United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

received JUL | 9 1983 date entered

See instructions in How to Complete National Register Forms

Type all entries—complete applicable sections

Type all entries	-complete applicable se	ections		
1. Nam	e			
historic	Osgood-Kuhnhausei	n House SPT443		
and/or common	Carina's Cottage			
2. Loca				
street & number	0642 Redstone Bo	Slyd: ulevard:		n/a not for publication
city, town	Redstone	n/a_vicinity of		
state	Colorado code	08 county	Pitkin	code of 69
3. Clas	sification			Win
Category districtX building(s) structure site object	Ownership public private both Public Acquisition _n/ain process _n/abeing considered	Status x occupied unoccupied work in progress Accessible yes: restricted yes: unrestricted x no	Present Use agriculture commercial educational entertainment government industrial military	museum park x private residence religious scientific transportation other:
4. Own	er of Proper	ty		
name	Carina Sander			
street & number	0142 Peachblow Lan	e		
city, town	Basalt	n/a vicinity of	state	Colorado 81621
5. Loca	ation of Lega	al Description	on	
courthouse, regis	stry of deeds, etc. Pit	kin County Recorder	's Office	
street & number	506	East Main Street	,	
city, town	Aspe	en	state	Colorado
6. Repi	resentation i	in Existing S	Surveys	
title Historic	Sites Inventory of	Colorado has this pro	perty been determined o	eligible? yes no
date Ongoing			federalx st	ate county local
-	rvey records Colorado H	listorical Society-	-Preservation Off	ice
city, town	Denver		state	Colorado
				

Condition		Check one	Check one
x excellent	deteriorated	unaltered	_x_ original site
good	ruins	x altered	moved date
fair	unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

7. Description

This one-story frame miner's cottage of 1901 construction is located in Redstone in a very picturesque setting along the Crystal River. The town is linear in plan, laid out to the immediate east of the Crystal River, with housing built on either side of Redstone Boulevard. The Kuhnhausen House is at the north end of the street, with the historic Redstone Inn (listed in the National Register) at the opposite south end.

The modest dwelling is almost square in configuration and is topped by a pyramidal roof. The facade is characterized by a double window at the north end, with an entrance and another bay at the south bay sheltered by a gabled porch. The double supports of the portico and banisters on the side of the porch form part of the inset benches.

Another prominent feature which distinguishes the house is stickwork in the porch gable and around all sides of the building under the eaves forming a continuous frieze space relieved by segmentally-arched panels over each opening.

The house, which originally contained 800 square feet of space, has experienced little alteration from its original appearance. An addition was built in 1940 off the rear (east) of the house. The only other change is the metal roof, added in 1981.

On the back of the lot is a frame one-car garage, constructed around 1930.

8. Significance

Period prehistoric 1400–1499 1500–1599 1600–1699 1700–1799 1800–1899x_ 1900–	Areas of Significance—C archeology-prehistoric agricultureX architecture art commerce communications		law literature military music	re religion science sculpture _x social/ humanitarian theater transportation other (specify)
Specific dates	1901	Builder/Architect Un	known	

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Kuhnhausen House is significant as one of few remaining examples of cottages constructed by John Osgood, president of Colorado Fuel and Iron Company (CF & I), for his married mine workers employed at coal mines in the vicinity of Redstone. Of the thirty-three CF & I company towns planned by Osgood, few remain. Redstone is perhaps one of the best preserved examples remaining not only of workers' housing, but also of homes designed for mine managers and supervisors. The Kuhnhausen residence, therefore, can be said to be illustrative of a lifestyle for a large segment of miners employed in this important surviving company town.

