard applied horizontally and enframed with pilasters on the upper story, and the foundation is concrete. There are a large two-light window (an alteration) on the upper story facade, a full-width shed roof porch with square post supports and a horizontal board balustrade, and a slightly off-center entrance with a paneled and glazed door flanked by two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows. There are two historic gable roof projections on the rear.

312 Sopris Ave., *1900s*. This is a one-story, rectangular, frame dwelling with a front gable roof and a nonhistoric triangular gable ornament. The walls are clad with drop siding on the front and east and board and batten on the rear and west, and the foundation is concrete. The facade has a slightly off-center entrance with a four-over-four-light double-hung sash window east of the door and a picture window west of the door. There are no windows on the east wall, which has a filled in area where the chimney was.

316 Sopris Ave., *John Panian Residence, 1923*. This one-and-a-half-story, front gable roof, frame dwelling has drop siding, a concrete foundation, and a front gable face clad with variegated decorative shingles which has a one-over-one-light double-hung sash window. There is a projecting, hipped roof porch with tapered square column supports and a wood porch floor. The porch wraps around on the east and rear and has spindles atop a lattice balustrade. Facing the porch on the facade is a center, paneled and glazed door flanked by sash and transom windows with plain wood surrounds. There is a historic one-story, off-center, gable roof addition on the rear which has drop siding and one-over-one-light windows. The rear of the one-story section has geometric glazing in the gable face and a glazed door flanked by large fixed-light windows facing a deck with a lattice balustrade. On the west is an upper story addition with shed roof, drop siding, and one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows.

319 Sopris Ave., *Sporcich Residence, 1923*. This is a one-and-a-half-story, rectangular, frame dwelling, with front gable roof, asbestos shingle siding, and a raised, painted concrete foundation. The front gable face is clad with variegated decorative shingles and has a small one-over-one-light double-hung sash window. There are a projecting, hipped roof porch with tapered square columns atop a wood deck and a center door flanked by sash and transom windows.

501 Sopris Ave., *1890*. This one-and-a-half-story, rectangular, front gable roof frame dwelling has walls clad with nonhistoric drop siding and a concrete foundation. There is a center paneled and glazed door with two round arched lights, a narrow transom, and a low pedimented lintel flanked by tall, narrow, two-over-two light double-hung sash windows with low pedimented lintels. A tall, narrow, double-hung sash

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

Section No. 7 Page 42

window on the rear gable face has a pedimented lintel. The rear has an off-center, projecting porch with hipped roof, wood shingle roofing, brackets, a scalloped frieze, and square chamfered post supports.

507 Sopris Ave., Pecharich Residence, 1910s. This one-story frame dwelling with hip and gable roof with overhanging eaves has stucco walls, a concrete foundation, and a central, projecting, enclosed, gable roof porch with stuccoed walls and an entrance with a paneled and glazed door with two round lights. Flanking the porch are wide one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows (which replace original four-light windows). An intersecting rear gable is taller than the front gable and has paired windows on the east wall and sliding window on the west wall. An off-center, gable roof, enclosed porch on the rear with stucco and board and batten siding has a center entrance. Alterations include the enclosed porch and a decorative surround around the door.

115 White Rock Ave., Stadjuhar Residence, 1915. A Croatian coal mining family lived in this one-and-a-half-story, front gable roof, rectangular, frame dwelling with drop siding, narrow corner boards, and a concrete foundation. There is a full-width, hipped roof porch with square column supports and a center door with geometric glazing flanked by six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows. The gable face has paired three-light windows with a shared surround. On the east, toward the rear is a small hipped roof, above-ground bay window with braces. There is an off-center, gable roof, rear projection. Alterations include a dormer on the east, window alterations, and a small porch added to the rear.

117 White Rock Ave., Guerrieri-Snellar Residence, 1900. This is a one-and-a-half-story, rectangular, frame dwelling with a steeply pitched front gable roof with slightly overhanging eaves, walls clad with unpainted drop siding, and a stone and concrete foundation. The gable face has two tall, narrow, two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows with wood surrounds. There is a nonhistoric full-width, hipped roof, front porch with wood post supports and a stick balustrade. The house has a center paneled and glazed door with two round arched lights. There is also a shed hood with braces sheltering an entrance on the east facing a wood stoop. A rectangular bay window on the west has a shed roof and one double-hung window. There is a one-story, gable roof projection on the rear. Windows are altered from four-over-four to two-over-two.

209 White Rock Ave., Gallowich Residence, 1900s. This is a one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling with a front gable roof which flares on the east to cover a shed roof one-story addition. The lower walls are clad with nonhistoric board and batten siding and the upper walls with lap siding. The front gable face has a one-over-one-light double-hung sash window. A shed roof hood with triangular braces and wood shingle roofing extends the full width of the facade and shelters a slightly off-center entrance and adjacent large plate glass window. There is a one-story shed roof projection on the rear and a shed roof bay with an entrance on the east. There are window alterations.

304 White Rock Ave., Marasco Residence, 1882. This is a one-and-a-half-story, rectangular, front gable roof, frame residence with full-width, shed roof porch with wood post supports. Facing the porch is a center multi-light door flanked by four-over-four-light double-hung sash windows. Paired six-light windows are centered above the porch. There is a one-story, gable roof projection on the rear. There are some window alterations.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

Section No. 7 Page 43

306 White Rock Ave., *Krizmanich Residence, 1883*. This one-and-a-half-story, front gable roof, rectangular, frame dwelling is clad with unpainted drop siding and has a concrete foundation. There is a full-width, low hipped roof porch with post supports, a nonhistoric awning window on the gable face, and an off-center paneled door facing the porch. Three four-over-four-light windows are east of the door. The rear has a four-light window at the apex of the gable and an off-center, projecting, shed roof, enclosed porch with off-center door and multi-light windows.

308 White Rock Ave., *Hanlon Residence, 1890*. This one-story, rectangular, front gable roof, frame dwelling has walls clad with vertical panel siding and the gable face has variegated wood shingles. The center entrance has a multi-light door flanked by six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows. There is an off-center, gable roof projection on the rear.

311 White Rock Ave., *Carricato Residence, 1900s*. Italian mine worker Frank Carricato lived with his family in this one-story, front gable roof, rectangular, frame dwelling with walls clad with nonhistoric board and batten siding and a concrete foundation. There is a shed roof entry vestibule on the east with a two-light window facing south. One six-over-six-light double-hung sash window at the center of the facade with a shallow pedimented lintel is flanked by four-over-four-light windows with similar lintels. There are window and chimney alterations, skylights, and an addition on the north was added in 1999.

316 White Rock Ave., *Falsetto Residence, 1890*. This one-story gabled L plan dwelling has a rear two-story gabled projection. The front gable has brackets and a stick gable ornament. The walls are clad with flush horizontal board siding, and there is a raised, painted, concrete foundation which projects outward. The front gable face is clad with nonhistoric unpainted horizontal board siding, and there is a one-over-one-light double-hung sash window with shutters and a window box on the front wall. There is a paneled and glazed door sheltered by a shed hood with curved braces on the east and a small gable roof enclosed entrance projection on the west. An upper story was added to the rear projection.

320 White Rock Ave., *1910*. This one-and-a-half-story, rectangular, front gable roof, frame dwelling has novelty log siding, corner boards, and a concrete foundation. The gable faces are clad with drop siding, as is the rear wall. The front gable face has a nonhistoric triangular window above horizontal sliding windows. There is a hipped roof, projecting porch with log supports and an off-center entrance with a paneled and glazed door flanked by multi-light windows. On the rear is a nonhistoric gabled addition which is wider than the original section of the house. There are window alterations and a skylight.

321 White Rock Ave., *Iagmin Residence, 1890s*. This one-story, front gable roof, rectangular frame dwelling has overhanging eaves and metal roofing. The walls are clad with board and batten siding and the foundation is concrete. There is a square window on the front gable face and a paneled and glazed door on the facade. Adjacent to the door is a triple window. The siding is nonhistoric and there are window alterations.

323 White Rock Ave., *Veltri House, 1885*. This one-story, front gable roof, rectangular, frame dwelling has board and batten siding, and a shed roof projection on the front with a center entrance flanked by

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

Section No. 7 Page 44

six-light windows. There are four-over-four-light double-hung sash windows on either side of the porch. There is a 1999 rear addition, some windows have been altered, and a dormer was added on the west in 1999.

327 White Rock Ave., Veltri Residence, 1910s. This one-and-a-half-story, front gable roof, rectangular frame house consists of an original section (south) and an off-center gabled addition to the rear (north). The walls on front are clad with short pieces of drop siding and there is board and batten siding on the side walls and rear addition. The front gable face of the facade has paired six-light windows placed horizontally, and there is an off-center entrance with a paneled and glazed door and four-over-four-light double-hung sash windows with wood board surrounds. There is a nonhistoric above-ground bay window on the west. A gable roof porch with post supports provides access to the nonhistoric rear addition.

330 White Rock Ave., Guerrieri Residence, 1900. An Italian coke oven laborer once lived in this one-and-a-half-story, front gable roof, frame dwelling with walls clad with stucco, a concrete foundation, and a gabled dormer on the east. The gable face has a one-over-one-light double-hung sash window with plain wood surround, and there is a full-width, hipped roof, front porch with post supports and a stone and concrete base. There are an off-center, paneled and glazed door and an adjacent single-light rectangular window. A lower, gable roof wing on the rear has an off-center paneled door. There are window alterations, a skylight, and a shed roof projection on the east.

Outbuildings

Of the district's 217 outbuildings, sheds are the most numerous type of outbuilding, with 97 examples, followed by barns (37), garages (35), outhouses (14), secondary residences (11), smokehouses (6), and buildings of unknown or other purpose (17). One hundred sixty-two outbuildings (74.7 percent) are evaluated as contributing to the district. Table 1 lists the contributing outbuildings by original function and street address. Representative contributing outbuildings are described below.

Sheds. Sheds are the most numerous type of outbuilding in the district. Most were used for general storage of tools and extra possessions, and people also used sheds for work space, using them as places to fix and build things. Seven sheds in the district were specifically built as coal sheds, and two combination outhouse/coal sheds associated with CF&I New Town houses are also present. Sheds varied in size and shape based on the builder's needs. Most sheds were simple frame buildings with shed or gable roofs, a few double-hung sash or multi-light windows, paneled doors, and walls clad with board and batten siding, vertical boards, lapped horizontal boards, or drop siding. Log sheds are also present, and some sheds display a variety of materials and appear to have been constructed of various salvaged elements.

The shed at 409 Maroon Avenue (Photograph 29), located on the alley north of the dwelling at that address, is a rectangular, one-story, shed roof building clad with drop siding with corner boards. There is a pedestrian door on the east wall with a plain wood surround, and the west wall has an opening

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

Section No. 7 Page 45

fashioned from a hinged section of wall cladding. The south wall has a window opening covered with wood shutters, and there are small, paired, boarded up windows on the north.

The shed at 26 Elk Avenue (Photograph 30) is a rectangular building with a shed roof and corrugated metal roofing. The walls are clad with board and batten siding and the foundation is dirt. The south wall has double vertical board doors, and the north wall has a two-over-two-light double-hung sash window.

The shed at 412 3rd Street (Photograph 28) is one of the larger sheds in the district and may have been used for lumber storage by a lumber company on nearby Elk Avenue. It is a one-story, rectangular, frame building with a steeply-pitched, front gable roof with overhanging eaves and corrugated metal roofing. The walls of the building have unpainted lap horizontal board siding with corner boards, and the foundation is stone and dirt. The west wall has two sets of double hinged doors with diagonal wood panels with cross-bracing. There is a boarded up six-light window on the north wall and two four-light boarded up windows are on the west.

Barns. Barns constitute the second largest group of outbuildings in the district. Barns are the largest type of outbuilding found in Crested Butte, with most being one-and-a-half stories in height. The method of construction for the barns varied widely depending on the types of materials available to the builder, as well as the exact use the structure was to serve. The buildings were typically log or frame, and most had front gable roofs covered with corrugated metal. Many had hayloft doors and double doors on the first story with cross-bracing and strap hinges. Many barns have been repaired with scrap materials and many have small additions. Families kept a variety of animals in their barns, including chickens, rabbits, goats, mules, cows, and horses. Some animals were raised to feed the family and to produce meat for sale to the community, a practice which continued until the 1940s.

The large one-and-a-half-story log barn at 413 2nd Street (Photograph 26) faces the alley on the north edge of the property. The steeply pitched gable roof has overhanging eaves, exposed rafters, and corrugated metal roofing. The walls are composed of round logs joined with square notches. The gable ends are clad with vertical boards and have hinged vertical board loft doors. The north wall has off-center double vertical board doors with strap hinges and two openings east of the doors which are covered with boards. The east wall features center double doors composed of vertical boards flanked by two small windows. There are no openings on the west or south walls.

The large one-and-a-half-story log barn on the alley at 109 Elk Avenue (Photograph 27) was built about 1900, and has a steeply pitched gable roof clad with corrugated metal. The walls of the north part of the building are constructed of variously-sized square hewn and round logs joined with square notches. The walls of the south section are clad with horizontal boards on the lower part and board and batten siding on the upper part. The gable ends have vertical board siding and hinged loft doors constructed of vertical boards. There is one wide entrance on the south wall and the north wall has two small windows which are now covered.

Garages. As the ownership of cars became more commonplace, people began constructing buildings specifically intended for garage use. These stand-alone or detached garages are usually located off of

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

Section No. 7 Page 46

Crested Butte's alleys. The narrow lots and close proximity of adjoining houses made attached garages impractical in most cases, but there are a few examples of stand alone garages built next to some houses. Two-car garages were rare. Town residents commonly parked their cars for the winter, and did not want their vehicles exposed to the elements. Most of the garages were of simple, rectangular, one-story, frame construction with front gable roofs with double hinged doors on the gable end facing the alley. Wall cladding encompassed a variety of materials, including horizontal boards, drop siding, stucco, corrugated metal, and board and batten siding.

The two garages on the alley at 117 Gothic Avenue (Photograph 31) were erected in 1936 as part of CF&I's New Town project. The garages have front gable roofs with overhanging eaves and corrugated metal roofing. The walls are clad with corrugated metal siding and the gable ends have coursed square wood shingles. The buildings have double hinged doors on the south wall. There are boarded up windows on the east and west walls.

The garage at 413 Maroon Avenue (Photograph 32) was built prior to the end of the coal mining era. The rectangular building has a front gable roof with overhanging eaves and wood shingle roofing. The walls are clad with board and batten siding and there are vertical boards on the gable faces. The north wall has hinged double doors composed of diagonal boards. The south wall has an off-center paneled door, and there is a four-light window on the west wall.

The garage at 509 Elk Avenue (Photograph 33) was erected in the 1920s and is located at the end of a driveway and faces south. The garage is a one-story, front gable roof, rectangular frame building with overhanging eaves and exposed rafters. The gable faces of the garage are stuccoed and have applied narrow boards creating a paneled effect. The walls are clad with corrugated metal siding. The south wall has double hinged doors constructed of beadboard with diagonal braces. There are boarded up windows on the other walls.

Many barns were converted to serve as garages in Crested Butte. People probably made these conversions after World War II, when it became more common for families to own cars. Barns remodeled into garages ordinarily had barn-type doors and enough space for one vehicle. Many owners who converted their barns into garages laid down either planks or concrete ramps to make it easier to roll their automobiles in and out. Many barns converted to garages retained their classic barn doors.

Outhouses. These small, vertical buildings were the principal form of sanitation in Crested Butte for decades. After a running water system was installed in town around 1920, some outhouses were replaced by cess pools and septic tanks. As in many rural areas, the majority of the people in Crested Butte did not have indoor bathroom facilities until after World War II. As a result, several of the town's outhouses are still standing, although they are a rapidly disappearing resource due to deterioration and obsolescence. While the designs of the town's other outbuildings display many variances, the composition of outhouses is relatively standardized. Outhouses had shed and gabled roofs with corrugated metal roofing or wood shingles, and all were of simple frame construction, with vertical or horizontal board or board and batten siding. The outhouses usually had single seats, but there were a few with two seats. Each of the CF&I houses in New Town had combination coal shed/outhouses.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

Section No. 7 Page 47

Some commercial structures had attached two-story outhouses which facilitated access from the upper floors of the buildings.

The 1927 outhouse at 29 Maroon Avenue (Photograph 34) is a one-story, side gable roof, frame building with overhanging eaves and corrugated metal roofing. A small vent pipe projects from the roof. The walls are clad with horizontal drop siding. The south wall has a center vertical board door and there is a narrow horizontal window above the door.

The pre-1951 outhouse at 124 Sopris Avenue (Photograph 35) is a small, one-story, front gable roof, frame building with overhanging eaves and corrugated metal roofing. The walls have board on board siding, and the east wall has a metal strap hinged vertical board door.

A rare two-story outhouse is located behind the Masonic Hall at 311 Elk (Photograph 36). The outhouse is attached to the building via a second story passageway. The upper story has an asymmetrical gable with overhanging eaves and metal roofing, drop siding, and a paneled door facing north. The upper story is cantilevered out from the lower story on the west and supported by wood posts. The lower story is stepped out to the east and has a door facing east. The walls of the lower story are clad with flush horizontal board siding, and there are patches on the west and north walls. The demolished Elk Mountain House reportedly had a three-story outhouse.

Secondary Dwellings. Small cabins and houses erected behind primary buildings were not uncommon. These dwellings providing living space for extended family members and renters. In addition to the buildings erected as secondary dwellings, a number of barns were converted to living space during the second half of the twentieth century. The dwellings varied in their level of comfort; some had no running water or electricity until recent years.

The log house facing the alley at 117 Elk Avenue is a good example of an original secondary dwelling. The building is one-and-a-half-stories, with a front gable roof and an intersecting side gable roof addition on the west. The original section of the dwelling has walls constructed of squared logs joined with square notches. The front (north) has a slightly off-center paneled door sheltered by a gabled hood and two multi-light windows. The north gable face is clad with vertical board siding and has a tall four-over-four-light double-hung sash window. The south gable face is clad with board and batten siding and has a one-over-one-light double-hung sash window. The rear wall has two doors and a nine-light window.

Smokehouses. Smokehouses were generally a story-and-a-half tall; some are closer to two stories. They were built tall so that the meat would not be affected by the flame which it hung above on hooks and would only be cured by the smoke which acted to preserve it. The person doing the smoking would either dig a pit or place the fire on a stone slab below the meat. Builders of the smokehouses in Crested Butte almost always used simple frame construction. The smokehouses ordinarily had gabled roofs covered with corrugated metal roofing and were sided with wooden planks. The structures had no windows and usually only one door. Some builders plastered the insides of their smokehouses.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

Section No. 7 Page 48

Local historians Myrtle and Michele Veltri state that the smokehouse was a Slavic legacy in Crested Butte: "About six feet square and ten feet high, smokehouses were built over a pit lined with rock. An air-tight structure would over-smoke the meat, so they were loosely built." Butchering and smoking was undertaken for several days in the fall, as families prepared the winter meat supply of sausages, hams, and bacon. Sausage, for example, was smoked from four to ten days.¹⁶ Sometimes smokehouses are mistaken for very tall outhouses. This misidentification was sometimes used by locals to convince gullible tourists that the amount of snow received in the winter made it necessary to have very tall outhouses.

The smokehouse at 513 1st Street (Photograph 37) is representative of the once popular structures. The circa 1900, tall, one-story, side gable roof structure has overhanging eaves and corrugated metal roofing. The walls are clad with board over board and board and batten siding. There is a short, hinged, vertical board door on the southeast wall.

Seven outbuildings, although moved after the period of significance, were evaluated as contributing to the district. The moves involved resources historically located within the town that were moved to another location within the town, such as another location on the same lot, an adjoining parcel, or a parcel on the same block. These outbuildings were found to maintain good historic physical integrity in their new locations. These resources are identified with an asterisk in Table 1.

¹⁶Myrtle and Michele Veltri, **The Crested Butte Melting Pot**, 2nd. rev. ed. (Gunnison, Co.: B&B Printers, Inc., 1986), 73-74.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

Section No. 7 Page 49

TABLE 1. CONTRIBUTING OUTBUILDINGS BY HISTORIC USE

HISTORIC USE	STREET ADDRESS		YEAR BUILT	STATE ID NUMBER	RESOURCE NUMBER
Barn	429	Gothic Ave.	Pre-1952	5GN3542	247
Barn	303	Maroon Ave.	Pre-1951	5GN3180	260
Barn	301	3rd St.	Pre-1951	5GN2986	54
Barn	308	1st St.	1890	5GN2947	18
Barn	308	1st St.	1890	5GN2948	19
Barn	210	Maroon Ave.	Pre-1951	5GN3167	325
Barn	413	Elk Ave.	1900c.	5GN3095	139
Barn	109	Elk Ave.	1900	5GN3048	116
Barn	117	Elk Ave.	Pre-1952	5GN3062	148
Barn	206	Elk Ave.	1900	5GN3065	138
Barn	26	Elk Ave.	1888	5GN3040	135
Barn	208	Elk Ave.	Pre-1951	5GN3066	127
Barn	313	Sopris Ave.	1932	5GN3256	389
Barn	501	Sopris Ave.	1890s	5GN3265	387
Barn	413	2nd St.	1890s	5GN2971	39
Barn	212	Sopris Ave.	1900s	5GN3240	372
Barn	317	White Rock Ave.	1890s	5GN3300	450
Barn	115	White Rock Ave.	1920s	5GN3275	414
Barn	215	White Rock Ave.	1900s	5GN3287	455
Barn	516	3rd St.	1890s	5GN3015	74
Barn	320	White Rock Ave.	1910	5GN3303	430
Barn	107	Elk Ave.	1900	5GN3044	125
Barn	506	3rd St.	1890	5GN3006	83
Barn	323	White Rock	1885	5GN3309	454

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

Section No. 7 Page 50

HISTORIC USE	STREET ADDRESS		YEAR BUILT	STATE ID NUMBER	RESOURCE NUMBER
		Ave.			
Barn (?)	113	Elk Ave.	1900	5GN3525	218
Barn, Storage	123	Sopris Ave.	1900s	5GN3223	406
Barn-Horse Barn	119	Gothic Ave.	1920s	5GN3128	235
Barn/Garage	209	White Rock Ave.	Pre-1951	5GN3282	459
Barn/Shed	111	Maroon Ave.	1890s	5GN3151	316
Barn/Shed	119	Maroon Ave.	1890s	5GN3155	306
Barn/Shed	205	Maroon Ave.	1890s	5GN3164	294
Barn/Shed	102	Sopris Ave.	1900s	5GN3213	381
Barn?	312	1st St.	1895	5GN2953	22
Coal Shed	404	Elk Ave.	1907	5GN3086	129
Coal Shed	219	Sopris Ave.	1880s	5GN3246	376
Coal Shed	213	Sopris Ave.	1890	5GN3241	367
Coal Shed	207	Sopris Ave.	1920s	5GN3235	363
Coal Shed	211	Sopris Ave.	1910s	5GN3238	353
Coal Shed	507	Sopris Ave.	1920s	5GN3269	356
Coal Shed	320	White Rock Ave.	1910	5GN3304	440
Coal Shed and Outhouse	107	Gothic Ave.	1926	5GN3117	236
Coal Shed and Outhouse	111	Gothic Ave.	1926	5GN3119	237
Garage	429	Gothic Ave.	Pre-1952	5GN3543	249
Garage	117	Gothic Ave.	1926	5GN3126	233
Garage	117	Gothic Ave.	1926	5GN3127	234
Garage*	103	Gothic Ave.	1926	5GN3114	238
Garage*	103	Gothic Ave.	1926	5GN3115	231
Garage*	103	Gothic Ave.	1926	5GN3116	242

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

Section No. 7 Page 51

HISTORIC USE	STREET ADDRESS		YEAR BUILT	STATE ID NUMBER	RESOURCE NUMBER
Garage	108	Gothic Ave.	1941	N/A	230
Garage	409	Maroon Ave.	1920s	5GN3192	309
Garage	413	Maroon Ave.	Pre-1951	5GN3198	318
Garage	29	Maroon Ave.	1927	5GN3145	259
Garage	307	1st St.	Pre-1951	5GN2944	17
Garage	114	Maroon Ave.	1920s	5GN3153	289
Garage	414	Maroon Ave.	Pre-1951	5GN3200	319
Garage	129	Elk Ave.	Post-1910	5GN3526	217
Garage	509	Elk Ave.	1920s	5GN3109	165
Garage	201	Sopris Ave.	1900s	5GN3232	388
Garage	313	Sopris Ave.	1924	5GN3257	360
Garage	418	3rd St.	Pre-1951	5GN2995	67
Garage	510	3rd St.	Pre-1951	5GN3008	53
Garage	510	3rd St.	1938	5GN3009	76
Garage	520	3rd St.	Pre-1951	5GN3020	88
Garage/Barn	320	Maroon Ave.	Pre-1951	5GN3183	324
Garage/Shed	210	White Rock Ave.	Pre-1951	5GN3286	427
Garage/Shed/Smoke house	509	2nd St.	1913	5GN2977	37
Garage/Workshop	426	Elk Ave.	Pre-1951	5GN3103	133
Other-Dining Room	307	1st St.	1917	5GN2945	7
Other-Meat Locker	20	Maroon Ave.	1937	5GN3141	300
Outhouse	29	Maroon Ave.	1927	5GN3144	292
Outhouse	218	Maroon Ave.	Pre-1952	5GN3177	293
Outhouse	107	Elk Ave.	1892	5GN3045	203
Outhouse	107	Elk Ave.	1890s	5GN3046	196
Outhouse	501	Sopris Ave.	1890s	5GN3266	345
Outhouse	123	Sopris Ave.	1900s	5GN3225	342

