

PH0664219

DATA SHEET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED FEB 28 1978
DATE ENTERED AUG 2 1978

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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

1 NAME Old Town Fort Collins
HISTORIC

AND/OR COMMON

LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER *roughly bounded by Colley Ave, Mountain Pine, Willow, & Wood St*
Old Town Fort Collins
CITY, TOWN Fort Collins VICINITY OF
STATE Colorado CODE 08 COUNTY Larimer CODE 064-69
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT 4

CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Various
STREET & NUMBER
CITY, TOWN VICINITY OF STATE

LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Larimer County Courthouse
STREET & NUMBER 200 West Oak
CITY, TOWN Fort Collins, Colorado STATE

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE Colorado Inventory of Historic Sites
DATE ongoing
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS State Historical Society
1300 Broadway
CITY, TOWN Denver, Colorado 80202 STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Old Town Fort Collins is a commercial area in the original Fort Collins plat. The area is bordered by three wide streets that set it off into a district and is a visually pleasant geographical entity. The historic district is all that remains of the original plat established along lines parallel to the Cache la Poudre River in 1867. The district is composed of thirty-eight (38) historic structures and encompasses three complete blocks and portions of two other blocks.

The boundary of the Fort Collins Historic District begins at the intersection of Mountain Avenue and College Avenue (Photo #1); then north on the east side of College Avenue (Photo #2) to the intersection of Pine Street; then northeasterly on the east side of Pine Street (Photos #3 and 4) to the north side of Jefferson (Photo #5); then east on Jefferson to a point twenty feet east of the railroad station; then northeast to the northernmost railroad tracks; then east along the southern side of the railroad tracks to a point paralleling and touching the east side of the Goodwill Store; then south to a point on the south side of Walnut Street (Photos #6 and 7); then west to a point paralleling the east side of Rodger's Plumbing and Heating; then south to Mountain Avenue (Photo #8); then west along the north side of Mountain Avenue to the starting point.

The district has changed little in this century; the trolley tracks have been paved over and utility lines are visible, but the old town flavor is still apparent. To the twentieth-century eye, the area is like stepping into a by-gone era. There are no newly-constructed buildings within the district. The only additions are some contemporary commercial fronts.

The facades of the buildings, for the most part, are stretcher bond brick and contain a variety of Victorian commercial features (Photos #28, 29, 23, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 55, 56, 61). These include Greek revival (Photo #14) and Romanesque influence (Photos #9, 10, 11, 12, 13) as well as many other features prominent at the turn-of-the-century.

One of the qualities that unifies this district as an architectural and historical area is that the most significant historical and architectural buildings are not grouped closely together. The district is anchored by the Union Pacific Railroad Depot at the northwest corner, the Avery Block at the southwest corner, the Haxton Building and the Antlers Hotel in the northwestern section and

8 SIGNIFICANCE

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

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The pioneer history of Fort Collins is no better illustrated than in the four blocks comprising Old Town Fort Collins. From the days of the old fort through the pioneer settlers and into the 20th Century, the area carries with it the history and the spirit of the town.

In the fall of 1863, the cavalry entered the Cache La Poudre River area to patrol the Overland Stage Line and guard the coaches and immigrant trains, as well as the few settlers, from Indian attacks. Due to flooding of the river and various changes in command, the troops finally settled Camp Collins in 1864 on the present site of Fort Collins. The settlement was close to the Cache La Poudre River but away from its flooding, on high, dry land with good drainage and with a view of the surrounding countryside for miles in each direction.

With the military post, the needs of the soldiers attracted enterprising civilians and profited those living along the river. Joseph Mason received permission in 1865 to build his store on the corner of Linden and Jefferson Streets. Called "Old Grout," it served as a sutler's store, county office, courthouse, church, theater, community center and post office, as well as the foundation for the town of Fort Collins. The area was surveyed in 1867 in lines parallel to the river and again in 1872 with east/west, north/south lines.

The soldiers departed in 1867 and the town's future was questionable until the 1870 selection of Fort Collins as the site for the first land-grant Colorado Agriculture College. The arrival, in 1878, of the Denver to Cheyenne railroad began a new era of prosperity for Fort Collins. Investments in housing, business and agriculture rose, as did the spirit of the people in their community. Between 1878 and the turn of the century, pioneer Fort Collins residents erected structures reminiscent of the successes and struggles of a growing agricultural and college community.

The new century, however, brought new problems to the Old Town District. The post office, long an institution in one building or another in the triangle, was moved to the corner of Oak and College. Mr. Avery crossed Mountain Avenue to build yet another structure for his First National Bank. Other business firms found it more advantageous to move to

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

1. Clark, Jessie L.: "Pioneer Hotels of Larimer County." Colorado Magazine, 31(April 1954): 128-136.
2. Fort Collins City Directory. Various publishers and dates: 1901-1957.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 18.25
 UTM REFERENCES

A	<u>13</u>	<u>493940</u>	<u>4493240</u>	B	<u>13</u>	<u>493940</u>	<u>4492720</u>
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C	<u>13</u>	<u>493520</u>	<u>4492720</u>	D	<u>13</u>	<u>493520</u>	<u>4493240</u>
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE: Anne Ostrye, Molly Shaw, Lee Behrens DATE: March 7, 1977
 ORGANIZATION: Colorado State University
 STREET & NUMBER: Fort Collins, TELEPHONE: Colorado
 CITY OR TOWN: STATE:

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL STATE X LOCAL

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

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE: [Signature]
 TITLE: Colo S&PO DATE: 1/14/78

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I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION: [Signature] DATE: 8.2.78
 ATTEST: [Signature] KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER DATE: 8/1/78
 KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

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Description (Continued):

the Miller Block on the southeastern corner. The Linden Hotel, a most significant building, is in the center of the district.

1. The Avery Block is at the southwestern corner of the district at the intersection of Mountain and College Avenues (Photos #9, 10, 11, 12, 13). This two-story brick building was built between 1880 and 1897 and is made up of three distinct structures. They all have flat roofs and are polygonal in plan. This was necessitated by the shape of the property. These three structures will be referred to as Structure A, at the intersection of Mountain and Linden Streets, Structure B, at the intersection of Mountain and College Avenues, and Structure C, which has facades on both College Avenue and Linden Street.

Structure A (Photos #9 and 10) of the Avery Block is a two-story red sandstone building polygonal in plan. The exterior stone is random ashlar. The main facade has three (3) bays with engaged columns over the door and three (3) pilasters. There is decorative carving on the stringcourse separating the first and second levels. The roof is flat with a pressed tin, boxed and bracketed cornice and a decorative frieze. On the roof and above the main entrance is a decorative triangular structure inscribed with the word "Bank." The two main windows on the first level are fixed sash windows with flat lintels and lug sills. There are five windows on the second level, double-hung with transoms and flat lintels with lug sills.

The main entrance, at the intersection of Linden Street and Mountain Avenue, has an arch with radiating voussoirs and a keystone in the form of a lion head. There is a semi-circular main entrance door with a recessed, now sealed fanlight and recessed panel doors. There are first level plain stairs leading to the entrance. The main window on the second level also has a recessed fanlight and two double-hung paired windows. The columns at the entrance and the arch over it are of Romanesque style.

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Description (Continued):

Structure B of the Avery Block (Photos #10 and 11) was built in 1897. It is a two-story stretcher bond brick building, polygonal in plan. The first level has been altered though there are three ashlar lintels on the west side facing College Avenue, which indicate windows at one time. The facade has four pilasters and an ashlar stringer separating the first and second levels. There is a pressed tin, boxed and bracketed cornice with a decorative frieze lining the roof. On the roof above the main entrance is a pressed tin, decorated pediment with the date of construction, 1897, inscribed. The second level windows are double-hung with transoms and stone lintels.

