



Survey Report
2004 – 2005 Historic Resources Survey
of the Ouray National Register
Historic District
December 21, 2005

SHF #04-02-063

Product No. 5B

Submitted by:

Preservation Publishing

Cathleen M. Norman, M.A., Principal

459 South Routt Way

Lakewood, CO 80226

Prepared for:
City of Ouray
320 Sixth Avenue
P. O. Box 468
Ouray, CO 81427
(970) 325-7211

Prepared by:
Cathleen M. Norman
Preservation Publishing
459 South Routt Way
Lakewood, CO 80226
(303) 985-2599

This project was partially funded by a State Historical Fund grant (04-02-063) and by the City of Ouray.

NOTE: The eligibility assessments in the Results section and the Appendices in this report represent consultant field determinations only. Anyone interested in preparing a nomination for properties determined field eligible to either the National or State Register, should contact the National and State Register Historian prior to beginning the nomination process. Individuals are also encouraged to contact the National and State Register Historian if they discover new information about the construction history for any of the surveyed properties as such data may affect the determination of eligibility and/or the contributing or noncontributing status of the resources within the district.

Thanks To:

Ouray Mayor, Pam Larson

Ouray Community Development Coordinator, David Vince

Ouray City Administrator, Patrick Rondinelli

Ouray City Council

Melanie Kline, Marc Hitchcox, Jack Schoenebaum, Robert Stoufer

Ouray Planning Commission

Heidi Albritton, Pat Davern, Mike Fedel, Rick Spaulding, Bud Zanett (Marc Hitchcox
City Council liaison)

Ouray City Building Inspector, Dennis Moyer

State Historical Fund

James Stratis, Technical Advisor

Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Holly Wilson, National Register Historian

Mary-Therese Anstey, Historical & Architectural Survey Coordinator

Dale Heckendorn, National Register Coordinator

Ouray County Assessor, Suzie Mayfield

Ouray County Clerk, Michelle Nauer

Ouray County Historical Society

Sue Babcock, Dr. Doris Gregory, Virginia Harrington, Roger Henn, George Moore,
Walter Rule

Montrose County Abstract Company

Centuries Research, Inc., Steve Baker

Wiesbaden Spa and Lodging

Table of Contents

Introduction.....	1
Purpose.....	2
Survey Area	3
Natural Setting.....	3
Map of Ouray County	5
USGS Map of Ouray Historic District	6
Map of Ouray Historic District	7
Research Design	8
Survey Methodology.....	10
Historic Context.....	15
Introduction	15
Pre-settlement, pre-1875	16
Mining Era, 1875 - 1975	20
Introduction.....	20
Mining and Milling	24
Transportation	30
Settlement and Town Building	34
Health, Tourism, and Recreation	48
Post Mining Era, 1975 - 2005	54
Survey Results	55
Building Types	57
Architectural Styles	60
Residential.....	60
Commercial.....	62
Public Buildings.....	63
Architects/Builders.....	65
Survey Conclusions.....	66
Recommendations.....	71
Glossary	72
Bibliography	79
Appendices	
A – Survey Log by State ID	
B – Survey Log by Property Address	
C – Previously Recorded Properties	

Introduction

Ouray is a small mountain town situated beside the Uncompahgre River in the northern drainage of the San Juan Mountains in southwestern Colorado. Ouray is located 37 miles south of Montrose and 23 miles north of Silverton on U. S. 550. The city has an elevation of 7,800 feet and a year-round population of 840, with a considerably larger number of residents in summer. It is the county seat of Ouray County, one of five counties that comprise the San Juan range. The other San Juan counties are Mineral, Hinsdale, San Miguel, San Juan, and Dolores, whose county seats are, respectively Creede, Lake City, Telluride, Silverton, and Dove Creek. Ouray is located near the southern end of the county.

Platted along the Uncompahgre River in 1875 and incorporated in 1876, Ouray flourished as a supply center for the Mount Sneffels, Red Mountain, Uncompahgre, and other mining districts. The city enjoyed economic prosperity from the 1880s through the onset of World War I, although local mining declined drastically with the Silver Crash of 1893 that devastated Colorado's mining industry. Ouray's scenic setting and mineral hot springs fostered tourism from the city's early years. Today, tourism and outdoor recreation comprise the city's major economic base.

The Ouray Historic District was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1983. This nomination focused exclusively on Ouray's 1875-1915 mining period and the buildings constructed during this period of significance. The 2004 – 2005 Historic Resources Survey examined all 353 properties within the historic district, including properties associated with the 1875-1915 mining era, as well as buildings constructed since then.

The historic district contains a collection of properties that reflect Ouray's initial settlement and subsequent development during the 1875-1915 mining period, as well as several properties associated with tourism. These properties include residences, commercial buildings, and civic buildings; several are designed in architectural styles popular during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, such as Queen Anne, Edwardian, Italianate, and Dutch Colonial Revival. There are also a number of vernacular buildings that are typically small in size and sparse in ornamentation. In addition, the district contains commercial lodgings, that include late nineteenth century hotels, post World War II auto courts, and motels built in recent decades. Interspersed with historic properties are houses and commercial buildings of more recent construction.

Preserving the character of the historic district is a priority for the City of Ouray today, as stated in the *2004 Updated Ouray Community Plan* and as supported by decisions of City Council.

Purpose

The City of Ouray initiated the 2004-2005 Historic Resources Survey to aid in protecting the architectural integrity of the Ouray Historic District. This project is a resurvey of the resources within the Ouray National Register Historic District, which was originally designated in 1983. The City Council recognizes that Ouray's historic character is an important component in its appeal to visitors. The historic district also contributes to residents' quality of life, providing a constant reminder of the city's origins and historic development.

The 2004 – 2005 Historic Resources Survey produced information to assist Ouray's City Council, Planning Commission and city staff as they make decisions regarding new construction within the historic district. The survey gathered information and laid the groundwork for developing design guidelines, should the city decide to do so. The project photographed, researched, documented, and evaluated 353 properties, presenting this information on an Architectural Inventory Form (#1403) for each property. This Survey Report provides a historic overview of Ouray, in particular the events and forces that shaped the town's development. A Survey Map, shown on page 7, identifies all properties within the district, coded as contributing or noncontributing.

The survey was conducted by Preservation Publishing, of which Cathleen M. Norman, M. A., is the principal. The project took place from April 2004 through December 2005. The project was partially funded by a \$65,050 grant from the State Historical Fund with \$13,000 cash match provided by the City of Ouray.

Survey Area

Ouray Historic District consists of the city's historic core, which inclines sharply from east to west toward the Uncompahgre River. The historic district is composed of a large portion of the original town plat, together with the 1887 Beaumont Addition, and several individual parcels along the east edge of the townsite. The historic district encompasses 142.8 acres. It is characterized by the magnificent amphitheater setting and the townsite's steep topography.

The historic townsite is laid out upon a rectilinear grid oriented north-south and east-west. North-south streets are 2nd Street through 6th Street, with Main Street correlating to 3rd Street (1st Street has remained relatively undeveloped until recent decades). East-west avenues are 3rd Avenue to 9th Avenue from south to north. The northern boundary of the district encompasses the Ouray Municipal Hot Springs. U.S. Highway 550 runs north-south through town as Main Street, linking Montrose and Ridgway with Silverton and Durango.

The district boundary, which has an extremely irregular shape, was delineated in the 1983 National Register nomination to exclude the concentration of in-fill and new motels at the south and southwest edges of town. (See the Survey Map on page 7.) It also excluded the vacant land at the northwest edge of town.

Natural Setting

Ouray is dominated by spectacular natural features, which inspired its nicknames of "Gem of the Rockies" and "Switzerland of America." The jagged Uncompahgres form a barrier between Ouray and the rest of the San Juan region. Viewed from the north end of Ouray County, they appear as a "ragged wall of mountains" with one great peak, Mt. Sneffels, towering above the others. Ouray lies at the bottom of the grand bowl, the amphitheatre formed by the vertical cliffs that rim the city. South of the city rises Mount Abram, marking the southern approach of U. S. 550 over Red Mountain.

The Uncompahgre River gushes south to north through the city, flowing 59 miles north to pour into the Gunnison River near the city of Delta. Within Ouray, the river is fed by (south to north) Canyon Creek, Oak Creek, Portland Creek, Cascade Creek, and Bridal Veil Creek. Bear Creek to the south and Skyrocket Creek to the north have also exerted their influence on the town. This abundance of water generated hydro electric power for an early sawmill, several ore processing plants, and the electrical plant that operates to this day beside the Uncompahgre. The creeks and the river also have produced devastating flooding at regular intervals up to the present time. Portland Creek and Cascade Creek were early on contained in flumes to protect the adjacent neighborhoods, and these flumes were improved and upgraded after each severe flood. A number of properties have low concrete walls that provide some protection from flooding.

By the 1880s, the three of the mineral hot springs that bubbled within the Ouray townsite became resort features. These were developed for bathing and improved by subsequent owners. Meanwhile, the Ouray Hot Springs Pool at the north edge of town was developed in the late 1920s as a visitor attraction.

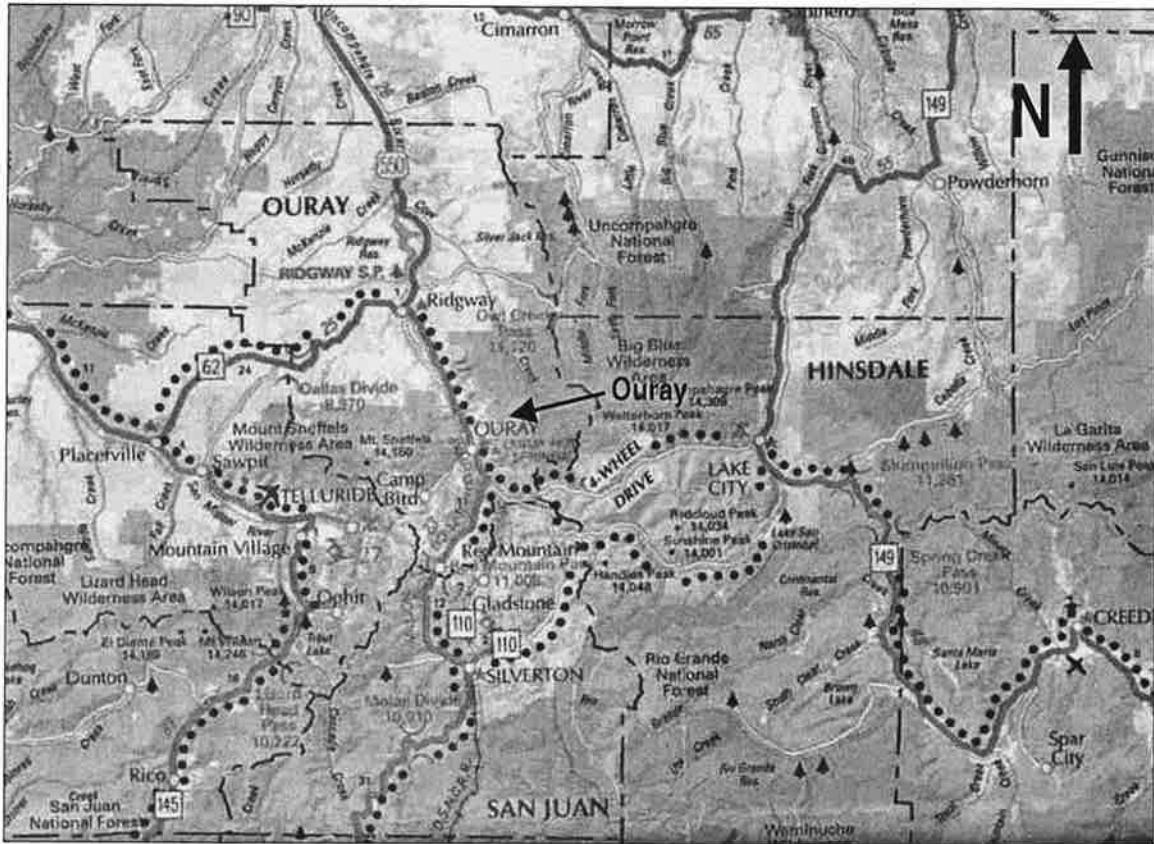
At the city's edge are two spectacular water features that are municipally owned and promoted as scenic tourist attractions. Cascade Falls, about one-quarter mile beyond the northeast corner of town, is accessed by a trail head from the east terminus of Ninth Avenue. Box Canyon Falls, southwest of town and entered from Third Avenue at Oak Street, has been improved as a park with trails and bridges that access and overlook the falls. Facilities at the Box Canyon Park include several shelters built during the 1930s as a Works Progress Administration (W.P.A.) project and a recently constructed interpretive center.

Ouray is ringed by hiking trails and four-wheel roads, nearly all of which originated as pack trails and wagon roads to access the outlying mining operations. Several originated as Ute trails, such as the Horsethief Trail northeast of the city. The Amphitheater Campground, developed in the 1950s, lies beyond the east edge of the city in the National Forest. The Uncompahgre Wilderness Area is located further east, while the Mount Sneffels Wilderness Area lies to the west. The Uncompahgre National Forest surrounds the whole community.

Prominent peaks along the southern and eastern perimeter include, from south to north, Hayden Mountain (13,206'), Mount Abram (12,801'), the Amphitheater (12,182', 12,288', 12,338'), Cascade Mountain (12,103'), and the Blowout (elevation 10,200-10,800'). On the west rise Twin Peaks (10,798', 10,970'), and Whitehouse Mountain (13,470', 13,492'). Although not visible from town, to the southwest lie Mount Sneffels (14,150'), Stony Mountain (12,698'); to the south, Red Mountains 1, 2, and 3 (12,592', 12,218', 12,747'); and to the southwest, Potosi Peak, (13,786').¹

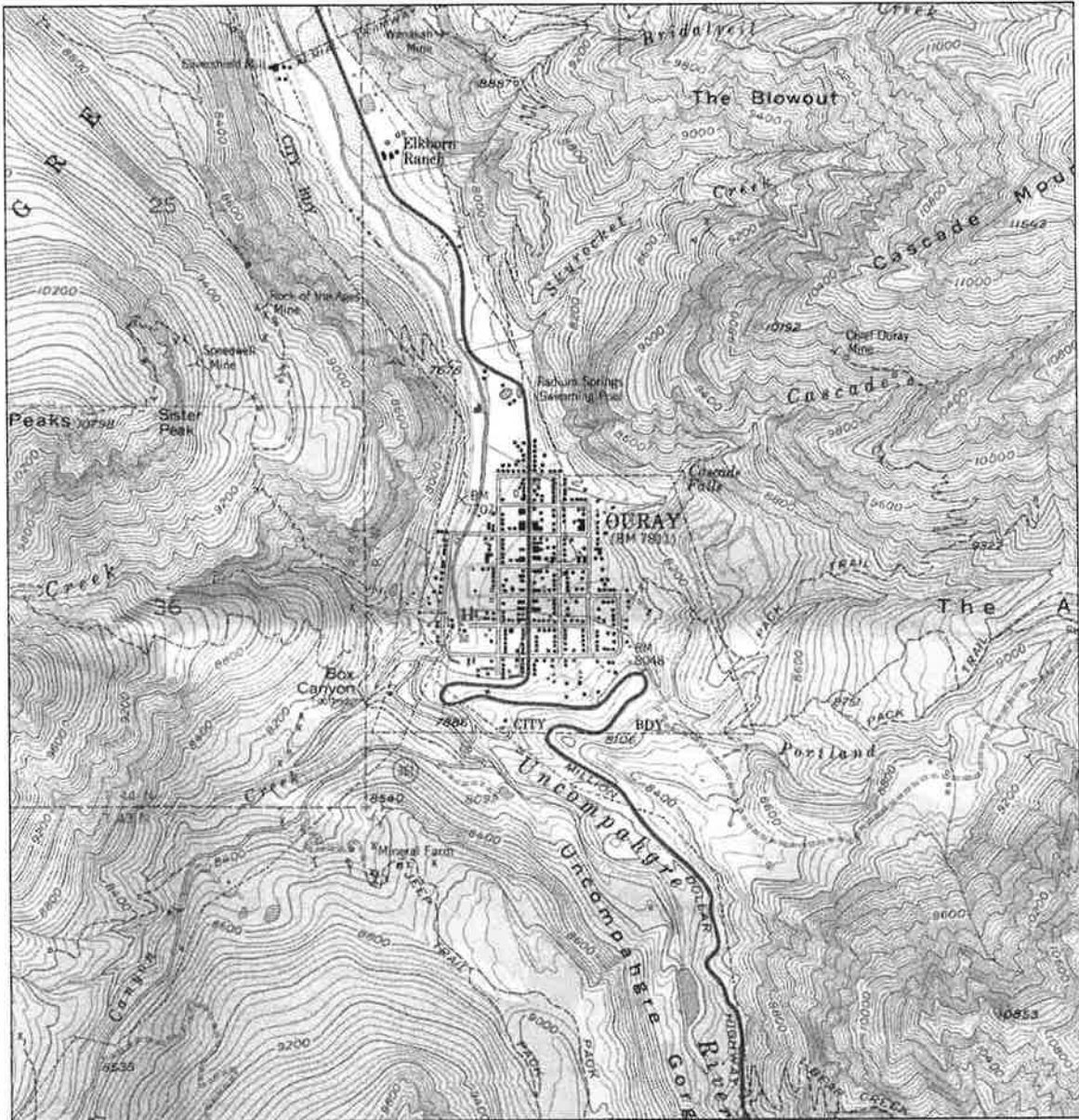
¹ *Hiking Trails of Ouray County Topographic Map (Includes Sections From 12 USGS Maps)*. Ouray: Ouray Trail Group, 2002 (original edition 1986).

Map of Ouray County



Enlarged extract of *Official Map To Colorado Scenery and Tourism*, published by Colorado Tourism Board, 2004.





USGS Map of Ouray Historic District

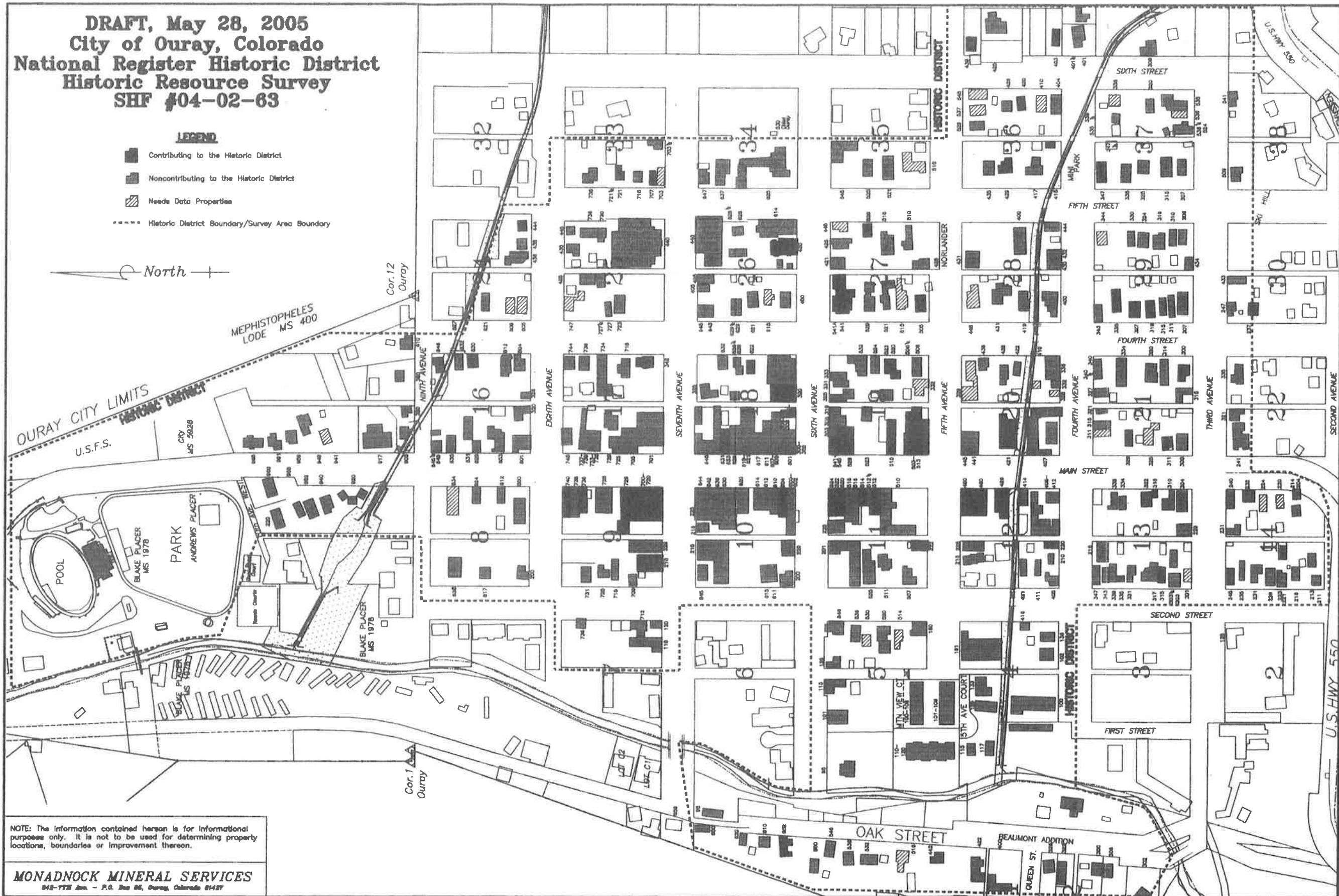


U.S.G.S. Map Extract for the Ouray Quadrangle, 1955.
Photorevised 1983.