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

Section No. 7 Page 52

HISTORIC USE	STREET ADDRESS		YEAR BUILT	STATE ID NUMBER	RESOURCE NUMBER
Outhouse	506	3rd St.	1940	5GN3004	85
Outhouse	505	2nd St.	1913	5GN2975	46
Outhouse*	513	1st St.	1900c.	5GN2958	2
Outhouse	209	White Rock Ave.	Pre-1951	5GN3283	445
Outhouse	330	White Rock Ave.	1900	5GN3313	442
Outhouse	124	Sopris Ave.	Pre-1951	5GN3227	407
Outhouse	109	Elk Ave.	1900	5GN3051	124
Outhouse	316	White Rock Ave.	1890	5GN3299	426
Residence (secondary)*	209	2nd St.	1900s	5GN3132	28
Residence (secondary)	304	2nd St.	1885	5GN2968	40
Residence (secondary)	127	Elk Ave.	1916	5GN3055	161
Residence (secondary)	212	Elk Ave.	1902	N/A	149
Residence (secondary)	506	Elk Ave.	1925	5GN3108	136
Residence (secondary)	219	Sopris Ave.	1880s	5GN3247	357
Residence (secondary)	114	Sopris Ave.	1890s	5GN3218	368
Residence (secondary)	517	2nd St.	1907c.	5GN2980	36
Residence (secondary)	216	Elk Ave.	Pre-1951	5GN3068	110
Shed	429	Gothic Ave.	Pre-1951	5GN3544	248
Shed	116	Gothic Ave.	1936	5GN3124	227
Shed	112	Gothic Ave.	1920s	5GN3121	226

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

Section No. 7 Page 53

HISTORIC USE	STREET ADDRESS		YEAR BUILT	STATE ID NUMBER	RESOURCE NUMBER
Shed	427	Maroon Ave.	Pre-1951	5GN3205	307
Shed	419	Maroon Ave.	Pre-1951	5GN3202	308
Shed	409	Maroon Ave.	1920s	5GN3193	310
Shed	321	Maroon Ave.	1890s	5GN3185	296
Shed*	109	Maroon Ave.	1925	5GN3148	295
Shed	419	Maroon Ave.	1900c.	5GN3203	284
Shed	304	2nd St.	Pre-1951	5GN2967	32
Shed	3__	4th St.	1949	5GN3022	94
Shed	120	Maroon Ave.	1890s	5GN3157	303
Shed	322	Maroon Ave.	Pre-1951	5GN3187	321
Shed	320	Maroon Ave.	Pre-1951	5GN3184	317
Shed	127	Elk Ave.	1916	5GN3056	184
Shed	311	1st St.	1907c.	5GN2950	21
Shed	117	Elk Ave.	1900	5GN3061	115
Shed	21	Elk Ave.	Pre-1951	5GN3033	198
Shed	315	1st St.	Pre-1951	5GN2952	6
Shed	30	Elk Ave.	1888	5GN3041	150
Shed	116	Elk Ave.	1913	5GN3053	147
Shed	26	Elk Ave.	Pre-1952	5GN3039	145
Shed	22	Elk Ave.	Pre-1951	5GN3036	144
Shed	406	Elk Ave.	1900	5GN3090	142
Shed	502	Elk Ave.	1920s	5GN3107	132
Shed	319	Sopris Ave.	1923	5GN3262	391
Shed	223	Sopris Ave.	1890s	5GN3249	390
Shed	201	Sopris Ave.	1890s	5GN3233	386
Shed	412	3rd St.	1900	5GN2993	63
Shed	319	Sopris Ave.	1923	5GN3263	359
Shed	418	3rd St.	Pre-1951	5GN2996	69

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

Section No. 7 Page 54

HISTORIC USE	STREET ADDRESS		YEAR BUILT	STATE ID NUMBER	RESOURCE NUMBER
Shed	225	Sopris Ave.	1920s	5GN3252	370
Shed	502	3rd St.	Pre-1951	5GN2999	78
Shed	5__	1st St.	1900c.	N/A	11
Shed	2__	Sopris Ave.	1889	N/A	358
Shed	5__	1st St.	1900c.	5GN2960	10
Shed	114	Sopris Ave.	1890s	5GN3219	364
Shed	314	Sopris Ave.	1950	5GN3259	369
Shed	503	3rd St.	1900s	5GN3003	57
Shed	5__	1st St.	1900c.	5GN2961	9
Shed	226	Sopris Ave.	1890s	5GN3254	377
Shed	120	Sopris Ave.	1890s	5GN3222	378
Shed	225	White Rock Ave.	Pre-1951	5GN3289	453
Shed	115	White Rock Ave.	1920s	5GN3273	452
Shed	115	White Rock Ave.	1920s	5GN3274	451
Shed	513	1st St.	1900c.	5GN2956	4
Shed	514	3rd St.	Pre-1951	5GN3014	73
Shed	321	White Rock Ave.	1885	5GN3306	428
Shed	516	3rd St.	Pre-1951	5GN3016	71
Shed	520	3rd St.	Pre-1951	5GN3018	87
Shed	123	White Rock Ave.	1890s	5GN3280	420
Shed	520	3rd St.	Pre-1951	5GN3021	89
Shed	306	White Rock Ave.	Pre-1951	5GN3293	432
Shed	330	White Rock Ave.	1900	5GN3312	435

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

Section No. 7 Page 55

HISTORIC USE	STREET ADDRESS		YEAR BUILT	STATE ID NUMBER	RESOURCE NUMBER
Shed	316	White Rock Ave.	1890	5GN3298	436
Shed	304	White Rock Ave.	Pre-1951	5GN3291	438
Shed	3__	White Rock Ave.	Pre-1951	5GN3221	443
Shed	125	Sopris Ave.	1890s	5GN3229	403
Shed	405	Elk Ave.	1919	5GN3087	122
Shed	218	Sopris Ave.	Pre-1951	5GN3245	401
Shed and Smokehouse	502	3rd St.	Pre-1951	5GN3001	81
Shed/Garage	418	3rd St.	Pre-1951	5GN2998	75
Smokehouse	109	Elk Ave.	1900	5GN3049	202
Smokehouse	125	Sopris Ave.	1900s	5GN3230	336
Smokehouse	102	Sopris Ave.	1920s	5GN3212	380
Smokehouse*	513	1st St.	1900c.	5GN2959	3
Smokehouse	314	Sopris Ave.	Pre-1951	5GN3260	404
Smokehouse	506	3rd St.	1920	5GN3074	64
Unknown	512	3rd St.	Pre-1951	5GN3011	91
Unknown	123	White Rock Ave.	1900s	5GN3278	439

NOTE: "Resource Number" is a unique identifier assigned to resources within the district and is used on the Sketch Map. An asterisk (*) indicates a moved resource.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 56

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

Noncontributing Resources

Of the district's 465 total resources, 152 (32.7 percent) were classified as noncontributing. Over 60 percent of the resources evaluated as noncontributing are so classified because they fall outside the period of significance (1881-1952) for the district and not because of physical integrity problems. For noncontributing historic buildings, the factors that push a resource from contributing to noncontributing are more a matter of *degree* than of *type* of alteration. Noncontributing resources, are discussed briefly below, organized by historic and nonhistoric resources. A table of noncontributing outbuildings follows each section (Tables 2 and 3).

Noncontributing Historic Resources

Public

322 Elk Ave., *First Methodist Church, 1895*. This is a one-story, front gable roof, frame building with slightly lower nonhistoric front gable addition on the facade with an arched metal vent and sunrise motif ornament on the upper gable face.

Commercial

332 Elk Ave., 1935. This is a one-story rectangular frame building with gable roof, stuccoed walls, an off-center inset entrance, and metal frame sliding windows with transoms.

218 Maroon Ave. (*middle building*), 1900s. This is a small, one-story, rectangular, front gable roof frame building with a false front facade with slightly projecting pediment supported by brackets and walls clad with flush horizontal board siding.

230 Maroon Ave., *pre-1951*. This is a frame building with complex plan including a two-story flat roof component and a front wall with fixed-light windows extending to the eaves. This building has no recognizable historic fabric. It is completely re clad with board and batten siding, windows have been altered, the south wall is glazed and there is a nonhistoric square tower near the west-center of the building.

Domestic

302 1st St., *John Volk Residence, 1900s*. This totally remodeled building is a one-and-a-half-story rectangular frame dwelling with an eave which flares on the east, board and batten siding, and a variety of windows.

405 1st St., *Kapushion Outbuilding/Hippie Bath House, pre-1951*. This residence consists of an old log cabin which was converted to living space and expanded with several additions.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

Section No. 7 Page 57

413 1st St., *Ivanetich Residence, 1890s*. This heavily altered dwelling has an added upper story, an enclosed porch, and stuccoed walls.

509 1st St., *Villotti-Byouk Barn/Garage, 1928*. This building with complex roof consists of two structures built of round logs, joined together, and subsequently expanded.

304 2nd St., *Ruggera Residence, 1885*. This one-story, hip with center deck roof, rectangular, frame dwelling has walls clad with textured stucco, sliding windows, an added dormer, and a full-width, shed roof porch.

505 2nd St., *Obsik House-Arbanious House, The Paper Clip, 1900*. This two-story very modified flat roof building has upper walls clad with stained horizontal board siding and the lower walls are stuccoed.

415 3rd St., *Cozetto Residence, 1890s*. This one-story, rectangular, asymmetrical gable roof frame building has walls clad with nonhistoric drop siding and a slightly off-center entrance sheltered by gabled hood, as well as a two-story rear addition.

503 3rd St., *Matkovich Residence, 1880s*. This one-story frame dwelling with side gable roof intersected by a small projecting front gable has walls clad with drop siding and lap siding, an enclosed porch, window alterations, and additions.

513 3rd St., *Kuretich Residence, 1890*. This one-story, front gable roof frame dwelling has nonhistoric unpainted drop siding, a painted concrete block foundation, altered windows, and a nonhistoric, small, center, gable roof porch with wood post supports.

19 Elk Ave., *Rozman Residence, 1950*. This one-and-a-half-story front gable roof dwelling has metal lap siding and a horizontal sliding window on the front gable face, a garage added to the facade, an added porch, and added dormers.

103 Elk Ave., *John Mufich Residence, pre-1893*. This one-story frame building has a complex roof of intersecting gables and a rectangular "tower" on the front, as well as window changes, nonhistoric siding, and other alterations.

327 Elk Ave., *pre-1886*. This building consists of a one-and-a-half-story front gable roof section with a rear addition larger than the original building.

405 Elk Ave., *Campbell Residence, 1919*. This one-and-a-half-story, front gable roof, log building has a large one-and-a-half-story frame rear addition, added dormers, and an altered porch.

422 Elk Ave., *1890*. This one-and-a-half-story, rectangular, frame dwelling with an altered hip and gable roof has nonhistoric siding, new windows, and a new porch.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 58

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

506 Elk Ave., *Rudy and Esther Verzuh House, 1916.* This one-story front gable roof rectangular stuccoed dwelling has a new gable roof porch with open truss and wood post supports and alterations to the fenestration.

107 Gothic Ave., *Mark Byouk Residence, 1926.* This dwelling has an original one-story front gable roof section on the south and a one-and-a-half-story gabled addition on the north, an enclosed porch, and window alterations.

123 Gothic Ave., *Dewey-Ratkovich-Summers Residence, 1922.* This one-and-a-half-story, rectangular dwelling has nonhistoric dormers, new siding, and window alterations.

130 Gothic Ave., *Nash Residence/Hillside Ranch House, 1890s.* This one-and-a-half-story log dwelling with side gable roof front section and one-story rear shed roof section was moved into town in the 1990s.

109 Maroon Ave., *Gulliford Residence, 1925.* This one-and-a-half-story, front gable roof, rectangular, frame dwelling has an added upper story, an added bay window, an enclosed entrance area, and nonhistoric gabled dormers on the east and west.

124 Maroon Ave., *Sophia and Felice Ruggera Residence, 1900s.* This one-story, asymmetrical gable roof dwelling has rolled asphalt siding, an off-center, inset entrance, an enclosed porch on the east, and shortened and altered windows.

127 Maroon Ave., *Gardiner Residence, 1905.* This two-story frame dwelling with multiple gables has been greatly enlarged, including the addition of a second story, a balcony on the front, and a gable roof entrance bay on the north.

201 Maroon Ave., *Gardiner Residence, 1880s.* This one-and-a-half-story, rectangular, front gable roof, frame dwelling has vertical panel siding, a concrete block foundation, a nonhistoric center door flanked by one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows with nonhistoric low pedimented lintels, and a post-1951 projecting shed roof porch.

214 Maroon Ave., *Vernon Residence, 1880s.* This one-story frame dwelling with complex plan consists of a side gable section on the north with projecting hipped roof porch, intersecting gabled section at the rear with a shed roof projection on the east, and rear section on the south with an asymmetrical gable roof.

321 Maroon Ave., *Emil Lunk Residence, 1880s.* This two-story front gable roof frame dwelling has a large rear addition, an added porch, altered fenestration, a moved entrance, and added lintel trim.

325 Maroon Ave., *Zaninni Residence, 1886.* This frame residence with complex plan has nonhistoric siding, an altered window on the front gable, an enclosed porch, and a large rear addition.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 59

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

410 Maroon Ave., *Gardiner Residence*, 1925. This log and frame building with complex plan and asymmetrical gable roof has an added upper story and window alterations.

427 Maroon Ave., 1920s. This frame dwelling with original front gable section on the front and two-story side gable addition at the rear has nonhistoric siding, an enclosed porch, and a window with arched transom added to the gable face.

429 Maroon Ave., *Pitteruff-Bottenfield-Mosure Residence*, 1920s. This one-and-a-half-story front gable roof frame residence with several additions has window alterations, an added gable ornament, and nonhistoric siding.

107 Sopris Ave., *Bussatto Residence*, 1940. This one-and-a-half-story, front gable roof, frame dwelling has a large, two-story, hip and gable roof rear addition, walls of roughly textured stucco and unpainted drop siding, and a projecting, gabled, enclosed, entrance bay with stuccoed walls. The house has a picture window on the façade and an added shed dormer.

215 Sopris Ave., *Stefanic Residence*, 1880s. This one-story, rectangular, frame dwelling with gabled roof with uneven eaves has an off-center, projecting, enclosed entrance bay.

221 White Rock Ave., *Krizmanich Residence*, 1890s. This one-and-a-half-story front gable roof frame dwelling has an enclosed porch and balcony added, a skylight, nonhistoric siding, and window alterations.

222 Sopris Ave., *Spehar Residence*, 1883. This one-story, roughly U-shaped house has stone veneer, novelty log siding, and stucco, as well as an enclosed porch.

227 Sopris Ave., *Skaff Residence*, 1880s. This one-and-a-half-story side gable roof frame dwelling has a reoriented entrance on the south with inset central entrance flanked by paired windows, an enclosed porch on the west, and chimney alterations.

121 White Rock Ave., 1885. This small frame building on the alley has a gable roof on the north, a flat roof on the south, skylights, scalloped vergeboards, board and batten and drop siding, and an enclosed hipped roof porch on the north.

123 White Rock Ave., *Kvasternick Residence*, 1890s. This extensively remodeled one-and-a-half-story dwelling has several additions, bay windows added, a balcony on the rear, and a nonhistoric porch.

317 White Rock Ave., *Carricato Residence*, 1890. This remodeled one-story house has a complex plan due to several alterations, including a two-story addition.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

Section No. 7 Page 60

Outbuildings

Fifty-five of the district's 217 outbuildings (25.3 percent) are evaluated as noncontributing. Of the noncontributing outbuildings there are twenty-four sheds, ten garages, four barns, two secondary residences, one workshop, and one large ranch outbuilding (moved to its present location from outside the district in 1958). Eighteen of the noncontributing outbuildings are historic buildings which were constructed during the district's period of significance (1881-1952). These resources are assessed as noncontributing due to alterations which have diminished their historic character or because they were moved into the district after the period of significance. Table 2 lists historic noncontributing outbuildings by original use.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

Section No. 7 Page 61

**TABLE 2. NONCONTRIBUTING HISTORIC OUTBUILDINGS
LISTED BY HISTORIC USE**

HISTORIC USE	STREET ADDRESS		YEAR BUILT	STATE ID NUMBER	RESOURCE NUMBER
Barn	109 1/2	Maroon Ave.	1925	5GN3149	314
Barn	503	3rd St.	1883	N/A	58
Barn/Shed	22	Elk Ave.	Pre-1951	5GN3037	131
Coal Shed and Outhouse	116	Gothic Ave.	1926	5GN3123	229
Garage	404	Elk Ave.	1907	5GN3085	143
Garage	505	2nd St.	1913	N/A	49
Other-Ranch Building	207	Elk Ave.	Pre-1958	5GN3527	216
Shed	301	3rd St.	Pre-1951	5GN2987	60
Shed	410	Maroon Ave.	Pre-1951	5GN3195	322
Shed	209	White Rock Ave.	Pre-1951	5GN3284	457
Shed	308	White Rock Ave.	Pre-1951	5GN3295	433
Shed	317	White Rock Ave.	Pre-1951	5GN3301	456
Shed	323	White Rock Ave.	Pre-1951	5GN3310	444
Shed and Smokehouse	305	3rd St.	Pre-1951	5GN2989	70
Shed-Beer Storage	202	Elk Ave.	1900	5GN3064	137
Unknown	222	Sopris Ave.	1883	N/A	361
Unknown	316	White Rock Ave.	1890	N/A	461
Unknown	314	Sopris Ave.	1950	N/A	405

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

Section No. 7 Page 62

Noncontributing Nonhistoric Resources

Public

217 Elk Ave., Post Office, 1976. This is a large, rectangular, one-story frame building with a flat roof, bracketed cornice, drop siding, and a full-width front porch.

306 Maroon Ave., Fire Station, 1974. This is a massive, three-story, rectangular frame building topped by a central round arched pediment and with four garage doors on the north and a metal firestair on the south.

Commercial

310 2nd St., post-1952. This is a large side gable roof building with stucco and drop siding, porches on either side of a central bay, and a second story atrium.

411 3rd St., 1980. This is a two-story rectangular frame building with a wrap-around porch and horizontal board siding.

309 5th St., post-1952. This is a false front two-story building with a shed roof porch sheltering a double door entrance on the east.

111 Elk Ave., 1979. This is a three-story flat roof building with cornice with brackets, and a central porch with balconies flanked by groups of double-hung sash windows.

114 Elk Ave., 1982. This is a commercial buildings with a false front facade, paneled cornice, drop siding, and a large display window.

201 Elk Ave., 1976. This is a two-story building with a flat roof, cornice with dentils and brackets, drop siding, and a center inset entrance.

208 Elk Ave., 1962. This is a two-story frame commercial building with false front facade, bracketed cornice with panels between brackets, and a shed roof entrance bay on the east end of the facade.

209 Elk Ave., 1999. This is a two-story, flat roof building with a round arched parapet, drop siding, an off-center entrance, and four-light display windows.

211 Elk Ave., 1999. This is a two-story building with a shaped parapet with cornice and brackets, horizontal board siding, an off-center entrance, and two large display windows.

215 Elk Ave., 1972. This is a two story false front building with a bracketed cornice, a balcony, and display windows. The east wall is log.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

Section No. 7 Page 63

226 Elk Ave., 1990. This is a two-story building with drop siding, a stuccoed upper wall, a bracketed cornice, and a hipped roof porch.

230 Elk Ave., post-1952. This is a two-story frame building with drop siding, plate glass windows, and a shaped parapet on the facade.

302 Elk Ave., 1975. This is a large three-story frame building with horizontal board siding, two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows on the upper stories, and a bracketed cornice.

306 Elk Ave., 2000. This is a large three-part frame building with display windows with clerestory windows on the first story and two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows on the upper story. A central pediment is inscribed "2000."

310 Elk Ave., 1969. This is a small, one-story, frame building with drop siding, an off-center entrance, and two tall four-over-four-light double-hung sash windows.

311 Elk Ave., 1997. This is a small one-story frame building with a bracketed cornice, drop siding, and a center entrance flanked by windows.

318 Elk Ave., 1983. This is an L-shaped frame building with wide lap siding and balconies.

319 Elk Ave., 1990. This is a raised one-story building with wide lap siding, a bracketed cornice, a projecting glazed bay on the west, and a beveled glazed bay on the east.

324 Elk Ave., 1990. This is a raised one-story building with horizontal board siding, a central gable with a large arched window, and a bracketed cornice.

401 Elk Ave., 1990s. This is a one-and-a-half-story cross-gable roof building with wide lap siding, an off-center entrance facing south, and a partially enclosed wrap-around porch.

429 Elk Ave., 1963. This is a two-story building with novelty log and board and batten siding and a full-width porch with log supports.

Domestic

214 1st St., post-1952. This house has a triple front gable roof, drop siding, tripartite windows, and a balcony on the south.

414 1st St., 1980. This is a two-and-a-half-story, gabled L plan building with drop siding, a shingled gable face, and a hipped roof porch.

2 *2nd St., 1984.* This is a frame dwelling.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

Section No. 7 Page 64

207 5th St., 2000. Only the foundation of this building was completed at the time of the reconnaissance survey.

405 5th St., 1982. This is a rectangular Modern style frame dwelling with multi-directional shed roofs, clerestory windows and trapezoid-shaped windows, and three garage doors on the east.

30 Elk Ave., post-1952. This is a one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling with drop siding, a gabled L plan, and two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows.

126 Elk Ave., 1975. This is a two-and-a-half-story building with a false front and two gabled dormers on the east, walls composed of round unnotched logs and with board and batten siding, and a series of doors on the first story.

112 Gothic Ave., 1978. This is a one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling with narrow lap siding, windows with arched trim and shutters, and a porch with oversize brackets and a spindled balustrade.

120 Gothic Ave., 1975. This is a one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling with a front gable roof, drop siding, and a hipped roof porch with spindle supports.

126 Gothic Ave., 1998. This is a two-story double front gable frame dwelling with drop siding, a hipped roof porch with oversize spindle supports, and a raised stone foundation.

103 Maroon Ave., 1979. This is a two-story frame dwelling with shingled walls, plate glass windows, an inset central porch, and a one-story gable roof wing on the west with two garage doors.

123 Maroon Ave., 1978. This is a one-and-a-half-story rectangular frame dwelling with front gable roof, drop siding, and a bay window on the front.

132 Maroon Ave., 2000. This is a two-story front gable roof frame dwelling with drop siding, a concrete foundation, an off-center entrance, and a hipped roof porch.

418 Maroon Ave., 1990s. This is a one-story front gable roof frame house with drop siding, picture windows, and a shed roof entrance bay on the west.

423 Maroon Ave., 1989. This is a front gable roof frame dwelling with lap siding, a gable roof porch, and a cartwheel window on the front gable.

426 Maroon Ave., 1999. This is a frame dwelling with overlapping front gables, wide lap siding, two-over-one-light double-hung sash windows, and a hipped roof porch with spindle supports.

430 Maroon Ave., post-1952. This is a one-story side gable roof frame duplex dwelling with vertical panel siding, a raised concrete foundation, and a shed roof porch.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

Section No. 7 Page 65

106 Sopris Ave., 1989. This is a two-story frame dwelling with front gable roof, horizontal board siding, plate glass windows on the second story, and a gable roof entrance bay.

113 Sopris Ave., 1964. This is a one-and-a-half-story A-frame dwelling with a shed roof enclosed porch, drop siding, and a center door flanked by sliding windows.

117 Sopris Ave., 1962. This is a one-story front gable roof frame dwelling with drop siding, a shed roof wrap-around porch on the west, and a rear one-and-a-half-story projection.

118 Sopris Ave., 1974. This is a one-and-a-half-story front gable roof frame dwelling with wide lap siding, a plate glass window, and an off-center gable roof enclosed porch.

122 Sopris Ave., 1979. This is a duplex dwelling with hipped roof with projecting front gable, unpainted drop siding, and a center porch with spindles.

214 Sopris Ave., 1991. This is a two-story front gable roof frame dwelling with wide lap siding, a projecting gable roof porch with spindles, and a circular window above the porch.

314 Sopris Ave., 1995. This is a two-story frame dwelling with a steep front gable roof, horizontal board siding, and an off-center porch.

325 Sopris Ave., 1999. This is a two-story front gable roof frame dwelling with drop siding, decorative shingles, and a shed roof porch on the west.

326 Sopris Ave., 1972. This is a one-story front gable roof frame dwelling with wide lap siding and a center door flanked by single-light windows.

331 Sopris Ave., 2000. This is a two-story, cross-gable roof frame dwelling with vertical panel siding and a hipped roof porch.

125 White Rock Ave., 1975. This is a two-story front gable roof frame dwelling with wide lap siding and three multi-light windows on the south gable face.

215 White Rock Ave., 1971. This is a side gable roof dwelling with horizontal board siding and plate glass windows flanking a gable roof enclosed entrance bay.

219 White Rock Ave., 1970. This is an alley building with gable roof, board and batten siding, a side gable roof, and a beveled bay on the east.

324 White Rock Ave., 2000. The foundation only was completed at the time of the reconnaissance survey.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 66

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

329 White Rock Ave., 1991. This is two-story frame dwelling with a complex roof, gable roof dormer, lap siding, and gable roof porch with spindles on the south.

