08-06-21508-016

Shawnee Survey,
Park County
2007

Park County Historic Preservation
Advisory Commission
and the
Park County Historic Preservation Office
Fairplay, Colorado

For the
Colorado Historical Society,
Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
Certified Local Government Program
Grant – CO-06-016-S

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Section I: Introduction

Park County, Colorado adopted its first historic preservation ordinance in 1999, and authorized the establishment of an oversight board of citizens appointed by the county and called the Park County Historic Preservation Advisory Commission (henceforth PCHPAC). The Board of County Commissioners established Park County as a Certified Local Government in 1999, and approved the Park County Preservation Plan in November 2000. This comprehensive plan provides guidelines for preservation and archaeology issues within the county.

As stated in the 2006 Certified Local Government [CLG] Program Grant Application, all historic preservation efforts in Park County are guided by the Park County Historic Preservation Plan. The Plan program includes: surveying, recording and maintaining records of historic properties, sites and structures within the county; community education; tax credit reviews; reviewing and making recommendations to planning department concerning historic impact on permit and rezoning applications within the county; nominations to the Park County Register of Historic Landmarks; assistance to non-profit and private historic property owners in the preservation process; providing for oral histories and historic document protection through the Park County Local History Archives; and supporting archaeological surveys. Of the 20 action items presented in the plan, PCHPAC has completed or is currently involved in 18 issues. These areas range from context development to completion of historic structure assessments, to publicity and public relations about historic preservation, to establishment of local, state, and national partnerships.

Several previous grants allowed completion of reconnaissance surveys in the four quadrants of the county, highlighting those communities most in need of additional study. The final report of project CLG – CO-00-022 Reconnaissance Survey of Northeast/Southeast Quadrants, Park County in 2000-2001 identified Shawnee as a significant resource and assigned this town a high priority for intensive level survey. In fiscal year 2006, Park County was awarded funds to complete such a study.

As two of several communities identified by the Reconnaissance Survey as possibly significant and worthy of documentation, Shawnee and Guffey were prioritized by Park County as the two towns to address first in the process of intensive documentation of county resources. Both retained significant historic fabric and integrity, as assessed in the reconnaissance survey, and the two could be combined into a single application to the Colorado Historical Society for an intensive level survey. Shawnee, in particular, was considered a strong possibility for the designation of a Park County Historic District, with potential for nomination as a National Register District. Finally, several members of the Shawnee community were active in documenting and preserving the town history in archives and publications.

This report is one product of an intensive level survey of 22 properties within the unincorporated Town of Shawnee in Park County, Colorado. The work was completed

between March 2006 and July 2007. Two public community meetings were hosted by Park County Historic Preservation Office to describe the project, summarize findings and solicit input from community members and property owners. The final products of this survey included this report and Architectural Inventory Forms (#1403) for each of the 22 resources documented by the project.

Funding and Standards:
This project was funded through the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Certified Local Government Program, as

FY 2006 CLG Grant Number CO-06-016-S.

The survey was conducted in compliance with and following the published guidelines of the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Colorado Historical Society in its *Colorado Cultural Resource Survey Manual, Vol. I: The Steps* (revised 2005), and *Vol. II: the Forms* (October 1999, revised 2001), and using the lexicon and definitions of *A Guide to Colorado's Historic Architecture and Engineering* (revised) published by the Society in 2003. Dan Corson of the Certified Local Government Program of the Colorado Historical Society provided guidance and support for this project. Chris Geddes, Historian for the National and State Register Program, and Mary Therese Anstey, Historical and Architectural Survey Coordinator for the Colorado Historical Society, helped in project planning, met with the team to evaluate preliminary results, and reviewed the draft report and survey forms.

Federal Program Acknowledgements:
The activity that is the subject of this material has been financed in part with Federal funds from the National Historic Preservation Act, administered by the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior and for the Colorado Historical Society. However, the contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the U.S. Department of the Interior or the Society, nor does mention of trade names or commercial products constitute an endorsement or recommendation by the Department of the Interior or the Society.

This program receives Federal funds from the National Park Service; Regulations of the U.S. Department of the Interior strictly prohibit discrimination in departmental Federally-assisted programs on the basis of race, color, national origin, age or handicap. Any person who believes he or she has been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility operated by a recipient of Federal assistance should write to: Director, Equal Opportunity Program, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1849 C Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20240.

Section II: Project Area

The physical scope of the project was introduced by the Park County Historic Preservation Advisory Commission in the application for funding to the Certified Local Government Program in November 2005. In developing the preliminary scope of the project, the County used the results of the 2001 Reconnaissance Survey to estimate a project scope of 16 buildings within the town of Shawnee. The final checklist was to be developed in consultation with the survey contractor. After discussion and site visit, the project was expanded to a total of 22 buildings, all but one lying within the original plat of the town.

The project area lies within Township T7S and Range R73 W, Section 21. The total acreage of the area surveyed is 34.98 acres, including the full extent of the parcels on which each surveyed resource is located. The town is shown on the Topographic Quadrangle Map "Shawnee, COLO" by the U.S. Geological Survey, 1994.

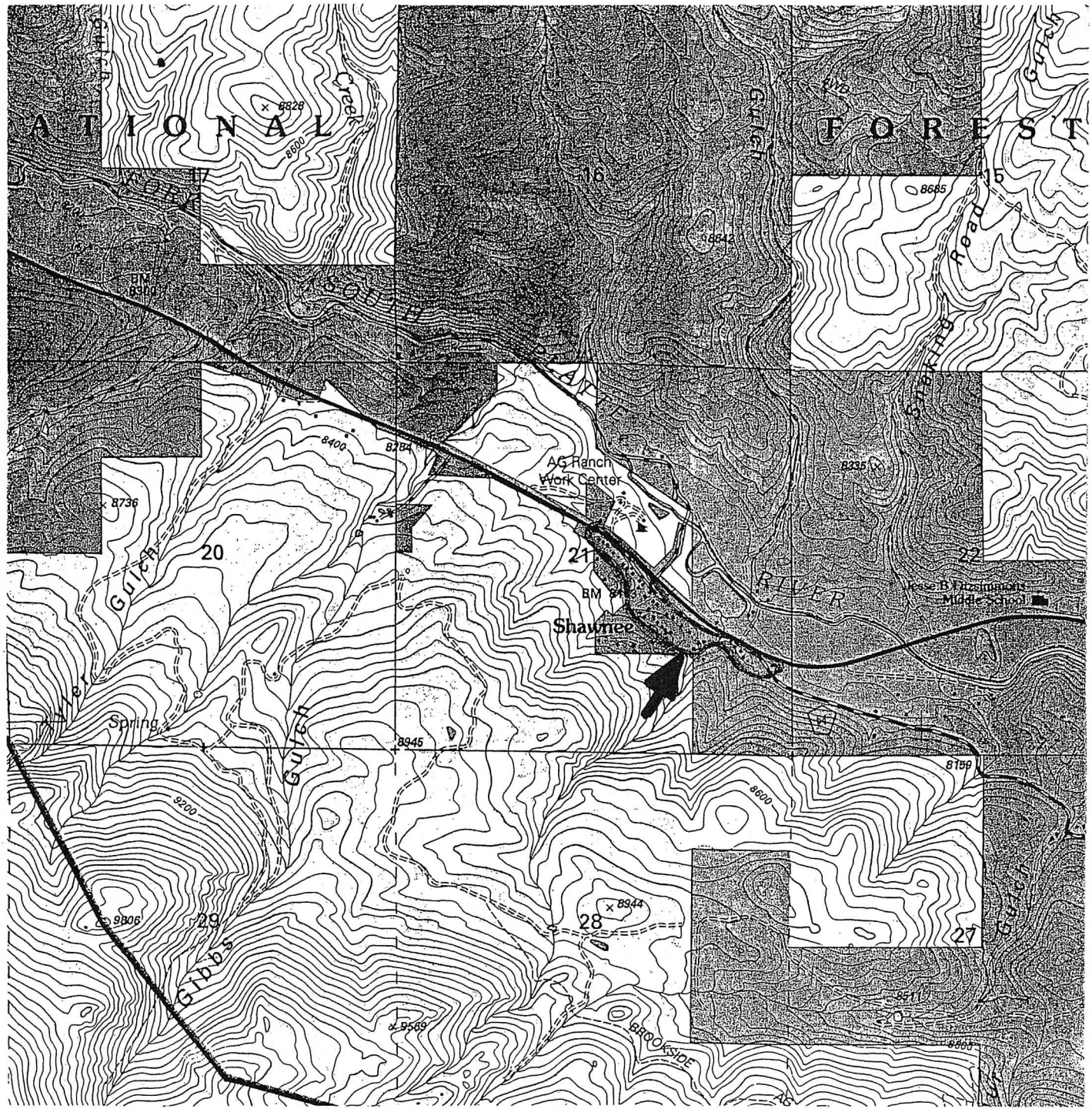
The small rural community lies in a broad valley along the North Fork of the South Platte River in the northeastern quadrant of Park County. The closest larger town is Bailey, about five miles to the east. Most of the houses and buildings face generally northeast across the valley and sit along the base of a long low hill. Highway 285 runs just to the valley side of the town, and the buildings are spread along the highway and its frontage road or on several small roads parallel to and uphill from the highway. The valley is flat as it stretches about half a mile to the river, along which the 1878 railroad lines were laid (now removed). The hill behind the town is partially covered with trees.

The area surveyed is a single contiguous area; however, several recent buildings within the boundary of the survey area were not surveyed. The only exception is the Shawnee Community Center (5PA1583) which is located a short distance (several hundred yards) east of the town on Highway 285. All remaining 21 properties are located along Highway 285 and its frontage road, on West Shawnee Road but facing the highway, or in a second line of homes uphill from the frontage on what is Waterworks Road. Along this latter street, two properties which have been extensively altered were excluded, so the boundary of the survey area remains continuous, but not straight along the roadways. Within the survey of the 22 properties, all but three are single-family residential properties, most occupied only on a seasonal basis. The survey area is shown on the "Project Area Detail Map" on page 6.

Previous documentation of historic buildings in Shawnee is limited. Within the Shawnee survey area, no buildings were listed on either the National or State Registers of Historic Places, nor were any designated by Park County as landmarks. Two buildings (sites 5PA850, Tolpo and 5PA853, Post Office) had been included on the Colorado Historical Society's inventory list of properties surveyed prior to the 2001 reconnaissance survey; however the records show minimal accompanying site or descriptive information. Three additional properties were preliminarily described on Colorado Historical Society SHPO forms, but never assigned site numbers, these being 5PA1592 Grand View, 5PA1597 Cara Glen, and 5PA3918 Apartments. Copies of the forms were found in the Park County

files. The 2001 survey team assigned site numbers to many of the Shawnee buildings along the main highway, and eight of these are included in this intensive level survey (5PA1585 – 1592). Ten properties were documented for the first time with new number assignments (5PA3915 – 3924). The properties are identified by number on the "Project Area Detail Map" on page 6.

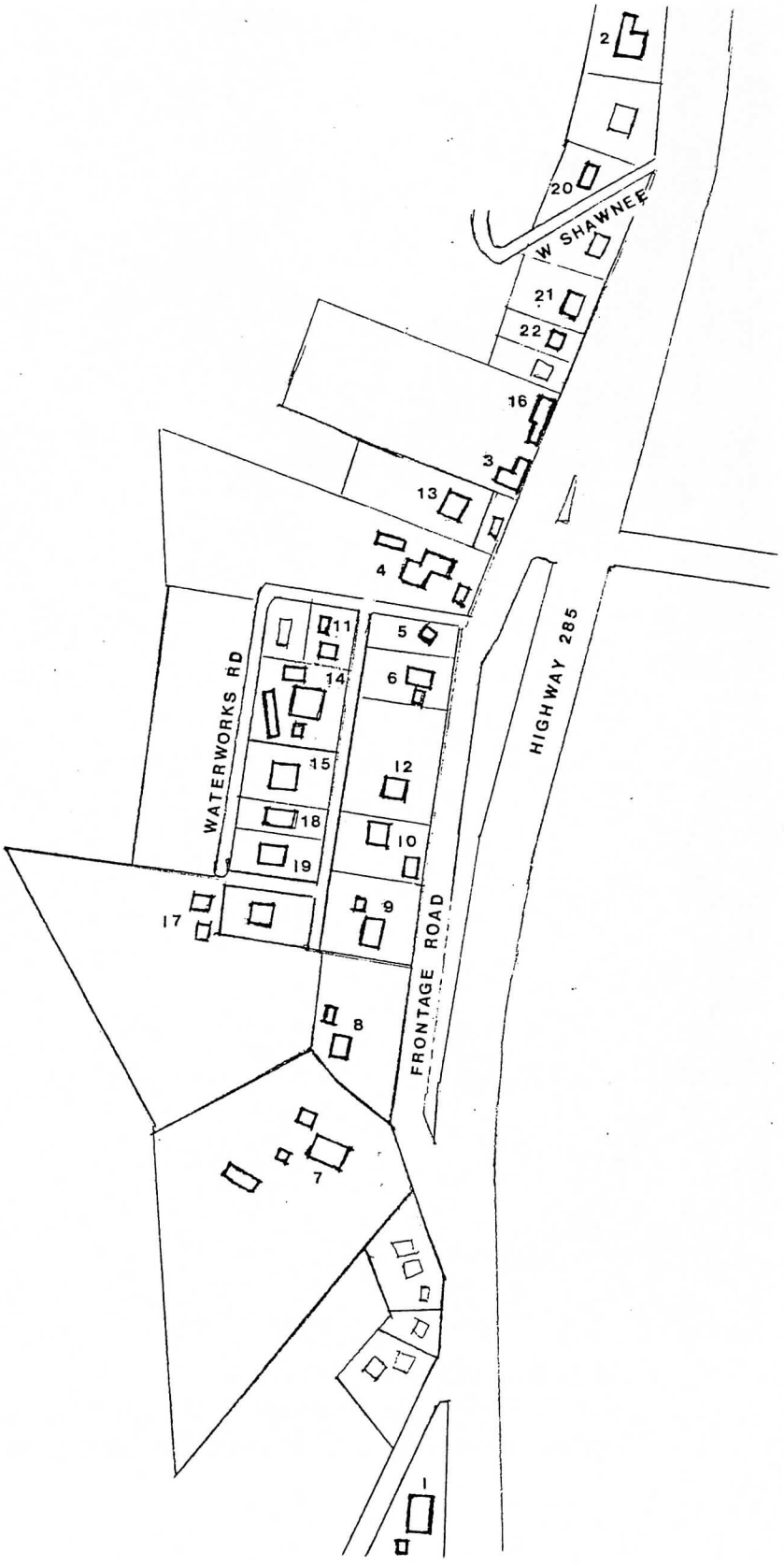
Shawnee, Park County Survey – Project Area Overview Map



P. M. 6. Township 7 S, Range 73 W
Source: U. S. Geological Survey, Quadrangle "Shawnee, COLO" (extract);
7.5 minute topographic map, Denver, U.S. Geological Survey, 1994.

Shawnee, Park County Survey – Project Area Detail Map

SH 1	5PA1583
SH 2	5PA850
SH 3	5PA853
SH 4	5PA1592
SH 5	5PA1590
SH 6	5PA1589
SH 7	5PA1585
SH 8	5PA1586
SH 9	5PA1587
SH 10	5PA1588
SH 11	5PA1591
SH 12	5PA3915
SH 13	5PA1593
SH 14	5PA3916
SH 15	5PA3917
SH 16	5PA3918
SH 17	5PA3939
SH 18	5PA3920
SH 19	5PA3921
SH 20	5PA3922
SH 21	5PA3923
SH 22	5PA3924



Key

Surveyed Properties 8
Property Boundaries ____

Section III: Shawnee Historical Overview

Prehistory and Exploration

The rich regions of the eastern Rocky Mountains were home to native peoples for thousands of years. Indigenous groups roamed the upper woodlands and the river and creek valleys in cycles of use, seeking game animals, plant foods and material resources plentiful thorough the area. While some bands and extended families established camps and seasonal settlements in rock shelters and protected spots on the landscape, most sites in the heart of the mountain region were occupied on a seasonal basis.