DRAFT, May 28, 2005
City of Ouray, Colorado
National Register Historic District
Historic Resource Survey
SHF #04-02-63

LEGEND

-  Contributing to the Historic District
-  Noncontributing to the Historic District
-  Needs Data Properties
-  Historic District Boundary/Survey Area Boundary



NOTE: The information contained hereon is for informational purposes only. It is not to be used for determining property locations, boundaries or improvement thereon.

MONADNOCK MINERAL SERVICES
 848-1728 Ave. - P.O. Box 88, Ouray, Colorado 81419

Research Design

The purpose of a research design is to define the scope of the survey and to identify a set of expectations prior to the start of the project.

Research Questions

Research questions focused upon the nature and integrity of existing historic resources that are associated with the growth and development of the survey area. Primary questions attempt to determine how existing resources provide information about development: Which buildings are important to historic themes, such as transportation, mining, tourism, or settlement and town building? What is the state of integrity of these buildings and how many remain?

Other questions seek to identify broader influences on the resources: How have economic and social conditions affected the area and its historic resources? How have local, state, and national events and trends impacted the area?

Architectural questions include: What are the prominent architectural styles and building types in the area? What construction materials were used and what is the quality of craftsmanship? Are there buildings that were architect designed? If so, who designed them? Are these buildings the work of a master? Who were the prominent local builders?

Questions investigate building use: Are there diverse building functions in the area? How have the buildings evolved during the twentieth century? How did the character of the area evolve during the twentieth century?

Finally, questions also examine the level of integrity of the historic district. How many properties contribute to the District? What is the general nature of noncontributing resources, ie new construction, alteration to previously contributing properties?

Anticipated Results

Due to new construction since 1983 and modifications to historic properties, it was anticipated that approximately 30% of the resources would contribute to the Ouray Historic District. This expectation reflected the consultant's observations during the three-day photography session in early May 2004. It was observed that most new construction has taken the form of single residences and townhouse/condominium complexes, both sprinkled through the historic district and concentrated on the edges of the historic district. On Main Street, several new buildings have been erected on formerly vacant lots.

Survey Methodology

The 2004 – 2005 Historic Resources Survey of the Ouray Historic District followed guidelines in the Colorado Cultural Resource Survey Manual published by the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (OAHP) at the Colorado Historical Society (CHS). The survey took place from May, 2004 through October, 2005. Inventory forms and a draft Survey Report were delivered to the Colorado Historical Society in June 2005. These products were resubmitted on August 18, 2005. Updated versions of these products were delivered in October 2005 and final products were delivered in December 2005.

Scope of work

The survey project consisted of an intensive level survey of all properties within the existing Ouray National Register Historic District. The project involved historical research, architectural descriptions, and photography for 353 properties, producing an Architectural Inventory Form for each. The project also created a map of the historic district with properties coded to indicate whether each is contributing or noncontributing to the district.

Project participants

A majority of the survey work was performed by Cathleen Norman, M.A. Ms. Norman performed field work, wrote architectural descriptions, prepared the inventory forms, conducted property research, researched and wrote the Survey Report, coordinated map preparation, and shot supplemental photographs. Grant Houston performed the initial project photography and Susan Quinnell, M.A., assisted in writing architectural descriptions. April Bernard proofread the inventory forms and Survey Report drafts.

David Vince, Community Development Coordinator for the City of Ouray, provided project oversight and grant administration. Pam Larson of Monadnock Mineral Services prepared the Survey Map. Local historians Roger Henn and Doris Gregory provided information about specific historic property owners. Dennis Moyer, Ouray Building Inspector, helped identify and clarify physical addresses of several properties. The project also consulted with two individuals — Mr. Henn, who was involved in preparing the 1983 National Register nomination for the Ouray History District, and citizen Walter Rule, who addressed changing conditions within the district.

Public participation

The public was informed about the survey project in several ways. A flier about the project was given to people encountered during field work. In June and July 2004, Ms. Norman made presentations to the Ouray City Council and Ouray Planning Commission and gave a PowerPoint slide presentation sponsored by the Ouray Historical Society, entitled "Ouray's Architectural Heritage." Two articles about the project survey have appeared in the *Ouray Plaindealer*. The project concluded with a presentation of survey conclusions to the City Council in July. The consultant also provided a PowerPoint show for the general public regarding the Ouray Historic District and the survey, sponsored by the Ouray County Historical Society, in August.

File search

Lovella Kennedy, Archaeological Information Specialist at the CHS Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, conducted a file search to identify all properties within Ouray that had been previously recorded by the Colorado Historical Society. Four properties were inventoried individually in 1973 – 76: Ouray City Hall (5OR.61), the Beaumont Hotel (5OR.62), McIntyre Cabin/Oak St. Cabin No. 2 (5OR.82), and the site of the Vanoli Goldbelt Theater and Dance Hall (5OR.30). The Beaumont Hotel was nominated to the National Register in 1973 and the Ouray City Hall in 1975. Copies of the National Register nominations for these two properties were acquired and partially integrated into the inventory forms prepared for the 2004 – 2005 Survey. In 1980, 38 properties were inventoried as part of the preparation of the original nomination of the Ouray National Register District (5OR.585.1 - 5OR.585.38). The Ouray Power Plant (5OR.1007) was inventoried in 1992. All of these previously recorded properties are listed in **Appendix B**. In addition, The Chief Ouray “Mountain House” site (5OR.965,) adjacent to the east boundary of the historic district, was the subject of an archaeological investigation by Centuries Research, Inc. of Montrose in 2003.

Property IDs

The 42 previously recorded properties retained their previous State ID numbers. The additional 313 properties were assigned State IDs provided by Ms. Kennedy (5OR.1557 – 5OR.1885). Due to the address confusion or consolidating multiple buildings onto a single Inventory Form, the following State IDs remain unassigned from the 5OR.1557 – 5OR.1885 series:

5OR.1653	5OR.1709
5OR.1659	5OR.1774
5OR.1680	5OR.1792
5OR.1681	5OR.1837
5OR.1689	5OR.1840
5OR.1690	5OR.1854
5OR.1691	5OR.1856

Property addresses

The address numbers and street names have caused considerable confusion in Ouray almost since the city’s inception. The north-south **streets** have numbered names and east-west **avenues** also have numbered names. Third Street became known as Main Street in recent decades. Confusion immediately arises if the street type, “Street” or “Avenue,” is omitted from an address. Also, unlike many other communities, Ouray’s odd numbered addresses are on the east and south sides of the street; and the even numbered addresses are on the west and north.

Address numbers appeared on the 1886, 1890, 1893, 1900 and 1908 Sanborn Maps, however, the city’s addressing system changed completely between 1893 and 1900. Like nearly all mountain communities, Ouray has never had house-to-house mail delivery, reducing the need for consistent, accurate address numbers. A property occupying multiple lots might have used more than one address number during subsequent years.

Corner properties typically took their number from the north-south street, but might be addressed on the east-west avenue if the entrance faced the avenue. Half addresses were used for alley houses, for example 628-1/2 5th Street. In recent decades, the upper story of a downtown building has been given a separate address number if used as a residence.

Address numbers were seldom used within Ouray during most of the twentieth century. Around 1970, the Public Service Company began assigning addresses for new buildings. (In preparing the 1983 National Register District nomination, Roger Henn assigned address numbers to any un-numbered properties, where possible using the address number from the 1908 Sanborn Map.) The city has compiled a proprietary list of all properties, although a few of these addresses differ from the number displayed on a property or the address specified by the County Tax Assessor record.

For the 2004 – 2005 survey, a property list was prepared from the proprietary address list provided by the city. These address numbers were validated in the field and placed on footprints on the city map updated by Pam Larson. Alternate address numbers, such as a different number used by the County Tax Assessor or visually observed on the building, were noted in the Architectural Description field of the Inventory Form.

Photography

Initial survey photography took place April 28, 2004 through May 1, 2004, photographing every property in the district. Mr. Houston shot more than 880 photographs, while Ms. Norman maintained the photo log. Ms. Norman shot 150 supplementary photographs of additional elevations, views, and outbuildings in July 2004, December 2004, March 2005, and May 2005.

Each property was extensively photographed. Black and white, 35 millimeter photographs were shot for each property and processed as 4" X 6" prints. Outbuildings were also photographed. Overview photographs provided relationship of buildings and a perspective of the mountain setting.

Photo labels, generated from a Microsoft Access database, provided State ID Number, property address, photographer's name, photograph month and year, roll number and frame number, camera direction, and storage location of negatives. Survey photographs were labeled and placed in archival storage pages. Negatives were placed in archival storage pages, and stored together with the photo logs and contact sheets at the Ouray County Museum.

Historic Research

Published histories provided essential information for both the Historic Contexts contained within this report and the ownership history of individual properties. These included *History of Ouray, Volumes I and II* by Dr. Doris H. Gregory, Dr. Gregory's booklets on specific buildings and neighborhoods, *In Journeyings Often* by Roger Henn, and *Camp Bird and the Revenue* by J. L. Benham. Also helpful were the report for the "1981 Historic Resources Survey of Ouray County Colorado" by Martha Sullenberger of Centuries Research, Inc., and the unpublished manuscript of Ouray's history completed by Frank Rice in 1958.

Ownership research focused primarily upon architecturally unaltered buildings that contributed to the historic district. Historic ownership information came from several

sources, such as abstracts at the Montrose County Abstract Company (records from the former Ouray County Abstract Company were transferred to the Montrose firm in the late 1900s), grantee-grantor ledgers in the Ouray County Clerk's office, Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps (1886, 1890, 1893, 1889-1900, and 1908), Ouray newspapers, historic photographs, and interviews with local historian Roger Henn and selected property owners. The Ouray cemetery records compiled by Dr. Gregory and the Colorado business directories provided additional information about former owners for some properties.

Estimated construction dates were acquired from the Ouray County Tax Assessor office. Several construction dates and dates of additions were further validated against the Sanborn Maps, Dr. Gregory's books, newspaper articles, and historic photographs.

A Historic Building Name was provided for properties that: 1) had contained a prominent business; 2) had been the residence of a prominent resident; or 3) had been the residence of the same family for at least ten years. A Current Building Name was provided for all businesses and for those residences that had been owner-occupied for at least ten years.

Evaluation

Properties were evaluated as contributing to the Ouray National Register Historic District and also for individual eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. Properties individually eligible for the National Register must possess **both** historic significance and integrity.

Historic significance is defined as the importance of a property to the history, architecture, engineering, archeology, or culture of the community. It is achieved in several ways:

- Association events, activities or patterns [Criterion A]
- Association with important persons [Criterion B]
- Distinctive physical characteristics of design, construction, or form [Criterion C]
- Potential to provide important information [Criterion D]

Integrity is the ability of a property to convey its significance. Not only must a property resemble its historic appearance, it must also retain physical materials and design features dating from the period from which it attained significance. The National Register recognizes seven aspects or qualities that, in various combinations, define integrity. These are location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

The 2004 – 2005 survey evaluated properties within the Ouray Historic District as contributing to the historic district if they were 1) constructed during the 1875 – 1915 period of significance; and 2) unaltered or had experienced only minor alterations, such as vinyl or narrow aluminum siding, a small addition at side or rear, slight modifications to the porch, and/or installation of a standing seam metal roof.

Properties were evaluated as noncontributing if they were 1) constructed after the period of significance or 2) had received major alterations, such as wide aluminum siding,

asphalt siding, asbestos shingles, picture windows, metal frame slider windows, and/or larger addition(s). Criteria for contributing and noncontributing properties are also discussed on page 55 in the Survey Results section.

Inventory Forms

The inventory forms were prepared by Ms. Norman in a customized Microsoft Access database. Construction dates and square footages for most properties were acquired as a Microsoft Excel file from the County Tax Assessor. (Square footages were used rather than building dimensions.) The current owner's name and address were derived from the city's proprietary address list and from searching the Tax Assessor records. As previously discussed, property records were updated with State IDs assigned by the Colorado Historical Society. UTM coordinates were calculated using www.topozone.com, then identified on an annotated section of the USGS Ouray Quadrangle map attached to each inventory form. An enlarged extract of the Survey Map was attached to each inventory form showing the footprint of the surveyed property along with others on the block.

Fields 35, 36, and 45 were left blank for properties less than 50 years old.

Survey Map

The Survey Map was prepared by Monadnock Mineral Services using a base map of the city created from an aerial photo. Address numbers and the historic district boundary were added to the map. Building footprints and outbuildings were verified in the field and corrected on the map. Contributing and noncontributing properties were coded on the map, which was produced in 11" x 14" and 24" x 36" formats.

Historic Context

Ouray's historic context consists of three periods described in this chapter:

- Pre-settlement, pre-1875
- Mining Era, 1875 – 1975
- Post Mining Era, 1976 – 2005.

Introduction

Ouray was established in 1875 at the northwest edge of the San Juan Mountains. Located along the Uncompahgre River, the settlement was first called Uncompahgre, but was incorporated the following year as Ouray, named for the Ute chief who had frequented the area. It was one of three supply towns founded soon after the removal of the Utes and the opening of the San Juan region to mining.

Trespassing prospectors had found gold deposits as early as 1860 near present-day Silverton, but settlement of the San Juans was delayed by Ute occupation until 1875. A series of treaties shrank the domain of the Utes, who had occupied nearly all of western Colorado when gold seekers and settlers arrived on the Front Range in 1859 - 1860. The 1874 Brunot Treaty forced the tribes to relinquish the San Juans. That same year construction of the first toll road into the isolated region and the discovery of the Hotchkiss Mine at Lake San Cristobal approximately 35 miles east of Ouray near present-day Lake City launched the "Rush to the San Juan." The Wheeler Survey Party mapped the San Juan region in 1874 – 1875 and observations of gold and silver deposits further stimulated interest in the area. The Hayden Survey, conducted by Ferdinand Vandeverer Hayden mapped, described, and photographed the natural resources of the entire state, including the San Juans, in the mid-1870s.

Lake City, Silverton, and Ouray sprang up to supply the many outlying mining districts. During Ouray's first twelve years (1875 – 1887), much of the activity involved mineral exploration and minor development with ore processed in small quantities at local mills and smelters. The greatest profits were made by sale of mining properties, such as the Wheel of Fortune south of Ouray, which sold for \$160,000 in 1877. The increased demand for and price of silver in the late 1870s and in the 1880s spurred mining and settlement both in the San Juans and in Colorado's other mountain regions.

Completion of the Ouray Branch of the Denver & Rio Grande (D&RG) Railroad in 1887 boosted mining activity by providing economical ore shipment to smelters in Durango, Pueblo, and Colorado Springs. A local construction boom commenced in the late 1880s with erection of several brick buildings. Residential neighborhoods expanded as well.

During the 1880s, major mineral producers included the Virginus Mine, developed by A. E. Reynolds, and the Revenue Mining Company, which consisted of three major mining enterprises served by the Revenue Tunnel. The Silver Crash of 1893 closed nearly all mining operations in the San Juans, but the industry recovered through shifting to gold

extraction. Most notable was the famously profitable Camp Bird gold mine established by Tom Walsh in 1896.

Meanwhile, tourism emerged as a viable industry. Civic leaders organized to finance construction of the splendid Beaumont Hotel, which opened in 1887, in anticipation of mining investors and tourists who would be visiting the town. In the first decades of the twentieth century, the City of Ouray acquired Box Canyon Falls and Cascade Falls and developed the Radium Municipal Hot Springs pool at the north edge of town. Outdoor recreation opportunities attracted visitors, who came to hike, camp, fish, hunt, and four-wheel in the surrounding mountains. Tourism and recreation remain major economic forces in the twenty-first century.

Pre-settlement, pre-1875

For several centuries prior to Euro-American settlement, the San Juan Mountains were inhabited by the Utes, the indigenous tribe that occupied the central Rocky Mountains for centuries before Anglo-European settlers arrived. The Utes were a loosely affiliated federation of nomadic bands, each claiming a different area of western Colorado and eastern Utah. Ouray County was occupied by the Tabeguache band, also known as the Uncompahgre, who hunted along the Uncompahgre River and camped in winter at the confluence of the Gunnison and Uncompahgre Rivers near present-day Delta.

By 1700, the Utes were the sole inhabitants of most of western Colorado, hunting and gathering to subsist in the rugged, mountainous area. They had acquired the horse in the late 1600s, bringing a major lifestyle alteration through increased mobility. Aided by the horse, the Utes roamed in larger social bands and increased the areas they could occupy. With greater mobility afforded by the horse, the Utes pushed eastward onto the plains and south into New Mexico during the 18th century, coming into contact with the Plains Tribes and the Spanish. By the time of the 1848 Mexican War, the Ute domain consisted of western Colorado, eastern Utah, and northern New Mexico.² Conflicts with the Ute Indians brought Spanish raiding parties into the San Juans.

European exploration of southwest Colorado began with the Spanish as early as 1700. In the late eighteenth century, two different parties came north from Santa Fe to explore the vast Spanish land claim that reached from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific Ocean. In 1765, Don Juan Maria Rivera led the first recorded exploration party to enter southwestern Colorado. The explorers traveled along the west side of the San Juans then followed the Gunnison River east to present-day Delta before returning to Santa Fe. They named many natural resources, such as the San Francisco River, later renamed the Uncompahgre River. Next, the Dominguez and Escalante Party, led by Ute guides, came seeking an overland route between Santa Fe and California, in 1776. The expedition minutes report that the party followed the north-flowing river to the present town-site of Colona and renamed the waterway "Uncompahgre." The party traveled west along the

² Martha Sullenberger, "A Historic Resources Survey of Ouray," Colorado, Montrose, Colorado: Centuries Research, Inc., 1981, 5.

Dolores River and south into present-day Utah and Arizona, before circling back to Santa Fe.³

Following the Louisiana Purchase of 1803, President Thomas Jefferson dispatched an exploration party led by Lieutenant Zebulon Pike to chart the southern part of the United States' vast new territory, in particular to map the headwaters of the Arkansas and Red Rivers. Pike reconnoitered 75 miles east of present-day Ouray, following the San Luis Valley south into present-day New Mexico in the winter of 1806 - 1807.

During the first half of the nineteenth century, trappers and fur traders entered the San Juans to trap beaver in the headwaters and tributaries of the Gunnison, Rio Grande, Las Animas, San Juan Rivers — and likely the Uncompahgre. Trader Antoine Robideaux (also spelled Robidoux) negotiated with the Utes for permission to open Fort Uncompahgre, a trading post below the junction of the Uncompahgre River and Gunnison River near present day Delta, around 1830.⁴ The Utes burned down Robideaux's fort soon after its construction so most San Juan fur trappers traveled 200 miles southeast to Taos, New Mexico, where they exchanged beaver pelts for trade goods and currency.

When Mexico won its independence from Spain in 1821, the southern part of Colorado became Mexican Territory. The many Spanish place names remain as a legacy of the area's long association with both Spain and Mexico. With the ending of the Mexican War in 1848, Mexico ceded to the United States the entire southwestern region, from Texas to the Pacific Ocean. Attempts to settle this area were discouraged by hostile tribes. San Luis was established in 1851, becoming the first settlement in present-day Colorado. Construction of Fort Massachusetts in 1852 provided military protection for agricultural settlers in the San Luis Valley, although Ute attacks on settlers continued until a treaty was signed in 1855.⁵

The Utes' domain attracted interest as a potential transportation route. Discovery of gold in California in 1849 heightened the need for a transcontinental railroad to access the Pacific coast. Three expeditions surveyed the route along the Gunnison River— Lieutenant Edward F. Beale in 1853, Captain John Gunnison in 1853, and John C. Fremont in 1853-54.