Outbuildings

Thirty-seven of the fifty-five noncontributing outbuildings are so classified due to their date of construction, having been erected after the end of the district's period of significance in 1952. Table 3 lists noncontributing nonhistoric outbuildings by original use.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

Section No. 7 Page 67

**TABLE 3. NONCONTRIBUTING NONHISTORIC OUTBUILDINGS
LISTED BY HISTORIC USE**

HISTORIC USE	STREET ADDRESS		YEAR BUILT	STATE ID NUMBER	RESOURCE NUMBER
Barn	410	Maroon Ave.	Unknown	5GN3196	312
Garage	322	Maroon Ave.	Post-1952	5GN3548	329
Garage	421	Elk Ave.	Post-1952	N/A	141
Garage	417	Elk Ave.	Post-1952	N/A	113
Garage	329	White Rock Ave.	1990s	N/A	468
Garage	325	Sopris Ave.	1999	N/A	410
Garage	426	Maroon Ave.	1999	N/A	331
Garage	132	Maroon Ave.	2000	N/A	332
Garage	324	White Rock Ave.	2000	N/A	458
Other-Workshop	513	1st St.	1979c.	5GN2957	1
Residence (secondary)	302	1st St.	Post-1952	N/A	23
Residence (secondary)	418	Maroon Ave.	1990s	N/A	313
Shed	101	2nd St.	Post-1952	N/A	50
Shed	111	Gothic Ave.	Post-1952	N/A	239
Shed	120	Gothic Ave.	Post-1952	N/A	228
Shed	317	Maroon Ave.	Post-1952	N/A	286
Shed	4__	Maroon Ave.	Post-1952	N/A	253
Shed	20	Maroon Ave.	Post-1979	5GN3142	315
Shed	229	Elk Ave.	Post-1952	N/A	188
Shed	229	Elk Ave.	Post-1952	N/A	112
Shed	404	Elk Ave.	Post-1952	N/A	146
Shed	422	Elk Ave.	Post-1952	5GN3100	130
Shed	306	Elk Ave.	1969	N/A	128
Shed	117	Sopris Ave.	1962	N/A	400
Shed	312	Sopris Ave.	Post-1952	N/A	366

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

Section No. 7 Page 68

HISTORIC USE	STREET ADDRESS		YEAR BUILT	STATE ID NUMBER	RESOURCE NUMBER
Shed	120	Sopris Ave.	Post-1952	N/A	374
Shed	507	4th St.	Post-1952	N/A	92
Shed	329	White Rock Ave.	1991	N/A	466
Shed	409	Elk Ave.	Post-1952	N/A	123
Unknown	127	Maroon Ave.	Post-1952	N/A	291
Unknown	124	Maroon Ave.	Unknown	5GN3159	283
Unknown	112	Elk Ave.	1982	N/A	151
Unknown	412	Elk Ave.	Unknown	5GN3093	134
Unknown	220	Sopris Ave.	1973	N/A	365
Unknown	214	Sopris Ave.	1991	N/A	371
Unknown	118	Sopris Ave.	Post-1952	N/A	379
Unknown	221	White Rock Ave.	1966	N/A	467

NOTE: "Resource Number" is a unique identifier assigned to resources within the district and is used on the Sketch Map.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

Section No. 7 Page 69

**TABLE 4. ALL RESOURCES WITHIN THE DISTRICT
LISTED BY STREET ADDRESS**

STREET ADDRESS		CONTRIB. STATUS	FUNCTIONAL CATEGORY	YEAR BUILT	STATE ID NUMBER	RESOURCE NUMBER
214	1st St.	No	Domestic	Post-1952	N/A	15
302	1st St.	No	Domestic	1900s	5GN2942	16
302	1st St.	No	Outbldg.-Residence (secondary)	Post-1952	N/A	23
307	1st St.	Yes	Domestic	1890	5GN2943	8
307	1st St.	Yes	Outbldg.-Garage	Pre-1951	5GN2944	17
307	1st St.	Yes	Outbldg.-Dining Room	1917	5GN2945	7
308	1st St.	Yes	Domestic	1890	5GN2946	24
308	1st St.	Yes	Outbldg.-Barn	1890	5GN2947	18
308	1st St.	Yes	Outbldg.-Barn	1890	5GN2948	19
311	1st St.	Yes	Domestic	1890	5GN2949	20
311	1st St.	Yes	Outbldg.-Shed	1907c.	5GN2950	21
312	1st St.	Yes	Outbldg.-Barn?	1895	5GN2953	22
315	1st St.	Yes	Domestic	1890	5GN2951	14
315	1st St.	Yes	Outbldg.-Shed	Pre-1951	5GN2952	6
405	1st St.	No	Domestic	Pre-1951	5GN3516	25
413	1st St.	No	Domestic	1890s	5GN3517	26
414	1st St.	No	Domestic	1980	N/A	13
417	1st St.	Yes	Domestic	1904	5GN2954	12
509	1st St.	No	Domestic	1928	5GN3518	27
513	1st St.	Yes	Domestic	1900s	5GN2955	5
513	1st St.	Yes	Outbldg.-Shed	1900c.	5GN2956	4
513	1st St.	No	Outbldg.-Workshop	1979c.	5GN2957	1
513	1st St.	Yes	Outbldg.-Outhouse	1900c.	5GN2958	2
513	1st St.	Yes	Outbldg.-Smokehouse	1900c.	5GN2959	3

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

Section No. 7 Page 70

STREET ADDRESS		CONTRIB. STATUS	FUNCTIONAL CATEGORY	YEAR BUILT	STATE ID NUMBER	RESOURCE NUMBER
5__	1st St.	Yes	Outbldg.-Shed	1900c.	N/A	11
5__	1st St.	Yes	Outbldg.-Shed	1900c.	5GN2960	10
5__	1st St.	Yes	Outbldg.-Shed	1900c.	5GN2961	9
101	2nd St.	Yes	Domestic	1926	5GN2962	42
101	2nd St.	No	Outbldg.-Shed	Post-1952	N/A	50
112	2nd St.	Yes	Domestic	1890	5GN2963	44
209	2nd St.	Yes	Outbldg.-Residence (secondary)	1900s	5GN3132	28
210	2nd St.	Yes	Domestic	1890	5GN2965	30
2__	2nd St.	No	Domestic	1984	N/A	290
304	2nd St.	No	Domestic	1885	5GN2966	29
304	2nd St.	Yes	Outbldg.-Shed	Pre-1951	5GN2967	32
304	2nd St.	Yes	Outbldg.-Residence (secondary)	1885	5GN2968	40
310	2nd St.	No	Commercial	Post-1952	N/A	43
311	2nd St.	Yes	Domestic	1882	5GN2969	48
409	2nd St.	Yes	Public/Social	1883	5GN2973	33
413	2nd St.	Yes	Commercial	1880s	5GN2970	35
413	2nd St.	Yes	Outbldg.-Barn	1890s	5GN2971	39
417	2nd St.	Yes	Domestic	1910s	5GN2972	45
501	2nd St.	Yes	Domestic	1920s	5GN2974	47
505	2nd St.	No	Domestic	1900	5GN3520	51
505	2nd St.	No	Outbldg.-Garage	1913	N/A	49
505	2nd St.	Yes	Outbldg.-Outhouse	1913	5GN2975	46
509	2nd St.	Yes	Domestic	1913	5GN2976	41
509	2nd St.	Yes	Outbldg.-Garage/Shed/Smokehouse	1913	5GN2977	37
512	2nd St.	Yes	Public/Social	1880s	5GN2978	31

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

Section No. 7 Page 71

STREET ADDRESS		CONTRIB. STATUS	FUNCTIONAL CATEGORY	YEAR BUILT	STATE ID NUMBER	RESOURCE NUMBER
517	2nd St.	Yes	Commercial	1890s	5GN2979	34
517	2nd St.	Yes	Outbldg.-Residence (secondary)	1907c.	5GN2980	36
518	2nd St.	Yes	Domestic	1897	5GN2981	38
301	3rd St.	Yes	Domestic	1900s	5GN2985	55
301	3rd St.	Yes	Outbldg.-Barn	Pre-1951	5GN2986	54
301	3rd St.	No	Outbldg.-Shed	Pre-1951	5GN2987	60
305	3rd St.	Yes	Domestic	1890s	5GN2988	59
305	3rd St.	No	Outbldg.-Shed and Smokehouse	Pre-1951	5GN2989	70
308	3rd St.	Yes	Commercial	1930	5GN2990	61
309	3rd St.	Yes	Domestic	1900s	5GN2991	52
313	3rd St.	Yes	Commercial	1890s	5GN2992	68
411	3rd St.	No	Commercial	1980	N/A	65
412	3rd St.	Yes	Outbldg.-Shed	1900	5GN2993	63
415	3rd St.	No	Domestic	1890s	5GN2994	66
418	3rd St.	Yes	Domestic	1880s	5GN2997	62
418	3rd St.	Yes	Outbldg.-Garage	Pre-1951	5GN2995	67
418	3rd St.	Yes	Outbldg.-Shed	Pre-1951	5GN2996	69
418	3rd St.	Yes	Outbldg.-Shed/Garage	Pre-1951	5GN2998	75
502	3rd St.	Yes	Domestic	1885	5GN3000	79
502	3rd St.	Yes	Outbldg.-Shed	Pre-1951	5GN2999	78
502	3rd St.	Yes	Outbldg.-Shed and Smokehouse	Pre-1951	5GN3001	81
503	3rd St.	No	Domestic	1880s	5GN3002	82
503	3rd St.	No	Outbldg.-Barn	1883	N/A	58
503	3rd St.	Yes	Outbldg.-Shed	1900s	5GN3003	57
506	3rd St.	Yes	Domestic	1880s	5GN3005	86

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

Section No. 7 Page 72

STREET ADDRESS		CONTRIB. STATUS	FUNCTIONAL CATEGORY	YEAR BUILT	STATE ID NUMBER	RESOURCE NUMBER
506	3rd St.	Yes	Outbldg.-Outhouse	1940	5GN3004	85
506	3rd St.	Yes	Outbldg.-Barn	1890	5GN3006	83
506	3rd St.	Yes	Outbldg.-Smokehouse	1920	5GN3074	64
510	3rd St.	Yes	Domestic	1890	5GN3007	56
510	3rd St.	Yes	Outbldg.-Garage	Pre-1951	5GN3008	53
510	3rd St.	Yes	Outbldg.-Garage	1938	5GN3009	76
512	3rd St.	Yes	Domestic	1890	5GN3010	84
512	3rd St.	Yes	Outbldg.-Unknown	Pre-1951	5GN3011	91
513	3rd St.	No	Domestic	1890	5GN3012	80
514	3rd St.	Yes	Domestic	1890	5GN3013	72
514	3rd St.	Yes	Outbldg.-Shed	Pre-1951	5GN3014	73
516	3rd St.	Yes	Domestic	1885	5GN3017	77
516	3rd St.	Yes	Outbldg.-Barn	1890s	5GN3015	74
516	3rd St.	Yes	Outbldg.-Shed	Pre-1951	5GN3016	71
520	3rd St.	Yes	Domestic	1900s	5GN3019	90
520	3rd St.	Yes	Outbldg.-Shed	Pre-1951	5GN3018	87
520	3rd St.	Yes	Outbldg.-Garage	Pre-1951	5GN3020	88
520	3rd St.	Yes	Outbldg.-Shed	Pre-1951	5GN3021	89
3__	4th St.	Yes	Commercial	Pre-1951	5GN3023	95
3__	4th St.	Yes	Outbldg.-Shed	1949	5GN3022	94
507	4th St.	Yes	Domestic	1921	5GN3024	93
507	4th St.	No	Outbldg.-Shed	Post-1952	N/A	92
203	5th St.	Yes	Domestic	1920s	5GN3026	98
207	5th St.	No	Domestic	2000	N/A	101
211	5th St.	Yes	Domestic	1940	5GN3027	100
309	5th St.	No	Commercial	Post-1952	N/A	97
405	5th St.	No	Domestic	1982	N/A	99
315	6th St.	Yes	Public/Social	1881	5GN3030	105

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

Section No. 7 Page 73

STREET ADDRESS		CONTRIB. STATUS	FUNCTIONAL CATEGORY	YEAR BUILT	STATE ID NUMBER	RESOURCE NUMBER
21	Elk Ave.	Yes	Domestic	1890	5GN3034	191
21	Elk Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Shed	Pre-1951	5GN3033	198
22	Elk Ave.	Yes	Domestic	1890	5GN3035	158
22	Elk Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Shed	Pre-1951	5GN3036	144
22	Elk Ave.	No	Outbldg.-Barn/Shed	Pre-1951	5GN3037	131
26	Elk Ave.	Yes	Domestic	1888	5GN3038	179
26	Elk Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Shed	Pre-1952	5GN3039	145
26	Elk Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Barn	1888	5GN3040	135
30	Elk Ave.	No	Domestic	Post-1952	N/A	176
30	Elk Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Shed	1888	5GN3041	150
31	Elk Ave.	Yes	Domestic	1890	5GN3042	109
32	Elk Ave.	Yes	Domestic	1885	5GN3043	170
103	Elk Ave.	No	Domestic	Pre-1893	5GN3524	214
107	Elk Ave.	Yes	Domestic	1892	5GN3047	183
107	Elk Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Outhouse	1892	5GN3045	203
107	Elk Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Outhouse	1890s	5GN3046	196
107	Elk Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Barn	1900	5GN3044	125
109	Elk Ave.	Yes	Domestic	1900	5GN3050	200
109	Elk Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Barn	1900	5GN3048	116
109	Elk Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Smokehouse	1900	5GN3049	202
109	Elk Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Outhouse	1900	5GN3051	124
111	Elk Ave.	No	Commercial	1979	N/A	194
112	Elk Ave.	No	Outbldg.-Unknown	1982	N/A	151
113	Elk Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Barn (?)	1900	5GN3525	218
114	Elk Ave.	No	Commercial	1982	N/A	181
116	Elk Ave.	Yes	Domestic	1913	5GN3052	108
116	Elk Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Shed	1913	5GN3053	147
117	Elk Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Shed	1900	5GN3061	115

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

Section No. 7 Page 74

STREET ADDRESS		CONTRIB. STATUS	FUNCTIONAL CATEGORY	YEAR BUILT	STATE ID NUMBER	RESOURCE NUMBER
117	Elk Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Barn	Pre-1952	5GN3062	148
120	Elk Ave.	Yes	Domestic	1880s	5GN3054	182
126	Elk Ave.	No	Domestic	1975	N/A	140
127	Elk Ave.	Yes	Commercial	1891	5GN3057	201
127	Elk Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Residence (secondary)	1916	5GN3055	161
127	Elk Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Shed	1916	5GN3056	184
129	Elk Ave.	Yes	Commercial	1881	5GN3058	206
129	Elk Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Garage	Post-1910	5GN3526	217
130	Elk Ave.	Yes	Commercial	1889	5GN3059	180
132	Elk Ave.	Yes	Public/Social	1883	5GN3060	107
201	Elk Ave.	No	Commercial	1976	N/A	192
202	Elk Ave.	Yes	Commercial	1882	5GN3063	173
202	Elk Ave.	No	Outbldg.-Beer Storage	1900	5GN3064	137
206	Elk Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Barn	1900	5GN3065	138
207	Elk Ave.	No	Outbldg.-Ranch Building	Pre-1958	5GN3527	216
208	Elk Ave.	No	Commercial	1962	5GN3528	212
208	Elk Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Barn	Pre-1951	5GN3066	127
209	Elk Ave.	No	Commercial	1999	N/A	211
211	Elk Ave.	No	Commercial	1999	N/A	213
212	Elk Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Residence (secondary)	1902	N/A	149
214	Elk Ave.	Yes	Domestic	1902	5GN3067	168
215	Elk Ave.	No	Commercial	1972	N/A	189
216	Elk Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Residence (secondary)	Pre-1951	5GN3068	110
217	Elk Ave.	No	Public/Social	1976	N/A	209

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

Section No. 7 Page 75

STREET ADDRESS		CONTRIB. STATUS	FUNCTIONAL CATEGORY	YEAR BUILT	STATE ID NUMBER	RESOURCE NUMBER
218	Elk Ave.	Yes	Commercial	1905	5GN3069	117
220	Elk Ave.	Yes	Commercial	1895	5GN3070	162
222	Elk Ave.	Yes	Commercial	1929	5GN3071	160
226	Elk Ave.	No	Commercial	1990	N/A	163
228	Elk Ave.	Yes	Commercial	1893	5GN3072	164
229	Elk Ave.	Yes	Commercial	1890	5GN3073	126
229	Elk Ave.	No	Outbldg.-Shed	Post-1952	N/A	188
229	Elk Ave.	No	Outbldg.-Shed	Post-1952	N/A	112
230	Elk Ave.	No	Commercial	Post-1952	N/A	114
302	Elk Ave.	No	Commercial	1975	N/A	174
303	Elk Ave.	Yes	Commercial	1937	5GN3075	195
306	Elk Ave.	No	Commercial	2000	N/A	210
306	Elk Ave.	No	Outbldg.-Shed	1969	N/A	128
307	Elk Ave.	Yes	Commercial	1890	5GN3076	185
310	Elk Ave.	No	Commercial	1969	N/A	118
311	Elk Ave.	No	Public/Social	1990s	N/A	120
311	Elk Ave.	Yes	Commercial	1884	5GN3077	121
313	Elk Ave.	Yes	Domestic	1920	5GN3078	190
314	Elk Ave.	Yes	Public/Social	1900	5GN3079	119
315	Elk Ave.	Yes	Domestic	1905	5GN3080	186
318	Elk Ave.	No	Commercial	1983	N/A	169
319	Elk Ave.	No	Commercial	1990	N/A	207
321	Elk Ave.	Yes	Domestic	1900	5GN3081	177
322	Elk Ave.	No	Public/Social	1895	5GN3082	172
324	Elk Ave.	No	Commercial	1990	N/A	155
327	Elk Ave.	No	Domestic	Pre-1886	5GN3529	219
331	Elk Ave.	Yes	Commercial	1883	5GN3083	178
332	Elk Ave.	No	Commercial	1935	N/A	96

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

Section No. 7 Page 76

STREET ADDRESS		CONTRIB. STATUS	FUNCTIONAL CATEGORY	YEAR BUILT	STATE ID NUMBER	RESOURCE NUMBER
401	Elk Ave.	No	Commercial	1990s	N/A	205
404	Elk Ave.	Yes	Domestic	1920	5GN3084	106
404	Elk Ave.	No	Outbldg.-Shed	Post-1952	N/A	146
404	Elk Ave.	No	Outbldg.-Garage	1907	5GN3085	143
404	Elk Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Coal Shed	1907	5GN3086	129
405	Elk Ave.	No	Domestic	1919	5GN3088	166
405	Elk Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Shed	1919	5GN3087	122
406	Elk Ave.	Yes	Domestic	1900	5GN3089	154
406	Elk Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Shed	1900	5GN3090	142
409	Elk Ave.	Yes	Domestic	1885	5GN3091	204
409	Elk Ave.	No	Outbldg.-Shed	Post-1952	N/A	123
412	Elk Ave.	Yes	Domestic	1890	5GN3092	159
412	Elk Ave.	No	Outbldg.-Unknown	Unknown	5GN3093	134
413	Elk Ave.	Yes	Domestic	1885	5GN3094	199
413	Elk Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Barn	1900c.	5GN3095	139
417	Elk Ave.	Yes	Domestic	1890	5GN3096	197
417	Elk Ave.	No	Outbldg.-Garage	Post-1952	N/A	113
418	Elk Ave.	Yes	Domestic	1910	5GN3097	157
421	Elk Ave.	Yes	Domestic	1920s	5GN3098	175
421	Elk Ave.	No	Outbldg.-Garage	Post-1952	N/A	141
422	Elk Ave.	No	Domestic	1890	5GN3099	152
422	Elk Ave.	No	Outbldg.-Shed	Post-1952	5GN3100	130
425	Elk Ave.	Yes	Domestic	1890	5GN3101	208
426	Elk Ave.	Yes	Domestic	1910s	5GN3102	153
426	Elk Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.- Garage/Workshop	Pre-1951	5GN3103	133
428	Elk Ave.	Yes	Domestic	1885	5GN3104	167
429	Elk Ave.	No	Commercial	1963	N/A	193

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

Section No. 7 Page 77

STREET ADDRESS		CONTRIB. STATUS	FUNCTIONAL CATEGORY	YEAR BUILT	STATE ID NUMBER	RESOURCE NUMBER
432	Elk Ave.	Yes	Domestic	1890	5GN3105	171
501	Elk Ave.	No	Domestic	1885	N/A	111
502	Elk Ave.	Yes	Domestic	1920s	5GN3106	156
502	Elk Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Shed	1920s	5GN3107	132
506	Elk Ave.	No	Domestic	1916	5GN3530	215
506	Elk Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Residence (secondary)	1925	5GN3108	136
509	Elk Ave.	Yes	Domestic	1890	5GN3110	187
509	Elk Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Garage	1920s	5GN3109	165
103	Gothic Ave.	Yes	Domestic	1926	5GN3113	246
103	Gothic Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Garage	1926	5GN3114	238
103	Gothic Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Garage	1926	5GN3115	231
103	Gothic Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Garage	1926	5GN3116	242
104	Gothic Ave.	Yes	Domestic	1940	N/A	220
107	Gothic Ave.	No	Domestic	1926	5GN3118	244
107	Gothic Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Coal Shed and Outhouse	1926	5GN3117	236
108	Gothic Ave.	Yes	Public/Social	1940	N/A	223
108	Gothic Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Garage	1941	N/A	230
111	Gothic Ave.	Yes	Domestic	1926	5GN3120	243
111	Gothic Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Coal Shed and Outhouse	1926	5GN3119	237
111	Gothic Ave.	No	Outbldg.-Shed	Post-1952	N/A	239
112	Gothic Ave.	No	Domestic	1978	N/A	225
112	Gothic Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Shed	1920s	5GN3121	226
116	Gothic Ave.	Yes	Domestic	1936	5GN3122	221
116	Gothic Ave.	No	Outbldg.-Coal Shed and Outhouse	1926	5GN3123	229
116	Gothic Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Shed	1936	5GN3124	227

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

Section No. 7 Page 78

STREET ADDRESS		CONTRIB. STATUS	FUNCTIONAL CATEGORY	YEAR BUILT	STATE ID NUMBER	RESOURCE NUMBER
117	Gothic Ave.	Yes	Domestic	1926	5GN3125	240
117	Gothic Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Garage	1926	5GN3126	233
117	Gothic Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Garage	1926	5GN3127	234
119	Gothic Ave.	Yes	Domestic	1922	5GN3129	245
119	Gothic Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Horse Barn	1920s	5GN3128	235
120	Gothic Ave.	No	Domestic	1975	N/A	224
120	Gothic Ave.	No	Outbldg.-Shed	Post-1952	N/A	228
123	Gothic Ave.	No	Domestic	1922	5GN3130	241
126	Gothic Ave.	No	Domestic	1990s	N/A	250
129	Gothic Ave.	Yes	Domestic	1919	5GN3133	232
130	Gothic Ave.	No	Domestic	1890s	5GN3131	222
429	Gothic Ave.	Yes	Domestic	Pre-1951	5GN3541	251
429	Gothic Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Barn	Pre-1952	5GN3542	247
429	Gothic Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Garage	Pre-1952	5GN3543	249
429	Gothic Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Shed	Pre-1951	5GN3544	248
20	Maroon Ave.	Yes	Commercial	1940	5GN3139	257
20	Maroon Ave.	Yes	Domestic	1941	5GN3140	263
20	Maroon Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Meat Locker	1937	5GN3141	300
20	Maroon Ave.	No	Outbldg.-Shed	Post-1979	5GN3142	315
29	Maroon Ave.	Yes	Domestic	1927	5GN3143	277
29	Maroon Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Outhouse	1927	5GN3144	292
29	Maroon Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Garage	1927	5GN3145	259
103	Maroon Ave.	No	Domestic	1979	N/A	264
108	Maroon Ave.	Yes	Public/Social	1890	5GN3146	255
109	Maroon Ave.	No	Domestic	1925	5GN3147	261
109	Maroon Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Shed	1925	5GN3148	295
109 1/2	Maroon Ave.	No	Outbldg.-Barn	1925	5GN3149	314

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

Section No. 7 Page 79

STREET ADDRESS		CONTRIB. STATUS	FUNCTIONAL CATEGORY	YEAR BUILT	STATE ID NUMBER	RESOURCE NUMBER
111	Maroon Ave.	Yes	Domestic	1890s	5GN3150	270
111	Maroon Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Barn/Shed	1890s	5GN3151	316
114	Maroon Ave.	Yes	Domestic	1923	5GN3152	276
114	Maroon Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Garage	1920s	5GN3153	289
119	Maroon Ave.	Yes	Domestic	1890s	5GN3154	267
119	Maroon Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Barn/Shed	1890s	5GN3155	306
120	Maroon Ave.	Yes	Domestic	1890	5GN3156	256
120	Maroon Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Shed	1890s	5GN3157	303
123	Maroon Ave.	No	Domestic	1978	N/A	279
124	Maroon Ave.	No	Domestic	1900s	5GN3158	254
124	Maroon Ave.	No	Outbldg.-Unknown	Unknown	5GN3159	283
127	Maroon Ave.	No	Domestic	1905	5GN3545	326
127	Maroon Ave.	No	Outbldg.-Unknown	Post-1952	N/A	291
128	Maroon Ave.	Yes	Domestic	1920s	5GN3160	252
131	Maroon Ave.	Yes	Domestic	1890s	5GN3161	273
132	Maroon Ave.	No	Domestic	2000	N/A	330
132	Maroon Ave.	No	Outbldg.-Garage	2000	N/A	332
201	Maroon Ave.	No	Domestic	1880s	5GN3162	280
205	Maroon Ave.	Yes	Domestic	1880s	5GN3163	301
205	Maroon Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Barn/Shed	1890s	5GN3164	294
210	Maroon Ave.	Yes	Domestic	1885	5GN3166	266
210	Maroon Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Barn	Pre-1951	5GN3167	325
214	Maroon Ave.	No	Domestic	1880s	5GN3172	258
218	Maroon Ave.	Yes	Commercial	1880s	5GN3174	320
218	Maroon Ave.	Yes	Commercial	Pre-1951	5GN3175	323
218	Maroon Ave.	No	Public/Social	1900s	5GN3176	311
218	Maroon Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Outhouse	Pre-1952	5GN3177	293
230	Maroon Ave.	No	Commercial	Unknown	5GN3178	272

