

PH0066419

Form 10-300
(Rev. 6-72)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE:	Colorado
COUNTY:	Denver
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY DATE	SEP 19 1973

1. NAME

COMMON:
Croke-Patterson-Campbell Mansion

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
428-430 East 11th Avenue

CITY OR TOWN:
Denver

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
#1- Patricia Schroeder

STATE: Colorado CODE: 08 COUNTY: Denver CODE: 031

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
Mr. and Mrs. John Rae

STREET AND NUMBER:
1080 Downing

CITY OR TOWN:
Denver

STATE: Colorado CODE: 08

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
Clerk and Recorder, Room 200, City and County Building

STREET AND NUMBER:
W. Colfax and Bannock

CITY OR TOWN:
Denver

STATE: Colorado CODE: 08

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
Historic American Buildings Survey

DATE OF SURVEY: 1967
 Federal State County Local

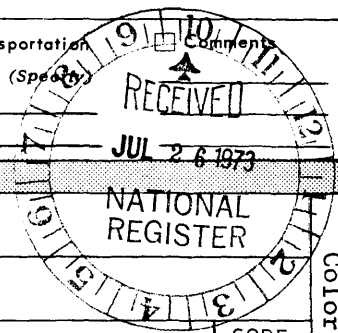
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
Library, State Historical Society of Colorado

STREET AND NUMBER:
200 Fourteenth Avenue

CITY OR TOWN:
Denver,

STATE: Colorado CODE: 08

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



STATE: Colorado

COUNTY: Denver

ENTRY NUMBER: SEP 19 1973

FOR NPS USE ONLY

DATE:

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

This brick and stone dwelling was designed by (first name unknown) Hodgson and built by (first name unknown) Cochran for Thomas B. Croke in 1890. It is a fine example of the transitional style of Victorian Architecture and is an adaptive version of the Loire Valley chateau architecture, especially in the pattern of the Chateau d'Azay-le-Rideau. The structure is built of brick and faced with cut and dressed Colorado red sandstone with natural blocks of the sandstone for the foundations and the walls of the porches. The wood framing the windows and doorways is painted to match the stone in color. The walls are decorated by an elaborate freize and varied stone coursings.

The mansion is three stories in height and is constructed on an irregular floor plan. It is connected to a carriage house of matching architectural style and stone. Between the two structures is a small courtyard which leads to a narrow staircase for the front porch. An unpretentious side entrance with a roofed and open porch also is reached through the courtyard.

The roof is slate and of a high hipped shape. It is decorated by crockets and finials along the ridges. There is a square tower with a hipped roof which sets on the corner where the north and east facades adjoin. This tower has retained its small corner spire with its conical roof, but has lost the upper part of a stone column-like structure (probably a chimney) which at one point extended well above the roof, but which now stops at the roof-line. A round tower adorns the west corner of the north facade and it is topped by conical roof of slate and decorated with a finial at the crest. The carriage house sports two towers, which rise from the second story in true fortress fashion on the east and west corners of the north facade of that structure. The carriage house roof is also of slate and a high hipped design, well endowed with crockets and finials. Twin single brick chimneys, one at the south facade and exterior, one on the carriage house and on the side slope, replace the three red sandstone chimneys that formerly served the house. The mansion is profusely decorated with gabled and decorated dormers projecting from the 3rd floor. Three are to be found on the north facade, two with squeezed pediments and one with a rounded pediment. The east side has a dormer with a squeezed pediment. All of the pediments formerly had profuse decorations of stone carvings and finials, but these are all gone now. A majority of the windows are double sashed and double hung, with the first floor windows capped by transoms of leaded and stained glass. The windows for the most part are flat in shape, with surrounds of molded trim and flanked on the upper stories by engaged pilasters which are simply decorated. On the south facade a bay window with Roman arched stained glass windows

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CONDITION	(Check One)				
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins
	(Check One)		(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site	

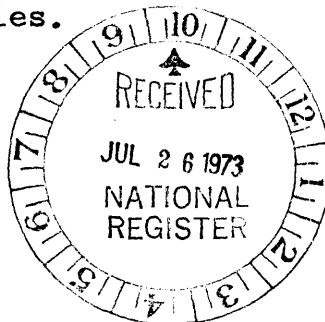
DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

across the top is matched in beauty only by the large single sashed stained glass window flanked by similar sidelights and topped with similar mullions.

The main door is set off-center on the north facade, and is distinguished by the roman arch with radiating voussoirs which leads to the entryway by means of the glass outer doors. The main door is flat in its arch, but decorated by molded trim and leaded and stained glass lights and mullions. The outer arch is capped by crockets and finials, and decorated with simple attached pilasters. The same arch design is duplicated in a double arch-way which forms the entryway for the little open courtyard. The carriage house has a flat arch with radiating voussoirs and a triple paneled and vertical plant door.

The mansion has three porches, all roofless and surrounded by walls of natural cut blocks of red sandstone. The porch on the north facade, follows the contours of the building, ending in a semi-circular projection around the tower and leading to a narrow staircase in the courtyard under one of the double arches. The east facade has a similar porch, square in shape and with no exterior means of access. It is penetrated by two window-like openings of wrought iron which reveal a semi-submerged porch leading to the basement rooms. The west facade sports a second story porch over the secondary door and over-looking the courtyard, and connecting with the second story of the carriage house. The carriage house while of a piece architecturally with the mansion is distinguished by its pyramidal towers, flat arches and mock embattlements on the towers above narrow, fortress-like windows.

The stone is badly deteriorating in some places, but still holds the proud dignity of the two periods it represents, the copy it is supposed to be and the expression of Colorado wealth and grandeur it is. The colors are dulled but not faded. It is a unique example of the architecture of the period and an eloquent testimonial of the effects of wealth on Colorado architecture and life-styles.



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8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century | |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) **1890**

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape: Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | _____ |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The mansion at 428-430 East Eleventh Avenue was built by Thomas B. Croke for a family dwelling. Croke was a school teacher, merchant and agriculturist from Wisconsin. He began life in Denver as a merchant but acquired 3,500 acres of land north of Denver where he established an experimental farm, which concentrated on plant breeding and irrigation techniques. It was this latter work which brought him recognition. Croke was involved in many affairs of the community as well, aiding in the development of Loretto Heights College, and the Denver Community Chest. In 1911 he was elected to the Colorado State Senate.

Croke sold his home on East Eleventh to Thomas MacDonalld Patterson in 1892. Patterson, originally born in Ireland, came from New York and Indiana to Denver, to launch himself on a successful career in journalism and politics. He was one of the first seven men to represent Colorado in Congress, as territorial delegate in 1874. Patterson continued in political service to Colorado as a member of Congress, either in the House or the Senate into the 1900s. He was associated in law with Governor Charles S. Thomas and pursued his career as editor and publisher of the Rocky Mountain News until 1913.

His daughter, Magaret, married Richard Crawford Campbell in 1895 and the couple lived with the Senator in the mansion at East Eleventh until 1916. Campbell had come to Denver from West Virginia and had become the business manager for Patterson for the Rocky Mountain News. Campbell was known in Denver as a prominent financial leader. The Campbells were survived by two children, Catherine and Thomas.

The house has been as unique in its history as it is in its architecture serving as the residence for the families of Colorado's early and most distinguished political representatives.

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