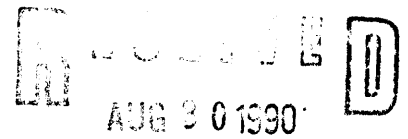


NPS Form 10-900  
(Rev. 8/86)  
NPS/CHS Word Processor Format  
(Approved 03/88)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service



**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM**

**NATIONAL  
REGISTER**

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: Pikes Peak Grange No. 163  
other names/site number: 5DA.341

**2. Location**

street & number: 3093 No. State Highway 83 (NA) not for publication  
city, town: Franktown (XX) vicinity  
state: Colorado code: CO county: Douglas code: 035 zip code: 80116

**3. Classification**

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	No. of Resources within Property	
		contributing	noncontributing
(X) private	(X) building(s)	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
( ) public-local	( ) district	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u> buildings
( ) public-State	( ) site	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u> sites
( ) public-Federal	( ) structure	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u> structures
	( ) object	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u> objects
		<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> Total
Name of related multiple property listing:		No. of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register <u>0</u>	
<u>N/A</u>			

**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 Swiler  
Signature of certifying official

8-3-90  
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

It entered in the National Register.  
( ) See continuation sheet

Arlene Byer 10/1/90

( ) determined eligible for the National Register. ( ) See continuation sheet

( ) determined not eligible for the National Register.

( ) removed from the National Register.

( ) other, (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_

ja Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

---

**6. Functions or Use**

---

**Historic Functions**

(enter categories from instructions)

SOCIAL / meeting hall (grange)

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---

**Current Functions**

(enter categories from instructions)

SOCIAL / meeting hall (grange)

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---

**7. Description**

---

**Architectural Classification**

(enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and Early 20th Century

Movements. Other: Vernacular

Wood Frame - Front Gable

**Materials**

(enter categories from instructions)

foundations Stone

walls Wood

roof Asphalt

other \_\_\_\_\_

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**Describe present and historic physical appearance.**

Pikes Peak Grange No. 163 is located in the northeast part of Douglas County, Colorado at 3093 No. State Highway 83 (Parker Road), one mile north of the unincorporated, crossroads town of Franktown (Highway 86 and Highway 83.) The Grange was organized on 14 March 1908 at the 1884 era Fonder school, and plans were made to construct a hall on a one-acre site donated by Granger W. E. Converse whose old ranch and outbuildings are north of the Grange.

Built primarily by Grange members who donated their labor, the hall was dedicated on 5 March 1909 and is a nice example of the front gabled Vernacular Wood Frame type and rectangular shaped building typically constructed in rural Colorado from the 1860s. (See Photos 1, 2, 3, and Floor Plan 1.)

The grange hall, with its single-story 26-by-60-by-12-feet rectangular shape sheathed in fir clapboard, painted white, rests on a foundation of rhyolite stone and concrete. Its original entry door at the west end was reached by climbing five wooden stairs onto a small porch through the single door to the 24-by-8-feet anteroom. Two nine-feet high, transomed doors open into the meeting hall. (See Photo 10.) The anteroom was divided into two rooms in 1916. Twelve, original double-hung sash windows measuring 7-by-2-feet are found on the west, north, and south walls.

(X) See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 2

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**Pikes Peak Grange**

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Of special historical note is the rhyolite stone foundation of the hall. This unique stone, found only in Douglas County, was quarried near Castle Rock, seven miles east of Franktown, from the Silas W. Madge quarry which began operation in 1872. Rhyolite is also called lava stone and is fine grained, fairly hard rock with a composition approximating granite. Varying in color from gray to tan to lavender to pink, it is extremely strong for its weight. Many historic buildings along the front range used cut lava stone. Examples of those buildings can be found in Colorado Springs, Castle Rock, Littleton, and Denver. The Molly Brown House in Denver is a good example of the stone's attractive qualities. The Madge Quarry is now known as the Hallett Quarry and is still being mined. Additions to the hall's east end in 1916, along with additions made in 1922, 1938, and 1940 on the north side do not detract from the hall's original exterior appearance. (See Photos 4, 5, 6.) Pikes Peak Grange is an active Grange of over 200 members who hold meetings monthly, every third Saturday, at 8:00 P.M. following a 7:00 P.M. potluck supper.

The hall's interior retains much of its turn-of-the century look even though later improvements of heating, lighting and the stage were made. The walls are plastered and eight inches thick with four foot high pine wainscoting around the room. A twelve foot high patterned tin ceiling is still in place, however, hanging electric lights are seen in place of the original gas lights. Seating around the room is on hand-crafted benches of twelve inch pine planks. (See Photos 9, 10.) Coal and wood heat was provided by two large pot-bellied iron stoves vented to brick chimneys still standing on the roof. The floor is the original maplewood board, two-and-one-quarter inches wide. (See Floor Plan 1.)

Furnishings in the Grange in 1909 included two water cans, six tables, one hundred round back wood chairs, benches around the room, shades at the windows, and Grange officer's stands and a raised, eighteen inch high platform at the east end of the hall. A cupboard in the anteroom contained plates, cups, saucers, sugar bowls, creamers, and teaspoons. Grangers brought other eating and serving utensils. About fifteen round back wooden chairs are used today. A few original pieces of chinaware can be found in the cupboards and are brought out for special festivities.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number   7   Page   3  

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Pikes Peak Grange

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On 12 February 1916, plans were made for the first addition to the hall's east end. The addition of 520 sq. feet provided a dining area and kitchen stove which had long been desired by the Grange ladies. This new room utilized similar building materials to those used in the original construction except for a concrete slab. The hall was painted white at this time. A new door on the south wall opening into the dining area became a convenient, one-step entry to the hall. (See Photos 4, 5, 11, 12 and Floor Plan 2.)