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

Section No. 7 Page 80

STREET ADDRESS		CONTRIB. STATUS	FUNCTIONAL CATEGORY	YEAR BUILT	STATE ID NUMBER	RESOURCE NUMBER
303	Maroon Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Barn	Pre-1951	5GN3180	260
306	Maroon Ave.	No	Public/Social	1974	N/A	298
317	Maroon Ave.	Yes	Domestic	1893	5GN3181	281
317	Maroon Ave.	No	Outbldg.-Shed	Post-1952	N/A	286
320	Maroon Ave.	Yes	Domestic	1884	5GN3182	275
320	Maroon Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Garage/Barn	Pre-1951	5GN3183	324
320	Maroon Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Shed	Pre-1951	5GN3184	317
321	Maroon Ave.	No	Domestic	1880s	5GN3547	327
321	Maroon Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Shed	1890s	5GN3185	296
322	Maroon Ave.	Yes	Domestic	1880s	5GN3186	297
322	Maroon Ave.	No	Outbldg.-Garage	Post-1952	5GN3548	329
322	Maroon Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Shed	Pre-1951	5GN3187	321
325	Maroon Ave.	No	Domestic	1886	5GN3188	271
329	Maroon Ave.	Yes	Domestic	1890s	5GN3189	285
403	Maroon Ave.	Yes	Public/Social	1882	5GN3190	288
409	Maroon Ave.	Yes	Domestic	1920s	5GN3191	304
409	Maroon Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Garage	1920s	5GN3192	309
409	Maroon Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Shed	1920s	5GN3193	310
410	Maroon Ave.	No	Domestic	1925	5GN3194	269
410	Maroon Ave.	No	Outbldg.-Shed	Pre-1951	5GN3195	322
410	Maroon Ave.	No	Outbldg.-Barn	Unknown	5GN3196	312
413	Maroon Ave.	Yes	Domestic	1900s	5GN3197	265
413	Maroon Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Garage	Pre-1951	5GN3198	318
414	Maroon Ave.	Yes	Domestic	1900s	5GN3199	262
414	Maroon Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Garage	Pre-1951	5GN3200	319
418	Maroon Ave.	No	Domestic	1990s	N/A	274
418	Maroon Ave.	No	Outbldg.-Residence (secondary)	1990s	N/A	313

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

Section No. 7 Page 81

STREET ADDRESS		CONTRIB. STATUS	FUNCTIONAL CATEGORY	YEAR BUILT	STATE ID NUMBER	RESOURCE NUMBER
419	Maroon Ave.	Yes	Domestic	1890	5GN3201	299
419	Maroon Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Shed	Pre-1951	5GN3202	308
419	Maroon Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Shed	1900c.	5GN3203	284
423	Maroon Ave.	No	Domestic	1989	N/A	282
426	Maroon Ave.	No	Domestic	1999	N/A	328
426	Maroon Ave.	No	Outbldg.-Garage	1999	N/A	331
427	Maroon Ave.	No	Domestic	1920s	5GN3204	278
427	Maroon Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Shed	Pre-1951	5GN3205	307
429	Maroon Ave.	No	Domestic	1920s	5GN3206	268
430	Maroon Ave.	No	Domestic	Post-1952	N/A	302
4__	Maroon Ave.	No	Outbldg.-Shed	Post-1952	N/A	253
507	Maroon Ave.	Yes	Public/Social	1927	5GN3207	305
507	Maroon Ave.	Yes	Public/Social	1883	5GN3208	287
102	Sopris Ave.	Yes	Domestic	1920	5GN3211	350
102	Sopris Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Smokehouse	1920s	5GN3212	380
102	Sopris Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Barn/Shed	1900s	5GN3213	381
106	Sopris Ave.	No	Domestic	1989	N/A	399
107	Sopris Ave.	No	Domestic	1940	5GN3214	397
108	Sopris Ave.	Yes	Domestic	1900	5GN3215	334
109	Sopris Ave.	Yes	Domestic	1895	5GN3216	351
113	Sopris Ave.	No	Domestic	1964	N/A	382
114	Sopris Ave.	Yes	Domestic	1890	5GN3217	335
114	Sopris Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Shed	1890s	5GN3219	364
114	Sopris Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Residence (secondary)	1890s	5GN3218	368
117	Sopris Ave.	No	Domestic	1962	N/A	352
117	Sopris Ave.	No	Outbldg.-Shed	1962	N/A	400
118	Sopris Ave.	No	Domestic	1974	N/A	347

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

Section No. 7 Page 82

STREET ADDRESS		CONTRIB. STATUS	FUNCTIONAL CATEGORY	YEAR BUILT	STATE ID NUMBER	RESOURCE NUMBER
118	Sopris Ave.	No	Outbldg.-Unknown	Post-1952	N/A	379
120	Sopris Ave.	Yes	Domestic	1890	5GN3220	333
120	Sopris Ave.	No	Outbldg.-Shed	Post-1952	N/A	374
120	Sopris Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Shed	1890s	5GN3222	378
122	Sopris Ave.	No	Domestic	1979	N/A	341
123	Sopris Ave.	Yes	Domestic	1895	5GN3224	393
123	Sopris Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Outhouse	1900s	5GN3225	342
123	Sopris Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Barn, Storage	1900s	5GN3223	406
124	Sopris Ave.	Yes	Domestic	1920s	5GN3226	362
124	Sopris Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Outhouse	Pre-1951	5GN3227	407
125	Sopris Ave.	Yes	Domestic	1880s	5GN3228	395
125	Sopris Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Smokehouse	1900s	5GN3230	336
125	Sopris Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Shed	1890s	5GN3229	403
200	Sopris Ave.	Yes	Commercial	1890s	5GN3231	340
201	Sopris Ave.	Yes	Domestic	1880s	5GN3234	373
201	Sopris Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Garage	1900s	5GN3232	388
201	Sopris Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Shed	1890s	5GN3233	386
207	Sopris Ave.	Yes	Domestic	1900s	5GN3236	396
207	Sopris Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Coal Shed	1920s	5GN3235	363
209	Sopris Ave.	Yes	Domestic	1913	5GN3237	354
211	Sopris Ave.	Yes	Domestic	1914	5GN3239	385
211	Sopris Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Coal Shed	1910s	5GN3238	353
212	Sopris Ave.	Yes	Domestic	1890s	5GN3549	412
212	Sopris Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Barn	1900s	5GN3240	372
213	Sopris Ave.	Yes	Domestic	1890	5GN3242	384
213	Sopris Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Coal Shed	1890	5GN3241	367
214	Sopris Ave.	No	Domestic	1991	N/A	348

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

Section No. 7 Page 83

STREET ADDRESS		CONTRIB. STATUS	FUNCTIONAL CATEGORY	YEAR BUILT	STATE ID NUMBER	RESOURCE NUMBER
214	Sopris Ave.	No	Outbldg.-Unknown	1991	N/A	371
215	Sopris Ave.	No	Domestic	1880s	5GN3243	383
218	Sopris Ave.	Yes	Domestic	1900s	5GN3244	402
218	Sopris Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Shed	Pre-1951	5GN3245	401
219	Sopris Ave.	Yes	Domestic	1880s	5GN3248	337
219	Sopris Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Coal Shed	1880s	5GN3246	376
219	Sopris Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Residence (secondary)	1880s	5GN3247	357
220	Sopris Ave.	No	Outbldg.-Unknown	1973	N/A	365
222	Sopris Ave.	No	Domestic	1883	5GN3550	409
222	Sopris Ave.	No	Outbldg.-Unknown	1883	N/A	361
223	Sopris Ave.	Yes	Domestic	1900s	5GN3250	394
223	Sopris Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Shed	1890s	5GN3249	390
225	Sopris Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Shed	1920s	5GN3252	370
226	Sopris Ave.	Yes	Domestic	1883	5GN3253	344
226	Sopris Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Shed	1890s	5GN3254	377
227	Sopris Ave.	No	Domestic	1880s	5GN3251	375
2__	Sopris Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Shed	1889	N/A	358
312	Sopris Ave.	Yes	Domestic	1900s	5GN3255	338
312	Sopris Ave.	No	Outbldg.-Shed	Post-1952	N/A	366
313	Sopris Ave.	Yes	Domestic	1881	5GN3258	392
313	Sopris Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Barn	1932	5GN3256	389
313	Sopris Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Garage	1924	5GN3257	360
314	Sopris Ave.	No	Domestic	1995	N/A	343
314	Sopris Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Shed	1950	5GN3259	369
314	Sopris Ave.	No	Outbldg.-Unknown	1950	N/A	405
314	Sopris Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Smokehouse	Pre-1951	5GN3260	404
316	Sopris Ave.	Yes	Domestic	1923	5GN3261	339

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

Section No. 7 Page 84

STREET ADDRESS		CONTRIB. STATUS	FUNCTIONAL CATEGORY	YEAR BUILT	STATE ID NUMBER	RESOURCE NUMBER
319	Sopris Ave.	Yes	Domestic	1923	5GN3264	398
319	Sopris Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Shed	1923	5GN3262	391
319	Sopris Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Shed	1923	5GN3263	359
325	Sopris Ave.	No	Domestic	1999	N/A	408
325	Sopris Ave.	No	Outbldg.-Garage	1999	N/A	410
326	Sopris Ave.	No	Domestic	1972	N/A	346
331	Sopris Ave.	No	Domestic	2000	N/A	411
501	Sopris Ave.	Yes	Domestic	1890	5GN3267	355
501	Sopris Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Barn	1890s	5GN3265	387
501	Sopris Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Outhouse	1890s	5GN3266	345
507	Sopris Ave.	Yes	Domestic	1910s	5GN3270	349
507	Sopris Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Coal Shed	1920s	5GN3269	356
115	White Rock Ave.	Yes	Domestic	1915	5GN3276	437
115	White Rock Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Shed	1920s	5GN3273	452
115	White Rock Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Shed	1920s	5GN3274	451
115	White Rock Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Barn	1920s	5GN3275	414
117	White Rock Ave.	Yes	Domestic	1900	5GN3277	424
121	White Rock Ave.	No	Domestic	1885	N/A	449
123	White Rock Ave.	No	Domestic	1890s	5GN3279	421
123	White Rock Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Unknown	1900s	5GN3278	439
123	White Rock Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Shed	1890s	5GN3280	420
125	White Rock Ave.	No	Domestic	1975	N/A	417
209	White Rock Ave.	Yes	Domestic	1900s	5GN3281	425
209	White Rock Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Barn/Garage	Pre-1951	5GN3282	459
209	White Rock Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Outhouse	Pre-1951	5GN3283	445
209	White Rock Ave.	No	Outbldg.-Shed	Pre-1951	5GN3284	457
210	White Rock Ave.	Yes	Domestic	1882	5GN3285	448
210	White Rock Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-	Pre-1951	5GN3286	427

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

Section No. 7 Page 85

STREET ADDRESS		CONTRIB. STATUS	FUNCTIONAL CATEGORY	YEAR BUILT	STATE ID NUMBER	RESOURCE NUMBER
			Garage/Shed			
215	White Rock Ave.	No	Domestic	1971	N/A	463
215	White Rock Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Barn	1900s	5GN3287	455
219	White Rock Ave.	No	Domestic	1970	N/A	464
221	White Rock Ave.	No	Domestic	1890s	5GN3288	431
221	White Rock Ave.	No	Outbldg.-Unknown	1966	N/A	467
225	White Rock Ave.	No	Domestic	1885	N/A	462
225	White Rock Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Shed	Pre-1951	5GN3289	453
302	White Rock Ave.	No	Domestic	1890	N/A	447
304	White Rock Ave.	Yes	Domestic	1882	5GN3290	416
304	White Rock Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Shed	Pre-1951	5GN3291	438
306	White Rock Ave.	Yes	Domestic	1883	5GN3292	422
306	White Rock Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Shed	Pre-1951	5GN3293	432
308	White Rock Ave.	Yes	Domestic	1890	5GN3294	418
308	White Rock Ave.	No	Outbldg.-Shed	Pre-1951	5GN3295	433
311	White Rock Ave.	Yes	Domestic	1900s	5GN3296	441
316	White Rock Ave.	No	Domestic	1890	5GN3297	419
316	White Rock Ave.	No	Outbldg.-Unknown	1890	N/A	461
316	White Rock Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Shed	1890	5GN3298	436
316	White Rock Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Outhouse	1890	5GN3299	426
317	White Rock Ave.	No	Domestic	1890	5GN3557	460
317	White Rock Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Barn	1890s	5GN3300	450
317	White Rock Ave.	No	Outbldg.-Shed	Pre-1951	5GN3301	456
320	White Rock Ave.	Yes	Domestic	1910	5GN3302	413
320	White Rock Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Barn	1910	5GN3303	430
320	White Rock Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Coal Shed	1910	5GN3304	440
321	White Rock Ave.	Yes	Domestic	1890s	5GN3305	423
321	White Rock Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Shed	1885	5GN3306	428

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 86

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

STREET ADDRESS		CONTRIB. STATUS	FUNCTIONAL CATEGORY	YEAR BUILT	STATE ID NUMBER	RESOURCE NUMBER
323	White Rock Ave.	Yes	Domestic	1885	5GN3307	434
323	White Rock Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Barn	1885	5GN3309	454
323	White Rock Ave.	No	Outbldg.-Shed	Pre-1951	5GN3310	444
324	White Rock Ave.	No	Domestic	2000	N/A	446
324	White Rock Ave.	No	Outbldg.-Garage	2000	N/A	458
327	White Rock Ave.	Yes	Domestic	1910s	5GN3308	429
329	White Rock Ave.	No	Domestic	1991	N/A	465
329	White Rock Ave.	No	Outbldg.-Shed	1991	N/A	466
329	White Rock Ave.	No	Outbldg.-Garage	1990s	N/A	468
330	White Rock Ave.	Yes	Domestic	1900	5GN3311	415
330	White Rock Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Shed	1900	5GN3312	435
330	White Rock Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Outhouse	1900	5GN3313	442
3__	White Rock Ave.	Yes	Outbldg.-Shed	Pre-1951	5GN3221	443

NOTES: All of the above resources are buildings except for the following six smokehouses, which are categorized as structures: 513 1st St., 5GN2959, Number 3; 506 3rd St., 5GN3074, Number 64; 109 Elk Ave., 5GN3049, Number 202; 102 Sopris Ave., 5GN3212, Number 380; 125 Sopris Ave., 5GN3230, Number 336; and 314 Sopris Ave., 5GN3260, Number 404. "Resource Number" is a unique identifier assigned to resources within the district and is used on the Sketch Map.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

Section No. 8 Page 87

Significance

Crested Butte, Colorado, was a product of the larger society from which it came, reflecting its attitudes and methods. Therefore, the old distinctions of established society were part of the freight jolted over the mountain passes, but in a frontier setting the attempt to preserve old facades was only partially successful, for barriers are harder to maintain when the same dust blackens the face of foreman and common coal digger alike.

--Michele Veltri¹⁷

The Crested Butte Historic District is significant under National Register Criteria A and C, in the fields of architecture, industry, ethnic heritage, commerce, and social history. The district is significant under Criterion A, for its association with the history of the development of Gunnison County, having been founded as a supply and service center on the route to hardrock mining camps and having evolved into an important mountain coal mining community and coke production center.

The district is associated with the coal and coke industry which became the economic base of the community. The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company (CF&I) and its predecessors developed coal mines and coke ovens near the district, making Crested Butte the state's leading mountain coal operation by 1882.¹⁸ Since the industrial facilities associated with the mine and coke ovens are no longer extant, the historic buildings of the town of Crested Butte are the most significant remaining resources associated with the coal mining and coke production history of the area. Within the district are company buildings, including a company store, a warehouse/office building, a company boardinghouse/hotel, and company houses, which were erected, operated, and owned by the fuel company and were integral to its operations at Crested Butte. Although Crested Butte was not purely a company town, it was a town dominated by CF&I, and it is significant as a type of mining community. The district is also associated with labor movements in coal communities, having been the site of a series of miners' strikes during the coal era.

The district is also significant in the field of ethnic history. During its early years, the labor force in Crested Butte was principally of English, American, and northern European descent, while Slavic, Croatian, and Italian miners became the overwhelming majority by 1900. The most important buildings associated with these ethnic groups are located within the district, including the fraternal lodges, stores, saloons, boardinghouses, churches, and ethnic neighborhoods which attracted specific groups of immigrants and encouraged the continuation of cultural traditions as well as facilitating assimilation. As historian Duane Smith notes, "Crested Butte was distinctive in that it attracted many more Austrians [Slavs and Croatians] than was typical for the state."¹⁹

The district includes early commercial buildings which reflect the aspirations of the town's founders and significant historic buildings associated with the history of commerce during the coal mining era in

¹⁷Michele Veltri, **We Are All Brothers**, 4.

¹⁸Duane Smith, **When Coal Was King: A History of Crested Butte, Colorado, 1880-1952** (Golden, Colo.: Colorado School of Mines Press, 1984), 11.

¹⁹Smith, 65.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

Section No. 8 Page 88

Crested Butte. Within the district are buildings which functioned as saloons, grocery stores, brothels, hardware stores, drug stores, mortuaries, and banks, reflecting the diversity of enterprises which flourished in the isolated mountain community. The district includes the buildings which housed the town's longest-lived enterprises and those that were associated with the community's most influential business people.

The district is significant for its inclusion of the buildings in which Crested Butte's social history was played out, including fraternal lodges, meeting halls, saloons, schools, churches, and residential neighborhoods. The social history of Crested Butte is notable for many aspects, including the social hierarchy which developed as a result of the fuel company's status within the town, the ethnic influences which impacted the social life of the community and added new traditions and methods of interaction, and the way in which these social divisions were reflected in the development of the residential sections of town. The district includes the 1883 Crested Butte School and the 1927 Crested Butte High School. The schools were important not only for providing a high level of basic educational instruction for generations of Crested Butte children, but were also active in fulfilling a social mission of assisting immigrant children in learning a new language and culture. The schools were important to the social history of the community, providing a location for meetings, dances, and celebrations. The district includes the Town Hall and Firehouse built in 1883, which contained a meeting hall which was the site of early community gatherings, entertainment, and social events. The district also includes the town's two significant historic churches, institutions which played integral roles in the social life of the community.

Crested Butte is significant under Criterion C, for its architecture. Of particular note are the large numbers of well preserved false front commercial buildings dating to the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Crested Butte's false front facades embody many features found on similar buildings throughout the West, including bracketed cornices, large display windows with paneled kickplates, and storefronts with slender columns and pilasters. Details which distinguish Crested Butte's architecture include round arched parapets, wood facades inscribed to resemble stone, decoratively-shaped window surrounds, and block-shaped ornaments. Crested Butte's domestic architecture is significant for its representation of the types of dwellings erected in mountain coal mining communities, notable for their generally simple design, small scale, and limited ornamentation. The public buildings of the district are also significant for their architecture, which ranges from the false front style of the Town Hall/Firehouse to the vernacular stone construction of the Marshal's Office, the Italianate style of the 1883 stone school, the Gothic Revival-influenced Union Congregational Church, and the John Huddart designed high school. The district is also notable for a large number of historic outbuildings which reflect vernacular construction utilizing native materials. In addition, the district includes a number of outbuildings important as representative of special types of construction, including outhouses, barns, and smokehouses.

None of the buildings within the district is individually listed in the National Register. The 53.2-acre district encompasses a total of 465 resources, including 459 buildings and 6 structures, with construction dates ranging from 1881 through 2000. Of the resources within the district, 313 (67.3 percent) are contributing and 152 (32.7 percent) are noncontributing. The period of significance (1881-1952) extends

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

Section No. 8 Page 89

from the date of construction of the earliest buildings in the town to the end of the coal mining era. The Colorado Fuel & Iron Company left Crested Butte in 1952, as did the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. Many of the town's residents also left seeking jobs in other locations, and new construction stopped. Buildings erected during the period of significance comprise 79.5 percent of the total resources in the district. The district qualifies under Criteria Consideration B, as some of its buildings, significant for their architectural value, were moved to their current locations after the period of significance. The relocation of buildings in Crested Butte, particularly outbuildings, occurred throughout the historic period and after. Some buildings erected in the district during the historic period but moved after 1952 were thus evaluated as contributing, as were buildings moved into the district during the period of significance.

Two-thirds of the resources in the district (67.3 percent) possess the physical and associative characteristics to be evaluated as contributing. To be contributing, a resource should have been erected in or moved to the district during the period of significance. A contributing building retains sufficient integrity to convey its character and appearance during that period. Common alterations to buildings within the district include nonhistoric siding, window alterations, porch remodeling, and additions. Domestic buildings within the district have undergone greater alterations than other types of buildings. These buildings were judged to be contributing if significant historic fabric was visible, if the historic design of the building was apparent, and if nonhistoric additions did not overwhelm the historic building. Buildings which have no visible historic fabric due to major alterations or which have a variety of alterations which significantly diminish the historic integrity and the ability to convey the historic character of the resource were evaluated as noncontributing. As a group, the buildings of the district are well maintained and successfully portray the character of the community during a significant period of its history.

Early Development of the District

Prospectors searching for gold investigated the Elk Mountains as early as 1860, but the area's profound isolation and the hostility of the Ute Indians discouraged the early fortune seekers. In 1866, the first discovery of coal in the area later encompassed by Gunnison County was made by prospector Richard Irwin near the future site of the town of Gunnison. In 1873-1874, one of the parties surveying Colorado under the direction of Ferdinand V. Hayden explored the area of present-day Crested Butte. The surveyors climbed Teocalli Mountain to obtain a better view of the terrain and observed what Hayden called the "crested buttes," now known as Gothic and Crested Butte mountains. Hayden's surveys contributed to the development of Colorado through their location and description of such resources as coal and other minerals, timber, agricultural and grazing lands, and water. The Hayden expedition's reports and maps, together with photographs by William Henry Jackson, awakened Americans to the vast potential of the region.²⁰

²⁰Duane Vandenbusche, **The Gunnison Country** (Gunnison, Colo.: B&B Printers, 1980), 202; **Crested Butte, Gunnison County, Colorado** (Chicago: JMW Jones Stationery & Printing Co., February 1881), unpaginated and hereinafter cited as **Crested Butte**; William H. Goetzmann, **Exploration & Empire: The Explorer and the Scientist in the Winning of the American West** (New York: W. W. Norton & Company, 1966), 527-528.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

Section No. 8 Page 90

Although several groups of miners found promising indications of minerals and established small camps in the early 1870s, the boundary of Ute lands just west of the locations of present day Gunnison and Crested Butte deterred permanent settlement. The continuing stream of prospectors entering Ute territory to mine in the San Juans resulted in calls for the cession of Native American land. As a result of the Brunot Agreement in 1873, the Utes relinquished about 6,000 square miles to the miners and opened the door to new settlement. In May 1874, Sylvester Richardson led a group of twenty pioneers who established a camp on the east bank of the Gunnison River, creating the nucleus of Gunnison. One of the state's largest counties, Gunnison was carved from then-immense Lake County in 1877, with Gunnison as the county seat. The county and town were named after John Gunnison, who had traveled through the region searching for a transcontinental railroad route in 1853.²¹

In 1877 and 1878, mineral discoveries in Leadville stimulated an influx of prospectors who searched the Elk Mountains for wealth and created a number of small settlements. The founder of Crested Butte, Howard F. Smith, was one of the first to recognize the potential of the area. In 1877, Smith, an investor in Leadville smelting companies, heard about the location of bituminous coal deposits in the vicinity of present-day Crested Butte by Captain Bunn, the Jennings brothers, and others. Smith examined the area and became convinced of the value of its resources. In the spring of 1877, he ordered a sawmill to be freighted to the site from Cañon City to supply lumber for building houses and for mine construction, no small effort due to lack of an established road. This was the first sawmill in the region. Smith and his associates formed the Iowa Smelting Company, which acquired the Jennings' property and other coal lands along Coal Creek and eventually obtained the rights of Bunn.²²

Miners crowded out of Leadville heard about the area's promise and traveled north from the site of present-day Gunnison to reach the Slate River Valley. They viewed the majestic Mount Crested Butte and searched the branches of the Slate River for metal. Gold was discovered in Washington Gulch, and silver in the Kebler area, in the canyons to the north of the future townsite, and in the Elk Mountains. The fortune seekers established mining districts, patented claims, and founded towns, including Ruby-Irwin, Pittsburgh, Elkton, Gothic, and Schofield. At the junction of Coal Creek and the Slate River, Howard Smith established the settlement which became known as Crested Butte by the summer of 1878. Not only did the site hold promise for its nearby coal deposits, but its location made it a logical gateway to the hardrock mining camps in the Elk Mountains and beyond. Smith was extremely active in developing the fledgling settlement into a viable community. One of his first contributions was the erection of a smelter in Crested Butte to process ores from the mining camps in 1878. The smelter was ready for business before many of the mines had ore in their dumps. Smith and his associated investors built roads and bridges, erected a large boarding house, and operated a store. Despite all of these improvements and the expenditure of \$72,000, by the summer of 1878 not one settler was attracted to

²¹Gunnison County originally covered a much larger area. In 1881, Pitkin County was formed from the northern part of Gunnison County, and in 1883, Montrose, Delta, and Mesa counties were carved from Gunnison County. Vandenbusche, 15-20 and 42; and J. Donald Hughes, **American Indians in Colorado** (Boulder, Colo.: Pruett Publishing Co., 1977), 65.

²²**Crested Butte**, 20; Ingersoll, **Crest**, 256; Vandenbusche, 202.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

Section No. 8 Page 91

the site outside of those employed by Smith's company. However, during the next two years, the population slowly increased.²³

A description of Crested Butte in 1879 catalogued the community's physical development, which included the smelting works, the sawmill, the boarding house, a store, a mining engineer's office, and a saloon. The site's advantages, including its coal resources, abundance of timber, central location, and lower altitude than many of the mining camps were publicized. An 1879 letter to the **Rocky Mountain News** from a resident of Crested Butte concluded that "we expect this to be one of the foremost camps of Colorado next season. The Indians made us a little uneasy for a short time, but we are settled back to business now...." In 1880, Smith and associates W.H. Holt and George H. Holt organized the Crested Butte Town Company to further the promotion and progress of their town. The overall form of the town was rectangular (See Figure 8-1, p. 83), with rectangular blocks and a center plaza formed by angling the corners of the four adjacent blocks. Plans for the plaza, which included the site of the county courthouse, were never realized. A town organization was completed in the spring of 1880. Former Leadville resident George H. Holt became the first mayor; J. Hayes served as recorder; and J.H. Bowman, H.F. Smith, D.K. Scott, and C.K. Smith became trustees. On 3 July 1880, Crested Butte incorporated, and in August, the town was connected with telegraph lines. The Crested Butte Town Company graded the streets, installed sidewalks, sold lots, and donated land for a church and a school. Large shares of the town company were acquired by the Durango Trust, a company organized in 1879 for the purpose of purchasing coal lands and platting the townsite of Durango.²⁴

By 1879, several widely-read reports of the abundance of coal in the vicinity of Crested Butte had been published, including one in the prestigious **Engineering and Mining Journal**. The town company recognized the need to improve local transportation systems in order to attract more mining operations, manufacturing enterprises, businesses, settlers, and investors. The only way to insure the continued growth of the town was to attract a railroad connection which would provide a means of hauling ores coming from the mining districts and the local smelter as well as carry Crested Butte's anticipated coal and coke production. The Crested Butte and Grand River Railroad was incorporated with hopes of connecting the settlement with the outside world, but the project never progressed beyond the planning stage.

