

SG-785



National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Nachtrieb/Kelly Ranch

other names/site number Maxwell Ranch/5CF.2876

2. Location

street & number 25887 County Road 319 N/A not for publication

city or town Buena Vista X vicinity

state Colorado code CO county Chaffee code 015 zip code 81211

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national statewide X local

Aré & [Signature] Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer Date 2/10/17

Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, History Colorado
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official _____ Date _____

Title _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register
 determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register

 other (explain:) _____

per Edson H. Beall Signature of the Keeper Date of Action 3-27-17

Nachtrieb/Kelly Ranch

Chaffee, Colorado

Name of Property

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

| | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | private |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | public - Local |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | public - State |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | public - Federal |

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | building(s) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | district |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | site |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | structure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | object |

| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 9 | 8 | buildings |
| 0 | 0 | district |
| 1 | 0 | site |
| 6 | 0 | structure |
| 0 | 0 | object |
| 16 | 8 | Total |

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

AGRICULTURE/Agricultural Facility

AGRICULTURE/Agricultural Field

AGRICULTURE/Outbuilding

AGRICULTURE/Storage

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION/Energy Facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

AGRICULTURE/Agricultural Facility

AGRICULTURE/Agricultural Field

AGRICULTURE/Outbuilding

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Other: Pioneer Log

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE

walls: WOOD/log

CONCRETE

roof: ASPHALT

METAL

other: _____

Nachtrieb/Kelly Ranch

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Physical Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources, if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Description

The Nachtrieb/Kelly Ranch is a 388.98-acre historic cattle and hay ranch located 3.2 miles south-southwest of the historic town of Buena Vista and is sited in the Maxwell Basin of the upper Arkansas Valley of Chaffee County. The ranch headquarters near the eastern edge of the property is accessed from County Road 319 by a quarter-mile-long gravel road built on an embankment over two ponds abutting the headquarters on the northeast. The ranch encompasses twenty-four resources, including the site, ditches, ponds, and buildings and structures of the headquarters area, three of which are Pioneer Log. There are three clusters of buildings within the headquarters. On the north end of the headquarters, close to the ponds, are the Nachtrieb ranch house, fish hatchery log cabin and associated outhouse, garage, utility sheds, greenhouse, and log granary. South of the east-west ranch road and accessed by a loop driveway is a linear arrangement of buildings constructed to take advantage of the slope of the land. The buildings include an ice house, machine sheds, and a green house. Farther south is the newer Kelly ranch house, a Nachtrieb log barn, and corral. East of the latter dwelling is an unnamed waterway running from the east pond that contains the ruin of a small hydroelectric plant that historically supplied electricity to the ranch. Open grazing lands and hay meadows irrigated by the Cottonwood and Maxwell Creek Ditch surround the ranch headquarters.¹ Dramatic vistas of Mt. Princeton (14,197') and the Collegiate Range of mountains to the west frame the landscape (Photograph 1). Maxwell Creek flows from west-southwest to east-northeast through the ranch 140' south of the headquarters corral. The ranch retains its historic physical integrity.

Elaboration

The Nachtrieb/Kelly Ranch includes twenty-four resources, of which sixteen (67 percent) are assessed as contributing. The ranch site, which is discussed first, is treated as one contributing resource; roads, irrigated pastures, and grazing areas are features of the site and, though vital to the ranch's operation, are included as features of the site and not counted separately. After discussion of the ranch site, the remaining resources are described by area.

Nachtrieb/Kelly Ranch, Resource 1, ca. 1876, Site, Contributing, Photographs 1 through 46

The entire 388.98-acre ranch parcel, which includes all of the 160-acre Cash Entry Patent received by Charles Nachtrieb in 1876 and expanded by later owners, constitutes one contributing site. The characteristics of the site and its rural historic landscape are discussed below.

Land Uses and Activities

The principal and longest-lived land uses on the Nachtrieb/Kelly Ranch include cattle ranching and hay raising. Aside from a few acres dedicated to headquarters facilities, with its small gardens of vegetables and fruit for the family's consumption, the remainder of the ranch has and continues to be devoted to raising livestock and/or hay. Newspaper accounts from the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries indicate that field crops such as oats, wheat, and potatoes were successfully raised on the property in 1892, and one account states that twenty acres of the ranch were leased for growing lettuce in 1921. None of the ranch has been used for field crops in more than sixty-five years. By the late 1910s, Chris Nachtrieb raised sheep as well as cattle on this property. The Kellys, owners since 1951, have primarily raised cattle and hay and pastured horses.

¹ Only real property, not water rights (per 36 CFR 60.6), is the subject of this nomination.

Nachtrieb/Kelly Ranch

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Patterns of Spatial Organization

In 1874 the U.S. General Land Office surveyed the township containing the ranch and determined the framework in which the ranch was created.² The area removed from the public domain by Charles Nachtrieb in 1876 consisted of 160 acres, half in section 29 to the north and half in section 32 to the south. As architectural historian Howard Wight Marshall observed: "People may have established their enterprises on blocks of land cut from the gridiron of governmental land office squares, but there were no written rules to guide or limit the way a ranch would be situated on a 640-acre section or part thereof."³ Nachtrieb likely chose this land due to the presence of Maxwell Creek, numerous springs, natural hay meadows, and suitable areas for grazing and field crops. Access was facilitated by an early wagon road through the Arkansas Valley, lying about 1.5 miles to the east.

The headquarters area is located near the center of the original patented acreage on the north bank of Maxwell Creek. The older resources at the headquarters include the original ranch house, barn, granary, corral, cabin, outhouse, and other outbuildings (Photographs 2 and 3). The barn and corral area are located to the south, more than 300' from the original dwelling on the ranch. Aside from the irrigation ditches, the only historic resources located outside the 4.4-acre headquarters area are the ranch storage yard, northeast corral, and ruins of a hydroelectric plant.

Land uses outside the headquarters are determined by the availability of water for irrigation and the presence of springs or seeps. Hay meadows cover about 130.7 acres of the ranch. Grazing areas occupy about 172.6 acres not serviced by irrigation ditches or areas too marshy for haying. An expanded discussion of vegetation related to land use appears below.

The ranch remained in the Nachtrieb family from 1876 until 1936. By the early 1900s, land acquisitions to the west and southwest expanded the contiguous area of the property to 640 acres. Following two interim owners (1936-51), the Kelly family acquired the ranch in 1951 and it continues to own, occupy, and operate it. In 1969 W. Troy Kelly, Sr. sold off the southern part of the ranch along with a minority share of the water rights; this section is not included in the nominated area.

Response to the Natural Environment

Like other early settlers, the Nachtriebs used sloping topography of the site as an aid in constructing some ranch buildings. The barn is built into a slope above Maxwell Creek (Photograph 4). A good example of a log bank barn, the building features a top level accessible from grade at the north and a basement that opens onto the corral.⁴ The bank wall is composed of stone. A ridge south of the original ranch house provided an opportunity for constructing a line of four outbuildings into a slope (Photograph 5). The rooftops were about level with the land to the north. The location faced south-southeast, sheltering entrances from the prevailing west and northwest winds, providing additional insulation for the ice house, and enhancing solar exposure for warmth and quicker snowmelt in winter. The ranch's corral and barn were built approximately 341' south of the main house to mitigate the effects of animal odors and noise. A small hydroelectric plant was located east of the headquarters, a site dictated by the vertical fall necessary to produce electricity from a stream to the northwest.

The land is not forested, so some materials used in construction throughout the historic early period likely came from the mountains to the west, including logs for building walls and fence posts. With the exception of the Nachtrieb house, most of the historic buildings employed functional log designs that required little assistance beyond the ability of the owners or other local residents to construct. The Nachtrieb house is frame and reportedly incorporated portions of an older Nathrop hotel. It displays tall two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows and features a ca. 1910s ornamental concrete block rear addition.

² U.S. General Land Office, Survey Plat, Township 14 South, Range 78 West, 6th Principal Meridian, Colorado, 27 March 1874.

³ Howard Wight Marshall, *Paradise Valley, Nevada: The People and Buildings of an American Place* (Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1995), 36.

⁴ Allen G. Noble and Richard K. Cleek, *The Old Barn Book: A Field Guide to North American Barns and Other Farm Structures* (New Brunswick, New Jersey: Rutgers University Press, 1995), 142; Byron D. Halsted, *Barns, Sheds and Outbuildings* (New York: O. Judd Press, 1881; reprinted Lexington, Massachusetts: Stephen Greene Press, 1977), 224.

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Given the site's climate and annual rainfall of just over ten inches, early settlers found irrigating the land a necessity. As rancher and owner Bryce Kelly observed: "So it's dry ground. It's good for grazing in the spring, but it's pretty dry, so you actually couldn't raise many cattle on it if you just had that to live with."⁵ The 1874 Cottonwood and Maxwell Creek Ditch delivers water to the property. The ranch's earthen irrigation lateral ditches are small in scale, and, like most Colorado ditches, have slanting side slopes (Photograph 6). Colorado ditch historian Michael Holleran reported most early ditches were constructed using horse-drawn plows and scrapers. Most of the structures drop one to five feet per mile. As Holleran indicates, "Ditch builders sought shallow grades in order to water as much land as possible from a given diversion point, but too little slope would not allow the ditch to flow."⁶ The laterals water the Nachtrieb/Kelly ranch's hay meadows. The Kellys report they have about fifteen miles of ditches on the ranch. They start cleaning the ditches in March and turn water into them in May. In describing the complex system of ditches Bruce Kelly explained: "You really have to be here for a long time to figure out how it all works and where to water hard and where not to water hard." He recalled his father telling him: "The water's worth more than the land."⁷

The Nachtriebs and later Kellys made use of existing natural meadows for hay raising and grazing. Rancher Bryce Kelly explained that other meadows were created by his father. He described the latter as "drilled meadows," created by plowing, seeding, and irrigating the land.⁸ A number of springs and seeps on the ranch made possible the construction of two fish ponds by Dr. Alfred Marquard ca. 1951. The Kellys also expanded the ranch's grazing areas by diverting water from the fen to make it less marshy. In the 1950s Troy Kelly constructed three drainage ditches to drain water from the area.

Cultural Traditions

The Nachtriebs, who initially settled here in 1873 and remained until 1936, were of German heritage. Charles H. Nachtrieb reportedly came to the United States at a young age with his parents to Maryland (see Figure 1). The ranch's bank barn, erected by the Nachtriebs, appears to reflect this heritage. Vernacular architecture scholar John M. Veach observed that bank barns "are most commonly linked to German culture," although the form is sometimes called an English bank barn.⁹ Architectural historian Dennis Domer noted characteristics of German bank barns:

This gabled barn is rectangular in form, and one of its long sides is built into a bank or earthen ramp that leads to the main floor of the structure, consisting of a central threshing bay, a hay-storage bay, and a grain storage bay. Openings placed strategically in the storage bays allow feed to be dropped into the lower story, which is usually divided into numerous sections of various sizes to feed and shelter different kinds of animals, especially cattle, milk cows, and horses.¹⁰

It is not known to what extent the Nachtriebs observed German ethnic traditions. Two short-term owners controlled the ranch between 1932 and 1951: Mell DeWitt, a longtime Chaffee County rancher and Dr. E. Alfred Marquard, a St. Louis, Missouri, dentist. The Kelly family has owned the property since 1951 and resided here since 1952. Patriarch W. Troy Kelly, Sr., was a Texas native who had ranched in the Panhandle before relocating to this ranch.

⁵ Bryce Kelly, Nachtrieb/Kelly Ranch, Buena Vista, Colorado, Interview by R. Laurie Simmons, Tom Simmons, and Marilyn Martorano, 21 June 2016.

⁶ Michael Holleran, *Historic Context for Irrigation and Water Supply Ditches and Canals in Colorado* (Denver: Colorado Center for Preservation Research, University of Colorado at Denver and Health Sciences Center, 2005), 58.

⁷ Bryce Kelly Interview, 21 June 2016.

⁸ Bryce Kelly, Buena Vista, Colorado, interview by R. Laurie Simmons and Thomas H. Simmons, 21 June 2016.

⁹ John M. Veach, *Barns* (New York: W.W. Norton and Company, 2003), 42; Allen G. Noble and Richard K. Cleek, *The Old Barn Book: A Field Guide to North American Barns and Other Farm Structures* (New Brunswick, New Jersey: Rutgers University Press, 1995), 79.

¹⁰ Dennis Domer, "German Architecture," Encyclopedia of the Great Plains website, plainshumanities.unl.edu (accessed 13 August 2016).

Nachtrieb/Kelly Ranch

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Circulation Networks

The ranch is bordered by paved Chaffee County Roads 319 and 321 on the east and west, respectively. Chaffee County Road 319 provides access to Buena Vista to the north. A gravel ranch road extends from County Road 319 west-southwest, passing the ranch headquarters, crossing the ranch, and exiting onto County Road 321 (Photograph 7). The 1955 U.S. Geological Survey map for the area shows this road. A number of two-track roads extend off the gravel spine road to access grazing areas and pastures to the north and south and the storage yard at the southern boundary. The "two-track" term stems from the appearance of the road as two tracks created by the tires of vehicles with vegetation growing in the center. The term is usually applied to rural roads, often on farms and ranches, carrying small numbers of vehicles with little formal maintenance.

Boundary Demarcations

The ranch consists of twelve assessor parcels under various forms of Kelly family ownership, including Bryce and Suzanne Kelly, the Kelly Ranch Corporation, David and Laura Kelly (Bryce and Suzanne's son and daughter-in-law), Dina M. and Keith Hampa (Bryce and Suzanne's granddaughter and her husband), and Domestic Water Development (a Kelly-owned entity). The Kellys divided the original tract this way for tax and estate planning purposes. The parcel boundaries are not fenced. The perimeter of the ranch is fenced with four- or five-strand barbed wire on metal and unmilled native log posts. About two miles of the fence feature pitch pine posts, which are quite durable and resist decay.¹¹ These posts now feature modern barbed wire, but some display square nails and drilled holes through which smooth metal wire once passed.¹²

The corrals at the ranch represent another boundary demarcation, ensuring confinement of livestock to specific areas and facilitating their protection, care, and transportation to market. The corral fences at the ranch headquarters are constructed of various materials, including post and pole; horizontal log; and vertical log. The corral northeast of the headquarters features post and pole and vertical board fences. Both corrals have squeeze chutes; the northeast corral also has a loading chute. The entire headquarters area is fenced and has a cattle guard on the ranch road to deter intrusions by livestock. The Kellys place deer hides on the cattleguard to keep cattle from tipping over. The two dwellings at the headquarters feature yards with wood picket and split rail fences.

Areas employed for grazing and hay raising are not delineated by fences, ditches, or treelines. Their boundaries are determined by the nature of the land and the presence of water, including irrigation ditches and natural springs. The main east-west ranch road separates grazing land on the north from hay meadows to the south for about .3 miles west of the headquarters. The drainage ditches installed by the Kellys north of the east-west road in the 1950s separate hay meadows on the west from grazing land to the east.