Structure C of the Avery Block (Photos #12 and 13) is polygonal with eight (8) bays on the first level and nine (9) bays on the second level. The first level has been altered with more modern commercial fronts. The second level is virtually intact. The building is of stretcher bond brick construction with ashlar arches. There is an ashlar stringer between the first and second levels. The flat roof has a boxed and bracketed cornice. The nine(9) bays on the second level are Richardsonian Romanesque in style with radiating voussoirs and keystones. The windows of the second level are paired, double hung with semi-circular twenty-pane lights. A cornice between the first and second levels remains on one-third of the structure and probably, at one time, extended the length of the building. Structure C of the Avery Block is unique as it has a facade on both Linden Street and College Avenue. The Linden Street facade, first level, has been altered with garage doors. The second level resembles the College Avenue facade, but it has six (6) bays instead of nine(9).

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Description (Continued):

2. North of the Avery Block's College Avenue facade, at 146 North College Avenue, is the Triangle Review Building (a weekly newspaper) (Photo #14). This one-story stretcher bond brick structure is unique to the district. It is Greek Revival style with a flat roof and rectangular plan. The facade has two windows and a door recessed in three bays, flanked by four flat pilasters with simplified Doric order capitals. The triangulated pediment sits on a very simple, almost unarticulated entablature. The bays have stepped radiating voussoirs with exaggerated keystones. The two windows are double-hung with leaded stained glass fanlights. The pilasters rest on a stone plinth. The door is in the far right bay. It has a plain recessed light in the transom and is set inside an arched recessed entrance. The entrance contains a unique niche to the right and a black and white fret-work tile floor. The original inscription, "Commercial Bank and Trust" remains below the triangular pediment. The building was tastelessly painted in recent years, but this has recently been removed.

3. The Northern Hotel, 166-180 North College Avenue (Photo #15) is a four-story commercial Italianate structure, irregular in plan. The stretcher bond, brick exterior has been covered with stucco and the first level has been altered with individual store fronts. From the second to fourth levels, the window bays are flanked by pilasters which culminate in small triangular finials projecting above the flat roof. There is a decorated, boxed cornice crowning the roof. The recessed entrance extends two levels. The entrance door is flanked by two pilasters and has a blind flush transom. There are two original stained-glass light fixtures above the door.

The north side of the hotel is on Walnut Street (Photo #16). The original stretcher bond brickwork has been exposed. Pilasters flank the side bays. An elaborate cornice separates the first and second levels and a decorative stringcourse separates the third and fourth levels. The windows are double-hung with lug sills.

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Description (Continued):

4. The Walnut Block, 233-239 Walnut (Photos #17 and 18) is a commercial Victorian structure, polygonal in plan with a flat roof. It is two-story, of stretcher bond brick construction. The first level has been altered for its present commercial use. The original facade on the second level, however, is still visible and relatively unaltered. The building has a pressed tin, boxed and bracketed cornice with lentils. There is a decorative stringcourse between the first and second levels. The second level, double-hung windows have flat, coarse stone lintels and lug sills.
5. Black's Glass, 155 Linden Street (Photos #19 and 20) is a two-story Victorian-style commercial building. The first level has been altered for present commercial use, though the second level remains virtually unaltered with the original windows and stone lintels still visible. The roof is flat and the plan is rectangular. The second level has double-hung stained glass windows with shaped and decorated lintels. There is a pressed tin, boxed cornice with an elaborately decorated frieze. A decorative stringcourse separates the first and second levels.
6. Red Garter, 117 Linden Street (Photos #21 and 22) is another two-story stretcher bond brick commercial structure. The building is rectangular and has a flat roof. The first level has been altered to resemble a turn-of-the-century facade and a beergarden adjoins the building on the north. The second level remains unaltered. The pressed tin cornice, boxed and bracketed, protrudes over the facade and has a triangulated pediment at the center. The second level windows are double-hung with triangulated stone label lintels and lug sills.

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Description (Continued):

7. The one-story, stretcher bond brick building at 214 Pine Street (Photo #23) is unique in this area for several reasons. It is classical in its symmetry and scale, Victorian in its cornice detailing and Romanesque in its door and window detailing. It has a rectangular plan and a flat roof. A brick cornice lines the roof. The facade is symmetrical and is made up of two square windows and a center door. The windows are topped by sealed fanlights accented by radiating voussoirs with keystones.
8. The La Court Hotel, 232 Pine Street (Photo #24) is a commercial structure unique in many respects. It was originally a two-story, coursed ashlar stone building with a later addition (1900) of a stretcher bond brick third level. The facade is asymmetrical with very little difference between the first and second levels. The structure is rectangular in plan with a flat roof and a decorative all-brick cornice lining the roof. Doorways and windows on the first and second levels have stone lintels and stone lug sills while the windows of the third level have segmental arch brick lintels.
9. The Union Pacific Railroad Depot, on the north side of Jefferson Street, (Photo #25) anchors the northwest corner of the district. It is a one-story stretcher bond brick building reminiscent as well as typical of the depots built by the railroads at the turn of the century. In composition it has a center structure flanked by two wings, the one at the left being longer to accommodate a garage door. Except for this difference, the building would be symmetrical. The center structure has a triangulated facade with the two other major wings at right angles to this main wing. The building is multi-rectangular in plan and has a gable roof with a parapet gable at the end. There is a rectangular cresting on the ridge of the roof.

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Description (Continued):

10. 209-217 Jefferson Street, (Photo #26), makes up the first architectural structure on Jefferson Street. It is a two-story stretcher bond brick building. Aside from the two windows in the middle bay of the second level, which is apparently original, the facade is symmetrical. It has three (3) larger bays flanking two (2) smaller bays which frame the street entrances to the second level. The building is rectangular, has a flat roof, and only the Jefferson Street facade has received any architectural treatment. The original cornice, between the first and second floors on the middle and east bays, has been removed. The first level has been modernized by the additions of shake shingles and a commercial glass front. The second level windows, however, with their flat stone lug sills, remain largely unaltered. These windows are double-hung with segmental arch brick lintels.

11. The building addressed 221-223-227 Jefferson, (Photo #27), is a two-story stretcher bond brick structure. It is rectangular in plan. The first level has been altered to provide for its present use. Part of the cornice between the first and second levels is missing, and the cornice has been removed on the second level, which otherwise remains unaltered. The windows have stone label lintels and stone sills. The building is symmetrical with the central small bay framing the street entrance to the second level.

12. 229 Jefferson, (Photo #28), has what is probably the finest facade of any of the buildings on Jefferson Street, as well as being one of the anchors for the district. The facade has been almost unaltered with the second level remaining virtually intact. There is an elaborate cornice separating the first and second levels. The second level facade is a

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Description (Continued):

composition of alternating pilasters and bays with one window per bay. Each window has a stone label lintel and stone sill. The first level has an asymmetrical design with the left bay framing the entrance to the second level and the right bay making up the rest of the first level facade. There is an elaborate cornice with a series of finials, phased to correspond with the pilasters and bays of the second level.