The decade of the 1920s were busy ones for the Grangers. Spring of 1922 recorded a major improvement to the hall when a water system was installed. Between 8 April and 6 May, 440 feet of pipeline was laid to provide water from a spring east of the Grange. It was a simple, gravity fed water supply replacing the tiresome method of hauling water to the hall in buckets and milk cans.

Also in 1922, a "sanitary privy" for the use of women and children was built onto the northeast corner of the building. Eight-by-six-feet, the little room could be entered from the hall and had a single, two-seat toilet. Waste went into a metal receptacle/container removed for cleaning through a 20-by-40-inch opening at the bottom of the north (outside) wall. This trap door is still visible. (See Photo 7 and Floor Plan 2.) Men and boys now had the old outdoor privy all to themselves. It was located about four yards east of the hall, but is no longer there.

In 1925 leaks developed in the wood shingle roof which was then seventeen years old, and in early 1926, a new roof was required. During this decade, also, wooden steps at the west entrance were removed, and in their place, a concrete porch and steps were built which are now deteriorating. The west entrance is rarely used since most people enter the hall through the south door. A variety of trees were planted in the mid to late 1920s to landscape the open site and provide windbreaks.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number   7   Page   4  

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Pikes Peak Grange

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Building and other improvement activity continued during the 1930s. Chinese Elm trees were planted in a windbreak formation to replace trees which had not survived from earlier years. Many of these elms continue to grow today. In 1938, a major expansion to the building was completed when a 27-by-16-foot stage was built on the north side of the hall. (See Photos 4, 8, and Floor Plan 3.) Beneath the stage, a furnace room was excavated and a large coal furnace installed. (See Photo 13.) The two pot-bellied stoves were removed, stored, and later sold for scrap during World War II.

A gas, four cylinder, 110 volt AC Kohler generator producing 2000 watts was acquired, and Grange members began wiring the hall for electricity in 1937. When the project was finished in 1939, electric fixtures were purchased and the gas lights removed. These electric fixtures provide the hall's light today. IREA (Intermountain Rural Electric Association) lines came to Franktown in 1938 and 1939, and the generator was then used for backup.

In 1939, realignment and paving of State Highway 83 (Parker Road) was underway. This changed the entrance to the Grange from the west side to the east side. Traces of the old road which was known in the 1860s, 1870s, and 1880s respectively as the Trapper's Trail, Cherokee Trail, Divide Trail, and Jimmy's Camp Trail can be seen just west of the Grange. The old road is not within the boundaries of the nominated property; it is just outside the fence line.

Using the reliable, albeit slow, gravity spring water system ended on 12 April 1948 when an eighty-three feet deep well was dug, and an electric pump installed to supply water. Modernization was complete when indoor restrooms with sinks and flush toilets were built on the north side soon after the well was drilled. Soon after, the old women's toilet was dismantled and the kitchen area expanded into the space. (See Photos 4, 8 and Floor Plan 4.)

During the 1950s and 1960s, routine maintenance and building repairs were ongoing. The stage curtains were replaced twice, the interior and exterior were freshened with paint, and the building was re-roofed with asphalt shingles. In 1966, the coal furnace was converted to natural gas.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 5

Pikes Peak Grange

In 1976, Granger Gene Wheeler restored and relocated the Grange sign from the west side to the south side of the hall. His grandfather, Francis Wheeler, had made and painted the sign in 1909. In 1978, four Grange members rewired the building to meet county codes. It was necessary, in 1979, to dig the well to a new depth of 140 feet which then required a new well pump.

Looking much the same as it did in 1909, and still being used for the purpose for which it was built, Pikes Peak Grange No. 163 is a local landmark on the northeast side of Douglas County.

**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**

SOCIAL HISTORY

1909 - 1940

1909

ARCHITECTURE

1909

1909

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Significant Person**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Unknown

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

Pikes Peak Grange Hall meets Criterion A for its association with the historic Order of Patrons of Husbandry popularly known as the Grange Movement. This farmer's organization formally began 5 November 1867 in Washington, D. C., and spread westward reaching the then Territory of Colorado on 27 January 1874 when the Colorado Territorial Grange was chartered in Denver with forty-six statewide subordinate Granges. During 1873 and 1874, nine granges were formed in Douglas County. Five more Douglas County Granges were added in 1907, 1908, 1910, and 1911. Today in Douglas County, two granges, Sunflower No. 162 in Sedalia and Pikes Peak No. 163 in Franktown, are active. Areas of significance within the Grange Movement include Agriculture, Politics/Government and Social History which will be discussed below. Pikes Peak Grange Hall meets Criterion C because it represents a vernacular Colorado style of architecture, a plain, front gabled, Vernacular wood frame building built throughout the state since 1860. Other Colorado granges whose meeting halls were of this front gabled Vernacular wood frame style are Animas Valley No. 164 in Durango, Pleasant Park No 156 in Conifer, Grandview Grange No. 151 in Littleton, and Altona Grange No. 127 in Longmont. None of these grange buildings are still in existence.