Vegetation Related to Land Use

The bulk of the ranch property is occupied by hay meadows and grazing lands. Roughly 130.7 acres of the ranch consist of hay meadows, including areas north and southwest of the headquarters and a band of fields west of the central grazing area (Photographs 8 and 9). The meadows, which include timothy, brome, and fescue grasses and clover, are mowed, and the hay used as livestock feed for the ranch's cattle. A hay yard is located on the north side of the internal ranch road about 0.4 miles west of the headquarters. The yard is rectangular (220' X 70'), fenced with barbed wire, and used for storing piles of baled hay (Photograph 10).

The 172.6 acres of grazing lands are found in the north section of the ranch (about 85.4 acres), in the southwest corner along County Road 321, the southeast corner adjacent to County Road 319, and a central area of approximately thirty-eight acres that holds a fen (Photograph 11). The fen site, or peatland, is used for grazing and features seeps and springs and such wetland vegetation as various sedges (water, beaked, and

¹¹ Bryce Kelly, Buena Vista, Colorado, interview by R. Laurie Simmons and Thomas H. Simmons, 22 June 2016. According to Bryce Kelly, pitch pine logs come from native pine trees that experienced a rapid forest fire in the past, sealing the sap but not destroying the wood. Such posts are extremely dense and rot resistant.

¹² Bryce Kelly, Buena Vista, Colorado, interview by R. Laurie Simmons and Thomas H. Simmons, 21 June 2016. Kelly speculates the Nachtriebs obtained telegraph wire from one of the railroads in the vicinity.

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analogue), few-flowered spikerush, and lesser bladderwort, “a diminutive, carnivorous, aquatic plant that is thought to be an indicator of water quality.”¹³

The two dwelling areas display fenced yards with non-native grasses. A dense growth of older trees surrounds the Nachtrieb house (Resource 2), which has a tinted concrete sidewalk with impressions of Kelly livestock brands, a low border composed of welded horseshoes, and a white picket fence. A lilac shrub by the house was present when the Kellys moved to the ranch. The yard at the Kelly house (Resource 12) was a bare chicken yard in 1966 when they began the conversion of the chicken coop into the current dwelling. It is now enclosed with a split rail fence and contains a grass lawn; Russian olive, pine, willow, and aspen trees along the border; shrubs such as lilac and Nanking cherry; and planting beds with flowers such as poppy, peony, daisy, columbine, pansies, sedum, and iris. A fenced garden plot lies east of the house containing plants such as rhubarb, chard, collard greens, and beans, as well as shrubs producing berries and a large yellow rosebush.

Buildings, Structures, and Objects

As noted earlier, the ranch headquarters occupies a 4.4-acre area near the east central edge of the property and contains nearly all of the ranch’s contributing buildings and structures. Nearly all of the resources reflect frame construction and include gable, hip, and shed roofs. Accessed by a gravel road from County Road 319, the headquarters includes buildings associated with residential, animal care, and storage functions. Nineteenth-century ranch headquarters typically featured a variety of buildings needed for self-sufficient operations in a relatively isolated rural area. The oldest and most significant buildings are the ca. 1879 Nachtrieb house, barn, and granary. The oldest part of the house is clad with wood clapboards rather than built of logs, perhaps produced in Charles Nachtrieb’s 1869 sawmill in Nathrop. The dwelling features two additions: a ca. 1890s frame one and a ca. 1910s rear one composed of ornamental concrete blocks.¹⁴

The barn and granary are good examples of Pioneer Log construction and feature hewn and round logs and full dovetail and V notches (Photograph 13). The fish hatchery/cabin built ca. 1945 is also constructed of logs, as is the ca. 1880s ice house/tool shed. A pre-1936 garage is constructed of drop siding and features a hipped roof. The buildings on the ranch are modest in scale. The historic barn is just 31’ x 30’, and the largest building present is the ca. 2000 metal utility shed (80’ x 36’).

The headquarters displays several examples of farm wagons, a buck rake, and tractors, while a trailer and sulky are present in the storage yard to the west.¹⁵ Some of these vehicles and equipment came from other farms and were not necessarily used on this land. Other objects include numerous smaller farm implements and tools, blacksmith equipment, and a gas pump near the east wall of the granary.

A handful of resources lie outside the headquarters. A ca. 1910s hydroelectric plant (now a ruin) is located 775’ east and displays a base of heavy timbers joined with half dovetail notching. A 1962 corral is located .4 miles northeast of the headquarters near the northeast corner of the ranch. The small parcel within the ranch owned and occupied by the Kelly’s granddaughter contains a ca. 2015 house, garage, and shed situated .3 miles northeast of the headquarters.

Clusters

The 4.4-acre ranch headquarters (discussed above) is located near the center of the original 160-acre 1876 Cash Entry patent of Charles Nachtrieb (see Figure 1). This area holds fourteen buildings and one structure. There are no other historic standing buildings on the ranch. Outlying resources are discussed in the previous section.

¹³ Denise R. Culver, Delia Malone, Stephanie Neid, and Jill Handwerk, *Survey of Critical Biological Resources, Chaffee County, Colorado*, prepared for Chaffee County, Salida, Colorado and Environmental Protection Agency, Region 8, Denver, Colorado, Colorado Natural Heritage Program, Warner College of Natural Resources, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado, May 2009, 160.

¹⁴ The Mt. Princeton/Maxwell Creek School (5CF.733), a short distance to the west, was constructed in 1912 and has the same type of ornamental concrete block walls.

¹⁵ A sulky is an open two-wheeled vehicle drawn by a single horse.

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Archaeological Sites

Historic non-aboriginal archaeological sites within the nominated area consist of building ruins and artifact concentrations. This evidence provides information about land use, historic activities, and patterns of development. An artifact concentration is located within the ranch headquarters and is described more fully in the discussion of that area below. The ruins of a blacksmith shop lie at the west edge of the headquarters.

Hydroelectric Plant Ruin. One building ruin lies about 775' east of the headquarters on the north bank of a drainage from the east pond just before its confluence with Maxwell Creek. The roughly 15' x 15' ruin is the remains of a building housing a hydroelectric plant that supplied electricity to the ranch (Photograph 14). A pipe (no longer extant) brought water to the plant to generate electricity. The foundation is composed of large 12" x 6" timbers joined with half dovetail notches. The vertical board walls have collapsed inward. Only round nails were observed. None of the generating equipment is still present. The Kellys believe the plant dates to the 1930s; however, in 1915 the *Salida Mail* reported that Charles Nachtrieb II had installed a hydroelectric plant on his farm eight miles south of Buena Vista.¹⁶ Chris Nachtrieb, who owned this property, may have followed the example of his brother and built this plant at the same time. When Sangre de Cristo rural power became available in 1946, the plant ceased operations and was allowed to deteriorate.

Storage Yard. An open storage yard (400' x 150'), which some ranchers refer to as a "boneyard," is located approximately 1,300' west-southwest of the ranch headquarters along the ranch's south fenceline (Photograph 15). Established by the Kellys in the 1950s after they acquired the ranch, the yard holds historic and recent ranch-related equipment and items, including those anticipated for continuing use as well as those held for ultimate disposal. The historic items in this location include a large metal saw, a sulky, and various ranching implements and equipment. More recent items include metal culverts, milled wood, wood fence posts, metal wash tubs, a computer, metal gates, plastic barrels, tires, wire, rebar, concrete block, metal filing cabinet drawers, and metal and plastic pipe.

Small-Scale Elements

A few pieces of historic ranch equipment are among the small-scale elements noted on the ranch. The western edge of the headquarters includes two wagons and buck rake, while a 1946 Ford tractor is stored in an equipment shed. A sulky and trailer are located in the storage yard to the west. Metal cattleguards are located at the east and west entrances of the main internal ranch road (Photograph 16).¹⁷ Another cattle guard is present on the road at the west fenceline enclosing the headquarters. The concrete sidewalk leading to the Nachtrieb house (Resource 2) features imprints of the Kelly brands. A number of small-scale components on the ranch were acquired by the Kellys from the Gus Friskey Ranch (5CF.2879), 3.5 miles to the west.

Description of Resources by Area

Contributing and noncontributing resources on the Nachtrieb/Kelly Ranch are discussed by area in the following section and are listed in Table 1.

HEADQUARTERS AREA

A quarter-mile-long gravel ranch road accesses the 4.4-acre headquarters from County Road 319, travelling atop an earth embankment between two ponds. The east and west ponds lie at the north end of the headquarters. According to Bryce and Suzy Kelly, the ponds were constructed by Dr. E. Alfred Marquard in the 1930s or 1940s to cut ice in the winter for his boys' camp west of Buena Vista. Large ice saws from this era hang in an equipment shed. The Kellys' son, David, feels it is more likely they were built after Marquard's 1945 purchase of the ranch. The water rights adjudication referred to them as Fish Pond No. 1 (west one) and No. 2 (east one), assigned each a 1951 priority date, and listed their purpose as "fish culture."¹⁸ A gravel loop road

¹⁶ *Salida Mail*, 11 May 1915.

¹⁷ Bryce Kelly, Buena Vista, Colorado, email to Thomas H. Simmons, 7 November 2016. According to Bryce Kelly, the family installed the east cattle guard in 1975. The west cattle guard and the one at the west edge of the headquarters are ca. 1990.

¹⁸ Fish Pond No. 1, Priority No. A-128, 15 June 1951 and Fish Pond No. 2, Priority No. A-129, 15 June 1951, 1161-62, In the Matter of Adjudication of Priorities of the Right to the Use of Water for Irrigation and Non-Irrigation Purposes in Water District No. 11, Water Division No. 2, in the State of Colorado, Civil Action No. 5141, Finding and Decree, District Court in

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extends off the main east-west ranch road to access the barn and corral and the Kelly house in the southern part of the headquarters and then rejoins the ranch road near the west end of the utility shed (Resource 13). Fifteen buildings and structures are found in the headquarters.

North Portion of the Headquarters

The north area includes five contributing resource (a house, cabin, outhouse, garage, and granary) and three noncontributing resources (two utility sheds and a greenhouse).

Nachtrieb House, Resource 2, ca. 1879, additions ca. 1890s, ca. 1910s (rear) and 2009 (west), Building, Contributing, Photographs 17 through 19

Local rancher Joe Cogan, whose father worked for the Nachtriebs, believes the oldest part of this house dates to 1879 (see Figure 2). Promotional materials for a 2012 Buena Vista Heritage home tour reported “part of the ranch house is from an old hotel located at Nathrop and was moved up and added to the ranch house in the late 1890s.”¹⁹ The house’s water supply originally came from a spring to the west, which was transported via a pipeline to a cistern in the attic. Bryce Kelly remembers the building was very much a late nineteenth-century ranchhouse when his family moved here in 1952, with a wood stove, clawfoot bathtub, and pull chain toilet.²⁰

This irregularly shaped, 60’ x 49’, one-story house faces south and consists of a main L-shaped component with gabled wings projecting to the south and east (ca. 1879 and ca. 1890s), a hipped roof ca. 1910s projection to the north (rear), and a shed roof 2009 addition to the west.²¹ Most of the dwelling has a stone foundation. The walls are clad with vinyl lap siding replicating the original horizontal lap board siding beneath, with the exception of the coursed, rock-faced ornamental concrete block walls of the ca. 1910s wing.²² The roof is clad with asphalt composition shingles and has overhanging eaves; there is a corbelled stone chimney toward the center, north.

The main entry to the house is located at the southeast corner in an enclosed L-shaped porch with a central paneled and glazed wood door and metal storm door flanked by angled walls with wood fixed-light windows. The porch has large wood plate glass picture windows. The east wing’s gable end contains two tall one-over-one-light windows, while its north wall features two small windows toward the west. The east wall of the ca. 1910 concrete block projection has a picture window to the south and a pedestrian door with transom to the north facing a wood deck; the north wall is unfenestrated.

The 2009 shed-roof projection at the northwest corner of the building is about 8’ x 10’ and has a concrete foundation. Its north wall has two vinyl two-part sliding windows. The west wall contains an off-center, sliding, glazed patio door flanked by one vinyl two-part sliding window to the north and two vinyl two-part sliding windows to the south. The south wall contains a wood picture window. The addition has four skylights on its roof.

Abutting the 2009 addition on the south is a shed-roof projection with a wood plate glass picture window on its west wall and a small vinyl two-part sliding window on its south wall. The remainder of the west wall features a wood picture window and tall wood one-over-one-light window. The south gable end contains two tall wood one-over-one-light windows.

Alterations. Troy Kelly constructed the rock-faced stone chimney in 1954. The walls were re-clad after 2000 with nonhistoric vinyl siding replicating the original wood siding, which remains underneath. One large picture

and for the County of Chaffee, Colorado, 13 February 1970. The west fish pond covers about .6 acres, while the east one is 1.6 acres.

¹⁹ “BV Heritage to Host Home Tour,” 14 June 2012, *Chaffee County Times*.

²⁰ Bryce Kelly interview, 21 June 2016. Troy Kelly, who acquired the ranch in 1952, added the stone chimney in 1954, remodeled the interior, and installed many picture windows in the 1950s and early 1960s, during the period of significance.

²¹ Suzy Kelly, “Kelly Ranch History,” undated, on file at Kelly Ranch, Buena Vista, Colorado. Kelly reports that part of the L-shaped frame part of the house “is from the old hotel at Nathrop and was moved up to the ranch in the late 1890s.”

²² R.L. Simmons and T.H. Simmons, Maxwell Park School, 5CF.733, Architectural Inventory form, October 2011. The 1910s estimated date for the wing is based on the fact that the same type of concrete block was used on the 1912 Maxwell Park School on the west side of County Road 321 to the west.

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window added by Troy Kelly on the east end of the porch ca. 1950s-1965 was covered when the newer siding was added. In about 2009 the Kellys added the shed projection at the northwest corner.

Fish Hatchery/Cabin, Resource 3, ca. 1945,²³ Building, Contributing, Photographs 20 and 21

According to David Kelly, this building was planned as a fish hatchery to supply fry for the two adjacent fish/ice ponds. A pipe brought water to the building. After Bryce and Suzy Kelly married and returned to the ranch in 1966, they put in all of the present windows and lived here until they remodeled the former bunkhouse/chicken coop (Resource 12) as their dwelling. Located northeast of the old ranch house on the south shore of the west pond is this one-story side-gable roof rectangular log cabin (roughly 18' x 14'). The south-facing building has a concrete perimeter collar foundation. The walls of the cabin are composed of round logs with daubing joined at the corners with saddle notches (southeast and southwest corners) and half-dovetail notches (northeast and northwest corners); the log ends project at the corners. The front (south) contains a center entry with a vertical board door and a paneled screen door and a six-light wood window to the west. The east wall displays central paired wood windows (a nine-light and a modified nine-light window). A narrow wood post-1962 deck extends along the length of the east wall. The rear (north) and west walls are unfenestrated. The roof is clad with rolled asphalt composition roofing and has overhanging eaves; a metal chimney is located near the southeast corner. *Alterations:* One window on the east wall has a modified/replaced pattern of lights (date of alteration unknown).

Outhouse, Resource 4, pre-1952, Building, Contributing, Photograph 21

This roughly 5' x 4' outhouse is adjacent to the cabin (Resource 3) on the west. The building was here when the Kellys came in 1952. The shed-roof privy faces north and has vertical board-and-batten walls. The front contains a four-panel wood door with strap hinges; the remaining walls are unfenestrated. The board roof has slightly overhanging eaves and remnants of rolled asphalt composition roofing are visible. *Alterations:* None apparent, although its close placement next to the cabin suggests the privy may have been moved to its present location at an unknown date.