By 1880, the Denver & Rio Grande (D&RG) was extremely interested in Gunnison County, as was the Denver, South Park & Pacific. William Jackson Palmer's D&RG had been organized in 1870 with the stated goal of building a north-south line linking Denver with El Paso, Texas, and Mexico City. The rapidly developing mining frontier of Colorado turned the interest of the narrow gauge railroad westward, and tracks reached Leadville and Salida in 1880. In September 1880, a half-interest in the Crested Butte townsite and 1,000 acres of coal lands were sold to the D&RG which was eager to tap Crested Butte to take advantage of its coal mines and potential coke production. The railroad reached Gunnison

²³Some report that the townsite was laid out in 1879. **Crested Butte**; Smith, 2-3; George Sibley, **A Crested Butte Primer** (Crested Butte: The Crested Butte Society, 1972), 5-6; Vandenbusche, 202.

²⁴The Durango Trust was organized primarily by D&RG investors. **Rocky Mountain News**, 2 December 1879, 1; Smith, 3 and 25; Myrtle and Michele Veltri, **The Crested Butte Melting Pot** (Crested Butte: Myrtle and Michele Veltri, 1986), 31; Ingersoll, **Crest**, 256; **Crested Butte**, 22; and Vandenbusche, 203.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

Section No. 8 Page 92

over Marshall Pass on 8 August 1881, and on 21 November 1881 the narrow gauge line to Crested Butte began operation. Tracks were immediately extended to the coal chutes west of town for the loading of coal cars. Crested Butte coal became readily available to outside markets, and the mining camps of the Elk Mountain district also became more accessible. An attractive frame railroad station was erected in 1883 (outside the district and individually listed in the National Register). Once Crested Butte achieved the opening of coal mines and the erection of coke ovens and was connected to a rail line, it became one of the leading towns on the Western Slope.²⁵

Production of gold and silver in Gunnison County, which had seemed so promising in 1879, never rose to anticipated heights. At its highest level, the total amount of metals extracted was never greater than the product of some of the single large mines elsewhere in the state. Because Crested Butte had never been the site of hard rock discoveries, it avoided the boom and bust cycle experienced by the mining camps which it was created to serve. Miners in Ruby-Irwin, Elko, Schofield, Crystal, Ashcroft, Gothic, and even Aspen utilized the town as a trading and supply center. During 1880-1881, several wagon roads were completed in the area: the Pioneer Toll Road, financed by Crested Butte men, connecting Crested Butte and Ruby-Irwin; a road between Crested Butte and Gunnison which was used by the Barlow and Sanderson stage line; and the Crested Butte, Ashcroft and Gothic Toll Road. Smith and the Holts kept the road to Irwin open year round, not charging a toll in the winter.²⁶

The Forest Queen House, one of the first hotels completed in Crested Butte, advertised a "billiard table and a well stocked bar in the house" in February 1881. Other hotels in the town by February 1881 included the Stearns House, "genuine New England cooking and service," operated by Mrs. J.C. Stearns; Mrs. Songer's European Hotel and Restaurant, "brook trout, game, and birds in season;" and the Pioneer House with Andy Byrnes, proprietor, "terms reasonable." Byrnes also operated the Pioneer Restaurant. Other businesses established by February 1881 included the office of civil engineer E.H. Kellogg on Maroon Street; Dr. Clayton K. Smith's drugstore, which offered drugs, musical instruments, and assaying; and the Stearns & Carter meat market, which had its own herd of cattle and sheep. Holt & Axtell had the largest lumber yard in the Gunnison country, and were offering native lumber furnished by two sawmills, as well as eastern lumber, window sash, doors, building paper, and other construction materials freighted in during the summer of 1880.²⁷

In 1881, the town was thriving, boasting a number of businesses (including several saloons) and a growing supply of residences. The Town Plat, filed in that year, shows a rectangular grid of streets with a central diamond-shaped plaza at the intersection of Elk Avenue and 6th Street (now Colorado 135). The Bank of Crested Butte, with Horace Tabor as its nominal president, opened in August, providing a sense of financial stability for the community. An informational booklet published in that year lauded the resources and potential of Crested Butte. Howard Smith also encouraged his town co-founders, the Holts, to start a newspaper which would publicize the progress and opportunities available at Crested Butte. On 5 October 1881, the Holts began publication of the **Crested Butte Republican**, in which they

²⁵Smith, 4-5 and 9; Vandenbusche, 207.

²⁶Vandenbusche, 203-204; Smith, 28.

²⁷**Crested Butte**, 30-32.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

Section No. 8 Page 93

noted that the town was "the central supply point for all the mining camps in this part of the Elk Mountains..." and had the best anthracite coal and the best coking coal in the region.²⁸

Although Crested Butte's initial success resulted from its status as a supply and service center for the mining camps, that role was soon overshadowed by the town's importance for its coal mining and coke manufacturing. The Iowa Mining & Smelting Co. explored a vein of coking coal on its land near the town and found it to be of exceptional quality. As local historian George Sibley states: "...coal was what gave the town continuance; without the coal, Crested Butte would probably have gone the way of many ghost towns that dot the Rockies." The founders of the town sold their coal mine and acres of coal bearing properties to the Colorado Coal and Iron Company (CC&I) in 1881. CC&I, organized by William Jackson Palmer and his associates, was attempting to mitigate diminished profits in its steel manufacturing plant at Pueblo through the production of coal and coke.²⁹

In September 1881, the company opened the bituminous Jokerville Mine about one-half mile up Coal Creek from Crested Butte and by the following year was shipping an average of twenty-two cars of coal each day. Crested Butte coal was sold as railroad locomotive fuel, for mining companies, and for domestic purposes. To determine the quality of the Jokerville's coal for coke manufacture, a small quantity of coke was produced in open pits. Smelter operators declared the coke excellent, and the company planned construction of fifty ovens. The coke was to be sold in Leadville and other smelter sites in the region. As early as 1883, coal from Crested Butte was being shipped to Utah and Nevada, and Montana became a market in 1884. Continuing his interest in mining in the area, in 1881 Howard Smith opened an anthracite mine (the Smith Hill Mine) four miles north of town on the Slate River, and became the first to ship anthracite from the area in 1882. By that year, mining historian Duane Smith states that Crested Butte had become the leading mountain coal community in the state.³⁰

Crested Butte boasted one of the most elegant hotel establishments on the Western Slope, the Elk Mountain House. The hotel was erected by the townsite company and opened in December 1881. The three-story building had a balcony from which the area's stunning scenery could be viewed. The hotel cost about \$40,000 to build and featured forty-two rooms. Travel journalist Ernest Ingersoll stated that the Elk Mountain House had "no superior in the Rocky mountains for comfort." The hostelry was described as one of the best in Colorado: "Its fittings from cellar to garret are most complete in every

²⁸ In 1884, John E. Phillips moved his printing plant from Ruby-Irwin to Crested Butte on bobsleds and began publication of the widely-respected **Elk Mountain Pilot**. The **Pilot** was published until 1949 when the declining population of the area led to its demise. In 1962, the **Chronicle** began publication, succeeded by the **Crested Butte Pilot** in 1972. Smith, 6; Betty Wallace, **History With the Hide Off** (Denver: Sage Books, 1965), 124-125 and 131; Sibley, 5-6; and Vandenbusche, 205-206.

²⁹Vandenbusche, 205; H. Lee Scamehorn, **Mill & Mine: The CF&I in the Twentieth Century** (Lincoln, Ne.: University of Nebraska Press, 1992); and H. Lee Scamehorn, **Pioneer Steelmaker in the West** (Boulder: Pruett Publishing Co., 1976), 50 and 70.

³⁰Scamehorn, **Mill**, 8 and 16; Scamehorn, **Pioneer**, 50, 70 and 76; Vandenbusche, 204; Sibley, 7; and Smith, 11.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

Section No. 8 Page 94

detail, the broad halls and parlors elegantly carpeted and finished, while the cuisine is the best. It is the pride of the town."³¹

The first school erected in Crested Butte was a small frame building completed in 1881 on the mesa where the mine was located at the south end of town which came to be known as Big Mine Hill. The location of the school was not popular with most parents, as it required a considerable walk for the children living in town. This was especially a problem in winter, when students had to trudge through deep snow. A second frame building (part is still standing at 313 6th St.) was erected in response to these concerns.³²

By 1882, more than twenty-five businesses had been established, including the hotels, two drug stores, a general store, two meat markets, a clothing store, a bank, three livery stables, a blacksmith shop, restaurants, billiard halls, a cigar store, a confectionery, a bookmaker, a bakery, and at least seven saloons.³³ Historian Duane Smith judged that

unlike the neighboring smaller communities where a catch-all general store, along with a blacksmith shop, saloon, and boardinghouse might compose the whole business district, Crested Butte showed signs of diversified development early and soon displayed a respectable district.³⁴

During 1882, it was reported that every train brought "crowds of old miners and their tenderfeet friends from the east in their search for the wealth of Gunnison country." The Elk Mountain House was unable to handle the great influx of people seeking accommodations. The owners of the Forest Queen Hotel were planning to remodel their facility into a first class hostelry. As early as April 1882, a number of new business buildings were being erected, many of them two-story structures. In the same year, local residents approved a bond issue to pay for a water system, and telephone service was initiated.³⁵

The coke from Crested Butte, having a low ash content, had quickly achieved an excellent reputation. In 1883, CC&I completed the construction of fifty stone beehive ovens under the direction of Abe Croop from Connellsville, Pennsylvania. For many years, more than half of the coal produced in the CC&I (later CF&I) Crested Butte mines was converted to coke. The ovens operated twenty-four hours a day. Coal was carried directly out of the mine to the ovens by a tramway protected by snow sheds. In 1884, another twenty-four ovens were constructed. In the mid-1880s, Crested Butte was loading three hundred railcars of coke each month, and by 1892, a total of 154 ovens had been completed.³⁶

³¹The Elk Mountain House burned and was demolished in 1939, except for a small wing which was incorporated into the current building at 332 Elk. Ingersoll, 256; Gunnison County Public Library, Historical File, Crested Butte Buildings; **Denver Republican**, 5 April 1883, 6; **Crested Butte**, 21.

³²Noraetta Platt Rockwell, "The Early History of Gunnison County, Colorado, Schools," M.A. Thesis (Gunnison: Western State College, 1953).

³³R.D. Aspinall, "Early History of Crested Butte," (Gunnison: Western State College, 1952), 13.

³⁴Smith, 29.

³⁵**Gunnison Daily News Democrat**, 20 April 1882, 1; and Wallace, **History**, 134.

³⁶**Denver Republican**, 5 April 1883, 5; Aspinall, 58; Ingersoll, **Crest**, 257; Smith, 11-12; Wallace, **History**, 144.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

Section No. 8 Page 95

In 1883, Crested Butte was described as "one of the prettiest and busiest [towns] in the West." A two-story town hall was begun in 1883, with the lower story housing the equipment of the fire department and town offices, and the upper story containing a hall adequate for public meetings. When construction was finished, the contractors invited the public to a grand ball held to inaugurate the building. A stone jail was completed about the same time.³⁷

By 1884, more than one hundred men were working in the Colorado Coal & Iron Company's Jokerville Mine around-the-clock. On the morning of 24 January 1884, the mine was rocked by a massive explosion. Fifty-nine miners were killed, most of whom were buried in a mass grave in the Crested Butte cemetery. The cause of the explosion was apparently the combination of explosive gas and an uncovered miner's candle. This was the largest mining disaster in the state up to that date. Shocked by the news, communities across Colorado sent offers of aid, and CC&I paid for the cost of funerals. The D&RG's William J. Palmer provided \$1,000 for widows and orphans. The mine reopened in May 1884, but was abandoned the following year. Responsibility for the tragedy and the company's handling of the disaster sparked controversy among local residents for years to come, and the dangerous nature of mining in Crested Butte became well known.³⁸

In 1890, 857 residents were recorded by the census taker in Crested Butte. In the valleys, ranchers had established agricultural operations, often leaving them to work in the mines during the winter. Streets in town had received electric lights the previous year. On 25 January 1890 the peaceful community was devastated by a fire, described as "the most disastrous fire that has ever occurred in Western Colorado." The conflagration destroyed a large portion of the business district. Accounts the following day stated: "Nothing but large piles of smoldering ruins now remain to mark the spot where a few hours ago stood imposing business houses." The fire started about ten o'clock in the evening on the second story of the Ed Edwards' saloon, where children, left alone while their parents were attending entertainment at the town hall, were said to have upset a coal oil lamp. A strong wind fanned the flames into adjoining buildings. The new waterworks was not yet complete, leaving the town without fire protection. Fifteen buildings (five of them saloons) were consumed, including the whole north side of Elk Avenue between 2nd and 3rd streets. Those who fought the fire were forced to throw snow and wet blankets on buildings on the south side of the street to save them; still, almost every pane of glass was broken by the heat. The total loss from the disaster was estimated at \$50,000, while insurance coverage was only about \$5,000. Fortunately, the holdings of the bank and the post office records were moved to safety.³⁹

Labor unrest over a reduction in wages resulted in a strike at Crested Butte at the close of 1891. Rumors and fear spread throughout the community, and every action of labor and management was viewed with suspicion. When Mayor John Tetard requested the protection of the Gunnison County

³⁷ **Denver Republican**, 5 April 1883, 5; **Rocky Mountain News**, 15 April 1884, 6.

³⁸ A new mine opening, considered almost as dangerous, was established in 1884, higher and southwest of the original. By 1887, 350 men were employed at the mine, with the number growing to 500 by 1891. The excessive gas and narrowness of the coal vein resulted in the mine's abandonment in May 1895. Smith, 13, 16, 17; Aspinnall, 55; Vandenbusche, 214.

³⁹ A volunteer fire company was organized within a year of Crested Butte's creation, and the town provided \$2,000 to encourage the organization of three companies, each with eighteen members. By 1885, a town warden was hired for inspections and to eliminate fire hazards. **Rocky Mountain News**, 27 January 1890, 1.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

Section No. 8 Page 96

sheriff, a skirmish between mine workers and the sheriff's posse resulted in the wounding of seven miners. Governor John Routt sent the Deputy State Commissioner of Labor to mediate. In the end, further violence was avoided, but little was accomplished for the miners. In 1892, the Colorado Coal & Iron Company merged with the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company to become the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company.⁴⁰

The Panic of 1893, which closed the state's silver mines and smelters, was not as devastating to the coal industry, but did result in a decline in demand. Initially, about five hundred workers, mostly silver miners in the area, lost their jobs, but only one Crested Butte business failed. A strike was also called the following year over the coal company's practice of paying miners in scrip, which could be used only at company stores. Crested Butte miners returned to work without fanfare or concessions, and scrip was not eliminated by the company until 1914.

Despite the best efforts of the town to improve its fire safety, another conflagration broke out on 9 January 1893 in a market on the south side of Elk Avenue. Although the water mains had been buried deeper to insure they wouldn't freeze after the fire in 1890, the hydrants were frozen this time. Dynamite used to blow up buildings to stop the spread of the fire tore a hole in the Town Hall and broke windows throughout the west part of town. In addition to the loss of business establishments, ten families were rendered homeless.⁴¹

The famous Big Mine of CF&I began operation in 1894 on the mesa south of town and served as the company's principal producer in Crested Butte for more than fifty years. The Big Mine supplied bituminous coal, becoming one of the largest coal mines in the state by the end of the century with 21,000 tons of coal and 6,000 tons of coke produced monthly. CF&I opened a Colorado Supply Company Store in Crested Butte on 15 April 1895. The Company Store advertised itself as Gunnison County's largest store at the turn of the century, and remained the major store in Crested Butte until it closed in 1950.

In 1898, Crested Butte produced more coal than ever before in its history, although coke manufacturing dropped slightly. In that year, miners from Spring Gulch near Glenwood Springs where a strike was in progress came to Crested Butte to work, and the mine operated round the clock. When organizers of the Western Federation of Miners came to Crested Butte in May 1899, CF&I closed its mines and shut down the coke ovens. The company announced that it could obtain the coal it needed from its other mines at a lower cost. More than three hundred men were thrown out of work, as were a large number of railroad employees. When operations resumed two months later, it was reported that "there is a general rejoicing in town over the welcome news, as the town has been dead since the shut-down of the mine on May 19." Despite the closure, vigorous work resulted in the output from the mines nearing the record year of 1898.⁴²

⁴⁰Smith, 23-24.

⁴¹Wallace, **History**, 136.

⁴²Smith, 69; Scamehorn, 199; Aspinall, 33; **Denver Times**, 20 May 1899, 2; 7 July 1899, 9; and 31 December 1899, 20.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

Section No. 8 Page 97

A fire on 7 January 1899 resulted in destruction of one saloon before the volunteer fire department could put out the blaze. Another fire in the business district in May 1901 destroyed the Colorado Supply Company store and several other buildings. All the fire fighters could do with the raging blaze was to attempt to confine the flames and prevent the fire from spreading to nearby buildings. Newspaper reports noted that the fire had intentionally been set at the company store through the use of oil-saturated gunny sacks.⁴³

Ethnic Groups in Crested Butte

The principal nationalities comprising the mining workforce at Crested Butte changed over time and reflected general trends in the history of immigration to the United States. In the 1880s, most of the miners in Crested Butte were foreign-born of British extraction, hailing from England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland. American miners at Crested Butte during the early years came mostly from Pennsylvania, which had its own extensive coal fields.⁴⁴

A few immigrants from Slovenia settled in Crested Butte in 1883, and, by 1890, workers from Croatia had appeared, according to Michele Veltri, who reported that

in general...those who settled permanently and in the greatest numbers were close neighbors in Europe, many Slovenes coming from the Bela Krajina (White Earth) region, of which the town and country of Semich is a part; across the river Kupa were Croats from Severin, in Vrbovski, and Brod Moravice, in Delnice.

These peasant farmers knew nothing of coal mining but learned quickly and their impact on the local economy was soon felt.

Veltri notes that "with 500 Croat and perhaps as many as 150 Slovene residents, the isolated mining town had a bigger Slavic settlement than Denver, Pueblo or Leadville."⁴⁵

Italians began to settle in town by 1884, and were present in large numbers by the 1890s. Most of the Italians from Crested Butte came from one small village in southern Italy. By the time of the 1900 Census, Austrian (from Croatia and Slovenia) miners comprised 62 percent of the workforce, with Scottish and Italian miners each totaling 8 percent, and Americans another 8 percent. Different parts of town attracted different ethnic groups. White Rock Avenue was the home of many Italian workers, while the Slovenians and Croatians were found on Sopris Avenue. The English and Irish predominated on Maroon Avenue. Although many of the early businesses were established by those of British ancestry, the newer immigrants quickly started their own enterprises and took over others during the twentieth century. According to Myrtle and Michele Veltri, long-time residents and chroniclers of Crested Butte

⁴³ *Denver Times*, 9 May 1901, 4.

⁴⁴ Smith, 18.

⁴⁵ *Crested Butte Chronicle & Pilot*, 12 August 1994, 24.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

Section No. 8 Page 98

history, immigrant "store owners catered to the tastes of their own group, retailing familiar foodstuffs, often made in the living quarters back of the store."⁴⁶

Fraternal lodges played an important role in the lives of Crested Butte citizens, serving as outlets for social activities and charitable functions and providing mutual benefits and support for members. The Knights of Pythias, Rathbone Sisters, Odd Fellows, Masons, Woodmen of the World, and the Rebekahs were popular in Crested Butte, especially in the early days when British workers dominated the mining industry. Immigrant families from Southern and Eastern Europe also joined fraternal lodges and societies which provided a sense of belonging in the new community and offered a variety of cultural and social activities. The newcomers were drawn to the lodges, which gave strong support in times of trouble by offering insurance for sickness, death, and funerals. So important was belonging to the lodge that the birth of a baby was often marked by entering it into the ranks of membership for insurance purposes. Veltri notes that there were four or five Italian and ten South Slav societies in town.⁴⁷

The first Slav fraternal lodge in Crested Butte, the Society of St. Joseph, was founded on 1 July 1893. The Society of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Perpetual Aid (St. Mary's Lodge or the Croatian Lodge) was the best known lodge in the history of Crested Butte. In 1902, one of the most astounding events of Crested Butte's early days occurred when the St. Mary's Lodge purchased the Knights of Pythias Hall on Elk Avenue and had its members move the large two-story building by rolling it on log rollers to its present location on Second Street. The hall was also used by other Croatian societies, and was the scene of many dances and wedding receptions, as well as the meeting place for the United Mine Workers members. The Slovene lodges met at the Forest Queen when it was owned by Mike Perko.⁴⁸

Churches also came to reflect changes in Crested Butte's demography. An 1881 publication noted that a Union Church was organized and a resident pastor, Farley Porter, had been engaged. When the church began functioning, it could not afford to hire a resident minister, so CF&I and the congregation jointly paid the pastor's salary. The town company had donated "four beautiful lots" where the church was to be erected. The **Crested Butte Republican** in November 1881 mentioned work being done on a church, but by April 1882, the building had not been finished, and the congregation, which embraced all Protestant denominations in the town, was still meeting in the schoolhouse. A newspaper article in 1883 noted that the town still had no completed church. The bell tower of the Union Congregational Church was still not finished in 1890. In 1917, the bell from the church at Ruby-Irwin was added to the church building. As more and more of the workforce at Crested Butte was comprised of Catholics from Eastern Europe, the congregation of the Protestant church dwindled and that of St. Patrick's church increased.⁴⁹

The Roman Catholics founded a church in Crested Butte in 1883. Originally, services were held once a month in the town hall. Soon, that building became too small for the growing membership, and St.

⁴⁶M. and M. Veltri, 73; Kelsey Wirth, **Reflections on a Western Town: An Oral History of Crested Butte** (Crested Butte: Oh-Be-Joyful Press, 1996), 11 and 16; and Smith, 57 and 64.

⁴⁷**The Gunnison News Industrial Edition**, March 1900; Smith, 72; Wirth, 21; Michele Veltri, "The South Slavs of Crested Butte: A Retrospective," **Crested Butte Chronicle & Pilot**, 12 August 1994.

⁴⁸**Crested Butte Chronicle & Pilot**, 12 August 1994, 26; Veltri, **We Are All Brothers**, 12-13 and 22.

⁴⁹Aspinall, 36-37; and Wallace, **History**, 134; **Crested Butte**, 1881, 9.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

Section No. 8 Page 99

Patrick's Church was erected. Since Eastern European workers increased and those of British extraction decreased after the church was built, a popular comment in town was "The Irish built the church, but the Slovenians paid for it." St. Mary's Lodge donated the altar for the building and held dances to help raise funds to pay for its construction. St. Patrick's was one of the largest churches in the region, becoming a parish in 1920. A rectory was built in 1923. In the 1930s, the parish had six or seven hundred members. The church lost its full-time priest in 1952 when the mine closed.⁵⁰

Crested Butte in the Early Twentieth Century

By 1900, the population of Crested Butte had risen to 988. Four hundred men were employed at the Big Mine.⁵¹ Demand for Crested Butte coal increased when a smelter in Salida opened in 1902 which relied on Crested Butte products. In that year, the Big Mine was the third largest mine in Colorado, and produced coal of the highest quality. Coal production in Colorado peaked in 1912 and then declined until World War I, when production rose to record levels.⁵²

Colorado Poet Laureate Thomas Hornsby Ferril recalled a 1910 trip to Crested Butte from Gunnison when he rode in the "'peanut roaster' ahead of the cabooses at the end of a long train of D&RG empty coal cars." After stopping for water for the engines at Jack's Cabin, the train proceeded toward Crested Butte, which Ferril found to be "magical." Ferril contributed to the myths regarding outbuildings in Crested Butte, claiming

two-story privies, side by side, were still in use in 1910. In winter you'd walk to the upstairs privy on the crust of snow six feet deep or more. Clotheslines on pulleys were attached to the tops of the privies. In summer, on a Monday wash-day, the garments on the clotheslines fluttered like pennants in a harbor town welcoming the fleet.⁵³

Automobiles began to appear in Crested Butte during the 1910s and 1920s. In response, the hardware store put out a gas pump which grew into a Conoco station and CF&I also opened a service station. Mary Kikel Utey states that her father, saloonkeeper Mike Kikel, had the second car in Crested Butte, a 1922 Dodge touring car. A doctor in town had the first car. The Kikels often drove as far as Pueblo and over Keble Pass, and Mrs. Utey recalls that "it seemed like we had to stop at every creek to add water to the radiator." Along with the increasing number of cars came the demand for improved roads and the arrival of more tourists to the area. The extreme conditions of Crested Butte winters, however, hampered year round tourism, and most local residents put their cars in the garage for the season.⁵⁴

In October 1913, Crested Butte miners walked out demanding a pay increase and union recognition. The mine closed and remained so for more than a year. The action, the longest in the town's history,

⁵⁰The church was later converted into a multi-family vacation residence. Aspinall, 38-40; Wirth, 24; Veltri, **We Are All Brothers**, 24; and Wallace, **History**, 134.

⁵¹Smith, 69.

⁵²Smith, 52; Vandenbusche, 215; Scamehorn, **Pioneer**, 169.

⁵³**Rocky Mountain News**, 6 August 1978, 58.