Desire for gold and silver enticed prospectors onto Ute lands and motivated a series of treaties that diminished the Utes' holdings. In 1868, Kit Carson helped negotiate a treaty that forced the Utes to relinquish their lands in the four intermontane basins — San Luis Valley, South Park, Middle Park, and North Park. The Kit Carson Treaty pushed the boundary of the Utes westward to the 107th meridian of longitude that runs approximately west of present-day Steamboat Springs, Basalt, Crested Butte, Gunnison, and Pagosa Springs. The federal government established the Los Pinos Agency in Saguache County to monitor the Utes' activities and distribute food, blankets, and other supplies promised by the treaty agreement.

³ Carl Ubbelohde, Maxine Benson, and Duane A. Smith, *A Colorado History*, Boulder, Colorado: Pruett Publishing Company, 1988, 15-17.

⁴ Wilson Rockwell, *The Utes – A Forgotten People*, Denver: Sage Books, 1956, 60.

⁵ Rockwell, 65-66.

Meanwhile, prospectors in search of gold and silver began trespassing onto Ute lands in the San Juans in the early 1860s. Charles Baker had led a group of prospectors in 1861, building approximately 40 cabins in what became known as Baker's Park and eventually developed into the town of Silverton. The goldseekers suffered frostbite and near starvation before abandoning the settlement and returning to the Front Range. The incident, coupled with the Utes' presence, discouraged mining in the San Juans for nearly a decade.

Prospectors and settlers pressured the U. S. government for access to the region. The Hayden Survey of the San Juans in 1874 further increased interest in the area. On September 13, 1873, the Utes signed an agreement negotiated with Felix Brunot, Chairman of the National Board of Indian Commissioners. They were promised payments of \$25,000 a year forever in exchange for the 3.5-million-acre area. On April 29, 1874, the U. S. Congress ratified the Brunot Treaty and the Utes were moved the following year onto the Los Pinos II agency in north Ouray County near present-day Colona. The Ute agency created a demand for beef, hay, and produce, encouraging ranching and farming in the north end of the county. The agreement allowed the Utes to retain ownership of the hot springs near what is now Ridgway and a four mile strip known as the "Park" that stretched south from the springs through the Uncompahgre Valley.

Chief Ouray is associated with the city of Ouray as much through tradition and legend as physical connection. He is the namesake for the city and it is known that Ouray favored the local hot springs, as well as those ten miles north near present day Ridgway. A site just outside the east edge of the historic district (5OR.965) was occupied by a "puddle adobe" hut believed to have been Ouray's "mountain home." The ruins of this structure were later built over with a frame dwelling, which is located immediately east of the Wiesbaden Spa and Lodging (5OR.1721) and just outside the Ouray Historic District.

The Ute chief's upbringing exposed him to the European influence of settlers in the American southwest, allowing him to straddle between the Ute and the Spanish-American cultures. As a young adult, Ouray became the spokesman for the seven Ute bands in the series of treaty negotiations that gradually reduced the Utes' holdings.

Born to a Jicarilla Apache father and Tabeguache Ute mother, Ouray grew up in the area between Taos and Abiquiu in New Mexico. Reared in a Spanish environment, he learned the Spanish language and often attended Catholic mass. It is believed that his parents were married in the Catholic Church and possibly had Ouray baptized into the faith. This upbringing gave Ouray an appreciation for the Euro-American culture and, later, an understanding of the military might of the U. S. Army. In 1859, he married Chipeta, after his first wife Black Mare had died. Chipeta remained his constant companion for the rest of his life.

Chief Ouray negotiated a series of treaties that eventually reduced the Ute holdings from Colorado Territory's mountainous regions to two small reservations in the far southwestern corner. Despite these losses, it is important to remember that the man was a noteworthy leader, whose diplomatic skills enabled the Utes to retain their sovereign lands longer than many other tribes in the American West. Ouray became a negotiator for the Tabeguache Treaty of 1863, in which the Utes relinquished the lands east of the

San Luis Valley and present-day Steamboat Springs, Gunnison, Creede and Pagosa Springs.

In 1868, Ouray was involved again in treaty negotiations that further decreased the Utes' territory to the western third of Colorado. The treaty gave the Utes roughly 15 million acres of hunting grounds and established two Indian agencies – the White River Agency in northwestern Colorado and the Los Pinos Agency in southwestern Colorado at the edge of the San Juans. The Los Pinos agency was established in the northwestern corner of Saguache County, but later moved to the northern part of Ouray County near Colona, when the 1874 Brunot Treaty further reduced the Ute's domain. The so-called Los Pinos II Agency, about 25 miles from the city of Ouray, consisted of an office, post office, blacksmith shop, mess hall, log barn, granaries, storehouses, stables, several dwellings, and a large log building for the farmer, miller, herder, and other laborers. The surrounding farms and ranches supplied the Ute ranch with beef and produce, boosting the agricultural economy of northern Ouray County.⁶

Chief Ouray and Chipeta, meanwhile, moved into a six-room adobe house built for them on a 160-acre farm eight miles north of Los Pinos II at the southern edge of modern-day Montrose). This property was given to Ouray as compensation for his participation in the Brunot Treaty negotiations. The Ute chief died of Bright's disease on August 24, 1880 and was buried near Ignacio. A reporter for *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper* proclaimed: "The greatest Indian that ever lived is dead."⁷

Ouray's widow Chipeta was forced from her Montrose farm during the removal of Colorado Utes to reservations in Utah that followed the 1880 "Battle at Milk Creek" at the White River Agency. She returned to Montrose and Ouray several times before her death on August 16, 1924. In 1925, her remains were re-interred at the Chipeta Memorial Park, a nine-acre area maintained south of Ouray and Chipeta's former farm, which is now part of the Colorado Historical Society's Ute Indian Museum in Montrose.

⁶ P. David Smith, *Ouray – Chief of the Utes*, Ridgway: Wayfinder Press, 1990 (first edition 1986), 137.

⁷ Peter R. Decker, *The Utes Must Go*, Golden, Colo.: Fulcrum Press, 2004.

Mining Era, 1875 - 1975

The Mining Era in Ouray encompassed several themes, which will be discussed in this section. These are:

- Mining and milling
- Transportation
- Settlement and town development
- Health, tourism, and recreation

Introduction

Discovery and extraction of precious metals was a major impetus for settling the American West, beginning with the California gold rush of 1849, and continuing when gold was discovered on Colorado's Front Range in 1858. As prospectors fanned out into the mountains, they found a number of placer deposits that became centers for small settlements. Some of these 1860s settlements evolved into towns, including Gold Hill and Jamestown in Boulder County, Black Hawk and Central City in Gilpin County, Idaho Springs and Georgetown in Clear Creek County, Fairplay in Park County, Breckenridge in Summit County, and Oro City in Lake County, later known as Leadville. The Civil War and depletion of the most accessible ore deposits contributed to a slump in the mining industry from 1861 through the late 1860s. As prospectors searched for gold veins, they encountered silver deposits that eventually generated the silver boom from the late 1870s through 1893. This silver mining era created the towns of Silver Plume, Caribou, Leadville, Silverton, Lake City, Ouray, Telluride, Rico, Crested Butte, and Silver Cliff in the 1870s and Aspen and Westcliffe in the early 1880s. Colorado's last major silver rush occurred in 1891 - 1893 at Creede at the southeast edge of the San Juans.

Originally occupied as the tribal land of the Utes, the San Juan region developed a decade and a half after the 1859 Pikes Peak gold rush had populated the Front Range and Colorado's central mountains. The 1874 Brunot Treaty ended Ute occupation and officially opened up the San Juans to prospecting, mining, and settlement. Construction of transportation routes began at once with Otto Mears building the first toll roads into the isolated region.

The statewide silver boom that began in the 1870s encouraged interest and investment in the mineral deposits of the Sneffels, Uncompahgre, and Red Mountain Districts in the vicinity of Ouray. The first significant gold discovery in the Ouray vicinity was the Trout and the Fisherman claims on August 23, 1875. Within a week, the townsite of "Uncompahgre City" had been laid out; it would soon be incorporated as Ouray. The Mineral Farm Mine and the Wheel of Fortune Mine were discovered in October 1875. The town was surveyed on August 28, 1875, and incorporated on October 21, 1876. A report filed with the U. S. Land Office in 1877 recorded over 400 residents and 214

“cabins and tents,” including a school, two blacksmiths, two hotels, a sawmill, an ore sampling works, and a post office.⁸

The Ouray Branch of the D&RG line, completed in 1887, provided an economical means to transport high volumes of ore to distant smelters and launched several major mining operations. Outside investment was critical to mining development. Stock capitalization funded necessary activities such as: construction of shaft houses, boarding houses, and aerial tramways; blasting of shafts, tunnels and adits; purchasing machinery and supplies; and paying miners’ salaries. Mineral extraction on a major scale continued into the 1900s, except for a mid-decade slump brought on by the Silver Crash of 1893.

Mining activity created corresponding growth in the commercial district since nearly every Ouray business was devoted to providing food, goods, services, and entertainment to the mines or the miners. On Ouray’s Main Street, new businesses opened and brick buildings went up. New houses were built in the neighborhoods, responding to the city’s growth — the population tripled from 864 in 1880 to 2,534 in 1890 according to the U.S. Census. The 1900 *Colorado Business Directory* listed Ouray’s population as 4,000, which included residents of the surrounding mining camps.

By 1910, the richest ore deposits had been depleted and production of gold and silver declined. The mines produced base metals — copper, lead, and zinc — during World War I, however, the mining industry was in depression throughout Colorado by 1920. Hardrock mining would never return to prior production levels, in large part because the federal government fixed the price of gold at \$32.00 an ounce, which allowed for marginal profitability. Also, nearly all major veins and deposits had been mined. The prevalence of underground flooding and introduction of safety, occupational hazard, and environmental protection laws also led to decreased mining profitability.

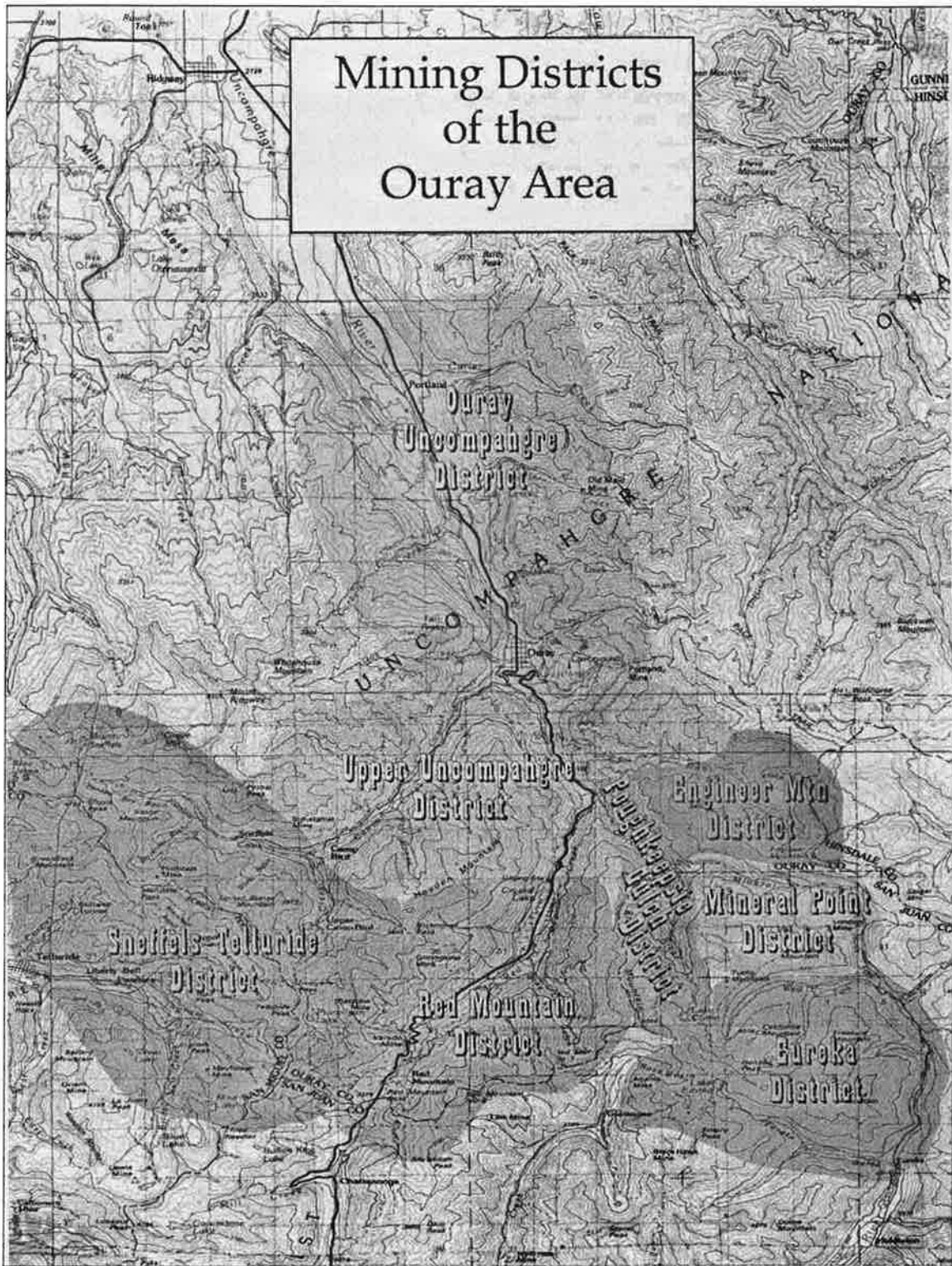
Unlike many other Colorado mining communities, Ouray did not have a “ghost town” phase — the economy remained sufficiently strong to keep most of the houses and buildings occupied. Mining continued to be the major economic force in Ouray County until the final quarter of the twentieth century. During World War II, mining revived to meet the strong demand for base metals needed for munitions manufacturing. The Idarado Mining Company became an economic mainstay from 1939 until it shut down in the late 1970s, re-working numerous mines between Ouray and Silverton and employing several hundred workers in Ouray.

As local mineral production rose and fell, tourism emerged as a secondary industry. From the start, residents and visitors recognized Ouray’s scenic beauty and recreational opportunities. *Croftutt’s Grip Sack Guide* and other publications promoted Colorado’s natural attractions and mining wealth in the late 1870s and early 1880s, enticing travelers into remote mining regions. By the 1880s, three of the city’s many hot springs had been developed with rustic bath houses and promoted for their therapeutic healing. In anticipation of mining investors and tourists visiting once the railroad was completed, Ouray’s civic leaders organized and financed construction of the splendid Beaumont Hotel that opened in 1887.

⁸ P. David Smith, *A Quick History of Ouray*, Western Reflections, Inc., 2003 (first edition 1996), 23.

During the lean years, tourism supplemented the local mining economy. As early as the 1880s, tourists had ventured to Ouray by rail from the north and by stagecoach from the south. The city recognized the importance of tourism, and by 1903 began leasing Box Canyon Falls at the southwest edge of town as a scenic attraction. In 1911, the first automobile, Fred Earps' Stanley Steamer, rattled into town. The first mountain trip was by Mr. E. A. Phinney and Dr. L. G. Crosby over Red Mountain Pass.⁹ Soon tourists began arriving by car rather than rail. The City of Ouray purchased Box Canyon Falls and Cascade Falls. The Ouray Recreation Association developed the municipal hot springs pool, the second largest in Colorado after Glenwood Springs, at the north edge of town in 1927. Outdoor recreation drew visitors as well. Trails and roads once used by pack trains and ore wagons became hiking trails and Jeep roads. Camp grounds developed within the city and in the surrounding Uncompahgre National Forest. Tourism and recreation remain the major economic force in the twenty-first century.

⁹ Doris H. Gregory, *Ouray's Beaumont Hotel*, Long Beach, California: Cascade Publications, 1989), 65.



Map courtesy of George Moore and Ouray County Historical Society

Mining and Milling

According to historian P. David Smith:

The rich San Juan mines were big news all over the United States. However, because of the high cost of their operations in such a steep and remote area, very few of the San Juan mines ever returned a substantial profit. Usually the capitalists made money selling stock in the mines — often for many times what the mine could have ever been expected to produce in rare metals. The miners were paid their well-earned wages. It was usually the investors who were doomed to lose money. There were exceptions, and sometimes the financial supporters really did participate in the profits of a rich strike. The Revenue, the Camp Bird, and the Yankee Girl are a few examples of mines where fortunes were made... Much more often the investor in mining stock was left holding just a pretty little stock certificate to remind him of his investment.¹⁰

The mining in the Ouray vicinity followed the usual progression from prospecting to mining, to large capitalized corporations. Technology impacted the industry, as new methods such as drilling using compressed air were introduced. In 1888, electricity was introduced as a power source by Reynolds and Reed at the Virginus Mine, believed to be the first electrified mine in the nation.¹¹

The first notable mineral discovery in the Ouray vicinity were the Trout and the Fisherman claims staked on August 23, 1875, by Logan Whitlock and A. J. Staley, prospectors from Mineral Point, who had entered the area to hunt and fish. The mine made the first shipment of ore, valued at \$10,000, from the Ouray vicinity in 1876. Edward McIntyre, from Flint, Michigan, bought a one-third interest in the mine for \$4,000, and five years later purchased the other two-thirds for \$85,000. Located at the southwest corner of the city, McIntyre's property later became Box Canyon Park.

The second significant strike was the Mineral Farm Mine, forty acres of extremely rich parallel mines, staked by A. W. Begole and John Eckles in October 1875. Ore was extracted via surface mining and shallow shafts. It was regarded as the first property of any great worth in the Ouray vicinity. Located southwest of Ouray above Canyon Creek, it was sold to the Ouray & Northfolk Reduction Company in 1878 for \$75,000.¹²

Also in October 1875, Ed Wright, W. H. Brookover, and two partners came over from Silverton and located the Wheel of Fortune Mine in the Mount Sneffels Mining District; his brother, George Wright, subsequently purchased an interest. This phenomenally rich vein assayed up to 20 ounces of gold and 800 ounces of silver per ton. As a result of this rich strike, prospectors thronged into the Yankee Boy, Richmond, and Virginus Basins south of Ouray during the spring and summer of 1876. The Wright brothers and their partners sold the Wheel of Fortune on August 25, 1877 to B. J. Smith and A. G. Hoyt for \$160,000.

¹⁰ Smith, *Images of the San Juans*, 51.

¹¹ Benham, 37.

¹² Smith, *Images of the San Juans*, 13.

The Virginius Mine was another property of note. W. B. Feland located the mine on June 28, 1876 in the Mount Sneffels Mining District. It passed through two owners before Albert E. Reynolds and John H. Maugham bought the property in 1880 for \$100,000. The Virginius became one of the largest and most productive operations in the San Juans.¹³

On January 1, 1886, the *Solid Muldoon* reported mineral production in Ouray County as \$2,603,525 in 1885 and \$3,206,040 in 1886. Producing mines included the Virginius, Terrible, Yankee Girl, Orphan Boy, Albany, Kentucky, Atlantic, Shakespeare, Snow Flake, Vanderbilt, Enterprise, Sidney, El Mahadi, and Sarasota.

The coming of the railroad spurred a period of mining expansion and production, which continued until the 1893 Silver Crash. The *Ouray Herald* in the year end summary for 1892 reported that Ouray County had 54 producing mines that employed 1,402 men, with another 1,000 prospectors and independent miners. Approximately 46,500 tons of ore processed by 15 mills and samplers produced \$4,158,000.¹⁴

Mining activity continued well into the twentieth century, as summarized in the report for the 1981 Historic Resources Survey of Ouray County by Martha Sullenberger for Centuries Research, Inc.:

“Ouray County as a whole recovered from the crash [of 1893] and prospered between 1895 and 1918. Mining peaked in Ouray County between 1890 and 1891. Individual areas within the county survived this period with varying degrees of success. The most spectacular success story in the county was set in the Mount Sneffels district. This was the discovery of the Camp Bird mine by Thomas Walsh, a Leadville entrepreneur. In 1896, while searching for the flux for his smelter in Silverton, he discovered rich Telluride [sic] ore on the old Gertrude-Una claims in the Mount Sneffels district. The ore assayed \$3,000 of gold to the ton.