The principal drainage of what is now called the North Fork of the South Platte River was one such seasonal encampment area with its resources of wood, fish and game, among others. Until the middle of the nineteenth century, bands of Ute, Cheyenne and Arapaho wandered the valley and surrounding highlands, occasionally joined by other Plains peoples. While living primarily at lower elevations during the colder seasons of the year, these groups followed the animal migrations. After the Spanish settled the American Southwest in the early Seventeenth Century, the horse was introduced and ushered in broad cultural change. Native peoples more efficiently followed the large bison herds of the plains and the migrating large animals of the mountain foothills and meadows, including the areas which are now portions of northeastern Park County. While no long-occupation archaeological sites are recorded within the current town of Shawnee, many sites and camps are located in close proximity to the valley and neighboring towns.[1]

With the opening of the nineteenth century and the expansion of the American national boundaries to the west, the Rocky Mountains became the focus of intense regional exploration. Several important creeks whose canyons opened into the South Platte River were avenues to the heart of the mountains, offering possible routes to the plateau and basin region further to the west. In addition, these valleys provided access to the many beaver and game animals of the region whose pelts and fur were eagerly sought by eastern markets in the first half of the century. Trappers and traders traversed the canyons, and probably were some of the earliest Euro-Americans to encounter what is now the Shawnee valley along the river.

With the gold strikes of 1858 along Clear Creek, the region was over-run with prospectors, laborers and supply businessmen in search of quick riches. Gold-seekers flooded the mountains from around the globe, following the creeks, filing mountainside claims, cutting trees for construction and mines, and carving roads and trails across the landscape. As many as 100,000 migrants crossed the plains to the "Pike's Peak" region. As they moved into the heart of the mountains, they pushed the natives from their traditional homelands and hunting grounds. By the end of the 1860s, most indigenous bands were gone and, within another decade, all were relocated to government

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[1] E. Steve Cassells. *The Archaeology of Colorado.* Revised Edition. Johnson Books, Boulder, Colorado, 1997. Chapter 7: "The Archaic" and Chapter 9: "The Post-Archaic of Eastern Colorado."

reservations in Oklahoma or the southwestern region of the state. By 1880, the land was open for settlement and development with the mountain regions offering a wealth of resources for homesteaders and developers.

Settling the Mountains

The gold played out quickly in the foothills of the Rocky Mountains, and those who had traveled west seeking fortunes often made the decision to stay and settle in the newly-opened land. Many sought to establish homes and farms on the eastern plains, while others chose to move into the creek valleys and high meadows of the mountain core. Although limited by colder temperatures, higher elevations and shorter growing seasons, these early homesteaders founded the earliest of the mountain ranches across the mountain passes west of Denver. Several early operations were established along the South Platte River near present Shawnee during the 1870s.

In the early years, access to these ranches was by wagon generally over rough roadways carved through the forested areas of the foothills and ridges. Although a number of well-used toll roads and commercial wagon roads were constructed by private groups into many areas of Park County in the 1860s and 1870s, few came into the Shawnee Valley or along this segment of the river prior to the construction of the railroad. Ranchers drove cattle by foot to the markets in Denver, stopping to feed their livestock in the meadows and low-altitude parks along the route. The forests provided lumber for local construction and for wagon shipment to the growing cities at the base of the mountains, and the region gradually developed an early timber industry. By the 1870s, ice was harvested from area ponds and creeks and also packed for transport to Denver.

By the middle of the 1870s, events in the boom town of Leadville began to shape the future of the entire South Platte valley. Although Leadville sits near the headwaters of the Arkansas River, which emerges from the mountains near Pueblo, Leadville's location made it more easily accessed via other drainages, and over the surrounding passes on its north and east. The gold strikes of that region slowly diminished by the early 1870s and the rush to cross the passes into Leadville's California Gulch ended. However, the mountains around Leadville were full of silver and by the middle of the decade, the opening of a new-technology smelter for silver processing started a second boom for miners. Access by rail was the greatest need, and railroad companies were incorporated to develop rail lines across the most promising routes.[2] One of these routes lay along the North Fork of the South Platte River, known as the Platte Canon, from Waterton to above Bailey, across into South Park and thence north to Breckenridge and south to Leadville.

Early communities

An early recorded settlement in the area around present-day Shawnee was the ranch of Azel Slaghts, who came to the valley in 1860. A native of Ohio, Azel Slaght was born in 1825, married Harriet Ward in 1844, and became the father of two children before the family moved to Wayne County in northern New York state. Soon after the move, Harriet died, as did her mother. Azel married Harriet's sister Alice about 1857 or 1858, and soon

[2]Carl Abbott, Stephen J. Leonard and David McComb. *Colorado – A History of the Centennial State.* Revised Edition. Colorado Associated University Press, Niwot, 1982; p. 102

thereafter, began the journey west. In 1859, Alice gave birth to a son in Nebraska, and the next year, the family completed the journey across the plains to Colorado. In 1860, the Slaght family established a home along the banks of the North Fork of the South Platte River, and the property was recorded.[3]

The closest official site was the town of Granite Vale, a short-lived settlement within a few miles of current Shawnee, and the site of a post office from about 1863 to January of 1870, although the early date is disputed in some references. While cited on Elbert's 1866 *Map of Colorado Territory, Central Gold Region*, the size and composition of the community is unclear. What is known is that Azel Slaghts served as Postmaster for Granite Vale, that there was a posted stage stop at the site, and that several notices regarding the post offices are documented in the public record.[4] Over the course of the 1860s, the Slaghts ranch became a well-known site as small town, accommodations for guests and a stop on the Denver-Leadville stage line.

The Slaghts ranch was described by the *Rocky Mountain News* in 1868:

> Slaghts's Ranch, on the Platte, Denver and Buckskin road is a pretty place, the comfortable home of the weary and hungry traveler... Mr. S. cultivates some 200 acres, cuts all the hay he wants near home.... He is now building a sawmill with which to cut his own lumber. Mrs. S, treated us to agua-dente in a milk pan, which we considered the full measure of hospitality...[5]

By 1870, the site had grown in size and diversity of industry. The ranch operations expanded to raise oats, barley, potatoes, winter wheat and rye. The sawmill produced lumber for local use and shipment to other communities and guest accommodations were more regularly requested. In 1872, the publication *Out West* noted in its column "Farming Matters" a citation from the *Central City Register* about "A Mountain Ranch" to the west:

> [Slaghts]... at an elevation of nearly 8000 feet above the sea level. To one not familiar with mountain farming in Colorado, the productiveness of the soil at this high elevation is surprising. ... Mr. Slaght informed us that he raised over 40,000 pounds of potatoes from fifteen acres of ground, besides large quantities of barley and oats. He has also one of the best stock ranges in the country – keeps 100 head of stock and very rarely feeds any ... except in heavy snow storms.... About 60 tons of hay are cut annually...[6]

Four years later, reports of tourist enjoyment of this valley appeared in the Denver newspapers, citing Slaght's as "a comfortable place to stop." The owner had completed a new house and the site was increasingly known as a welcoming hotel on the road between Denver and Fairplay, attractive to both leisure and business travelers.[7] Slaght

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[3] Jane Gilsinger, "Slaghts" unpublished 1998 manuscript in possession of Park County Archives.
[4] Steve Morehead, "Granite Vale, Colorado: Location and Identification of a Territorial Post Office" in *La Posta*, March 1992.
[5] Gilsinger, 1998.
[6] *Out West*, "Farming Matters" column, December 12, 1872.
[7] Gilsinger, 1998.

became active in civic life, as a county commissioner, justice of the local township for Park County, and postmaster.

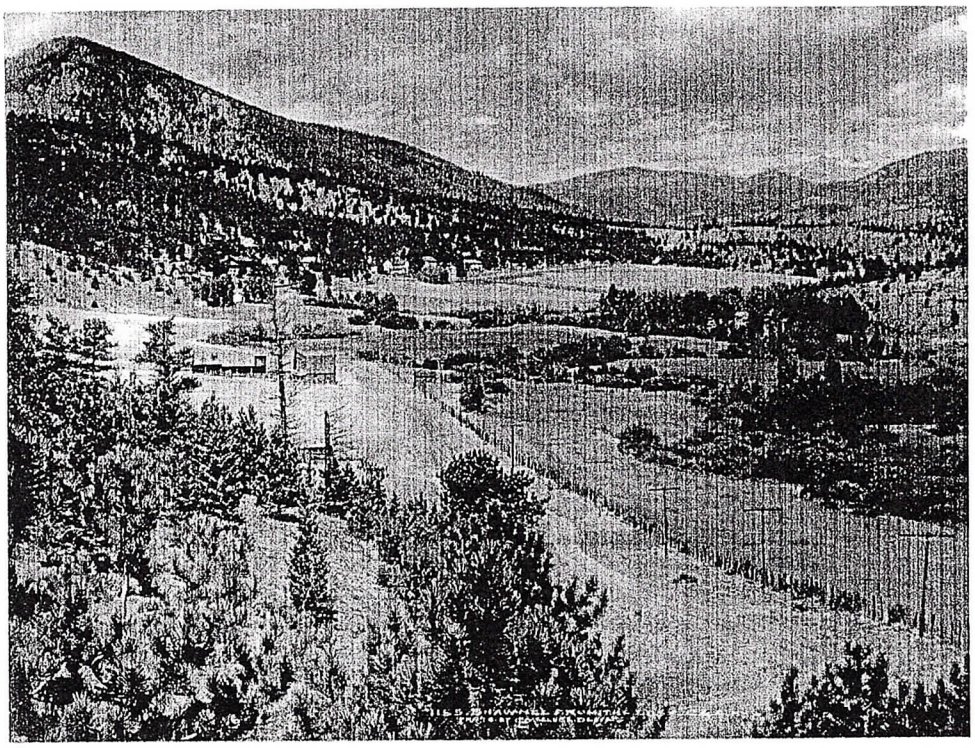


Figure 1: Shawnee from the east, ca.1900-1910, Azel Slaght home in foreground from Ferrell (2003).

In 1877, the Slaghts sold their 640 acre ranch with its houses, sawmill and farm buildings to Ezra Fairchild, who laid out a new village and changed the name to Fairville. The name of the post office was changed in 1878 to Fairville, but only for a few years. Several small businesses operated in the "new town of Fairville" in 1879, including the general merchandises of L. H. Whitney and Jonothan Blanch, blacksmith shops of G. Kruse and R. H. Gardener, restaurant of Culbert and Horn, livery stable of Head and Wonder and hotel of J. McNasser. Additional enterprises over the following four years included hotels of Herrick and Co., Chas Winkler, and W. K. Clay, lumber mills of W. H. Hildebrand and C. J. Morris, cattle dealer Judson Flowers, Justice of the Peace C. M. Taylor, and general store owner J. W. Price.[8] The Fairville listing disappeared from the *Colorado State Business Directory* in 1885.

The Slaght's name, however, continued in common use, even after the arrival of the railroad the following year. The town was sold to W. W. Montellins of Denver in 1880

[8] *Colorado State Business Directory*, various dates 1879-1885.

who soon thereafter built a new hotel to attract both traveling and seasonal visitors. In 1882, the name of the post office reverted to Slaghts. By 1886, the locale was known as a premiere fishing area and summer community, complete with resort amenities of hotels, railroad access, neighboring towns, and regular mail and newspaper delivery.[9] The town was cited as "a favorite summer resort" in the 1890 *Colorado State Business Directory*, continuing its listing through 1900.[10]

The Coming of the Railroad

Even before the first train steamed into Denver from the main Union Pacific transcontinental line through Cheyenne, Wyoming in 1870, plans were underway to extend the linkage of the rails. Investors envisioned lines to the south through Colorado Springs and Pueblo to Santa Fe and the American Southwest, and into the mountains along creek drainages leading to the easiest of the high passes toward the rich mineral centers of the Colorado Territory. By 1872, the train line to Pueblo was complete, and work had begun on small narrow-gauge tracks leading to the central mountains and the western ranges of Colorado.

One of the companies founded that year was the Denver, South Park, and Pacific Railroad (DSP&P, generally known as the South Park). Colorado Governor John Evans was one of the principals of the corporation. The company planned to construct a narrow-gauge rail line from Denver to Morrison, thence up the South Platte Canyon, crossing South Park and Poncha Pass into the San Luis Valley to the community of Del Norte and onward into the rich mining areas of the southwestern San Juan Mountains on the way to the Pacific. Planning for steam locomotives on three-foot tracks, the company laid its first rails from Union Station in Denver to Morrison. Not much progress was made until the Leadville boom in 1878 diverted the company leadership from the far west, making the high-altitude town its target destination. The line never reached either the Pacific or the San Juan Mountains region. However, a total of 339 miles of mainline and narrow-gauge track was eventually built, crossing the Continental Divide several times (twice over 11,000 feet in elevation) and penetrating the narrowest of river canyons along the South Platte and the Arkansas rivers.[11]

The South Park line was shorter, with a rail route of only 170 miles between Denver and Leadville by way of the Platte Canyon, than that of its major competitor the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad (D&RGRR). The race to be the first railroad into Leadville was intense, and the South Park construction was revived in earnest with the track reaching the fork of the South Platte River at the young settlement known as South Platte by the spring of 1878. Continuing the line at a furious pace, the crews reached the famed geologic feature Dome Rock on June 7, 1878. Getting to the small settlement of Buffalo Creek on June 17, the train arrived in Pine Grove on July 8. Within weeks, the tracks extended to what is now Bailey, some 47 miles from Bear Creek Junction outside Denver. The small settlement of Slaghts was just five more miles up the river and the rails soon

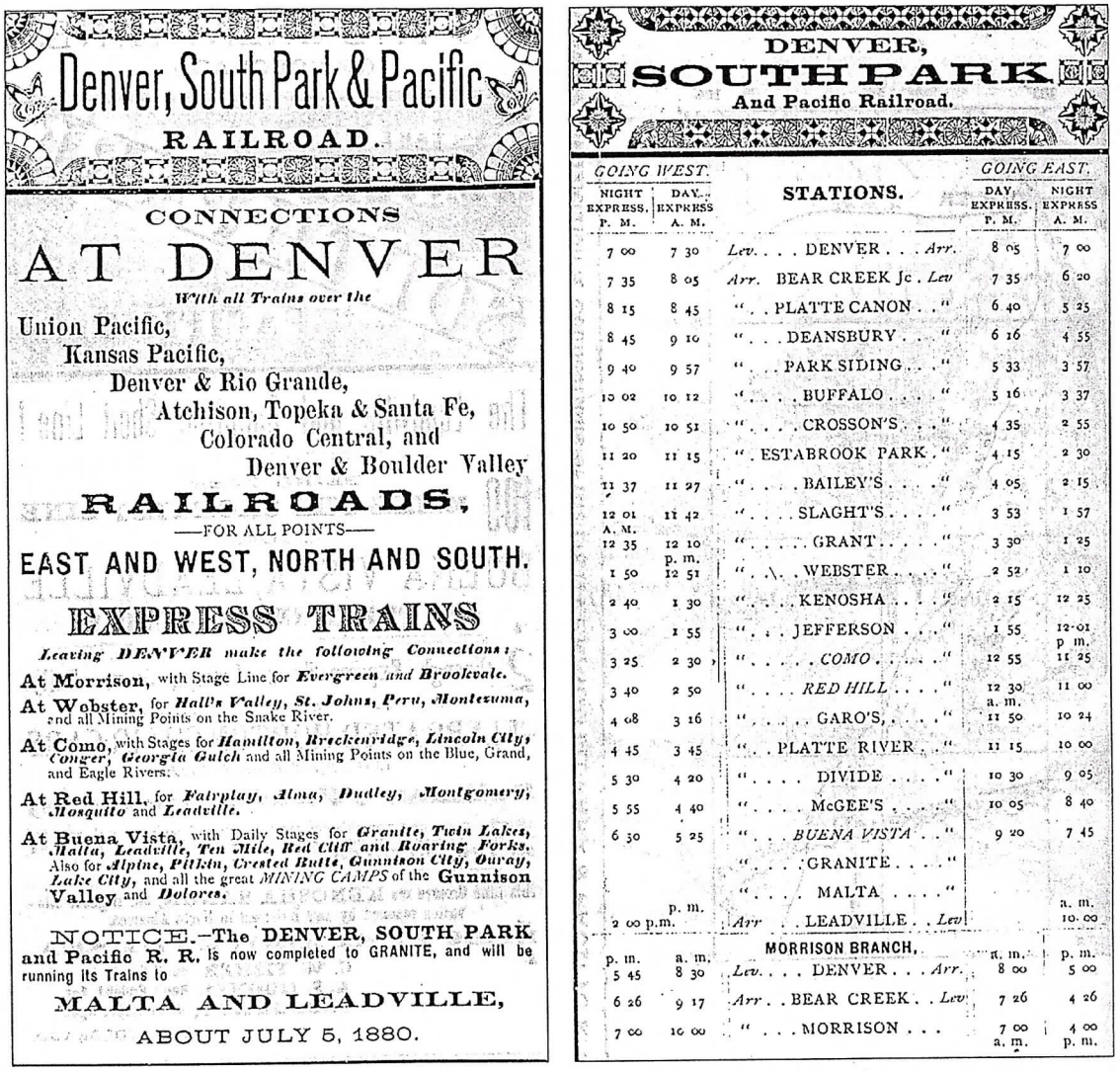
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[9] Ibid.