(X) See continuation sheet



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number   8   Page   2  

Pikes Peak Grange

The circumstances which brought forth the creation of the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry were essentially economic. Following the War Between the States (1861 - 1865), the nation's farmers were in trouble. "Usually ignorant of market conditions and the laws of supply and demand, with no facilities for storing their crops, farmers were often forced into selling their products in a glutted market. Burdened with debt, despairing, they put the blame on bankers, railroads, legislation, tariffs, and monopolies."

In 1873, when the first regular delegate session of the National Grange held in Washington, D. C., brought together representatives of eleven states, the primary question demanding their attention was that of transportation, mainly railroads. The powerful railroads denied the right of the public, the states, or the nation to regulate or in any way interfere with their operations.

Subsequently throughout the 1870s and 1880s, by voting in solid blocks, the Grangers elected enough of their members to state legislatures to gain the passage of laws to begin control of their railroad enemies. The laws varied from state to state, but most established controls on freight rates which were to be fixed by newly established railroad commissions.

Following conflicting Supreme Court rulings in 1876 and 1886 regarding the state's laws regarding railroads, Congress passed the Interstate Commerce Act in 1887. The problems of the development of monopolies and cartels in the rest of the economy was confronted by passage of the Sherman Antitrust Act in 1890. Adoption of these two laws were at the heart of the granger political activism and were landmark laws in economic history.

A little known fact in history is the grange's far sighted view of women and their place in the Grange. From its inception in 1867, The Order of Patrons of Husbandry was the first fraternal farmer's organization to admit women to membership with full equality in voting and holding office side-by-side with men. At the National Grange Session of 1876 in Chicago, Mrs. A. L. Washburn, a Colorado grange officer and delegate introduced a resolution declaring justice to women and demanded they be given the right to vote. The resolution was defeated by a vote of 24 to 8. Evidently, grangers believed in not moving too quickly on this controversial proposal outside of the Patrons of Husbandry Order.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number   8   Page   3  

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Pikes Peak Grange

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Colorado's involvement in the Grange Movement began 8 February 1873 when Ceres Grange No. 1 in Wheat Ridge was organized. Other Granges were quickly established throughout the state, and in January 1874, the Colorado Territorial Grange was chartered. At the First Session, the speaker stated "the low prices received by the farmer for his products and the high prices charged for the goods he purchased were evident reasons for the beginning of the Grange in this state."

Colorado farmers were upset over the large tracts of unpatented railroad lands upon which the railroads paid no taxes. Irate farmers were quick to complain loudly that freight rates in the state were too high. Other festering issues in Colorado were also related to property taxes. Mines and mining claims, public property, and irrigation ditches were exempt from property taxation. Thus, a heavy burden of property tax fell on the farmers land. The stage was set for political and legal action.

Ceres Grange No. 1 won a legal battle, 19 March 1874, in the Supreme Court of the Territory, preventing a Colorado railroad company from issuing bonds. In 1875, at the Grange's Third Territorial Session, a resolution was sent to the Congress of the United States urging that all titles of the railroad lands be perfected so that said lands would be "subject to all taxation, to be levied in the same way as taxation upon property owned by private citizens." Other granges across the country forwarded similar resolutions.

Nine Douglas County granges were founded in 1873 and 1874, some fifteen years after a small amount of placer gold was discovered five miles southeast of present day Franktown. In 1858, a gold prospecting party led by William Green Russell of Georgia had stopped in the area before moving north toward the confluence of Cherry Creek and the Platte river. Word of the gold discovery was heard in eastern states, and the Pikes Peak Gold Rush was underway. The placer gold in Douglas County was short-lived; however, some early trails to the goldfields came through Douglas County. Some of the early gold rush boomers stopped, or came back to Douglas County to establish homesteads and ranches.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number   8   Page   4  

Pikes Peak Grange

Early Douglas County Granges, their founding dates, and post office mailing addresses were as follows.

NAME OF GRANGE	DATE FOUNDED	POST OFFICE
Plum Creek No. 12	17 December 1873	Acequia, CO
Fonder No. 32	14 January 1874	Fonder, CO
Pleasant Valley No. 33	15 January 1874	Sedalia, CO
Sedalia No. 40	22 January 1874	Sedalia, CO
Larkspur No. 44	23 January 1874	Larkspur, CO
Greenland No. 52	17 February 1874	Greenland, CO
Divide No. 53	18 February 1874	Monument, CO
Castle Rock No. 62	17 June 1874	Castle Rock, CO
Rich Valley No. 64	27 July 1874	Larkspur, CO

The importance of the Grange Movement in Douglas County is shown in a reprint of a 1875 Colorado Mountaineer newspaper article which had the following to say about the Douglas County Council of Patrons of Husbandry:

"This organization in our county needs more than a passing notice. The Patrons of Husbandry are increasing in this county, which indicates an increasing interest. The county council is composed of delegates from the several granges in the county and hold six regular meetings during the year. Thus, the principal stockmen and farmers of the county are brought together to counsel and advise with each other upon matters that are of interest to them as to the people of the county, and to devise means to advance their interests. Such an interchange of ideas between citizens from different parts of the county must result in mutual improvement and benefit. Aside from the great question, how shall we live, and what shall we do to most surely and successfully accomplish this end, this is one of the grand objects of the county council. It is having great social influence by bringing our citizens together. In becoming better acquainted, they know more of each other's plans and desires, and in consequence, in interest and sympathy are becoming more firmly united."