With this discovery, Walsh quietly bought up neighboring claims until he eventually owned nearly all the claims in the basin. He consolidated them under the name of Camp Bird. Between 1895 and 1910, the mine produced over twenty-six million dollars. During the early years, the mine’s profits were the highest of any mine in Colorado. Walsh sold the mine to an English syndicate in 1902 and moved to Washington, D.C. With the discovery of the Camp Bird, the Mount Sneffels district revived.”¹⁵

Walsh’s fabulous Camp Bird Mine had an extended impact on Ouray. By 1901, the Camp Bird mine and mill employed 200 men working two shifts. Ouray merchants, saloonkeepers, and freight companies thrived by providing goods and services to the Camp Bird. Walsh also acted as a benefactor to the city of Ouray, funding the library, built as part of the 1900 City Hall, and donating funds to keep the Miners Hospital operating. When Walsh incorporated and sold the Camp Bird property in 1902, his holdings totaled 129 patented mining claims covering 1,200 acres plus the mill two miles

¹³ Gregory, *History of Ouray, Volume I*, 8.

¹⁴ Roger Henn, *Tales of the San Juan*, Montrose, Colo.: Western Reflections, 1999, 36.

¹⁵ Martha Sullenberger, *A Historic Resources Survey of Ouray County, Colorado*, 23, 34.

below the mine. He received payment of \$3.5 million cash, \$500,000 in stock and 25% royalty of future profits.

During Walsh's 1896 – 1902 operation, the Camp Bird produced \$4 million in gross value in gold, silver, lead, and copper. Production remained steady for the next decade, then declined until the property ceased operation in 1916. In 1928, King Lease, Inc. was formed to revive the Camp Bird operation, and extracted nearly \$20 million in ore during the next three decades. The Camp Bird Ltd. resumed operations in 1957 and erected a 500-ton mill in 1960 to process ore from combined leases for the Wheel of Fortune, Virginius, Revenue, and other mines.¹⁶

The Revenue Tunnel was another leading producer in the district. The tunnel was driven to access the rich Virginius vein some 1,670 feet lower in elevation from the Virginius Mine. Completed in 1895, it provided an economical method of mining and transporting ore. Soon after, a mill was erected near the mine, and the operation employed 300 miners and mill workers.

The Revenue Mining Company consisted of three separate companies all managed by Hubbard W. Reed – the Revenue Tunnel Company, Carolina Mining Company, and Glacier Mining Company. At its peak production in 1898, the Revenue employed 700 men. A “regular hamlet” sprang up around the portal of the Revenue mine consisting of a “mixed crew” of Italian, Austrian, American, Swedish, and Irish miners and mill men. The Revenue Mining Company operation closed in the early 1900s. The mine and mill re-opened with erratic production from 1906 to 1911. The huge Revenue Mill was destroyed by fire during the 1920s.¹⁷

The Camp Bird mine and the Revenue Tunnel were steady producers in Ouray County from 1897 to 1902 and reflected the strong mining economy in the area. Other mines active in the period were the Wanakah, Neodesh, Black Girl, Calliope, Wedge Lease, Lundberg Lease, Atlas Mine and Grizzly Bear group. During 1902, Ouray County's gold production totaled \$2,850,000, silver \$1,750,000, lead \$430,000, and copper \$70,000.¹⁸

Several gold mines operated north of Ouray in the Gold Hill area on the east side of the Uncompahgre River above what is now Highway 550. The American Nettie, the most prominent mine, began production in 1889 and had yielded \$1,500,000 by 1900, helping sustain Ouray's mining economy until the Camp Bird was developed. Other mines in the Gold Hill area included the Grand View, Gold Crown, Bachelor, Syracuse, Pony Express, and Banner American.

Ouray gold and silver mines were forced to close during World War I because precious metals were not essential to the war effort. After the war, few mines re-opened; the largest veins and deposits had been mined, and many workings were plagued by underground flooding. Mining continued in the twentieth century, but on a smaller scale. According to Sullenberger:

¹⁶ Benham, 41-52.

¹⁷ Benham, 14, 35-40, 59-60.

¹⁸ Henn, 56; Betsy Armstrong, “Avalanche Hazard in Ouray County, Colorado, 1877 – 1976,” Boulder: University of Colorado, 1977, Ouray, Ouray Public Library, 18.

A rise in the price of lead and copper spurred a brief revival during World War I, then the district was mostly abandoned. Low grade ore discarded onto the dumps was milled in the 1920s and 1930s and yielded small amounts of gold, which kept the district going at a small scale. The only major development after 1930 was the Idarado, which acquired and re-worked a collection of hundreds of mines reached through the old Treasury Tunnel. During World War II, the mine was extensively worked for its lead and zinc. By 1956, the company had acquired the Tomboy and Black Bear near Telluride. Ore was shipped to the Telluride side to be smelted.¹⁹

Unlike elsewhere in Colorado, mining continued in Ouray during the 1930s, due to the investment and expertise of Gustave A. Franz, Sr. and his three sons. Experienced in mining development at Clifton, Arizona, and in California, Gustave, Sr. had arrived in Ouray in 1925. He began developing several mines north of Ouray and in 1931 erected the American Banner Mill (no longer extant) two miles north of the city. Employing up to 50 men, the American Banner operations created desperately needed jobs during the Great Depression.

When Gustave Franz, Sr. died in 1939, his obituary lauded him as a “Philanthropist and Mining Man” whose mines and mill “Saved the Town From becoming a Ghost Camp.” His sons Gustave A. “Bud,” Jr., Oscar E. , and Richard K. carried on the mining and milling enterprise, renaming it the General Ore Reduction Company. Bud oversaw most milling development while Oscar was the mill superintendent. North of Ouray, the company developed the Syracuse Tunnel, which accessed the Pony Express Mine and the Lower Bachelor and Upper Bachelor Mines. The company also processed 9,000 tons from the ore dump at the Wedge Mine, extracting silver and lead. The firm acquired the McLellan Group on Mount Abram south of Ouray. In 1941, the G. O. R. Company acquired the Guston and Richardson mining leases adjacent to the Yankee Girl Mine in the Red Mountain mining district, and re-opened and timbered the Joker Tunnel. Located beside the Uncompahgre River and accessed by a rail spur, the mill processed 250 tons daily, producing lead and zinc concentrates. The Franz brothers sold their mining and milling operation to American Zinc and Smelting Company in 1946 and acquired the Armstrong Garage at 5th Avenue and Main Street. They re-named it the G.O.R. Garage and operated it until 1967.

In 1939, the Idarado Mining Company began mining development in Ouray. From 1939 through 1941 the firm acquired numerous holdings in Ouray and in Telluride. In Ouray County these included the Treasury Group of Mining Claims, Juno Mining Lode Claim, Alpine No. 13, Lode Mining Claim, Barstow Group, Black Bear Group, Hayden Rowdy Lodes, Iron Hand Group, and a half-interest in the Pittsburgh Mining Claims.

The company purchased from the City of Ouray the Lots 13-24 in Block 3, along the west side of Second Street between 3rd and 4th Avenue (outside the historic district). On this property, the mining company built residences for foremen and managers and erected a medical center for workers and their families. Idarado also bought at least a dozen houses built in the late 1800s and financed mortgages for the miners and other

¹⁹ Sullenberger, 38.

employees. The mining operation bolstered Ouray's economy for four decades until closing in the late 1970s.

Ore sampling and milling became a support industry in Ouray. One of the first ore handling plants was the Beaumont Sampling Works established in 1885 by D. C. Hartwell and William and Perry Weston at the southwest edge of town near the Uncompahgre River. The Munn Brothers operated their Sampling Works from the 1870s into the 1920s in the 400 block between 2nd Street and the river.

The larger operations at the Mount Sneffels Mining District erected massive mills close to the mines. For example, a 60-stamp mill was built at the Camp Bird in 1898. Connected to the mine by a 9,000-foot-tram, the mill processed 200 tons of ore per day, yielding concentrates worth \$5,000 - \$6,000. The ore concentrates were transported by wagon or pack mule, under armed guard, to the Ouray rail yard, and shipped to smelters elsewhere.

Mills also operated north of Ouray near the Uncompahgre River to treat ore mined nearby. The Grand View Mill was erected in the late 1800s beside the D&RG railroad right of way to serve the Grand View Mine. Partially destroyed by fire, it was rebuilt as the Gold Crown Mill and processed ore from the Two Kids Mine on the cliffs east of the municipal hot springs pool. The mill was repaired and remodeled by Frank Henn in the 1900s, but burned before it was ever put into production.²⁰ The American Nettie Mill operated beside the river, processing ore from the extensive gold deposits brought down by a tramway line. The Skyrocket Mill, Windham Smelter, Wanaka Mill and Smelter, and Bachelor Smelter also operated north of Ouray. To serve the Bachelor Mine and other Gold Hill mines and mills, the D&RG installed a railroad siding one mile north of the city limits, the Bachelor Switch, where coal and supplies were transferred to wagon for transport to mines, and ore was loaded into rail cars.

Remnants of historic mining and milling activity have lingered in the Ouray vicinity for more than a century, attracting hikers, four-wheel enthusiasts, artists, and photographers. Josie Moore Crum observed in 1962: "The whole area was simply spotted with mines, mills, and smelters. One could see mines and mill buildings tucked away on almost any high and seemingly inaccessible cliff."²¹

The Silvershield Mill, north of the Ouray Historic District is one of the few remaining ore processing facilities. Photo by Cathleen Norman, 2005.



²⁰ Gregory, *History of Ouray, Volume I*, 102-103.

²¹ Crum, 52.

As previously mentioned, mining revived in 1939 with the Idarado Company, which acquired numerous mining properties between Ouray and Telluride and employed several hundred workers. To provide desirable housing for employees, the Idarado purchased a number of houses in the Ouray Historic District and sold them to workers. Miners who moved into Ouray in the 1940s and 1950s modernized their Victorian era homes, using innovations of the mid twentieth century — applying wide aluminum siding to the exterior and installing picture windows to take advantage of the stunning views. These alterations reflect Ouray’s second mining “boom,” which sustained the local economy for nearly 35 years.

Transportation

Transportation was essential to the development of Ouray and its surrounding mining operations. The first prospectors arrived in traditional “pick and pan” fashion, on foot leading pack burros laden with supplies. Animal transportation would remain crucial to mining operations well into the twentieth century.

Toll roads were essential to access the distant railhead, from which came supplies, materials, machinery, and food shipped by freight wagon to Ouray. First, goods were freighted by wagon from the railhead at Del Norte. Freight came from Montrose once the Denver & Rio Grande was completed to that settlement in 1882.

Otto Mears built the first toll road into the region, the Saguache & San Juan Toll Road that reached Silverton via Lake City. By the 1880s, Mears had developed a network of toll roads that earned him the title of “Pathfinder of the San Juan.” In 1877, he constructed the Ouray and Lake Fork Toll Road, which branched off from his Saguache to Lake City route. The route provided freight transport to the settlement of Ouray, and served the Los Pinos II agency relocated in 1874 from Saguache County to northern Ouray County. The road also facilitated Mears’ contract with the U. S. government to deliver mail to the Los Pinos II agency.

Toll roads provided a critical link between Ouray and the Mount Sneffels Mining Districts upon which the city’s economy depended. Mears soon constructed a toll road to the mining camp of Sneffels, a community that functioned as a supply center for both the mining operations and a handful of settlements in the vicinity. In the 1880s, Lake City entrepreneurs completed a toll road over Engineer Pass connecting their town to Ouray. Mears constructed a toll road over Red Mountain connecting Ouray to Silverton and the Red Mountain Mining District, his greatest feat, in 1890. These and other roads accommodated not only freight and ore wagons, but also passengers in commercial stagecoaches and travelers in private buggies, cutters, and sleds. Most toll roads failed to yield a profit and eventually were either county maintained or abandoned.

Freight companies operated wagon trains that transported goods on a massive scale. Dave Wood was a prominent freighter, hauling goods from Montrose to Ridgway, Ouray, and Telluride and freighting ore concentrate from the mining towns to the railhead at Montrose. Several freight companies also operated out of Ouray. Animal transportation was essential in supporting and supplying the outlying mining districts. Each morning, a line of six-horse wagons departed for the Mount Sneffels Mining District loaded with coal, lumber, machinery, beef, and groceries. Each evening, the wagon train returned carrying ore concentrate extracted by the high country mills. Likewise, pack trains served the most remote mines accessed only by a narrow trail. Strings of laden burros and mules, two to three blocks long, departed with goods and returned with ore. Mules carried 250 to 350 pounds at a time, usually in 75 or 100 pound sacks.²²

Within the city, large stables fed, watered, doctored, shod, and sheltered several hundred draft horses, pack mules, burros, and saddle horses. In Ouray, most of the commercial stables were located on the west side of town, where livestock could be easily watered

²² P. David Smith, *Images of the San Juans*, Ouray, Colo.: Western Reflections, 1997, 24.

from the Uncompahgre River. The area along the Uncompahgre developed as an industrial area with stables, ore mills, the electrical plant, a sawmill, a lumber yard, and the railroad yards.

John Ashenfelter ran Ouray's largest local freighting company. During 1886, his freighting outfit delivered 1,500 tons of supplies, 100,000 feet of lumber, and 600 cords of wood to the Virginius-Terrible and other mines in and around the Mount Sneffels Mining District. He returned nearly 3,000 tons of ore to the sampling works and company warehouses at Ouray. Ashenfelter used 200 to 300 pack mules and burros and had five to seven six-mule teams on the road constantly.²³ He also maintained nearly 50 saddle horses for rent, usually to miners traveling to and from the outlying mines. In Ouray and at the mining camps, Ashenfelter employed veterinarians, farriers, and workers to clean the stables. His clerks kept track of freight and charges, and he fueled the agricultural industry in north Ouray County by purchasing tremendous quantities of hay to feed his livestock. Ashenfelter's Ouray operation was located in the 800 block between Main Street and 2nd Street, then moved to 5th Avenue in the 1920s. He also maintained barns and employed men at both Sneffels and Camp Bird.

Other operators of Ouray livery stables and freight businesses included D. C. Hartwell, John Donald, C. A. Addington, and the Fellin brothers. D. C. Hartwell and William and Perry Weston opened the Beaumont Livery and an adjacent blacksmith shop in the late 1870s. John Donald acquired Ashenfelter's freight business in 1920, consisting of a barn and stables at the corner of 2nd Street and 5th Avenue, and advertised "John Donald - The Freighter and Packer - All Parts of the San Juan."

The Fellin brothers operated a local freight business in the twentieth century. Sam and Oliver Fellin, sons of Italian immigrant Joseph Fellin, began their freighting business in 1911 with an express line serving the Cascade Grocery. They expanded with horses and mules and established their stable where the baseball field is now located, at the north end of town. The firm hauled sand and concrete during construction of the Million Dollar Highway over Red Mountain Pass in the 1920s, and erected Fellin Brothers Garage in 1929 at 701 Main Street (5OR.1836). The Fellin Brothers bought the John Donald packing, freighting and forwarding business in 1938, after which they operated the pack train that supplied Upper Camp Bird Mine in Imogene Basin.²⁴

The stable at 736 Main Street (5OR.585.10) originated as the O. K. Stables run by Charles Rowley, brother-in-law of John Ashenfelter. Rowley had arrived in Ouray in 1887 and worked for Ashenfelter on construction of the road to Sneffels. In 1894, Rowley went into the livery and teaming business, purchasing a half-interest in the O.K. Stables, which he ran until his death in the 1930s.

When the D&RG arrived in 1887, the railroad stimulated local mining by hauling ore to outside smelters where it could be more economically processed. Mines could process previously unprofitable ore and Ouray flourished as a silver mining district. The Denver & Rio Grande completed its branch south to Ouray in 1887. As elsewhere in the Rocky Mountain mining west, railroad construction was motivated by sufficient ore deposits.

²³ J. L. Benham, *Camp Bird and the Revenue*, Ouray, Colo.: Bear Creek Publishing, 1980, 33.

²⁴ Gregory, *History of Ouray, Volume I*, 199-201; Smith, *Images of the San Juans*, 173.

At first, the D&RG railroad terminus had been in question. A rival townsite was promoted by George A. Jackson and David Day, editor of the *Solid Muldoon* newspaper. The two men platted a competing townsite in 1886, four miles north of Ouray. This speculative settlement was first named Dayton, then Helena, then Ramona, then Chipeta, and finally Portland. After strenuous persuasion by Ouray citizens and a ferocious war of words in the local press, the D&RG agreed to build past Portland if the townspeople of Ouray agreed to furnish the right of way, grade the additional five mile track, and provide the railroad yards in Ouray. The railroad finally arrived in Ouray on December 24, 1887.

The Oak Street Crossing and an auxiliary rail spur served the industrial operations on both sides of the Uncompahgre River. Located on the east side of the river were the Hartwell Brunson & Company Sampler, Coal and Lumber Yard (later named Beaumont Sampling Works), Munn Brothers Sampling Works (5OR.1766, now a private residence), and the San Juan Coal, Lumber, and Supply Company (later operated as Rice Lumber Yard). Located at the rail yards on the west side of the river at 7th Avenue were Zang Brewery's warehouse and ice house (5OR.1766, now a private residence), C. Muellers Brewing Company, the San Juan Bottling Works, and the Ouray Coal Company. The Ouray Electric & Light Company plant has operated on the west side of the river at the south end of Oak Street since the 1890s (5OR.1007).

Ouray's passenger depot was built in 1888 on the west side of the river across the 8th Avenue bridge. It was two blocks below Main Street and, to the horror of Ouray's upright citizenry, passengers had to walk past the city's redlight district. The original depot burned in May 20, 1948, after which a converted boxcar functioned as a depot until the line was abandoned in March 1953.²⁵

The D&RG boosted local mining for several decades, and it connected Ouray to the outside world. The railroad impacted the city in several other ways. It made the community more accessible to potential investors, miners looking for work, and other new residents. The railroad contributed to town expansion by reducing the cost of living and construction materials. It also transported a greater array of building materials, such as cast iron storefronts, plate glass windows, and decorative woodworking such as porch brackets, window trim and interior ornamentation, ordered from mail order catalogues.

Ouray County was served by two other railroads, both constructed by Otto Mears. Mears built the Southern & Rio Grande in 1890. This route was a 172-mile-long line from Durango to Rico, Telluride, and Ridgway. (The D&RG had completed the line between Durango to Silverton in 1882). Otto Mears and three Ouray investors — D. C. Hartwell, Charles Nix, and Frederick Walsen — incorporated the Ridgway townsite that served as a railroad center. Mears also constructed the Silverton Railroad line north from Silverton to Ironton in order to serve the Red Mountain Mining District that encompassed northern San Juan County and southern Ouray County.

²⁵ Smith, *Images of the San Juans*, 228.

**Circle Tour Stage in front of
the St. Elmo Hotel.
Photo courtesy of Myrna
Jordan and Doris Gregory.**



The railroad boosted tourism as well as mining, bringing visitors to town to enjoy Ouray's hot springs and scenic wonders. D&RG's most popular Circle Tour came up the Royal Gorge, changed trains at Salida, rode the rails down the San Luis Valley to Alamosa, and went west across the Continental Divide, staying overnight at the acclaimed Strater Hotel in Durango. Travelers rode the railroad through Silverton, over Red Mountain Pass to Ironton, then continued into Ouray riding in Concord stagecoaches. The return home was made via railroad through Montrose and the Black Canyon. The *Solid Muldoon* newspaper estimated that 10,000 tourists would take the Circle Tour in 1889.

Ore shipment remained the primary source of revenue for the railroad. The D&RG line ceased operation between Ouray and Montrose in 1953, after which Ouray mines shipped ore by truck to the railhead at Ridgway. Meanwhile, the vacated Rio Grande railyards on the west side of the Uncompahgre River were developed as a city park featuring 100 poplar trees and a children's playground.

Settlement and Town Building

The Ouray townsite was established in 1875. Originally called “Uncompahgre,” it was surveyed by D. W. Brunton and laid out on August 28 by Gus Begole, Jack Eckles, Milton W. Cline, R. F. Long, A. J. Staley and Logan Whitlock. These gentlemen had recently discovered several promising mineral deposits nearby. The townsite was re-surveyed the following year by Hubbard W. Reed and incorporated on October 2, 1876 as “Ouray” with Ira Y. Munn, Robert F. Long, Milton W. Cline, Theron Stevens, and James Call as the first Board of Trustees. The city became county seat for Ouray County which was established on January 18, 1877 from the eastern portion of Mineral County.

Development patterns followed those of a typical mining boom town, as described by historians C. Eric Stoehr and Duane Smith. During the settlement phase, crude log cabins and tents were the rule. When Ira Munn brought the first sawmill to the settlement in 1876, frame buildings went up beside log; soon many log buildings were covered in clapboards. The first grocery store and first saloon opened. Within a year, the settlement had weekly mail delivery; the first newspaper office, bank, church, and school had been erected; and a rudimentary waterworks installed. Into the early 1880s, the town held onto its frontier boomtown appearance, with log cabins and small frame houses and a main street lined with false-front stores. The Ouray townsite was laid out in an evergreen forest so that tree stumps and a few boulders still dotted the town landscape. The town’s first two-story buildings were the Dixon House Inn Jesse Benton’s Community Hall built in 1877, no longer extant. An existing two-story building, the Wright Block (5OR.585.37), was erected at 480 Main Street in 1881.

