

472

NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 8/86)
NPS/CHS Word Processor Format
(Approved 03/88)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

JUN 28 1989

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

Region III

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable". For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries. Use letter quality printers in 12 pitch. Use only 25% or greater cotton content bond paper.

1. Name of Property

historic name: Happy Valley / Eldorado Camp
other names/site number: Eldora Historic District 5BL.758

2. Location

street & number: Huron, Washington, Klonkyke, Eldora (NA) not for publication
city, town: Eldora (x) vicinity Boulder
state: Colorado code: CO county: Boulder code: 013 zip code: 80302

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	No. of Resources within Property	
		contributing	noncontributing
(x) private	() building(s)		
() public-local	(x) district	<u>55</u>	<u>12</u> buildings
() public-State	() site	_____	_____ sites
() public-Federal	() structure	_____	_____ structures
	() object	_____	_____ objects
		<u>55</u>	<u>12</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:
Metal Mining and Tourist Era Resources of Boulder County

No. of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this (x) 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 (x) meets () does not meet the National Register criteria.
 () See continuation sheet.

Barbara Sudler 6-15-89
 Signature of certifying official Date

State Historic Preservation Officer, Colorado Historical Society
 State or Federal agency and bureau

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

 Signature of Commenting or Other Official Date

 State or Federal Agency and Bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- () entered in the National Register. Beth Boland 10/4/89
 () See continuation sheet
- () determined eligible for the National Register. () See continuation sheet _____
- () determined not eligible for the National Register. _____
- () removed from the National Register. _____
- () other, (explain:) _____

 Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Functions or Use

Historic Functions
(enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC DWELLING / camp
COMMERCE / restaurant
DOMESTIC DWELLING / hotel
COMMERCE / restaurant

Current Functions
(enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC DWELLING / camp
DOMESTIC DWELLING / hotel
COMMERCE / restaurant

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and Early 20th Century
American Movements
Other: Rustic Tourist
Vernacular Commercial
Pioneer Log

Materials
(enter categories from instructions)

foundations Stone
walls Wood / Log
roof Asphalt / Wood
other _____

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Eldora Historic District is a significant collection of late nineteenth and early twentieth-century Log and Rustic Tourist buildings located in the heart of Eldora, a small former mining town in western Boulder County, Colorado. The district consists primarily of dwellings constructed for its early mining population and later adapted for the vacationers who came on a seasonal basis. Additionally, the district contains several turn-of-the century vernacular Commercial Buildings from the mining era and a significant amount of open space, a distinctive component of the district's rural character. The district and most of its historic buildings possess integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship and setting. The minimal changes to the buildings and their surroundings make the Eldora Historic District one of the most intact historic mining communities that exist in Boulder County. Eldora is located in a glacial valley drained by the Middle Boulder Creek, approximately nine miles from the Continental Divide in the Colorado Rockies and twenty-two miles from the metropolitan area of Boulder. The valley is less than a mile in width and is surrounded by mountains that rise to over 11,000 feet above sea level. Eldora's elevation is about 8,600 feet. The built-up area of the unincorporated town consists of several hundred buildings. This development is located on both the level land adjacent to the creek and the hillsides and steep slopes of the surrounding mountains. The townsite and the surrounding land contain a mix of open fields and wooded areas. The mountainsides are covered with stands of pines and spruce, interspersed with cliffs and rocky outcrops.

The Eldora Historic District contains 67 buildings, located between the 400 and 1000 blocks of Huron, Washington, Klondyke, and Edorado Avenues and Eaton Place in the central and northern portions of the original townsite. The

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district boundaries were drawn to include the early commercial core of the historic mining community as well as the best intact residential buildings from its 1878 to 1935 period of significance.