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number   8   Page   5  

Pikes Peak Grange

The article went on to note two Douglas County grangers were elected officers of the 1875 Territorial Grange, H. H. Curtis, Bear Canon, Sedalia, and George W. Norris, Larkspur.

Through the years, people sold out, moved on, or died and the early granges became dormant. As towns became established, some older granges merged and new ones took the place of the 1870s era granges. Douglas County's later granges reflect these changes as follows:

NAME OF GRANGE	DATE FOUNDED	POST OFFICE
Sunflower No. 162	13 December 1907	Sedalia, CO
Pikes Peak No. 163	14 March 1908	Franktown, CO
Great Divide No. 166	6 October 1908	Case, CO
Golden Rod No. 192	15 December 1910	Castle Rock, CO
Pine Ridge No. 199	3 June 1911	Parker, CO

Economic benefit to members was a strong factor in these grange's development, but social activities were eagerly planned, and for some fifty years or so, the grange was the hub of entertainment. State granges rented out "moving pictures", informational speakers were scheduled, but most popular were dances.

Pikes Peak Grange elected a purchasing agent who bought stock salt, coal and hay binder twine in railroad car lots, selling it to members at considerable cost savings. As automobiles became more common, grangers were in the forefront pressing county officials for better roads and maintenance along with pressing for sorely needed bridge construction.

Sunflower Grange No. 162, near Sedalia, was active through the years holding a variety of social activities for its members, and "get togethers" with Pikes Peak Grange. In 1965, a major flood smashed down on Plum Creek and completely washed away Sunflower Grange Hall, its records and other memorabilia. Many grange members sustained major property losses, and the appearance of the Plum Creek Valley forever changed. Eventually, another building was moved to the site where the old hall stood. The grange continues at this time, but it had sustained an almost mortal blow.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number   8   Page   6  

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**Pikes Peak Grange**

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Pikes Peak Grange was noted for its public dances, and money was also raised by selling food and punch at the festivities. Other funds were raised from the 1920s to 1960s when the members prepared and sold food at farm sales. In the late 1970s and early 1980s, the grange sponsored "Old Time Fiddlers Contests" which filled the hall with spectators.

Currently, grange members sponsor an annual cleanup day at the Franktown Cemetery, and, in conjunction with Historic Franktown, Inc., offer a tour and historic information about families buried in the cemetery. In addition, the grange honors a non-grange member as the area's outstanding citizen of the year at a special public meeting.

Pikes Peak Grange Hall serves its members as well as the Franktown community. Additions and remodeling of the hall only served to enhance its value to the area. Selectively rented for both private and public events, this hall, with its eighty-one year background of grange meetings and community activities, wears her history quite graciously.

The Pikes Peak Grange has architectural significance because it contains the characteristic elements of a prominent Colorado building type, Vernacular wood frame. This building type was most favored for rural schools, churches, and grange halls. The Pikes Peak Grange contains all of the characteristics associated with this building style such as clapboard siding, rectangular plan, front gabled roof, and lack of distinguishing ornamentation. Vernacular wood frame buildings are very common to Colorado, with the front gabled version being, perhaps, the plainest variety.

The period of significance has been arbitrarily ended in 1940 to meet the 50 year criterion.

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**9. Major Bibliographical References**

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Pearce, Sarah J., A Guide to Colorado Architecture. Denver: Colorado State Historical Society, 1983 pp.3-4.

Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. James Rose, "The Quarries of the Castle Rock Area," Colorado Magazine, May 1946 p. 115.

(X) See continuation sheet

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

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

- Primary location of additional data:
- (X) State Historic Preservation Office
  - ( ) Other State agency
  - ( ) Federal agency
  - ( ) Local government
  - ( ) University
  - ( ) Other
- Specify Repository: \_\_\_\_\_

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**10. Geographical Data**

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Acreeage of property: 1

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**UTM References**

A	<u>1 3</u>	<u>5 2 0 5 2 0 </u>	<u>4 3 6 1 9 7 0 </u>	B	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

( ) See continuation sheet

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**Verbal Boundary Description**

NE 1/4, SW 1/4, SE 1/4, Township 7S, Range 66W, Section 27, 1 acre m/1, approximately 1 mile north of State Highway 86 north on State Highway 83. See map.

(X) See continuation sheet

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**Boundary Justification**

The site has been fenced since the Grange Hall was built in 1908/1909. The location of the site and Grange Hall is shown on USGS Castle Rock North Quadrangle, Colorado - Douglas County., 7.5 Minute Series Topographic Map and is the property historically associated with the grange.

( ) See continuation sheet

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**11. Form Prepared By**

---

Name/Title: <u>Norma C. Stone</u>	Date: <u>April 13, 1990</u>
Organization: <u>Pikes Peak Grange No. 163</u>	Telephone: <u>303-688-9126</u>
Street & Number: <u>7185 E. Rafter Road, P.O. Box 17</u>	State: <u>CO</u> Zip Code: <u>80116</u>
City or Town: <u>Franktown</u>	

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

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number   9   Page   2  

Pikes Peak Grange

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Colorado State Grange, Colorado State Grange History 1874-1975. Denver: 1975 pp.104-108.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number photo Page 1

Pikes Peak Grange

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Pikes Peak Grange No. 163  
Photograph Log

The 11 photos have information which is applicable to all of them:

1. Name of property: Pikes Peak Grange No. 163
2. City, County, State: Franktown, Douglas County, Colorado
3. Name of Photographer: Robert E. Stone
4. Date of Photograph: March 14, 1990
5. Location of negative: 7185 E. Rafter Road, PO Box 17  
Franktown, CO 80116
6. Description of view: See individual photos, by number, listed below
7. Photograph Number Key: See description below, and actual photo numbered on back (upper left corner)

Photo No. 1 - West entrance to Grange Hall looking to the east. This entrance was the original 1909 entrance.