By the late 1880s, Ouray was evolving from a rough mining camp to a proud young town. The townsite gained a more civilized appearance as the streets were leveled and the tree stumps removed. Dimensional lumber, clapboards, and decorative trim from the Munn sawmill that operated on the Uncompahgre River, encouraged construction of new frame buildings as well as improvements to existing log buildings. Several brick buildings were erected from local brick, such as the Ouray Schoolhouse (no longer extant), Wright Hall (Opera House) (5OR.585.12), Beaumont Hotel, (5OR.62), Ouray County Courthouse (5OR.585.22), and the original Ouray City Hall (5OR.61). The commercial district expanded along 3rd Street (Main Street) and spilled onto the side avenues with the Wright Hall (Opera House) and Beaumont Hotel conveying the town’s prosperity, class, and culture. Saint Joseph’s/Miners Hospital, built of native limestone, opened its doors in 1887.

Anticipation, and then completion, of the railroad stimulated mining and commerce in the following decades. According to the 1885 *Colorado Business Directory*, Ouray had 4,000 residents “during the mining season.” This figure likely included miners and mill workers residing in the outlying operations. New houses went up around the city reflecting this increasing population. The new schoolhouse and as many as four churches represented how education and spiritual worship were growing more important as the mining camp evolved into a more settled community. By 1893, the Business Directory observed: “In its social, moral and business features, the city is metropolitan.”

Ouray gradually gained urban amenities. C. A. Wheeler, Gordon Kimball, J. B. Elliott, and J. W. Vance developed the Ouray Waterworks in 1877 using water from Cascade Creek. Soon, a system of greater capacity became necessary and C. H. McIntyre, George McIntyre, William Story, and Joseph Van Doran incorporated the Ouray Ditch and Water Company. The city approved municipal bonds to finance the system fed by a reservoir built on Oak Creek and located on the hill behind Oak Street. Almost immediately, the Ouray Hose Company No. 1 organized, followed by the Hook and Ladder Company. The water system was expanded in 1888 with construction of the South Reservoir on Canyon Creek. In 1881, The San Juan Telephone Company completed a telephone line connecting Ouray to Lake City, Mineral Point, and Silverton. The Colorado Telephone Company took over the lines around 1895, however, Ouray did not have telephone connection to Front Range communities until 1900.

Ouray became electrified in 1885, when Thomas Gibson, D. C. Hartwell, and William Weston incorporated the Ouray Electric Light & Power Company that operated in an annex attached to their Beaumont Sampling Works near the Uncompahgre. The business moved from that location to a new power house built in 1890 at 305 Oak Street (5OR.1007) beside the river. The plant supplied the town with electric lights until the Panic of 1893, when the city council voted to cut off all street lights. By 1900, the power supply was resumed and the same plant still serves the city.

The land near the river developed with other industrial businesses, such as Ira Munn's sawmill, planing mill, and sampling works, the Beaumont Sampling Works, the Hartwell and Brunson's lumberyard (the forerunner of the Rice Lumber Company), and the D&RG rail yards.

Ouray's growth continued and the city's permanent population reached 2,534 in 1891, sufficient for the community to be classified as a "city of the second class." The population figure hovered at 2,196 residents in 1900, but had dropped to 1,165 by 1920.

By 1915, the mining era had ended and Ouray entered a period of economic stagnation. Mining continued in Ouray County into the last quarter of the twentieth century, but on a smaller scale than the late 1880s and early 1900s. After 1915, real estate sales stalled and new construction halted. A few houses and commercial buildings stood empty. Some of these vacant properties were demolished, in particular alley houses and other outbuildings located at the rear of residential lots.

Nevertheless, Ouray never achieved the "ghost town" appearance seen in many other Colorado mining communities, on account of continued mining activity coupled with the local tourism industry. (Additionally, bootlegging activity bolstered the local economy during 1920s and 1930s.) As previously discussed, the Franz family in the early 1930s and the Idarado Mining Company from the 1940s into the 1970s boosted the mining economy and the Idarado purchased a dozen or so historic houses, which it then sold to employees.

Even during settlement, Ouray was defined by its natural features. The 1875 townsite conformed both to the slanting topography and to Portland Creek, Cascade Creek, and the Uncompahgre River. The Uncompahgre River and its tributaries provided water for municipal use and for generating electricity for business and residences, as well as for powering sawmills and ore processing mills. The river and creeks also produced periodic

flooding. Cascade Creek sometimes carried “rocks the size of buggies,” according to the local newspaper, and deposited them on Main Street and other places. Cascade and Portland Creeks were channeled through flumes, and the flumes were repaired and improved every time a major flood wreaked havoc in the city. Meanwhile, the towering peaks that form Ouray’s “grand bowl” fostered a tourist industry based on scenic beauty and outdoor recreation.



Ouray has been visited by numerous floods, such as this major inundation in 1909. Shown here is the Elks Club on Main Street

Photo courtesy of Ruth Gregory and Doris Gregory.

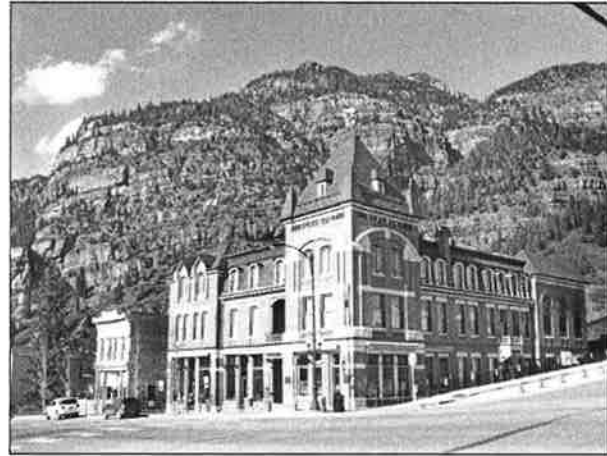
Commercial Development

In its first years, Ouray gained several commercial establishments typically seen in similar small communities. The first financial institution, The Bank of Ouray, faltered financially before the bank building was even erected. Soon, however, the Thatcher Brothers of Pueblo opened a branch bank in Ouray, the Miners & Merchants Bank. The Dixon House was erected then expanded, remaining the largest hotel for a decade. Main Street grew gradually with false-front frame buildings that contained businesses found in towns of similar size. The 1881 *Colorado Business Directory* lists nine mining companies, five saloons, five attorneys, three builders, three groceries, two general merchandise stores, two hardware stores, three blacksmiths, two liverys, two assayers, two physicians, two boot and shoe stores, two lumber yards, and a dry goods store, butcher, barber, drugstore, bakery, watchmaker, brewery, clothing store, saddlery, photographer, furniture store, cabinet maker, and confectionery. The U.S. Census reported 864 residents in 1880. Two engineering firms served the mining companies, the Reed Brothers and Charles Wheeler. Like every mining town, Ouray had at least one assay shop for testing the gold content of sample ore brought in by prospectors and independent miners; the larger mining operations at the Mount Sneffels Mining District maintained their own assay offices. Business operations later included several Chinese laundries.

The business district developed in the 400 – 800 blocks of Main Street and the adjacent side avenues, reflecting this commercial growth. New construction consisted of one- and two-story buildings of brick. (Nearly all frame buildings have been lost to fire, such as the four that burned between the Beaumont Hotel and Hess Building in 1911 and the Mayer Building/Masonic Lodge that burned in 1923.) Prominent brick buildings marked each of the corner intersections — the Beaumont Hotel at 5th and Main (5OR.62), Hess Block (5OR.585.16) and Bank Block at 6th and Main (5OR.585.17), and Story Block at 7th and Main (5OR.585.18).

The city's centerpiece, the splendid Beaumont Hotel, was constructed in anticipation of the D&RG railroad arriving from Montrose. D. C. Hartwell, Thomas Gibson, William Weston, Hubbard Reed, and John J. Jardine formed the Ouray Real Estate and Building Association that spearheaded construction of the grand hostelry with financing provided by Charles Nix. Architect Otto Bulow incorporated features from Italianate, Gothic Revival, and Second Empire styles. Francis Carney, brick maker and brick mason, was hired as the contractor. The \$85,000 hotel opened its doors with a grand ball on July 25, 1887.

The hotel offered lavishly appointed rooms, each with a view of the glorious peaks. Many furnishings came from Marshall Fields department store in Chicago. The elegant dining room, "a thing of beauty and joy forever," seated as many as 150 people and featured a Sunday evening dinner with music by a five-piece string orchestra. The hotel provided sample rooms for traveling salesmen to display their wares. A Western Union office and the Merchant & Miners Bank occupied the ground floor. When the development association went bankrupt in 1893, Charles Nix took over ownership of the hotel. A series of owners followed, including Robert Deming from 1925 to 1941. The most successful managers were Charles Sebelien and George Croft, both whom had managed local hot springs facilities. Dwindling business resulted from the decline in mining as well as the Great Depression and World War II. By the 1940s, local property owners were building auto courts and motels with greater appeal for tourists traveling by car. Unable to compete with these newer accommodations, the Beaumont closed its doors in 1964. The building remained largely vacant, until it was purchased in 1998 by Dr. Dan and Mary King from San Antonio, Texas. A complete restoration has returned the building to its former glory as a luxury hotel.



The Hotel Beaumont is Ouray's premier inn, constructed in 1886 in anticipation of the D&RG reaching the city. Photo by Cathleen Norman, 2005.

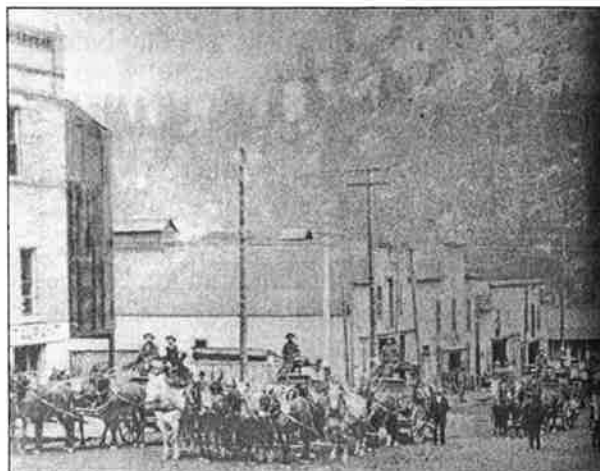
Other Ouray hotels and boarding houses also provided lodging for travelers, health seekers, transients, and the miners who came into town for Saturday night entertainment. These lodgings included the Delmonico at 435 Main Street (no longer extant), Western Hotel (5OR.585.32) at 210 7th Avenue, and the St. Elmo Hotel (5OR.585.11) at 426 Main Street. Hotels also operated in the upper story of downtown business blocks, such as the Wilson Hotel in the Story Block. Rooming houses and boarding houses provided transient lodging for miners, travelers, and others. For example, the 1909 Business Directory listed the Mountain View Rooming House, Elks Lodging House, Cottage House Rooming House, Ouray Rooming House, and furnished rooms offered by Mrs. Jessie Benton, Mrs. Nettie Kean, and Mulnix & Lusher.

Historic Contexts

Several freight businesses and livery stables were scattered west of Main Street. These included John Ashenfelter's enormous business, previously discussed in the Transportation section of this chapter. Others were Beaumont Livery/John Donald's Livery Stable at the southwest corner of 5th Avenue and 2nd Street (now occupied by the Comfort Inn), the Union Livery in the 800 block of Main Street (no longer extant), the Free Coinage at 835 Main Street (5OR.1855), now substantially altered as a commercial building, and Charles H. Rowley's O. K. Stables at 834 Main Street (5OR.585.10).

**Freighting was a crucial industry,
transporting goods to the mines and ore
from the mines to the ore mills
and the railhead.**

**Photo courtesy of Ruth Gregory and
Doris Gregory.**



Ouray offered an array of entertainment and recreation that attracted the miners and mill workers laboring at the outlying mine sites. Ouray had a variety of saloons, including the Silver Club, Vienna Saloon and the Combination, and several listed by owners' names in the *Colorado Business Directory*. Brothels included the Temple of Music, Bon Ton, Bird Cage, Monte Carlo, Clipper, Morning Star, Club, and Roma that operated in the vicinity of the 700 block of 2nd Street.

Well into the twentieth century, the redlight district flourished in the 700 block and 800 blocks between Main Street and Second Street, offering saloons, dance halls, gambling houses, and bordellos. Sanborn maps identify numerous small, frame "female boarding houses" in this vicinity. John Vanoli ran the notorious Gold Belt Theater in the alley 800 block between 2nd and Main, a location surrounded by freight and livery stables. The Gold Belt featured a dance hall and prostitutes operating out of tiny upstairs rooms.

The red light activity diminished as mining declined in Ouray and bachelor miners departed for more promising mining districts. The Ouray Woman's Club, temperance groups, and Ouray churches urged local law enforcement to close down the businesses, and the vice district shrank further during Prohibition, which closed the town's numerous saloons. As previously noted, bootlegging became a lucrative local industry, with "moonshine" exported to several cities outside the San Juans. Meanwhile, prostitution continued into the 1950s in "Slytown" on the north side of 9th Avenue, just outside the historic district.

Ouray's leading business people included merchants, freighters, builders, and mining and real estate investors. The economic cycles from mining created an impermanent business climate, so that several people whose names are remembered today were actually involved in Ouray for only a few years.

Milton Cline, one of the original prospectors and settlers who came to Ouray in 1875, is noteworthy for initiating the formal survey for the town plat and organizing incorporation

of the Town of Ouray. Known as “the father of Ouray,” he became the first President of the Board of Trustees. His wife, Elizabeth “Mother” Cline, was remembered for her many acts of kindness to prospectors. According to local legend the early settlers built one of Ouray’s first houses for Mother Cline. The Clines departed Ouray for a ranch in Cimarron in eastern Gunnison County around 1880.²⁶ Their pioneer-era log home, soon covered in clapboards, remains at 338 6th Street (5OR.1755).

Dewitt Clinton “D. C.” Hartwell hailed from New England and was involved in numerous Ouray enterprises. In partnership with Thomas Gibson, William Weston, and investor Charles Nix, Hartwell developed the Ouray Electric Light and Power Company, Beaumont Livery, Beaumont Sampling Works, and Beaumont Hotel from 1885 through 1887. Weston and Hartwell developed the Beaumont Addition subdivision in 1887 at the west edge of the city. Hartwell also was a partner in Hartwell and Brunson lumber company (later Rice Lumber Yard), and, together with Charles H. Nix and Frederick Walsen, he developed the Ridgway Townsite Company. Hartwell suffered bankruptcy during the Silver Crash of 1893 and lost all of his holdings in Ouray. He acquired a ranch near Ridgway, where he resided until his death in 1902.

Ira Y. Munn came to Ouray from Chicago in 1876, where he had been a prominent merchant in the Chicago grain market until business setbacks encouraged him to head West. He is credited with bringing the first sawmill to Ouray and was one of the original town trustees. Together with his sons, William and Charles, and his business partner, George Wilder, Ira Munn developed a sampling works alongside the sawmill on the banks of the Uncompahgre River. Ira died in August 1882 after being injured in a fall while placing machinery in his concentrator. His sons continued operating the business, constructing a dam where Canyon Creek and Oak Creek flow into the Uncompahgre River and extending a flume to provide water to operate their sampling works. After the Munn brothers died in the 1920s, the City of Ouray leased the sampling works property for \$75 a year and operated it as a public park and campground known as Munn Park.²⁷

Hubbard W. Reed graduated from Dartmouth University and joined an engineering firm surveying for the Northern Pacific railroad through Dakota Territory and up the Yellowstone River in Montana. He came to Colorado in 1875, joining the “Rush to the San Juans” with a small party of prospectors in late summer. In fall 1876, he arrived in Ouray and was secured by Milton Cline to survey the townsite. Hubbard was appointed County Surveyor the following year. He and his brothers, Caleb and David, established a civil and mining engineering office in Ouray and provided professional development for many mines throughout the San Juan mining region. David Reed was involved in the design and construction of the 9,000-foot-long tramway that connected the Virginus Mine with the mill. Together with Albert E. Reynolds, Hubbard established a D.C. (direct current) power plant on Sneffels Creek to power the Virginus Mine. Through the 1890s, Hubbard managed the Revenue Mining Company. He departed Ouray for Salt Lake City in 1901.²⁸ The building that contained Reed brothers’ engineering office still remains at 332 5th Avenue (5OR.585.27).

²⁶ Gregory, *History of Ouray, Volume I*, 5.

²⁷ Gregory, *History of Ouray, Volume I*, 10-12.

²⁸ Benham, 7, 14.

Gordon Kimball, a Civil War veteran, came to Ouray in 1878. He was very active in placer mining in the Placerville and Dallas vicinity, where he eventually became involved in uranium mining. Kimball assisted in building the city's first water system and opened a mercantile in Ouray. As a hydraulic engineer, he designed and constructed several flumes in the Ouray area, as well as in the San Miguel Valley, in Hotchkiss, and in Mancos. His wife Francis served on the Ouray school board and was the first president of the Ouray Woman's Club. The Kimballs purchased Charles McIntyre's pioneer residence at 516 Oak Street, which burned to the ground in 1898. They hired local contractor Kullerstrand to build a two-story frame house the following year at 516 Oak Street (5OR.1877).²⁹ By the time of his death in 1925, Kimball had become a resident of Golden, Colorado, where he exerted a lasting influence in civic and commercial affairs. The Kimball family owned the Oak Street house until 1939.

Jesse Benton, who came to Ouray around 1876, served in the Civil War in Company First Colorado Calvary. After the war, Benton became a private lawman hired by towns to establish law and order. In Ouray he organized the "Sharp Shooters" in December, 1877. He served as Town Marshal and County Sheriff and had many real estate investments in Ouray. For example, in 1882, he erected a two-story commercial building at 325 6th Avenue (5OR.1746), in which he opened a billiard room with offices and sample rooms above. Soon after, he rented the ground floor to the *Solid Muldoon* newspaper. Benton married late in life and remained in Ouray until 1909 when he moved to Texas.³⁰

Louis King, a German immigrant who worked as a carriage maker in Canada, arrived in Ouray in spring 1877. He opened a blacksmith shop and erected a two-story frame building with a livery stable on the ground floor. He lost this building to fire and constructed a larger brick building at 700-720 Main Street (5OR.585.18). King gained a fine reputation for manufacturing of carriages and wagons, blacksmithing services, and bringing the first hearse into Ouray. Like many other merchants, he went bankrupt during the Silver Crash of 1893 and his commercial block was purchased by Judge William Story and is today known as the Story Block.

Frances Carney, local contractor and brickyard operator, arrived in Ouray in 1877. In 1882, D. C. Hartwell had Carney construct the first brick building in Ouray, the Hartwell Building on Second Street (no longer extant). Carney developed his brickmaking plant at the site of the present-day Ouray Hot Springs Pool. As a stonemason, bricklayer, contractor, and builder, Carney was involved with construction of numerous buildings in Ouray. He was the contractor for the St. Joseph's/Miners Hospital (Ouray County Museum), Wright Hall (Opera House), Ouray County Courthouse, Ouray School (no longer extant), Western Hotel, Ouray City Hall, and St. Elmo Hotel. He also constructed foundations for many dwellings and commercial buildings, and erected the South Reservoir on Canyon Creek. Carney became involved in politics when he was elected as a County Commissioner in 1879. After devoting time and attention to his business interests, he re-entered politics in 1892, when he was elected to the Colorado House of Representatives on the Populist ticket. He was elected to the Colorado Senate in 1895, and served as Lieutenant Governor in 1898. Until his death in 1902, he resided in the

²⁹ Gregory, *History of Ouray, Volume II*, 259-261.

³⁰ Gregory, *History of Ouray, Volume I*, 43, 71, 72.

house that he built in 1878 at 439 6th Street (OR.1765). The dwelling remained in the Carney family for two generations until 1956.³¹

John Ashenfelter came to Ouray around 1882 at the invitation of his friend and business associate Albert E. Reynolds. Ashenfelter provided freighting services for Reynold's Virginus Mine, as well as the Revenue and Camp Bird Mines. In addition to shipping freight and ore, his firm provided express service and mail delivery to the mines and camps in the Mount Sneffels Mining District. His stables, corrals, livery and feed business, and office occupied a large portion of the 800 block between Main Street and 2nd Street. The *Ouray Herald* declared in an October 17, 1901 article: "What the Rio Grande railroad has done for Colorado, John Ashenfelter has done for Ouray." In 1896, he also established a 400-acre fruit orchard at Montrose. He died on July 17, 1910.

