National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only JAN 1 0 1985 received

date entered

See instruction	Dry—Nomin ns in <i>How to Complete</i>	da	date entered			
1. Nam	s—complete applicab	le sections				
		Dud144/C	I. D. 11.11	·		
historic		Building/Central Bloc	ek Building			
and or common	Opera House					
2. Loca	ation					
street & number	117-131 North	College Avenue	r	n/a not for publication		
city, town	ort Collins	n/a vicinity of				
state	Colorado c	ode 08 county	Larimer	code 069		
3. Clas	sification					
Category district _XX building(s) structure site object	Ownership public XX_ private both Public Acquisition n/a in process n/a being considered	Status _XX occupied unoccupied work in progress Accessible XX yes: restricted yes: unrestricted no	Present Use agriculture XX_ commercial educational entertainment government industrial military	museum park private residence religious scientific transportation other:		
4. Own	er of Prop	erty				
name Moun	tain Avenue Prope	rties	c/o	Walter F. Brown, Pres		
street & number	117 East Mounta	in Avenue, Suite 205				
city, town Fort Collins n/a vicinity of			state Colorado			
5. Loca	ation of Le	gal Description	on			
		unty Recorders Office		urthouse		
street & number	200 West Oak S					
Fort Collins			state	state Colorado		
6. Rep	resentation	n in Existing S	Surveys			
Colorado	Inventory of His	toric Sites	perty been determined e	ligible?yes XX no		
1984 date		una pro		ite county local		
depository for su	Colora	ado Historical Society	Ţ			
	1300 Broadway, Der	nver	state	Colorado 80203		

7. Description

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

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Opera House Block Building, as it has for over 100 years, continues to stand as the predominant commercial structure in the 100 Block of College Avenue in "new" town Fort Collins. The largely intact 1917 renovation consists of a 100 foot wide three story structure with buff brick veneer terra-cotta with grade level storefronts, interesting upper level window treatment and applied ornament. Some alterations to the 1917 grade level storefront has occurred. However clear evidence exists regarding the original storefront detail which consists of highly geometric leaded glass clerestories which "span" the twenty to twenty-five feet retail modules. Inappropriate although non-destructive painting of the wood windows and metal ornament has occurred on the upper two stories.

Exterior

The original 1881 configuration of the Opera House Block Building, with its Colorado commercial Victorian style facade, consisted of an imposing three story red brick and cut stone structure located on the northwestern corner of the intersection of West Mountain Avenue and North College Avenue. This original construction comprising the the Welch Block, Windsor Hotel, and the Opera House Block created a continuous southern facade three stories high by 130 feet long and an eastern facade (fronting on College Avenue) three stories high by 200 fee long. The first major revisions occurred as a result of significant fire damage in 1885 to the southern 100 feet of the building on Lots 1 through 4.2 At this time, the fire damaged roof and third floor of the Welch Block and the Windsor Hotel were not replaced.

In 1917 a major renovation significantly altered the three story Opera House portion of the Block.³ The original 1881 Victorian facade which escaped damage in the 1885 fire, was completely transformed into a totally "new" style unique to Fort Collins. The materials of this 1917 renovation included buff-toned unglazed brick, crafted pastel colored terracotta, decorative metal grilles, cornice moldings, pilasters and larger proportions of upper level glazing. The fenestration of this facade, while respecting the original second and third floor fenestration rhythm of 3-1-3, 3-1-3 on the third floor, reflects some Chicago influence. This influence is reflected in the second level large fixed shingle pane windows with operable side lights and matched fixed transoms. The applied ornamentation of the facade consists of reiterated orders of paired pilasters, a strong horizontal alignment carrying through vertical pilaster elements and rather timid geometric and stylized folage and sculptural ornament.

Interior

The original 1881 Opera House space was located on the second and third stories along the west side of the building. The hall was 100 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 24 feet high. 4 "The stage is 24 x 40, and 20 feet high". 5 "Seating capacity was 1,000 with two-thirds of the seats on a level floor and the final one-third being raked. There were four boxes on the east side of the hall." 6

In 1917, the interior of the Opera House Building was significantly renovated. The original theater space was altered to reflect more classical order through an applied plaster entablature with corresponding paired plaster pilasters. Third floor balconies were built overlooking the dance hall and the two main entrance stairs were revised. The western portion of the third floor was transformed into a kitchen and banquet hall immediately adjacent to the theater space.