Photo No. 2 - East entrance to Grange Hall from Colorado State Highway 83 (Parker Road) looking to the west.

Photo No. 3 - East entrance to Grange Hall from Colorado State Highway 83 (Parker Road) looking to the west.

Photo No. 4 - Northeast view of Grange Hall. Additions shown are 1916 Dining/Kitchen area with storage shed, 1938 Stage, and 1940's bathrooms.

Photo No. 5 - Southeast view of Grange Hall showing 1916 Dining Kitchen area.

Photo No. 6 - Close-up of north wall of what was ladies "sanitary privy" showing trap door used to remove waste receptacle from two-seat toilet.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number photo Page 2

Pikes Peak Grange

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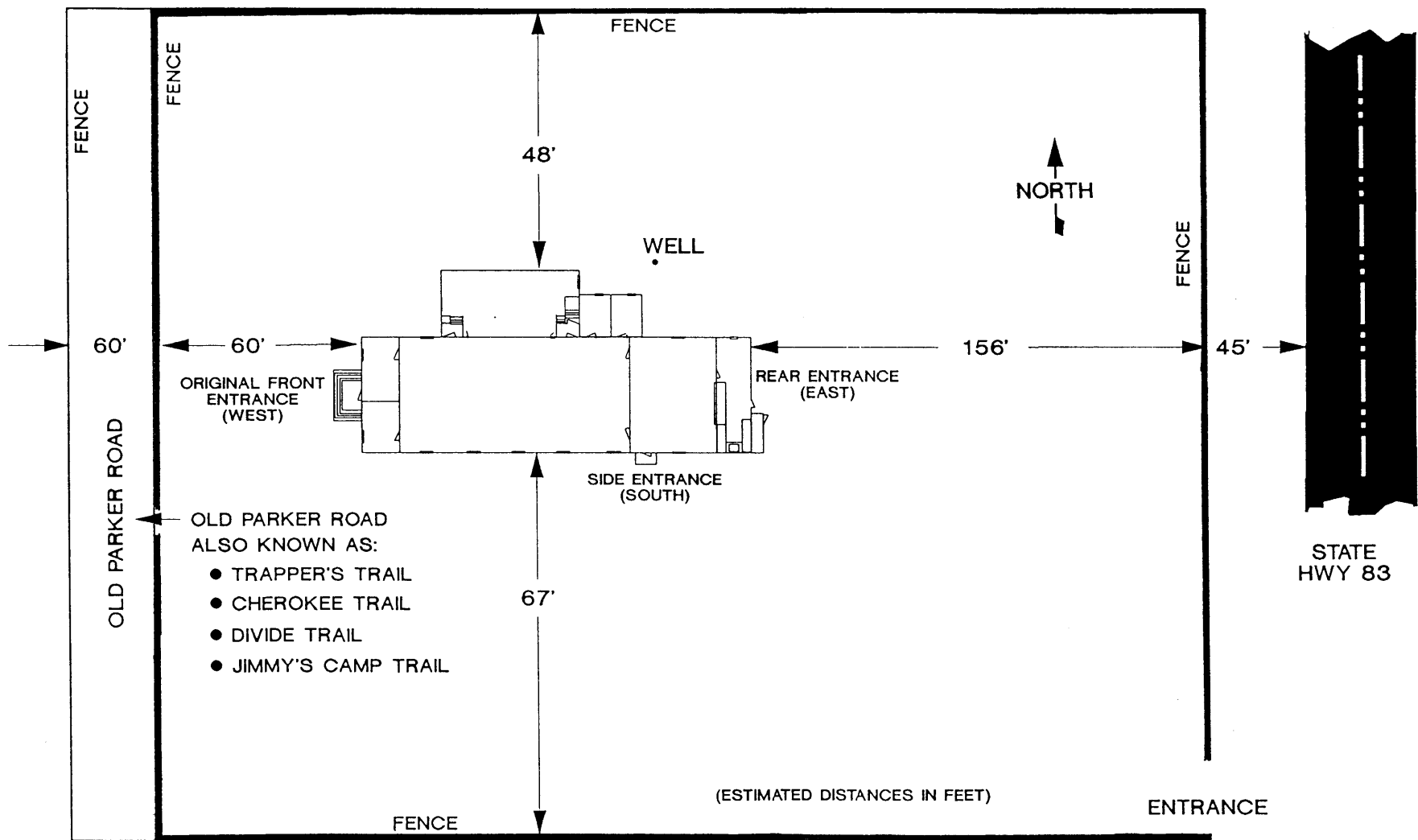
Photo No. 7 - Grange Hall interior showing 1938 stage addition to north side of building. Doors left to right, door 1 leads to stage, door 2 leads to furnace room, door 3 leads to men's bathroom. Round back wood chair were purchased in 1909.

Photo No. 8 - Grange Hall interior taken at west end of room looking east. Two doors at end of room lead to dining/kitchen area.