Garage, Resource 5, pre-1936, Building, Contributing, Photograph 22

Southwest of the Nachtrieb ranch house (Resource 2) is an east-facing, one-story, hipped-roof garage. The main section of the building measures 26' x 18'. The front wall has horizontal lap wood siding and contains a center overhead fiberglass sectional garage door. The south wall is clad with wood drop siding and has a central wood door (six-light upper and two-panel lower). Near the west end of the south wall is an open shed-roof projection with wood posts and mesh fencing that was once used as a coop for game birds. Behind the game bird enclosure is an enclosure for chickens composed of wood posts and chicken wire. The north wall is clad in wood horizontal lap siding and has a shed roof projection to the east clad in wood drop siding that has a window opening with a drop siding-clad door. The roof has rolled asphalt composition roofing and displays overhanging eaves and exposed rafter tails; there is a short brick chimney near the southwest corner. *Alterations:* The garage door was replaced at an unknown date. The shed addition on the north appears to be historic.

Greenhouse, Resource 15, 2014, Building, Noncontributing, Photograph 23

A 2014 greenhouse (about 20' in diameter) is located south of the garage and faces west. The fifteen-sided dome-shaped building is composed of translucent triangular panels in a metal framework atop a base clad with wood panels; some of the panels can be opened. *Alterations:* None apparent. The building is assessed as noncontributing due to its date of construction after the period of significance.

Utility Shed, Resource 14, 2009, Building, Noncontributing, Photograph 24

This one-story front gable-roof square (16' x 16') metal building lies west of the garage and faces south. The walls are clad with horizontal ribbed metal siding, the front contains a center overhead metal garage door, and the east wall has a pedestrian door with a small rectangular light near the south end. Central one-over-one-light windows are on the north and west walls and the roof has standing seam metal roofing. *Alterations:* None

²³ Bryce and Suzy Kelly believe this is a ca. 1938 cabin, however the ponds reportedly were built during the ownership of Marquard, who acquired the ranch in 1945. The fish hatchery information and its association with the ponds was provided by David Kelly in 2016.

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apparent. The building is assessed as noncontributing due to its date of construction after the period of significance.

Utility Shed, Resource 13, 1998, Building, Noncontributing, Photograph 25

This large rectangular (80' x 36') one-story prefabricated front gable-roof Cleary brand pre-fabricated metal building faces northeast. The walls are clad with vertical ribbed metal siding atop a concrete foundation. The front wall contains tall center double metal sliding doors, the south wall has a pedestrian door near the front and a band of translucent fiberglass at the top of the wall, and the rear and north walls are unfenestrated. The roof has a shallow pitch, standing seam metal roofing, overhanging eaves, and a small wind vane on the ridge at the front. *Alterations:* None apparent. The resource is assessed as noncontributing due its date of construction after the period of significance.

Granary, Resource 6, ca. 1879, Building, Contributing, Photographs 26 and 27

During the Kelly era the granary was used to store cottonseed meal and cake, molasses, and fertilizer (see Figure 3). The one-and-a-half-story side gabled roof granary (21' x 17') is located southeast of the large utility shed (Resource 14). Partitions divide the interior into three sections. The building faces south, has a concrete-clad stone foundation, and features square hewn log walls with daubing that are joined at the corners with V notches. The front wall contains three vertical board doors with strap hinges facing a raised board deck extending the length of the wall. The west wall has a central square window opening (boarded-up) with a plain wood surround; farm tools are attached to the west wall. The north wall is unfenestrated. The east wall contains a center wood four-light window (boarded-up on the interior) with a plain wood surround. Two metal gasoline signs are displayed on the east wall: Champlin Gasoline and Mobilgas. The gable faces are clad with slab logs and the east gable face contains a slab log hayloft door. The roof is clad with standing-seam metal roofing and has overhanging eaves. *Alterations:* Windows are boarded up and the granary had metal roofing installed in 2000.

Resources Built into the Slope of the Land

The land drops off in a slight ridge south of the east-west ranch road and east of the loop driveway. Taking advantage of this southeast-facing landform, four abutting resources were built into the slope of the land on the north, east, and west. The roofs of the 118'-line of buildings are level with the ground to the north and west (see Figure 2 and Photographs 5 and 28). The buildings are accessed from the east by a road extending from the level area to the north. Three of the buildings are assessed as contributing and one as noncontributing.

Ice House/Tool Shed, Resource 7, ca. 1880s, Building, Contributing, Photograph 29

This building originally served as an ice house for storing ice cut from area lakes and, later, from the ponds to the north. Bryce Kelly reports that the log walls are filled with sawdust for insulation. The one-story rectangular building (34' x 18') faces east at the west end of the linear grouping. The walls are composed of round logs with daubing. An open entrance is located near the center of the front wall and a four-panel wood door is present at the second entrance to the north. The south wall is covered with a dirt bank with grasses and has a round log retaining wall on the east. The building has a board roof covered with earth and the ends of log rafters (cut flush with the wall face) are visible; near the southwest corner is a projecting wood vent.

Alterations: The center entrance is missing its horizontal board door, which was present at the time of a 2012 survey.²⁴

Machine Shed, Resource 8, ca. 1880s, Building, Contributing, Photograph 30

East of Resource 7 is this one-story south-facing rectangular (50' x 14') building. The south wall (front) is open and is divided into four bays by wood posts. Visible walls are clad with vertical boards. The roof has corrugated metal roofing. *Alterations:* An interior post support may have been replaced and the building has nonhistoric metal roofing (date unknown).

²⁴ R.L. Simmons and T.H. Simmons, Nachtrieb/Kelly Ranch, 5CF.2876, Architectural Inventory form, March 2012.

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Greenhouse, Resource 16, ca. 1880s, Building, Noncontributing, Photograph 31

East of the machine shed is a one-story rectangular (24' X 14') greenhouse atop a timber foundation. The greenhouse is used to grow tomatoes. The front is clad with corrugated clear plastic panels and has an off-center metal door with two stacked square lights. The shed roof has overhanging eaves and exposed rafter tails and is clad with clear plastic panels and corrugated metal. *Alterations:* The greenhouse has nonhistoric roofing and wall cladding. The resource is assessed as noncontributing due to these alterations after the period of significance.

Machine Shed, Resource 9, ca. 1880s, Building, Contributing, Photograph 32

Completing the line of buildings at the east end is a south-facing one-story rectangular (27' X 25') machine shed that steps forward toward the south. The front (south wall) is open and divided into four bays by log posts; there is a dirt floor. The east wall is clad with corrugated metal applied horizontally and built against an upward slope of land, while the west wall is board on board. The roof is clad with ribbed metal panels. *Alterations:* The building has nonhistoric metal roofing (unknown date).

South Portion of the Headquarters

At the south end of the headquarters are three resources, a house (noncontributing) and the barn and corral (contributing).

Nachtrieb Bunkhouse/Marquard Chicken House/Kelly House, Resource 12, ca. 1900, remodeled and expanded 1966 (north part) and 1971 (south part), Building, Noncontributing, Photograph 33

The core of this house consists of a Nachtrieb ca. 1900 bunkhouse that later was used as a chicken house by Dr. E. Alfred Marquard to supply eggs for his boys camp. Bryce and Suzy Kelly converted it to a dwelling (see Figures 4 and 5). The design of the L-shaped one- and two-story dwelling (56' X 46') contrasts with the other ranch buildings, featuring shed roofs of varying heights and orientations and walls clad with wood panels scored vertically. Most windows are two-part vinyl sliding windows with decoratively-shaped wood surrounds. The roof is clad with standing-seam metal roofing. The one-story northern part of the house (1966) is oriented east-west and a tall shed roof section to the west and a lower shed roof component to the east. Intersecting it on the south is a north-south-oriented wing (1971) built on a slope of the land with a two-story shed roof section on the north and a lower shed roof section on the south. Due to the slope of the land, most of the south component of the house is atop a walk-out basement.

The front (north) wall contains two entries between three two-part sliding vinyl windows; a trapezoidal single-light clerestory window is present on the upper wall of the taller west section. The west wall of the one-story component has two large two-part sliding vinyl windows toward its south end. The central taller two-story component contains an entry and an adjacent two-part sliding vinyl window on the first story and a large plate glass picture window on the upper story. The land drops off to the south, and the basement level of the south end of the house is at grade; it contains a large plate glass window adjacent an entry. The southern one-story portion has a two-part sliding vinyl window on the first story.

The basement level of the south wall is composed of painted concrete blocks and contains a small two-part metal sliding window. The first story has a two-part metal sliding window near the east end. The east wall of the southern section contains a number of two-part metal or vinyl sliding windows: one on the second story; two on the first story; and one in the basement level (most of which is exposed due to the slope of the land).

At the intersection of the north-south and east-west sections of the house is an L-shaped wood deck. The east wall of the north-south section has: the basement level composed of concrete block with a two-part metal sliding window toward the south end; the first story with paired vinyl sliding windows to the south and a single window to the north; and the second story has a two-part sliding window. The south wall of the east-west section has a door facing the deck, a two-part vinyl sliding window to the east, and three single-light trapezoidal clerestory windows. The east wall of the lower shed roof section contains two picture windows to the south; the east wall of the taller shed roof part features five rectangular clerestory windows. The roof is clad with standing-seam metal roofing and has overhanging eaves. *Alterations:* The basement level of the west wall originally featured two garage door openings with overhead sectional garage doors; now it has a pedestrian

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door and a window. The resource is assessed as noncontributing due to alterations occurring after the period of significance.

Barn, Resource 10, ca. 1874-75, Contributing, Building, Photographs 4 and 34 and 35

Southwest of the new ranch house is this two-story log bank barn (31' x 30') built into the slope of the land to the north (see Figure 6). The foundation is stone. The walls are composed of round logs with daubing and are joined at corners with full dovetail notches; the log ends project slightly at corners. The east wall contains a center double door entrance on the first story; doors are two-part vertical board doors with diagonal bracing (the lower part of the north door is missing). The upper story is blank. The south wall features three small square one- and two-light windows with plain wood surrounds on the first story; the upper story is blank. Extending across the length of the south wall is a one-story open shed roof addition (date unknown) with log supports and ribbed metal panel roofing. The west wall is blank. The north wall contains center double plywood doors with a timber sill on the second story; the bottoms of the doors are about 4' above ground level. A portion of the first story is visible at the east end and is composed of roughly coursed stone. The barn roof is clad with corrugated metal roofing and has overhanging eaves and exposed rafter tails. *Alterations:* The full-width shed roof section on the south was added after 1963. The roof collapsed due to snow in 1973 and was replaced with a shallower pitch roof. The roof and gable faces were clad with standing seam metal panels in 2013. The double doors on the north wall are replacements made of plywood.

Corral, Resource 11, ca. 1880s, Structure, Contributing, Photographs 36 and 37

The irregularly-shaped corral (approximately 208' east-west x 110' north-south) surrounds the barn on the west, south and east and is divided into four pens, the largest one to the west, a medium pen south of the barn, and smaller ones to the east. A variety of materials is used in the corral fences: post and pole; horizontal log; and vertical log. Near the southeast corner of the barn is a long squeeze chute. *Alterations.* The corral originally featured several sheds on its interior; a big wind in 1956-57 took the roofs off and they are no longer present.²⁵

Non-Aboriginal Historic Archaeological Remains

A reconnaissance archaeological inventory to gather National Register of Historic Places data was conducted at the Nachtrieb/Kelly Ranch by Marilyn A. Martorano, Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA), on 21 and 22 June 2016. The nomination archaeological sections were prepared by Ms. Martorano.

The primary historic trash dump containing domestic items associated with the Nachtrieb occupation of the ranch is reportedly located just to the east of the current ranch property boundary.²⁶ The Kellys have collected a number of historic bottles from this area. However, there are many additional locations on the ranch that likely have good archaeological potential for containing remains that could reveal significant information about the historic occupation of the ranch.

Artifacts found on the surface in the vicinity of the ranch headquarters area include purple, clear, and aqua glass bottle fragments; round and square machine-cut nails; various metal fasteners; earthenware fragments; a horseshoe; and ranch-related implement and tool fragments. The Kellys have found a number of artifacts over the years in the vicinity of the ranch headquarters, especially from the area they refer to as "the hill", the open area between the ice house/sheds and the old ranch house.²⁷ Artifacts found on the surface in this area include a 1934 wrist watch face, a toy metal motorcycle and rider, donkey shoes, a possible metal 3-piece concho (decorative addition to leather products, especially bridles and other tack), a metal furniture handle, a car valve, a roller skate fragment, and other metal items (Photographs 38 and 39). These artifacts date from as early as ca. 1885-1920 (purple glass) and to as recently as the present.²⁸

The headquarters originally held a blacksmith shop (see Figure 7) until ca. 1996, when it was blown down by wind. The ruins of its concrete foundation (36' x 18') lie on the west edge of the headquarters about 142'

²⁵ Bryce and Suzy Kelly, Buena Vista, interview by Tom and Laurie Simmons, 22 March 2012.

²⁶ Suzy Kelly, Buena Vista, Colorado, interview by Marilyn Martorano, 21 June 2016.

²⁷ Bryce Kelly, Buena Vista, Colorado, interview by Marilyn Martorano, 21 June 2016

²⁸ Jonathon C. Horn, *Historic Artifact Handbook*. (Montrose, Colorado: Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc., 2005), 1.

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southwest of the granary (Resource 6) (Photograph 40). The Kellys retained a number of tools and equipment from the blacksmith shop and have kept other historic ranch-related tools and implements such as a large vice and a hand-wheeled hoe (Photographs 41 through 43).²⁹

One standing outhouse (Resource 4) is located next to the cabin (Resource 3). Because it is located immediately adjacent to the building, it is possible that it may have been moved from its original location. It is likely that there could be several privy pit locations associated with this cabin and also with the original ranch house.

Additional surface and subsurface archaeological remains are likely to be associated with the historic contributing ranch buildings, structures, and features such as barn, corral, blacksmith shop remains, ice house, garage, granary, tool and machine sheds, and hydroelectric plant. The vegetation is dense in many areas surrounding the headquarters structures, likely covering additional artifacts and evidence of archaeological features such as privy pit locations. The ice house contains numerous artifacts (primarily glass bottles). According to Bryce Kelly³⁰ many of these items came from the Leadville area, but artifacts related to the historic occupation of Nachtrieb/Kelly Ranch are likely to exist in buried deposits within the ice house and other buildings.

Although the site is not considered eligible for aboriginal archaeology at this time due to the lack of significant archaeological surface evidence, additional research and archaeological investigations may reveal that the ranch has potential to provide significant information regarding Native American occupation of the area. Scattered flaked stone artifacts were observed in the vicinity of the ranch buildings and the equipment storage area. Stories told to the Kellys by the Nachtrieb family suggest that Chief Ouray may have camped at one time on the ranch near the spring located to the west of the largest utility shed.³¹ No evidence of this campsite was observed during a preliminary reconnaissance of this area, but vegetation obscures the surface in many portions and there could possibly be artifacts and subsurface archaeological remains. A small square stone feature in this area (approximately 3' in width) could potentially be related to the reported Ouray occupation or may more likely be an early ranch-related feature foundation. More investigation is needed to determine the age, function, and affiliation of this feature. The Kellys also related a story about a Native American burial (disposition unknown) discovered many years ago on "the hill".³² The original location of this find could potentially be further investigated to determine its significance and possible relationship to historic Native American occupation on the ranch.