Eldora is sparsely developed. The original townsite, which was platted in 1897, was extended along its northern boundary with the small Ben Hur Addition. The town's buildings are scattered throughout the platted area, with a minor concentration of structures between 4th and 10th Street. The buildings are situated on sites of varying sizes, their arrangement related to landform and views rather than street orientation. Fencing is limited and most blocks contain large tracts of vacant lands. Roads are unpaved and there are no sidewalks or street lighting. Due to these conditions, which have remained virtually unchanged since the town's early development, plus the natural vegetation and open space of the town's setting, Eldora and the district has a character that is distinctly rural.

Building within Eldora is not limited to a single period. Instead, the community contains structures from all periods of its history with no discernible geographic concentrations related to age or style of building. This distinctive feature of Eldora's character is typical of the building that occurred in communities throughout Boulder County. It reflects the scattered nature of the early development of most mining settlements as well as the replacement and infill construction which took place in subsequent years. The Eldora Historic District illustrates this important pattern by including a range of buildings from 1878 to 1935.

Settlement Period

The oldest building in the Eldora Historic District, the pioneer log dwelling at 601 Washington, dates from 1878. During this decade, strikes in the neighboring communities of Caribou, Gold Hill, and others brought a variety of prospecting parties and placer operations to the Middle Boulder Valley. Like other areas of the county, the development associated with the initial settlement of Eldora was limited and crude. Tents and rudimentary log structures served as the buildings for the camp. Little of permanence was constructed during this period and even less remains.

Mining Era

Eldorado grew slowly during the 1870s and 1880s, but building activity and development picked up in the 1890s when numerous mining operations were started on Spencer, Eldorado, Tennessee and Ute Mountains. In 1897, with a population of

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300, the town of Eldora was platted. By 1898, due to the promotion and exaggerated claims about the mineral values within the area, the town's population had escalated to 1300.

Vernacular Commercial Buildings

To accommodate the growth, several dozen commercial buildings were hastily constructed. This construction used logs as well as sawn lumber from several sawmills that operated within five miles of the growing community. To give Eldora a semblance of permanence, false fronts were attached to many of the commercial buildings erected during this time. The Gold Miner Hotel, a prominent business and building constructed in 1897, still retains its hewn log sidewalls and clapboard front.

Pioneer Log Dwellings

On the streets to the north and south of the commercial center which developed along Eldorado Avenue numerous log dwellings were built to meet the turn-of-the-century demand for housing. These dwelling were quite simple in their form and appearance. They also were quite small. Within the historic district the size of intact buildings from this period ranges from about 200 to 800 square feet. For the most part, the houses were constructed with a single story, a rectangular shape, and a low pitched gable roof. Indicative of the limited skills that were available for local construction, even at this time, vertical boards were installed on the corners of many of the houses to cover the inadequacies of the corner notching of the logs. Like other 1800s log construction, a variety of non-permanent materials were used to fill the spaces between the logs. Additionally, Eldora homes of this period usually lacked foundations, plumbing, and non-essential architectural features or ornamentation.¹ Many of these early log houses remain intact and provide an excellent illustration of the features of the Pioneer Log property type. The most common alterations are log additions and front porches, which in most cases do not detract from the original integrity.

Rustic Tourist Dwellings

Early twentieth century construction in Eldora was influenced by the shift to a tourist economy, the construction of the railroads, and the popularity of the automobile. With the collapse of the local mining industry and a disastrous fire in 1899 that destroyed 70,000 acres of timber on the nearby

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mountainsides, building came to a standstill in Eldora. Growth, however, was briefly stimulated again with the completion of the railroad line to Eldora in 1905. To meet the demand for accommodations for tourist who were brought to the area on rail excursions, approximately twenty-five new buildings were added to the community during the next five years. Similar to the Pioneer Log Dwellings in materials and plan, these tourist cabins were quite small, ranging in size from 400 to 800 square feet.