13. 235 Jefferson, (Photos #29 and 30), is a two-story stretcher bond brick structure. The first level has been altered with garage doors. The second level, however, remains unaltered with six (6) double-hung windows with arched brick label lintels and lug sills. A decorative brick cornice lines the facade at the roof. The building has been painted as two separate structures.
14. 243 Jefferson, (Photo #30), is a one-story stretcher bond brick building. It has been altered to a large degree for its present commercial use. It is the only building in the district which has a wooden false front.
15. Feeders Supply, 359 Linden Street, (Photo #31), with its stepped gable roof, is one of the most charming structures in the district. It is a stretcher bond, brick building with a coarse stone foundation. The basic plan is rectangular with an irregular rear wing. The main facade, facing Linden Street, has three bays; two windows flanking a recessed entrance, and a small addition to the south side of the bays. The addition has a window which has been altered, though the original stone sill is visible. A boxed, plain wooded cornice separates the first level from the attic, gabled level.

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Description (Continued):

The building is one-and-a-half stories with a high gable roof. The charm of the structure is in this roof construction. It is composed of two separate sections; one lower than the other, though both have stepped high gable construction. The lower roof crowns the main entrance. It is off-center in relation to the building, has coarse stone accenting the stepped gable and a small attic window at its point. The higher roof centers the entire structure and also has stone accenting the stepped gable. The original roof material is covered with corrugated aluminum. A chimney, needing repair, is on the south slope of the lower roof. The structure has minimal alterations seen only in the paint and obvious repairs.

16. Fort Collins Freight Depot is a one-story stretcher bond brick structure very representative of turn-of-the-century railway depots. It is rectangular in plan with a tin frieze outlining the upper perimeter of the entire building. The roof is flat.

The main facade faces the railroad tracks (south) which run east and west parallel to Jefferson Street. It sits about four feet from the ground for freight deliveries. A verandah, extending out from the facade wall and covering three evenly-placed freight doors, covers most of the facade. Large wooden brackets support the verandah and flank each one of the freight doors. The freight doors, though plain in themselves, are crowned with light mullion transom panels, which along with the wooden brackets, add character and beauty to the depot.

The remaining, uncovered, area of the facade consists of a decorative brick recessed panel containing three multiple-paned, two-sash windows.

The north facade resembles the main facade, though a cement platform extends its length. There have been minimal alterations and no additions to the structure.

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Description (Continued):

17. 261 Linden Street, (Photo #33), is on the site of the "Old Grout" building - the original sutler's store in the city. It is on a corner lot with the main facade facing Linden Street and the north side on Jefferson Street (Photo #34). It is a stretcher bond brick structure with quoins made to simulate a stone structure. The building has a protruding cornice, a flat roof and is rectangular in plan. The second level windows, which normally are rectangular in the era, were doubled up to make what appear to be two square windows. The first level has been altered considerably to provide for its present use.

18. 259 Linden, (Photo #35), is a two-story stretcher bond brick commercial structure erected in the late 19th century. The building has a flat roof and is rectangular in plan. It has an elaborate cornice of both brick and pressed tin. It remains virtually unaltered at the second level where there are four window bays and four protruding brick pilasters. The first level has been altered for its present commercial use. The forms of the original bays, however, are visible.

19. 247 and 253 Linden, (Photos #36 and 37), is another two-story stretcher bond brick commercial structure. Its facade is symmetrical both on the first and second levels. The roof is flat and the plan is rectangular. The second story has a series of projecting ornamental brick pilasters and recessed bays where the windows are located. On the second level, there are nine (9) pilasters and eight (8) recessed window bays. The center two bays provide the first level access to the second. The first level has been altered for its present commercial use. The bays, however, are still apparent. The second level windows have stone label lintels and stone sills. The cornice is both brick and pressed tin and quite elaborate.

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Description (Continued):

20. 235 Linden, (Photo #38) is a Victorian style, two-story brick commercial structure that remains virtually unaltered at the second level where the segmental brick arch lintels are still visible along with the flat, stone sills. The first level has been altered for its present use, although the original proportions remain. The cornice is decorative brickwork, the roof is flat and, the plan is rectangular.
21. 223 Linden, (Photo #39), is a two-story, stretcher bond brick building, unique to the district. The roof is flat, and the plan is rectangular. The facade is mono-planer and devoid of ornamentation. The windows, however, are semi-circular with brick lintels and ashlar keystones. The plain cornice is centered with an ashlar arch and keystone. The first level has been altered for present use.
22. 213 Linden, (Photo #40), is another two-story brick structure. The facade is mono-planer and devoid of ornamentation. There is a coarse-stone stringcourse separating the first and second levels. Any cornice which may have lined the roof has been removed. The only ornamental effect is from the coarse stone label lintels above the windows.
23. The central anchor for the district is the Linden Hotel, located at 201 Linden, (Photos #41, 42, 43, 44, 62, and 80). It is on the corner of Walnut and Linden, which surely, at one time, was the center of town. It is a three-story brick structure and is one of the most architecturally significant buildings in the area. Both the Walnut and Linden Street facades of this building have been treated architecturally with a series of protruding ornamental brick pilasters and recessed window bays. The facade is asymmetrical, for the number of windows in each bay varies. The first level has been altered considerably. In places, however, the original window openings are apparent. These openings have segmental

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Description (Continued):

arch lintels of stone. The second level windows are treated differently with pointed half-arch stone lintels. The third level windows have flat stone lintels. The pressed tin cornice is elaborate. The building has a flat roof and is rectangular in plan, except for the diagonal at the corner. The diagonal is the most significant part of the building, as it responds favorably to the corner and is the location for ornamental oriel windows and a tower with a fanlight.

24. The original City Hall for Fort Collins is located at 232 Walnut, (Photo #45). The original tower has been removed and the facade has been altered in more modern days for its present commercial use. The old jail still exists behind the building, and the owners still have the brass pole, though it no longer stands in place.
25. 238 Walnut, (Photos #46 and 47), also has been altered for commercial purposes. Its architectural significance is derived from the rear portion of the building, which is constructed of rough, coarse, stone work. The windows on the sides, (Photo #47), have stone lintels and stone sills. This building is significant because it is one of the few buildings in this district that uses stone structurally and in part of the building other than the facade. One of the old paintings in the city library shows this building from the rear, looking exactly as it does today.
26. 218 Walnut and 216 Walnut, (Photo #66), although they are supporting structures, are included to illustrate the simplicity which the Victorians could achieve in their commercial structures. One-story brick structures, the remnants of the Victorian original, can be seen in the cornice of 216 Walnut, while at 218 Walnut, the building remains surprisingly unaltered with a glass store front with original recessed entrance way. The facade has a decorative brickwork cornice.
- 27.

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Description (Continued):

28. 212 Walnut, (Photo #66), also a supporting building, is a one-story brick, commercial building. It is a good example of the simplicity which the Victorians achieved in their more functional commercial buildings. The lower facade has been altered for its present use. The original upper facade and the cornice, however, are still visible.
29. Gene's Tavern, 200 Walnut, (Photos #48 and 49), is a two-story brick building with a flat roof. It is unique in several respects. Although it sits on a corner lot, the main architectural treatment is given only to the Walnut Street facade where a large, pressed tin overhanging cornice is. At the second story level on both the Pine and Walnut Street facades, there are large square windows, which are unlike the high rectangular windows that are typical of the era. Originally, at the corner on the first-floor level, a cut-away diagonal corner occurred with the second story overhanging. Most of the first-story facade, however, has been altered.
30. 210 Linden, (Photo #50), on the east side of Linden Street, is a stretcher bond brick building, rectangular in plan with a timber roof. The elaborate cornice is of pressed tin and the second level windows have flat stone label lintels and lug sills. There are two pilasters flanking the main entrance which distinctly separates that entrance from the doorway on the right of the building. This doorway leads to the second level. A decorative cornice separates the first and second levels.
31. 214 Linden Street, (Photo #51, right structure), is a two-story brick building with a timber roof. The first level has been altered beyond the original intention. The second level, however, remains unaltered. The windows have flat

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Description (Continued):

stone label lintels and lug sills. The decorative, boxed cornice is of pressed tin.