OUTSIDE THE HEADQUARTERS AREA

A few resources counted within the nominated area are located outside the headquarters. Among these are four irrigation ditch laterals, a second corral, and three standing buildings on an enclave parcel.

Cottonwood Maxwell Ditch North Lateral, Resource 17, 1874, Contributing

Four lateral ditches of the 1874 Cottonwood and Maxwell Creek Ditch supply water to the Nachtrieb/Kelly Ranch. The main ditch diverts water from Cottonwood Creek approximately 4.4 miles northwest of the ranch and then flows southeast for about 3.6 miles. At this point (about 1.2 miles west-southwest of the headquarters) laterals split from the end of the main ditch to deliver water to the ranch. The unlined, earthen ditch features diversion structures composed of railroad ties with wood board gates for controlling the flow of water.

The north lateral flows north on the west side of County Road 321 and crosses to the east side just south of the Mt. Princeton/Maxwell Park School (5CF.733). It crosses state land before entering the ranch on the west boundary of its north tier, about 943' from the northwest corner of the ranch. The north lateral proceeds easterly for about half a mile across the grazing land of the northern tier to which it supplies water.

²⁹ Bryce Kelly, Buena Vista, Colorado, interview by Marilyn Martorano, 22 June 2016

³⁰ Bryce Kelly, interview, 22 June 2016

³¹ Suzy Kelly, Interview, 2016.

³² Suzy Kelly, Interview, 2016

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Cottonwood Maxwell Ditch North Middle Lateral, Resource 18, ca. 1874, Contributing

The north middle lateral enters the ranch on its west boundary about 1,118' from the southwest corner of the ranch. It is of the same character as the north lateral. The north middle lateral proceeds northeast for about 0.7 miles, then turns easterly for another .25 miles. It supplies water to hayfields lying north of the internal ranch road.

Cottonwood Maxwell Ditch South Middle Lateral, Resource 19, ca. 1874, Contributing, Photograph 44

The south middle lateral enters the ranch on its west boundary about 514' from the southwest corner of the ranch. It is of the same character as the north lateral. The ditch extends north for a short distance and then turns east-northeast paralleling the main ranch road and terminating in the west pond north of the headquarters. This ditch also brings water to the ranch's hayfields.

Cottonwood Maxwell Ditch South Lateral, Resource 20, a. 1874, Contributing, Photograph 6

The south lateral enters the ranch on the south boundary about 1,552' from the southwest corner of the ranch. It is of the same character as the other laterals. The ditch extends east-northeast for about .29 miles, passing along the north edge of the storage yard and ending in a hayfield to the east.

Corral, Resource 21, 1962, Structure, Contributing, Photograph 45

This corral lies about 0.4 miles northeast of the headquarters adjacent to County Road 319. The rectangular corral measures 157' X 63' with its long axis oriented east-west. The corral is divided into three pens; the center pen contains a squeeze chute leading to a loading chute at the center of the north wall. The corral features wood pole and post fences; the west and north fences are clad with vertical boards. *Alterations:* None apparent.

Hampa Property

The 2.28-acre Hampa parcel, with house, garage, and shed, lies near the east edge of the ranch and is accessed by a gravel drive from County Road 319. This property holds the residence of the Kellys' granddaughter and her husband and is not related to the functioning of the ranch. It was necessary to include this enclave to avoid creating a void (doughnut hole) within the nominated area.

Hampa House, Resource 22, 2015, Building, Noncontributing, Photograph 46

This one-story side gable roofed modular dwelling is rectangular (79' X 29') and faces east. The walls are frame and the façade features a pedestrian door near the north end with a gable pediment above and single and paired one-over-one-light windows. *Alterations:* None apparent. The resource is assessed as noncontributing due to its construction after the period of significance.

Hampa Garage Resource 23, 2015, Building, Noncontributing, Photograph 46

Located southeast of the house, this one-story garage faces northwest and has two overhead garage doors on its front. The side-gable roof frame building is rectangular (46' X 30'). The northeast wall contains a center pedestrian door flanked by two-part sliding windows. *Alterations:* None apparent. The resource is assessed as noncontributing due to its construction after the period of significance.

Hampa Shed, Resource 24, 2015, Building, Noncontributing

This small one-story frame shed (about 8' X 6') lies south of the house. *Alterations:* None apparent. The resource is assessed as noncontributing due to its construction after the period of significance.

Integrity

The ranch possesses integrity of location, setting, materials, design, workmanship, feeling, and association.

LOCATION

The ranch is in its original location. No resources on the ranch have been moved from their original locations, with possible exception of the small outhouse.

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SETTING

The setting retains integrity, with irrigated hay meadows and grazing land still surrounding the headquarters area. Open rangeland surrounds the ranch and preserves the timeless vistas, including the areas to the west toward Mt. Princeton and the Collegiate Range. Some low-density residential development is present along County Road 319 to the northeast.

DESIGN

The design of the ranch in terms of the overall layout of the headquarters and the utilization of hay meadows and grazing fields retains integrity. The ca. 1879 Nachtrieb house experienced some alteration during the period of significance, as well as receiving a small 2009 addition on the west and nonhistoric siding over the original wood siding. Following storm damage, the roof of the barn (Resource 10) was rebuilt and altered to a shallower slope in 1973. The blacksmith shop at the western edge of the headquarters was destroyed by high winds in 1996.

MATERIALS

Original materials of most of the ranch buildings are extant and visible. Several roofs have been re-clad with standing-seam metal roofing to withstand climatic conditions. The frame portion of the Nachtrieb house (Resource 2) has been re-clad with vinyl siding and has some replacement windows as well as a covered up window on the enclosed porch.

WORKMANSHIP

Care was taken in the siting of the ranch components, such as utilizing the slope of the land to erect the bank barn and the line of outbuildings built into the ridge south of the Nachtrieb house. The alignment of irrigation ditches to carry water to distant parts of the ranch also required careful planning. The use of full dovetail notches on the barn, half-dovetail notches on the hydroelectric plant, and V notches on the granary represents skilled workmanship.

FEELING

The Nachtrieb/Kelly Ranch maintains a high level of integrity of feeling as a nineteenth and twentieth century hay and livestock ranch with the variety of buildings, structures, and lands necessary for a successful operation. The sense of ranch life is supported by the relatively unaltered setting, sweeping vistas, productive hay meadows, irrigation ditches carrying live water, grazing livestock, and representative collection of ranch buildings, which includes some Pioneer Log examples. The ranch is situated in an area of little development some distance from the nearest town, providing an appreciation of the self-sufficiency and knowledge required to maintain this type of agricultural enterprise.

ASSOCIATION

Hay and cattle raising have been the principal uses at this ranch since its establishment in 1876 by the Nachtriebs. The Kelly family, owners since 1951, continue to operate the ranch, raising thousands of tons of hay each year and pasturing several dozen head of horses. Although many ranches in Chaffee County sold their water rights during the late twentieth century, this ranch still operates with a complex system of irrigation structures and includes productive hay meadows that characterized the historic period. Other aspects of the ranch's integrity support its integrity of association.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS

The archaeological remains at the Kelly Ranch are significant due to the good potential for archaeological deposits that can yield important data about the ranch occupants and ranching practices through time. The likelihood of intact archaeological remains in association with contributing ranch features and activity areas is high. Some of these remains, especially those potentially in buried contexts, likely have good integrity and potential to yield important information about the historic ranching-related activities and associated domestic occupations at the ranch.

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**Table 1
Resources within the Historic District**

| Resource Number | Historic Resource Name and Year Built | Year Built | Resource Type | Contributing Status |
|-----------------|---|-------------|---------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Nachtrieb/Kelly Ranch | ca. 1876 | Site | Contributing |
| 2 | Nachtrieb House | ca. 1879 | Building | Contributing |
| 3 | Cabin | ca. 1945 | Building | Contributing |
| 4 | Outhouse | pre-1952 | Building | Contributing |
| 5 | Garage | pre-1936 | Building | Contributing |
| 6 | Granary | ca. 1879 | Building | Contributing |
| 7 | Ice House | ca. 1880s | Building | Contributing |
| 8 | Machine Shed | ca. 1880s | Building | Contributing |
| 9 | Machine Shed | ca. 1880s | Building | Contributing |
| 10 | Barn | ca. 1874-75 | Building | Contributing |
| 11 | Corral | ca. 1880s | Structure | Contributing |
| 12 | Bunkhouse/Kelly House | ca. 1900 | Building | Noncontributing |
| 13 | Utility Shed | 1998 | Building | Noncontributing |
| 14 | Utility Shed | 2009 | Building | Noncontributing |
| 15 | Greenhouse | 2014 | Building | Noncontributing |
| 16 | Greenhouse | ca. 1880s | Building | Noncontributing |
| 17 | Cottonwood and Maxwell Creek Ditch (north lateral) | ca. 1874 | Structure | Contributing |
| 18 | Cottonwood and Maxwell Creek Ditch (middle north lateral) | ca. 1874 | Structure | Contributing |
| 19 | Cottonwood and Maxwell Creek Ditch (middle south lateral) | ca. 1874 | Structure | Contributing |
| 20 | Cottonwood and Maxwell Creek Ditch (south lateral) | ca. 1874 | Structure | Contributing |
| 21 | Corral | 1962 | Structure | Contributing |
| 22 | Hampa House | 2015 | Building | Noncontributing |
| 23 | Hampa Garage 2015 | 2015 | Building | Noncontributing |
| 24 | Hampa Shed 2015 | 2015 | Building | Noncontributing |

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

AGRICULTURE

ARCHITECTURE

ARCHAEOLOGY/Historic Non-aboriginal

Period of Significance

ca. 1879-1966

Significant Dates

1881

1936

1951

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

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Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance for Criteria A and D is ca. 1873 (the year settlement began) to 1966 (a year fifty years before the present). The ranch is significant under Criterion A for ongoing agricultural activities since its settlement. The significance under Criterion D for historical archaeology arises from this agricultural association and serves to support the ranch's historical significance under Criterion A. The period of significance for Criterion C is ca. 1879 (the year the initial buildings were erected) to ca. 1960 (year of last known historic construction).

Criteria Considerations (justification)

None

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Summary

The Nachtrieb/Kelly Ranch is locally significant under Criterion A for its association with the history of ranching in Chaffee County, serving as a cattle and hay ranch from the late 1870s to the present. The layout of the ranch reflects agricultural practices and technology of the period of significance, and it maintains historic hay meadows and grazing lands. The ranch is further locally significant under Criterion C for its architecture, containing examples of Pioneer Log construction and a full range of agriculture-related buildings representing the history of the property. The Kelly Ranch is also locally significant under Criterion D for non-aboriginal historic archaeology for its potential to yield information important to history due to buried and surface archaeological remains. The site contains archaeological remains that have yielded and are likely to yield important information about historic ranching and the associated lifeways of the site occupants.

Elaboration

CRITERION A

The Nachtrieb/Kelly Ranch is locally significant under Criterion A in the area of Agriculture for its association with the history of ranching in Chaffee County, serving as a cattle and hay ranch from the 1870s to the present. The original ranchland was acquired by pioneer miller, sawmill operator, townbuilder, and rancher Charles Nachtrieb in 1876. Following his murder in 1881, his widow, Margaret, and their children continued operating the cattle and hay ranch and owned the property until 1936. Following two short-term owners, the ranch has been owned and operated by the Kelly family since 1951, first by William Troy Kelly, Sr. and his wife Elizabeth, then by their son Bryce and his wife Suzanne, and currently with the participation of their son, David. The ranch is one of a dwindling number in the area that retains its water rights and still has most of its historic lands and buildings.

CRITERION C

The Nachtrieb/Kelly Ranch is locally significant under Criterion C for its Architecture as a good representative of a late nineteenth/early twentieth-century Chaffee County cattle and hay ranch. The headquarters contains examples of building types essential to meet the needs of a self-sufficient ranch, including a log bank barn, dwellings, irrigation ditches, log granary, corral, garage, ice house, machine shop, and outhouse. The barn and granary are good examples of Pioneer Log construction, featuring hewn and round logs and full dovetail and V-notches.

CRITERION D

The Nachtrieb/Kelly Ranch is locally significant under Criterion D for non-aboriginal historic archaeology for its potential to yield information important to history due to buried and surface archaeological remains. The artifacts and archaeological deposits associated with the site have the potential to yield important data on a

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variety of topics including settlement patterns, socio-economic conditions, subsistence/diet, and especially ranching practices over time.

Information about the lifestyles (such as subsistence/diet and socio-economic conditions) of the earliest occupants, the Nachtriebs, as well as later ranch owners could possibly be obtained through analysis of archaeological materials found in privy pits or in other archaeological remains associated with the ranch house, cabin, and other buildings and features. Archaeological remains associated with the earliest ranch buildings and structures may reveal information to determine actual dates of construction and modifications. Artifacts related to the Nachtrieb occupation could be utilized to examine many research topics including where they obtained their food and supplies (from the ranch and/or purchased), and may also assist in answering specific questions such as whether potential cultural traditions related to their German heritage are reflected in the archaeological record. The artifacts could also show how cultural traditions tied to diet and lifestyle may have changed through time based on economic conditions, access to store-bought goods, and changes in the cultural heritage of the ranch owners and occupants through time.

The historic ranch-related artifacts in the possession of the Kellys, especially the ranching-related tools and equipment, are also important to understanding the evolution of ranching practices. The areas within and surrounding the numerous additional ranch-related buildings, structures, and features are likely to contain archaeological data on ranching such as how and when certain technological advances were adopted by ranch owners and how they may have affected ranching practices and the lifestyles of the ranch occupants.

Future archaeological investigations may also provide the opportunity to explore social history during the late 1800s to the early 1900s because Margaret Nachtrieb not only continued, but seems to have been responsible for the bulk of the development of the ranch after her husband died. It appears that Margaret eschewed the traditional women's role of domestic duties, and went on to run the ranch and her husband's businesses, as well as raise her children. Through evaluation of the archaeological remains, there may be potential to address specific gender-related research questions, such as economic strategies and consumer behaviors related to a woman-run ranching operation. It is possible that by examining artifact patterning relative to Margaret's role at the ranch, archaeological deposits on the site can also shed light on our understanding of the overall changes in social history related to women during this time period.