By the 1920s, tourism had become firmly established as the economic base for Eldora. The popularity of motoring vacations brought a substantial number of people to the mountain community during the summer months and many bought land for weekend dwellings. Reflecting the seasonal influx of visitors, approximately two dozed vacation homes were constructed in Eldora during the period 1920 to 1935. Most of these dwellings were somewhat larger in size than those built in the teens and twenties, which is reflected in the building size from approximately 400 to 1200 square feet. Though indicative of their seasonal use, the majority of these buildings also lacked bathrooms at the time of their construction. This group provides many excellent examples of the Rustic Tourist Dwelling property type.

The Rustic Tourist Dwelling is similar in plan, size and materials to the Pioneer Log Dwelling. These similarities are the reason for the cohesive appearance of the Eldora Historic District. Initially, most dwellings of this period are constructed with a rectangular plan, one story high with gabled roofs. Log is the predominant material. Field stone and occasionally brick is used for chimneys. Foundations are stone or non-existent. Roofs, originally covered with corrugated metal, wood shingle, or tar paper, now usually have composition shingles. Millwaste is probably the most common material used for tourist dwelling built in the early 1900s. Millwaste was also used for the construction of additions, to enclose porches or for residing log walls.

Milled lumber is much less common for seasonal dwellings in Eldora. There are only two in the district. Usually the lumber was finished with a rough texture and left unpainted so that it weathered to resemble the other rustic materials. One of these Eldora buildings has a vertical board and batten pattern and the other has simple horizontal lapped siding.

Porches are a prominent feature of the Rustic Tourist Dwelling and they distinguish the Rustic Tourist from the Pioneer Log Dwelling which is usually porchless. Initially these porches were open then, later, low walls and screens

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or windows were added. Other alterations which occurred to this building type are one or more small shed roofed additions faced with matching materials for bathrooms, kitchens, and bedrooms.

The Eldora Historic District is included in the Metal Mining and Tourist Era Resources of Boulder County Multiple Property National Register Nomination because it illustrates the historic building types that developed in the mountain communities in association with the mining and tourist industries. The significant resources within the district are Pioneer Log Dwellings and Rustic Tourist Dwellings and Vernacular Commercial Buildings as described in Section F. Associated Property Types. The following list provides specific information for each building within the district that was constructed during the district's period of significance, its property type or subtype, its date of construction, and the predominant building material. There are a total of 66 buildings in the Eldora Historic District. There are 55 or 82% contributing buildings and 12 or 18% noncontributing. Of the 12 noncontributing, 7 have suffered a loss of integrity through extreme alterations and additions and 5 are less than 50 years old.

CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS

PIONEER LOG DWELLING

425 Huron - 1899
445 Huron - 1899
585 Huron - 1899
598 Huron - 1900
601 Huron - 1899

535 Washington - 1901
545 Washington - 1901
601 Washington - 1878 (on the map it appears as though this address is on Pennsylvania, however Pennsylvania was never realized at this address)

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599 Klondyke - 1900
675 Klondyke - 1900
685 Klondyke - 1899
702 Klondyke - 1898
715 Klondyke - 1893
725 Klondyke - 1893
785 Klondyke - 1900
965 Klondyke - 1899

602 Eldorado - 1901
666 Eldorado - 1899

VERNACULAR COMMERCIAL BUILDING

601 Klondyke - 1897 (Log with Clapboard Facade)
602 Klondyke - 1900 (Millwaste)

599 Eldorado - 1900 (Log with False Front)
601 Eldorado - 1905 (Log and Millwaste)

RUSTIC TOURIST DWELLING (MILLED LUMBER)

501 Washington - 1909 (Lapped Siding)
585 Klondyke - 1905 (Board and Batten)

RUSTIC TOURIST DWELLING (LOG AND MILLWASTE)

