Form No. 10-300 REV. (9/77)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

# NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

		US		

RECEIVED SEP 1 8 1970

OCT 2.5 1979

DATE ENTERED

# 1 NAME HISTORIC Peter Anderson House AND/OR COMMON Peter Anderson House LOCATION STREET & NUMBER 300 South Howes Street \_\_NOT FOR PUBLICATION CITY, TOWN

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

	NOTFOR PUBLICATI	ON
	CONGRESSIONAL D	ISTRICT
VICINITY OF	4	
CODE	COUNTY	CODE
08	Larimer	069
	CODE	VICINITY OF 4 CODE COUNTY

# CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESE	INTUSE
DISTRICT	PUBLIC	X_OCCUPIED	AGRICULTURE	MUSEUM
X_BUILDING(S)	<u>X</u> private	UNOCCUPIED	XCOMMERCIAL	PARK
STRUCTURE	вотн	WORK IN PROGRESS	EDUCATIONAL	PRIVATE RESIDENCE
SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	ENTERTAINMENT	
OBJECT	IN PROCESS	YES: RESTRICTED	GOVERNMENT	SCIENTIFIC
	BEING CONSIDERED	X_YES: UNRESTRICTED	INDUSTRIAL	TRANSPORTATION
		NO	MILITARY	OTHER:

# **OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

See Continuation Sheet STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN		STATE
	VICINITY OF	
LOCATION O	F LEGAL DESCRIPTION	1
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.	Larimer County Courthouse	
STREET & NUMBER		
	200 Block West Oak	
CITY, TOWN		STATE
	Fort Collins	Colorado
REPRESENTA	TION IN EXISTING SUI	RVEYS
TÏTLE		
	Inventory of Historic Sites	(35/07/0085)
date Ongoing		FEDERAL X_STATECOUNTYLOCAL
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS		200 5 1
COLO	orado Historical Society, 1	300 Broadway
Denv	ver	Colorado 80203

# 7' DESCRIPTION

CONI	DITION	CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE		
EXCELLENT	XDETERIORATED	UNALTERED		SITE	
G00D	RUINS	XALTERED	MOVED	DATE	
FAIR	UNEXPOSED				

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Located at 300 South Howes in Fort Collins, the Peter Anderson House is a single detached structure with two stories set over a full basement. The primary building materials are wood and sandstone. The overall plan consists of one main rectangle approximately 29 by 45 feet along with a small rectangular wing approximately 11 by 23 feet located unobtrusively on the south side. The main or west facade has five bays set behind a long porch. The roof is hipped.

Sandstone and wood form the exterior. The foundation is of rough cut, coursed sandstone. The interior walls of the basement are set in random rubble. There are two entrances to the basement: one on the southeast corner and one on the north facade. The latter was not original, but has been retained as a service entrance. The rest of the house is clapboard faced, beneath which the wall construction is nailed frame, The roof over the major part of the house is a bellcast hip with smaller hipped sections in the northwest and northeast portions. The addition, however, has a flat roof. Two hipped dormers with mullioned windows and dentils under the eaves appear on the west and south facades. The house also has two tall chimneys which rise from tiny gables at the edge of the roof; one near the north facade and one on the east rising out of the smaller hip. The chimney on the north facade is rectangular, and its decorative elements reflect the Queen Anne Style. This chimney is connected to a corner fireplace on the first floor. The second chimney is square with few decorative elements. It was used to eliminate exhaust from the kitchen stove. The entire roof is covered by asphalt shingles. The eaves are cornice boxed with a plain frieze, brackets and dentils.

The fenestration varies. The windows on the main floor are double-hung, except for one, which is hinged. They are flat with plain mouldings and slipsills. The polygonal two story bay with hipped roof is found on the north facade and contains plain double-hung windows, two per floor. Simple blind panels serve as decorative elements between the floors. A Palladian element appears in the second story of the main facade; the central pane is a door with an arched pane of glass with three blind panels below. Two small double-hung windows lie adjacent to this door giving the appearance of a Palladian window. Each side has four fixed mullions and a long rectangular pane in the lower sash. The whole element is tied together by a round arched sash with dentils.

The windows in the addition vary. One on the main facade is double-hung with fixed wooden mullions in the upper sash, similar other windows on the main facade. The remaining windows in the addition are a mixture of the hinged and casement types. The casement windows contain sixteen fixed mullions, except one which contains eight.