Charles and Margaret Nachtrieb and Nathrop

This ranch was one of the properties in Chaffee County established by the Nachtrieb family as part of their widespread ranching business endeavors. Charles H. Nachtrieb, the family patriarch, was born in Germany on 20 April 1833 and came as a child to this country with his parents to Baltimore, Maryland, where he attended school (see Figure 1). Nachtrieb brought a stock of goods to Denver in 1859 and engaged in merchandising, then moved his business to the gold camp of California Gulch in Lake County in 1860. He remained in the area for several years and was engaged in butchering cattle there in 1863. Historian Virginia McConnell Simmons concludes Nachtrieb gave up on prospecting, moving to the south end of Lake County in 1866 and settling on Chalk Creek just west of its confluence with the Arkansas River.³³

Nachtrieb found considerable success at the new location. In 1868 he constructed a water-powered gristmill that produced flour from local wheat. He also established a mercantile store that served as a distribution point for goods to the Utes under the Treaty of 1868, as well as operating a stage stop.³⁴ Nachtrieb's erection of a sawmill in 1869 "increased his importance almost as much as the flour mill had done, for lumber was a precious commodity."³⁵ Nachtrieb established a ranch, and in 1871 he married Mrs. Margaret Tull Anderson. She was born on 14 December 1840 in Iowa and at age nineteen married Harrison Anderson of Indiana with

³³ E.R. Emerson, "History of Chaffee County," 528 in *History of the Arkansas Valley, Colorado* (Chicago: O.L Baskin and Company, 1881); *Progressive Men of Western Colorado* (Chicago : A. W. Bowen & Co., 1905), 875-76; George G. Everett and Wendell F. Hutchison, *Under the Angel of Shavano* (Denver: Golden Bell Press, 1963), 76-82; Virginia McConnell Simmons, *The Upper Arkansas: A Mountain River Valley* (Boulder, Colorado: Pruett Publishing Company, 1990), 60.

³⁴ Simmons, *The Upper Arkansas*, 82.

³⁵ Simmons, *The Upper Arkansas*, 73-74.

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whom she had five children. The Andersons lived briefly in Fort Scott, Kansas, came to California Gulch in 1861, and finally settled on a ranch in the Arkansas Valley in 1865.³⁶ It is not clear if Mr. Anderson died or the couple divorced. The Nachtriebs had three additional children who survived to adulthood: Charles II, Chris, and Josephine.

Nachtrieb became a major participant in the so-called Lake County War of 1874-75. Triggered by a dispute over an irrigation ditch south of Nathrop between two neighboring settlers, Elijah Gibbs and George Harrington, the incident spawned a period of lawlessness, property destruction, and death.³⁷ Nachtrieb became one of the leaders of the vigilante group or "Committee of Safety," and his store in Nathrop served as one of the three centers for the group. By February 1875 the *Rocky Mountain News Weekly* asserted the southern portion of the county "is now in undisputed possession of the mob which seems to be carrying things with a high and ruinous hand: patrolling the roads, setting up inquisitions, punishing alleged offences, imprisoning citizens and strangers and establishing a perfect reign of terrorism."³⁸ The conflict peaked in July 1875 with the assassination in Granite of Judge Elias Dyer, who had issued arrest warrants for a number of the vigilantes. Salida journalist Ed Quillen judged the vigilantes feared federal intervention and resumed their regular lives. Quillen concluded: "The passions of the Lake County War slowly abated and then faded with the Leadville silver excitement and the arrival of railroads."³⁹

Meanwhile, Nachtrieb increased his commercial activities at Chalk Creek, realizing by the late 1870s that two railroads would soon build through that location on their way to the booming silver camp of Leadville. In 1879 Lake County was split, with its southern portion becoming Chaffee County. The same year Chalk Creek received a post office with Nachtrieb serving as postmaster. In 1880 Nachtrieb platted the town of Nathrop, an Anglicization of his surname, and the post office name was accordingly changed. The Denver, South Park & Pacific Railway (DSP&P) and the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad reached the town that year. The DSP&P's line west to Gunnison began at Nathrop. By 1881 Nachtrieb had contracted to build a stone depot for the railroads and had a two-story frame hotel under construction.⁴⁰ In March 1881 the *Leadville Democrat* hailed Nachtrieb as "the pioneer of the town. It owes much of its success to his efforts. He has been in the immediate vicinity for many years, amassing considerable wealth, much of which he is investing in Nathrop."⁴¹

Having achieved so much, Charles Nachtrieb's life was cut short later that year. On 3 October 1881 he was shot and killed by Bert Remington, a disgruntled employee. The motive was reportedly a dispute over whether Remington should be paid \$35 or \$50 a month for work he had performed as a cattle herder. Several newspapers across Colorado reported the incident. The accused perpetrator disappeared and was never apprehended. Nachtrieb's gravestone in the Nathrop Cemetery is carved with the word "Murdered."⁴²

Reporting the death, the *Leadville Herald* observed that Nachtrieb "had won an enviable reputation throughout this entire section of country for charity and benevolence."⁴³ While denouncing the slaying, the *Mountain Mail* of Salida painted a negative view of Nachtrieb's business dealings:

It is a fact well known to everybody in the Arkansas valley, at least every person who ever had any business transactions with Nachtrieb, that he was one of the most quarrelsome men in existence. Nine out of ten men who ever had any dealings with him had a quarrel with him when

³⁶ Margaret Tull Nachtrieb, Nathrop Cemetery, findagrave.com (accessed 13 August 2016); U.S. Census of Population, manuscript returns, Chaffee County, Colorado, 1900; *Progressive Men of Western Colorado*, 875-76. At the time of the 1900 Census she indicated eight children were still living.

³⁷ These incidents occurred during the period when today's Chaffee County was part of Lake County.

³⁸ *Rocky Mountain News Weekly*, 10 February 1875, 1.

³⁹ Ed Quillen, "Father Dyer Lost a Son in the Lake County War," *Colorado Central Magazine*, August 1997, <http://cozine.com/1997-august/father-dyer-lost-a-son-in-the-lake-county-war/> (accessed 15 March 2013).

⁴⁰ Simmons, *The Upper Arkansas*, 166; Maxine Benson, *1001 Colorado Place Names* (Lawrence, Kansas: University Press of Kansas, 1994), 152; Tivis E. Wilkins, comp., *Colorado Railroads: Chronological Development* (Boulder, Colorado: Pruett Publishing Company, 1974), 31 and 33; *Gazette-Telegraph* (Colorado Springs), 7 February 1974, 2A.

⁴¹ *Leadville Democrat*, 2 March 1881.

⁴² *Mountain Mail* (Salida), 8 October 1881.

⁴³ *Leadville Herald*, quoted in *Colorado Springs Weekly Gazette*, 8 October 1881.

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it came time to a settlement, unless they gave way to his demands and let him settle to suit himself.⁴⁴

After Charles Nachtrieb's death, Margaret Nachtrieb administered his estate and turned to the task of handling his ongoing business affairs. These tasks may have been somewhat complicated, as the *Mountain Mail* observed "it is said by those who knew him intimately that he kept no books in all his business transactions."⁴⁵

The Nachtriebs and the Ranch on Maxwell Creek

Margaret Nachtrieb "carried on her ranching operations with the aid of her eight children. She raised livestock; operated a sawmill, lumberyard, and general store; and she was regarded as an authority on irrigation and irrigation laws."⁴⁶ Upon his death in 1881 the *Leadville Herald* noted that Charles Nachtrieb owned "a large cattle range" aside from his interests at Nathrop.⁴⁷ One component of his ranching domain was the nominated ranch on Maxwell Creek, which was known as the Maxwell Ranch.

According to testimony in his land patent application, Nachtrieb settled on this location in May 1873. Two witnesses to the patent, George W. Dews and Nathan Chase, testified in December 1875 that Nachtrieb "built a house and stable and the necessary outhouses on said land; said house being a one-story log house containing three rooms and said stable being built of logs."⁴⁸ Current owner Bryce Kelly believes the "stable" is the current log barn (Resource 10); the log house listed is no longer extant. The original February 1874 General Land Office survey plat for the township does not show any buildings in section 32, suggesting the barn was erected between February 1874 and December 1875.⁴⁹

In May 1874 Nachtrieb began constructing the Cottonwood and Maxwell Creek Ditch to deliver water to the land.⁵⁰ In August of 1876 Nachtrieb received a Cash Entry patent for 160 acres of the public domain split between sections 29 and 32.⁵¹ The record does not indicate how Nachtrieb initially used this land. The purchase of the land, about five miles north-northwest of Nathrop, was likely part of a plan to expand his ranching interests.

It is unclear how much development occurred on the ranch before Nachtrieb's death. Local rancher Joe Cogan, whose father worked for the Nachtriebs, believes the older ranch house at the headquarters was built in 1879. The barn, corral, granary, and equipment sheds and storage built into the ridge may date to the 1880s. As the Nachtrieb children were too young to take an active role in running this ranch, Mrs. Nachtrieb may have utilized employees or lessees to develop and operate this ranch.

In the mid-1880s Mrs. Nachtrieb undertook the disposal of some of her holdings. In January 1885 the *Buena Vista Democrat* reported she had sold her "extensive ranch and cattle in the southern part of the state."⁵² In August 1885 she advertised for sale more than one thousand acres of patented land in the Nathrop area, as well as the gristmill, storehouse, warehouse, and half interest in the hotel in the town of Nathrop. The asking price was \$15,000, a considerable sum for the time, and the property apparently remained in her hands. In

⁴⁴ *Mountain Mail* (Salida), 8 October 1881.

⁴⁵ *Mountain Mail* (Salida), 8 October 1881.

⁴⁶ James H. Baker, ed., *History of Colorado* (Denver: Linderman Company, 1927), 3:1102.

⁴⁷ *Leadville Herald*, quoted in *Colorado Springs Weekly Gazette*, 8 October 1881.

⁴⁸ Charles Nachtrieb, Casefile, Cash Entry Patent, Document Number 268, 30 August 1876, on file at the National Archives, Washington, DC. The patented land consisted of the North ½ of the Northeast ¼ of Section 32 and the South ½ of the Southeast ¼ of Section 29.

⁴⁹ U.S. General Land Office, Survey Plat, Township 14 South, Range 78 West, 6th Principal Meridian, Colorado, 27 March 1874; William H. Bradt, Surveyor, Field Notes, Township 14 South, Range 78 West, 6th Principal Meridian, Colorado, 13-23 February 1874, U.S. Bureau of Land Management, www.glorerecords.blm.gov. The surveyor's notes described the land in the vicinity as rolling and the soil "second rate."

⁵⁰ Petition for Adjudication of the Priorities of Right to and Use of Water for Irrigation in District Number Seven, Decretal Order, 19 June 1890, District Court of the Fourth Judicial District, State of Colorado.

⁵¹ Nachtrieb, Casefile, Cash Entry Patent.

⁵² *Buena Vista Democrat*, 8 January 1885.

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December 1885 she married William J. Caldwell. The union was short-lived; the couple divorced in December 1890.⁵³

In 1890 the water rights of the Cottonwood and Maxwell Creek and other ditches in Chaffee County were adjudicated. The ditch was awarded priority number fifty-three, entitled to thirteen cubic feet of water per second from Cottonwood Creek. The award was to Margaret Caldwell and based on Charles Nachtrieb's 1874 appropriation.⁵⁴

By 1892 Charles Nachtrieb II (1872-1954) was taking an active role in the management of the Nachtrieb ranches. In addition to the family's main holdings on Chalk Creek, an 1892 *Salida Mail* article mentioned the Gas Creek and Maxwell ranches. At that time Charles was living at the Maxwell ranch (the nominated location, so called for its location on the creek) where he had about 130 head of cattle, 20 hogs, and 100 chickens. He told the newspaper that the 1891 season had been fairly prosperous at the ranch where production included 2,400 bushels of wheat and oats, 30,000 pounds of potatoes, and 160 tons of hay.⁵⁵

While Charles was busy ranching, the younger Nachtrieb children were completing their educations. Chris Nachtrieb (1880-1947) attended school in Nathrop, while his sister, Josephine (1875-1970), went to Wolfe Hall in Denver. Starting in 1894 both were students at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor, where Josephine became a doctor.⁵⁶

During the late 1890s and early 1900s, local newspapers frequently mentioned Charles Nachtrieb's cattle ranching activities. In April 1897, he received two hundred head of cattle at Buena Vista, which was described as "the largest shipment of cattle" to the town in some time.⁵⁷ In November 1898 Nachtrieb reported income of \$16,000 from the fall cattle sale.⁵⁸ Nachtrieb was active in the Chaffee County Stockgrowers Association as a member of the group's executive committee and a delegate to state and national livestock conventions.⁵⁹ By 1902 Charles had been joined in cattle raising by his brother Chris. In October 1902 the *Salida Mail* deemed the Nachtrieb Brothers "among the leading stockgrowers of the north end of the county," reporting they had just shipped one thousand steers to Kansas City.⁶⁰ The ca. 1900-10 map of land ownership in northern Chaffee County shows the Nachtriebs owning a contiguous area of about 640 acres comprising what they called the Maxwell ranch, as well as considerable additional land to the southeast in the Nathrop area (see Figure 8). The family also acted to expand the size of their operation by leasing state land. In April 1904 Margaret Nachtrieb applied to lease 160 acres of penitentiary lands abutting the ranch in section 29 to the north.⁶¹

In 1904 Charles Nachtrieb II's wife, Mamie, successfully sued for divorce on the grounds of cruelty. The district court awarded her \$5,000, \$50 a month for child support, and attorney's fees. When the couple separated in 1903, Charles took their daughter Margaret and left the area, reportedly going to Mexico. In covering this story the *Salida Record* noted "the Nachtriebs are well known throughout the county and state. Mr. Nachtrieb is said to be worth between \$20,000 and \$30,000, mostly in cattle. He also owns a large hay ranch three miles west of Buena Vista [this ranch]."⁶²

⁵³ Margaret Nachtrieb and William J. Caldwell, Marriage Record Report, Denver, Colorado, 24 December 1885, Colorado Statewide Marriage Index, 1853-2006; Margaret Nachtrieb and William M. [sic] Caldwell, Divorce, 29 December 1890, Colorado Divorce Index, 1851-1985.

⁵⁴ Petition for Adjudication of the Priorities of Right to and Use of Water for Irrigation in District Number Seven, Decretal Order, 19 June 1890, District Court of the Fourth Judicial District, State of Colorado.

⁵⁵ *Salida Mail*, 19 January 1892. Bryce Kelly related he had heard the ranch referred to as the Maxwell Springs Ranch, for the many springs and seeps on the property.

⁵⁶ *Salida Mail*, 12 June 1894 and 16 May 1899; *Buena Vista Herald*, 29 September 1894.

⁵⁷ *Chaffee County Republican*, 7 April 1897.

⁵⁸ *Chaffee County Republican*, 24 November 1898.

⁵⁹ *Salida Record*, 4 February 1899, 6 April 1900, 7 December 1900, 15 November 1901.

⁶⁰ *Salida Mail*, 14 October 1902.

⁶¹ *Salida Record*, 22 April 1904. The Kellys still lease adjoining state lands.