501 Huron - 1910 (Log)
525 Huron - 1905 (Log)
599 Huron - 1919 (Log)

551 Washington - 1905 (Log)
620 Washington - 1932 (Log)
645 Washington - 1920 (Log)

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- 565 Klondyke - 1920 (Log)
- 603 Klondyke - 1909 (Log)
- 605 Klondyke - 1909 (Log)
- 606 Klondyke - 1920 (Log)
- 680 Klondyke - 1919 (Log)
- 699 Klondyke - 1920 (Log)
- 701 Klondyke - 1909 (Log)
- 745 Klondyke - 1919 (Log)
- 759 Klondyke - 1929 (Log)
- 765 Klondyke - 1929 (Log)
- 775 Klondyke - 1929 (Board and Batten)
- 881 Klondyke - 1909 (Shingle)
- 885 Klondyke - Date Unknown (Board and Batten)
- 905 Klondyke - (Millwaste)
- 925 Klondyke - (Millwaste)
- 945 Klondyke - (Millwaste)

- 644 Eldorado - 1934 (Log)
- 698 Eldorado - 1922 (Log)

- 190 N. 8th - (Log)

- 765 Eaton Place - 1924 (Millwaste)
- 775 Eaton Place - 1909 (Board and Batten)
- 803 Eaton Place - 1909 (Millwaste)
- 815 Eaton Place - 1909 (Log)
- 821 Eaton Place - Date Unknown (Board and Batten)
- 825 Eaton Place - Date Unknown (Shingle)

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NON CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS

ALTERED

566 Washington - 1914
585 Washington - 1914
611 Washington - 1924

608 Klondyke - 1899
624 Klondyke - 1909
689 Klondyke - 1924
750 Klondyke - 1924

LESS THAN FIFTY YEARS

525 Washington - 1950

555 Huron - 1955

710 Klondyke - 1939
770 Klondyke - 1941
795 Klondyke - 1950

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: () nationally () statewide (X) locally

Applicable National Register Criteria (x) A () B (x) C () D
 Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) () A () B () C () D () E () F () G

Areas of Significance

(enter categories from instructions)	Period of Significance	Significant Dates
<u>ARCHITECTURE</u>		<u>1893</u>
<u>EXPLORATION AND SETTLEMENT</u>	<u>1878 - 1910</u>	<u>1897;1898</u>
<u>ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION</u>	<u>1900 - 1935</u>	

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Multiple - Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Eldora Historic District meets criteria C for its architectural and historical examples of the Pioneer Log, Commercial Vernacular, and Rustic Tourist building traditions of the mountain region of Boulder County. Additionally, the district is significant under criteria A because its history and physical plan provide evidence of the pattern of settlement and community development from 1878 to 1935 that was associated with the growth and decline of the region's metal mining industry and the spread of tourism during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

The Eldora Historic District is being nominated as part of the Multiple Property nomination of Metal Mining and Tourist Era Resources of Boulder County. The district contains a number of the associated building types described in the nomination overview - Vernacular Domestic Dwellings subtype, Pioneer Log, Vernacular Commercial Buildings, and Rustic Tourist Dwellings. The associated building types found in the district meet the registration requirements of the Multiple Property nomination. The history of this historic district is part of the Multiple Property's associated historic context, Early Settlement and Community Development in the Mountain Region of Boulder County, 1858 - 1910 and Tourism and Recreation in Boulder County's Mountain Region, 1900 - 1935.

Eldora is typical of the communities that grew up in Boulder County in the latter stages of the state's industrial metal mining development. During the last decades of the 1800s, hundreds of settlements were established in the mountain regions of Colorado in hopes that the earlier rich strikes of Central City, Gold Hill, Caribou, and Leadville would be repeated. While many towns were started, few survived and even fewer prospered. Eldora is historically significant because it represents the less fortunate communities associated

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with metal mining. Its settlement and early growth was related to speculation, rather than actual mineral production. As such, Eldora is a valuable example of the range of community development that occurred with the spread of precious metal mining.