⁵⁴Smith, 85; and Mary Kikel Utey, e-mail to Laurie Simmons, 5 March 1999.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

Section No. 8 Page 100

dashed the prosperity resulting from increases in coal production achieved at the turn of the century. The strike was accompanied by some violence locally when two businesses and three houses of strike breakers were burned. Miners and the coal company blamed each other for the destruction. The deaths of women and children at a strikers' camp near Ludlow, Colorado, in April 1914, shocked the nation and caused CF&I to examine the conditions of its mines and mining towns. The Big Mine did not reopen until May 1915. Coke production did not resume until 1917, then using only fifty-two ovens, and final production came in 1918, due to declines in hard metal mining and smelting.⁵⁵

On 1 January 1916, Prohibition was enacted in Colorado. Crested Butte, with as many as seventeen saloons, was probably affected more by the legislation than most towns. Saloons had always been an integral part of the business community. The Veltris report that the immigrant saloon keeper acquired status and importance because "...he served as banker, lawyer, postmaster and ticket agent. His saloon was an oasis where patrons could dance to the old tunes and speak their native tongue." Saloon owners saw a dramatic decline in business beginning in 1916, although bootleg liquor was apparently readily available. Soda pop, billiards, candy, and other attractions were offered in an attempt to keep businesses afloat.⁵⁶

Mike Kikel was representative of the immigrant saloonkeepers in Crested Butte. Born in Slovenia in 1876, he came to the United States as a teenager, and mined coal in Illinois before moving to Crested Butte. Kikel was a contract miner, paid for each cubic yard of coal he mined. His daughter, Mary Kikel Utley, recalls that he was "incredibly efficient as a miner, and he saved enough money to open the saloon." She believes that the saloon, which still stands at 413 Second Street, was built about 1899, and may have been erected by her grandfather, Jacob Kochevar. Mrs. Utley states that her father "was proprietor of a pool hall in 1920, because Prohibition closed down the saloon business. The business eventually became a candy store....When Prohibition came in my father spent much of his time hunting and fishing. He used to walk on snowshoes from Crested Butte to Aspen. The business closed prior to 1936." The family moved to Boulder in that year so the children could attend college and later lived in Pueblo.⁵⁷

A 1916 publication about Gunnison County glowingly described the coal business in Crested Butte, as well as the stockraising industry which was said to be expanding in the area. In addition, tourism was promoted, with cool air, mountain scenery, wild flowers, hunting, photography, and "the best trout fishing streams in the state" all offered to the visitor. Also in 1916, the County Superintendent found that Crested Butte schools had the largest enrollment in the county. A brick schoolhouse (no longer standing) had been built in 1911 to house lower grades. It was reported that there were seven teachers employed in Crested Butte in 1916,

doing a good work in solving the problem of amalgamation. Their great duty is to make citizens of the children who come from across the sea. The ninth and tenth grades have been added to this school to try to foster a desire to go ahead with the work. So many of

⁵⁵ **Crested Butte Chronicle & Pilot**, 12 August 1994; Veltri, **We Are All Brothers**, 19.

⁵⁶ M. and M. Veltri, 73.

⁵⁷ Mary Kikel Utley, e-mail to Laurie Simmons, 5 March 1999.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

Section No. 8 Page 101

these children would go no further than the eighth grade for they would have to leave home.⁵⁸

The American entrance into World War I in 1917 motivated a number of Crested Butte men to volunteer for military service. On the homefront, victory gardens were planted, women rolled bandages, and liberty bonds were sold. CF&I had already increased production to full capacity to meet wartime need. In June 1917, workers at the Big Mine donated a day's wages to the Red Cross. When peace was declared, all the stores in town closed, and parades, concerts, and a bonfire were part of the celebration. Crested Butte miners took part in a nationwide bituminous miners' strike in November 1919, demanding higher wages and shorter hours.⁵⁹

The prosperity in the coal mining industry during the war was followed by depression in the 1920s due to the growing use of fuels such as petroleum and natural gas which shrank the market for coal. A walkout of miners in 1921 was an unsuccessful attempt to stop reduction of wages. In 1922, in an effort to reduce expenses and adjust to declining demand, CF&I closed thirteen of its coal properties, including the Elk Mountain Mine. A strike in November 1927 shut down the Big Mine until the following June. Miners demanded a six-hour day and a five-day week. The Big Mine was closed, and CF&I delivered its ultimate threat: to close the mine permanently. The D&RG also warned that it would stop daily service as the strike wore on. In February 1928, Crested Butte miners voted to end the strike.⁶⁰

By 1920, the population of Crested Butte had climbed to 1,213, reflecting the brief period of prosperity resulting from wartime demand for coal. In 1922, Crested Butte schools expanded to include the eleventh and twelfth grades, and five years later a new high school was built. CF&I erected a group of new houses for its workers in 1926, when dwellings were in short supply and production at the Big Mine was expanding. The area where the company dwellings were erected at the north end of town was nicknamed "New Town." The pastel-colored houses were rented to families at the rate of \$2 per room per month, with extra charges for bathrooms, basements, and a kitchen sink. The company built fences for the backyards, combination outhouse/coalhouses, garages, and chicken houses free of charge.⁶¹ Workers' housing was supplemented by the large number of families who provided lodging as a means of securing additional income. Myrtle and Michele Veltri report that "every Slav woman took boarders into her home to supplement the family income....Single men unable to find a boarding house batched [sic] together in tiny cabins built in backyards throughout the town." U.S. Census records indicate that this is an accurate statement. For example, in 1920, Anton and Katie Tezak lived with their three children, all under five years of age, and five boarders, all coal miners. Similarly, Joseph and Francis Starika lived with their three children and four boarders who worked as coal miners.⁶²

⁵⁸Smith, 81; **Gunnison County, Colorado, The Majestic Empire of the Western Slope** (Pitkin, Colo.: A.P. Nelson, ca. 1916), 33-34; and Aspinall, 30-34.

⁵⁹Smith, 83.

⁶⁰Smith, 81.

⁶¹Rockwell; Aspinall, 30-34; Smith, 71; Wallace, **History**, 139; **Gunnison County**, 73.

⁶²M. and M. Veltri, 73; and U.S. Census of Population, 1920.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

Section No. 8 Page 102

By 1930, Crested Butte reached its largest population of the historic era, with 1,251 residents. CF&I made improvements to the Big Mine by 1930 which resulted in an increase in production at the same time that Colorado's overall coal output declined in response to a shrinking market. Smaller mines were quickly affected by the nationwide economic crisis, and most closed and laid off workers. The Big Mine closed for repairs in 1931 and 1932, but reopened in the following year and began a period of high production with over two hundred employees. In 1933, CF&I recognized the United Mine Workers of America.⁶³

One of the worst blows to the town's ability to deal with the Depression came in the spring of 1931, when residents were jolted to learn that bank director Charles Ross, who had been a town official, secretary of the Light and Water Company, and owner of the movie theater, had embezzled funds from the bank to support his coal mining company, Columbine Anthracite. The bank closed, and with it went the life savings of many townspeople. Thenceforth, local citizens were forced to travel to Gunnison to do their banking. Eventually, about 78 percent of what had been lost was repaid to depositors.⁶⁴

The election of Franklin Roosevelt in 1932 resulted in the arrival of New Deal programs in Crested Butte. Roosevelt's policies emphasized relief, reform, and recovery. Projects funded with New Deal dollars included water works improvements, Civilian Conservation Corps construction, highway building, and adult education, all of which provided jobs for unemployed residents. The CCC built a Crested Butte Ranger Station on Gothic Avenue in 1940-41. These projects helped the community survive the Depression. The government attempted to reinvigorate bituminous coal mining through the National Recovery Administration and the Guffey Acts which stabilized the industry in Colorado. In 1941, the Rural Electric Association connected Crested Butte, replacing the Light and Water Company.⁶⁵

In 1937, the Big Mine produced more than 280,000 tons of coal, the second largest amount in its history. In April 1941, the UMW called a strike in which Crested Butte participated, and the Big Mine closed for three weeks. When the United States entered World War II in December 1941, Crested Butte citizens once again volunteered for military service. Edith Byouk recalls that all of the boys in her high school class enlisted. At graduation, their names were called out, but they were already in military service elsewhere. Coal production increased to meet wartime demand, but the shortage of labor resulted in closing of some of the smaller mines. Production peaked in 1943, and a severe labor shortage impacted output during the final two years of the war. The community planted gardens, bought war bonds, and lived with rationing. Three Crested Butte men, Albert Lee Manley, Louis P. Perko, and Frank L. Slogar, were killed in action.⁶⁶

⁶³Smith, 108-109.

⁶⁴Smith, 107.

⁶⁵Smith, 111; Scamehorn, **Pioneer**, 170.

⁶⁶Edith Byouk, Wheat Ridge, Colo., Interview by Tom and Laurie Simmons, February 1999; V.F.W. Post Perko-Manley-Slogar-Savoren No. 4665, **Service Record of Men and Women of Crested Butte, Colorado** (Crested Butte: N.D.), 5-7; and Scamehorn, **Mill**, 158.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

Section No. 8 Page 103

End of the Coal Mining Era

During and after the war, many of the younger residents of Crested Butte left seeking education and jobs in larger cities. Many parents did not want their children to go into mining, and since that was still the major source of employment in town, they departed. Coal production diminished in the years following the war. The number of miners and the population of the town correspondingly declined. Oldtimers held onto their jobs in the mines, supplementing their incomes with other work whenever possible, and living with the anxiety of knowing that their livelihood was becoming increasingly tenuous. The Big Mine's drawbacks included its age and its narrow gauge railroad access, as well as its distance from markets. Labor disputes occurred in 1949 and 1950, and CF&I threatened to quit operating the mine if there were any more strikes. High production costs and competition from oil and natural gas were also cited as reasons the mine might close.

In August 1952, the Big Mine shipped its last coal. CF&I had produced 10,248,600 tons of coal at Crested Butte from 1881 to 1952. When the mine closed, the D&RG also requested permission to remove its tracks from the Crested Butte branch, and the main line from Sapinero to Poncha Springs was also abandoned. The end of mining, although feared, was not unexpected, as the mining company had not improved equipment in the mine for several years, and production had declined. CF&I offered the miners jobs in Pueblo and Trinidad, and many people left at once. A small group of workers was retained to dismantle the mine, a job finished in November 1952. The company sold the buildings it owned in town, including workers' houses, the company store and warehouse, the service station, and the boardinghouse. A number of workers' houses in New Town were moved to new locations.⁶⁷

The decline of coal mining resulted in the steep drop of population to 730 by 1950. Although some reports predicted that Crested Butte would become a ghost town, a few residents were committed to staying. After the departure of CF&I, residents remaining in Crested Butte sought to develop a new economic base, but it took time to replace coal mining with other forms of employment. The winter of 1952-1953 was one of the bleakest in Crested Butte's history. By spring, the only men receiving paychecks were schoolteachers and county highway employees. Many families were forced to leave, about half the buildings were boarded up, and the population dwindled to about four hundred. Local merchants carried the town's residents on credit through the winter. Postmaster Verzuh remarked, "We've lived on our savings and our hope."

Hope revived with the construction of a new mill at the nearby Keystone Mine in 1953. Local leaders also pursued the possibility of luring more tourists to Crested Butte, and began advertising its scenery and trout fishing. A number of those who came to visit acquired vacation homes in Crested Butte. In 1958, Texan Hubert Winston Smith established the Law-Science Academy at Crested Butte, a summer cultural and scientific educational program for doctors, lawyers, and their families. Smith purchased the Croatian Hall and several other buildings to serve as facilities for his venture. The Law-Science Academy marked Crested Butte's first significant success in attracting large numbers of tourists.⁶⁸

⁶⁷Wallace, *History*, 71; Scamehorn, 202; and Smith, 119.

⁶⁸Sibley, 9.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 104

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

After the end of mining, skiing became a major component of the Crested Butte economy. In 1960, the Malensek Ranch three miles northeast of the town was purchased by Kansans Dick Eflin and Fred Rice for the site of a major ski area. In 1973, Mt. Crested Butte, three miles north of Crested Butte below the ski area, incorporated as a town. The ski area development brought new people and new development to Crested Butte. As change came local residents began to seek ways to preserve the town's architectural heritage. In 1967, the Crested Butte Society was created to help shape the town's future by securing its historic integrity. In 1974, the Crested Butte Planning Commission was formed, with goals including the protection of the natural environment, and preservation of the town's historic integrity and open space. As part of this effort, Crested Butte was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1974. The town's continued commitment to preservation of its historic legacy is reflected in its support of this revised nomination.⁶⁹

⁶⁹Susan Medville, "Resurrection in Paradise: Crested Butte's Transition from Mining to Skiing," Colorado State University, Spring 1997.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

Section No. 8 Page 105

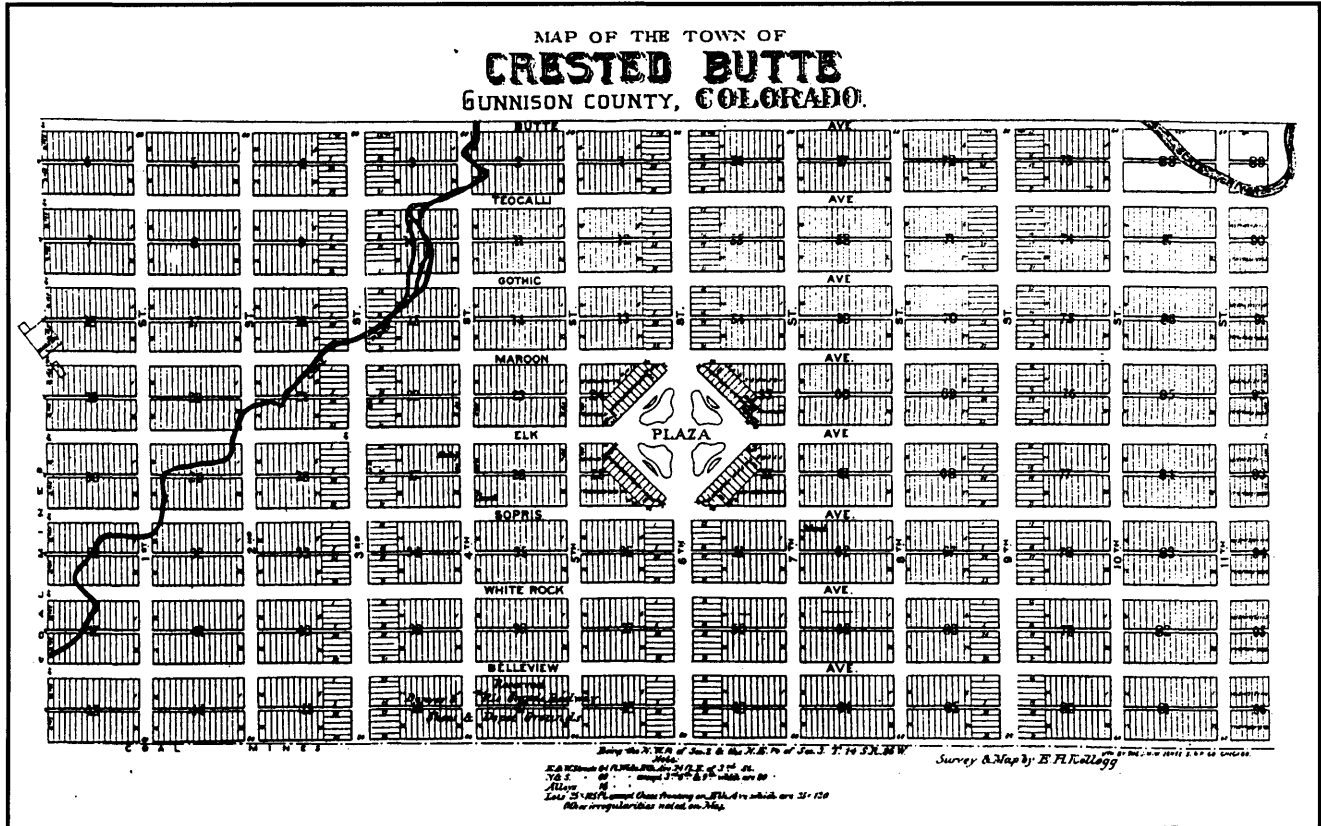


Figure 8-1 . The original plat for the Town of Crested Butte was filed in 1881 and included a central plaza, the plans for which were never realized. SOURCE: Denver Public Library, Western History and Genealogy Department.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 106

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

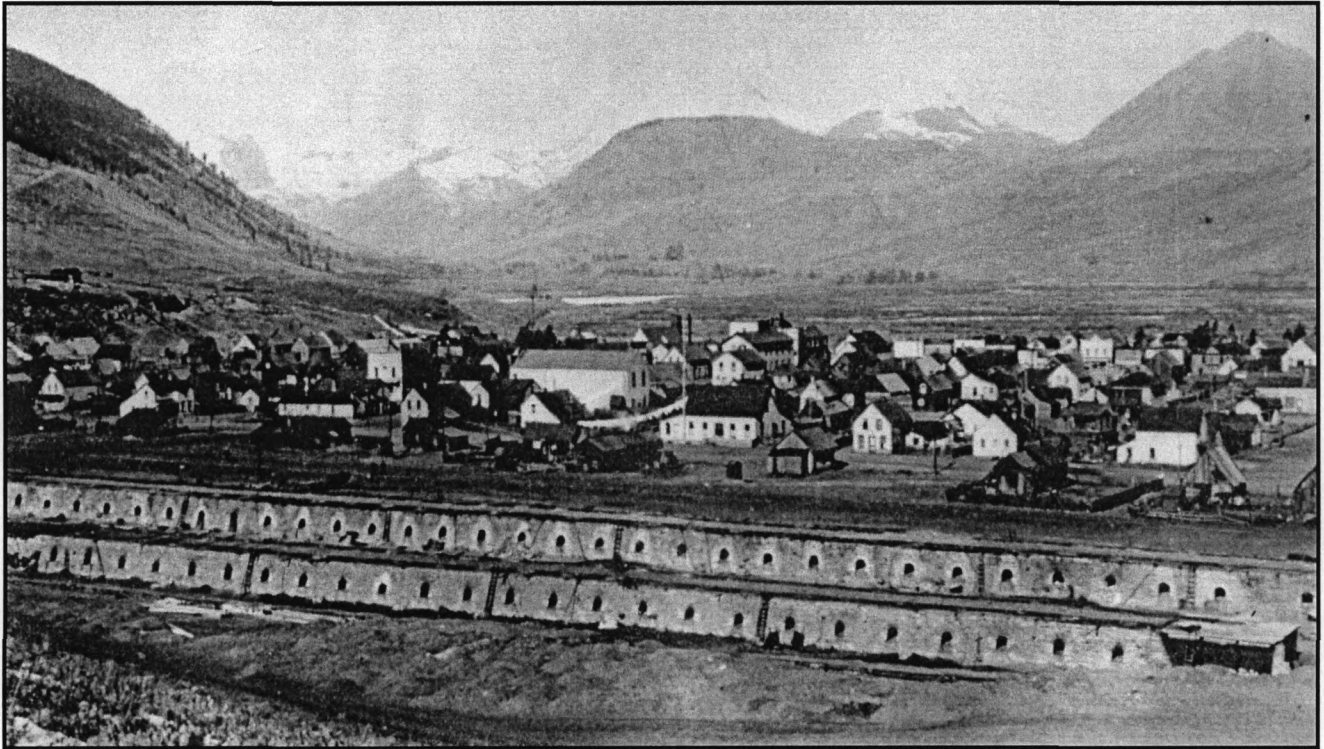


Figure 8-2. The coke ovens at Crested Butte are shown in this undated (post-1902) view northwest of the southern and western portion of the town. The large building left of center is the Croatian Hall on 2nd Street. Local coal mines supplied the ovens. SOURCE: Veltri and Veltri, 62, John Heuchemer photo, Helen Watters Barber collection, courtesy of Mrs. Betty Budy.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 107

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO



Figure 8-3. The Joseph and Louise Block home (412 Elk Avenue) is pictured in this 1890 view. Block operated a meat market in Crested Butte. SOURCE: Denver Public Library, Western History and Genealogy Department, photograph collection, image X-7628.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 108

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO



Figure 8-4. The Crested Butte House, a hotel and saloon, was originally located at this site further east on Elk Avenue. The building was moved following a fire to the southeast corner of Elk Avenue and 2nd Street (202 Elk Avenue). Moving buildings to new locations within town and from outlying mining camps was a frequent occurrence in the town's history. SOURCE: Wirth, 17, from Gunnison Pioneer Museum.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 109

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

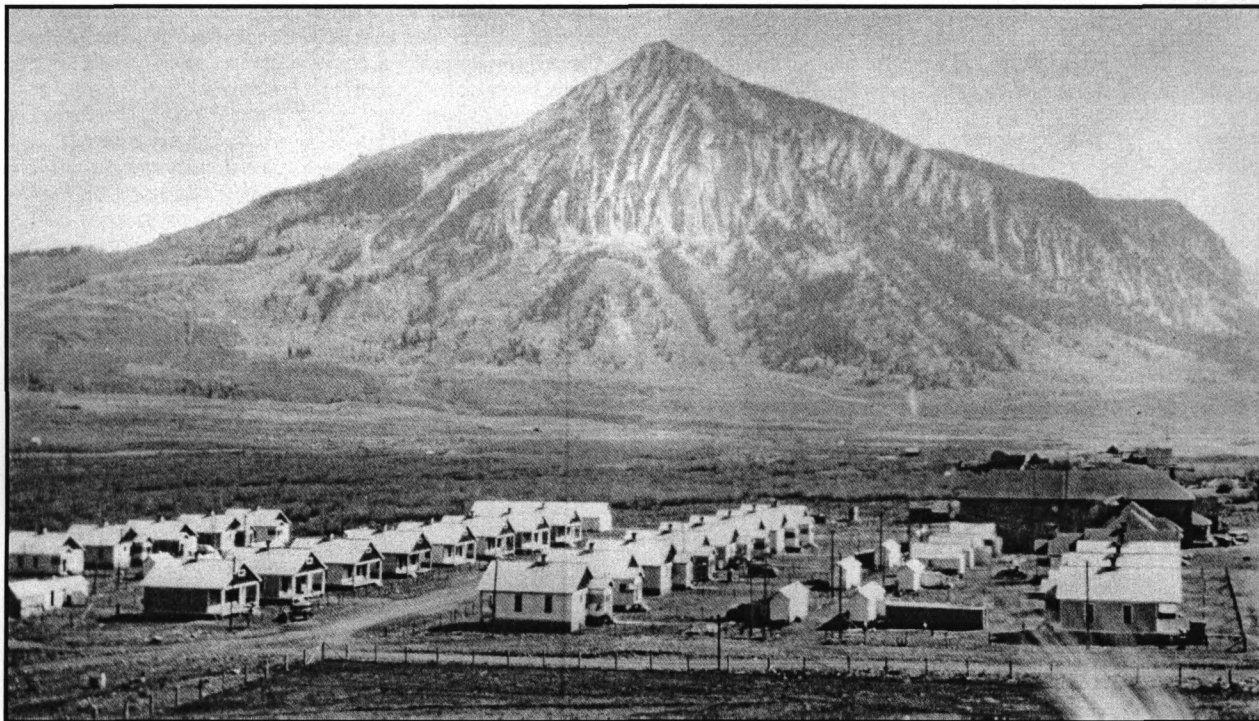


Figure 8-5. The Colorado Fuel and Iron Co. erected New Town in the 1920s in the northwestern part of Crested Butte to house workers at the Big Mine south of town. The Elk Mountain Lodge (129 Gothic Avenue), originally a company hotel and boarding house, is shown near the right, center edge of the photograph. SOURCE: Scamehorn, *Pioneer Steelmaker*, 76.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 110

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO



Figure 8-6. Sheep are being herded down Elk Avenue in this June 1943 view west-southwest. Snow is visible on the unpaved street and buildings on the south side of the 200 block appear in the background. SOURCE: Crested Butte Mountain Heritage Museum, photographic collection.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

Section No. 9 Page 111

Bibliography

Aspinall, Richard Daniel. "Early History of Crested Butte, Colorado." M.A. Thesis. Gunnison: Western State College, 1956.

Athearn, Robert G. **The Coloradans**. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1976.

_____. **Rebel of the Rockies: The Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad**. New Haven, Connecticut: Yale University Press, 1962.

Baker, Steven G. "Town of Crested Butte." Oblique aerial photograph. Centuries Research, Inc., Montrose, Colorado, 1980.

Cassidy, Carly. "The Big Mine at Crested Butte." Senior Honors Paper. Gunnison: Western State College, 1968.

Chappell, Gordon Stalling. **Narrow Gauge Transcontinental: Through Gunnison Country and Black Canyon**. Golden: Colorado Railroad Museum, 1971.

Colorado Historical Society. Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. Crested Butte files.

_____. File search of Crested Butte, Gunnison County. 14 May 1998.

_____. Stephen Hart Library. Photographs and Newspapers.

Colorado Prospector. September 1978.

Crested Butte Chronicle and Pilot. 12 August 1994.

Crested Butte, Gunnison County, Colorado. Chicago: JMW Jones Stationery & Printing Co., February 1881.

Crested Butte Reunion Committee. **A National Directory of Crested Butteans: Published on the Occasion of the Centennial of the Town, July 1980**. Crested Butte: Centennial Reunion Committee, 1980.

Crested Butte, Town of. Municipal Records.

Davis, Jean Strangfeld. Crested Butte Scrapbook. On file at Town of Crested Butte Offices.

Denver Post. 3 September 1952 and 5 September 1952.

Denver Public Library. Western History Department. Photographs and Clipping Files, Crested Butte.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

Section No. 9 Page 112

Denver Republican. 5 April 1883.

Denver Times. 27 January 1890, 6 May 1891, 20 May 1899, 7 July 1899, 31 December 1899, and 9 May 1901.

Dorman, Richard L. **Gunnison: Covering Marshall Pass, Lake City, Crested Butte Through to Ouray.** Santa Fe: P.D. Publications, 1983.

Fails, Sandy. **Crested Butte: The Edge of Paradise.** Crested Butte: Crested Butte Publishing, 1989.

Goetzmann, William H. **Exploration & Empire: The Explorer and the Scientist in the Winning of the American West.** New York: W. W. Norton & Company, 1966.

_____. **Army Exploration in the American West, 1803-1863.** Austin, Texas: Texas State Historical Association, 1991.

Griswold, Don L. and Jean Griswold. **Colorado's Century of Cities.** Denver, Colorado: Smith-Brooks Printing Company, 1958.