⁶² *Salida Record*, 22 July 1904; *Colorado Republican* (Buena Vista), 26 January 1905; *Salida Mail*, 3 November 1905. At some point Margaret Nachtrieb had apparently transferred ownership of the ranch to Charles. To shield his assets from

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After Charles' difficulties and departure, his brother Chris LeRoy Nachtrieb and his wife Anna M. began living on the Maxwell ranch ca. 1904 and remained there until they sold it in 1936. Chris's hold on the ranch was strengthened following the death of family matriarch Margaret Nachtrieb on 20 March 1910. The *Denver Post* noted her passing, calling her "one of the best known women in the state."⁶³ Her will left the ranch to her two sons, giving a two-third share to Chris and a one-third share to Charles. Charles Nachtrieb returned to Chaffee County by 1912, married, and operated a ranch eight miles south of Buena Vista.⁶⁴ In 1913, he conveyed his interest in the Maxwell ranch to Chris.⁶⁵

Chris Nachtrieb was active in civic affairs, winning election in 1908 as a Democrat to the Chaffee County Commission. A campaign profile observed he was "what some would term a 'crank' on the subject of good roads."⁶⁶ He served two terms, declining to run for reelection in 1912. He also served as president of the Mt. Princeton school district in 1914 and was a delegate to the Democratic state convention the same year.⁶⁷ His wife Anna served as a Democratic committeewoman for their precinct outside of Buena Vista.⁶⁸

By 1919, Chris Nachtrieb was raising sheep as well as cattle, presumably on this property. The local newspapers contain several stories in the 1910s and 1920s about Nachtrieb personally taking his cattle or sheep to the Denver or Kansas City markets.⁶⁹ Efforts to grow field crops on the ranch were still occurring in the 1920s. In 1921 E.W. Hoffman leased twenty acres of Chris Nachtrieb's ranch to grow lettuce. He used sheep manure to fertilize the field for the upcoming 1922 season, prompting the *Chaffee County Democrat* to remark: "There is an ample amount of this excellent fertilizer on the Nachtrieb ranch."⁷⁰

The DeWitts and Marquard

Between 1936 and 1951, the ranch had two short-term owners, the DeWitts (1936-45) and Dr. E. Alfred Marquard (1945-51). Melvin L. "Mell" DeWitt purchased the ranch from Chris L. and Anna M. Nachtrieb in 1936. DeWitt, born in Marshall Town, Iowa, in 1867, came to Chaffee County in 1880, when trailing cattle up from Texas, and settled in the northern part of the county. He operated a butcher shop, was chosen as first president of the Chaffee County Horse Growers Association in 1916, led the Head Lettuce Association in the early 1920s, served as a Republican county commissioner from 1920 through 1928, and raised cattle on several ranches.⁷¹ DeWitt's ownership was short-lived; he died in July 1939. The *Salida Daily Mail* described him as a "prominent cattleman" and "well known throughout Chaffee county for his work as county commissioner."⁷² His brother, Bert R. DeWitt (1879-1969) inherited the ranch. Bert was also a cattleman in Chaffee County.

In October 1945 Dr. E. Alfred Marquard purchased the property. Marquard was a St. Louis, Missouri, dentist who started Round-Up Lodge, a boys summer camp west of Buena Vista in 1926. Marquard (ca. 1891-1958) graduated from Washington University in St. Louis in 1919. It appears Dr. Marquard acquired the ranch to support his camp facility. According to the Kellys, Marquard constructed the two fish ponds on the ranch with a plan of creating a hatchery to supply trout for the lodge.⁷³ He reportedly converted an existing bunkhouse to a

his wife, Charles executed transfers of land and personal property to his mother and sister for small sums. Mamie argued the transfers were sham and successfully sued Margaret Nachtrieb for \$5,000.

⁶³ *Denver Post*, 21 March 1910.

⁶⁴ *Salida Mail*, 19 March 1912.

⁶⁵ Cottonwood and Maxwell Creek Ditch, abstract of ownership, undated, in the files of Bryce and Suzanne Kelly, Buena Vista, Colorado.

⁶⁶ *Salida Mail*, 16 October 1908.

⁶⁷ *Salida Mail*, 3 July 1914 and 28 July 1914.

⁶⁸ *Chaffee County Democrat*, 11 September 1920.

⁶⁹ *Chaffee County Democrat*, 8 November 1919; *Salida Mail*, 27 October 1914.

⁷⁰ *Chaffee County Democrat*, 24 December 1921.

⁷¹ June Shaputis and Suzanne Kelly, *A History of Chaffee County* (Marcelline, Missouri: Walsworth Publishing Company, 1982), 21.

⁷² *Salida Daily Mail*, 24 July 1939.

⁷³ Fish Pond No. 1, Priority No. A-128, 15 June 1951 and Fish Pond No. 2, Priority No. A-129, 15 June 1951, 1161-62, In the Matter of Adjudication of Priorities of the Right to the Use of Water for Irrigation and Non-Irrigation Purposes in Water

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chicken coop with a large yard to supply eggs for the camp. Dr. Marquard sold the camp in 1951, the same year he disposed of this ranch.⁷⁴

The Kelly Family Acquires the Ranch

William Troy Kelly, Sr. (generally known as Troy Kelly) and Sallie and Oma Kelly (his sisters) acquired the ranch in 1951.⁷⁵ At that time the ranch comprised 1,400 deeded acres and another 1,400 acres of leased state land. Kelly was born in 1905 in Gonzales County, Texas. He wed Mary Elizabeth Kelly (1906-92), an Emporia, Kansas, native, in 1925. In the early 1950s the couple was ranching in the Texas Panhandle when they responded to a newspaper advertisement for ranches in Chaffee County. They moved to the ranch in June 1952 and raised beef cattle (registered Herefords and Black Angus) and harvested tons of hay from the irrigated meadows. Son Bryce Kelly opined there is "nothing prettier than a whole bunch of black Angus cows out on that green grass."⁷⁶ In 1966, Troy Kelly transferred a half interest in the ranch to his sons, William Troy, Jr., and Bryce; Bryce and his wife, Suzanne, came to assist at the ranch. They remodeled a former bunkhouse/chicken house into a dwelling. Nearing retirement and with neither son in a position to take over the ranch, William Troy, Sr., sold the southern portion of the ranch (about 485 acres) along with a small share of Cottonwood and Maxwell Creek water rights. Bryce observed: "We still have the most beautiful part."⁷⁷ William Troy, Sr., died in 1985, and Bryce and Suzanne Kelly then acquired his interest and continued operating the ranch.

In addition to ranching, Bryce Kelly worked as a mathematics teacher and principal at Buena Vista High School, developed several subdivisions in the area, and sold real estate. Suzy Kelly's parents came to Buena Vista in 1949 and purchased a motel. She grew up in the town and graduated from Buena Vista High School. Suzy served as a school bus driver and is a local historian with several publications to her credit, including *A History of Chaffee County* (1982, with June Shaputis), *Buena Vista's Tales from the Past* (2000), and *Memories of St. Elmo* (1992, with Charlotte Merrifield). In addition to ranching, the Kellys owned and operated the Hi-Rocky store in Buena Vista. Their son, David, now owns the business. The Kellys have been active in historic preservation in Buena Vista. They participated in the formation of Buena Vista Heritage in 1974 and the successful effort to save the old Chaffee County Courthouse.

For tax and estate planning purposes the Kellys have divided the ranch into several parcels. Bryce and Suzanne Kelly and the Kelly Ranch Corporation own the bulk of the property, with the rest owned by other members of the family or Kelly-controlled entities. The Kellys no longer raise cattle. They board about 80 horses for the Deer Valley Dude Ranch and raise about 13,000 bales of hay each year.

District No. 11, Water Division No. 2, in the State of Colorado, Civil Action No. 5141, Finding and Decree, District Court in and for the County of Chaffee, Colorado, 13 February 1970.

⁷⁴ John K. Andrews, Jr., "The Church Camps Near Buena Vista," *Colorado Central* (October 1995); *Greeley Tribune*, 22 July 1958, 1.

⁷⁵ The information in this section is based on interviews with Bryce and Suzanne Kelly in 2012 and 2016, as well as Kathy Keidel, "Kelly Ranch Sings a Song of History," *Chaffee County Times*, 13 July 2013; Hi-Rocky: About Us website, www.hirocky.com (accessed 3 September 2016). Oma and Sallie Kelly lived in Amarillo, Texas, and invested in the ranch but took no active role in its operation.

⁷⁶ Bryce Kelly interview, 21 June 2016; Bryce and Suzy Kelly, Buena Vista, Colorado, Interview by Laurie and Tom Simmons, 22 March 2012.

⁷⁷ Bryce Kelly interview, 21 June 2016.

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Nachtrieb/Kelly Ranch

Chaffee, Colorado

Name of Property

County and State

Petition for Adjudication of the Priorities of Right to and Use of Water for Irrigation in District Number Seven. Decretal Order. 19 June 1890. District Court of the Fourth Judicial District, State of Colorado.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University

Other

Name of repository:

Buena Vista Heritage

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

5CF.2876

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 388.98

Provide latitude/longitude coordinates OR UTM coordinates.

(Place additional coordinates on a continuation page.)

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: N/A

Nachtrieb/Kelly Ranch
Name of Property

Chaffee, Colorado
County and State

OR

UTM References

 NAD 1927 or X NAD 1983

| | | | | | | | |
|---|------|---------|----------|---|------|---------|----------|
| 1 | 13 | 400808 | 4295545 | 4 | 13 | 402031 | 4294290 |
| | Zone | Easting | Northing | | Zone | Easting | Northing |
| | | | | | | | |
| 2 | 13 | 401612 | 4295548 | 5 | 13 | 400431 | 4293976 |
| | Zone | Easting | Northing | | Zone | Easting | Northing |
| | | | | | | | |
| 3 | 13 | 402123 | 4294948 | 6 | 13 | 400440 | 4294770 |
| | Zone | Easting | Northing | | Zone | Easting | Northing |

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

The nominated area consists of lands lying in Sections 29 and 32, Township 14 South, Range 78 West, 6th Principal Meridian, unincorporated Chaffee County, Colorado. The ranch is composed of the following twelve Chaffee County Assessor parcels: 327129400080, 327129400129, 327129400245, 327129400246, 327129400250, 327129400251, 327132100121, 327132100195, 327132100196, 327132200247, 327132200248, and 327132200249. The boundary is indicated on the included sketch map within a bounding polygon.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The boundary includes the lands historically associated with the Nachtrieb/Kelly Ranch, which are still under the ownership and control of the Kelly family, who acquired the property in 1951. The southern part of the ranch was sold in 1969 and is not included; also excluded are two small parcels on the west edge of the nominated area which contain dwellings that are unrelated to ranching functions. A similar small parcel near the east edge is included in the boundary to avoid the creation of a void (or doughnut hole) within the nominated area.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Thomas H. Simmons and R. Laurie Simmons, Historians (for property owner)

organization Front Range Research Associates, Inc. date 10 November 2016

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

city or town Denver state CO zip code 80211

e-mail frraden@msn.com website www.frhistory.com and

name/title Marilyn A. Martorano, Archaeologist (for property owner)

organization Martorano Consultants LLC date 10 November 2016

street & number 2817 Humboldt Place telephone 303-845-0085

city or town Longmont state CO zip code 80503

e-mail martoranoconsultantsllc@gmail.com

Nachtrieb/Kelly Ranch
Name of Property

Chaffee, Colorado
County and State

Property Owner: (complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO)

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each digital image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to a sketch map or aerial map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Nachtrieb/Kelly Ranch

Chaffee, Colorado

Name of Property

County and State

Photograph Log

Name of Property: Nachtrieb/Kelly Ranch
City or Vicinity: Buena Vista vicinity
County: Chaffee State: Colorado
Photographer: Thomas H. Simmons (unless otherwise noted)
Date Photographed: June 2016 (unless otherwise noted)

Number, camera direction, and description of photograph:

- 1 of 46, view west, Mt. Princeton and Collegiate Range to west with a wagon in the foreground near the west edge of the headquarters
- 2 of 46, view southeast, southern end of the headquarters
- 3 of 46, view north, northern end of the headquarters
- 4 of 46, view south-southwest, north and east walls of the barn (Resource 10)
- 5 of 46, view northeast, line of outbuildings built into the slope of the land
- 6 of 46, view northeast, irrigation ditch (Resource 20) in hayfield near southern boundary of ranch
- 7 of 46, view west-southwest, central ranch road with hayfield to left and grazing to right
- 8 of 46, view east-southeast, central ranch road with hayfield to right
- 9 of 46, view southwest, hayfield near southwest corner of the ranch with central ranch road to right
- 10 of 46, view northwest, hay yard
- 11 of 46, view east-northeast, central ranch yard with grazing area to left and headquarters in distance at right
- 12 of 46, view northeast, yard of dwelling to south (Resource 12)
- 13 of 46, view south-southwest, full dovetail notching on north corner of barn (Resource 10)
- 14 of 46, view east-southeast, half dovetail notching on west corner of hydroelectric plant ruin
- 15 of 46, view east-northeast, storage yard at south edge of ranch with historic saw in the foreground and other ranch-related equipment and parts in the mid and background. Photographer: Marilyn A. Martorano.
- 16 of 46, view west-southwest, ranch entrance from County Road 319 with cattleguard
- 17 of 46, view north-northwest, Nachtrieb house front (south wall) (Resource 2)
- 18 of 46, view west-southwest, east wall of Nachtrieb house (Resource 2)
- 19 of 46, view southwest, yard of Nachtrieb house (Resource 2) with irrigation ditch at right
- 20 of 46, view northwest, front (south) and east wall of cabin (Resource 3). Date: March 2012.
- 21 of 46, view south-southeast, rear (north) and west wall of cabin (Resource 3), with the outhouse (Resource 4) to the right
- 22 of 46, view northwest, front (east) and south walls of garage (Resource 5)
- 23 of 46, view west, 2014 greenhouse (Resource 15) with utility shed (Resource 14) to left and garage (Resource 5) to right
- 24 of 46, view north-northwest, front (south wall) of utility shed (Resource 14)

Nachtrieb/Kelly Ranch

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Name of Property

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- 25 of 46, view west, front (east) and south walls of utility shed (Resource 13)
- 26 of 46, view north-northeast, front (south) and west walls of granary (Resource 6)
- 27 of 46, view southwest, east and north walls of granary (Resource 6)
- 28 of 46, view west-northwest, line of outbuildings built into the slope of the land
- 29 of 46, view west-southwest, ice house/tool shed (Resource 7)
- 30 of 46, view west-northwest, machine shed (Resource 8)
- 31 of 46, view north-northwest, greenhouse (Resource 16)
- 32 of 46, view north-northwest, machine shed (Resource 9)
- 33 of 46, view south, bunkhouse/Kelly House (Resource 12) north and east walls
- 34 of 46, view west, east and south walls of the barn (Resource 10) with corral (Resource 11) in foreground
- 35 of 46, view west-southwest, lower level of barn (Resource 10) showing framing. Date: March 2012.
- 36 of 46, view southwest, west end of the corral (Resource 11)
- 37 of 46, view south-southwest, squeeze near the east end of the corral (Resource 11)
- 38 of 46, view N/A, close-up view of example artifacts found on the surface of "the hill" by Bryce Kelly; top row: 1934 watch face and metal fragments; bottom row: unidentified metal fragment, metal toy motorcycle and rider, and metal furniture handle. Photographer: Marilyn A. Martorano.
- 39 of 46, view N/A, close-up view of example artifacts found on the surface of "the hill" (southeast of the old ranch house) by Bryce Kelly; top row: donkey shoes and car valve; bottom row: possible concho (3 round pieces) and unidentified metal fragment. Photographer: Marilyn A. Martorano.
- 40 of 46, view southwest, concrete foundation of former blacksmith shop at west edge of the headquarters
- 41 of 46, view N/A, close-up view of an anvil and selected tools from the blacksmith shop. Photographer: Marilyn A. Martorano.
- 42 of 46, view west-southwest, wheeled hand hoe (center) and other historic and modern farm-related equipment on or against the east wall of the granary (Resource 6). Photographer: Marilyn A. Martorano.
- 43 of 46, view N/A, close-up view of selected tools from the blacksmith shop. Photographer: Marilyn A. Martorano.
- 44 of 46, view north-northeast, hayfield north of the headquarters with irrigation ditch in lower right (Resource 19).
- 45 of 46, view southwest, loading chute and north wall of the corral (Resource 21) northeast of the headquarters next to County Road 319.
- 46 of 46, view west-southwest, house (Resource 22, right) and garage (Resource 23, left) on the Hampa parcel

Historic Figure Log

- 1 of 8, Charles Nachtrieb patented the land comprising the core of the ranch in 1876. Courtesy of Everett and Hutchinson, *Under the Angel of Shavano* (1963), 77.
- 2 of 8, This 1973 view (north-northwest) from the yard of the southern house shows two of the outbuildings (Resources 7 and 8, left and right) built into the slope in the foreground and the homestead house (Resource 2) in the upper left. Courtesy of Bryce and Suzy Kelly, Buena Vista, Colorado.
- 3 of 8, The granary (Resource 6) is shown in this ca. 1970s-80s assessor card photograph (view west-northwest). Courtesy of Chaffee County Assessor, old real property appraisal card, Salida, Colorado.