The early discovery of gold at Gold Hill in 1859 followed by subsequent strikes in its vicinity brought a steady flow of prospectors to Boulder County during the last decades of the nineteenth century. As a result of this activity, several claims and placer operations were established in the upper region of the Middle Boulder Valley during the 1870s and 1880s. Settlement did not occur, however, until the 1890s when gold tellurides and gold sulfides were discovered on Spencer Mountain. Beginning in the summer of 1892 dozens of claims were staked in the area and a camp was established to serve the growing mining population. Originally, the settlement took its name from the valley, known as the Happy Valley after an early placer claim owned by John Kemp. Kemp worked in the mining operations of Central City and initially visited the area on a hunting trip in 1883. Mr. Kemp was one of the first to explore the mining opportunities of the valley seriously. He also guided much of the early mining and community development of Eldora. The Kemp home, constructed in 1893, was the settlement's second permanent building. The simple dwelling, a two story log cabin with a log workshop behind it, still stands today at 715-25 Klondyke and is included in the historic district to represent this period of settlement.

During the 1890s, hydraulic mining was conducted along the Middle Boulder Valley Creek and its North Fork and surface digging occurred along the mountainsides. This mining produced little more than occasional nuggets of gold or small ore veins of varying quality. Nonetheless, the population of the settlement slowly grew as the similarities between the ores of Cripple Creek and Eldora were touted and the possibilities for a rich strike continued to entice prospectors to the area. By 1897, with a population of several hundred, a post office was established for the camp. Then called the Eldorado Camp, the name was shortened to Eldora because of the mail service confusion with a camp in California with the same name. That same year saw the formal organization of the town and the creation of a governing body to replace the club of businessmen who initially managed the affairs of the settlement.

The development of Eldora was undertaken by the Happy Valley Company, as title to the land was part of Kemp's original placer claim. The company laid out the townsite, platted the lots and incorporated the town in March of 1898. Citizens were appointed to conduct the business of the community and organize into committees for finance, roads and bridges, mining, and town affairs. With

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the formal organization of the settlement, some residents turned from mining to the active promotion of the town, recognizing the potential for gain that real estate speculation represented within a boom town. As part of that promotion, exaggerated claims as to the area's mineral wealth were used to lure settlers and investors to Eldora. Pamphlets, brochures, newspaper articles, and mining prospectuses boasted of Eldora's amenities; the innovative technologies employed in its local mining operations, such as the Mogul Tunnel, and the riches that would be forthcoming. Sporadic strikes briefly sustained the optimism for the area, as did many unscrupulous practices that falsified or overrated the value of recovered ore. Eldora's population quickly grew and buildings sprang up in anticipation of the boom that was to come. Unfortunately, this wealth never materialized. After depleting the surface deposits, the ores of the Eldora mines proved to be low-grade and too expensive to refine and transport profitably. As a consequence, Eldora's boom subsided as quickly as it had begun and most of its mining operations ceased during the first years of the 1900s. Because of this, the period of significance for Exploration and Settlement has been ended at 1910.

The development of the mountain region of Boulder County was greatly influenced by the spread of the tourist frontier during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. In the late 1800s, vacation travel, which combined prospecting with other outdoor pursuits, brought hundreds of people to the area. Many of these early visitors returned to settle in the mining towns of the region. The importance of tourism grew in the twentieth century as the mining economy declined and local residents began to search for alternate livelihoods. The tourist potential represented by the mountain location, the relatively short distances to population centers, the availability of transportation, and the distinctive natural and man-made features of the mining settlements did not go unnoticed by the entrepreneurs and merchants who lived in the region. Consequently, during the 1900s, the economies of many of the metal mining communities shifted to tourism.