There are two doors on the main facade. The main one has a clear glass pane in the upper half and seven beveled blind panels in the lower half. Small moulding with an egg and dart motif appears above and below the glass pane. The door on the addition has two panels. The upper panel covers approximately the top third of the door and has six fixed mullions of clear glass. The lower two thirds of the door is a plain, blind panel,

# NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

1

1

1



PeterCONTINUATION SHEETAnderson HouseITEM NUMBER4PAGE2

Robert L. Hiller 5029 Overhill Drive ( Fort Collins, Colorado

Caroline Urvater 315 South Loomis Fort Collins, Colorado

Karen Warren 1504 West Mountain Avenue Fort Collins, Colorado

William Warren 1504 West Mountain Avenue Fort Collins, Colorado

# NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM



CONTINUATION SHEET Description ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 2

The interior still retains a number of the original decorative features. In the northwest room of the house lies a small corner fireplace with a carved garland motif in the center of the mantel and an egg and dart moulding at the edge. Small ceramic tiles are found surrounding the hearth and on the floor. There is also an open string stairway composed of golden oak that leads to the upper story of both the house and the addition. A bull-nose starting step, plain recessed wooden panels, flowery motifs, and a spindled balustrade serve as decorative elements. The handrail is plain. Several newel posts with a carved flowery motif and an egg and dart moulding, as well as plain, recessed panels complete the staircase.

Ed. JEF 6/79.



PERIOD	AF	EAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CH	IECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW	
PREHISTORIC	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	COMMUNITY PLANNING	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	RELIGION
1400-1499	ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	CONSERVATION	LAW	SCIENCE
1500-1599	AGRICULTURE	ECONOMICS	LITERATURE	SCULPTURE
1600-1699	X_ARCHITECTURE	X_EDUCATION	MILITARY	SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
1700-1799	ART	ENGINEERING	MUSIC	THEATER
1800-1899	X_COMMERCE	$\underline{X}_{EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT}$	PHILOSOPHY	TRANSPORTATION
<u>X</u> 1900-	COMMUNICATIONS		X_POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	OTHER (SPECIFY)
		INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES	1001	BUILDER/ARCHITECT	Thomas	Garnick,	Builder
01 2011 0 2711 20	1901	BOIEBERARIO	Montezi	ma Fullei	r. Architect

### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Peter Anderson House is significant for its association with Montezuma Fuller, one of Fort Collins' most important architects, and for its association with Peter Anderson, an important businessman and civic leader in Fort Collins,

Peter Anderson, the first inhabitant of the house, was an immigrant from Norway. After living in Wisconsin for twelve years, he came to Denver in 1864, worked as a harness maker for William Lindenmeier, Sr. (who later moved to Fort Collins), then turned to wagon freighting on the route from Denver to the Missouri River. This was the time of the Indian Wars; thus Anderson aided settlement by bringing supplies in a time of stress. He moved to Fort Collins in 1865, opened a harness shop, and bought 160 acres of land which he eventually increased to 330. This farm was located just to the east of the original settlement. When the city platted an addition there in 1903, it was named Andersonville. Meanwhile, in 1866, Anderson formed a farming and livestock partnership with Lindenmeier, a partnership continuing until 1878. Later with other partners, Anderson ran Texas cattle into northern Colorado, Wyoming, and western Nebraska and became active in the Wyoming Stock Growers' Association, but after the severe winters of the late 1880s caused him substantial financial losses, he liquidated his holdings in the industry.

About this time Anderson began to develop a number of other interests. In 1888 he entered the mercantile business with a store at 222 Walnut Street in Fort Collins (a building still standing and engaged in the same work). At first he dealt with farm implements of all kinds, but later he expanded to deal in hay, grain, coal, and native lumber. Eventually, this business was reputed to be one of the largest in northern Colorado. Anderson also became involved in banking. In 1893 he served as vice-president of the First National Bank of Fort Collins and as a director of a bank in Columbus, Nebraska. Later he served as the first president of the board of directors of the Fort Collins National Bank when it was organized and established in 1900. About this time he joined with other prominent businessmen in the city to raise enough capital to build a sugar beet factory, a plant later acquired by the Great Western Sugar Company. He remained active in the community for many more years, then moved to California a short time before his death in 1927.