[10] *Colorado State Business Directory*, various dates 1890-1900.

[11] Lucius Beebe and Charles Clegg. *Narrow Gauge in the Rockies*. Berkeley, California: Howell – North, 1958; p. 124.

arrived. Progress over Kenosha Pass was slower, and the line eventually reached Buena Vista in 1880.[12] Facing the opposition in building a line up the narrow Arkansas River Valley, the South Park joined with the D&RGRR to share tracks for the final segment. In addition, the South Park, now under the control of the Union Pacific, constructed a second line into Leadville by way of Como and Breckenridge known as the Leadville High Line completed in 1884.[13]



Denver, South Park & Pacific
RAILROAD.

CONNECTIONS
AT DENVER
With all Trains over the
Union Pacific,
Kansas Pacific,
Denver & Rio Grande,
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe,
Colorado Central, and
Denver & Boulder Valley
RAILROADS,
—FOR ALL POINTS—
EAST AND WEST, NORTH AND SOUTH.

EXPRESS TRAINS
Leaving DENVER make the following Connections:

At Morrison, with Stage Line for *Evergreen and Brookvale.*

At Webster, for *Hall's Valley, St. Johns, Peru, Montezuma,* and all Mining Points on the Snake River.

At Como, with Stages for *Hamilton, Breckenridge, Lincoln City, Conger, Georgia Gulch* and all Mining Points on the Blue, Grand, and Eagle Rivers.

At Red Hill, for *Fairplay, Alma, Dudley, Montgomery, Mosquito* and *Leadville.*

At Buena Vista, with Daily Stages for *Granite, Twin Lakes, Malta, Leadville, Ten Mile, Red Cliff and Roaring Forks.* Also for *Alpine, Pitkin, Crested Butte, Gunnison City, Ouray, Lake City,* and all the great *MINING CAMPS* of the Gunnison Valley and *Dolores.*

NOTICE.—The DENVER, SOUTH PARK and Pacific R. R. is now completed to GRANITE, and will be running its Trains to
MALTA AND LEADVILLE,
ABOUT JULY 5, 1880.

DENVER,
SOUTH PARK
And Pacific Railroad.

GOING WEST. NIGHT EXPRESS. P. M.	GOING WEST. DAY EXPRESS A. M.	STATIONS.	GOING EAST. DAY EXPRESS. P. M.	GOING EAST. NIGHT EXPRESS A. M.
7 00	7 30	*Lev.* . . . DENVER . . . *Arr.*	8 05	7 00
7 35	8 05	*Arr.* BEAR CREEK Jc. *Lev*	7 35	6 20
8 15	8 45	" . . PLATTE CANON . . "	6 40	5 25
8 45	9 10	" . . . DEANSBURY . . "	6 16	4 55
9 40	9 57	" . . . PARK SIDING . . . "	5 33	3 57
10 02	10 12	" . . . . BUFFALO . . . . "	5 16	3 37
10 50	10 51	" . . . . CROSSON'S . . . "	4 35	2 55
11 20	11 15	" . ESTABROOK PARK . "	4 15	2 30
11 37	11 27	" . . . . BAILEY'S . . . . "	4 05	2 15
12 01 A. M.	11 42	" . . . . SLAGHT'S . . . . "	3 53	1 57
12 35	12 10 p. m.	" . . . . . GRANT . . . . "	3 30	1 25
1 50	12 51	" . . . WEBSTER . . . . "	2 52	1 10
2 40	1 30	" . . . . KENOSHA . . . "	2 15	12 25
3 00	1 55	" . . . JEFFERSON . . . "	1 55	12-01 p m.
3 25	2 30	" . . . . *COMO* . . . . . "	12 55	11 25
3 40	2 50	" . . . . *RED HILL* . . . . "	12 30 a. m.	11 00
4 08	3 16	" . . . . GARO'S, ... "	11 50	10 24
4 45	3 45	" . . PLATTE RIVER . . "	11 15	10 00
5 30	4 20	" . . . . DIVIDE . . . . "	10 30	9 05
5 55	4 40	" . . . . McGEE'S . . . . "	10 05	8 40
6 50	5 25	" . . . *BUENA VISTA* . . "	9 20	7 45
		" . . . . GRANITE . . . . "		
		" . . . . MALTA . . . . "		
2 00 p.m.	p. m.	*Arr* . . LEADVILLE . . *Lev*		a. m. 10. 00
p. m. 5 45	a. m. 8 30	MORRISON BRANCH. *Lev.* . . . DENVER . . . *Arr.*	a. m. 8 00	p. m. 5 00
6 26	9 17	*Arr* . . BEAR CREEK . . *Lev*	7 26	4 26
7 00	10 00	" . . . MORRISON . . .	7 00 a. m.	4 00 p. m.

Figure 2: Timetable, ca. 1880 with Slaghts stop listed, from Ferrell (2003).

The construction of the railroad through the Platte Canyon, especially through the segments on either side of the confluence of the North Fork into the South Platte, was an engineering achievement in its day. Several commentators labeled the canyon as almost

[12] David Rainey. "The Platte Canyon Railroad" in *Historically JeffCo*, Vol. 1, No.1, Summer 1988, p. 6; Mallory Hope Ferrell. *The South Park Line.* Hindman Publishing (no place), 2003, p. 19.
[13] Beebe and Clegg, p. 125.

impassable and the work of preparing a roadbed represented one of the most difficult track construction efforts in the Rocky Mountain region. Laid out by the South Park's chief engineer Leonard Eicholtz, the work included both blasting the steep canyon walls to create the long sections of railroad bench and grading the line to between 60 and 137 feet of rise per mile of track in the narrow canyon. Additional challenges faced crews when the rails continued up the long route toward Kenosha Pass. Rails were supplied from Cincinnati, Ohio, and the bridges from Chicago, but the enormous number of railroad ties came from the forested hills above the canyon.[14] The few settlements along the route soon included sawmills and lumber yards to meet the demand for ties during the 1878 season and subsequent years.

The Price Family and the Town of Shawnee

J. W. Price, a native of England, was born near Worchester County in 1841 and started his work life in the shipyards. Marrying Catherine Mary Bourne in about 1863, he traveled to New York City several times during the following years. In 1869, he moved his family, then including three small children, and settled in Marion County, Illinois where he purchased 320 acres of land. Three more children, two of whom survived childhood, were born in Illinois. On the advice of doctors, Price headed west in search of health, employment and a new home for his family. In 1877, he arrived in the Platte Canyon area, where he joined a logging crew preparing railroad ties for the planned railroad construction. He sent for his family and settled in temporary quarters in the town of Slaghts, just a half mile east of what is now Shawnee.[15]

In 1886, Price homesteaded 160 acres west of Slaghts, and was awarded the patent four years later. In 1889, he gave a tract of land to the railroad following the railroad's relocation of its station from Slaghts. Naming the new settlement "Shawnee," the railroad constructed a large lodge on the parcel from Price and began to promote tourist accommodations in the new community. Price, who owned and operated a store in Slaghts, continued to promote Shawnee and before 1889, completed construction of the Fair View Hotel in the new community. The name was soon changed to the Grand View Hotel (5PA1592). For at least a few years, the building served as the Price family residence.[16]

Price was appointed postmaster of Slaghts in 1898, but two years later, the post office was relocated to the town of Shawnee. J. W. Price's son Harry, who had served as his father's assistant, was appointed postmaster, a position he retained for over 50 years. The family built the small first portion of a new building west of the hotel. It housed the post office, then and now leased to the government, on the first floor (5PA853). Harry Price and his family moved to quarters on the upper level in 1901 or 1902.[17]

J. W. Price platted the town of Shawnee on his property in 1900 and filed the plat and ownership roster with Park County later that year. He sold lots for residential

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[14] Mallory Hope Ferrell, *The South Park Line*, Hindeman Publishing (no place), 2003, p. 19.
[15] Cora Price Wells, "Recollections" unpublished manuscript in Park County Historical Archives.
[16] Ibid.
[17] Dwight Wells, "History of Shawnee" unpublished 1975 manuscript in holdings of Park County Historical Archives.

development and summer cottages. Having been the proprietor of the Price Store in Slaghts, he was interested in similar commercial ventures in the new town. While continuing to manage and expand business at the Grand View Hotel (5PA1592), he opened a small shop for cigars, candy and sundries in the hotel. By 1910, he decided to build a store in Shawnee and soon thereafter added a large wing to the post office. The store and post office quickly became the center of the town's daily social gatherings.[18] J. W. Price died in 1933. His son Harry continued as postmaster, and joined with his brother James in managing the hotel, operating a garage, continuing the general store management and investing in local development. Harry Price retired in 1940 from his work at the post office, but remained involved in family enterprises.[19]

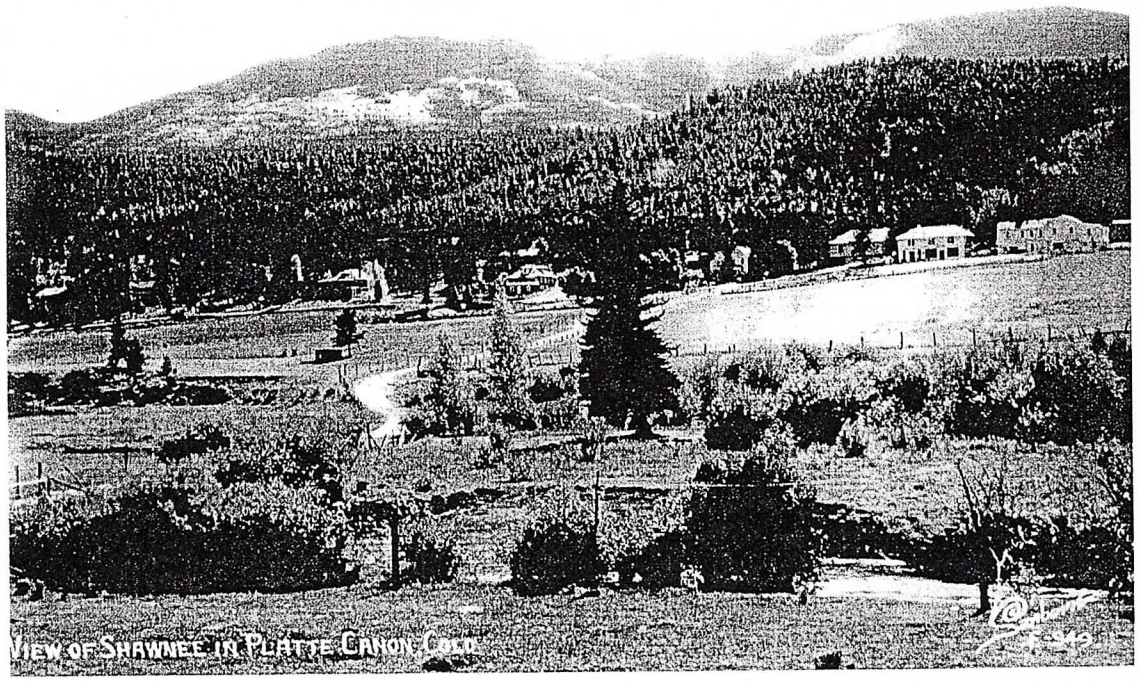


Figure 3: View of Shawnee ca 1915, from Ferrell (2003).

Scenery and the Leisure Industry

The greatest boost to local physical and economic growth along the North Fork of the South Platte valley was the immediate popularity of the region as a tourist destination. Even before the construction of the railroad, several geological locales were named and widely published as scenic wonders. These vistas included the open meadows of Shawnee and the dramatic approaches to the passes above South Park, as well as the canyon

[18] *Canyon Courier* article "Mr. Shawnee" October 29, 1959.
[19] Ibid.

narrows along the eastern portion of the river's course. Added to these attractions was the drama of the railroad itself, winding through the narrow curves beneath high steep rock cliffs and passing through open valleys and creek outlets. Famed photographers of the era, including William Henry Jackson, took advantage of the rail access to the area to create memorable images of the natural surroundings.

The Denver, South Park, and Pacific Railroad quickly began to promote the South Park Line as a venue for sightseeing in the heart of the mountains. While the primary intent of the railroad construction had been transport of industrial and mining products and equipment, passenger traffic soon became a significant portion of the company's business. As early as June 1878, even before the tracks reached Bailey or Slaghts, the Denver newspapers announced a new picnic area along the South Park Line in the canyon. Two years later, several towns along the river were featured as tourist destinations.[20]

To attract leisure travelers the railroad produced numerous brochures, pamphlets and tourist guides to the region. Boasting incomparable vistas and topography, the company commissioned impressive photographs, staged images of visitors at sites along the rail line, built additional stations and train stops at scenic areas and developed package deals including transit, meals and fishing equipment for day trips. One such publication, entitled "South Park and the Alpine Pass," described the experience: "The scene from the [train] car window was the loveliest on the continent...the writer or the painter has never lived who could convey ... the surpassing beauty and grandeur of this spot." In 1886, the company organized a "Photographers' Special" train with numerous stops in the Platte Canyon; one of the cars was equipped with a darkroom for processing large glass plate negatives. Noted photographers Jackson and George E. Mellen of Colorado Springs both took advantage of this special train service.[21]

When traffic increased, the company added more train capacity and upgraded tourist services. By the 1885 publication of *Crofutt's Gripsack Guide of Colorado*, the book noted that "two express trains leave Denver daily over this road, and both fully supplied with all the modern equipment – Pullman, drawing-room sleeping cars, etc." During the following decade, the railroad built hotels and resorts throughout the region, promoted fishing, hiking and picnic activities and instituted the weekend "Fish Train" that left Denver early in the morning and returned at dusk, transporting fishermen to and from the trout-laden Platte Canyon. Resorts flourished in the area; many were listed in the business directories of Pine Grove, Buffalo Creek and Foxton in what is now Jefferson County, and Park County's Glen Isle, Bailey and Shawnee after the turn of the twentieth century. The Denver press reported the resorts "attracted crowds" in great numbers. The area was still featured regularly in regional news and advertising, with the *Rocky*

[20] *Rocky Mountain News*, June 5, 1878, p. 4, and October 20, 1880, p. 4.
[21] Denver, South Park and Pacific Railroad. "South Park and Alpine Pass" brochure of the Passenger Department, South Park Line, Denver, 1986, p. 6; Ferrell, p. 215.

Mountain News highlighting the canyon in 1934 with the headline "South Platte Canon a Virtual Paradise."[22]

Although short-visit tourist traffic was an increasingly important part of the area economy, long-term and seasonal visitors were also attracted to the area. Like many of its neighboring communities, most of the homes constructed in the small town of Shawnee were commissioned by owners who lived most of the time in Denver or cities to the east, spending summer months in the mountains. Some came for health reasons, but most for cooler weather and scenic beauty. Families relocated for the summer while their fathers and husbands commuted to the retreats from Denver for the weekends. With over 30 named train stops in the canyon and across the hills from South Platte to Como by the 1920s, most residents were easily served by the railroad.[23] Improved access for automobiles after about 1910 increased the tourist activities and allowed seasonal residents more opportunity for regional travel.

One of the premiere destinations of the central mountains region was the Shawnee Lodge, an elegant and sophisticated hotel with rustic architectural elements. J. W. Price, founder of Shawnee sold the land on a warranty deed to the Colorado and Southern Railroad in 1899, the year after the railroad company incorporated and took control of the train lines going up the North Fork of the South Platte River through the Platte Canon and Shawnee to South Park, Gunnison and Leadville. The railroad built a station in 1900 about half a mile from the town across the valley, and listed Shawnee on its timetables. The following year, the company began work on two large hotels for summer tourists at points along the route. One of these, the Shawnee Lodge, was built just to the west of the Shawnee Post Office (5PA853).

The Shawnee Lodge was a popular destination for visitors whether they came for a few nights or the entire summer. Built in the style of a summer lodge from the famed Adirondack Mountain resorts, the Lodge dominated the landscape of the town as the largest building. Most photographs of the town illustrate the size, scale and elegance of the hotel. Styled with rustic elements in log, stone, and decorative woodwork, the Lodge was widely publicized in company brochures and regional publications. It was listed as early as 1903 in the *Colorado State Business Directory* with the "C. & S. Ry, props" notation, and E. A. Thayer as manager. Other individuals were listed as proprietor over the next years, including L. F. Schirk, whose name also appears as the owner on a railroad publication about mountain resorts. The Shawnee Lodge remained popular until its loss to fire in August 1929.[24]

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[22] George Crofutt. *Crofutt's Gripsack Guide of Colorado*. Omaha, Nebraska, The Overland Publishing Company, 1885. Reprinted: Boulder, CO, Johnson Publishing Co, 1981. p. 46; *Colorado State Business Directory*, 1900, 1910, 1920; *Denver Times*. June 14, 1901, p. 9; *Rocky Mountain News*, August 15, 1934, p. 9.