The Gunnison Country. Gunnison: Globe Publishing Co., 1963.

Gunnison County, Colorado: The Majestic Empire of the Western Slope. Pitkin, Colo.: Nelson Mining Co., 1916.

Gunnison County Assessor. Real estate information and appraisal cards. Gunnison, Colorado.

Gunnison County Public Library. Historical Files.

Gunnison Daily News Democrat. 20 April 1882.

Gunnison News Champion. **Remembrances of Pioneer Days in Gunnison County.**

Hall, Denis B. **Mountains, Minerals and Moguls: A Delightful Account of Crested Butte and Its Heritage.** Crested Butte: Denis B. Hall, 1990.

Hallowell, John K. **Gunnison, Colorado's Bonanza County.** Denver: Colorado Museum of Applied Geology and Mineralogy, 1883.

Hughes, J. Donald. **American Indians in Colorado.** Boulder, Colo.: Pruett Publishing Co., 1977.

Ingersoll, Ernest. **The Crest of the Continent.** Chicago: R.R. Donnelley & Sons, 1885; reprint, Glorieta, New Mexico: The Rio Grande Press, Inc., 1969.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 9 Page 113

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

_____. "The Heart of Colorado." **Cosmopolitan**. September 1888 and October 1888.

Jocknick, Sidney. **Early Days on the Western Slope of Colorado**. Ouray, Colo.: Western Reflections, Inc., 1998.

Lathrop, Gilbert A. **Little Engines and Big Men**. Caldwell, Id.: The Caxton Printers, Ltd., 1954.

Leonard, Stephen J. **Trials and Triumphs: A Colorado Portrait of the Great Depression**. Niwot, Colorado: University Press of Colorado, 1993.

Medville, Susan. "Resurrection in Paradise: Crested Butte's Transition From Mining to Skiing." Spring 1997.

Mehls, Steven F. **Colorado Mountains Historic Context**. Denver: Colorado Historical Society, 1984.

New-Champion Office. **Remembrances of Pioneer Days in the Gunnison Country**. Vols. I and II. Gunnison, Colo.: News-Champion Office, 1940.

Noel, Thomas J. **The WPA Guide to 1930s Colorado**. Lawrence, Ks.: University of Kansas Press, 1987.

O'Rourke, Paul M. **Frontier in Transition: A History of Southwestern Colorado**. Denver, Colorado: U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Colorado State Office, 1992.

Page, Charles A. **Your Passport to the Gunnison Country**. Gunnison: Page Books, 1973.

_____. **What's in a Name? In the Gunnison Country**. Gunnison: Page Books, 1974.

Paxson, Frederic L. "The County Boundaries of Colorado." **University of Colorado Studies** 3 (August 1906):197-215.

Pearce, Sarah J. and Wilson, Merrill A. **A Guide to Colorado Architecture**. Denver: State Historical Society of Colorado, 1983.

Powell, J.W. **Geologic Atlas of the United States Anthracite-Crested Butte, Colorado Folio**. Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior, USGS, 1894.

Rademan, Myles C. **Getting It Up: A Useful Guide to Architecture, History and Building Considerations in Crested Butte**. Crested Butte: Town of Crested Butte, 1976.

Richardson, Sylvester. "The Gunnison Country: History of Its Settlement and Development." **Gunnison Review**, 15 May 1880.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 9 Page 114

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

Rocky Mountain News. 15 April 1884, 23 July 1952, 13 May 1953, 6 August 1978.

Rockwell, Noraetta P. "The Early History of Gunnison County Schools." M.A. Thesis. Gunnison: Western State College, 1953.

Sanborn-Perris Map Company. "Crested Butte, Colorado." Pelham, New York: Sanborn-Perris Map Co., 1886, 1893, 1898, and 1910.

Scamehorn, H. Lee. **Mill & Mine: The CF&I in the Twentieth Century** Lincoln, Ne.: University of Nebraska Press, 1992.

_____. **Pioneer Steelmaker in the West: The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, 1872-1903.** Boulder: Pruett Publishing Co., 1976.

Sibley, George. **A Crested Butte Primer.** Crested Butte: The Crested Butte Society, 1972.

_____. **Part of a Winter.** New York: Harmony Books, 1978.

Simmons, R. Laurie and Thomas H. Simmons. "Historic Buildings Survey: Crested Butte, Colorado, 1998-99." Prepared for the Town of Crested Butte by Front Range Research Associates, Inc., Denver, Colorado. 9 November 1999.

Simmons, R. Laurie and Thomas H. Simmons. "Historic Buildings Survey: Crested Butte, Colorado, 2000." Prepared for the Town of Crested Butte by Front Range Research Associates, Inc., Denver, Colorado. December 2000.

Smith, Duane A. **When Coal Was King: A History of Crested Butte, Colorado, 1880-1952** (Golden, Colo.: Colorado School of Mines Press, 1984.

Stell, Ruth Smith. **Daughters of the American Revolution, Gunnison County**

Stoehr, C. Eric. **Bonanza Victorian.** Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1975.

Stone, Wilbur Fisk. **History of Colorado.** Chicago: S.J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1918.

Strangfeld, A.E. "Who Was Who in New Town Crested Butte, 1932-1942." 1995.

Thode, Jackson C. **George L. Beam and the Denver and Rio Grande.** Vol. II. Denver, Colorado: Sundance Publications, Ltd., 1989.

Tonge, Thomas. **The Gunnison Gold Belt.** N.P.: Passenger Department of South Park Line and the Miners' and Merchants' Association of Gunnison County, 1896.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

Section No. 9 Page 115

"Town of Crested Butte." Oblique aerial photograph. August 1952.

Ubbelohde, Carl; Benson, Maxine; and Smith, Duane A. **A Colorado History**. 2nd ed., rev. Boulder, Colo.: Pruett Publishing Co., 1976.

U.S. Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. United States Census of Population. Manuscript Census returns. 1900, 1910 and 1920.

V.F.W. Post Perko-Manley-Slogar-Savoren No. 4665. **Service Record Book of Men and Women of Crested Butte, Colorado**.

Vandenbusche, Duane. **Early Days in the Gunnison Country**. Gunnison: B&B Printers, 1974.

_____. **The Gunnison Country**. Gunnison: B&B Printers, 1980.

Vandenbusche, Duane and Duane A. Smith. **A Land Alone: Colorado's Western Slope**. Boulder: Pruett Publishing Co., 1981.

Veltri, Michele. **We Are All Brothers: The Slavic Fraternal Lodges of Crested Butte**. Paonia, Colo.: Hubbarel Printing, 1980.

Veltri, Myrtle M. and Michele Veltri. **The Crested Butte Melting Pot** (Crested Butte: Myrtle & Michele Veltri, 1986, 2nd Rev. Ed).

Wallace, Betty. **Gunnison Country**. Denver: Sage Books, 1960.

_____. **History With the Hide Off**. Denver: Sage Books, 1965.

_____. **Epitaph for an Editor: A Century of Journalism in Hinsdale and Gunnison Counties, 1875-1975**. Gunnison: B&B Printers, 1987.

Wickens, James F. **Colorado in the Great Depression**. New York: Garland Publishing, Inc., 1979.

Wilkins, Tivis. **Colorado Railroads**. Boulder, Colorado: Pruett Publishing Co., 1974.

Wirth, Kelsey D. **Reflections on a Western Town: An Oral History of Crested Butte**. Crested Butte: Oh-Be-Joyful Press, 1996.

Wolle, Muriel Sibell. **Stampede to Timberline**. Athens, Ohio: Swallow Press, 1949.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

Section No. 10 Page 116

Geographic Information

Boundary Description

The boundary of the nominated area is shown on the Sketch Map at a scale of approximately one inch equals 150 feet. To provide sufficient detail, the Sketch Map is presented in six sections. Resources are numbered with a unique building identifier number.

The district is wholly within Polygon ABCD shown on the included USGS map. The district generally lies between Teocalli Avenue on the north and the alley south of White Rock on the south, and the town boundary on the west and 6th Street (Colorado Highway 135) on the east. The following Crested Butte Original Townsite blocks are completely within the district: 17, 20 through 23, 27 through 29, 33, and 34. The following blocks are partially within the district: 8, 9, 11, 13 through 16, 18, 19, 24 through 26, 30 through 32, 39, and 40.

Boundary Justification

The nominated property includes all of the contiguous portion of the Crested Butte Original Townsite which possesses historic integrity. Historic building surveys undertaken between 1998 and 2000 concluded that the original boundary was inappropriate, since it: 1) included large numbers of noncontributing buildings which had been constructed in areas that were vacant in 1974 and 2) excluded adjacent areas of the Original Townsite associated with the development of Crested Butte and possessing historic integrity (in particular the New Town area to the northwest developed by the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. in the 1920s). Figure 10-1 is an overview map comparing the 1974 district boundary with the proposed boundary. It is unclear why the 1974 boundary of the Crested Butte Historic District (CBHD) was drawn the way it was, since no boundary justification was provided. To address these issues, the boundary proposed in this nomination removes area to the east and adds area to the northwest; there are also small additions on the west side of 1st Street, the north side of Maroon Avenue, and the south side of White Rock Avenue and a small removal at the northeast corner of White Rock Avenue and 1st Street. The proposed new boundary contains approximately 53.2 acres.

The areas proposed for removal are discussed below. Assessments concerning current lack of integrity were made using a 1951 oblique aerial photograph of the town (Figure 10-2), the 1961 USGS map, a 1980 oblique aerial photograph (Figure 10-3), data on year of construction supplied by the Town of Crested Butte, and information from the 1998-2000 intensive survey forms.

Area East of 6th Street

The primary motivation in 1974 for including the area east of 6th Street in the district may have been a desire to embrace the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Depot, as the area was otherwise largely vacant. This area has experienced a significant loss of integrity due to new residential construction since the creation of the district. In 1974, the situation here was similar to that depicted on the 1951

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 10 Page 117

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

aerial photograph and 1961 USGS map: only the D&RG railroad station and a handful of dwellings were present. A 1980 oblique aerial photograph shows somewhat more development.

Today, new residential construction has filled vacant areas (Photographs 42 through 46). According to information from the town's geographic information system, the area east of 6th Street (excluding the plaza area) now contains 71 buildings, of which 61 (86 percent) were built after 1952 (the ending date of the period of significance) and 50 (70 percent) after 1974, with the bulk of construction occurring in the 1990s. Thus, the setting is unrecognizable from when the boundary was drawn in 1974, and the few older buildings are lost in a sea of newer, larger dwellings. This area no longer possesses sufficient integrity to be included in the district.

The intensive 1998-2000 historic buildings survey of the town identified the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Depot as the only individually eligible resource in the area east of 6th Street (Photograph 47). In anticipation of the revision to the district boundary, the depot was nominated and listed in the National Register in May 2001.

The original plat of the town featured a central plaza immediately east of 6th St. and Elk Avenue, with the edges of adjoining blocks angled to form a rotated square with four pieces of parkland in the middle. The plat also showed a courthouse fronting onto the plaza. Alas, Crested Butte never became the county seat of Gunnison County, and the paper plans for the town plaza never came about. By 1951, based on an historic aerial photograph, the north-south street through the plaza and the streets on the northeast and southeast sides were not present; no evidence was found that they ever existed. Currently, 6th Street (State Highway 135) curves along the northwest and southwest corners of the plaza area, which contains nonhistoric tennis courts (1980), a bus stop shelter, and a large Chamber of Commerce building (1996) (Photograph 48) with a paved parking lot to the east. In short, the plaza plans were never realized, and the area does not retain sufficient integrity to be included within the boundary of the district. The new facilities discussed above were constructed after the 1974 nomination was submitted.

Other Areas Proposed to be Removed

The area between 4th and 6th streets and the alley south of Elk Avenue south to White Rock Avenue is also proposed to be removed from the historic district, due to a loss of integrity from new construction (Photographs 49 through 57). Based on the 1951 aerial photograph, this area was largely vacant, holding approximately nineteen primary and secondary buildings; Sopris Avenue did not exist between 4th and 5th streets at that time. The area now contains forty-seven primary and secondary buildings (including a few large commercial buildings in the eastern section and many larger-scale, newer residences); Sopris Avenue has been extended between 4th and 5th streets. Approximately 85 percent of the buildings in this area is considered noncontributing based on age of construction or lack of historic integrity. Approximately 51 percent of the buildings was erected after 1974; 79 percent was built after 1952. The area does not possess sufficient integrity to be included within the boundary of the district.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 10 Page 118

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

A small area at the northeast corner of White Rock Avenue and 1st Street is also proposed to be removed. It is on the outside boundary of the district and contains a large condominium building (1985), two late 1970s single family dwellings, and one greatly altered circa 1900 alley building.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 10 Page 119

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

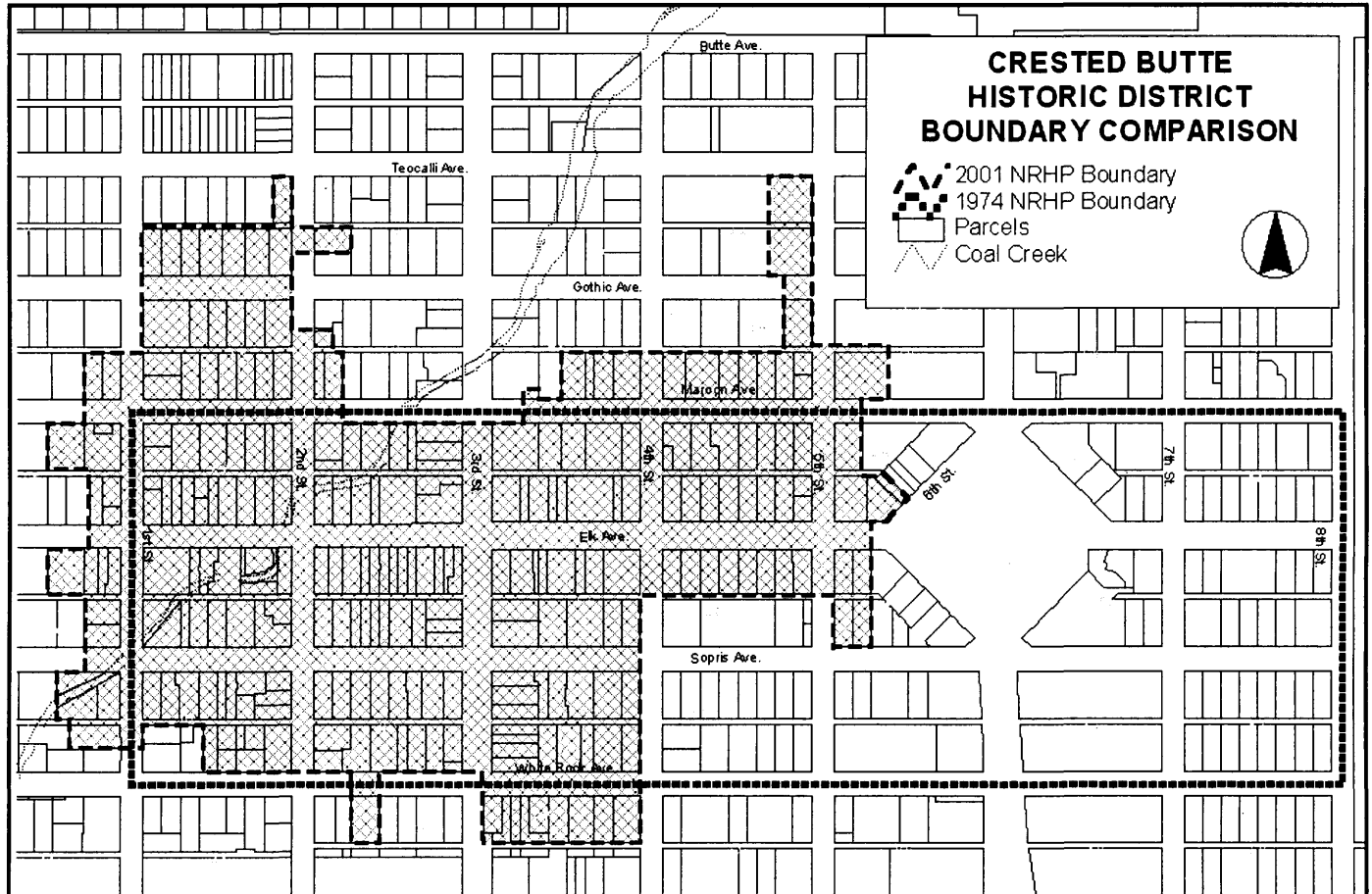


Figure 10-1. This map shows the original 1974 district boundary (rectangle defined by dashed line) and the boundary proposed in this nomination (crosshatched area).

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 10 Page 120

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO



Figure 10-2. This oblique aerial photograph (view northwest) shows large undeveloped areas in eastern Crested Butte in 1951. The wide street extending from upper left to lower right is Elk Avenue, with Sopris and White Rock avenues lying to the south (left) and Maroon, Gothic, and Teocalli avenues at the north (right); 1st Street lies to the west (top), while 6th Street bends to form a V at its intersection with Elk Avenue. The building in the lower right is the Denver and Rio Grande railroad depot; 8th Street (the eastern edge of the district) lies just out of the picture. SOURCE: Town of Crested Butte Building Department, oblique aerial photograph, August 1951.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 10 Page 121

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO



Figure 10-3. This oblique aerial photograph (view west) shows scattered development in eastern Crested Butte in 1980. Elk Avenue extends from top to bottom near the center of the image (6th Street forms a V at its intersection with Elk Avenue). Sopris and White Rock avenues lie to the south (left), while Maroon, Gothic and Teocalli are located to the north. The eastern extent of development along the bottom of the picture is 8th Street. The Denver and Rio Grande railroad depot is the longer building on the left (south) side of Elk Avenue between 7th and 8th streets. SOURCE: photograph by Steven G. Baker, courtesy of Centuries Research, Inc., Montrose, Colorado.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

Section No. PHOTOS Page 122

Photographic Index

Photographs 1 through 41 are views within the proposed historic district; photographs 42 through 57 are views in the areas proposed for removal. The location and camera direction of photographic views are indicated on the Sketch Map in the following section by numbers in circles with arrows. Information that is the same for all photographs:

Name of the Property: Town of Crested Butte
City, County, and State: Crested Butte, Gunnison County, Colorado
Location of Original Negatives:

Town of Crested Butte
P. O. Box 39/507 Maroon Avenue
Crested Butte, Colorado 81224

Photo Number	Camera Direction	Description of View	Photographer and Photo Date
1	South-Southwest	Original Crested Butte Town Hall, 132 Elk Avenue.	Sandra Cortner, July 1998
2	West-Northwest	Town Jail/Marshal's Office, 409 2nd Street.	Sandra Cortner, July 1998
3	South-Southeast	Crested Butte School (Old Rock School), 507 Maroon Avenue (south side).	Sandra Cortner, August 1998
4	Northeast	Crested Butte High School, 507 Maroon Avenue (north side).	Sandra Cortner, August 1998
5	North	City Hotel, Western Hotel, Crested Butte Liquor, 307 Elk Avenue (left) and Masonic Hall, 311 Elk Avenue (right).	Sandra Cortner, October 1998
6	East-Southeast	Croatian Hall, 512 2nd Street.	Sandra Cortner, August 1998
7	Northwest	Kochevar Saloon, 127 Elk Avenue (left) and Forest Queen Hotel, 129 Elk Avenue (right).	Sandra Cortner, July 1998
8	Northwest	Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. Hotel and Boarding House, 129 Gothic Avenue (right), with company housing beyond (123 Gothic Avenue, center, and 119 Gothic Avenue, left).	Sandra Cortner, October 1998

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

Section No. PHOTOS Page 123

Photo Number	Camera Direction	Description of View	Photographer and Photo Date
9	Northeast	Union Congregational Church, 403 Maroon Avenue (left), 409 Maroon Avenue (center), and 413 Maroon Avenue (right).	Sandra Cortner, October 1998
10	North-Northeast	Colorado Supply Company Store, 303 Elk Avenue.	Sandra Cortner, July 1998
11	Northwest	Crested Butte Hardware, 331 Elk Avenue.	Sandra Cortner, July 1998
12	Southeast	Crested Butte House, 202 Elk Avenue.	Sandra Cortner, July 1998
13	North	Kochevar Saloon, 127 Elk Avenue.	Sandra Cortner, August 1998.
14	Southeast	Spritzer Saloon (present Crested Butte Mountain Heritage Museum), 200 Sopris Avenue.	Sandra Cortner, August 1998
15	Southwest	200 block Elk Avenue (south side).	Sandra Cortner, October 1998
16	South-Southeast	314 Elk Avenue (left) and 310 Elk Avenue (right).	Sandra Cortner, August 1998.
17	North	229 Elk Avenue.	Sandra Cortner, July 1998.
18	Northeast	Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. company housing, 103, 107, and 111 Gothic Avenue (left to right).	Sandra Cortner, October 1998.
19	Southeast	210 White Rock Avenue.	Sandra Cortner, June 1998.
20	West-Southwest	Perko House, 417 2nd Street.	Sandra Cortner, May 1998.
21	Northwest	Spehar House, 313 Sopris Avenue.	Sandra Cortner, July 1998
22	Northeast	Malensek House, 29 Maroon Avenue.	Sandra Cortner, May 1998.
23	Northwest	123 Sopris Avenue (left) and 125 Sopris Avenue (right).	Sandra Cortner, October 1998.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

Section No. PHOTOS Page 124

Photo Number	Camera Direction	Description of View	Photographer and Photo Date
24	Southeast	500 block 3rd Street (east side), showing 506, 510, 512, and 514 3rd Street (left to right).	Sandra Cortner, October 1998
25	Southwest	406 Elk Avenue (left) and 404 Elk Avenue (right).	Sandra Cortner, October 1998
26	Northwest	Barn, 413 2nd Street.	Sandra Cortner, May 1998
27	South-Southwest	Barn, 109 Elk Avenue.	Sandra Cortner, July 1998
28	Southeast	Shed, 412 3rd Street.	Sandra Cortner, June 1998
29	Northeast	Shed, 409 Maroon Avenue.	Sandra Cortner, June 1998
30	Northwest	Shed, 26 Elk Avenue.	Sandra Cortner, July 1998
31	North	Garages, 117 Gothic Avenue.	Sandra Cortner, June 1998
32	Southwest	Garage, 413 Maroon Avenue.	Sandra Cortner, June 1998
33	North	Garage, 509 Elk Avenue.	Sandra Cortner, June 1998
34	Northeast	Outhouse, 29 Maroon Avenue.	Sandra Cortner, May 1998
35	Northwest	Outhouse, 124 Sopris Avenue.	Sandra Cortner, October 1998
36	South	Offset, two-story outhouse, rear Masonic Temple, 311 Elk Avenue.	Sandra Cortner, July 1998
37	Northwest	Smokehouse, 513 1st Street.	Sandra Cortner, August 1998
38	North	Nonhistoric commercial buildings, 209, 211, and 215 Elk Avenue (left to right).	T. H. Simmons, October 2000
39	Southwest	124 Maroon Avenue.	Sandra Cortner, August 1998

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

Section No. PHOTOS Page 125

Photo Number	Camera Direction	Description of View	Photographer and Photo Date
40	North	325 Maroon Avenue.	Sandra Cortner, August 1998
41	Southeast	New residence, 132 Maroon Avenue (left) and 128 Maroon Avenue (right).	T.H. Simmons, October 2000
42	Northeast	700 block White Rock Avenue (north side)	Molly Minneman, December 2001
43	Northeast	700 block Sopris Avenue (north side)	Molly Minneman, December 2001
44	Southeast	700 block Sopris Avenue (south side)	Molly Minneman, December 2001
45	Northwest	600 block Elk Avenue (north side)	Molly Minneman, December 2001
46	Northeast	700 block Elk Avenue (north side)	Molly Minneman, December 2001
47	Southeast	Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Depot, 716 Elk Avenue	Molly Minneman, December 2001
48	East	Chamber of Commerce Building (1996), northeast corner of Elk Avenue and 6 th Street	Molly Minneman, December 2001
49	South	400 block of 6 th Street (west side), showing commercial buildings erected in 1980s and 1990s	Molly Minneman, December 2001
50	Southwest	500 block of Sopris Avenue (south side)	Molly Minneman, December 2001
51	Southwest	400 block of Sopris Avenue (south side)	Molly Minneman, December 2001
52	Northwest	400 block of Sopris Avenue (north side)	Molly Minneman, December 2001
53	Northeast	400 block of Sopris Avenue (north side), with Queen of All Saints Catholic Church (1965) to left and new church facility (1998) to right	Molly Minneman, December 2001
54	Northwest	400 block of Sopris Avenue (south side)	Molly Minneman, December 2001