32. 216 Linden Street, (Photo #51, left structure), is a small two-story unassuming structure with a second level overhanging the first level entrance. The first level has been altered. The overhanging second level has three plain double-hung windows and is devoid of any ornamentation. The bay is believed to be a more recent addition.
33. The Antlers Hotel, 222 Linden, (Photos #52 and 53), anchors the northeastern part of the district. It is a three-story stretcher-bond brick structure, and a fine example of commercial Victorian architecture. A boxed, bracketed cornice lines the facade roof and the inscription, "Antlers Hotel," decorates an otherwise plain frieze. The facade is divided into three large bays and one small bay flanked by pilasters. The small bay marks the entrance to the second level, while the larger bays divide the first level store fronts. The first level has glass store fronts with recessed entrances. There is a decorative cornice separating the first and second levels. The second and third levels have double-hung windows with segmental brick arch lintels with keystones and lug sills.
34. 238 Linden Street, (Photo #54), is a stretcher-bond brick building. The first level has glass, commercial store fronts with recessed entrances. The street facade is a composition of two equal bays with a small bay at the center front, framing the street entrance to the second level. The building is asymmetrical on the second level. The left bay has three windows and the right bay has only two. The facade has a wooden boxed and bracketed cornice. There is a decorative cornice separating the first and second levels.

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Description (Continued):

35. The Miller Block, 162 Linden Street (#55, 56 and 61), anchors the southwest corner and is one of the most architecturally significant buildings in the district. Built in 1888, it is constructed of Larimer County red sandstone, rock-faced, with white sandstone trimmings. It is a two-story building that faces both Linden and Walnut Streets. The boxed, bracketed cornice is elaborate galvanized iron and overhangs the facade on both streets. The iron columns and lintels were cast in the Fort Collins foundry. This building contains the first Howe truss system in the state. This system supports the ceiling from the roof, thereby leaving the first floor free of any supporting posts. The first level has been altered with the windows removed and the entrance changed from the intersection of Walnut and Linden Street. There is a decorative cornice separating the first and second levels. The second-level windows have been sealed, but the stone label lintels remain visible. A wrought-iron cresting lines the roof and a decorative pediment, inscribed with "Miller Block" and the date of construction, 1888, centers the Linden Street facade.
36. 317 Walnut, (Photo #57), is at the east end of Walnut and is the site of the Forrester-Semerad Building. This Victorian two-story, brick structure has some Romanesque influences. These can be seen in the semi-circular stone lintels over the second-story windows. Portions of the first level have been altered for present use and some of the second-story windows are sealed. A balcony appears to be a recent addition. The cornice, with its two triangular pediments, remains in its original form. The building is polygonal in plan with a flat roof. A more recent wing appears on the right.

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Description (Continued):

37. The Howard Block, 214 East Mountain, (Photo #58), is a two-story, red brick facade. The first level has been altered for its present use but the second level and the cornice remain unaltered. Buff-colored bricks at the corners simulate stone quoins and contrast with the main part of the building. This building is notable since the second level, square windows are not common in Victorian commercial structures. The roof is flat and the second level windows are placed symmetrically in the facade.
38. The J.O. Hohnstein Block, 220 East Mountain, (Photos #59 and 60), is a two-story brick structure. With the addition of modern materials on the facade, it is beyond recognition as an old building. Underneath the modern facade, however, is a very exquisite front containing Victorian windows with semi-circular brick lintels and a protruding cornice. The first level has been altered to some degree, but the original base entrance remains. The building has a flat roof and is polygonal in shape, the back facing on Linden Street and housing T.J's, a bar.

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Significance (Continued):

College Avenue. Even though street cars ran through the Old Town for many years, by the 1930's the area was beginning to show signs of aging. Only in the past two decades has renewed interest in the Old Town Historic District arisen, accompanied by a frustration as to how to protect the area from further decay.

The significance of Fort Collins' Old Town lies in this background. There is no better illustration of turn-of-the-century "Western Plains" life than in this small area. By the 1900's Fort Collins was the well-settled home of Colorado's first land-grant college, the possessor of a notable in-town railway transit system, and a very popular spot in Northern Colorado for urbanite and farmer alike. On the direct railroad line between Denver and Cheyenne, the passenger depot on Jefferson St., in Old Town, welcomed diverse newcomers: academic, agricultural and financial as well as contented old-timers of the community. Fort Collins' residents were served well by Old Town, whose offerings ranged from commodities and services to be found in eastern cities to items more commonly located in agricultural communities. These ranged from hotel accommodations, banks and restaurants to hardware stores, feed, coal and hay shops.

Old Town Fort Collins is a reminder of this turn-of-the-century community life which brought the farmer to town and the urbanite to his financial centers. Since today Fort Collins is one of the fastest growing communities in Colorado, this significant reminder of its history helps Northern Colorado to realize its past and its future.

The anchoring structure of Old Town Fort Collins is the Avery Block occupying the corners of College Ave., Mountain Ave., and Linden Street, (N. side of east Mountain). Few men did more for Fort Collins than Franklin C. Avery. His business interests encompassed surveying, irrigation, ranching, real estate, and banking. Avery platted both Greeley and Fort Collins. He served as the Fort Collins street supervisor, laying out wide streets and overseeing the planting of trees. He completed most of the surveying for irrigation canals to serve the farms surrounding the town. As early promoter, organizer, and president of the Larimer County Ditch Company, the company constructed and

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Significance (Continued):

practically completed one of the largest and best irrigation systems in Colorado for its time. Avery introduced Merino sheep from Vermont in 1884. His business interests included both banking and real estate. He opened the Larimer County Bank in 1880 (which later became the First National Bank of Fort Collins) and served as president for over thirty years. His real estate interests included ranches, the Northern Hotel and the Opera House. His Avery House on Mountain Avenue is on the National Register of Historic Sites.

Construction started in 1887 on a block to house his bank and other stores. In the late 1880's, the bank moved in. The block, however, was not completed until 1897. One of the largest in town, it fronted on three streets and at one time housed ten stores and a large number of offices.

The Avery Block was the work of pioneer architect Montezuma Fuller and is by far his most outstanding structure. Originally a carpenter, Fuller became the town's first architect and the only one in residence for some time. In addition to the Avery Block, Fuller designed ten Larimer County Blocks and numerous public schools.

A few doors north of the Avery Block on College Avenue is the Commercial Bank and Trust Company building, (east side of North College). In November, 1905, the Fort Collins Express announced the opening of a new banking enterprise, with ample capital assets and competent management, called the Commercial Bank and Trust Company. It organized under the laws of Colorado with a capital of \$50,000. The new building possessed the latest in burglar-proof safes and fire-proof vaults. In 1917 the name changed to Farmers Bank and Trust Company. Throughout the years the building served as a Chamber of Commerce office, a carpet store and presently houses the Triangle Review, a journal serving northern Colorado featuring historical subjects of the area.