Photo No. 9 - Grange Hall furnace room under stage. Shows coal furnace now converted to natural gas.

Photo No. 10 - Grange Hall interior looking west. Door leads to anteroom (now divided) to west entrance door.

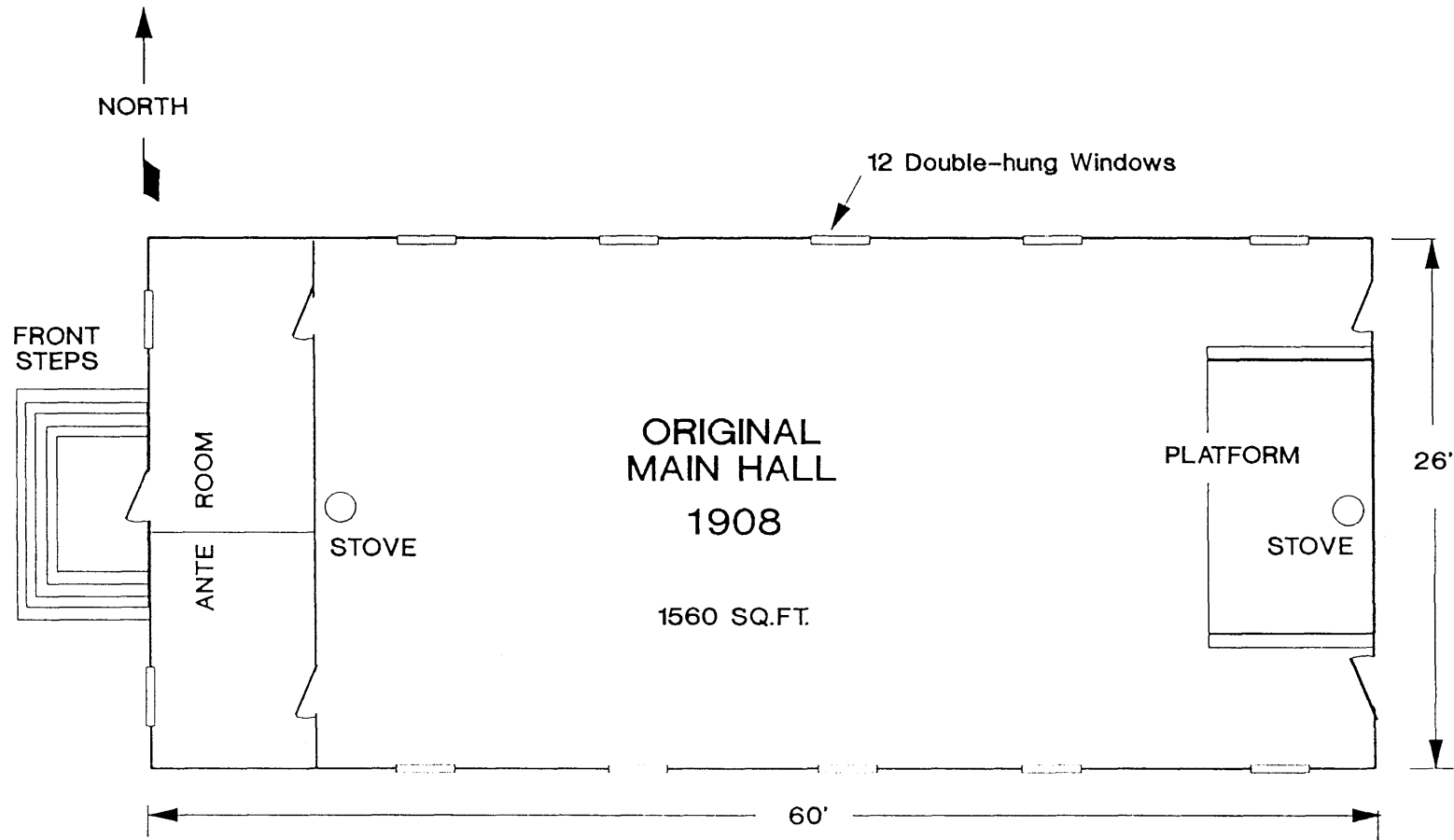
Photo No. 11 - West end of Grange Hall looking southeast.