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. PHOTOS Page 126

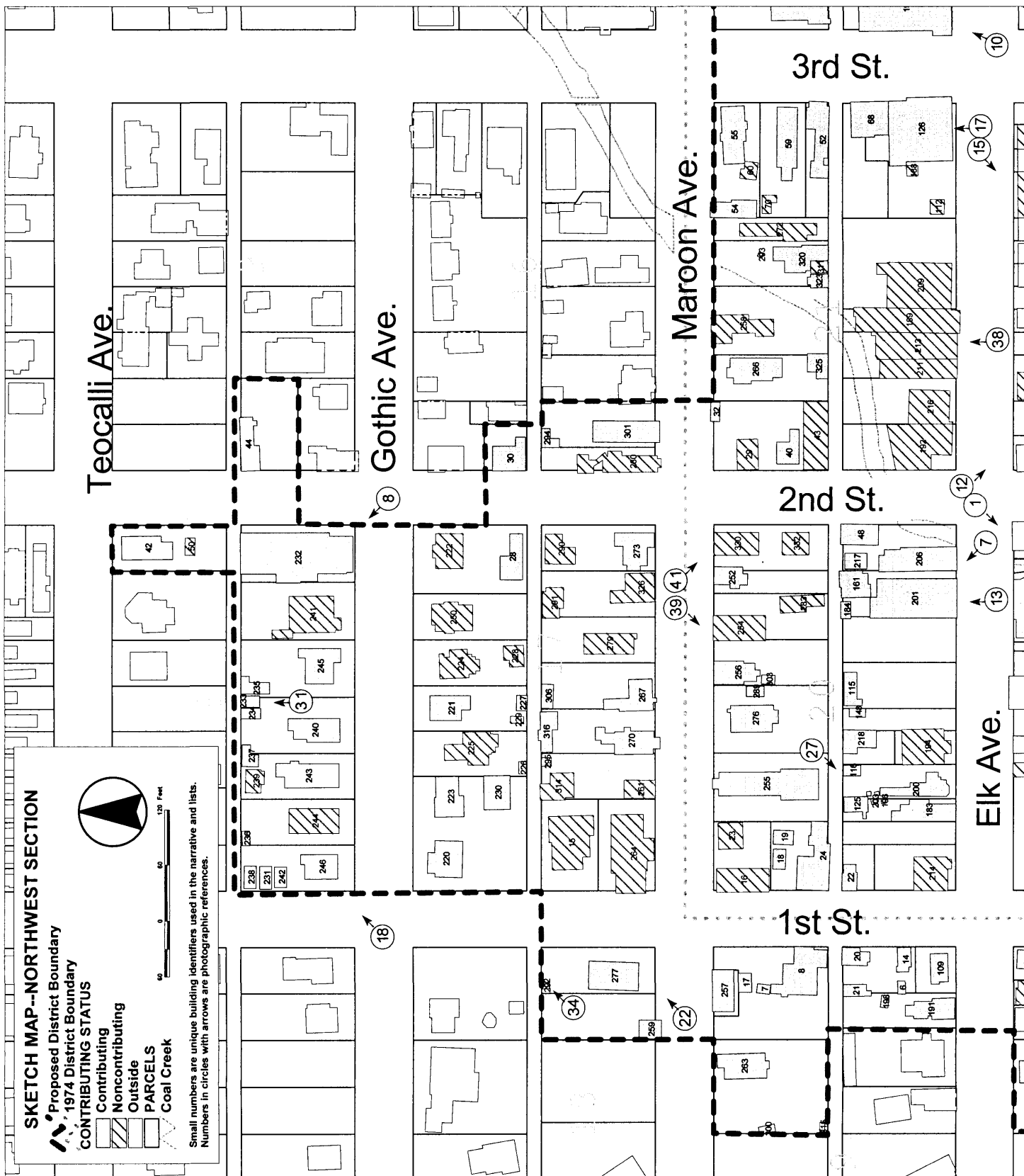
Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

Photo Number	Camera Direction	Description of View	Photographer and Photo Date
55	Northeast	400 block of White Rock Avenue (north side)	Molly Minneman, December 2001
56	Northwest	400 block of White Rock Avenue (north side)	Molly Minneman, December 2001
57	Northwest	500 block of Sopris Avenue (north side)	Molly Minneman, December 2001

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. MAPS Page 127

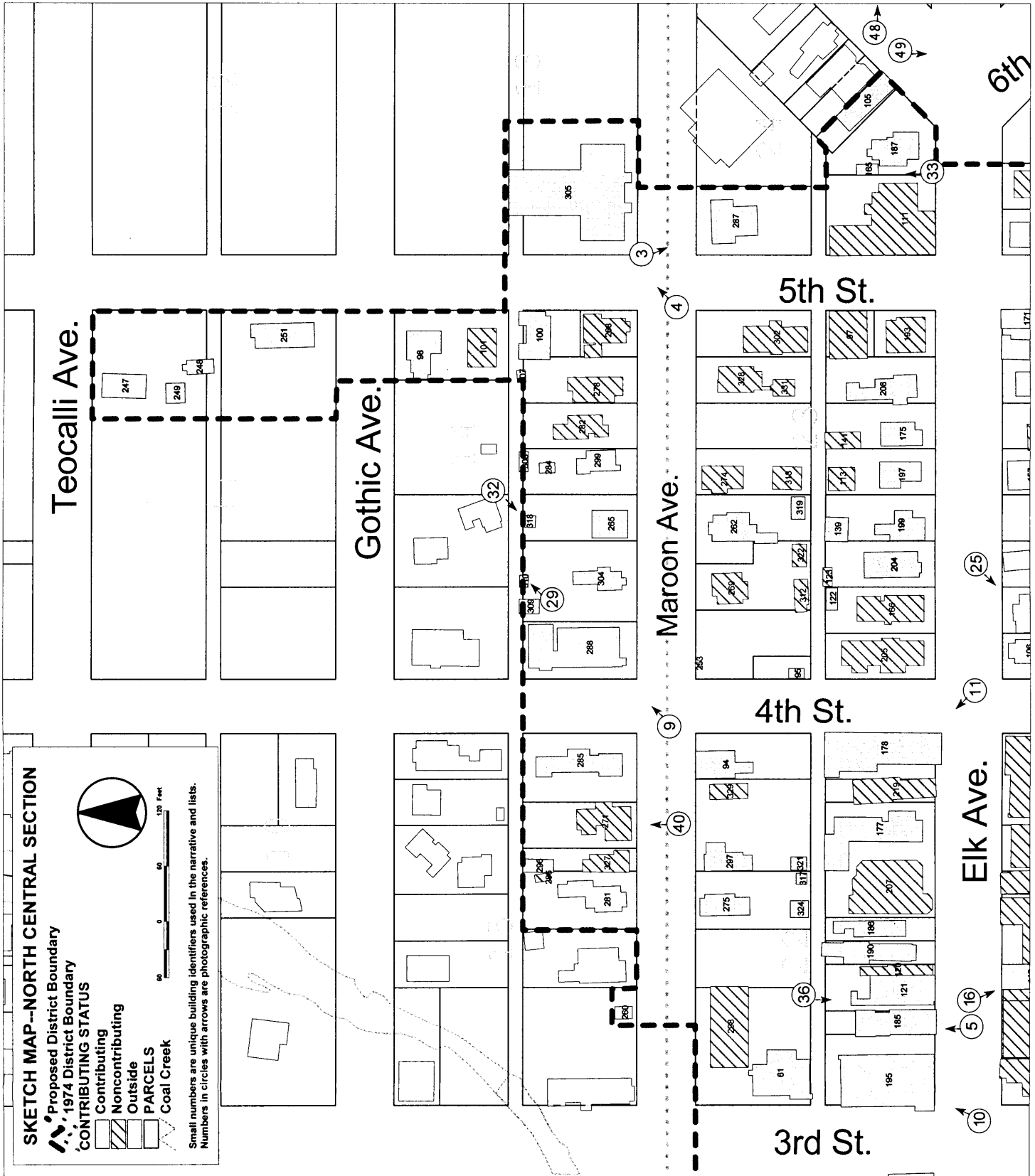
Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO



National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. MAPS Page 128

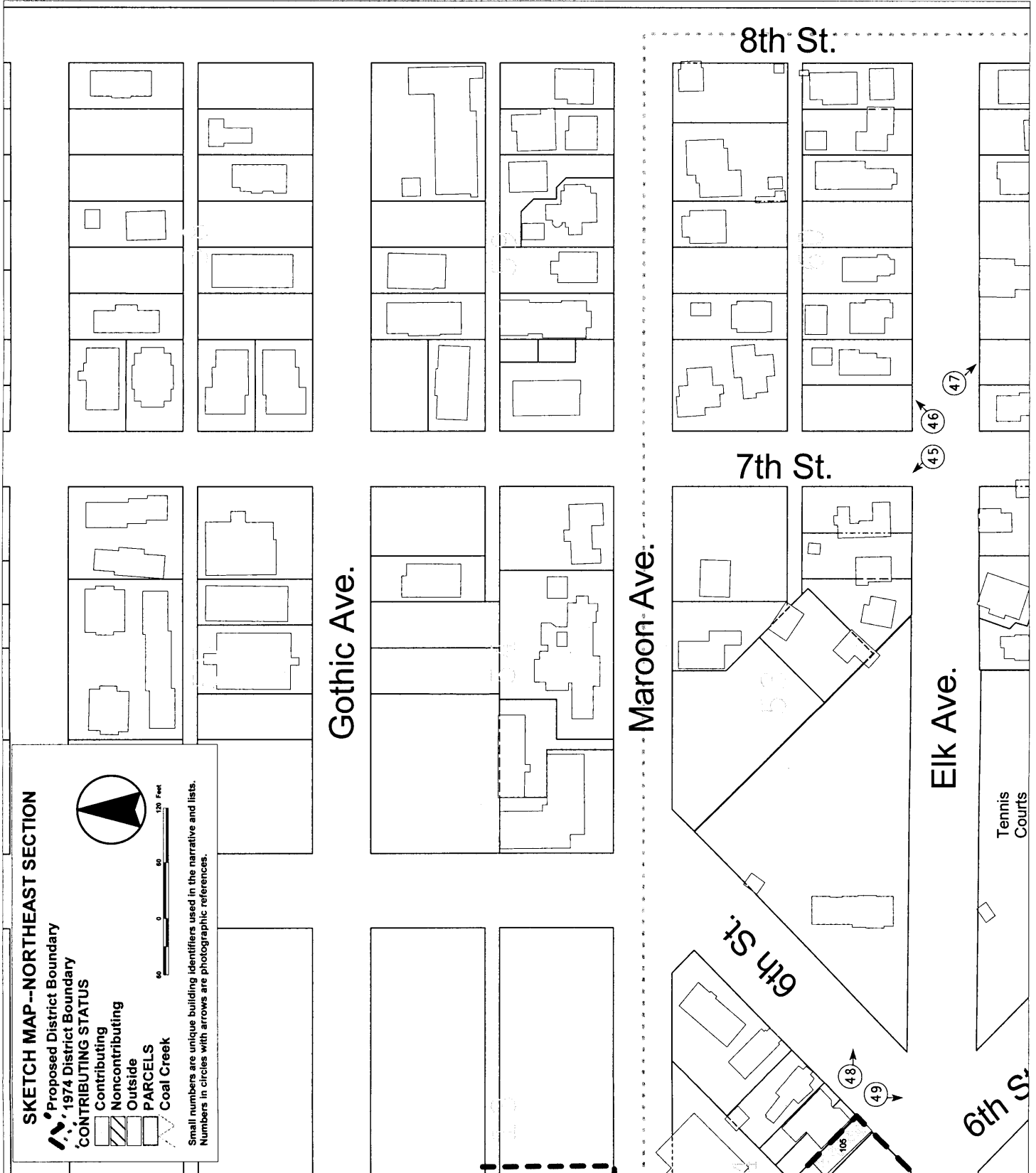
Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO



National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. MAPS Page 129

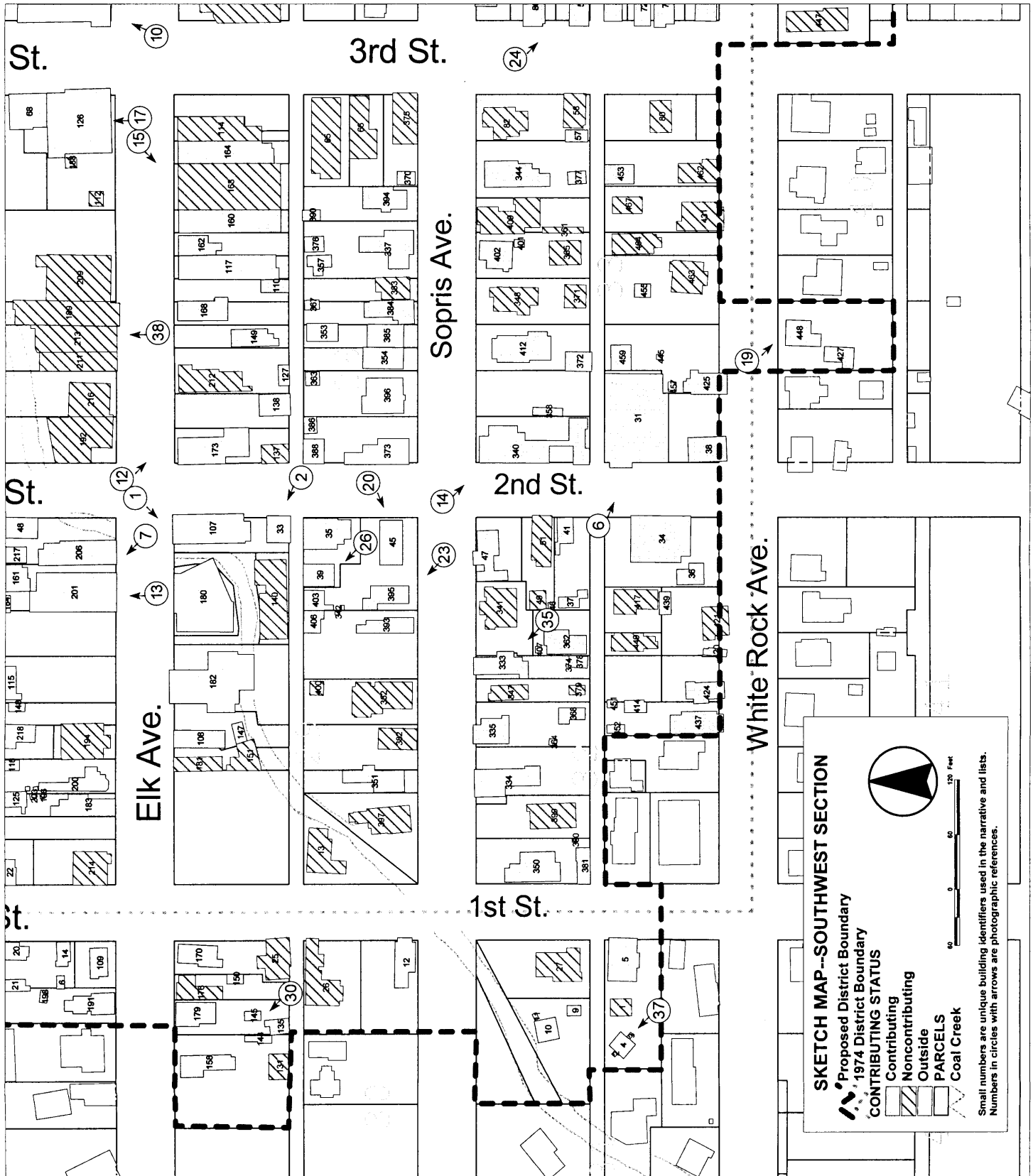
Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO



National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. MAPS Page 130

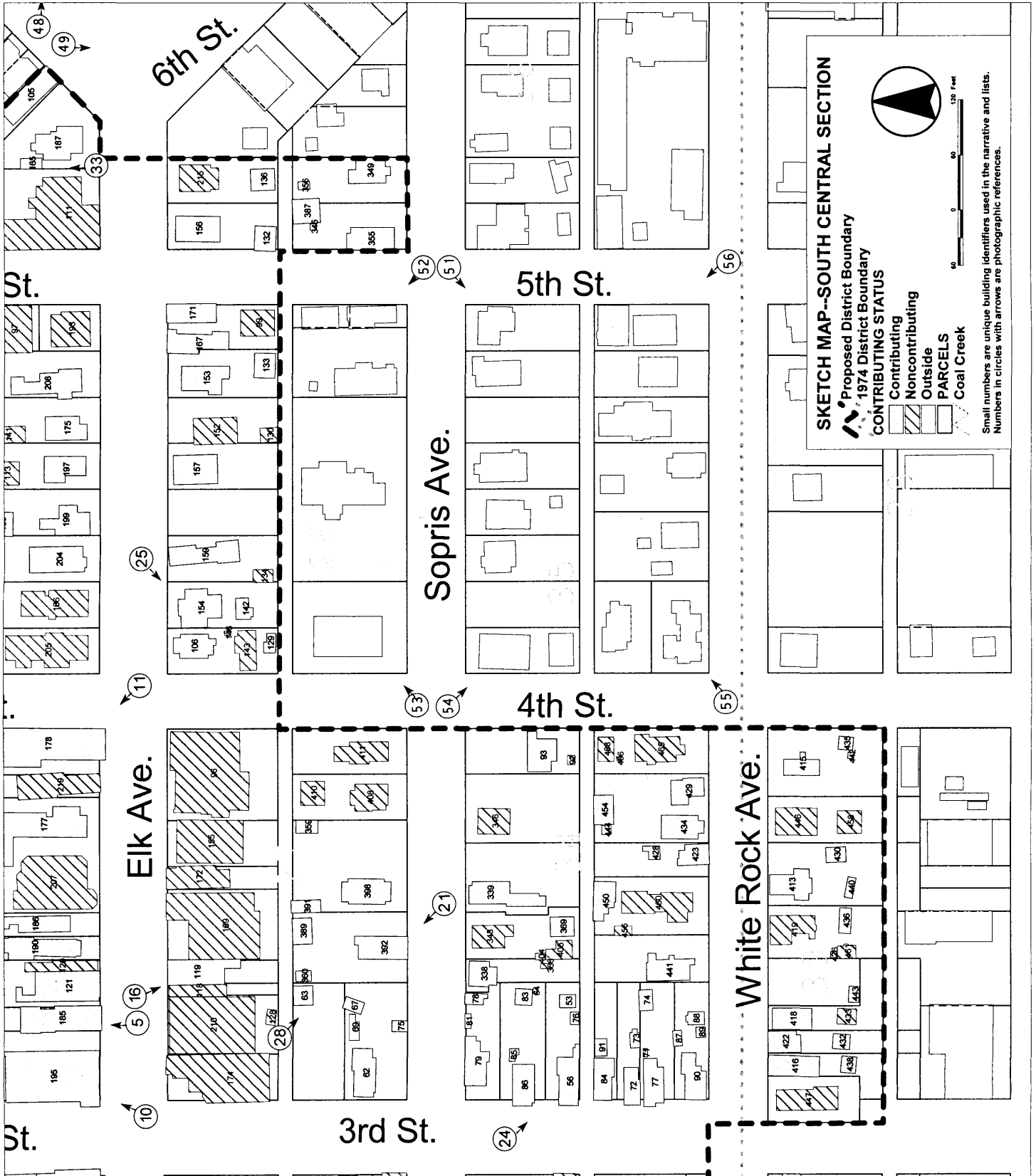
Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO



National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. MAPS Page 131

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO



SKETCH MAP--SOUTH CENTRAL SECTION

Proposed District Boundary
1974 District Boundary

CONTRIBUTING STATUS

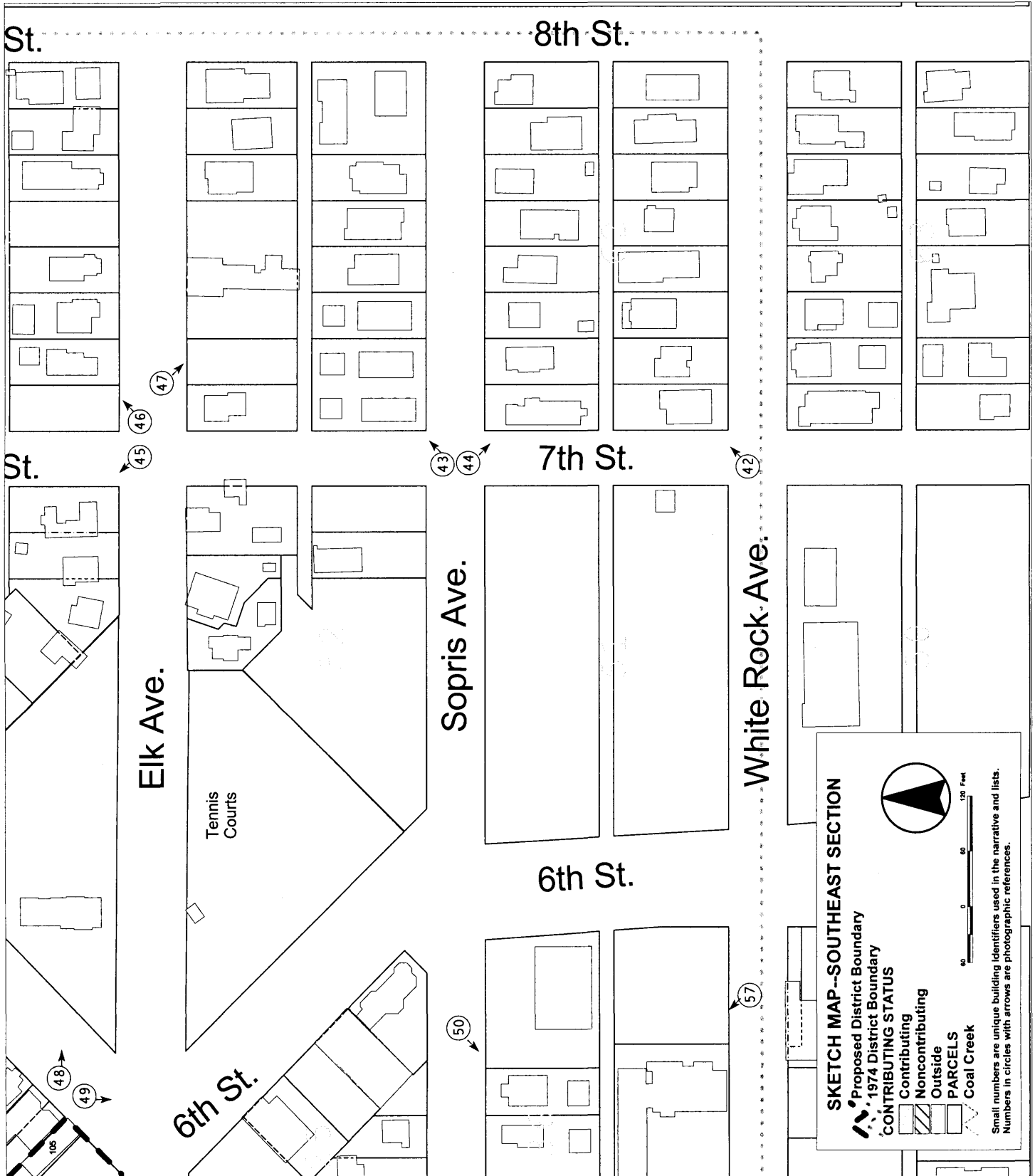
- Contributing
- Noncontributing
- OUTSIDE PARCELS
- Coal Creek

Small numbers are unique building identifiers used in the narrative and lists.
Numbers in circles with arrows are photographic references.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

Section No. MAPS Page 132

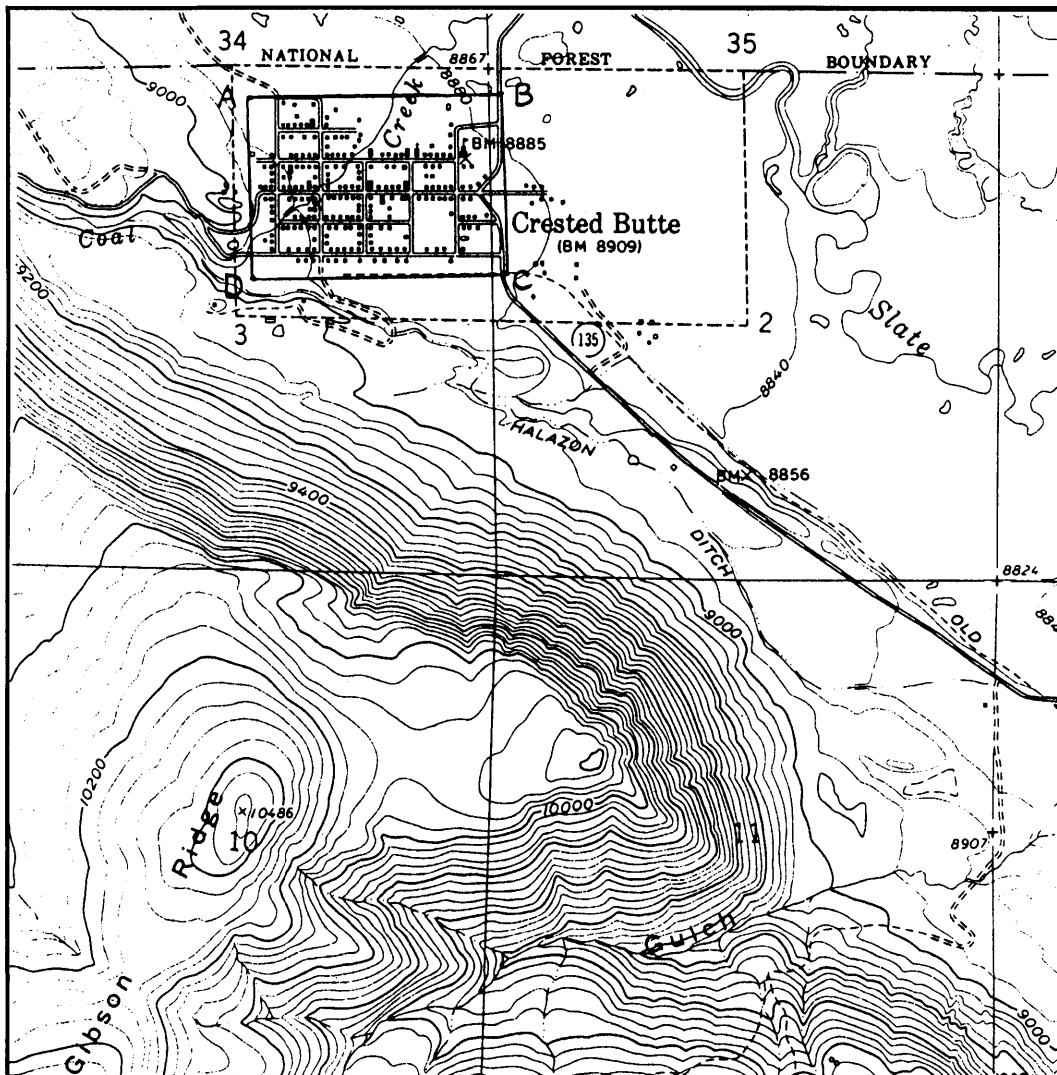


National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. MAPS Page 133

Town of Crested Butte (additional documentation),
Gunnison County, CO

USGS MAP EXTRACT



SOURCE: Extract of U.S. Geological Survey, "Crested Butte, Colo.,"
7.5 minute topographic map (Reston, Virginia: U.S. Geological Survey,
1961).