Kittie Heit opened the Bon Ton Restaurant on Main Street and in 1898 built the St. Elmo Hotel (5OR.585.11) next door at 426 Main Street. She arrived in Ouray around 1885, joining her sister Bridget (also known as Adelia). The two sisters ran hospitality businesses - Bridget O'Brien operated the Ogen House hotel, restaurant, and boarding house in the 600 block of 2nd Street (no longer extant), while Kittie opened the Bon Ton Restaurant in a frame building beside the Wright Hall (Opera House). She married Joe Heit, an electrician, on April 30, 1889. In 1897, she contracted with local builders J. L. Murphy and Francis Carney to erect the St. Elmo Hotel, completed the following year for a cost of \$7,500. During the Telluride labor union wars of 1904, Mrs. Heit provided shelter at the St. Elmo Hotel for miners deported from Telluride. She died in May 1915, and her son Freddie took over management of the hotel.

H. E. (Ed) Wright and George Wright staked claim to the Wheel of Fortune Mine site south of Ouray in 1875, having skied over the mountains from Silverton on "Norwegian snowshoes." Born in Ontario, they left Canada as young men. George secured a job in the coast survey of Lake Superior from 1865 to 1867, while Ed left Canada in 1870 and spent four years in Seattle, Olympia, and Tacoma, Washington. In 1874, Ed joined George in the San Juan country and together they prospected near Howardsville and Silverton. On October 7, 1875, together with Mason Greenleaf and W. H. Brookover, the Wright brothers filed a certificate of location on the Wheel of Fortune Mine up Canyon Creek in the Mount Sneffels Mining District. They sold the mine in August, 1877 to B. J. Smith and A. G. Hoyt for \$160,000, the largest mine sales transaction to that date. The brothers continued partnerships in other mining ventures, including the Grizzly Bear Mine on Bear Creek. However, none were as successful as the Wheel of Fortune. The Wright brothers both married in 1879; Ed wed Letitia Ophelia Ballard and George wed Lenora Mathews, a Ouray schoolteacher. They both moved to residences on Oak Street. George purchased the hand-hewn log house at 442 Oak Street (5OR.585.3), while Ed and Letitia moved into a house at 532 Oak Street (5OR.1878).³²

Ed constructed the Wright Building (5OR.585.37) in 1881 at 480 Main Street. The two-story frame building contained 21 upstairs rooms, Johnny Neville's saloon on the main level, and a theater in the basement. Seven years later, Ed erected the adjacent Wright

³¹ Gregory, *History of Ouray, Volume I*, 364-366.

³² Gregory, *The History of the Wright Hall Opera House*, Long Beach, Cal.: Cascade Publications, 1983, 4-5.

Hall (Opera House) (5OR.585.12), the largest commercial building in Ouray, which had a hardware store on the ground floor and large performing hall above. After Ed Wright's death in 1895, the property was operated briefly by his widow Letitia. Ed's brother George and sister-in-law Lenora ran the opera hall until 1915, then hired David Frakes to manage the property.³³

Brothers Edward W., George W., and Charles H. McIntyre came to Ouray in 1876, having prospected at Mineral Point as early as 1873. Although the brothers lived in Ouray for fewer than five years, they are remembered for their influence on early town development. Edward acquired a half-interest in the famous Trout and Fisherman claims, the first notable mineral discovery in the Ouray vicinity. He purchased the rest of the property around 1881; his widow and son deeded the property to the City of Ouray in 1920 for \$75 as the Box Canyon Park. Charles and George McIntyre were involved in forming the Ouray Ditch and Water Company. Charles was a representative to the first State Legislature in 1876. Ed McIntyre became the postmaster at the Los Pinos Agency II at Colona. The three brothers each constructed houses on Oak Street. Charles sold his house on Oak Street and moved his family to the eastern United States. Ed sold his house at 442 Oak Street (5OR.585.3) in 1879 to George and Lenora Wright. George McIntyre sold his home at 532 Oak Street in 1895; the cabin (5OR.585.35) was moved in 1979 to the Ouray County History Museum (former St. Joseph's/Miners Hospital at 420 6th Avenue, 5OR.585.31).³⁴

Although never a resident of Ouray, A. E. Reynolds exerted an enduring influence on the town through his operations at the Mount Sneffels Mining District. He was involved in mining at Ouray and many other locations in Colorado. With the exception of David H. Moffatt, Reynolds once independently controlled the greatest number of mining properties in the state. His holdings included mines in Lake City, Aspen, Tincup District, Marshall Basin, Summitville, and Creede. Educated at Madison University, Reynolds left his prominent family background with \$80 in his pocket to head West. After clerking and managing stores in Kansas and Missouri, he arrived at old Fort Lyons in southeastern Colorado in November 1867. He bought the trading post, and expanded his business to encompass seven trading posts scattered between Colorado and the Texas panhandle. He also developed a large cattle ranch.

Reynolds became interested in the mining activity in southwestern Colorado during 1879 and focused his attention on the San Juans, including the Mount Sneffels Mining District. He and the banking Thatcher brothers of Pueblo bought the Belle of the West Mine above Lake City around 1877. In 1880, Reynolds purchased the Virginius Mine with Henry Thatcher of Pueblo and John Maughm of Lake City. He incorporated as the Carolina Mining Company and hired Hubbard W. Reed to operate the mine. By 1882, the mine employed a work force of 50. In 1911, he sold his claims on the Montana vein to the Tomboy Gold Mining Company of London for a reported \$400,000. He returned to the Arkansas Valley, where he helped supervise management of vast agricultural holdings

³³ Gregory, *The History of the Wright Hall Opera House*, 11-13, 17.

³⁴ Gregory, *History of Ouray, Volume II*, 264-272.

that included the site of Old Bent's Fort. Prior to his death, his daughter, Mrs. Anna Reynolds Morse, presented the fort to the La Junta Chapter of the DAR in 1926.³⁵

Thomas Walsh, an apprentice mill right and carpenter, immigrated from Ireland and traveled to several mining boom towns in the American West, before making his fortune in Ouray. He came to Colorado in 1871 to work as a bridge builder for the Colorado Central Railroad being constructed up Clear Creek Canyon to Black Hawk. Walsh joined an early gold rush to the San Juans in 1873 but apparently wintered over at Del Norte without ever reaching the mine camps. He then joined the rush to the Black Hills of South Dakota the following year, where he purchased and operated a carpenter shop at Deadwood until 1877. Walsh moved on to the booming mining town of Leadville, where he and two partners purchased two large hotels, which they joined, enlarged, remodeled and renamed the Grand. After buying out his partners and marrying Carrie Bell Reed, he tried his hand at Leadville mining in 1879. Poor health and steadily declining silver prices apparently prompted his move to Denver where he invested in property and entered the real estate business. By spring 1896, Walsh had accumulated a modest fortune through operating his Leadville mines and managing his Denver real estate. He also invested in smelting plants at Kokomo and near Silverton, where he leased mines to produce ore for his plant.

Walsh opened a smelter outside Silverton and began seeking ore to process at this plant. To this end, he hired Andy Richardson to sample all the old mine dumps in Imogene Basin and formed the immensely profitable Camp Bird Mining Company, which he sold in 1902 for \$3.5 million.³⁶ While living in Ouray, the Walsh family built a house at 336 5th Street (no longer extant). After sale of the Camp Bird, the Walsh family moved to Denver, then Washington, D. C. where they joined the socialite scene and became personal friends of Theodore Roosevelt and Howard Taft. Thomas Walsh died in 1910.

Dr. William W. Rowan, a native of West Virginia, came to Ouray in 1880. He studied medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, Maryland, then worked as an army surgeon at Fort Garland and then briefly at the Uncompahgre (Los Pinos II) agency. He opened his medical practice in Ouray in 1880. He served as school superintendent in the early 1880s, then was elected mayor in 1889, 1901, and 1911. Dr. Rowan opened the Ouray Drug Company and operated it from several different locations. In 1901, he was elected unanimously to the Board of Medical Examiners in Denver.³⁷ He was a founding member and the first Exalted Ruler of the Ouray Elks Lodge #492. He belonged to a number of other lodges, including the Masons and the Knights of Pythias. Dr. Rowan never married. He died in November 1926.

³⁵ Benham, 21-22, 53, 63.

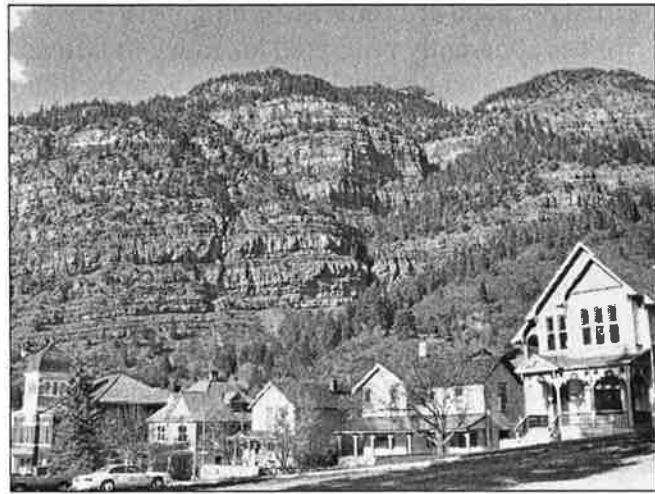
³⁶ Benham, 11-13.

³⁷ Gregory, *History of Ouray, Volume I*, 351-353.

Residential Growth

Ouray's residential growth kept pace with economic expansion. Although a small city, Ouray demonstrated the social, economic, and ethnic stratification seen throughout late Victorian America. Residents became segregated by financial class and ethnic backgrounds. This stratification became evident in the residential neighborhoods. Located above (east) of Main (3rd) Street and at the 300 block of Main (3rd) Street were the large and stylish houses built by the merchants, mine managers, and professionals such as doctors, teachers, and lawyers, a majority of whom were American born or shared a British heritage. Most of this neighborhood was called Vinegar Hill because it was the site of Ouray's first Christmas dinner celebrated with vinegar rather than wine or whiskey, since supplies were so scarce in the isolated settlement.

Ouray's leading citizens built residences in architectural styles popular at the turn of the century. The east Ouray neighborhood had manicured landscapes with leveled yards, picket or wrought iron fences, and boardwalks. Trees, lilac bushes, and flower gardens flourished, thanks to Ouray's low elevation (in comparison to the other San Juan mining towns), the city's sheltered location, and, possibly, the increased seasonal temperature created by the many hot springs underlying the town.



**Ouray grew with attractive homes on landscaped streets.
Photo by Cathleen Norman, 2005.**

In contrast, the area west of Main (3rd) Street lay near the mills, railyards, lumber yard, and red light district and it grew as a working class neighborhood. Along 2nd Street were the boarding houses and the small, plain cottages where miners, rail workers, mill workers, stable hands, burro punchers, carpenters, and laborers lived with their families.

Meanwhile, the north end of town beyond 9th Avenue was inhabited chiefly by Italian immigrants. The Italian population reflected the demand for experienced hardrock miners and many Italian immigrants came to the Ouray mines from the Tyrolean Alps.

Public Institutions

Community-minded residents shaped Ouray's early political, educational, and religious institutions, erecting civic buildings befitting a thriving young town. Jesse Benton, the Town Marshall, constructed a two-story community hall at the northeast corner of 8th Avenue and Main Street. City offices operated in this building until the proximity of the red light district on the west side of Main Street prompted their move. Children attended classes, first taught in a small log schoolhouse, then in Jesse Benton's community hall. In 1883, a brick schoolhouse was erected at 400 7th Avenue. The building was expanded

to nearly double its original size by 1893, reflecting the town's steady growth. Around 1905, an adjacent high school building was formed by joining two large dwellings. These schoolhouses were replaced by the present beige-brick school building at 440 – 448 7th Avenue (5OR.1777), constructed in 1936-37 as a W.P.A. project.

Ouray County hired Denver's leading architect Frank E. Edbrooke to design the stylish courthouse built by Francis Carney in 1888 at 541 4th Street (5OR.585.22). The *Solid Muldoon* on August 10, 1888 observed: "The materials are all home production with the exception of the finishing lumber, which comes from Chicago." A jail was constructed behind the courthouse in 1898, and used until 1974 when federal standards for jail facilities resulted in inmates being incarcerated in Montrose instead.

The Ouray City Hall (5OR.61) was erected in 1901 at 320 6th Avenue. The building was designed by Walter H. Keith of Milwaukee. Francis Carney received the contract to construct the foundation; the builders were the local firm of Reynolds and Kullerstrand. Thomas Walsh offered to finance construction of the second story with the stipulation that it be used by the public as a gymnasium or library. This expansion was designed as a replica of Independence Hall in Philadelphia. He presented the Walsh Library to the city in a grand banquet that marked the dedication of the City Hall. (It appears that the Colonial style influenced architectural design elsewhere in Ouray, as many porches have a pediment above the entrance and several dwellings and commercial buildings have pedimented cornices.) The proud civic building was gutted by fire on January 27, 1950. City Hall was immediately rebuilt with a flat, stuccoed façade, while plans developed to reconstruct it in its original design. This property was listed in the National Register in 1975 and the restoration was finally accomplished in 1987-1989.

Ouray had as many as five different churches. Congregations expanded and some dwindled away to nothing, and one church building even changed ownership. Four Protestant congregations organized in 1877 — the Presbyterian, Episcopal, Methodist, and Baptist. The city's first house of worship was the Presbyterian Church erected by Reverend George Darley at the corner of 5th Street and 6th Avenue (no longer extant) in October 1877; it was the second church built on Colorado's Western Slope. Church attendance faltered when the congregation realized that the charismatic Reverend Darley was not to be the minister. The Presbyterian Church was sold by Sheriff's Certificate to clear an outstanding note.

In 1884, the Catholic Archdiocese bought the Presbyterian Church building for \$325. The following year, the Catholics acquired the adjacent land next to their St. Patrick's Church and the Sisters of Mercy raised donations and erected St. Joseph's/Miners Hospital. A majority of Ouray's St. Patrick's congregation were miners and their families. In the 1890s, the parish was served by Reverend J. J. Gibbons, a missionary priest who also served the Catholic congregations in Silverton and Telluride, both also named St. Patrick's church. Ouray's 1877 Catholic church building was replaced by the present St. Daniels Church, erected at 614 5th Street (5OR.1720) in 1954. The old church building was sawed in half and moved to Nucla by flat bed truck.

St. John's Episcopal Church (5OR.585.28) was established in 1877 by Bishop John F. Spaulding came to Ouray by buggy and held three services here. The cornerstone was laid in 1879 and the stone church building was completed in the early 1880s at 329 5th

Avenue. The Methodists, meanwhile, constructed a small frame building at the northwest corner of 4th Street and 4th Avenue in 1878 for a cost of \$500. This facility was the only church in Ouray for awhile.³⁸ This building was later torn down and materials “wagoned” to Colona in 1912 for construction of a church there. It appears that this Baptist congregation organized in 1877 never built a church.

Meanwhile, the Presbyterian congregation re-organized in the late 1890s and erected the First Presbyterian Church at 300 4th Street (5OR.585.25) in 1891. Reverend Darley, who had built the original church “with his own hands,” returned in 1898 after a 21 year absence to shepherd the Ouray flock and the church flourished for several years. According to Ouray historian Roger Henn: “Reverend Darley was so loved and so popular that [after he departed] attendance at both the Methodist and Episcopal churches tumbled.” When Darley departed Ouray in 1906, there was no Protestant minister residing in Ouray. For several decades, all of Ouray’s churches functioned as “mission churches” served by a priest or a pastor shared with congregations at Silverton, Telluride, Rico, or Montrose.³⁹

The Saint Joseph’s/Miners Hospital opened its doors in 1887 at 420 6th Avenue (5OR.585.31), providing

desperately needed medical attention for injured miners, avalanche victims, and invalids as a result of pneumonia and other diseases. The Sisters of Mercy Catholic order raised funds for construction and the hospital was built next to St. Patrick’s upon lots donated by the Catholic Church. Stone masonry work was done by Francis Carney. In 1895, the Sisters temporarily closed the facility until they could raise additional operating funds. Thomas Walsh, owner of the Camp Bird Mine, paid off the

mortgage soon after. The Sisters of Mercy sold the hospital in 1920 to Dr. Carl V. Bates, who operated it in conjunction with his Radium Health Institute across the street to the east, which is now the Wiesbaden Spa and Lodging at 625 5th Street (5OR.1721). Bates sold the building to the Idarado Mining Company around 1945 and the hospital continued serving the community until 1964, when Idarado built a medical center at 300 2nd Street. The Ouray County Historical Society purchased the vacant building in 1977 and opened it as a museum.



The 1887 St. Joseph’s/Miners Hospital served the community for more than 75 year and was operated by the Idarado Mining Company in its latter years. Photo provided by the Sisters of Mercy and Doris Gregory.

³⁸ Roger Henn, *In Journeyings Often – A Story of Ouray Told Through Its First Church*, Ouray, Colo.: First Presbyterian Church, 1993, 23.

³⁹ Henn, 74.

Social Organizations

Ouray residents established various social and fraternal organizations seen in typical American small towns of the late nineteenth century. Fraternities active in Ouray included the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons (A. F. and A. M. No. 37) and their women's auxiliary Eastern Star, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows (I.O.O.F), the Ancient Order of United Workingmen (A.O.U.W.), Modern Woodmen of America and its Neighbors of Woodcraft women's auxiliary, Knights of Pythias (K.O.P.), and Red Men's Lodge. Several fraternities had their own lodge buildings, but most met in rented halls in upstairs rooms of downtown commercial buildings. The Knights of Pythias erected a lodge hall (no longer extant) in the alley behind the Wright Hall (Opera House). The Masons erected the woodframe Masonic Hall at 445 Main Street in 1882 (no longer extant) and rented the first floor to the Mayer's department store. When this building burned down in 1923, the Masons purchased the building to the south at 441 Main Street (5OR.585.38), which they still occupy.

The Ouray Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks (B.P.O.E.) #492 erected a magnificent building at 421 Main Street (5OR.585.8) in 1904. The Ouray Lodge was the first Elks organization on the Western Slope and subsequently sponsored lodges in Durango, Grand Junction, Telluride, Montrose, and Delta. The Ouray Elks first met in the Red Men's Lodge hall in the alley behind Wright's Opera House. They purchased property along Main Street for \$1,500 in 1901 and removed the pioneer-era log cabin that stood there. The 2-1/2-story brick building was designed and built in 1904 by prominent local contractors G. E. Kullerstrand and W. A. Reynolds for a cost of \$18,000. The magnificent lodge hall opened its doors on May 9, 1905 with a grand ball and a banquet attended by more than 600 people. Upstairs, the facility contained the 32' x 60' lodge room that also served as a ballroom and a dining room. The ground floor had a bowling alley, bar room, card rooms and a billiards and a pool room. The Elks in 1911 acquired two lots north of the building and developed them as a small park. Today, the Elks organization continues a prominent role in the social and community life of Ouray, sponsoring numerous seasonal and recreational events.

Ed Wright's Hall (Opera House) at 460-472 Main Street (5OR.585.12) functioned as a social and cultural center for the town for several decades. The prominent building featured a fire-proof cast iron storefront manufactured by Mesker Brothers of St. Louis and contained two storefronts on the first floor and the large opera hall above. The upstairs performance space seated 500 people and hosted productions by local thespians, music recitals, concerts by the Ouray Magnolia Band, and elocution contests. The opera hall became a center for Ouray social life, and was the venue of birthday parties, dancing parties, balls and other gala occasions. The Wright Hall (Opera House) also served as a public auditorium and even a gymnasium, hosting high school graduations and basketball games. The Hook and Ladder dance, Ouray Hose Company Ball, and Telephone Operators' Dance were regular events. The Opera House also functioned as a forum for civic functions and political speeches, such as the 1899 speech by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor and the 1902 campaign speech given by Eugene V. Debs, Socialist presidential candidate.

Social pastimes were typical of those in towns of similar size. Ouray residents organized a literary society, the Thespian Society, and the Ouray Brass Band. The Ouray Woman's

Club, organized in 1897, helped persuade Thomas Walsh to fund the Walsh Library located in the second story of City Hall, created a park on 5th Street, and participated in many other education and community improvement efforts. The Ouray Hose Company and the Hook and Ladder Company provided both fire fighting services and social interaction for the town's men. Ouray's male residents also belonged to an array of fraternal organizations, as previously mentioned, and played instruments in the local band.

