

PH 0661813

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

DATA SHEET

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED JAN 31 1978
DATE ENTERED AUG 19 1978

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Squires-Tourtellot House or Malick House

AND/OR COMMON

Squires-Tourtellot and Malick House

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

1019 Spruce St.

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Boulder

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Second

STATE

Colorado

VICINITY OF

CODE

08

COUNTY

Boulder

CODE

013

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

- DISTRICT
- BUILDING(S)
- STRUCTURE
- SITE
- OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

- PUBLIC
- PRIVATE
- BOTH
- PUBLIC ACQUISITION**
- IN PROCESS
- BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

- OCCUPIED
- UNOCCUPIED
- WORK IN PROGRESS
- ACCESSIBLE**
- YES: RESTRICTED
- YES: UNRESTRICTED
- NO

PRESENT USE

- AGRICULTURE
- MUSEUM
- COMMERCIAL
- PARK
- EDUCATIONAL
- PRIVATE RESIDENCE
- ENTERTAINMENT
- RELIGIOUS
- GOVERNMENT
- SCIENTIFIC
- INDUSTRIAL
- TRANSPORTATION
- MILITARY
- OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Boulder Historical Society, Inc.

STREET & NUMBER

1655 Broadway

CITY, TOWN

Boulder

VICINITY OF

STATE

Colorado

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Registrar of Deeds

STREET & NUMBER

Boulder County Courthouse

CITY, TOWN

Boulder

STATE

Colorado

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Colorado Inventory of Historic Sites

DATE

March, 1973

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

State Historical Society of Colorado, 1300 Broadway

CITY, TOWN

Denver

STATE

Colorado

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

—EXCELLENT
GOOD
—FAIR

—DETERIORATED
—RUINS
—UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

—UNALTERED
ALTERED

CHECK ONE

ORIGINAL SITE
—MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

This house basically is a 21 by 41 foot structure. It has a cellar and two full stories of those dimensions, a third floor under the eaves of 15 by 41 feet, and a 10 by 20 foot kitchen added on grade at the rear.

The house contains five rooms on the first floor, four on the second, and two on the third. The cellar basically is one room with some partial dividing walls and only a partly finished floor.

The house is of native field or river stone with exterior walls 20 inches thick. The general style of architecture is reminiscent of New England farmhouses. It is simple; yet dignified.

The six-over-six paned, double-hung windows are original to the structure, and many still are flanked by the original shutters. The present color scheme blends the tan shade of the stone with white window trim and dark green shutters.

The Squires-Tourtellot and Malick House has been a residence throughout most of its history. For a short period, it also was a tearoom. It now will be used as a residential-type museum.

When originally built in 1865 the house had five additional rooms. These were of frame construction and on grade. One of these rooms was of one story and to the west of the masonry section of the house. The others were to the north and of story and a half height. There also was a frame porch to the south and east sides off the first floor.

At that time, the house stood near the middle of a property that was 150 feet wide and 300 feet deep and included barns, a well house and other outbuildings. Today it is on a site that is 68.25 by about 168.5 feet deep. The house is well back on the lot with a well landscaped front yard.

The house has had only five ownerships from its construction until acquired this year by the Boulder Historical Society. It was occupied by members of the building Tourtellot and Squires families for the first 50 years and by the Clay Malicks, the last private owners for the most recent 36 years.

The wood additions to the rear and side of the house apparently were remodelled at least once and later were removed when their condition deteriorated. This had been done before the Malicks purchased the house. The Malicks had the porch removed when it also deteriorated to an unsafe condition.

While these steps have changed the overall appearance of the house from the original, the basic and remaining structure still has both historical and architectural integrity. In fact, the present appearance has been cited as an improvement which shows the basic design, style and construction features of the house.

The present kitchen, added in 1941, has some similarity to the original wooden portions of the house; although smaller and featuring a shed, rather than a gable, roof.

Elsewhere, however, there are many features original to the house: the stone exterior walls, many of the window panes; window, shutter and door hardware.