[23] Colorado and Southern Railway. "Platte Canon Time Card and Fares – Summer 1927," Denver.

[24] *Colorado State Business Directory*, various dates; Lee Heideman, *Homesteaders, Moonshiners and Frontier Law*, Magic Wordweaver Press, Conifer, CO, 2004.

Ice and Water

One of the most important seasonal industries was that of ice harvesting. Prior to electric refrigeration, blocks of ice were used to keep perishable foods cold. In Colorado, mountain watercourses were often dammed to create small ponds and lakes which froze in the cold winter temperatures. "Harvesting" the ice on the lakes was a profitable business enterprise, especially when the lakes were close to railroad lines for easy preparation and shipment to Denver. Ice was packed in straw or other insulating material and stored for distribution to homes and businesses across the region.

Shawnee, with its flat meadow and valley within a short distance of the railroad depot, was one such attractive location for ice industry development. In the summer of 1902, William Clay Maddox, founder of the Maddox Ice Company of Denver, visited Shawnee in search of suitable locations for ice ponds. Liking the local conditions for ice production, Maddox purchased 312 acres of meadowland east and north of the town for $3500 in cash. The property deed was dated January 1, 1903 and work began within months on the damming of a reservoir and the construction of ice houses and other company buildings. By the following winter, the lake was large and very much an attraction for local ice skaters. Fearing contamination of the water, Maddox allowed skaters, but forbade fires on or near the lake.[25]

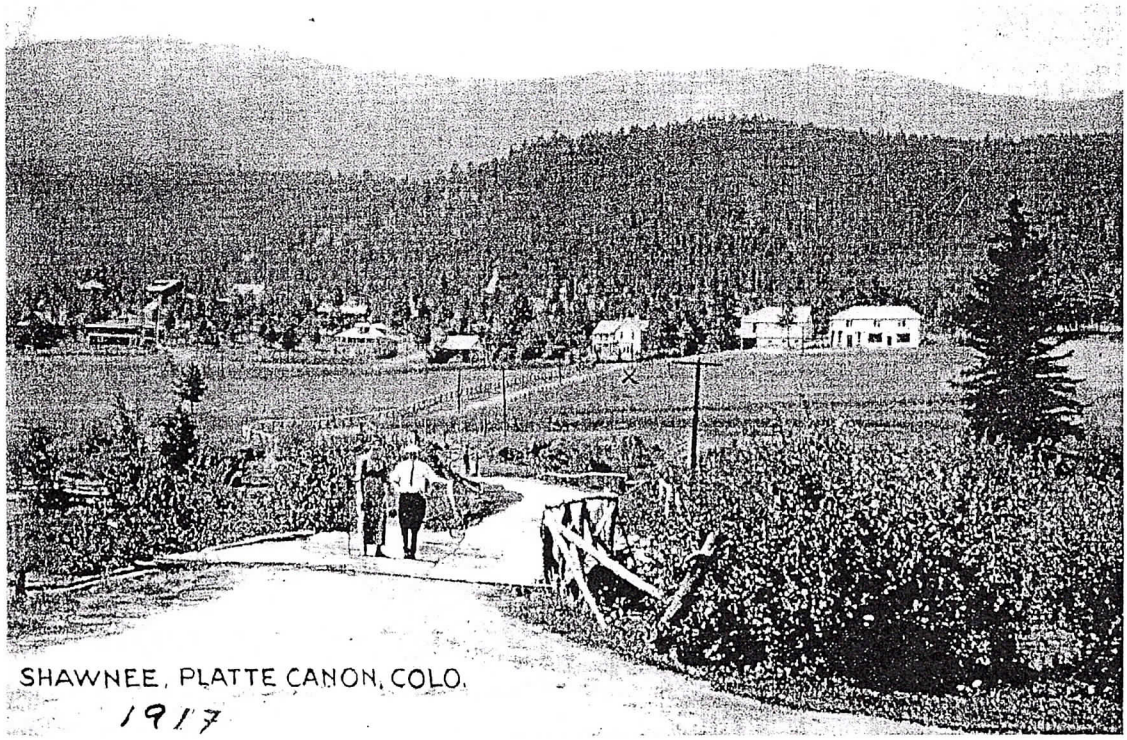


Figure 4: Shawnee from the train depot, 1917, from Ferrell (2003).

[25] Harold Warren, *Bits and Pieces: History of the 285 Corridor*, self-published, 1995, p. 37.

By the winter of 1904, the Maddox Ice Company crews were active in cutting ice in the community. That year, thirty train loads of twenty cars each left the Shawnee Depot for Denver, the local ice storage houses were full, and the town's residents were supplied with enough ice to last the year. Much of the ice was sold to the railroad to refrigerate shipments of food across the county. The ice from Shawnee was analyzed on a regular basis to guarantee its purity, but increasing contamination from continued residential, agricultural and tourist development in the Shawnee valley and upstream, combined with the technology of electrical refrigeration led to a decline in the need for ice harvesting as an industry. The abandonment of the railroad through Shawnee in 1937 brought the closure of the Maddox Ice Company operations, the sale of the property and the draining of several of the ponds to create ranch meadows.[26]

Water was a significant issue in the community in the early decades. Among the first water rights in the area were those to the Slaght's Ditch and the Price Ditch, both from Starvation Gulch, a tributary draining into the river from the south. A later set of water rights was claimed from the Kennedy Gulch, also a north-draining watercourse. These sources and the river provided sufficient water during most seasons for the area ranches, ice industry holdings, homes and tourist accommodations.

Concerns began in the 1920s when community members moved to formalize the distribution and management of water to private homes. Disagreements regarding the water right held by the Shawnee Lodge property were unresolved, and just months before the Lodge burned in 1929, community members organized to establish a corporation known as the Shawnee Water Consumers Association. A Denver attorney W. W. Garwood convened the first meeting and assisted with the formal incorporation of the group. Roger Knight was chosen as the first president and Mae Davis served as the founding secretary. Membership was $40 which included a water tap for properties within the town.[27] While most of the town's homeowners at the time became charter members, several did not.

Following the loss of the Shawnee Lodge to fire in August of 1929, the property was vacant for two years until its acquisition in 1931 by Mr. Debarnardi, who soon thereafter claimed a greater perpetual water right off Kennedy Gulch than was documented. Property owners who shared in nine prior rights protested, but Debarnardi was unwilling to negotiate, instead removing the pipeline from Kennedy Gulch to Shawnee, leaving many property owners without water. To meet local needs and establish independent water sources, Roger Knight dug a well at the river and created a reservoir from spring water behind the town with above-ground piping to many of the seasonal homes in the town. Water ran from May to September. The few year-round homes, including those of the Price family, the Grand View Hotel and the Soll and Fitzsimmons ranch houses, were supplied with water through underground pipes from the spring-fed reservoir.[28]

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[26] Ibid.
[27] Vincent Tolpo, "Shawnee Water Consumers Association: A Dry History," unpublished manuscript in possession of the author.
[28] Dwight Wells, "History of Shawnee," unpublished manuscript in possession of Park County Archives.

By the 1940s, the Association was working on a completely winterized system for Shawnee. Members deeded rights-of-way for pipelines and agreed to share costs of continued expansion of services and facilities. When Roy Thompson purchased the Shawnee Lodge property and subdivided the land for sale into a number of small lots, the water system extended its service to this area. The Association continued its work to provide reliable water for community residents, eventually adding additional pipes from the Kennedy Gulch and completing the concrete reservoir and pump system which continues in use.[29]

Prominent Shawnee Homeowners

Shawnee was from its founding, and remains today, a small community of year-round residents with a larger population of seasonal homeowners. The town's beautiful setting, abundant fishing and easy access to the Denver area made it an attractive location for summer leisure, and many prominent individuals chose this community as a seasonal home, including the selected few profiled in the following paragraphs.

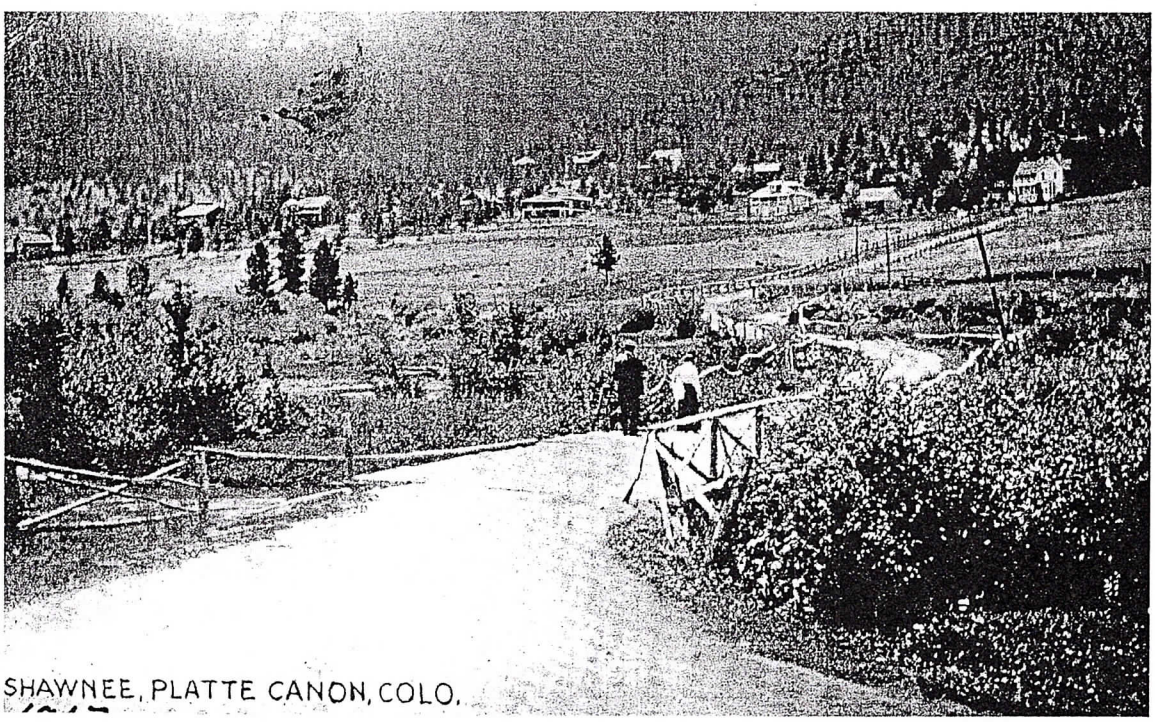


Figure 5: Shawnee from the depot, 1917, from Ferrell (2003).

An early investor in the community was Hugh Thomas, an active and prosperous real estate developer in Denver beginning in the 1880s when he arrived in Colorado from

[29] Ibid.

Florence, Illinois. His Denver home sat in the Curtis Park neighborhood. Seeking a seasonal home, he purchased land from the Shawnee Resort and Investment Company in 1901. Planning to build several houses on the property, Thomas began construction the following year on the lots (5PA850). Family friends joined him in the community and built a similar home immediately east of Thomas, who placed the entrance stairs of his home on the east side of the building in an effort to enhance the summer visiting between the families. Thomas' initials are incorporated into the front decorative railings of the main porch. When the house was completed in 1904, Thomas deeded the home to his widowed daughter-in-law Callie Brinker Thomas for her use as a summer resort residence with her three children. Callie was a musician by training. She came to Denver with her family and eventually rose to prominence as a performer in what became the Central City Opera. Her father founded the Brinker Institute of Music in the Denver building now known as the Navarre (5DV124), across from the Brown Palace Hotel. This was the first co-educational institution for musical training west of the Mississippi at the time of its founding.[30]

One of the earliest news citations regarding early prominent citizens of Shawnee is from the *Fairplay Flume* of Feb 13, 1914, noting that "The C. H. McArthurs are now located most comfortably at the Green Gables Ranch which they recently purchased from Mrs. Belle Winslow. It is one of the finest homes in the canon [sic]." Whether the Winslows were the first owners is unclear, but given the approximate date of house construction and the 1913 sale date to the McArthurs, this is a reasonable guess. A photograph caption states that the McArthurs moved from their ranch house to Green Gables in January 1914. The McArthurs were prominent citizens in the town and the county. A 1916 article announcing his appointment as Park County Treasurer called C. H. McArthur "an influential ranchman of Shawnee....a man of the highest integrity and an old-timer in this county." From New York, he came to Colorado in the late 1870's and spent about a year in Leadville trying his hand at mining. He then engaged in the timber business in the Buena Vista area. He arrived in Park County in 1886 and built one of the most successful ranches in the Shawnee valley. He is noted as "a life long Democrat" who served as a representative in the Colorado General Assembly. While in the statehouse, he secured funding for a bridge across the Platte for the benefit of the county.[31]

Stephen Knight of Denver and his family built a home on Waterworks Road (5PA3916) uphill from the main highway in 1911. It was the summer house for the family, without any amenities for winter use. Knight was the founder and President of Colorado National Bank and a leader in regional business, community affairs and state-wide financial endeavors for over 30 years. An avid fisherman, he traveled during the summer seasons to the Shawnee community and its neighboring areas for many years prior to purchasing two lots from Jim Price in 1910. The following year, the small house was completed. In 1928, Knight bought an extra lot from Jim Price and in 1929 established a right-of-way across the lot downhill from this property. Knight's wife was not as enthusiastic about fishing and sought other pastimes while in the mountains for the summer. The couple

[30] Vincent and Carolyn Tolpo, "personal communication and "Shawnee Mountain Gallery: Our Home and Studios" unpublished manuscript in possession of authors.

[31] *Fairplay Flume*, February 13, 1914 and February 16, 1916;

built a single-alley "Ladies'" bowling alley behind the house. With a short alley, wooden pins and a mattress to stop the balls, the facility featured a gravity-fed return trough and seating for guests. Local lore tells of the ladies of the community spending time at the bowling alley, and later of the children of the area visiting the facility. The house and buildings stayed in the Knight family for several generations, passing to daughter Evelyn, with her estate managed by family member Roger, Junior, like his ancestor, a leader in the banking and financial services business community of Colorado. Evelyn's death in the early 1980s prompted the sale of the property to Sherman and Anne Finesilver of Denver.[32]

Finesilver was a Denver native and local high school football star who attended the University of Colorado. Graduating from Westminster Law School (now the University of Denver School of Law), he began his career in the city attorney's office in 1952. Three years later, he was appointed a municipal judge. He was elected to the first of two terms as a Denver District Judge in 1962, and appointed to the federal district court bench by President Richard Nixon in 1971. He was named chief judge eleven years later and continued in that capacity until his retirement in 1994.[33] During his years of ownership of the Shawnee property, Finesilver and his family used the house as a summer home.

Another Waterworks Road house (5PA3917) was built by Herbert Richards Walker and his wife Ethel Blake Walker in 1904. Mrs. Walker's family, the Blake family of the Bailey area, had spent summers in the valley of the North Fork of the South Platte River since before the arrival of the railroad in 1878, and traveled frequently by stage and wagon across Kenosha Pass to Alma. After her marriage, she continued to visit the Slaghts area, living in summer tents before taking one of the new cabins near the small settlement. Her husband, a mining and construction hardware salesman for Morey Mercantile in Denver, was not as avid about fishing as his wife, but enjoyed the area enough to purchase two lots in the new town of Shawnee and begin to build a summer home in 1904, the same year in which his son Harold was born. The family lived in Denver at several locations in the Capitol Hill area of the city. They left their first home, a "double house" on East 12th Street in 1906, and rented a home at 261 Logan Street. Four years later, the Walkers purchased a home at 920 Lafayette Street where they would remain for many years. The family was active in local organizations and at Central Presbyterian Church.[34]

Their son Harold attended the University of Denver, graduating about 1925. He worked as a crime reporter for newspapers in Kansas City before marrying Mary Alice Corder in 1930. The young Mrs. Walker was raised on a farm in Missouri before heading to Stevens College, from which she graduated at age 16. After teaching in several one-room schoolhouses in Missouri, she joined her husband as he completed his education for the ministry and became pastor of First Presbyterian Church of Evanston, Illinois. With his

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[32] Dwight Wells, Shawnee Water Association files; Timothy Walker, personal communication, March 2007.