Townfolk turned out en masse for holiday celebrations such as Memorial Day, Thanksgiving, and Christmas. As early as the 1900s, the Fourth of July was celebrated with great zest and zeal, drawing crowds of local residents and visitors. People rode the stage over Red Mountain Pass from Silverton, miners came into town by stage, wagon, buggy, and horseback, and three excursion trains of six to seven coaches brought people from the "the lower country" — Grand Junction, Delta and Montrose. The long parade featured bands in gorgeous uniforms, the Hook and Ladder firefighters, the Hose Team, and various other units. Festivities included a rock drilling contest, blueberry pie eating contest, snowball wagon, and Roman candle parade for the children. The water fights, still a favorite event at Ouray's Fourth of July celebration, featured two teams each with a fire hose spraying each other. "Ouray had terrific water pressure," remembered one long-time resident. The evening culminated in a fancy dress ball at the Beaumont Hotel for affluent society and dances elsewhere for the rest of the citizens.⁴⁰

Local residents enjoyed in a host of outdoor activities, such as horseback riding, hiking, mountain climbing, fishing, and gathering wild flowers. In winter, they reveled in sleigh rides and snowshoeing (skis were called Norwegian snow shoes.) Children sledged day and night on the city's slippery, slanting streets. Ice skating was possible on a small stretch of the Uncompahgre River.

The Ohlwiler family donated a block for use as a city park and Ohlwiler Park became the site of Fourth of July celebrations and community barbecues until the city sold it to the Idarado Mining Company during World War II. The Munn Sampling Works property also became a picnic ground and campground.

Health, Tourism, and Recreation

During the twentieth century, Ouray's economic base embraced both mining and tourism. People recognized the area's scenic and recreational resources from the earliest days. Publications like *Williams' Tourists' Guide and Map of the San Juan Mines of Colorado* (1878) and *Croftt's Grip Sack Guide* (1884) lauded the natural beauty, and Croftt specifically praised the "pretty little city of Ouray." Adventurers and sightseers arrived in Ouray in the late 1870s, joining the prospectors, miners, merchants, and investors, but tourists remained few in number because stage travel was brutal and lodgings were primitive. Visitor travel increased markedly with the arrival of the D&RG railroad and completion of the Beaumont Hotel in 1887.

Ouray's hot springs offered a unique attraction. Within the townsite were two springs that developed for commercial use. The prospectors and other early settlers had begun soaking in the steaming waters and miners especially enjoyed the springs since they

⁴⁰ Josie Moore Crum, *Ouray County, Colorado*, Durango: San Juan History, Inc., 1962, 99.

soothed sore muscles and aching joints. The two facilities grew and expanded through a series of owners and eventually became integrated into modern-day motel lodgings. "For health and pleasure seekers, this is the most delightful place in the entire west," announced the Ouray section of the 1896 *Colorado Business Directory*.

For more than a half century, Ouray's hot springs provided medical healing as well as recreation. W. J. Buchanan opened the first commercial hot springs facility in 1882, advertising the Buchanan Bath House and Pool on 5th Street between 4th and 5th Avenues. Little is known about the nature of this facility or its years of operation.

In 1885, A. G. Dunbarton purchased land north of the Buchanan property, where he also discovered hot springs while excavating the basement for his house. (These are the springs believed to have been favored by Ute Chief Ouray). Dunbarton piped the hot water three blocks west to a site at the corner of 6th Avenue and 2nd Street, where he developed a "plunge bath" enclosed by a two-story bath house. John McLeod acquired Dunbarton's bath house in 1905 and operated it as the Ouray Hot Springs, then the Radio Hot Springs. Carl Bates later purchased this facility as part of his Radio Vapor Health Institute, developed in 1926 – 27. The facility had evolved into the Alpine Lodge when it burned down in 1954. The Matterhorn Motel now occupies the site.⁴¹

A second hot springs facility was developed in the southwest corner of town, near 2nd Street and 3rd Avenue. These hot springs had been used informally until 1913, when Bessie and Richard Cogar bought the property from Alf Armstrong, co-owner of the Bachelor Mine north of Ouray and developed the springs as the Cogar Sanitarium. The facility consisted of the vapor caves and a two-story house that contained a men's ward, women's ward, and two private rooms. In 1929, Charles A. Kent purchased the property, built a long, low bath house, and opened it as the Sweet Skin Sanitarium. In 1939, he constructed six cabins at the south edge of the property as the Crystal Court bath house, rented mainly by miners. In 1960, new owners built 12 additional units and re-opened the property as the Twin Peaks Motel. The 1892 residence of Alf Armstrong was expanded with two A-frame additions and became the motel office. Additional units and an outdoor hot springs pool were constructed in 1981. The property now operates as the Twin Peaks Best Western Motel.⁴²

A third facility was developed by Carl V. Bates in 1926 — a sanitarium at 6th Avenue and 5th Street, which has evolved into the present-day Wiesbaden Spa and Lodging (5OR.1721). Located across from Bates' hospital, the facility featured vapor caves, changing rooms, a massage room, a sun room, and kitchen. Bates sold the adjacent St. Joseph's/Miners Hospital building to the Idarado Mining Company in 1945. In 1947, George Drumm and Buddy Davis acquired the hot springs property, improved it with overnight lodgings built by Marvin Gregory, and opened as the Radium Hot Springs Cottage Court.⁴³

Recognizing the economic potential of tourism, the city began acquiring, improving, and promoting scenic sites at its edges. Mayor Charles A. Sperber was instrumental in this effort. By 1903, the city was leasing Box Canyon and the spectacular Box Canyon Falls

⁴¹ Gregory, *History of Ouray, Volume I*, 187.

⁴² Gregory, *History of Ouray, Volume I*, 158-159, 265.

⁴³ Gregory, *History of Ouray, Volume I*, 265; Doris H. Gregory, *Ouray's Beaumont Hotel*. 75.

from Edward McIntyre. This area was originally part of the famous Trout and Fisherman claims. Around 1905, Francis Carney installed a metal bridge to access the West Reservoir; that bridge is used to this day for an elevated view of the falls. In 1909, the city provided \$200 to install a lighted "BOX CANYON FALLS" sign of six feet tall letters. In September 1911, the city erected a pavilion and new bridge across the river to accommodate the visitors who came to the Elks State Convention held that year in Ouray. The city of Ouray finally acquired the park from McIntyre's widow and son for the nominal sum of \$75 in 1920. Box Canyon Park received \$6,990 in enhancements in 1935 as a Works Progress Administration (W.P.A.) project. Improvements included an enlarged parking area, seven "shelter houses," improved trails, and a bridge built across the lower road. Within the past decade, a metal pedestrian walkway accessing the falls has been installed to replace an earlier wooden version.

Around 1900, the city of Ouray acquired Cascade Falls at the northeast corner of town. From these falls, several hiking trails branch off to access the Amphitheater Campground and several former mine sites. As previously mentioned, the city also maintained Ohlwiler Park in the 300 block of 2nd Street and also a make-shift campground on the site of the former Munn Sampling Works in the 600 block of 2nd Street.

Attracting visitors to Ouray required marketing efforts. Local merchants organized to promote Ouray and to invite tourists and potential mining investors to the area. In 1902, the Ouray Board of Trade published "Ouray, Gem of the Rockies," an illustrated booklet highlighting the many scenic wonders and large mining operations surrounding the city.

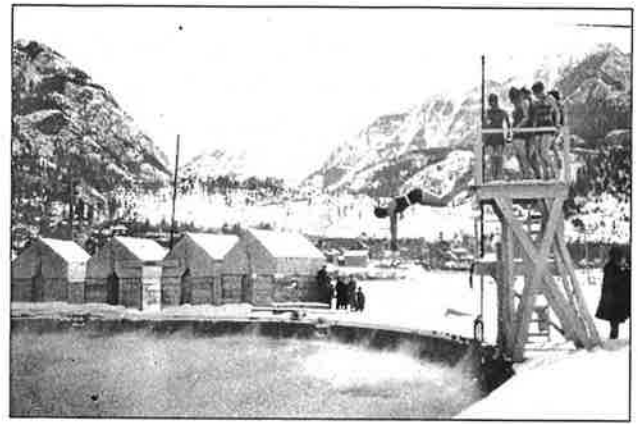
The D&RG railroad also promoted Ouray to tourists and travelers, to sell passenger tickets. To this end, William Henry Jackson came to Ouray and photographed the scenic wonders and various city views in 1900. At the turn of the century, the popular Circle Tour took travelers by railroad from Canon City along the Arkansas River to Salida, down the San Luis Valley to Alamosa, and west to Durango. They then rode the rails to Silverton and over Red Mountain Pass. They traveled by Concord stagecoach from Ironton into Ouray. To amuse visitors, the agent at the Ouray station fed the Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep that wandered into town, tossing out bales of hay to draw the animals shortly before the train departed so that rail passengers could enjoy the sight.

Recognizing the hot springs as the city's most unique asset in attracting visitors, the Ouray Recreation Association, established in 1920 as a committee of the Ouray Elks, developed the municipal hot springs pool at the north edge of town. The association acquired Francis Carney's brickyard. It was adjacent to a three-acre parcel donated to the city by the Fellin brothers in 1919 for use as baseball fields and an auto campground. In spring 1920, Booster Day was called by the mayor of Ouray and 165 men, women and children responded to the appeal to build an auto campground for visitors at Radium Springs Park near the fish ponds. Excavation proceeded and the 150' x 250' concrete pool was poured.

Financed through local fundraising efforts, the pool was completed in 1927, the second largest in Colorado after Glenwood Springs. To the citizens' dismay, the hot water source here was insufficient and 160° water was brought instead from Box Canyon. Local residents pitched in and installed the pipeline through volunteer efforts. Another calamity soon befell the municipal hot springs during the flood of 1929. Sky Rocket

Creek filled the pool with gravel and mineral debris and citizens turned out en masse to clean up the mess.

The Ouray Hot Springs Pool and adjacent park received a series of improvements over the years. In 1929, the tent cabin cabanas were replaced by a bath house constructed of lumber salvaged from the Treasury Tunnel boarding house. The Civilian Conservation Corps (C.C.C.) workers re-channeled the Uncompahgre River and expanded the ball fields in the 1930s. When the bath house burned down in the 1980s it was replaced by the present expanded facility. The pool continues today as one of the town's main attractions.



Ouray's municipal hot springs, developed in the 1920s, became an instant visitor attraction. Photo courtesy of OCHS.

During the 1920s, an ever-growing number of tourists arrived by automobile. The first automobile arrived in Ouray in 1911. Highway enhancements boosted scenic travel throughout western Colorado. Major road construction projects initiated after World War I included paving the highway over Monarch Pass. In the 1920s, the highway west from Cañon City to Salida and on through Gunnison to Grand Junction, now U.S. 50, was developed as a segment of a coast-to-coast auto highway. Improvements made to the road south from Montrose encouraged auto tourists to visit Ouray. In 1924, the Durango–Silverton–Ouray road was improved for automobile travel at such great expense that it became known as the Million Dollar Highway.

While travelers arriving by rail stayed in one of Ouray's hotels, auto tourists preferred lodging with parking facilities and easy access for carting luggage and children from the car to the room. John Raab opened the first tourist cabins on the west side of Main Street in the 900 block in 1919, an area known as "Slytown." The local paper commented: "The popularity of the cabins owned and operated as tourist cabins by Mr. John Raab is being proven by the patronage they are receiving every day. Tourist camps are becoming more numerous in every town as tourists seem to prefer them to hotels and camping in tents." The Raab cabins operated through 1937.⁴⁴ The Ouray Cottage Court (5OR.1807) was developed by George Drumm in 1938-1939, then expanded as the Ouray Cottage Motel in 1946.⁴⁵ In 1947, Drumm, Ruth Young, and William "Buddy" and Marie Davis bought the Bates Bath and Sanitarium, built five cottages next to the aging bath house and opened the Radium Springs Cottage Court that summer.⁴⁶

During the 1950s and 1960s, several motel complexes went up, meeting the need of vacationing baby boomer families. Thomas and Alva S. Williams opened the Antler's Motel in 1951 (5OR.1808), touted by the *Ouray Herald* as "the finest cottages to be found in any tourist court in Colorado." Williams hired Marvin Gregory to construct eight units using lumber from the demolished Atlas Mill and incorporating the west

⁴⁴ Gregory, *History of Ouray, Volume I*, 195.

⁴⁵ Gregory, *Ouray's Beaumont Hotel*, 75.

⁴⁶ Gregory, *History of Ouray, Volume I*, 237.

façade of the 1880s Scott residence into the motel building. The Antler's Motel (5OR.1808) expanded the next year, when Williams acquired the 1890s Keisel building to the north and demolished it to erect a building to house a gift shop and office, owners' living quarters and additional units.

The early fifties saw other motels open, several on vacant land near the river. In 1950, the Box Canyon Motel was developed by Mr. and Mrs. Tony Fellin, a "Swiss style with log and rock siding" on part of the 1913 - 1928 Cogar Sanitarium. In 1952, Willard "Bud" Croft opened the Croft Cottages on the corner of Main Street and 7th Avenue, now known as the Alpine Inn. The property features a low "Chalet" roof with scalloped trim and windows with decorative shutters with cut-out pine trees. The Circle M. Motel opened ca 1955, a low, shed-roofed complex covered in manufactured log siding located on 2nd Street near the river on part of the property formerly occupied by the Munn Sampling Works. In 1957, the 4-J Trailer Court was developed by Jack and Jacqueline Clark on the west side of the river in the former D&RG rail yards. Local contractor Marvin Gregory built the trailer park office upon the foundation of the depot that had burned in the 1940s.⁴⁷

In the 1960s, motel construction slowed. Several existing properties were expanded and altered as auto travelers' lodging preference shifted from cottages and courts to motels. The Ouray Chalet opened in 1962 across the street from the Beaumont Hotel on land vacated by demolition of several false-front frame buildings dating from the 1870s and 1880s. This building expressed modest features from the Tyrolean influence that gained popularity in the Colorado Rockies during the 1960s and 1970s. Constructed of concrete block painted white, it has scalloped roof trim, a brown balcony accessing the upper floor, and a simulated clock tower in the parking lot/courtyard.

As tourists poured to Ouray, new businesses opened to entertain them. One of the first was Marvin and Ruth Gregory's photography studio, which hosted Vistaland slide show, shown every night from 1954 through 1970. In 1961, the first Artists Alpine Holiday art festival was organized by Joyce Jergenson and it has continued as an annual event. In 1965, L. A. "Johnny" Johnson purchased the Western Hotel and converted the miners' boarding house into a museum. Several gift shops flourished on Main Street, such as the Ore Cart run by members of Bonatti family from 1976 until 2004. The Outlaw Restaurant and others opened. Candy stores, rock shops, and ice cream parlors thrived during the summer season. The Bachelor-Syracuse Mine north of town began operating mine tours.

Four-wheeling tours to mine ruins became a favorite pastime for visitors, fostered by a surplus of post World II army jeeps. Ouray visitors jeeped over mining era roads to Silverton, Lake City, and abandoned settlements from the mining boom days. William "Buddy" Davis introduced jeep tours to Ouray, opening his Scenic Jeep Tour company in 1959. The idea caught on in Lake City, Silverton, and Telluride as well, inspired by the Jeep Cavalcade to the San Juans, as part of Colorado's Centennial Rush commemorating the 1859 gold rush. The event was intended to both sell Jeeps and increase people visiting the region. Davis was killed by an accidental gun shot while hunting that fall, and Francis Kuboske bought the business, renaming it San Juan Scenic Jeep and

⁴⁷ Doris H. Gregory, *History of Ouray, Volume I*, 255-256.

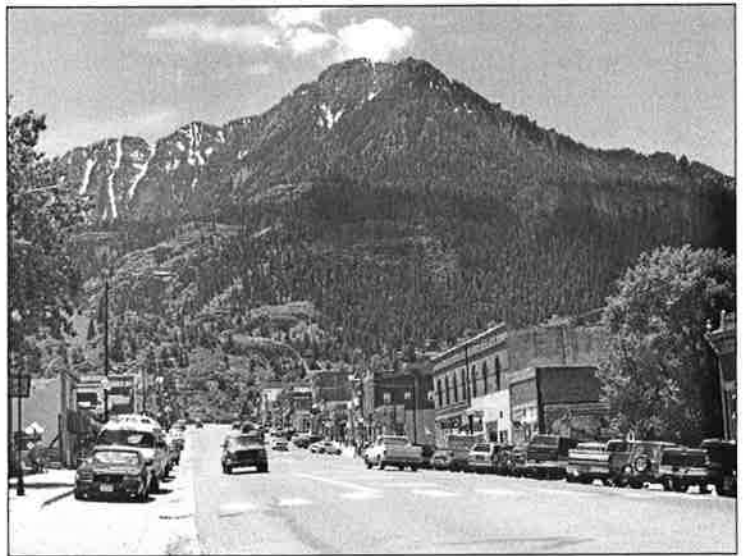
operating it from 1959 into the 1990s. Another local jeep tour company included Switzerland of America Jeep Tour Rentals begun in 1966 by Herbert Easton and taken over by Johnny Johnson at his Western Hotel. The jeep rental eclipsed Johnson's museum, which he closed in 1968. The Ouray 4-Wheel Club organized and joined forces with the Telluride 4-Wheel Club to construct the "jeep trail" over Imogene Pass in 1966 to connect the two towns.

The Chamber of Commerce, organized in the late 1940s, promoted tourism by publishing brochures and tour maps that touted scenery, trail rides, pack trips, hunting, fishing, prospecting, and Jeep touring. In the 1970s, Ouray mayor William Fries helped put the town on the map as country music star "C. W. McCall." He also operated a movie theater in the former Wright Hall (Opera House), featuring films of the San Juans.

Horseback riding continues as a favorite pastime. (Ouray had several stables and horse barns into the mid twentieth century.) The stables at 2nd Street and 7th Avenue were developed as a motel and one of the horse barns as the office. The Ouray Stable at 834 Main Street (5OR.585.10) began as the O.K. Stable then was acquired by Charles Rowley in 1890, who operated it as Rowley's Stables until his death in 1930. The building still operates today, renting horses for trail rides.

Camping became a popular visitor activity. The Amphitheater Campground opened in 1958 in the Uncompahgre National Forest just east of the city. The shady, riverside 4J Trailer Park hosts tent campers and "RV-ers." At the north edge of town, beyond the historic district, on U.S. 550 are several other commercial RV parks/campgrounds.

The old mining roads that accessed the mining camp of Sneffels and outlying operations became hiking trails, routes for trail rides and pack rides, and Jeep roads. The surrounding Uncompahgre and San Juan National Forests, Bureau of Land Management holdings, and National Forest Wilderness Areas began attracting backpackers, rock climbers, cross country skiers, and others seeking the ultimate outdoor experience. Recently extreme sports have gained popularity, such as ice climbing and ultra marathons like the 50-mile San Juan Solstice and 100-mile Silverton-Ouray-Telluride Hardrock Hundred. Abundant wildlife attracts hunters in fall and the Uncompahgre River and the myriad creeks and Ridgway Reservoir provide fishing opportunities.



**Ouray's mountain setting and mining era Historic District attract visitors year-round.
Photo by Cathleen Norman, 2004.**

Post Mining Era, 1975 - 2005

Since the Idarado Mining Company ceased operations in the Ouray vicinity thirty years ago, tourism and outdoor recreation have become Ouray's major economic components. Retail shops, visitor lodgings and recreational companies provide jobs and contribute to the local tax revenue base. The construction industry is another important industry, with commercial and residential development accelerating greatly in recent years. The community has attracted a number of new, financially independent residents, including lone eagle entrepreneurs, retirees, and pre-retirees.

Historic preservation has taken place in Ouray mainly through individual initiative. Examples include refurbishment of the Western Hotel (5OR.585.32) in the 1980s and the Beaumont Hotel (5OR.62) in 2000. The Ouray County Historical Society initiated a landmark program, providing plaques for properties designated as historical significant or reflecting compatible new design. Members of OCHS serve as an *ad hoc* citizen committee.

Attempts at adopting a local Historic Preservation ordinance and imposing design guidelines have previously met with resistance. However, during the past year concern has arisen regarding the nature and the volume of new construction within the Ouray National Register Historic District, as well as alterations and expansions of historic properties.

Survey Results

The 2004 – 2005 Historic Resources Survey of Ouray documented and evaluated each of the 353 properties within the existing Ouray National Register Historic District. The property log in the **Appendix** lists the surveyed properties and evaluations for each.

Of the 353 properties surveyed within the historic district, 242 were constructed within the 1875-1915 mining era. This was the Period of Significance stated in the 1983 National Register nomination. There was a tentative resource count of 53 contributing and 270 noncontributing resources. A total of 30 resources were not evaluated as either contributing or noncontributing but instead were marked on the survey forms and in the Appendices as needs data.