## PIKES PEAK GRANGE No. 163 (Building)

Address: 3093 North State Hwy 83

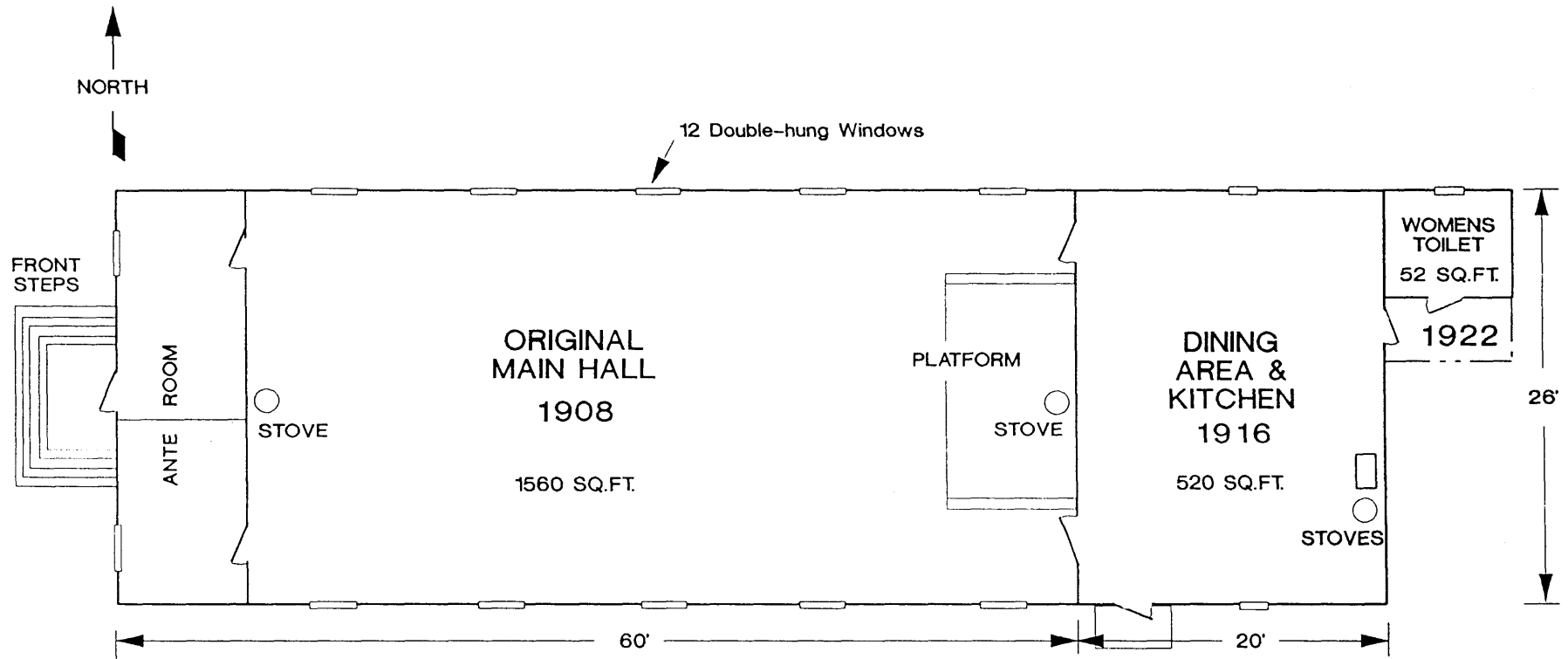
SITE PLAN



## PIKES PEAK GRANGE No. 163 (Building)

Address: 3093 North State Hwy 83

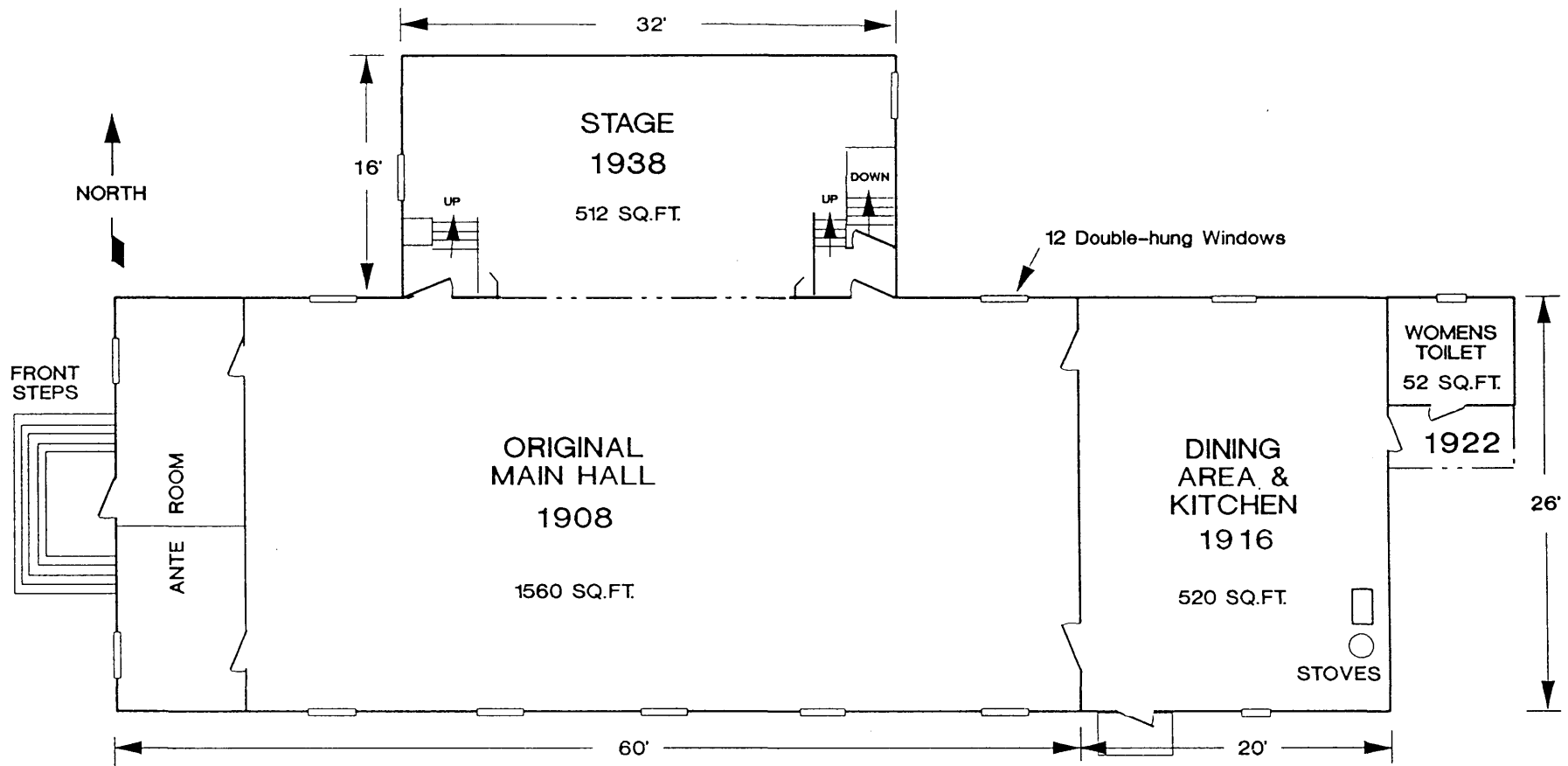
FLOOR PLAN 1



## PIKES PEAK GRANGE No. 163 (Building)

Address: 3093 North State Hwy 83