And the house is known for an ivy vine that has penetrated the thick walls to grow inside on both the first and second floors.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)		
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> History		

SPECIFIC DATES 1865

BUILDER/ARCHITECT Owner

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Squires-Tourtellot and Malick House is believed to be the oldest residential structure and one of the oldest structures of any kind still standing in Boulder.

Early newspaper accounts indicate that it was built in 1865 and occupied either late that year or early in 1866 by the families of Frederick A. Squires and Jonathan A. Tourtellot. Mrs. Squires and Mrs. Tourtellot were twins. The two families had come to Boulder soon after the community was settled. Mr. and Mrs. Squires had a son, George, and Mr. and Mrs. Tourtellot brought two of their children, George and Maria, with them to Boulder.

Of New England birth and background, each of the couples had been married in Chepachet, R.I., where Maria Wade Tourtellot and Miranda Wade Squires had grown up. Both of the men had engaged in business in that community after moving there from other northeastern states. The two families later had moved to Geneseo, Ill. There they had engaged in farming, flour milling and hotel operations.

They came to Boulder in May, 1860, about a year and a half after the first white settlers. Boulder was founded by gold prospectors who arrived in mid-October, 1858. That was during the first year of the opening of the gold fields in what has become Colorado. The reported 60 log cabins in the community in 1860 largely were occupied by men who had come to seek fortunes in gold and who had left their families "in the states." The Squires and Tourtellot families were among the first to include women and children in the community. They were two of the six families reported in the community during the winter of 1860-61.

Shortly after their arrival, they bought a double log building in the downtown section of the community. Mrs. Tourtellot and Mrs. Squires operated a boarding house and hotel in part of the structure while their husbands opened and operated a store selling groceries and mining supplies, and in some accounts also had a tavern in the front of the building. This log structure later became the kitchen of the Boulder House, one of the city's pioneer hostelrys of a more finished kind.

Soon after their arrival, too, Tourtellot and Squires began the operation of a sawmill, the first within the town limits and became interested in mining, real estate and other interests and developments. It is recorded that they were among the subscribers or donors to the erection of the first schoolhouse in Colorado, built for that purpose in the town during 1860. Squires and Tourtellot donated the sawing of some of the lumber and gave part of the nails for that building. It was the first framed and boarded building in the community.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

History of Clear Creek and Boulder Valleys, Colorado; O.L. Baskin & Co., Chicago, 1880: Pages 394, 402-410, 681-682, 672-673, 689.
 Boulder Daily Camera: undated clipping; Focus Magazine, April 14, 1874
 Boulder News: June 4, 1875, page 3; June 2, 1876, page 2.
 Boulder County Pioneers, Jennie E. Stewart, Arapahoe Chapter, DAR, 1946-48: Pages 188, 196.
 Boulder city engineering maps: 1895, 1931.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY Under one acre.
 UTM REFERENCES

A	1,3	47,5	9,4,0	4,4	2,9	6,6,5	B					
	ZONE	EASTING		NORTHING				ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		
C							D					

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

A tract measuring 68.25 feet by 168.5 feet in Lot 119, Tourtellot and Squires Addition to the City of Boulder, Colorado. The measurement begins 45 feet east of the southwest corner of said Lot 119 with the 68.25 foot measurement also fronting on Spruce Street.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE
Laurence T. Paddock, President
 ORGANIZATION
Boulder Historical Society DATE
 STREET & NUMBER
1655 Broadway 303 442-0193 (home) 442-1202 (office)
 CITY OR TOWN
Boulder TELEPHONE
or P.O. Box 591 (business address)
 STATE
Colorado

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:
 NATIONAL ___ STATE ___ LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE [Signature]
 TITLE Ch. 5440 DATE 1/17/78

FOR NPS USE ONLY
 I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION ATTEST: <u>[Signature]</u> KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER	DATE <u>2/10/78</u> KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER DATE <u>8-1-78</u>
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It also is felt that most of the wood used in the construction of their residence came from this mill.

By 1866 Boulder was in an economic slump following the first easy finds of gold and before hard rock mining for that and other minerals, agriculture and other industries had really developed. Tourtellot and Squires had sold their store the previous year and had considered moving to Denver. An early newspaper account, however, quotes Squires as saying that "the fine stone house he had just built" was all that prevented the move.