8. Significance

1400–1499 1500–1599 1600–1699 1700–1799 1800–1899	****	community planning landscape architecture religion
Specific dates	1917	Builder/Architect (1917) Ansel Pierce Architect

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Architecture

The current physical appearance and locally unique architectural significance of the Opera House Block Building is founded on the 1917 renovation performed and supervised by architect Ansel Pierce.

Perhaps Pierce was particularly influenced by the transitioning backdrop of an early twentieth century society when he designed the 1917 commercial facade of the Opera House Block Building. For the materials, motif, and fenestration of this early "new" town renovation subtly speaks of Adamesque¹⁰ transposed to a commercial context and then mixed with American neoclassical but updated with Chicago School overtones, thus marking the individuality of this building.

The second floor fenestration of this facade, while somewhat respectful of the original 1881 Opera House Block rhythm of 3-1-3, 3-1-3, reflects the Chicago School influence, 11 a clear departure from the norm on College Avenue in 1917. The facade also hints of Chicago School commercial style through the selection and selected detailing of the buff brick and terra cotta. In combination with this the ornamentation of the facade echos of Adamesque and American neoclassical, applied for effect, as indicated by reiterated orders of paired columns and pilasters, a stronger horizontal alignment carrying through vertical pilaster elements, and rather timid geometric, stylized folage and provincial sculptural ornament reflected in the upper facade and cornice. Through this interesting overlay of styles, the Opera House Block Building renovation established a clear departure from "typical" Colorado commercial Victorian found throughout "old" town and early "new" town.

Considering all of College Avenue, as well as the Fort Collins' Central Business District, perhaps the only other remaining complimentary commercial or governmental contemporary which similarly represents this early 20th Century Fort Collins architecture, is the "old" Post Office. However this 1908 structure reveals a federal/monumental interpretation rather than the Opera House style. Two other notable buildings which reflected this same period but in a differing early 20th century architectural style, Beaux Arts, have succumbed to demolition. The First National Bank Building (circa 1908) located at the southeast corner of Mountain Avenue and College Avenue is gone and Denver architect Albert Bryam's Unity Church (circa 1904) was totally demolished in 1970. 12

Certainly in 1917 as well as 1984, the early 20th Century facade of the Opera House Block Building is architecturally unique to "Main Street" Fort Collins. This architectural timepiece subtly reflects an individual version of modish "new town" rather than the predominant commercial vernacular Victorian of both "new" and "old" town. As a result, the 1917 architecture of the Opera House Block Building (Central Block/Opera House) is locally significant within the remaining streetscape of College Avenue and in Fort Collins' Central Business District.

9. Major Bibliographical References

(see continuation sheet, page 2)

10. (Geographic	al Data			
Acreage of	nominated property0	.333 acres			
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Verbal bo	undary description ar	nd justification	Nominated are	nomin condicts of	Lots 5, 6, 7, and 8
Block 21 7 25 x	, City of Fort Co. 130° and Lot 8 2	llins, County 5' x 190' (se	of Larimer.	State of Colorado	with Lots 5,6, and
List all sta	ates and counties for	properties over	lapping state or	county boundaries	
state ¹	n/a	code	county		code
state		code	county		code
44 E	orm Prepa	rod By			•
organization street & nur	Mountain Avenu n A-E Design Ass 117 E. Mounta mber 110 North Col	sociates nin Avenue		date 11/15/84 (303) 48 telephone (303) 49	
city or town	Fort Collins			state Colorado	
12. \$	State Histo	ric Pres	ervation	Officer Ce	rtification
The evaluat	ted significance of this p	roperty within the	state is:		
	national	state	XX local		
665), I herel according to	gnated State Historic Proby nominate this propert of the criteria and procedure Preservation Officer s	y for inclusion in lures set forth by	the National Regist	er and certify that it has	
Ctat	te Historic Preser			4-1-	
		vacion Ullic	=	date ₁₂ .	-21-84
	i use only by certify that this prope	erty is included in	the National Regist	er	
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Opera House Block Building/

Continuation sheet Central Block Building

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Community Affairs and Events

In the late 1800s, many Colorado communities had entered a period of transition in which the improvement of its residents'quality of life became a very important consideration. In most communities, the leadership for these efforts came from enterprising businessmen with the foresight to recognize future needs, to provide an orderly, "civilized" development.