[33] *Rocky Mountain News*, October 13, 2006, obituary for Sherman Finesilver.

[34] Timothy Walker, personal communication; Gary Goodson and Timothy Walker, "Harold Blake Walker Memories" in *More Historical Sketches of Shawnee,* privately printed, 1996.

family, Harold Walker continued to visit the house in Shawnee during the summer. He received the title to the home in 1947 and began a series of remodeling projects on the house. The family spent two months each summer as Harold prepared the year's sermons and church programs. He planned a project for each summer which the entire family would complete. Most years, members of the church congregation donated the materials for the planned work and arranged the delivery to the Shawnee site. During the years 1947 to about 1955, work was completed on such efforts as porches, stone walls, interior paneling, kitchen reinstallation, and new windows. While living in Illinois, Harold Walker maintained strong connections with the Shawnee community, serving for many years as the president of the Shawnee Water Consumers Association.[35]

In 1975, the elder Walkers gave the property to their three sons: Herbert, Howard and Timothy. The elder two lived out of state, but Timothy was in Denver, having moved to attend the University of Denver Law School in 1971. After teaching for several years in other cities, he returned to Denver in the late 1970s to join the faculty of the law school and to open a law practice in the Denver area. Like his father, he served his Shawnee neighbors as the president of the Shawnee Water Consumers Association.[36]

Building the Community Center

What is now called the Shawnee Community Center or the Platte Canyon Community Center (5PA1583) is the result of one woman's vision for a place for community gatherings and civic events. Ava Wilson moved to Shawnee with her husband Clifford in the mid-1920s. Owners of a profitable boarding house in Denver, they sold the business and traded a summer cabin in the Indian Hills area to purchase the Grandview Hotel (5PA1592) in Shawnee. Built in the late 1880s, the hotel needed considerable interior work, so in 1930, the Wilson's closed the twelve-room frame building. Repairs were completed in about three years, at which point many of the Wilson's boarding house guests made the trip to Shawnee to stay in the refurbished hotel. A noted cook, business in the dining room was busy, and Ava Wilson soon opened a coffee shop near the hotel. When her husband died in 1937, she managed both businesses, moving the post office into her coffee shop and serving as postmistress for the town for the next several years.[37]

In 1941, Ava married Roy Thompson, a Shawnee resident who had helped with her businesses and who was involved with some real estate investment in the town. They sold her businesses in 1944 and moved to a ranch. Ava Thompson became active in community affairs, and in 1946, was elected the president of the Federated Women's Club of Bailey. Believing that the organization needed a permanent home, she approached Jesse Fitzsimmons, a Shawnee rancher, and he gave the group a small piece of land at the fork of the new and old roads to Bailey, just at the east edge of Shawnee. Money to build the center was the biggest challenge, and Ava turned to her baking skills. Her angel food cakes were famous throughout the region, and promised one to any contributor to the fund. Community fund-raising events were frequent and many local

[35] Timothy Walker, personal communication, March 2007.
[36] Ibid.
[37] Mary Helen Crain, *Canyon Courier*, undated and untitled article about Ava Thompson.

residents gave of their time and talent to raise the necessary funds. By early 1948, over $3500 was in hand, and construction began.

Moore Lumber of Bailey contributed a large volume of the building materials. Two local builders contributed major portions of the building work: Malcolm Wonder of Shawnee supervised volunteers in the carpentry while Ed Bell of Grant provided the labor for the roof. Opening Christmas week of 1948, the building was enclosed from the elements. Ava continued to raise money by baking angel food cakes for contributors, and community fund-raising gathered additional dollars. Within a short time, all of the interior work was complete.[38]

Shawnee in the Late Twentieth Century and Beyond

During the second half of the Twentieth Century, Shawnee remained a small, mostly seasonal community, but did experience some growth. Several "new" homes were built after 1950 on the land which had been the Shawnee Lodge property, joining the few houses in town constructed in the 1940s. School district consolidation and the increasing development of the Highway 285 corridor brought change, as did the acquisition public land designation of some landholdings surrounding the community by the Federal Government U. S. Forest Service.

The Shawnee Community Center (5PA1583) continued to be a center of town life and the home for area organizations. The building was owned and managed by the Women's Club for many years, and open for community use for special events, meetings, weddings, civic celebrations and local groups. At some point, the ownership was changed to be in the name of the Mountain Doers Women's Club, a group with membership from Bailey, Shawnee and Grant. The building was deeded to Park County in about 1990, and remains in county ownership.[39]

Beginning in about 1995, the Lambert-Wright-Roy Post 8661, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States took over operation and management of the center. Chartered in 1990, the VFW Post 8661 had met at the site since its founding. The charter membership of 49 had grown to over 220 in 2006. The group shares headquarters in the building with the American Legion and over a dozen other community organizations. As the only gathering place and, other than the post office, the only public building in the town, it has been a central place in the life of the Shawnee community since 1948.[40]

Tourist accommodations were developed in several properties converted from private homes. During the late 1940s and 1950s, such places as the Peace and Quiet Guest Ranch advertised rooms and suites in what had been the Green Gables-McArthur House (5PA1585). The neighboring home, Stoneleigh (5PA1586), was owned for a period by a chapter of the YMCA and converted on the interior to dormitory-style rooms and large-occupancy kitchen and dining areas. Both homes were subsequently returned to single-

[38] Ibid.
[39] James Hartford, Charter Commander, Lambert-Wright-Roy Post 8661, Veterans of Foreign Wars, personal communication, December 2006.
[40] Ibid.

family residences. The North Fork Ranch, River Ranch Outfitters and the Silver Tip Lodge were local tourist businesses listed in Shawnee from 1995 to 2000.[41]

While no large industrial facilities are located in the community, Shawnee has been the site for a number of small businesses, as noted in the *Colorado State Business Directory* listings for the late 1980s through 2000. In addition to leisure industry companies, businesses including Kenosha Construction, Microm Precision, Shawnee Motorcycle, Shawnee Mountain Gallery and Comfort Systems Mechanical LTD have established business addresses in Shawnee.[42]

Today, the community remains small, with a majority of the homes occupied only seasonally by owners whose primary residences are elsewhere. The Shawnee Trading Post (5PA853) continues as a meeting place in the community, described by the *Rocky Mountain News* in 1991 as "kind of like a town hall where locals swap views on topics from politics to the weather,"[43] but where visitors are welcome daily. Demographic information notes eight total establishments in town with 11 local employees in 2003, but this includes the U. S. Forest Service facility staff in addition to local businesses.[44] Town residents and homeowners have expressed interest in the community's history and preservation, participating generously in the present intensive survey of historic properties, and contributing to the documentation and interpretation of the community's past.

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[41] *Colorado State Business Directory*, various dates 1987-2001.
[42] Ibid.
[43] *Rocky Mountain News*, September 16, 1991, p. 10.
[44] U. S. Census Bureau, "Zip Code Business Patterns (NAICS)" online at www.uscensus.gov accessed on October 14, 2006.

Section IV: Research Design

Project Scope:
The project was defined by the contract between the Park County Office of Historic Preservation and the Colorado Historical Society Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation following final negotiations of the awarded grant through the Certified Local Government Program of the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. The grant application outlined an intensive level survey of 16 buildings in the town of Shawnee. The application was based on the results and recommendations of the reconnaissance survey of 2001 which looked only at those resources visible from the main road in the community. After discussions between the County, the survey consultant and the Colorado Historical Society, the Park County Historic Preservation Advisory Commission and the Park County Board of Commissioners agreed to add six properties to the survey, for a total of 22 resources. This higher number was deemed sufficient to appropriately evaluate the historic core of the town of Shawnee. These additional resources are mostly located along an uphill, parallel street to the main highway and are not easily visible from the highway within the project expectations of a reconnaissance survey.

These 22 properties were to be examined, and a complete Architectural Inventory Form (#1403) with its required attachments was to be completed for each building on the list. In addition, a report with recommendations for national and local historic designation eligibility was to accompany the survey forms. Public opportunity for review and input was required as part of the community approach for this project.

Methods:
The information for completion of the Architectural Inventory Form for each building and the development of the report began with an informal field survey to determine exactly which specific buildings would be included in the survey project. Following this effort, research in historical sources regarding the town's history and that of individual buildings was accompanied by photographic research to chronicle the visual history of the town's early residential blocks. Visits to the site allowed development of a physical description of each building chosen for the survey and both color digital and black and white documentation images. Establishment of precise location within the Township and Range grids, and the identification of UTM coordinates allowed specific definition of the location of each building. Community and special interest histories were examined to summarize the history of house occupation. Park County records provided title histories and county newspapers included information on house owners. The Park County Assessor Office files provided information on renovations and ownership since 1974 and noted data about each site's block and lot location and building footprint and dimensions.
In addition, the consultant planned and presented a project overview at a public meeting at the Shawnee Community Center on May 26, 2006. Staff of the Park County Historic Preservation Office, the Commission and the Park County Historical Archives participated in the meeting and fielded public questions. Preliminary results and recommendations were prepared for comment by meeting attendees.

Expected Results:
The survey project was intended to evaluate the historical significance and integrity of selected buildings in the core historic 1900 plat area of the town of Shawnee, and to make recommendations about the possibility of designation of a Park County Historic District and/or a National Register Historic District. The report was to identify which buildings would be contributing and non-contributing to either level of historic district designation, and which eligible and not eligible for individual designation by the National Register of Historic Places or Park County. It was expected that the survey and its accompanying research would identify buildings representing a range of functions over time in the life of this historic community along the North Fork of the South Platte River in Park County.

The project consultant and county staff expected to identify a large number of homes which were built as summer residences for seasonal recreation. The continuing recreation industry in this part of Park County is an important element of the regional economy, and it was anticipated that most buildings were originally intended for seasonal occupation. A parallel expectation was that many of these homes would have been converted for year-round occupation and that the full-time residency in the community would be significantly greater in the early Twenty-first Century than it had been in prior decades. This is related to another anticipated outcome – that many homes would be occupied full-time by residents commuting down the Highway 285 corridor to employment locations in the western and southern areas of the Denver metropolitan area. Finally, the project team anticipated that a high percentage of the buildings would show evidence of recent remodeling or alteration as expectations for home amenities is rising in the suburban areas and outlying commuter communities.

Section V: Methodology

This section of the report describes the process of project planning, preparation and implementation, including the participation of the project oversight team and the work of the project consultant. It includes an overview of activities in the areas of historical research, resource examination and description, technical information compilation, assessment and public comment.

Planning and Project Participants:
The Historic Preservation Office for Park County was notified of the approval of its application for funding under the Certified Local Government Program of the Colorado Historical Society in early 2006. The PCHPAC received one grant for two projects, and decided to split the work into separate contracts with two different consultants. It selected the consultant Anne Wainstein Bond of Denver to conduct the Shawnee survey and completed contract negotiations by early May 2006.

At that time Bond met with Linda Balough, then the Coordinator for the Park County Historic Preservation Office [subsequently made full-time Director]. The consultant began intensive research on the town's history and buildings. Bond also discussed the project with Dan Corson of the Certified Local Government Program, and met with Balough and Mary Therese Anstey, Historical and Architectural Survey Coordinator at the Colorado Historical Society to discuss project scope, timeline, new requirements, and deliverables. Soon after the project start, Heather Peterson of the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Colorado Historical Society provided the needed site numbers and documentation from all prior inventory efforts.

Bond completed all research in contemporary and historic resources, took all photographs (black and white film-based and color digital), compiled the several detailed versions of location information, prepared and presented at the public informational and comment meeting, and discussed the history of individual buildings with some of the property owners. She consulted with the Colorado Historical Society and the Park County regarding preliminary recommendations for eligibility of buildings and potential district designations. In addition, she completed all forms, prepared the survey report, and assembled all project documentation.

Preliminary Visual Survey and Documentation:
The first major challenge of the project was a final determination of the total number and specific addresses of buildings to be included in the survey. Although the grant from the Colorado Historical Society was intended to fund a survey of 16 buildings, an on-site review of the community revealed that this number was too limiting to allow enough evaluation of the town's architectural heritage for an anticipated nomination as a National Register Historic District and/or a Park County Historic District. In partnership with project consultant Bond, the county, through the PCHPAC, approved a separate grant from the county's historic preservation fund to add six buildings to the survey. The Colorado Historical Society encouraged the inclusion of these buildings as part of the

survey report and intensive level evaluation. The final building list for the survey was determined to include twenty-two (22) separate buildings. A second and related challenge was tracking these buildings through town and historical records, as street addresses are not consistent in their use of the highway or the frontage road in their designation. Since all residents have postal mailboxes for mail delivery at the town's historic post office, individual house numbering varies and the primary entrances to some houses changed over time, altering the street addresses.

A temporary numbering system was established to track the buildings, using the "SH" prefix before a numbering system from 1 to 22. The buildings were numbered randomly depending in part upon the order of photography and written notes, and in part when added as the second group of resources funded by Park County. Staff of the Colorado Historical Society's Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation Information Management Unit provided a print-out of all resources within the town limits which had been previously examined and recorded on the state's inventory of historic sites. Two buildings had been assigned numbers in the 1970s; these were 5PA850/Tolpo Residence and 5PA853/Post Office and Trading Post. Ten additional buildings were assigned numbers by survey consultants during the 2001 reconnaissance survey, these being sites numbered 5PA1583 and 5PA1585-1593. Individual resource number assignments are on "Table One: Property Addresses and Site Numbers: Shawnee Survey" on page 28.

Physical Documentation of Buildings:
Fieldwork for the survey was conducted between May and November of 2006. Over the course of several visits to the Shawnee, the consultant examined the exterior of all 22 buildings in the survey. The buildings were described from street façade and the sides as possible. In many cases, the rear elevations were accessible from driveways or adjacent properties. As possible, roof structure and composition was determined visually, and in all cases, structural material was identified for all visible elevations. Attempts were made to determine materials underlying more recent façade coverings and additions.

All of the buildings were photographed with a color digital camera, in both wide angle and zoom format. Over 150 images were downloaded and used for detailed description and condition assessment. Formal black-and-white images for submission prints were completed later in the process, with at least two per building; front facades were photographed for all buildings, with side elevation images as appropriate or accessible. The "Project Photograph Log" is attached as Appendix 2 in Section X of this report.

Recent Park County Assessor records are available on-line and provide data on construction material, roof composition, square footage, and associated buildings on each property. The Park County Assessor Office staff provided access to building records files containing construction and utility permits, deed information and inspection data at the county offices in Fairplay.

Table One: Property Addresses and Site Numbers: Shawnee Survey

Temp #	State Site ID #	Street Address	Owner and/or Name
SH 1	5PA1583	57 County Rd 64	Park County / Community Center
SH 2	5PA850	55918 Highway 285	Tolpo / Shawnee Mountain Gallery
SH 3	5PA853	56048 Highway 285	Nelson / Post Office/Trading Post
SH 4	5PA1592	56084 Frontage Rd.	Szygielski / Grand View Lodge
SH 5	5PA1590	56114 Frontage Rd.	Warner
SH 6	5PA1589	56126 Highway 285	Robinson
SH 7	5PA1585	56278 Highway 285	Hedges-Lambert
SH 8	5PA1586	56242 Highway 285	Lapp / Stoneleigh
SH 9	5PA1587	56216 Highway 285	Mason / Cara Glen
SH 10	5PA1588	56178 Highway 285	Rische
SH 11	5PA1591	54 Waterworks Rd	Graham
SH 12	5PA3915	56164 Highway 285	Goodson
SH 13	5PA1593	56078 Frontage Rd.	Foley / Blue Barn
SH 14	5PA3916	128 Waterworks Rd.	Walker
SH 15	5PA3917	136 Waterworks Rd.	Walker
SH 16	5PA3918	56048 Highway 285	Nelson / Apartments
SH 17	5PA3939	154 Waterworks Rd.	Oker
SH 18	5PA3920	148 Waterworks Rd.	Pearson
SH 19	5PA3921	152 Waterworks Rd.	Cochran
SH 20	5PA3922	31 W. Shawnee Rd.	Post
SH 21	5PA3923	36 W. Shawnee Rd.	Winner
SH 22	5PA3924	56006 Highway 285	Fanestil

Historical Research – Town and Surveyed Buildings:
Extensive historical research began soon after contract completion, with searches of several regional repositories and archives. The consultant visited and reviewed collections at the Park County Library and Historical Archives, the Colorado State University Morgan Library, the Stephen Hart Library of the Colorado Historical Society and the Denver Public Library Western History Department. In several instances, web-site research allowed the consultant to arrange appointments in advance and to have identified resources prepared for the visit. In addition, the staff of the Park County Historical Archives and the Historic Preservation Office shared historical images, exhibition materials, newspaper clipping files/notebooks, and research compilation. Finally, considerable information about railroad, tourism, leisure and regional history were available from sources in Jefferson County and from the files accumulated by the consultant for a survey of the North Fork Historic District, an area close in location and related in historical themes and data to the eastern portions of Park County in the Shawnee area.