During the twentieth century, Eldora, like other metal mining communities, turned to tourism to support its economy. Prior to the development of the local mining activities, the Middle Boulder Valley had been a popular recreation spot for residents of nearby communities such as Central City, Boulder, and Rollinsville. During the period of active mining, the scenic mountain location and the first-class commercial establishments, like the Gold Miner Hotel, continued to attract visitors to the area. The major impetus for the development of the local tourist industry, however, was the establishment of the railroad service to Eldora in 1905. Ironically, the extension of the Colorado and Northwestern Railroad line had been planned and constructed to serve the area's

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mines. Although it arrived too late to be of any benefit in this respect, the railroad did link Eldora with the growing tourist markets of the nation. The resulting influx of vacationing travellers sustained the community's businesses as Eldora's population decreased rapidly during the first decade of the twentieth century. The economic support provided by the tourism during this time allowed construction to occur despite the decline of the mining operations. During the period 1905 to 1910, several dozen dwellings were built in Eldora. These cabins were perfect for mountain retreats for owners and renters because of their small size and their log construction.

Although it was not quite as short-lived as Eldora's mining boom, the economic support provided by railroad tourism proved to be relatively brief. Even before service began to Eldora, the Colorado and Northwestern Railroad was in financial trouble. It went bankrupt in 1909 as the traffic generated by the rail excursions and the dwindling production of the local mining industry was not sufficient to cover the costs of its operations. Resurrected as the Denver, Boulder, and Western Railway, its vitality was further weakened during the next decade by the popularity of the automobile. A flood destroyed the railroad line in 1919, and it was never rebuilt.

Fortunately for Eldora, the years following World War I brought many improvements for Colorado's mountain highway system and a rapid rise of motoring vacations. The improved roadways reduced the community's isolation and increased the seasonal flow of visitors and cabin owners to the area. The 1920s and early 1930s saw a record number of tourists come to Colorado's mountain region. Eldora's popularity during this period is evidenced by the construction that occurred with two dozen seasonal homes added to the community during this time.

The Depression, followed by gas rationing during World War II curtailed automobile tourism and Eldora's vitality, once again, suffered. By the mid-twentieth century, Eldora was a quiescent community, its population reduced to a handful because of its erratic economic fortunes. Many of its early buildings were gone, dismantled or destroyed through lack of use. Never-the-less, Eldora has architectural significance because the remaining buildings in the community are a testimony to the influence of metal mining and tourism in the development of the mountain region of Boulder County. Unchanged by modern development, Eldora provides physical evidence of the historic settlement patterns, growth, and decline. Individually, and as a collection, the buildings of the Eldora Historic District exemplify the features that distinguish the Pioneer Log Cabin, Rustic Tourist Dwelling, and Vernacular Commercial Building; building types which

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together characterize Boulder County and Colorado.

The building and development in Eldora during the first decades of the twentieth century had little impact of the rustic character that had been established during the earlier mining period. With the transition to a tourist economy, the existing buildings continued to be used in the same way as they had been. The early commercial establishments such as hotels, stores, and saloons, continued to operate. Miner's cabins were converted to seasonal residences, the rudimentary form and lack of appointments of the cabins were considered part of their rustic charm. In areas which were successful in attracting a substantial tourist trade, various mining era commercial, industrial, and institutional buildings also were converted to tourist housing facilities and tourist cabins, also occurred in the more popular vacation spots such as Gold Hill and Eldora. The more commonplace development at this time, however, was the abandonment or demolition of buildings that occurred as the populations of the county's mining centers dwindled.

The increase in automobile tourism was a major component of the growth of the county's tourist trade during the period 1910 - 1930. The improvement the roads that served the Colorado mountains was successful in attracting large numbers of vacationing travellers to the region. Specialized automobile facilities, such as service stations, motor courts, roadside parks, and picnic grounds, began to appear throughout the state. In Boulder County the vacation travel generated by the automobile plus the rail excursions to the area brought a measure of prosperity for some of the early metal mining communities. Other towns simply managed to survive, albeit on a seasonal basis.

The Great Depression brought to a halt the growth of the tourist industry in the country, state, and nation. By 1935, the period of significance ended when economic conditions severely curtailed vacation travel and development within the mountain communities came to a standstill. With the loss of their seasonal population, most of the metal mining communities became virtual ghost towns and remained as such until the 1960s.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bailey, Delores. God's Country USA: Wallstreet, Colorado. Fort Collins, Colorado: Robinson Press, Inc., 1982.