Montezuma Fuller came to Fort Collins in 1880 from Nova Scotia where he was trained as a boatwright. He gained employment at the Agricultural College (Colorado State University), and by 1887 had become known as a carpenter and builder. As he gained more renown, he became known as an "architect" although he had had no formal training in that field. He designed both public buildings and private residences in Fort Collins as well as other communities, reaching his peak immediately preceding the

# 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See continuation sheet

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA					
ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY One fifth	UIM NUT VERFIED				
QUADRANGLE NAME Fort Collins, Colorado	QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24000				
A 1 3 4 9 3 2 5 0 4 4 9 2 3 7 0 ZONE EASTING NORTHING	B CONE EASTING NORTHING				
GLI LIIIIIIIIII					
	feet of Lot 9 and the west 130 feet of the				
north 10 feet of Lot 10 in Block 103, City					
Except the east 5.50 feet of the west 130 f	eet of Lot 9 and the east 5.50 feet of the				
LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES	S OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES				
STATE CODE	COUNTY CODE				
STATE CODE	COUNTY CODE				
0.0.2					
11 FORM PREPARED BY	,				
Laurel L. Ware	DATE				
	March 6, 1979				
STREET & NUMBER	TELEPHONE				
2615 Bainbridge St.	303-493-7291				
CITY OR TOWN Fort Collins	STATE Colorado				
<b>12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION</b>					
THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF TH	IIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:				
NATIONAL STATE_					
As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.					
TITLE State Historic Preservation Officer	DATE August 30, 15 75				
FOR NPS USE ONLY	0				
I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER					
, the and Shall	DATE / 0-25-29				
ATTEST: William H. Bracham	DATE 10 24.79				
CHIEF OF REGISTRATION					

# NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM



**CONTINUATION SHEET** Significance ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 2

turn of the century and the first decade thereafter. It was during this time that he designed the Peter Anderson House. Fuller continued his work as an architect until his death in 1925.

The Peter Anderson House is typical of Fuller's designs for other frame residences in Fort Collins, particularly in his use of detailing elements. The house in many ways resembles a plan for a farmhouse which Fuller designed in early 1902 and entered into competition in <u>Carpentry and Building</u>, a New York publication. The design won the second prize of \$60. Many local experts believe that the Anderson House was the prototype for Fuller's entry. The massing, roofline, plan, and detailing are the same. The placement of elements on the house vary only to a slight degree.

# NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM



Major Bibliographical CONTINUATION SHEET References ITEM NUMBER 9 PAGE 1

Silver Spruce Yearbook, <u>1923</u>. Published by the Junior Class of the Colorado Agricultural College, 1922 by C. A. Lody and M. B. Johnson,

Swanson, Evadene, Fort Collins Yesterdays, Fort Collins: By the Author, 1975.

- Watrous, Ansel, <u>History of Larimer County, Colorado</u>. Courier Printing and Publishing Company, 1911; Reprint edition, Fort Collins, Colorado, Miller Manor Publications, 1976.
- Balwell, Henry, "Competition in Farm Houses." <u>Carpentry and Building</u> 24 (May 1902): 107-111.
- Miller, Jim. "Pioneer Album," Fort Collins Coloradoan, 1964. Clipping in Peter Anderson File Folder, Fort Collins Public Library.
- Swanson, Evadene. "Montezuma: Chief of Fort Collins Builders," <u>Triangle Review</u>. 22 August 1974.
- Woodworth, Betty. "Ever Hear of Montezuma Fuller? You've Probably Noticed His Work," <u>Fort Collins Coloradoan</u>. Clipping in the Montezuma Fuller File Folder, Fort Collins Public Library.

"Death Comes To Check Suffering of Pioneer," The Fort Collins Express, 25 June 1918.

- "Fort Collins' Splendid Building Record," <u>Fort Collins Weekly Courier</u>, 2 January 1902.
- "M. W. Fuller Dies Thursday Evening Following Operation," Fort Collins Express-Courier, 30 January 1925.
- "P. Anderson and Co.," Fort Collins Express: Industrial Edition, 1894.
- "Peter Anderson Pioneer, Dies in California," Fort Collins Express-Courier, 11 Dec. 1927.
- "Two Old Residents of the City Are Called by Death," Fort Collins Courier, 24 June, 1918.