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Significance (Continued):

The 1905 opening of the Northern Hotel on the corner of Walnut and College Avenues, (east side of North College) began a new era in the history of Fort Collins. The citizens now had hotel accomodations to match those in Denver and Colorado Springs. The Commercial Hotel —owned by D.M. Harris, an Englishman, and then his son, from 1878 to 1904 —originally occupied the site. Prominent businessmen in the town, including F.C. Avery and James F. Vandewark, bought the Commercial, rebuilt it for \$100,000 and renamed it the Northern Hotel. It contained eighty elegantly furnished rooms —carpeted with the best weaves of Axminster Royal Wilton and Wilton velvets and furnished with highly polished birch of natural colors. The most exquisite of all, however, was the dining room lighted with leaded art glass of beautiful hues set in a large dome in the center of the ceiling. The rotunda, office, and main stairway are also lighted by the beautiful tiffany glass set in an immense dome. The businessmen built a hotel unsurpassed in comfort and style and brought deserved elegance to northern Colorado.

Inspired by the 1920's Parisian "Art Deco," the hotel was altered in the '20's to jazz-age sophistication. It is presently being renovated to the turn-of-the-century atmosphere and remains a popular spot for northern Colorado.

To the east of College Avenue and the Northern Hotel, Jefferson and Walnut Streets, crossed by Linden, outline the mercantile area of Old Town Fort Collins. The Walnut Block (south side of Walnut) is a fine example of commercial property. Well suited for a mercantile area, C.C. Whitton built it at the turn of the century for both businesses and boarding rooms. Through the years the Walnut Block housed restaurants, hotels, as well as clothing, coal, and hardware stores. Its ideal location allowed it to remain in use to the present.

Around the corner of the Walnut Block is a small structure built in 1892. (west side of Linden) It has served as a furniture, hardware, and clothing store as well as a bar.

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Significance (Continued):

One of the most important events of the 1870's was the establishment by J.S. McClelland of the first newspaper in the county called the Larimer County Express. In 1880 H.A. Craft and his brother purchased the Express and continued operating at the Linden Street location until the building was destroyed by fire. Mr. Craft built a new structure at 117 Linden, (west side of Linden) attached to the Linden side of the Avery Block in 1883 to house the printing works. There he published his newspaper until selling it to Frank S. Smith in 1890. The location on Linden Street remained a publishing house for several years and was sold to a prominent hardware dealer in Fort Collins.

Northeast from the Northern Hotel and off of College Avenue is the block called Pine Street. Located near the railroad passenger depot of Fort Collins, at one time it was a bustling street of hotels and shops. The building at 214 Pine (on Pine) has been used by small businessmen, the life-blood of the town. The list of occupants has included coal, hay, and grain dealers, a second-hand dealer, a machinist's shop, and an early automobile canvas-top repairman.

The La Court Hotel and the Pine Tavern at 232 and 244 Pine were both built by Isaac B. Harris. Coming from Nova Scotia in 1880, Harris invested in community enterprises and local farms and ranches. The present Pine Tavern operated as the Blaine Hotel until 1920 and the Hotel Pine until 1959. The La Court Hotel was known as the Brown Palace Hotel in 1906, and then as the Farmers Hotel, the Arlington Hotel and the Martin Hotel and Cafe until 1938. Both of these enterprises relied on their location near the railroad station for survival.

In 1881 four prominent businessmen, A.H. Patterson, W.C. Stover, W.H. Ralph and J.T. Cliff, built a large block east of Pine Street called the Jefferson Block, to house various shops and businesses. This included the structures from 209 to 227 Jefferson Street (on south side of Jefferson). One of these men, A.H. Patterson, donated an eighty-acre tract of land for the original 240-acre tract

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Significance (Continued):

of the Agricultural College (now Colorado State University), which was the first land-grant college in the state of Colorado, 1870. Old Main, a National Register property on the campus, was demolished by fire in 1971. The old chemical laboratory, the old and new domestic science buildings, the horticulture hall, the college library, the mechanic shops, the old engineering building and the veterinary science departments all occupy the land Patterson donated.

While still young Patterson became acquainted with William F. Cody ("Buffalo Bill"), and in 1860 they traveled together to Denver. During the Civil War they left Denver for New Mexico with Col. John M. Chivington and the decisive battle of the West at Apache Canyon. A.H. Patterson arrived in the Cache la Poudre Valley in 1886. In 1870 he was a member of the punitive expedition against the Arapahoes in the Lander, Wyoming, area during which Black Bear was killed and Chief Friday escaped.

Apart from these adventures, Patterson proved himself an astute businessman and served his community well. Upon his arrival in Fort Collins he helped build the town ditch and plant trees along College Avenue. He then served twice as county clerk, clerk of the district court, and alderman for the city council.

Martin Vandewark came to Fort Collins in 1874 and engaged in wool growing and ranching. In 1881, he bought the "Boss Feed Store" located at 231 Jefferson (South side of Jefferson). School facilities were lacking in the town and rental space was necessary. The top floor of 231 Jefferson served students adequately. The lower floor housed the feed and grain store. In March, 1882, ground was broken for the Vandewark Block, located next to his store. T. Bishop contracted the job and in May, 1882, Leibey and Brown, grocers, moved into the building. V.E. Leibey, a well known merchant, and J.A. Brown commenced business in early May. The upper floors of the Vandewark building were at times used as offices and boarding rooms.

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Significance (Continued):

Upon arriving in Fort Collins, James A. Brown first joined his brother in blacksmithing and wagon building. After investing successfully in numerous business enterprises, he constructed the first frame house in the city and founded the Fort Collins National Bank. In 1902 he helped secure the building of the sugar factory and became a director of the Fort Collins-Colorado Sugar Company. He also served as alderman on the council, thus contributing to the financial and political structure of the growing town.

In 1885 Vandewark and Gordon opened a farm implement business. They also sold seed, flour and feed. In a farming community such as Fort Collins, businesses like that owned by Vandewark and Gordon were important to the development of the agricultural community. During this time 231 Jefferson and the Vandewark Block were combined to serve as office and warehouse for the business. By 1896 the buildings headquartered Vandewark and Atherly, a general dray line. The site also served as a blacksmith shop and service area. Since the turn of the century it has served a variety of commercial needs; trading company, rooming house, junk store, and auto repair shop.

The name "Stover" remains an important one in the story of Fort Collins. Besides being a notable businessman, William C. Stover and Frank C. Stover, his younger brother, owned and ran the Stover City Drug. Frank C. Stover came to Fort Collins in 1874 and bought his brother's interest in the City Drug Store located in the "Old Grout" building at the southwest corner of Jefferson and Linden. He eventually became sole owner and soon the City Drug became one of the principle drug stores of the city.

In the fall of 1889 Frank Stover was elected county treasurer and re-elected in 1891. He served as town recorder and town trustee when the first water works were constructed. He is best remembered, however, as the city druggist.

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Significance (Continued):

Stover Drug originally rented space in the "Old Grout" building until he could purchase the building in 1882, tear it down, and begin construction on the "Keystone Block." Before it could be occupied, however, it burned to the ground; he suffered great financial loss, due to his lack of fire insurance. Five years later he re-built, and the City Drug Building remains a permanent reminder of old Fort Collins. (west side of Linden) South of Stover Drug on Linden Street (west side of Linden) are three mercantile establishments from pioneer Fort Collins. Built during the 1880's, they have served as hardware stores, a gun shop, and coal, hay, and feed shops.