Chronic, Halka. Roadside Geology of Colorado. Missoula, Montana: Mountain Press Publishing Company, 1980.

(x) See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- | | |
|---|--|
| () preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested | Primary location of additional data:
(x) State Historic Preservation Office
() Other State agency |
| () previously listed in the National Register | () Federal agency
(x) Local government |
| () previously determined eligible by the National Register | () University
() Other |
| () designated a National Historic Landmark | Specify Repository:
<u>Boulder County Planning Department</u> |
| () recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____ | |
| () recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____ | |

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property: 30 acres

UTM References

A <u>1 3</u> <u>4 5 1 6 0 0 </u> <u>4 4 2 2 2 0 0 </u>	B <u>1 3</u> <u>4 5 1 6 0 0 </u> <u>4 4 2 2 0 8 0 </u>
Zone Easting Northing	Zone Easting Northing
C <u>1 3</u> <u>4 5 1 3 1 0 </u> <u>4 4 2 2 0 4 0 </u>	D <u>1 3</u> <u>4 5 0 6 6 0 </u> <u>4 4 2 2 1 7 0 </u>
Zone Easting Northing	Zone Easting Northing

(x) See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See Boulder County Tax Assessor's Map.

Boundary Justification

District incorporates part of the original townsite. The boundary was drawn to eliminate blocks and areas with a significant number of non-contributing resources and large expanses of vacant land.

() See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

Name/Title: <u>Deborah Edge Abele, Consultant / Edited Barbara Norgren</u>	Date: <u>10/1987/Revised 10/88</u>
Organization: <u>N/A</u>	Telephone: <u>(719) 635-2065</u>
Street & Number: <u>P.O. Box 6367</u>	State: <u>CO</u> Zip Code: <u>80934</u>
City or Town: <u>Colorado Springs</u>	

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Eldora Historic District

PHOTOGRAPHER: Deborah Abele
DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH: November, 1986
LOCATION OF NEGATIVE: 1502 N. Custer Ave, Colorado Springs CO

Photograph #24
Date: November, 1986
Pioneer Log Dwelling
585 Huron Avenue, Eldora Historic District
Viewing North

Photograph #25
Date: November, 1986
Pioneer Log Dwelling
602 Eldorado Ave. Eldora Historic District
Viewing Southeast

Photograph #26
Date: November, 1986
Pioneer Log Dwelling with Rustic Tourist Alterations
601 Huron Ave., Eldora Historic District
Viewing Northwest

Photograph #27
Date: September, 1987
Vernacular Commercial Building
Gold Miner Hotel
601 Klondyke Ave., Eldora Historic District
Viewing Northwest

Photograph #28
Date: November, 1986
Vernacular Commercial Building
602 Klondyke Ave., Eldora Historic District
Viewing Southwest

Photograph #29
Date: November, 1986
Vernacular Commercial Building
601 Eldorado Ave., Eldora Historic District
Viewing Northwest

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Section number photo Page 2 Eldora Historic District

Photograph #30

Date: September, 1987

Streetscape with Vernacular Commercial Buildings
500 Block Eldorado Ave., Eldora Historic District.
Viewing Northeast

Photograph #31

Date: September, 1987

Streetscape with Pioneer Log and Rustic Tourist Dwellings
500 Block Klondyke Ave., Eldora Historic District
Viewing Northeast

Photograph #32

Date: November, 1986

Rustic Tourist Dwelling
599 Huron Ave., Eldora Historic District
Viewing Northwest

Photograph #33

Date: November, 1986

Streetscape with Rustic Tourist Dwellings
500 Block Washington Ave., Eldora Historic District
Viewing North Northwest

Photograph #34

Date: September, 1987

Streetscape
500 Block Klondyke, Huron and Washington Avenues
Eldora Historic District Viewing North Northeast