Types of historical resources ranged from newspapers to published local history works, photographs and maps, business publications and local advertising. Several recent works on town history compiled by a town resident were helpful: the four volumes published by

Gary R. Goodson, Sr. are entitled *Shawnee: Historical Sketches*, Volumes I, II, and III, and *Slaghts/Fairville/Shawnee, Colorado Historical Sketches Book IV*. A notebook file of newspaper articles, deed copies and other information gathered by the county library was examined and proved to contain much of interest regarding both regional history and particular information about the town's buildings.

In the way of historical resources, selected issues of early newspapers including the *Fairplay Flume* were scanned for data. This newspaper has been scanned into the state-wide newspaper database and is available on-line. Records of post office locations, the county assessor, and selected published tax lists contained precise resident and address information for the surveyed resources. Issues of the *Colorado State Business Directory* for years 1885-1956 for Fairville, Slaghts and Shawnee were helpful, as some businesses were operated out of homes in the town, or were recreation/leisure enterprises. Historic images were located at some of the archival and research repositories, many of which had been published in the previously cited books. Finally, several Shawnee residents provided extensive house and town history documentation which was valuable in the project. Vincent and Carolyn Tolpo and Gary Goodson lent documents for copying and shared files and photographs. Other town residents and property owners devoted time to phone calls, on-site visits and questions regarding their specific properties as well as their knowledge of neighboring resources and the town as a whole.

The one usual source of information for historic research which was not helpful was the data from the United States Census Bureau for this enumeration district for the years 1910, 1920 and 1930. Because the majority of the buildings included in the survey were seasonal/second homes, the residents and owners were documented at their primary place of residence, and not in the enumeration district covering Shawnee in Park County.

A second standard source of documentation which was not available for this survey was the Sanborn Insurance Company records. Shawnee was not included in the company's maps at any time during the decades of insurance record management by the Sanborn Company.

Public Meetings:
A public project kick-off meeting was held on May 26, 2006, at Shawnee Community Center. Hosted by the Park County Historic Preservation Office, the program was developed in partnership with the consultant and the county staff. Nineteen members of the community attended including property owners within the Shawnee area, residents of the specific survey properties, and other interested citizens. The program included background information, presented by the county staff, on historic preservation concepts, implications and benefits of designation as a National Register Historic District and/or a Park County Historic District, specifics about the PCHPAC mission and activities, and details about the county ordinance and its impacts. The consultant gave a presentation on the survey methodology, purpose and anticipated schedule, and made a request for information and assistance by Shawnee residents and homeowners. The agenda and the minutes of the meeting were submitted as a project deliverable.

A second community meeting was held at the Shawnee Community Center on May 15, 2007. The consultant and the Director of the Park County Historic Preservation office shared the survey results with the Shawnee community and property owners. Nineteen community residents attended the meeting, representing 11 of the buildings included in the survey. The group discussed future options and opportunities for historic designation. Several individual property owners were interested in immediate designation as a Park County Landmark, and the group agreed in concept to pursue the designation as a Park County Historic District in the near future.

Determination of Construction Dates:
It was possible to specify exact dates of construction for almost all of the 22 buildings included in the intensive survey. While date of construction is noted in the information about each property included on the Park County Assessor website, these notations are not always reliable; when other sources of information were located providing differing construction dates, the surveyor determined, as possible, which date was the more reliable. Title records note the earliest purchase date of a lot, which was not always the date of house construction. Newer houses were documented in the county's permit files. The remaining houses were dated to a multi-year time frame through the historic record of occupancy, or using historic photographs, published histories, or newspaper notices. Specific information was gathered from community residents regarding several buildings. Remaining dates of construction were estimated as possible from general documentation and building architectural style and construction technique.

Geographic Data:
The town is sited on the USGS quadrangle map "Shawnee, COLO." Township/range information was determined through study of the *Park County Atlas* for several years in the 1920s to the 1950s, delineating the range grids for the region. The Shawnee survey district falls within one section, but spreads across portions of multiple quarter portions of Section 21. Addition, block and lot information was provided in the Park County records for each house and this information also was available on-line at the Park County Assessor website. Coordinate information specifying the UTM location for each inventoried resource was calculated from the USGS quadrangle map.

Preparation of Forms:
The consultant downloaded and coded all forms on-line and transferred information regarding specific buildings as this was gathered from contemporary and historic sources. Assembly of the computer-generated forms with black and white photographs, and topographic map and location data was completed for three buildings for submission as drafts in October 2006. Full draft form and documentation packets for all 22 buildings were submitted with the draft report in April 2007. Revisions to all forms and the report were completed for final submission in July 2007.

Section VI: Survey Results Summary

Match with Research Design Expected Results

The survey results were a mix of expected and unexpected outcomes. While most properties were private, domestic buildings, the majority remained seasonal or vacation homes. About half had been remodeled, but few were converted to year-round occupation. None seemed to be owned by residents who commuted to the metropolitan area via the Highway 285 corridor.

The expectation of a range of functional types of buildings in Shawnee was limited. Only two of the surveyed buildings had non-domestic uses, and these two comprised the total of the fully public buildings in the community: the Post Office and Trading Post (5PA853) and the Shawnee Community Center (5PA1583). One home has a gallery business within the property, called the Shawnee Mountain Gallery at the Tolpo house (5PA850). One multi-unit building is a mix of residential and office as rental and called the "Shawnee Apartments" (5PA3918). All of the remaining 18 properties surveyed are single dwellings. Several, however, were previously businesses or community properties, examples being the Grand View Hotel (5PA1592), the McArthur House (now Lambert House 5PA1585), the Shawnee Apartments (formerly Price Garage 5PA3918), and Stoneleigh (once a YMCA site 5PA1586).

Field determinations of eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places, the Park County landmark designation and contributing/non-contributing status within potential national and local historic districts was partially in alignment with the project expected results. While only four properties were determined as potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, 16 were field determined to be eligible for local designation. Almost all were considered contributing to both levels of district designation. A more complete discussion follows within this section of the report.

Of the 19 single dwellings, thirteen remained seasonal only, a higher number than the survey team anticipated. Five are known to have been converted to year-round occupation, and one is unclear. None of the year-round residents commute to the Denver metropolitan area from Shawnee, an unexpected survey result. Half of the buildings had been extensively remodeled within the past 20 years; however, half remained only minimally altered on the exterior, again a higher number than anticipated.

Prior Site Documentation

The survey uncovered more evidence of prior documentation than was expected. Two of the properties have site numbers assigned in the mid-1970s (Tolpo 5PA850 and Post Office 5PA853). Numbers between these two are assigned to properties not included in the current survey. Interestingly, several other buildings in the community were recorded with brief information on Colorado Historical Society property inventory forms during the 1970s, but these sites were not given formal site numbers at the time.

The next round of formal documentation was completed with the 2001 reconnaissance survey done by Front Range Research Associates under contract to Park County. This

broad survey of the northeast and southeast quadrants of the county included Shawnee. Twenty-one buildings were documented with photographs, baseline geographic and location data and minimal description. Site numbers were assigned to all buildings not previously numbered, and ten of these buildings were included in the present survey, comprising site numbers 5PA1583 and 5PA1585 through 5PA1593.

The present intensive-level survey provided the first known documentation for the ten buildings numbered 5PA3915 through 5PA3924.

Dates of Construction

Only one primary building dates prior to the founding and platting of the town of Shawnee in 1900: the Grand View Hotel constructed in 1886. One earlier building, the Azel Slaghts Barn dating to the 1870s, is an outbuilding on the Lambert property (5PA1585).

Eleven buildings, half of the surveyed sites, were constructed during the first decade of the town, and of the Twentieth Century. These range from the Shawnee Post Office and Trading Post (1900, 5PA853) to the Rische house (1900, 5PA1588), the Oker cabins (1900, 5PA3919), Cara Glen (1901, 5PA1587), the large barn, now house, adjacent to the Grand View Hotel (1903, 5PA1593), and the Walker House (1904, 5PA3917) and).

Three properties date to the decade 1910-1920. Included in this group are the Knight/Walker House (1911, 5PA3916), the Robinson House (1915, 5PA1588) and the Shawnee Apartments (1917, 5PA3918). Two houses were built in 1921, these being the Graham House (1921, 5PA1591) and the Cochran House (1921, 5PA3921). No houses in the survey were constructed between 1921 and 1940.

Three homes date to the decade of the 1940s: the Pearson House (1941, 5PA3920), the Winner House (1949, 5PA3923), and the Fanestil House (1949, 5PA3924). In addition, the Shawnee Community Center (5PA1583) was completed in 1948. Only one property in the survey was built after 1950: the Post House (1953, 5PA3922).

Building Styles

The majority of the buildings in the survey are homes which were constructed in the Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movement (category), many of the Rustic (sub-category) style. Thirteen houses are examples of this style of architecture, and exhibit a range of architectural elements typical of Rustic design. The log walls, hipped roof and deep overhangs of the Shawnee Community Center (5PA1583), the log-faced walls and porch decoration of the Tolpo house (5PA850) and the wide porch, stone basement walls and gently-sloping roofline of Stoneleigh (5PA 1586) are examples of the variety of Rustic style in the community. Smaller buildings with typical Rustic features are the Oker Cabins (5PA3919), the Knight/Walker House (5PA3916), the Winner House (5PA3923) and the Graham House and log garage (5PA1591).

Two homes are in the Late Victorian and Edwardian style. The Grand View Hotel (5PA1592) has been extensively remodeled on the exterior over the years but retains the

Late Victorian design elements of high cross-gable roof, tall double-hung sash windows with decorative treatments, bay windows, and asymmetrical massing. The McArthur/Lambert House (5PA1585) has many of the same characteristics, blended with the Edwardian elements of a wrap-around porch, decorative shingles and classical details.

Four buildings are single examples of an architectural style. The Shawnee Post Office and Trading Post (5PA853) is a general Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movement example. While exhibiting some characteristics of commercial styling of its period, such as a central entrance, defined lintel and display windows, the building does not display enough characteristic features to be identified as 19th Century Commercial. Cara Glen (5PA1587) is a good example of Shingle Style with its multi-story tower, painted wood shingle siding, asymmetrical façade and gently-sloping roof. The Goodson House (5PA3915) is a variant of the Modern Movements style with its hipped roof, central dormer, deep eaves and wide front porch. Finally, the Warner Cabin (5PA1590) is an example of Pioneer Log with its round log construction, side-gabled roof, and notched corners.

Three buildings are indeterminate and are classified as No Style: the Blue Barn (5PA1593), the Shawnee Apartments (5PA3918) and the Post House (5PA3922). A designation of "No Style" does not imply lack of importance, but rather that the building's design and architectural elements do not fall neatly into any of the defined style categories of accepted design lexicons. In these three cases, two of the buildings (5PA1593: Blue Barn and 5PA3918: Apartments) are potentially eligible as Park County Historic Landmarks and potentially contributing to historic districts. However, in all three cases, the mixture of design elements from multiple styles does not allow identification of a single architectural style attribution.

Potential Individual Property Designation

The National Register of Historic Places established standards and criteria for review and evaluation of potential properties nominated for designation. Assessment addresses the quality of significance in the areas of American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering and culture of districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects, and the level of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. The four criteria evaluate properties

a. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
b. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
c. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
d. that have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Four buildings were determined in consultation with the staff of the Colorado Historical Society, National and State Register Program to be individually eligible to the National

Register of Historic Places. Two are houses eligible under Criteria C for the area of Architecture: Cara Glen (5PA1587), and the McArthur/Lambert House (5PA1585). One public building, the Shawnee Community Center (5PA1583) is eligible under Criteria A for the area of Social History, as is the town's other public building, the Shawnee Post Office and Trading Post (5PA583). Additional information and images of these four buildings are attached as "Appendix 1: National Register Eligible Buildings" in Section X of this report.

The Park County Board of County Commissioners established a historic preservation program by enacting a resolution creating PCHPAC and the development of a designation program for historic landmarks and historic districts. Since many of the buildings included in this intensive level survey of Shawnee are potentially eligible for designation as Park County Historic Landmarks, the criteria for designation is important to review from the resolution. In order to qualify for designation, the property must be determined to have "historic significance due to one or more of the following factors:

a. Its character, interest, or value as part of the development, heritage or cultural characteristics of Park County, State of Colorado, or the United States;
b. Its location as the site of a significant local, county, state, or national event;
c. Its identification with a person(s) who significantly contributed to the culture and development of Park County State of Colorado or the United States;
d. Its exemplification of the cultural, economic, social or historic heritage of Park County, State of Colorado or the United States;
e. Its portrayal of the environment of a group of people in an era of history characterized by a distinctive architectural style;
f. Its embodiment of distinguishing characteristics of an architectural type or specimen;
g. Its identification as the work of an architect or master builder whose individual work has influenced the development of Park County, State of Colorado or the United States;
h. Its embodiment of elements of design, detail, materials or craftsmanship that represent a significant architectural innovation;
i. Its relationship to other distinctive areas that are eligible for preservation according to a plan based on a historic, cultural, or architectural motif; or
j. Its unique location or singular physical characteristics representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood, community, landscape, or Park County."

Sixteen buildings are field-determined to meet eligibility for individual landmark designation by the Park County Historic Preservation Advisory Commission. All are over 50 years old and retain significant integrity of historic feel, materials, design and location. These are identified in Tables Two and Three of this section of the report.

Potential Historic District Designation

In addition to individual property designation, the National Register Program recognizes groups of properties as districts. These are defined as follows: "a district possesses a

significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development." Districts are evaluated on the basis of the same four criteria as individual properties (see "Potential Individual Property Designation" section above.).

A National Register Historic District is recommended for the community of Shawnee, to encompass most of the survey area as per the illustration "Potential National Register District" following Table Three of this report. This potential district would be designated under Criteria A: associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, with Area of Significance as Social History and Period of Significance 1900 – 1957. The district would not include the Shawnee Community Center (5PA1583) within its boundary, as it is separated by some distance and several non-surveyed properties from the other parcels included in this intensive-level survey. The district boundary as proposed will include several properties which were not surveyed, but these properties are adjacent on at least two sides to surveyed buildings recommended as contributing to the proposed historic district. Seventeen properties within the district are recommended as being contributing out of a total of 20 buildings within the proposed boundary. Specific information is detailed on Tables Two and Three.

The Park County ordinance addresses the criteria for historic significance of a potential Park County Historic Landmark District, which must meet "one or more of the following criteria:

a. An area which exemplifies or reflects the particular cultural, political, economic or social history of the community;
b. An area identified with historical personages or groups, or which represents important events in national, state, Park County, or local history
c. An area which embodies distinguishing characteristics of an architectural type or style inherently valuable for the study of a period, method or construction or is of indigenous materials or craftsmanship;
d. An area which, due to its unique location or singular characteristics, represents established and familiar visual features of the neighborhood, community or town;
e. And area which is representative of the notable work of a master builder, designer, or architect whose individual ability has been recognized."

A Park County Historic Landmark District is recommended for the community of Shawnee, to encompass most of the survey area as per the illustration "Potential Local Historic District" following Table Three of this section. Like the proposed National Register Historic District, the Shawnee Community Center 95PA1583) is not included within the boundary. The Park County Historic Landmark District is proposed with the same boundaries as the National Register Historic District, with 19 buildings recommended as being contributing status within the Park County Historic Landmark District. Specific details on contributing status are noted on Tables Two and Three immediately following. In addition, contributing buildings for a Potential National Register District and a Park County Historic Landmark District are noted on maps on the subsequent pages.