Charles H. Sheldon, co-founder of the Poudre Valley Bank with W.C. Stover, arrived in Fort Collins in June of 1874. By May of 1875 he was employed by the A.K. and F.B. Yount Bank as bookkeeper and then cashier. In 1878 he joined W.C. Stover and formed the Poudre Valley Bank with a capital stock of \$6,000.00. The Poudre Valley Bank began in austere surroundings on Jefferson Street and shortly moved to 235 Linden Street. (west side of Linden) where it remained for three years. In 1881 the bank moved to its newly built Linden location and F.B. Parker bought 235 Linden. He operated "The Cheap Store" on the ground floor while the upper floor was the meeting place for the Odd Fellows (1881-1895). This building was the stopping point of the fire of September, 1883, which destroyed the original Stover and Hocker Drug Store at the corner of Linden and Jefferson Streets. It served various small businesses between 1900 and 1930, and from 1933 to 1963 the Salvation Army used it as their outlet in Fort Collins.

The Poudre Valley Bank was the oldest banking institution in Larimer County when it moved to the corner of Walnut and Linden in 1882 (north side of Walnut). Started by W.C. Stover and C.H. Sheldon in 1878, the capital expanded in 1881 with the partnership of Abner Loomis and C.B. Andrews. Together they built the Loomis and Andrews building on the northwest corner of Walnut and Linden at the cost of \$32,000. The iron fencing for the cornice arrived from Denver during November of 1882 and the bank opened its doors in February of 1883.

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Significance (Continued):

The third and most notable home of the Poudre Valley Bank was the building on the northwest corner of Linden and Walnut Avenue. The Linden Hotel occupied the upper floors and contained ninety-five rooms; the third floor at one time was used as a sampling room for salesmen. In 1885 the Masons leased the third floor and converted it into a lodge room, which they occupied until 1902. The Fort Collins Post Office also occupied the building from the late 1880's until 1912. The bank remained in the building until 1917, when its growth forced the move from Linden Street.

William C. Stover, co-founder of the Poudre Valley Bank, is notable among Fort Collins businessmen. The success of his enterprises and the energy he devoted to civic services contributed greatly to the community spirit as well as to the financial structure of early Fort Collins.

Besides his banking interests, Stover was one of the original city council members during 1873 and, with M.E. Hocker, opened a drug store in the "Old Grout" building. He sold his interest in the store to his younger brother, Frank, in 1874. William C. Stover, Frank Chaffee, and W.M. Ferguson organized the Fort Collins Cash Clothing Company which remained a notable Fort Collins establishment for many years. In 1875-76 Stover represented Larimer County as a delegate to the state constitutional convention and is credited with having effected in the constitution a clause calling for the establishment of the Colorado Agricultural College in Fort Collins.

In 1933 Stover's Poudre Valley Bank was the only Fort Collins bank to re-open immediately after F.D. Roosevelt lifted his moratorium on banking. In 1967 it became the United Bank of Fort Collins. Measured by the extent of his business career and the success of his many enterprises, no pioneer Fort Collins businessman achieved greater distinction than W.C. Stover.

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Significance (Continued):

Fort Collins, growing rapidly by 1882, needed a City Hall, which was built at 232 Walnut Street (north side of Walnut). The Hook and Ladder Company occupied the first floor and city offices on the second. Though both occupants have moved, the building housed the City Hall until 1957 and the fire station until 1974.

Across the street from the Linden Hotel on the east side at 210 Linden (east side of Linden) is a building constructed in 1883 by Carl Lauterback who operated his cigar factory in one half of the structure from 1883-95. From 1895 until 1906 the building was owned by Robert Peterson who ran a short-order eating establishment in a portion of the building and lived upstairs. The building was then used as a barber shop by various men with boarding rooms upstairs until 1939. It has since been owned by Floyd F. Mercer who has operated a hardware and cabinet making concern in the building for the past thirty-eight years.

Stephen H. Seckner, a pioneer Fort Collins photographer, arrived in town from Michigan in 1880. With his brother, he opened a grocery store at 216 Linden Street and operated a photography studio next door (east side of Linden). Photography remained his primary interest; many of his photographs can be found in old newspapers and newsletters. Seckner used the Linden Street Building until 1905, when he built his studio at 317 Walnut Street. The former became a carpet company and numerous restaurants. Presently it houses the Linden Street Galleries.

When Stephen Seckner built his new Walnut Street studio (south side of Walnut), he showed his faith in the community by investing more money in a building exclusively for photographic purposes than any man in the state. He served Fort Collins one term as alderman, two as police magistrate, and served on the first city council from the fourth ward during Fort Collins' first period of prohibition.

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Significance (Continued):

Rev. Father G. Joseph LaJeunesse arrived in Fort Collins in April of 1899 to take charge of St. Joseph's parish. A most progressive and prosperous period in the history of St. Joseph followed. Church membership more than doubled and the value of all church property increased from \$1,600 to \$4,300 in 1911. By 1901 LaJeunesse, acting as superintendent of construction, completed the new church for the parish. In 1902, with his financial spirit alive, he completed the Antler's Hotel at 220-222 Linden (east side of Linden). His interest and activity in the growth of Fort Collins did not cease with the completion of St. Joseph's or the Antler's, but continued until he had remodeled or erected eleven other buildings.

In 1882 Frank C. Miller, a native of Denmark, arrived in Fort Collins from Blackhawk where he had been a saloonkeeper and miner. Miller continued in the saloon business, prospered and in 1888 hired John F. Colpitts to erect the Miller Block. The Miller Block was the first in the state to employ the Howe Truss which supports the ceiling from the roof, leaving the first floor free of any posts. The imposing red sandstone building housed Bernheim's clothing store, and Miller's liquor store and "sampling room." The upper floor was utilized as office space.

With Miller's death, his son Frank, Jr., formed a partnership with D.C. Armitage and operated the "Fair" Store. They sold china, glass, willow wares and other household needs. Advertising may still be seen on the outside rear wall. Frank, Jr., unable to adjust to the quiet life of a merchant, operated a dude ranch outside of town called the "Trail's End," whose guest list once included Will Rogers. He was an experienced sharpshooter and soon found contentment traveling with Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show. Feats of his shooting skill appeared in Ripley's "Believe It Or Not." He was a cowboy in the style of the Old West. He often used a stagecoach discarded by Buffalo Bill, which according to Miller, had once carried Queen Victoria and other crowned heads of Europe. Miller presented the old coach to the town in 1948 and it is now proudly displayed at the corner of La Porte and College Avenue.

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Significance (Continued):

Finally, it should be noted that Fort Collins came into being on the site of an abandoned military post during a period of western colonization promoted by land companies, following the Civil War, as men lured by the romance of the West and the practicalities of a new homestead act took up land at the base of the Rockies. The agriculturalists who settled such communities may not have been as flamboyant as their miner counterparts in the hills, but they were equally daring and hardy. They endured hardships of a different type as they faced natural dangers such as blizzards, droughts, and grass-hopper plagues.

The Fort Collins Old Town District is a reminder of this type of western settlement for it was established by people who purchased lands from a real estate company in order to ward off the loneliness of the prairies, to profit by the experience and expertise of their new neighbors, and to furnish their families with social amenities that were long in coming to communities situated farther east on the Great Plains. The Old Town District demonstrated how these people settled a new area and used local materials to decorate it with styles current in the East, as they created a substantial, as well as unique, latter 19th-century American community.