Nachtrieb/Kelly Ranch

Chaffee, Colorado

Name of Property

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4 of 8, This ca. August 1966 photograph (view southeast) shows the former bunkhouse, used then as a chicken coop, that Bryce and Suzy Kelly remodeled and expanded into their current home (Resource 12; see next figure). Courtesy of Bryce and Suzy Kelly, Buena Vista, Colorado.

5 of 8, The former bunkhouse took on a new look after Bryce and Suzy Kelly's remodeling and expansion, as shown in this ca. 1970s-80s assessor card photograph (view southeast) (Resource 12). Courtesy of Chaffee County Assessor, old real property appraisal card, Salida, Colorado.

6 of 8, The bank barn (Resource 10) at the south end of the headquarters had a somewhat steeper roofline, as shown in this ca. 1970s-80s assessor card photograph (view south-southwest). After storm damage the roof was rebuilt with its current shallower slope. Courtesy of Chaffee County Assessor, old real property appraisal card, Salida, Colorado.

7 of 8, The blacksmith shop stood on the west edge of the headquarters until it was blown down by strong winds ca. 1996. Its concrete foundation remains. It is shown in this ca. 1970s-80s assessor card photograph (view west). Courtesy of Chaffee County Assessor, old real property appraisal card, Salida, Colorado.

8 of 8, The Nachtrieb ranch (crosshatched) encompassed about 640 acres in the early 1900s. The original 160 acres obtained by a cash entry patent in 1876 is at the northeast corner. The Nachtriebs also acquired long-term leases on the state land abutting the ranch. Buena Vista is in the upper right of the map. Courtesy of Shaputis, *Where the Bodies Are in Central Chaffee County*, Some Land Owners and Old Roads in Northern Chaffee County, ca. 1900-10, map.

Nachtrieb/Kelly Ranch

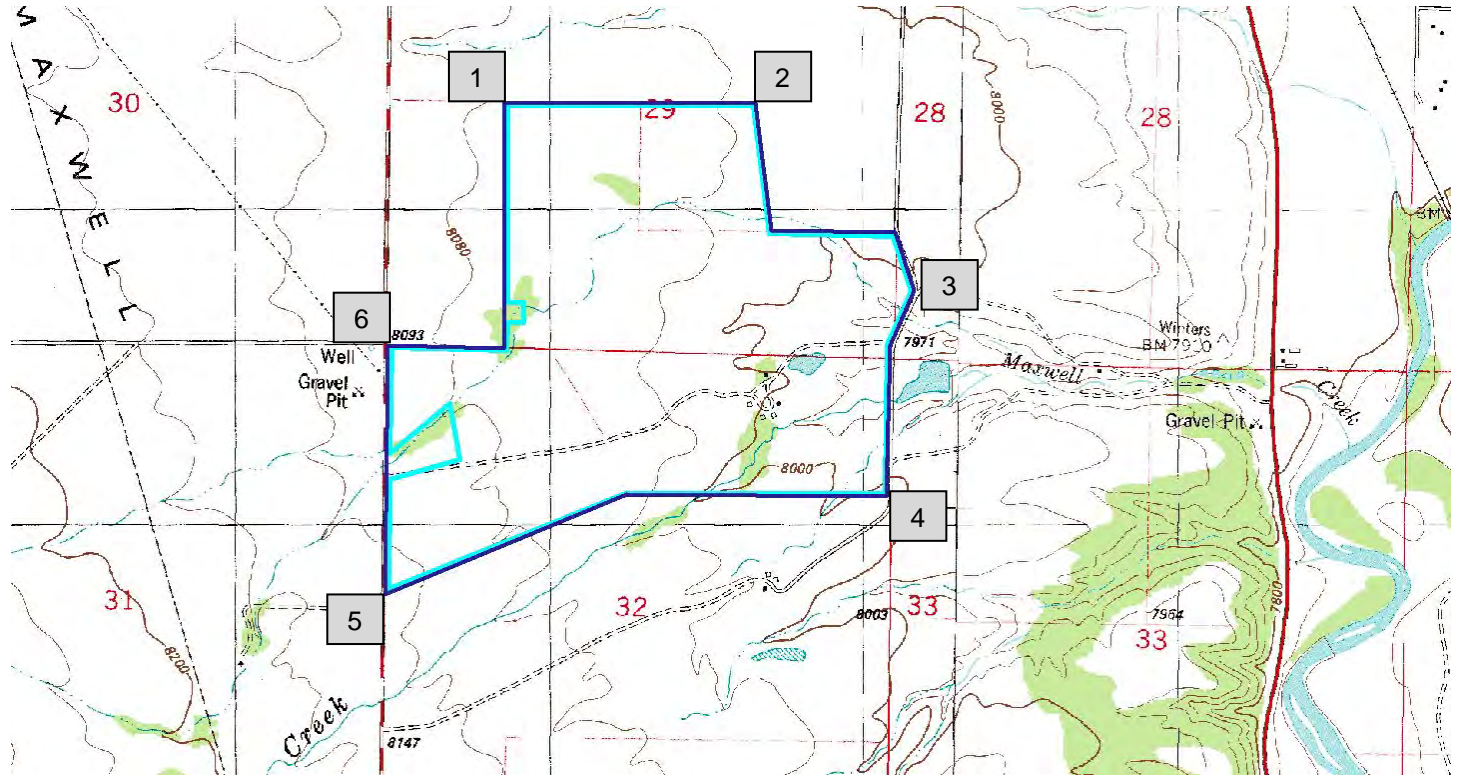
Chaffee, Colorado

Name of Property

County and State

Figures

Location Map



The labeled points are the coordinates of the bounding polygon (dark blue) of the nominated resource.

| Point | Zone | Easting | Northing |
|-------|------|---------|----------|
| 1 | 13 | 400808 | 4295545 |
| 2 | 13 | 401612 | 4295548 |
| 3 | 13 | 402123 | 4294948 |
| 4 | 13 | 402031 | 4294290 |
| 5 | 13 | 400431 | 4293976 |
| 6 | 13 | 400440 | 4294770 |

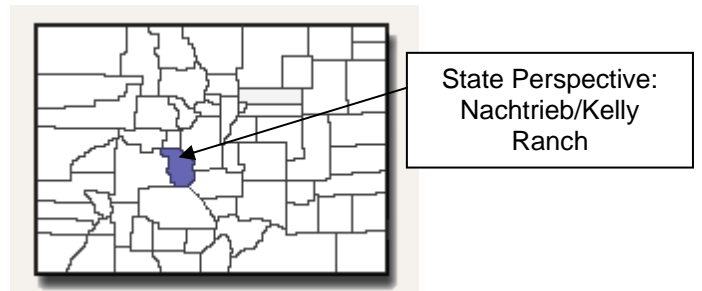


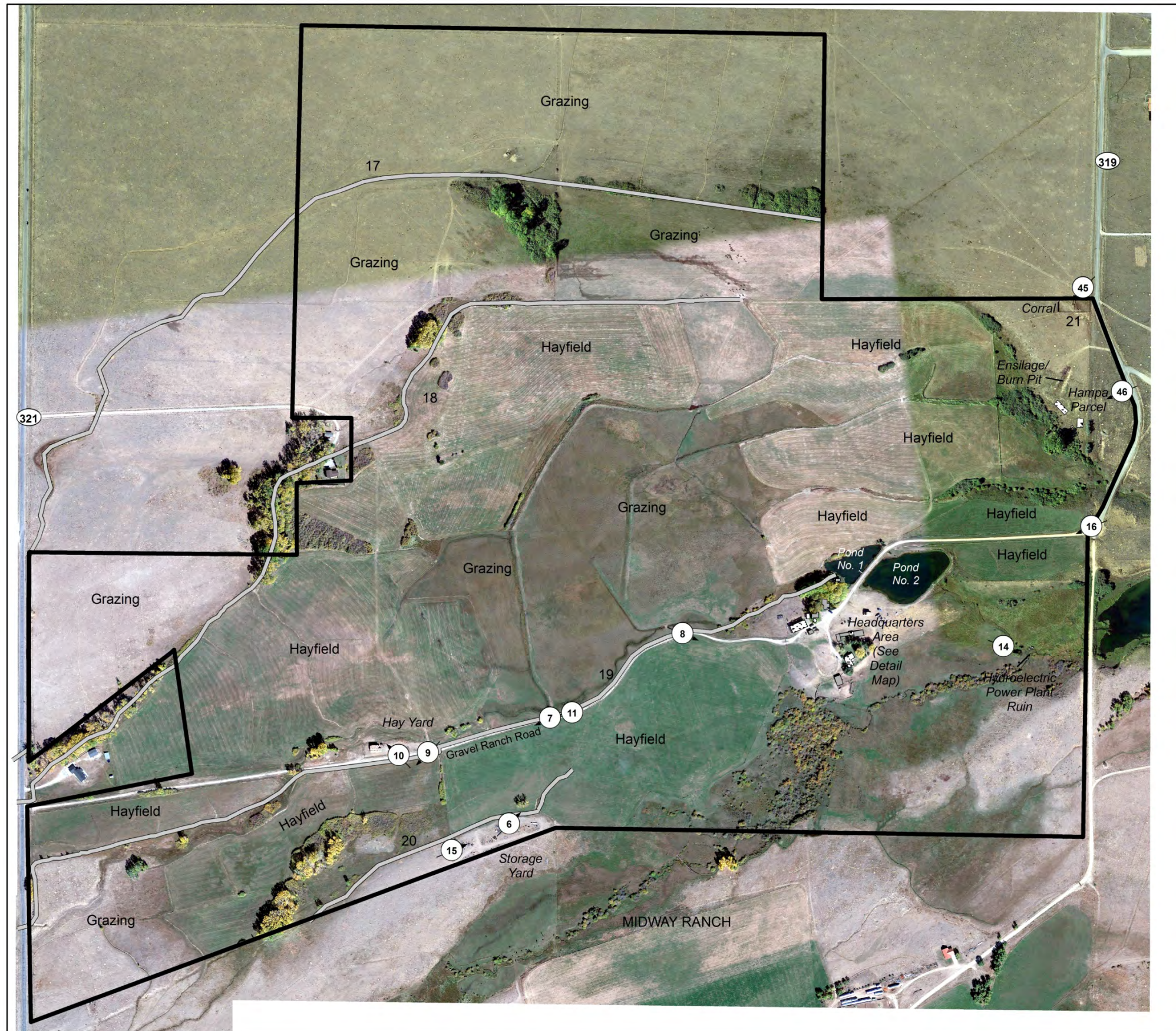
Image Date: 27 September 2013 (north part)
 13 October 2015 (south part)

Nachtrieb/Kelly Ranch

Chaffee, Colorado

Name of Property

County and State









NACHTRIEB/KELLY RANCH SKETCH MAP-OVERVIEW



HAMPA PARCEL DETAIL

Legend

-  Photograph Locations
-  Nominated Area
- Buildings**
- Status**
-  Contributing
-  Noncontributing
-  Irrigation Ditch (all contributing)
-  County Roads



0 287.5 575 1,150 Feet

Base Map: Google Earth, 2013 and 2015

Nachtrieb/Kelly Ranch

Chaffee, Colorado

Name of Property

County and State



NACHTRIEB/KELLY RANCH SKETCH MAP-DETAIL

Legend

Photo Locations

Contributing Status

Contributing

Noncontributing

Irrigation Ditch (all contributing)



0 37.5 75 150 Feet



Base Map: Google Earth, 2013 and 2015

Nachtrieb/Kelly Ranch

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Historic Figures



Figure 1. Charles Nachtrieb patented the land comprising core of the ranch in 1876. Courtesy of Everett and Hutchinson, *Under the Angel of Shavano* (1963), 77.

Nachtrieb/Kelly Ranch

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Figure 2. This 1973 view (north-northwest) from the yard of the southern house shows two of the outbuildings (Resources 7 and 8, left and right) built into the slope in the foreground and the homestead house (Resource 2) in the upper left. Courtesy of Bryce and Suzy Kelly, Buena Vista, Colorado.



Figure 3. The granary (Resource 6) is shown in this ca. 1970s-80s assessor card photograph (view west-northwest). Courtesy of Chaffee County Assessor, old real property appraisal card, Salida, Colorado.

Nachtrieb/Kelly Ranch

Chaffee, Colorado

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Figure 4. This ca. August 1966 photograph (view southeast) shows the former bunkhouse, used then as a chicken coop, that Bryce and Suzy Kelly remodeled and expanded into their current home (Resource 12; see next figure). Courtesy of Bryce and Suzy Kelly, Buena Vista, Colorado.



Figure 5. The former bunkhouse took on a new look after Bryce and Suzy Kelly's remodeling and expansion, as shown in this ca. 1970s-80s assessor card photograph (view southeast) (Resource 12). Courtesy of Chaffee County Assessor, old real property appraisal card, Salida, Colorado.

Nachtrieb/Kelly Ranch

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County and State



Figure 6. The bank barn (Resource 10) at the south end of the headquarters had a somewhat steeper roofline, as shown in this ca. 1970s-80s assessor card photograph (view south-southwest). After storm damage the roof was rebuilt with its current, shallower slope. Courtesy of Chaffee County Assessor, old real property appraisal card, Salida, Colorado.



Figure 7. The blacksmith shop stood on the west edge of the headquarters until it was blown down by strong winds ca. 1996. Its concrete foundation remains. It is shown in this ca. 1970s-80s assessor card photograph (view west). Courtesy of Chaffee County Assessor, old real property appraisal card, Salida, Colorado.