Table Two: Property Eligibility and Assessment by Site Number

Site ID Number	Street Address	Site/Owner Name	Date	Indiv NatReg	Indiv Local	NatDist Contrib	LocDist Contrib
5PA850	55918 Hwy 285	Shawnee Gallery/Tolpo	1904/ 1981	---	XX	XX	XX
5PA853	56048 Hwy 285	Post Office/ Nelson	1900	XX	XX	XX	XX
5PA1583	57 County Road 64	Community Center	1948	XX	XX	N/A	N/A
5PA1585	56278 Hwy 285	Lambert	1901/ 1935	XX	XX	XX	XX
5PA1586	56242 Hwy 285	Stoneleigh/ Lapp	1901	--	XX	XX	XX
5PA1587	56216 Hwy 285	Cara Glen/ Mason	1901	XX	XX	XX	XX
5PA1588	56178 Hwy 285	Rische	1900	--	XX	XX	XX
5PA1589	56126 Hwy 285	Robinson	1915	--	XX	XX	XX
5PA1590	56114 Hwy 285	Warner	1901- 1905	--	XX	XX	XX
5PA1591	54 Waterwks	Graham	1921	--	XX	XX	XX
5PA1592	56084 Frontage Rd	Grand View/ Szygielski	1886/ 1991	--	--	--	XX
5PA1593	56078 Frontage Rd	Blue Barn / Foley	1903	--	XX	XX	XX
5PA3915	56164 Hwy 285	Goodson	1905	--	XX	XX	XX
5PA3916	128Waterwks	Walker	1911	--	XX	XX	XX
5PA3917	136Waterwks	Walker	1904	--	XX	XX	XX
5PA3918	56048 Hwy 285	Apartments/ Nelson	1917	--	XX	XX	XX
5PA3919	154Waterwks	Oker	1900	--	--	--	--
5PA3920	148Waterwks	Pearson	1941	--	--	XX	XX
5PA3921	152Waterwks	Cochran	1921	--	--	XX	XX
5PA3922	31 West Shawnee	Post	1953	--	--	--	--
5PA3923	36 West Shawnee	Winner	1949	--	--	--	XX
5PA3924	56006 Hwy 285	Fanestil	1949	--	XX	XX	XX

Table Three: Property Eligibility and Assessment by Street Address

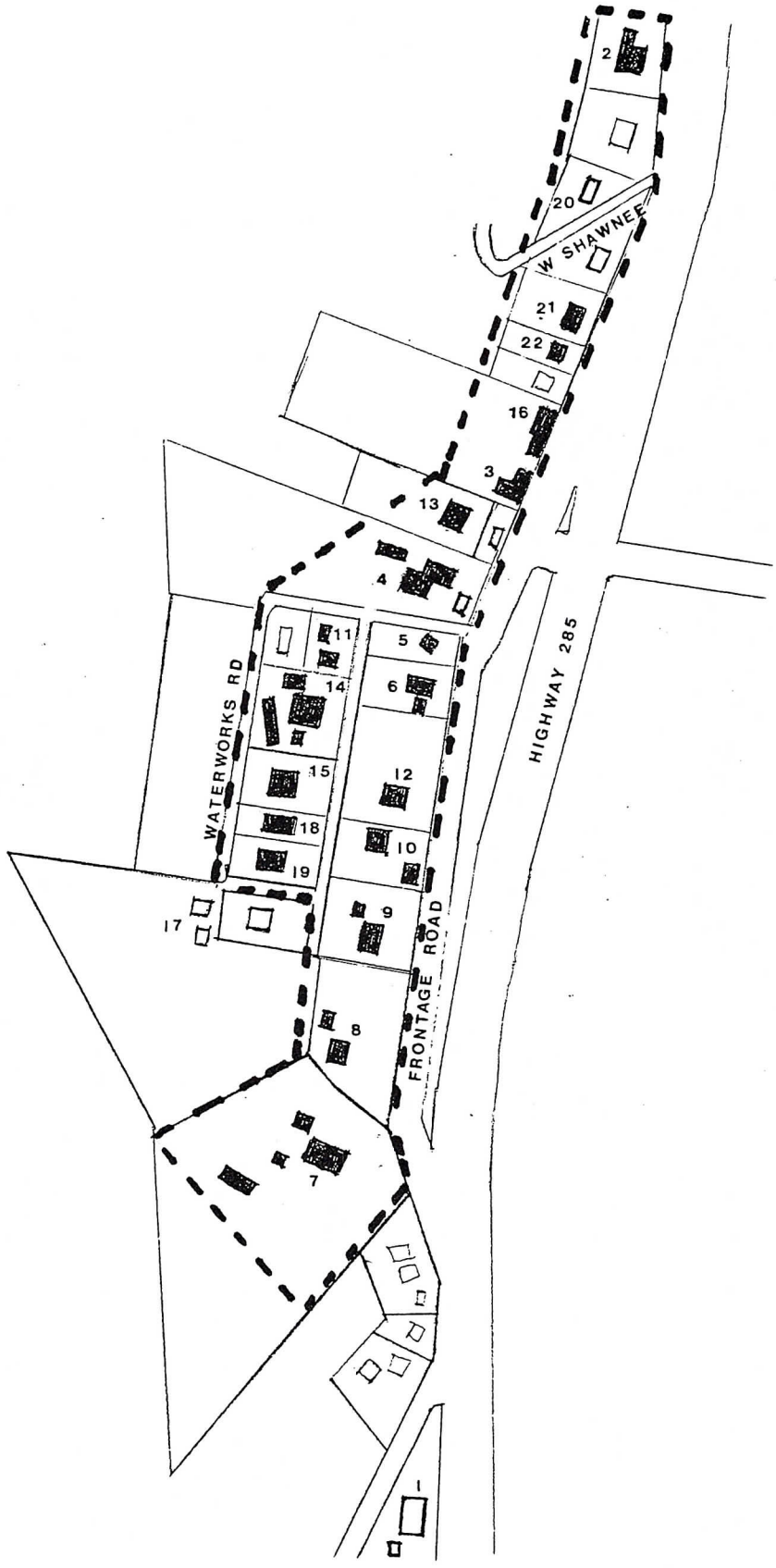
Street Address	Site ID Number	Site/Owner Name	Date	Indiv NatReg	Indiv Local	NatDist Contrib	LocDist Contrib
57 County Road 64	5PA1583	Community Center	1948	XX	XX	NA	NA
56078 Frontage Rd	5PA1593	Blue Barn/ Foley	1903	--	XX	XX	XX
56084 Frontage Rd	5PA1592	GrandView/ Szygielski	1886/ 1991	--	--	--	XX
56114 Frontage Rd	5PA1590	Warner	1901-1905	--	XX	XX	XX
55918 Hwy 285	5PA850	Shawnee Gall/Tolpo	1904/ 1981	--	XX	XX	XX
56006 Hwy 285	5PA3924	Fanestil	1949	--	XX	XX	XX
56048 Hwy 285	5PA3918	Apartments/ Nelson	1917	--	XX	XX	XX
56048 Hwy 285	5PA853	Post Office/ Nelson	1900	XX	XX	XX	XX
56126 Hwy 285	5PA1589	Robinson	1915	--	XX	XX	XX
56164 Hwy 285	5PA3915	Goodson	1905	--	XX	XX	XX
56178 Hwy 285	5PA1588	Rische	1900	--	XX	XX	XX
56216 Hwy 285	5PA1587	Cara Glen/ Mason	1901	XX	XX	XX	XX
56242 Hwy 285	5PA1586	Stoneleigh/ Lapp	1901	--	XX	XX	XX
56278 Hwy 285	5PA1585	Lambert	1900/ 1935	XX	XX	XX	XX
31 W Shawnee	5PA3922	Post	1953	--	--	--	--
36 W Shawnee	5PA3923	Winner	1949	--	--	--	XX
54 Waterworks	5PA1591	Graham	1921	--	XX	XX	XX
128Waterworks	5PA3916	Walker	1911	--	XX	XX	XX
136Waterworks	5PA3917	Walker	1904	--	XX	XX	XX
148Waterworks	5PA3920	Pearson	1941	--	--	XX	XX
152Waterworks	5PA3921	Cochran	1921	--	--	XX	XX
154Waterworks	5PA3919	Oker	1900	--	--	--	--

Shawnee, Park County Survey: Potential National Register District

District boundary: - - -

Contributing property: ■

SH 1	5PA1583
SH 2	5PA850
SH 3	5PA853
SH 4	5PA1592
SH 5	5PA1590
SH 6	5PA1589
SH 7	5PA1585
SH 8	5PA1586
SH 9	5PA1587
SH 10	5PA1588
SH 11	5PA1591
SH 12	5PA3915
SH 13	5PA1593
SH 14	5PA3916
SH 15	5PA3917
SH 16	5PA3918
SH 17	5PA3939
SH 18	5PA3920
SH 19	5PA3921
SH 20	5PA3922
SH 21	5PA3923
SH 22	5PA3924

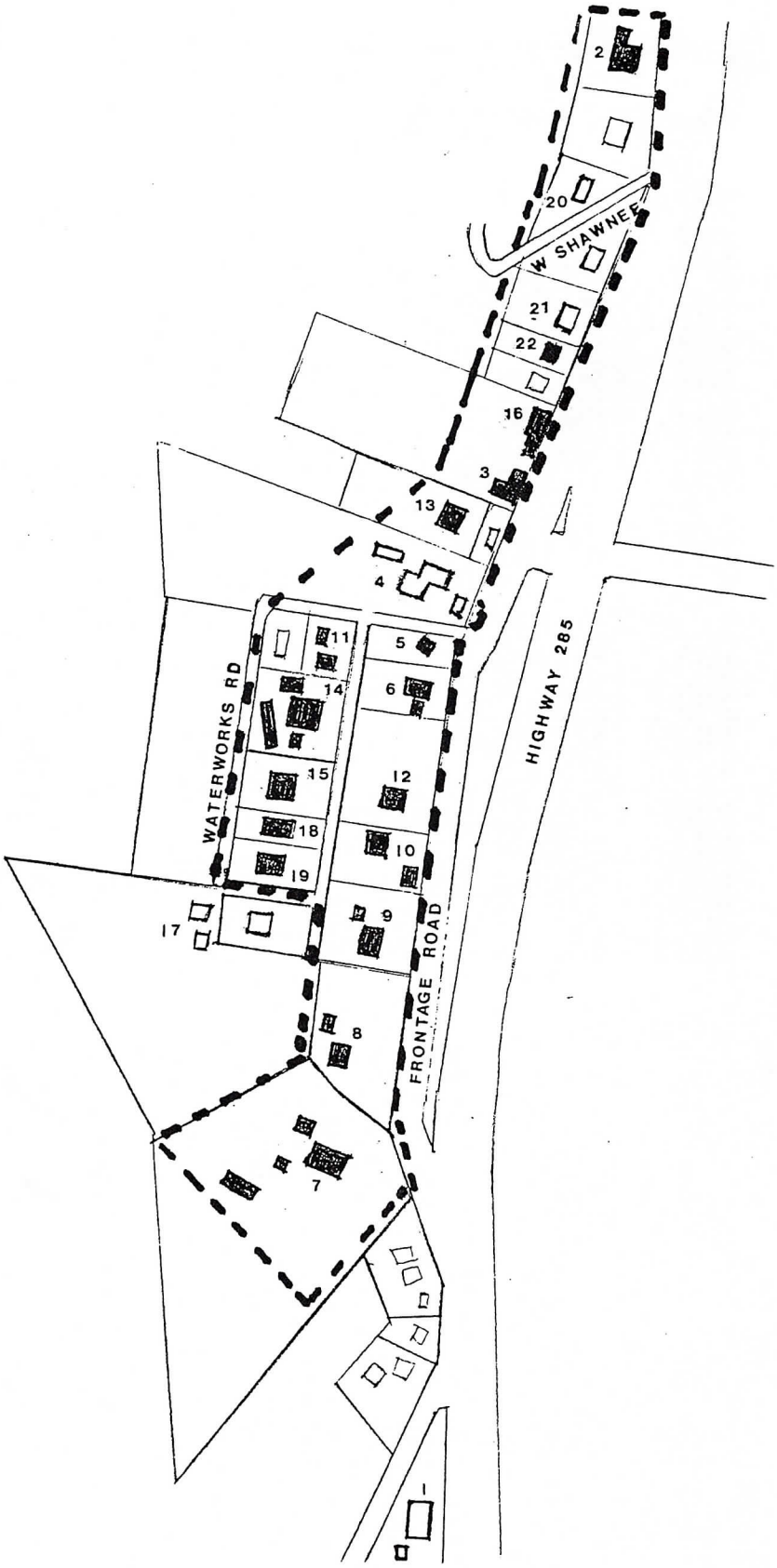


Shawnee, Park County Survey: Potential Park County Historic Landmark District

District boundary: - - -

Contributing property: ■

SH 1	5PA1583
SH 2	5PA850
SH 3	5PA853
SH 4	5PA1592
SH 5	5PA1590
SH 6	5PA1589
SH 7	5PA1585
SH 8	5PA1586
SH 9	5PA1587
SH 10	5PA1588
SH 11	5PA1591
SH 12	5PA3915
SH 13	5PA1593
SH 14	5PA3916
SH 15	5PA3917
SH 16	5PA3918
SH 17	5PA3919
SH 18	5PA3920
SH 19	5PA3921
SH 20	5PA3922
SH 21	5PA3923
SH 22	5PA3924



Section VII: Recommendations for Future Efforts

The Park County Historic Preservation Advisory Commission and the Park County Commissioners are to be commended for their commitment to the historic resources of the county and the initiative to begin the process of historical documentation of the many significant historical communities across the broad landscape of Park County. This survey is one of many steps toward adequate documentation of the county's historic resources, and the following recommendations are intended to highlight aspects of the commission's future work and options. The following recommendations are not in priority order.

1. Four properties are identified in this report as eligible for individual designation to the National Register of Historic Places; these are illustrated in Appendix 1 of this report. Such nominations are based upon broad and rich significance of these resources to a history of the larger region. Preparation of such nominations represents intense projects and might require external funding or significant commitment of county resources to complete; however, the benefits to the property and to the county as a whole are many and such an initiative should be seriously considered by the commission. These buildings are identified in Tables Two and Three of this report. Funds are available through the State Historical Fund and the Certified Local Government Program, both of the Colorado Historical Society, to hire a consultant to develop such nomination materials. Benefits of designation include recognition that a property or building is of significance to the community, the state or the nation, eligibility for Federal and Colorado tax benefits, consideration in planning for Federal, State or county funded or assisted projects, and qualification for Federal or State funds for historic preservation, as available. Designation is honorific and imposes no restrictions on property rights.

2. In addition to the identified properties considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, many of the buildings included in this survey are eligible for designation by Park County as county historic landmarks. PCHPAC should expedite the process for designation for properties so identified in this intensive level survey and proceed with designation at the county/local level as authorized. The benefits of county designation are similar to those of national designation.

3. This survey has identified a corpus of properties within the town which comprise an eligible National Register Historic District. The county should pursue the appropriate designation through the Colorado Historical Society for such a district.

4. As per #3 above, the core area of the survey is overwhelmingly eligible as a local historic district designated by Park County. Since this designation is honorific, and imposes no property rights restrictions, PCHPAC should move quickly to evaluate and designate a Park County Historic Landmark District for Shawnee.

This consultant recommends pursuing both levels of designation, beginning with the Park County Historic Landmark District creation for Shawnee for several reasons. First, the nomination and documentation requirements are almost fully met by the products of this intensive level survey project, needing only minimal nomination form preparation. Second, the timeline for such designation is potentially very short for review, community input and approval by Park County Board of County Commissioners. Third, the benefits of district designation for owners of contributing properties within the district and the opportunity for funding or other support are the same for both levels of designation, but more easily accessed through the Park County process. However, the significance of the community is such that National Register Historic District designation should be pursued in the future in collaboration with the Colorado Historical Society.

5. One site within the town which was not intensively surveyed during this project is the small cemetery located in the narrow strip of land between the Highway 285 and the frontage road. Because including public roadways in an intensive survey requires considerable state agency participation in the analysis, the County and Colorado Historical Society representatives chose not to add this parcel to the survey. The county might wish to document the cemetery as a separate resource for local designation at some point in the future.

6. Even with the expansion of the survey from 16 resources to 22, some historic properties were excluded from this project. The 2001 reconnaissance survey which reviewed Shawnee recorded several resources on the north side of Highway 285 which were considered worthy of further research (high to medium priority for intensive survey). Because these were not contiguous with the core of the town plat of Shawnee, these resources were not included in this intensive level survey. The county should place these several properties on a list of future, non-contiguous resources for future documentation. In addition, some sites on the south side of the highway were not included in the survey. Most of these are newer additions to the community. The county may elect to document these properties to a lesser standard than a State-level of intensive survey, but instead develop basic records about sites immediately adjacent to the possible historic district.

7. Since its establishment, the PCHPAC has accomplished much productive work for the county, but this consultant has sensed that many residents in the community are not aware of the breadth of the commission's achievements. A focus of the commission ought to be promotion of its mandate, its efforts, and its plans to the many towns within the county.

8. Park County is, in 2007, one of the Pilot Projects for the State of Colorado Tourism Office's Heritage Tourism Program. It is the only county which was designated a Pilot Project as a single county and, as such, was able to demonstrate significant historical resources, interest, tourist potential, community participation and heritage leadership. Shawnee is a wonderful example of the rich historic

fabric remaining in the county and the community ought to be an active participant in ongoing heritage tourism planning and promotion.