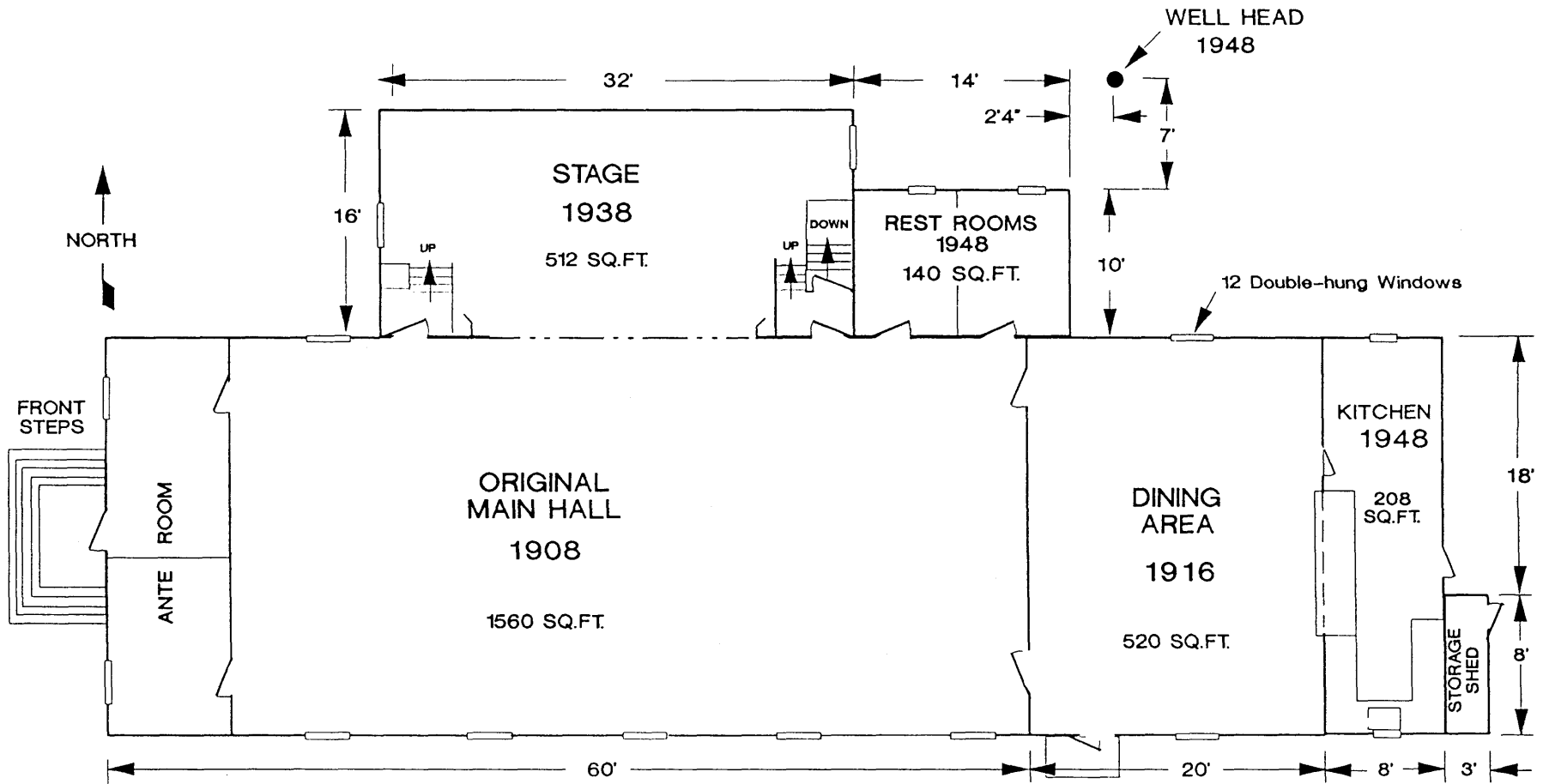
FLOOR PLAN 2



## PIKES PEAK GRANGE No. 163 (Building)

Address: 3093 North State Hwy 83

FLOOR PLAN 3



Original Hall: 1560 sq. ft.  
 Additions: 1404 sq. ft.  
 TOTAL: 2964 sq. ft.

## PIKES PEAK GRANGE No. 163 (Building)

Address: 3093 North State Hwy 83

FLOOR PLAN 4