Nachtrieb/Kelly Ranch

Chaffee, Colorado

Name of Property

County and State

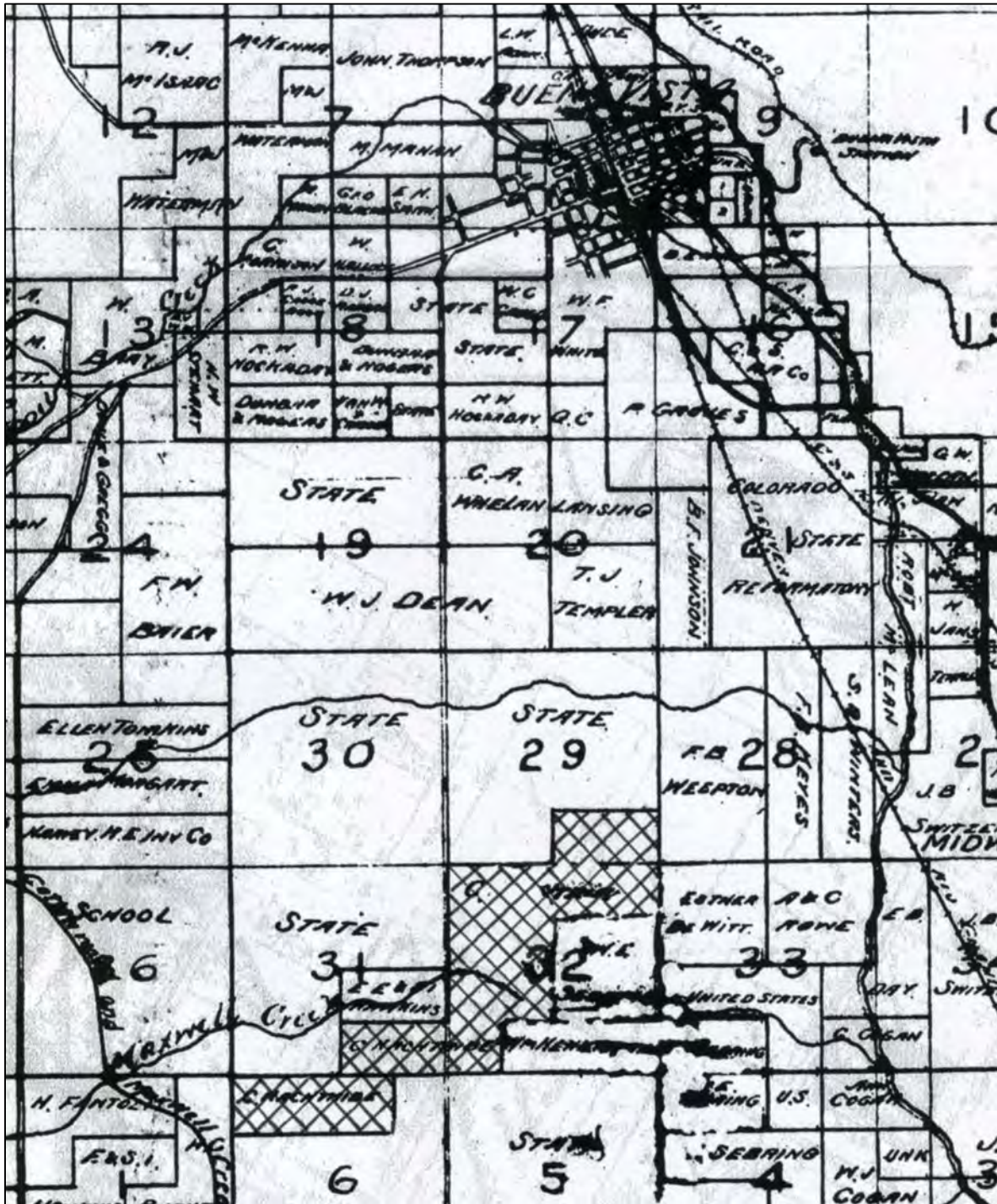
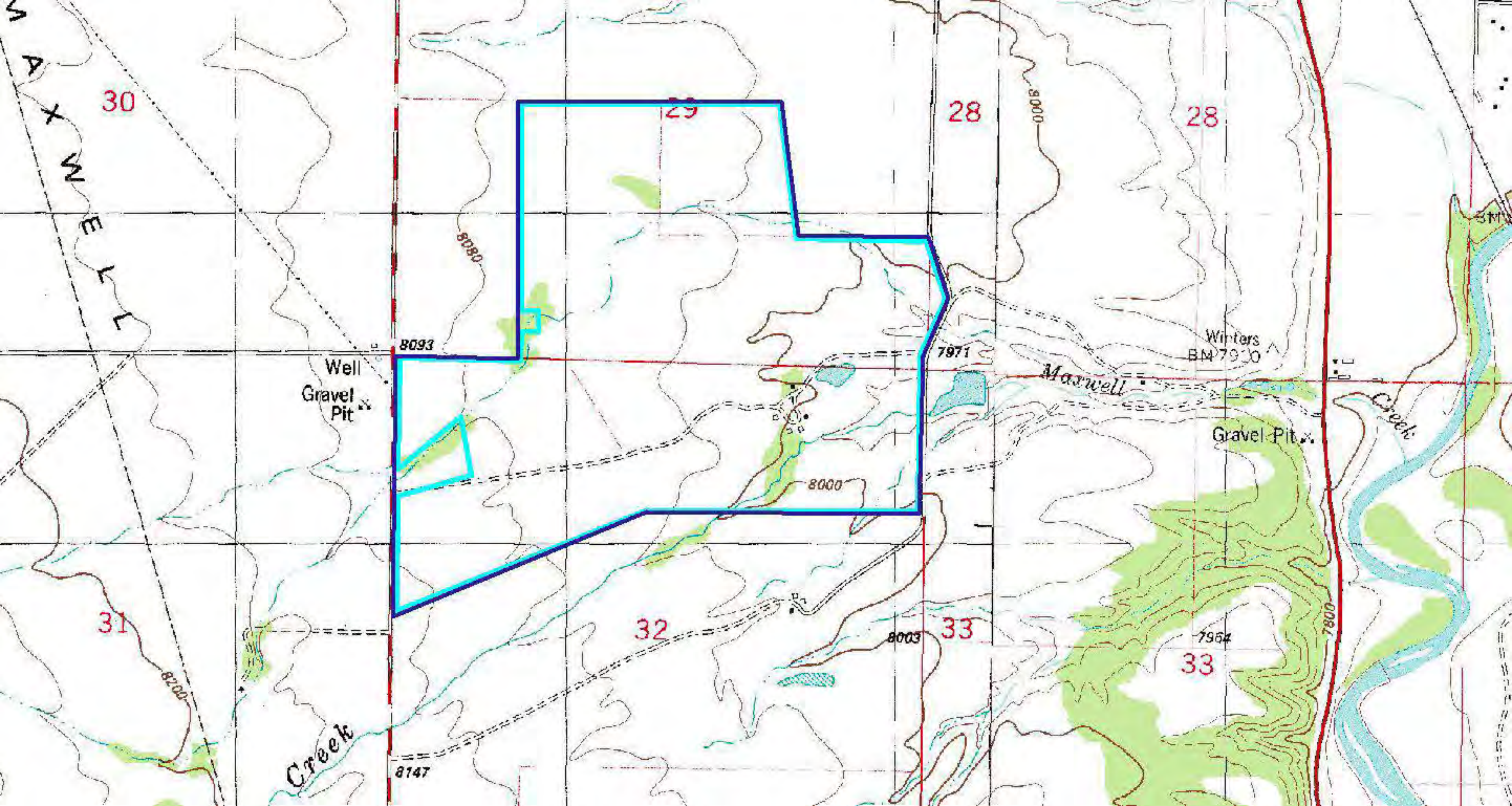


Figure 8. The Nachtrieb ranch (crosshatched) encompassed about 640 acres in the early 1900s. The original 160 acres obtained by a cash entry patent in 1876 is at the northeast corner. The Nachtriebs also acquired long-term leases on the state land abutting the ranch. Buena Vista is in the upper right of the map. Courtesy of Shaputis, *Where the Bodies Are in Central Chaffee County, Some Land Owners and Old Roads in Northern Chaffee County, ca. 1900-10*, map.

































GTO DRIVE

KELLY RANCH

POSTED
NO TRESPASSING
KEEP OUT
LINDA C. ROSE



















The structure is a white metal shed with a gabled roof and dark green trim along the eaves and corners. The front door is a large roll-up garage door that is currently open, revealing the interior. The interior is cluttered with various items, including a blue car, a ladder, a traffic cone, and bags of material. A white bucket is on the ground outside the shed.

A silver metal step ladder is leaning against the left side of the shed, near the open garage door.

An orange and white traffic cone is positioned near the entrance of the shed, next to a white bucket.

Several large white bags, likely containing cement or other construction materials, are stacked near the entrance of the shed.

A blue car is parked inside the shed, partially visible through the open garage door.

A white bucket is on the ground outside the shed, near the entrance.

Another white bucket is on the ground outside the shed, near the right side.

A log stump is on the ground outside the shed, near the right side.

A wooden post-and-rail fence is visible in the background on the left side of the image.

The shed is situated outdoors under a large tree with dense green foliage. In the background, there are mountains and a clear sky. The ground is a mix of dirt and grass.



WEATHER
VANE

DOOR

ARCTIC CAT
ARCTIC CAT











COLORADO
896 SSC





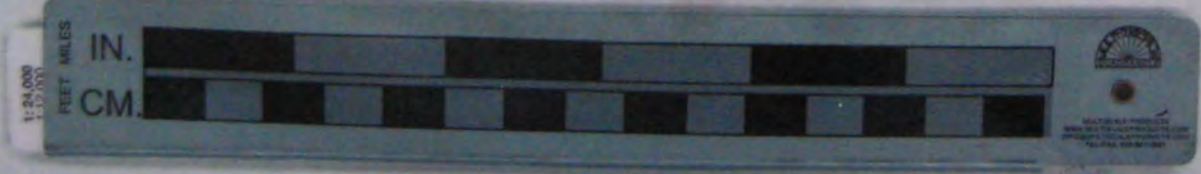
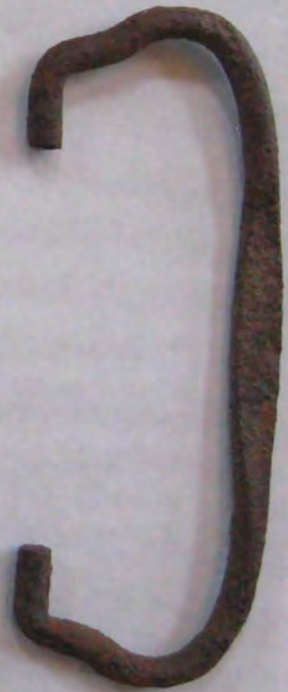










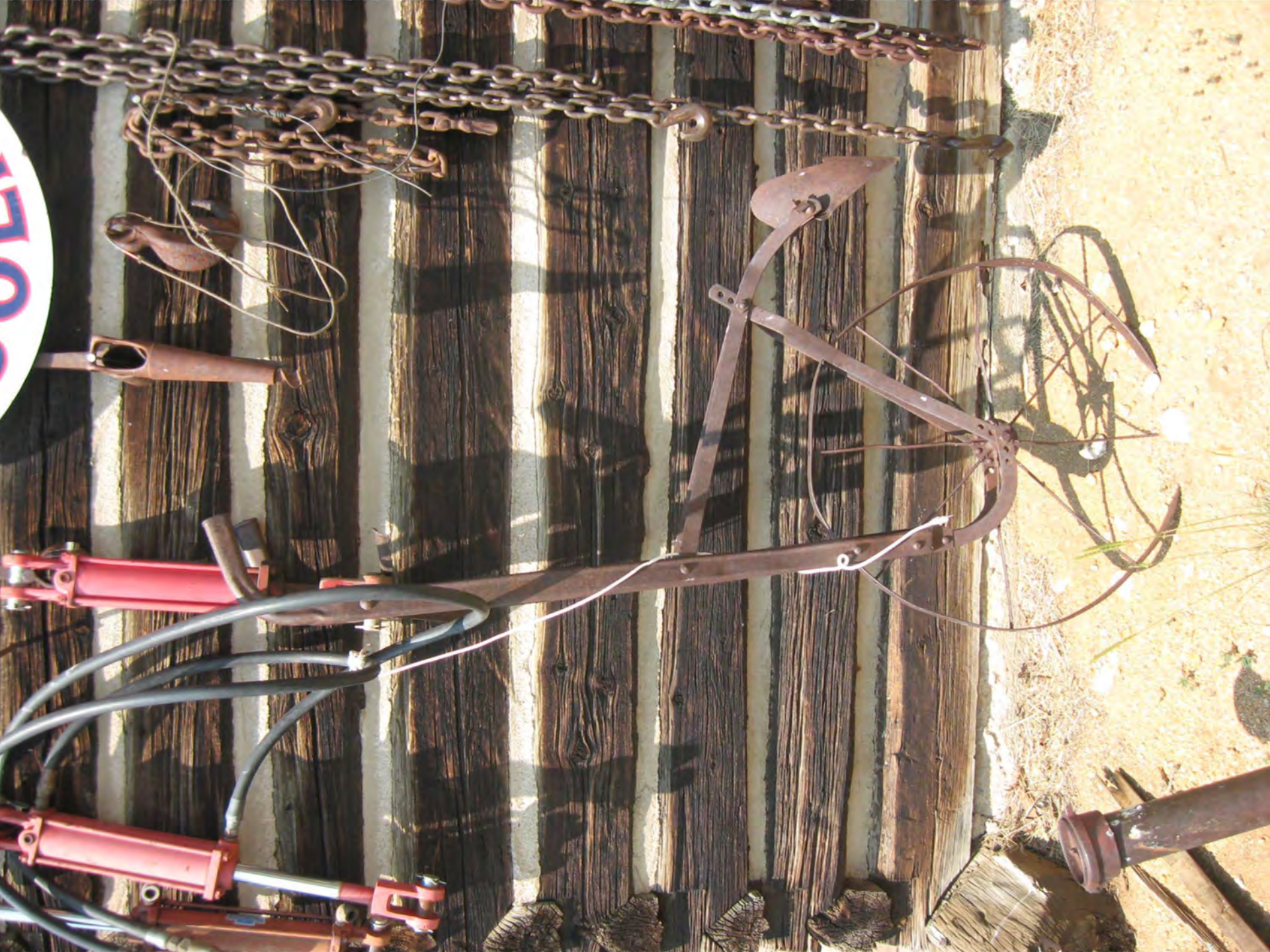


















UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: Date of Pending List: Date of 16th Day: Date of 45th Day: Date of Weekly List:

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria

Reviewer Edson Beall Discipline Historian

Telephone _____ Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



February 10, 2017

Mr. J. Paul Loether
Deputy Keeper and Chief, NR and NHL Programs
National Register of Historic Places
1201 Eye Street, NW, 8th Floor (MS 2280)
Washington, D.C. 20005-5905

Dear Mr. Loether:

We are pleased to submit for your review the enclosed National Register of Historic Places nomination for the Nachtrieb/Kelly Ranch (5CF.2876) in Chaffee County, Colorado.

The Colorado Historic Preservation Review Board reviewed the nomination at its meeting on January 20, 2017. The board voted to recommend to the State Historic Preservation Officer that the property met the criteria for listing in the National Register.

The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the Nachtrieb/Kelly Ranch to the National Register of Historic Places.

We look forward to the formal listing of this property. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me by phone at 303-866-4683 or by email at erika.warzel@state.co.us.

Sincerely,

Erika Warzel
National and State Register Historian
(303) 866-4683
erika.warzel@state.co.us

Enclosures

CDs (2)
Signature Page