9. The PCHPAC should consider making copies of portions or all of this survey report available to the public at locations including the Park County Library in Fairplay, the Platte Canyon High School Library, and other sites in the Shawnee area. Consideration should be taken of any proprietary information concerning ownership of individual buildings or structures prior to placing copies in any public locations. Realizing that all of the information about each property which is compiled in the individual inventory forms is from public sources, there remains a public concern about this breadth of property information being too easily available. The commission should consider the long-term precedent of such information sharing should it determine to move forward with the designation of properties or districts.

10. Many towns across Colorado are developing history and historic preservation curriculum for elementary and middle school levels which both teaches the elements of preservation and emphasizes the contributions of their community to the larger context of Colorado's past. Copies of curriculum materials should be acquired from such projects, and may be adapted to the Shawnee community for use in school program development. The proximity of Shawnee to the area high and middle schools offers a great opportunity for class tours, preservation initiatives and research opportunities.

11. Public interpretation of the findings of this survey project and of previous research regarding the important aspects of Shawnee's past is vital in building a community constituency to support preservation efforts. Such elements as sidewalk or building signage, walking tour information, town history brochures, or small capsule exhibits which may be featured at town events would increase the history knowledge of community members and invite participation and support for the town's heritage preservation.

Section VIII: Acknowledgements

Many individuals and organizations assisted the consultant in the completion of this report. The Park County staff was gracious in providing access to property records, library and archive materials, and resource files. The Park County Historic Preservation Advisory Commission, served as the applicant entity through the Park County Historic Preservation Office.

Staff members of all libraries visited were generous with assistance, in particular, Jane Gilsinger of the Park County Library and Historical Archives, Rebecca Lintz, Barbara Dey and Ruba Sadi of the Colorado Historical Society's Stephen Hart Library, and Kay Wisnia and Phil Panum of the Denver Public Library's Western History Department.

At the Colorado Historical Society, Dan Corson of the Certified Local Government Program provided grant information, while Chris Geddes, National and State Register Historian and Mary Therese Anstey, Historical and Architectural Survey Coordinator reviewed draft documents. Heather Peterson of the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation Information Management Unit coordinated the site numbering for the project.

Members of the Shawnee community were especially generous in sharing information about the history of the town and of individual buildings. Vincent and Carolyn Tolpo and Gary Goodsen opened research files, provided copies of historical documentation and drove the consultant to specific historic sites within the survey district. Other property owners devoted time to telephone conversations and personal visits about the histories of their own homes in Shawnee.

In particular Linda Balough, Historic Preservation Coordinator for Park County, deserves sincere thanks and acknowledgement for her management of the project on behalf of the county, her active participation in the effort, her helpful comments and reviews of survey documents and her generous sharing of information, time and knowledge.

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Nelson, Leroy, August 2006
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Section X: Appendices

Appendix 1: National Register Eligible Buildings

Appendix 2: Project Photograph Log

Property Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places

5PA853
Shawnee Post Office and Trading Post
56048 Highway 285, Shawnee, CO
Built 1900

Criteria A: Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

Area of Significance: Social History
Period of Significance: 1900 – 1957

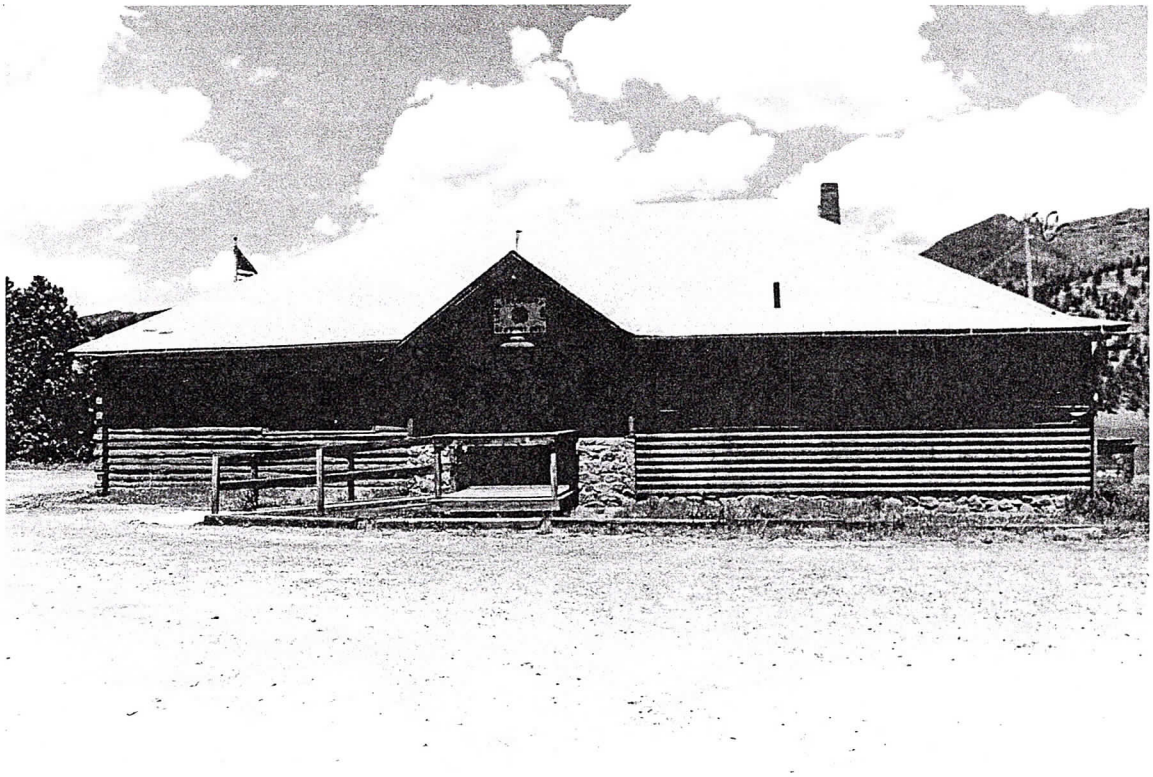


Property Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places

5PA1583
Shawnee Community Center
57 County Road 64, Shawnee, CO
Built 1948

Criteria A: Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

Area of Significance: Social History
Period of Significance: 1948 - 1957



Property Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places

5PA1585
Lambert House, formerly Green Gables, McArthur House
56278 Highway 285, Shawnee, CO
Built 1900

Criteria C: Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represents the work of a master, or that possesses high artistic values, or that represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

Area of Significance: Architecture
Period of Significance: 1901

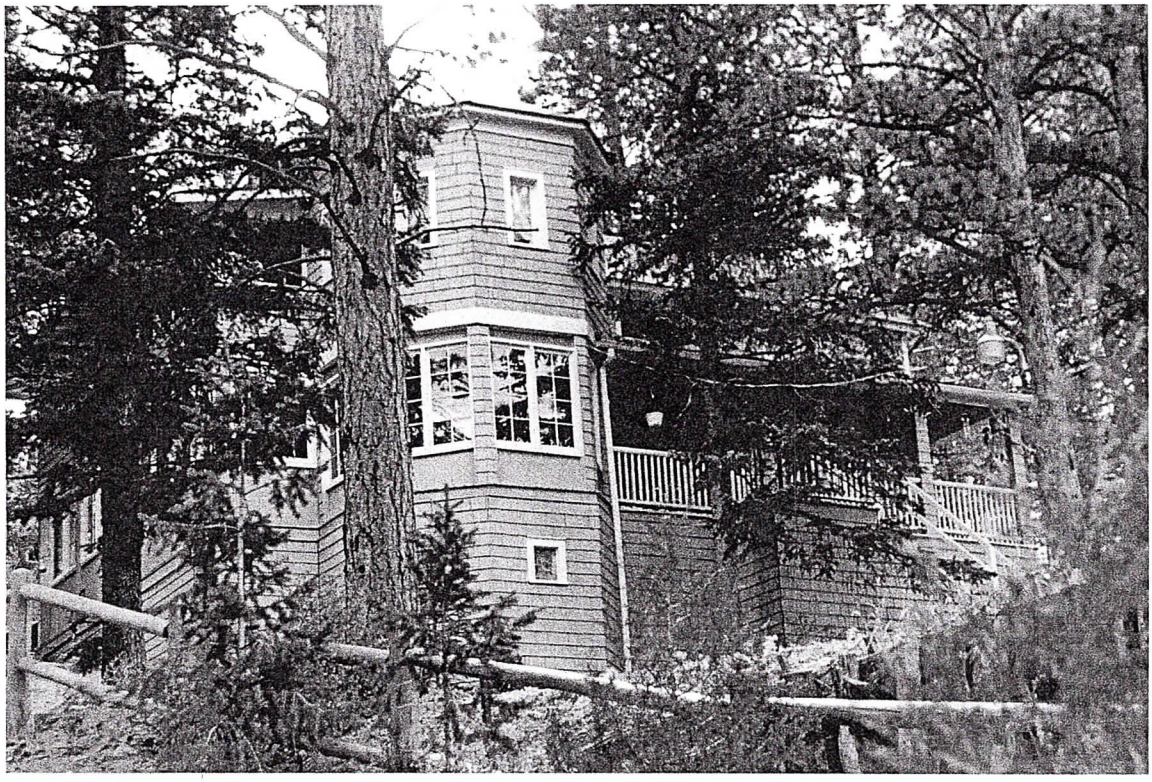


Property Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places

5PA 1587
Cara Glen
56216 Highway 285, Shawnee, CO
Built 1901

Criteria C: Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represents the work of a master, or that possesses high artistic values, or that represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

Area of Significance: Architecture
Period of Significance: 1901



CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY PHOTOGRAPH LOG Total Pages: 5

PROJECT: Shawnee, Park County; CLG # CO-06-016-S PHOTOGRAPHER: Anne Bond

Roll	Frame(s)	Date	Site ID Number	Temp #	Site/Building Name	Site/Building Street Address	Direction
1	3	5/25/06	5PA1583	SH-1	Community Center/VFW	Highway 285/57 County Rd 64	NW
	4	"	"	"	"	"	N
	5	"	5PA850	SH-2	Tolpo Residence	55918 Highway 285	NE
	7	"	"	"	"	"	ESE
	8	"	"	"	"	"	S
	10	"	"	"	"	"	SW
	13	"	"	"	"	"	W
	15	"	5PA853	SH-3	Post Office/Trading Post	56048 Highway 285	SE
	16	"	"	"	"	"	S
	17	"	"	"	"	"	SW
	20	"	5PA1592	SH-4	Grand View Lodge	56084 Frontage Road	ESE
	22	"	"	"	"	"	S
	23	"	"	"	"	"	SW
	26	"	5PA1590	SH-5	Warner Residence	56114 Frontage Road	SE
	27	"	"	"	"	"	ESE
	28	"	"	"	"	"	S
	31	"	5PA1589	SH-6	Robinson Residence	56126 Highway 285	SE
	32	"	"	"	"	"	SW
	34	"	"	"	"	"	S
	35	"	5PA1585	SH-7	Hedges-Lambert House	56278 Highway 285	SE
2	2	5/25/06	"	"	"	"	S
	3	"	5PA1586	SH-8	Stoneleigh	56242 Highway 285	S
	6	"	"	"	"	"	SE

2	10	5/25/06	5PA1587	SH-9	Cara Glen	56216 Highway 285	SW
	12	"	"	"	"	"	S
	14	"	5PA1588	SH-10	Rische Residence	56178 Highway 285	SSE
	16	"	"	"	"	"	SW
	20	"	"	"	Rische garage	"	SSW
	23	"	5PA1591	SH-11	Graham Residence		S
	26	"	"	"	"		SE
	27	"	"	"	Graham log garage		S
	30	"	"	"	"		SE
	31	"	"	"	"		E
3	1	5/26/06	5PA3918	SH-16	Apartments	56048 Highway 285	SW
	5	"	"	"	"	"	SE
	9	"	5PA853	SH-3	Post Office/Trading Post	56048 Highway 285	SE
	10	"	5PA1593	SH-13	Blue Barn	56078 Frontage Road	SW
	13	"	"	"	"	"	NW
	16	"	"	"	"	"	W
	21	"	5PA853	SH-3	Post Office/Trading Post	56048 Highway 285	WNW
	22	"	5PA1590	SH-5	Warner Residence	56114 Frontage Road	SE
	27	"	"	"	"	"	E
	28	"	"	"	"	"	NE
	33	"	5PA1592	SH-4	Grand View garage	56084 Frontage Road	ENE
	35	"	5PA1583	SH-1	Community Center/VFW	57 County Rd 64	SE
	37	"	"	"	"	"	NE
4	1	11/15/06	5PA1589	SH-6	Robinson Residence	56126 Highway 285	W
	2	"	"	"	"	"	W
	3	"	5PA3915	SH-12	Goodson Residence	56164 Highway 285	E
	4	"	"	"	"	"	ESE
	5	"	"	"	"	"	ESE

4	6	11/15/06	"	"	"	"	SW
	7	"	"	"	"	"	SW
	8	"	"	"	"	"	N
	9	"	5PA1588	SH-10	Rische Residence	56178 Highway 285	NE
	10	"			Walker and Pearson	Waterworks Road	S
	11	"	5PA3916	SH-14	Walker Residence	128 Waterworks Road	SSW
	12	"	5PA1588	SH-10	Rische Residence	56178 Highway 285	ESE
	13	"	"	"	"	"	ESE
	14	"	"	"	"	"	SSW
	15	"	"	"	"	"	SSW
	16	"	5PA1587	SH-9	Mason/Cara Glen	56216 Highway 285	S
	17	"	"	"	"	"	E
	18	"	"	"	"	"	SE
	19	"	"	"	"	"	S
	20	"	"	"	"	"	S
	21	"	5PA1586	SH-8	Lapp/Stoneleigh	56242 Highway 285	E
	22	"	"	"	"	"	SE
	23	"	"	"	"	"	S
	24	"	"	"	"	"	SE
	25	"	5PA1585	SH-7	Lambert/Hedges House	56278 Highway 285	E
	26	"	"	"	" Slaght Barn	"	E
	27	"	"	"	" Complex	"	NW
	28	"	"	"	" Ice House	"	SE
	29	"	"	"	"	"	NW
	30	"	"	"	"	"	SW
	31	"	5PA3921	SH-19	Cochran Residence	152 Waterworks Rd	S
	32	"	"	"	"	"	SSW
	33	"	"	"	"	"	SSE
	34	"	5PA3920	SH-18	Pearson Residence	148 Waterworks Rd	S
	35	"	"	"	"	"	SE

4	36	11/15/06	"	SH-18	Pearson Residence	"	SE
	37	"	5PA3921	SH-19	Cochran Residence	152 Waterworks Rd	ESE
5	1	11/15/06	5PA3917	SH-15	Walker	136 Waterworks Rd	E
	2	"	"	"	"	"	NE
	3	"	5PA3916	SH-14	Walker	128 Waterworks Rd	N
	4	"	"	"	"	"	N
	5	"	"	"	"	"	NE
	6	"	"	"	" Bowling alley	"	NW
	7	"	"	"	"	"	NW
	8	"	"	"	" house	"	NE
	9	"	5PA3917	SH-15	Walker	136 Waterworks Rd	SE
	10	"	"	"	"	"	N
	11	"	"	"	"	"	W
	12	"	"	"	" Sheds/outbuildings	"	W
	13	"	5PA3920	SH-18	Pearson Residence	148 Waterworks Rd.	E
	14	"	"	"	"	"	NW
	15	"	5PA3921	SH-19	Cochran Residence	152 Waterworks Rd.	N
	16	"	"	"	"	"	N
	17	"	5PA3919	SH-17	Oker Residence	154 Waterworks Rd.	E
	18	"	"	"	"	"	ESE
	19	"	"	"	"	"	E
	20	"	5PA3924	SH-22	Fanestil Residence	56006 Highway 285	S
	21	"	"	"	"	"	WSW
	22	"	"	"	"	"	W
	23	"	5PA3923	SH-21	Winner Residence	36 W. Shawnee Rd.	SW
	24	"	"	"	"	"	S
	25	"	"	"	"	"	S
	26	"	"	"	"	"	SE
	27	"	5PA3924	SH-22	Fanestil Residence	56006 Highway 285	SE

	28	11/15/06	5PA3922	SH-20	Post Residence	31 W. Shawnee Rd.	SW
	29	"	"	"	"	"	S
	30	"	"	"	"	"	SE
	31	"	"	"	"	"	SE
	32	"	"	"	"	"	SSE
	33	"	"	"	"	"	SSE