In 1880, fire destroyed Jacob Welch's Mercantile Store in Fort Collins, an event which prompted action from Welch and other prominent businessmen to build the commercial block and theater that had been discussed for several years. Mr. C. R. Welch, J. H. Boughton, Dr. C. P. Miller, M. F. Thomas, P. S. Balcom and F. C. Avery, all key developers of College Avenue in "New" town, included other partners and built "the largest building in Colorado outside of Denver" located in the Opera House Block Building were Mr. Welch's new store, Mr. Avery's Larimer County Bank, the Windsor Hotel and the elegant Fort Collins Opera House. After completion, the Opera House Block Building was a factor in the development of Fort Collins as a city and regional center. It injected vitality by providing cultural stimuli and commercial opportunity and gave the city a facility where many community and social events other than theater could be held. One event of particular significance held at the Opera House Block Building was the first commencement of a graduating class from the new "Aggie College" (now Colorado State University) in June, 1884.15

In 1917, a major interior and exterior renovation (supervised by architect/builder Ansel Pierce) was a key factor in extending the local significance into the 20th Century. Further, the heritage of the Opera House Block Building serving as a community social center continued through World War II, as it was continually in use for banquets, proms, wedding receptions, town dances, war effort meetings and many other events over the years. In its history, the Opera House Block Building has also been in continual use by numerous retail/commercial entities. Varying types of enterprises have been located in the Opera House. Presently a candy store, maternity shop, photographer, art gallery, offices, apparel store and ironically, a ballet and contemporary dance studio and one of Fort Collins' two theater groups, Open Stage Theater Company are located there.

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Opera House Block Building/ Central Block Building

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²Evadene Burris Swanson, Fort Collins, Yesterdays, (Evadene Burris Swanson, 1975.)

 3 The Weekly Courier. December 14. 1917. p.2.

⁴The Triangle Review, August 25, 1976, p. 14A.

⁵Fort Collins Express. April 20, 1882, p. 1.

 6 The Triangle Review, August 25, 1976, p. 14A; Fort Collins Express, April 20, 1882, p. 1.

Weekly Courier, December 14, 1917, p. 2.

 8 Fort Collins Express, 1923 Special Edition, May 20, 1923.

⁹Evadene Burris Swanson, Fort Collins, Yesterdays, (Evadene Burris Swanson, 1975), p. 115.

 10 A Concise History of Western Architecture, R. Furneaux Jordon, Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Inc., Reprinted 1974; American Buildings and Their Architects, The Colonial and Neoclassical Styles, William H. Pierson, Jr. Doubleday & Co., Inc. 1970.

11 Ibid.

¹²Swanson, op.cit., p. 115.

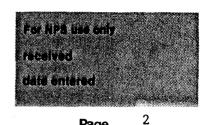
13_{Ft}. Collins Express, April 20, 1882, p.1.

¹⁴Swanson, op. cit., p. 115.

¹⁵Ibid., p. 115.

¹Fort Collins Express, 1923 Special Edition, May 20, 1923.

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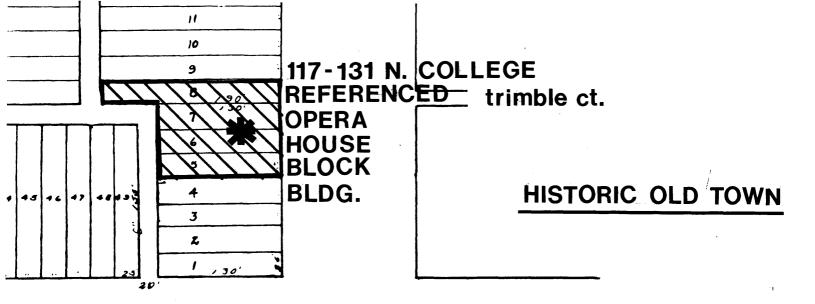
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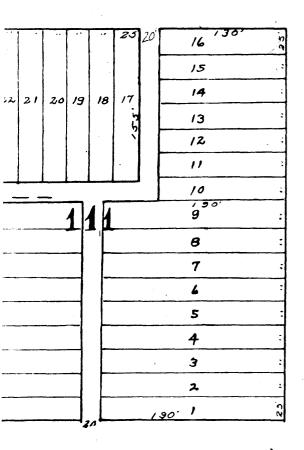
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MT. AVE.



COLLEGE AVE

140

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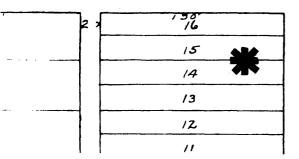
first national bank (demolished)

Opera House Block Building Larimer County, Colorado

Scale: 1"=100'
Date: Unknown

Fort Collins Vicinity Map

OAK ST.



post office

VICINITY MAP

scale:

1":100'