J. C. Osgood, born in Brooklyn, New York, first visited Colorado in 1882 when the officers of the Chicago Burlington & Quincy Railroad sent him to investigate coal resources. After reportedly visiting every operating coal mine in the state, he settled in Colorado and organized the Colorado Fuel Company which combined with another company to become the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company (CF & I) headed by Osgood from 1892 to 1903. 2

CF & I acquired large bodies of coal lands in the Crystal River Valley and in Coal Creek. Activity began in Redstone shortly after the panic of 1893. It was chosen as the site for producing coke from Coalbasin coal and for transferring coal in narrow gauge cars (running from Coalbasin to Redstone) to standard gauge cars for shipment in Carbondale. Redstone was constructed at one time (1890s to 1902) by one man (Osgood's builder) as a company mining town. Separate housing was provided for bachelors, who were housed at Redstone Inn, and married miners. Approximately eighty-five cottages were built for marrieds, using the same basic design to keep costs as low as possible. 3

The cottages were built in two phases (1901-1902) along a north-south boulevard (between the river and steep slope). Houses for managers were located higher on the hillsides to the east of the Redstone Boulevard on larger, steeper lots. Construction techniques of the Victorian period, along with Osgood's European tastes, budget, and natural constraints, highly influenced the design of the Redstone area's buildings. Osgood's philosophy of providing homes for workers was influenced by English mining towns and English Tudor elements. 4

Although the larger buildings (Redstone Inn and the stone Manor House) best illustrate the Tudor influence, the cottages also incorporate Tudor elements. The homes were constructed as fairly uniform wooden boxes with about seven hundred square feet interior floor area, flat ceilings and one-story height. All used western (or platform) framing; most had either stone or post and pier foundations (using flat rocks rather than concrete piers). While standard trim was still heavily relied

9. Major Bibliographical References

"Historic Preservation Guidelines for Redstone and Crystal River Valley." 1980.

Information provided by Dieter Sander. Personal correspondence, April 12, 1983.

10. Geographical Data

			
10. Geograph	ical Data		
Acreage of nominated property Quadrangle name Redstone UTM References	_•2	······	Quadrangle scale 1:24000
	13 31 9 61 81 5 Northing	B Zone Ea	asting Northing
Verbal boundary description The property occupies I is roughly 50'x 160' in List all states and counties	ots 76 and 76A size.		ubdivision (Revised Plat) and
staten/a	code	county	code
state	code	county	code
organization street & number 0142 Peach		reservation Of fac e Broadway telepi	January 1983 hone 927-3427
city or town Basalt	/Denve	r state	Colorado
The evaluated significance of th national As the designated State Historic	is property within the state : Preservation Officer	state is: XX local for the National Historic	Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-
665), I hereby nominate this pro according to the criteria and pro State Historic Preservation Offic	cedures set forting		d certify that it has been evaluated e.
title State Historic Pres	ervation Office	r (Acting)	date July 11, 1983
For NPS use only I hereby certify that this property that the property of the second o	operty is included in	the National Register	
Keeper of the National Regi	Nat1	red in the onal Register	date 8/18/83
Keeper of the National Regi	Nat1	red in the	date 8/18/63

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Kuhnhausen House, Pitkin County, Colorado Continuation sheet

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upon to frame ends of the individual boards around doors, windows, and vertical edges of the buildings, added costlier gingerbread and decorative trim (which still survives on the Kuhnhausen House) hinted at the superiority of the structures.

The Kuhnhausen House was owned by Osgood and his family until 1945, renting it during that period to company miners. (Osgood died in 1926, survived by his third wife Lucy. It was not until 1945 that Lucy MacDonald sold for the first time some of the original cottages -- many of which were demolished to make room for new structures.) The record shows that L. R. (Lucy) MacDonald conveyed on June 19, 1945 title of the property to Harry Arthur Kuhnhausen. Two months later in August 1945, Kuhnhausen sold the residence to Fred J. Potter for the same price. Potter thereafter evidently married and put the house in his and his wife's name in 1946. In 1950 Kuhnhausen and his wife Helen repurchased it from Potter.

 $^{^{}m 1}$ Although it may be possible that a small district exists in Redstone, the Kuhnhausen House is outside the area of concentration, separated by newer structures associated with Redstone's more recent tourism industry.

 $^{^{2}}$ "Historic Preservation Guidelines for Redstone and Crystal River Valley."

βIbid.

Ibid.

⁶From information provided by the present owner. Personal correspondence, April 12, 1983.