These two men resolved to help save the community. They opened another store, often selling at cost or carrying credit to help other residents. They became leading merchants of the city.

The original Town of Boulder had been platted in 1858. It was resurveyed, replatted and, importantly, recorded in 1868. The Tourtellot and Squires subdivision was the first addition to the original town. It was annexed in 1870 and included the property on which they had built their house.

Mr. Tourtellot, the senior of the two men, died in Boulder in January, 1871. It is reported that this was just at the turning point of the city he is credited with helping to save at least twice in the previous decade by his interests, activities and generosity; both privately and as a businessman.

He was followed in death by his widow and Mrs. Squires.

Mr. Squires continued to live until 1893--always in the same house. He became one of the leading merchants and citizens of the community. Following Mr. Tourtellot's death, he sold the lumbering interests and devoted time to mercantile, mining and civic interests. His store, operated with his son, became a leading business. Mr. Squires was active in mining companies in nearby Gold Hill and Ward. He was elected as the first president of the Boulder City Town Company, a position later given the title of mayor.

It also is reported that Mr. Squires was the donor of the \$25 paid to the owner and was one of the men who, in April, 1867, actually participated in the "kidnapping" of the "Bulletin" from nearby Valmont. This group went to Valmont at night and moved the small newspaper's equipment to Boulder where it became the community's first paper, the Valley News.

The recorded contributions of the Squires and Tourtellot families also included \$1,500 of the \$45,000 in bonds sold to bring the town's first railroad; \$1,350 of the \$15,000 which the state legislature asked to be raised locally to finance the \$30,000 first building of the University of Colorado in Boulder, and other civic efforts.

The house was sold in 1893 to Col. Ivers Phillips. The Squires family continued to live in it until early in this century, however,

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when Mrs. Phillips, then a widow, moved into it. Col. Phillips had come to Boulder after a distinguished career in manufacturing and railroads in Maine and Massachusetts and service as collector of revenue in the latter state by appointment of President Lincoln.

The property was owned from 1911 to 1919 by Carrie A. Wightman Brown. Buying it in 1919 were Florence Molloy and Mabel Mcleay. These were two widely known Boulder women who lived in the house with Mrs. Molloy's two daughters. They used it for a period as a tearoom, too. Mrs. Molloy and Mrs. Mcleay are remembered as the operators of a tour service in the Boulder-Rocky Mountain National Park area, for their operation of a guest ranch near Gold Hill and for their interests in a Boulder riding stable.

In 1941 it was purchased by Dr. and Mrs. Clay Malick. Mrs. Malick was attracted by the New England lines of the house. Dr. Malick was a widely-known professor of political science at the University of Colorado until his retirement and death.

In addition to its other relationships, this house has been closely connected with two pioneer Boulder women, whose hospitality and cooking in the early years, were said to make men pine for their wives, and two who later introduced countless travelers to the beauty of Boulder and the mountains.

The house is clearly identifiable in some of the earliest photographs of Boulder. One, dated 1865 (photographer unknown) shows only two buildings that became permanent features of the community--and the only one still recognizable is the Squires-Tourtellot and Malick House. The other, a business building, has been extensively changed. Boulder's "Centennial" panorama, a series of pictures taken in the year Colorado became a state--1876--and probably by J. Henfield also shows the Squires-Tourtellot property as one of the few still recognizable features of the growing community.

The thick walls of stone; the stout pine tree trunks (some with the bark still attached) that support the first floor beams; the native lumber joists and wide plank flooring in some rooms, and other features generally have been preserved through more than 110 years by the successive owners of the house. All of them lived in it for long periods of time and so apparently loved it.

The house has been acquired by The Boulder Historical Society, a non-profit organization which also operates the city's Pioneer Museum. It will be used as a residential-type museum with room settings typical of early residences in Colorado. Eventually, it will be restored inside as nearly to its original structure as possible while the outside will not be changed.

It is universally considered to be one of the most interesting houses in Boulder for the period in which it was built and for its simple appeal. It has been designated as an historic landmark by the City of Boulder, one of the first properties so designated.