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4. Fort Collins Courier.
5. (Fort Collins) Daily Express.
6. Fort Collins Express.
7. Fort Collins Standard.
8. (Fort Collins) Weekly Courier.
9. (Fort Collins) Weekly Express.
10. Sundberg, Wayne. Historic Fort Collins. Fort Collins, Colorado: Old Army Press, 1975.
11. Swanson, Evadene Burris: Fort Collins Yesterdays. Fort Collins, Colorado: Evadene Burris Swanson, 1975.
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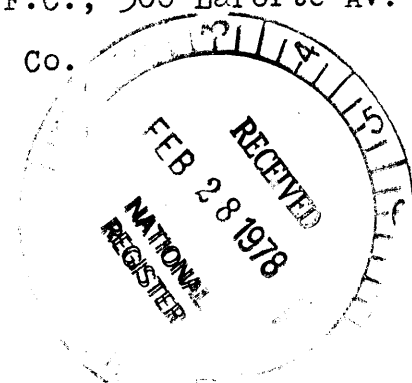
PROPERTY OWNERS, FORT COLLINS OLD TOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT

BLOCK 12

- ✓B-12-012 320 Walnut; Goodwill Industries of Denver, 3003 Arapahoe, Denver
- ✓A-12-016 238 Linden; Holsinger, Edith W., 3820 N. Taft Hill, F.C. Co.
- C-12-013 256 Linden; Sand, Leona, 1108 Williams, F.C. Co
- ✓A-12-018 220 Linden; Anderson, Martha, P. 1129 W. Mountain, F.C. Co
- ✓B-12-019 218 Linden; Cienfuegos, Richard, 704 Theo, F.C. Co.
- ✓B-12-020/ 216 Linden; Moench, Herman, Jr., 216 Linden, F.C. Co.
- 021
- A-12-022 210 Linden; Mercer, Cloyd, 210 Linden, F.C. Co.
- C-12-024 242 Linden; White, Richard & Jacque B. 711 Gregory Rd., F.C. Co.

BLOCK 10

- ✓A-10-001 359 Linden; Northern Colorado Feeders Supply Inc. 359 Linden, F.C.
- C-13-001 245 Jefferson, Billeter, Dwight, Jean, 1521 Crestmore, F.C. Co
- ✓B-13-002 243 Jefferson, Stevens, Floyd, Lillian, 1032 LaPorte, F.C. Co
- C-13-003 Jefferson & Linden, Rudolph Mercantile Co, P.O. Box 145, F.C. Co.
- ✓A-13-004 243 Jefferson, Stevens, Floyd, Lillian, 1032 LaPorte, F.C. Co
- ✓A-13-005 229 Jefferson, Schurr, Leon, 1325 Stover, F.C. Co.
- ✓A-13-007 229 Jefferson, Schurr, Leon, 1325 Stover, F.C. Co.
- 221-223-221 ✓A-13-010 221 Jefferson, Soderquist, Melvin J, Rt. 1, Box 225, Eureka Spgs. Ark.
- A-13-008 238 Walnut, Osborn, David, 217 West Olive, F.C. Co.
- A-13-009 217 Jefferson, Cienfuegos, 330 Wood St., F.C. Co
- A-13-011 209/213 Jefferson, Judson, Carl J. Jr, Rt. 2, Box 48, F.C. Co.
- ✓B-13-012 222 Pine, Frederickson, Sue/Holbert, 1332 Sherman, Grand Island, Nb
- ✓B-13-013 Pine/Walnut, Kepperman, Gene, Sharon, 6501 Thompson Dr. F.C. Co.
- B-13-016 244 Pine; Valdez, Vornie, Henrietta, 1104 Beach, F.C. Co.
- A-13-019 238 Walnut; K & M Corp., c/o John R. Moore, 1527 Mathews St. FC, Co
- B-13-020 218 Walnut; Widger, Millie, 828 W. Mountain, F.C. Co
- B-13-021 216 Walnut; Williams, Milan & Evelyon, 216 Walnut, F.C. Co
- B-13-022 214 Walnut, Cooper, Lee & Sondra, 1804 Sheely Dr., F.C. Co
- B-13-023 212 Walnut; Masiers, Thomas L. & Laura, P.O. Box 819, F.C. Co.
- B-13-024 210 Walnut; McCurry, Lena & Milton, 728 W. Laurel, F.C. Co.
- A-13-025/ 259 Linden; Metejka, Leonard, Tipton, Robert, 2136 Sheffield, FC Co
- 026
- A-13-027 253 Linden, Williams, Eugene, Quinn, Lorraine, P.O. Box 107, FC Co
- A-13-028 247 Linden; Cienfuegos, Joe & Theresa, 247 Linden, F.C. Co
- C-13-029/ 239 Linden; Oglesby, J.C. 215 Garfield, F.C. Co.
- 030
- ✓A-13-032 235 Linden; Oglesby, J.C. 215 Garfield, F.C. Co.
- ✓A-13-033 213/223 Linden; Salvation Army, 213 Linden, F.C. Co
- ✓A-13-034 Linden/Walnut; Fearnot, Billy, Linden Hotel, Linden/Walnut, F.C. Co
- ✓C-13-036 246 Pine; Smith, Roy D. 246 Pine, Fort Collins, Co.
- ✓A-13-035 253 Linden; Owens, Marion, Quinn, Lorraine, P.O. Box 107, F.C. Co
- ✓B-13-038 226 Pine; Asmus, Harold, Dorothy, 544 Sheldon, F.C. Co
- ✓B-13-039 216 Pine, Frederickson, Sue/Holbert, 1332 Sherman, Grand Island, Nb
- ✓A-13- UPRR Passenger Depot, Jefferson St., City of F.C., 300 LaPorte Av.
- ✓C-13- UPRR New Depot, 301 Linden St., F.C. Co
- ✓A-13- UPRR Freight Depot, UPRR, 301 Linden St. F.C. Co.



Page Two

BLOCK 18

- ✓A-18-004/ 117 Linden; Hutchinson, Paul & Stefonie, 103 W. Mountain, F.C. Co.
006
- ✓A-18-005 Mountain & College, Wagner, Paul E. 3408 Canadian Pkwy, F.C. Co.
- ✓B-18-009/ N. College Ave., Trimble, Martha, 1313 Newsom, F.C. Co.
010/
011
- ✓A-18-013 146 N. College, Home Federal, P.O. Box 2007, F.C. Co.
- ✓B-18-023/ 233/239 Walnut, Walnut Properties, 233 Walnut, F.C. Co.
024
- ✓A-18-002/ 180 North College; Starke, William, 2715 Grinnell, Longmont, Co.
018
- ✓A-18-025/ 155 Linden; Peterson, Charles & Elizabeth, 1315 Remington, F.C. Co.
026

BLOCK 19

- ✓A-19-008/ Walnut/Alley; Putnam, Gerald, Lorene, 1441 W. Mountain, F.C. Co.
023
- ✓C-19-007 250 E. Mountain; Rogers, P.C. 250 E. Mountain, F.C. Co.
- ✓C-19-009 238 E. Mountain; Kechter, Vernon & Shirley, 1312 LeMay, F.C. Co.
- ✓C-19-013 228 East Mountain; Stevens, Cecil, Mae, 243 Jefferson, F.C. Co
- ✓A-19-014 220 E. Mountain; Barkley, E.H., 1129 W. Oak, F.C. Co.
- ✓A-19-015 214 E. Mountain; Churchill, Art, Beryl, 1519 W. Mulberry, F.C. Co.
- ✓B-19-016 212 E. Mountain; Glantz, Marlin, Kummerlin, 1812 Pawnee, F.C. Co.
- ✓A-19-018/ 162 Linden, Carter, Mollie, Braxton, Joan, 427 S. Shields, F.C. Co.
021
- ✓B-19-023
- ✓C-19-022 200 E. Mountain; Miklos, Gustav/Margaret, 332 E. Magnolia, F.C. Co.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 1

The preparers regarded these properties as intrusions detracting from the integrity of the District:

- 39) not mentioned by preparers
- 40) 245 Jefferson Street is a modern one-story brick garage-type building occupied by "Dwight's Bear Alignment."
- 41) NW corner of Linden and Jefferson Streets (no address) is a modern metal storage building used by Union Pacific Railroad.
- 42) 351 Linden Street is a semi-modern lumber yard building occupied by Sears Trostel Lumber Company.
- 43) 316 and 320 Jefferson Street is a one-story cement block building occupied by Mountain Wheelers of Colorado at 316, and Rudolph Pump and Equipment at 320.
- 44) 239 and 245 Linden Street is a one-story modern brick retail building which is now vacant.
- 45) 200 Linden Street is a modern one-story masonry retail building occupied by Widdow's Sew-Vac and Pets and Things.
- 46) 240-242 Linden Street is a two-story masonry building occupied by Orion's Belt (tavern).
- 47) 252-256 Linden Street is a two-story masonry building occupied by Major Motor Supply.
- 48) 315 Walnut Street is a semi-modern two-story brick apartment building.
- 49) 252-254-256-258 East Mountain Avenue is a new two-story masonry block professional office and retail building.
- 50) 250 East Mountain Avenue is a semi-modern one-story brick retail building occupied by Food Co-op.
- 51) 238 East Mountain Avenue is a one-story brick garage-type building

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 2

- occupied by Vern's Auto Upholstery.
- 52) 228 East Mountain Avenue is a one-story brick retail building occupied by Mountain State Electronics.
- 53) 200 East Mountain Avenue is a one-story converted service station occupied by Ace Liquor.
- 54) 136 and 138 Linden Street is a modern one-story masonry building. 136 is vacant and 138 is occupied by Ben's TV and Radio.
- 55) 155 Linden Street is a new warehouse addition behind Black's Glass.
- 56) 139 Linden Street is a modern one-story retail building occupied by Fort Collins Pain and Glass.

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Old Town Fort Collins
CONTINUATION SHEET Nomination ITEM NUMBER 10 PAGE 2

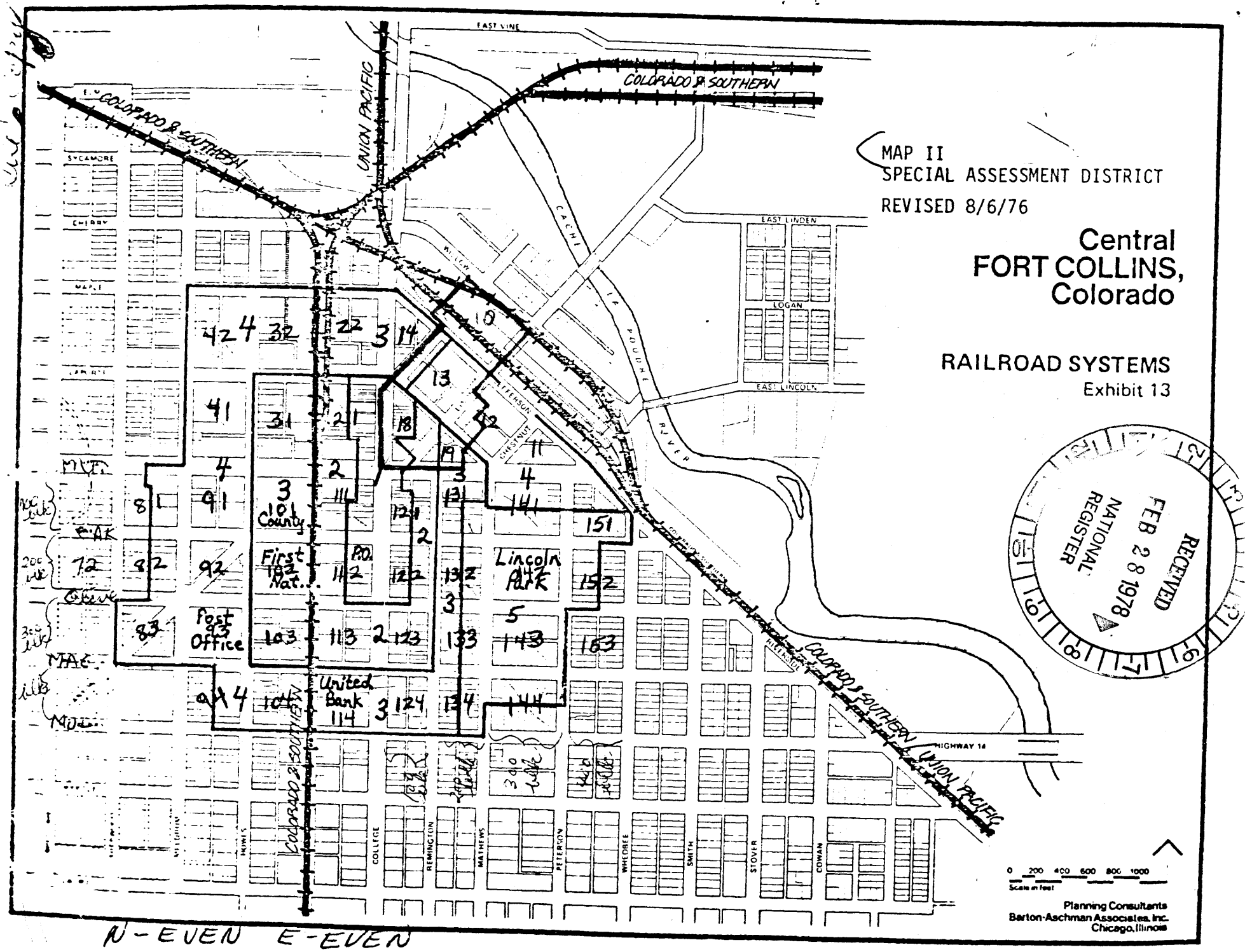
The Boundaries of the District are shown on the accompanying map drawn on the scale of 200 feet to the inch.

The Northeast boundary of the District lies against the railroad tracks. The other boundaries of the District were drawn by the preparers to include buildings they regarded as having integrity or being reversibly altered, and to exclude parking lots, modern buildings, and old structures that the preparers regarded as irreversibly altered.

ADDENDUM TO PROPERTY OWNERS LIST
FORT COLLINS OLD TOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT

- ✓ A-13-037 214 Pine, Nichol, Jack, 610 Washington, Fort Collins,
Colorado
- ✓ A-13-037 LaCourt Hotel, 232 Pine, Briggs Corp., 169½ N. College,
Fort Collins, Colorado

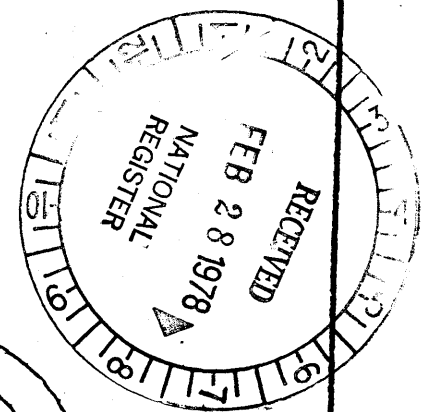
12, 13, 14, 1



MAP II
SPECIAL ASSESSMENT DISTRICT
REVISED 8/6/76

Central FORT COLLINS, Colorado

RAILROAD SYSTEMS
Exhibit 13



0 200 400 600 800 1000
Scale in feet

Planning Consultants
Barton-Aschman Associates, Inc.
Chicago, Illinois

N-EVEN E-EVEN
S-ODD E-ODD

FORT COLLINS OLD TOWN
HISTORIC DISTRICT

PRIMARY



SECONDARY



NON-COMFORMING