Criteria for determining a resource as contributing to the historic district included:

1) construction within the period of significance; and 2) sufficient architectural integrity. Properties were evaluated as retaining architectural integrity if they had received only minor alterations, such as vinyl or narrow aluminum siding, a small addition at side or rear, slight modifications to the porch, and/or installation of a standing seam metal roof. Additions constructed during the periods of significance were evaluated as reflecting the ongoing use of the property over time. Historic outbuildings also contributed to the integrity of a property, as did landscape features such as fences, trees, and boardwalks.

Criteria for noncontributing properties included: 1) lacking architectural integrity, or 2) constructed after the Period of Significance. Properties were evaluated as noncontributing if they had received major alterations, such as wide aluminum siding, asphalt siding, asbestos shingles, picture windows, metal frame slider windows, and/or larger addition(s).

Two construction trends in the Ouray National Register Historic District made assessments of contributing and noncontributing status for the surveyed resources particularly challenging. First, many of these buildings feature a number of cumulative changes. While properties within an historic district are not required to remain unaltered over time, care should be taken both to make only necessary changes and to assure these are executed in a sensitive and appropriate manner. The second trend is the addition of Victorian elements on buildings where they did not exist historically. This action can create a false sense of history. Not all buildings built during the Victorian era were grand, ornate and excessively ornamented. Many humble, functional buildings also were constructed during this time period. It is important to maintain their basic construction methods and materials since these are the very factors which often make such buildings architecturally significant.

The dramatic increase in the number of noncontributing resources within the Ouray National Register Historic District indicates the serious impact insensitive and inappropriate changes have had upon integrity. Owners of properties currently determined contributing to the district should take care not to make changes which would jeopardize their contributing status. Owners of contributing buildings within a National Register historic district are eligible for federal investment tax credits for certified rehabilitation of income-producing properties; state tax credits for restoration,

Survey Results

rehabilitation or preservation; and grants from the Colorado Historical Society's State Historical Fund. Building owners within the Ouray National Register Historic District should familiarize themselves with *The Secretary of Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring and Reconstructing Historic Buildings* prior to executing building improvement projects

Eleven properties were evaluated as individually eligible for individual National Register/State Register designation and six for individual State Register designation. These are described in further detail later in this chapter.

Building Types

The Ouray Historic District contains a range of buildings types that support functions typical of most communities — residences, commercial buildings, and public buildings. The varied size, architectural design, and construction materials reflect the diverse economic trends and varied cultural backgrounds of Ouray's historic inhabitants.

Commercial. As in other Rocky Mountain mining towns, Ouray's first commercial buildings were log. The town gradually assumed an appearance of permanence as buildings of frame and brick were constructed. Commercial buildings contained the typical variety of retail businesses, hotels, restaurants, and saloons. The Beaumont Hotel at 510 Main Street (5OR.62), St. Elmo Hotel at 426 Main Street (5OR.585.11), and Historic Western Hotel at 218 7th Avenue (5OR.585.32) are the three lodgings remaining from the mining period. Several motels were constructed in the historic district from the mid to late twentieth-century.

Most historic properties are one- and two-story buildings of brick from the late 1800s and early 1900s, as well as several compatible newer buildings. Most of the brick used in commercial construction was produced locally at Francis Carney's brickyard. According to Frank Rice in his 1955 unpublished *Memoirs*, window sills are of "gray sandstone . . . quarried near Ridgway, and cut to size by hand on the building site."

The Wright Building at 460-472 Main Street (5OR.585.12) is the only false-front frame commercial building remaining on Main Street. The Reed Engineering office at 332 5th Avenue (5OR.585.27) is the only other remaining false-front building within the survey area.

Animal transportation played an important role in supporting and supplying the outlying mining districts. Several freighting companies and livery stables operated on the west end of Second Street and Main Street. The Rowley Stable at 834 Main Street (5OR.585.10) is the only building remaining in Ouray associated with this important early industry. Its large size, simple exterior materials, and adjacent corral reflect early-day animal-powered transportation businesses.

The small frame cottages at 709 2nd Street (5OR.1588), 736 2nd Street (5OR.1593), and the outbuildings at 712 2nd Street (5OR.1589) are all that remain from more than a dozen buildings, large and small, that comprised the red light district that once flourished in this area.

Residential. Residences in the Ouray Historic District consist primarily of single family dwellings, several former boarding houses, and three new townhouse or condominium complexes. During initial settlement, log was used for the first houses. Few intact log dwellings remain; the best example is the Wheeler House at 602 Oak Street (5OR.585.1). Most log houses were covered with clapboards a few years after their construction.

Ouray's pioneer log period was brief. As early as 1875, dimensional lumber became available, after which residential construction consisted chiefly of frame houses sided in board and batten or clapboards. Most houses are typically modest in size, scale, and design. They tend to be one to two-story in height and some possess dormers. Many houses have front porches. Many dwellings are of vernacular design — built of local

materials and possessing modest ornamental detail. There are also a few examples of popular architectural styles, described later in this section.

There are few masonry homes within the historic district. The best examples are the brick Arps-Lucker House at 528 5th Street (5OR.1718) and the somewhat elaborate, stone Winnerah-Cogar-Paul House at 305 Main Street (5OR.1799).

Public Buildings. Ouray possesses several impressive, architecturally intact public buildings. The Ouray County Courthouse at 541 4th Street (5OR.585.22), St. Joseph's Hospital/Miners Hospital at 420 6th Avenue (5OR.585.31), Ouray City Hall at 320 6th Avenue (5OR.61), and Elks Lodge at 421 Main Street (5OR.585.8) are architecturally significant and historically significant. Ouray possesses two historic churches, the 1900 Ouray Presbyterian Church at 336 4th Avenue (5OR.585.25) and the circa 1880 St. John's Episcopal Church at 329 5th Avenue (5OR.585.28), both of which are substantially altered. The 1937 – 38 Ouray School at 448 7th Avenue (5OR.1777), built during the Depression as a W.P.A. project, has been slightly modified by an addition constructed in 1996.

Outbuildings. The few remaining, intact historic outbuildings add to the texture and character of the historic district. The district contained several types of historic outbuildings: carriage houses, privies, small barns, sheds, alley houses, and garages. These small buildings of log or frame construction served different, specialized functions. The Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps show that as many as half of the properties had secondary buildings located at the rear of the lot near the alley. Most of the historic outbuildings in the historic district have been removed, which elevates the significance of those few that remain.

Carriage house. The carriage house at 445 4th Street (5OR.585.23) is one of the few remaining in the historic district. It is characterized by 1-1/2-story height, clapboard exterior, and wide entrance that facilitated storing horse-drawn vehicles. The former carriage house of the Tanner Residence at 300 4th Street (5OR.585.20) has been converted into a private residence and was inventoried individually as 318 3rd Avenue (5OR.1598).

Barns. A few families maintained a horse or mule for transportation purposes, contained in a small backyard corral. The barn typically consisted of a one-story, gabled frame building clad in vertical boards or board and batten. The barns were used to store a buggy or hay and grain. The most intact examples of this building type are found at 229 2nd Street (5OR.1561) and 958 Main Street (5OR.1864).

Sheds. Small frame buildings with gabled or shed roofs clad in vertical boards were used to store wood, coal, or tools. The most intact examples of sheds are associated with 421 2nd Street (5OR.1577) and 621 4th Street (5OR.1655).

Alley houses. The Sanborn Maps show a number of secondary dwellings built behind the primary house. Nearly all were removed, many during the lean times of the 1920s and 1930s, when they were taken down and used for scrap lumber. One of the most intact alley houses is at 845 Main Street (5OR.1856); others have been altered and are occupied now as individual residences or converted into sheds. It is interesting to note that the rising property values in Ouray has revived the trend of alley houses and several

Survey Results

secondary dwellings have been built in recent decades. Some of these function as guest houses with a garage understory and living quarters above, while others are occupied as individual year-round residences.

Garages. With the introduction of automobile transportation in the 1910s, home owners desired storage buildings to protect their vehicles from inclement weather. The best examples of this property type are at 545 5th Street (5OR.1700) and 307 5th Street (5OR.1702).

Architectural Styles

The Ouray National Register Historic District contains a varied assortment of properties representing a wide range of late nineteenth-century architectural styles and building types. These reflect the town's development from the late 1870s settlement through the 1915 close of the metal mining boom. The district also contains a number of buildings that reflect the rise of tourism in the late nineteenth century and throughout the twentieth century.

Residential

Domestic architecture within the historic district includes pioneer log cabins, dwellings of vernacular design, late Victorian architectural styles, and early twentieth century styles.

Pioneer Log

Ouray's first settlers erected log buildings from available timber. These ranged from primitive log huts to one-and-one-half-story dwellings and featured squared logs or round logs, a front-gabled roof, 4-over-4 double-hung windows, and one or more brick chimneys. These functioned as either residences or commercial buildings. Most notable was the two-story Dixon Hotel, which was the town's leading inn until it burned in the 1880s.

By 1900, nearly all log dwellings had been covered in clapboards, such as the "Mother" Cline House at 338 6th Street (5OR.1755) and the McIntyre-Wright-Gregory House at 442 Oak Street (5OR.585.3). Two pioneer log cabins remain in alley locations at 415 5th Street (5OR.1711) and at 629 4th Street (5OR.585.21). A small log commercial building still stands at 318 Main Street (5OR.585.14). Two other pioneer log dwellings have been moved from their historic locations to the Ouray County Museum, formerly the St. Joseph's/Miners Hospital (5OR.585.31), at 420 6th Avenue.



Pioneer Log Building at 318 Main Street (5OR.585.14) 2004 by Grant Houston.

Vernacular Design

Small size, local materials, and modest design characterize many historic residences within the historic district. Ouray's vernacular dwellings are typically of frame construction with a steeply pitched gabled roof, double-hung windows, and brick chimney. Historic exterior materials consisted of clapboards or board and batten. Several possess simple front porches. This type of design was typical in the settlement phase of most Colorado communities and is common in many of the state's historic mountain mining towns. Most of vernacular dwellings in Ouray fit the categories of front-gabled frame, side-gabled frame, gabled L frame, and hipped-roof (frame) box.

Many vernacular dwellings were enlarged over time by additions. Most typical was a small shed-roofed addition built at the rear.

Queen Anne

This exuberant style was introduced to the United States at the 1876 Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia and flourished in Colorado during the prosperous years of the 1880s and early 1890s.

Characteristic elements are one-and-one-half-story height, multiple gables, asymmetrical massing, and contrasting exterior materials, such as brick, clapboards, and wood singles. Other Queen Anne features include bay windows, turrets, towers, and porches

decorated with elaborate woodworking, such as turned porch posts, spindlework balusters, and sunburst designs. The Ashley House at 505 4th Street (5OR.585.24), and Lee House at 429 5th Street (5OR.1713) are among the best examples of Queen Anne style in the Ouray National Register Historic District. The Reynolds-McCoy House at 510 5th Street (5OR.585.29) is also an example of the Queen Anne style, however it has been slightly altered by a newer, elaborate porch.



Queen Anne Style, Ashley House at 505 4th Street (5OR.585.24), 2004 by Grant Houston.

Edwardian

The Winnerah-Cogar-Paul House at 305 Main Street (5OR.1799) is Ouray's sole example of the Edwardian, a late nineteenth century and early twentieth century style. Slightly altered by the new front porch, the residence reflects this style in its many classic details such as Palladian windows, round-arched windows, and gable returns.



Edwardian Style, Winnerah-Cogar-Paul House at 305 Main Street (5OR.1799), 2004 by Grant Houston.

Dutch Colonial Revival

There are two examples of this style, which was popular in the first years of the twentieth century. The Tanner-Grabow-Franz House at 300 4th Street (5OR.585.20) is an excellent example of this style, featuring a gambrel roof, porch gable end and gabled dormer ends with filigree decorative elements, and an entrance with side lights. The house at 536 3rd Avenue (5OR.1605) is a more modest example of this style, slightly altered by a metal roof.



**Dutch Colonial Revival Style,
Tanner-Grabow-Franz
House at 300 4th Street
(5OR.585.20),
2004 by Grant Houston.**

Commercial

Ouray's business district developed in the 400 through 800 blocks of Main Street and spilled onto 5th, 6th, and 7th Avenues. The first commercial buildings constructed in Ouray were of log. Most were soon covered in clapboards and given a false-front façade. Neither log nor false-front commercial buildings remain. Most were consumed by fire, and a few were demolished to make way for new construction in the mid twentieth century. From the 1880s through 1915, a number of one- and two-story brick buildings were constructed on Main Street.

Italianate/Nineteenth century commercial

Ouray has several brick business blocks that are flat roofed and two stories in height. This type of building was prevalent in the downtown business districts of towns and cities across the U.S. from the mid to late 1800s. The masonry materials were favored for their fire resistant qualities. Many were embellished with architectural features drawn from the Italianate style, such as bracketed cornices, cast iron



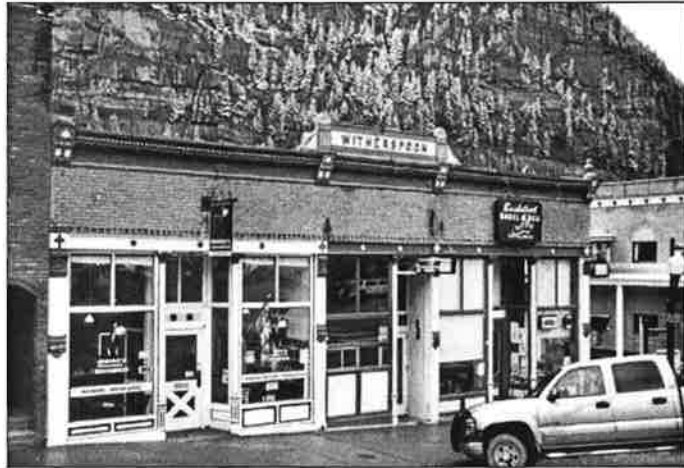
**Italianate Style, Wright Hall (Opera House)
at 460-472 Main Street (5OR.585.12),
2004 by Grant Houston.**

Survey Results

storefronts, belt courses separating lower and upper stories, quoins, and tall, narrow windows with round-arched or pedimented window heads. The best examples of this style in Ouray include the Wright Hall (Opera House) at 460-472 Main Street (5OR.585.12). The Hess Block at 541-545 Main Street (5OR.585.16) designed by noted Denver architect J. J. Huddart, and the three-story, frame Historic Western Hotel at 218 7th Avenue (5OR.585.32). Other notable buildings include the St. Elmo Hotel at 426 Main Street (5OR.585.11), Jeffers Building at 633 Main Street (5OR.585.9), and Columbus Building at 740 Main Street (5OR.585.19).

Twentieth century commercial

Commercial construction in Colorado in the early 1900s tended toward flat-roofed, one-story brick buildings with windowed storefronts. These buildings typically had a cornice of corbelled brick, stamped metal, or cast iron. The best examples of this style are the Townsend-Witherspoon Block at 520-522-524 Main Street (5OR.1817) and the Fausson & Pricco Block at 736 Main Street (5OR.585.13).



**Twentieth Century Commercial,
Townsend-Witherspoon Block
at 520-522-524 Main Street (5OR.1817),
2004 by Grant Houston.**

Public Buildings

Within Ouray are several intact properties that served public functions. These employed architectural features and design from several popular styles from the late nineteenth and early twentieth century.

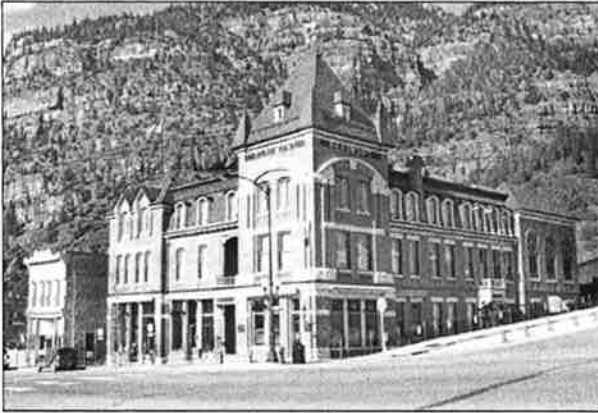
Victorian Eclectic

The Elks Lodge at 421 Main Street (5OR.585.8) combines elements from several styles: tall thin windows of the Italianate style, a Mansard like parapet associated with Second Empire, round-arched openings associated with Romanesque Revival, and a corner tower with Chateausque conical roof.

The Beaumont Hotel at 501 Main Street (5OR.62) is an example of Victorian Eclectic style, reflected in its diverse architectural features — the Mansard roof associated with the Second Empire Revival style, steep-roofed tower suggesting Gothic



**Example of Victorian Eclectic – Ouray
Elks Lodge at 421 Main Street
(5OR.585.8),
2004 by Grant Houston.**



Revival influence, and narrow windows with diverse lintel treatments associated with the Italianate style.

**Beaumont Hotel at 501 Main Street (5OR.62),
2004 by Cathleen Norman.**

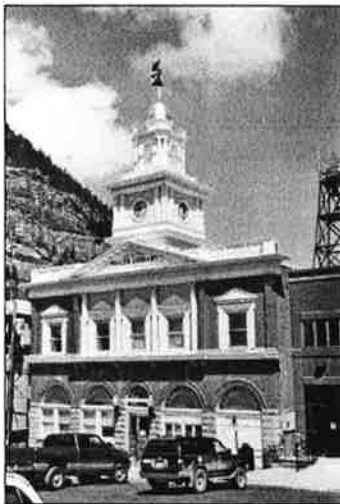
Italianate

The St. Joseph's/Miners Hospital at 420 6th Avenue (5OR.585.31) is architecturally significant for its Italianate design, reflected in the cube form, hipped roof with bracketed cornice and narrow windows. The front entry porch is slightly altered by having the wall enclosed. The side porch was rebuilt after the roof collapsed from snowload in the 1980s.

The Ouray County Courthouse at 541 4th Street (5OR.585.22) is another representative of the Italianate style as evidenced by the hipped roof, tall narrow round-arched windows and corbelled cornice. It was designed by Denver's leading architect of the 19th century, Frank E. Edbrooke.



**St. Joseph's/Miners Hospital at 420 6th Avenue (5OR.585.31),
2004 by Grant Houston.**



Colonial Revival

The Ouray City Hall at 320 6th Avenue (5OR.61), a reconstructed version of the 1900 City Hall, is architecturally significant for its Colonial Revival style, which heralded the emerging popularity of classical design at the turn of the nineteenth century. Classical features include the Ionic pilaster, Corinthian pilasters, pedimented window heads, and pediment on the second story.

**Ouray City Hall at 320 6th Avenue (5OR.61),
2004 by Grant Houston.**

Architects/Builders

Ouray, like other productive mountain mining towns, featured a number of stylish buildings. Civic and commercial buildings reflected economic prosperity and encouraged investment in the nearby mining operations. Prominent residences built for merchants, mine owners and mine superintendents displayed the owners' financial success.

Civic leaders were involved in design and construction of the Ouray City Hall and Ouray County Courthouse, hiring architects. Several Ouray buildings were designed by a professional architect, including the Ouray County Courthouse by Frank E. Edbrooke, the Hess Block by J. J. Huddart, the Beaumont Hotel by Otto Bulow, and the Ouray City Hall by Walter J. Keith. The Ouray section of the *Colorado Business Directory* lists the following: F. A. and C. B. Chapman "architects, contractors & builders" (1896 – 1898); D. M. Cummings, architect, (1899); and S. M. Preston, architect and construction contractor, (1907-1909). However, it is unknown which buildings these men designed in Ouray and it is unclear whether they had professional credentials or were contractors rather than trained architects.

W. A. Reynolds and Gustave Kullerstrand were very active local contractors, working individually and in partnership. Their most notable work was the Ouray Elks Lodge. Reynolds also built his private residence at 510 5th Avenue (5OR.585.29) in 1897 and resided there until 1909. Kullerstrand constructed the Hellersten House at 420 6th Street (5OR.1762), the Tanner-Grabow-Franz House at 300 4th Street (5OR.585.20), and the Kimball House at 516 Oak Street (5OR.1877).

Francis Carney was involved in construction of several notable buildings. Carney was a prominent local brick mason and contractor, and he operated the brickyard at the north edge of town. These included the Ouray Schoolhouse (no longer extant), Wright Hall (Opera House) (5OR.585.12), original Ouray City Hall (5OR.61), Beaumont Hotel, (5OR.62), Ouray County Courthouse (5OR.585.22), and Western Hotel (5OR.585.32).

In the mid twentieth century, Marvin Gregory was involved in construction of several motels, including the Ouray Cottage Courts (5OR.1807), Antlers Motel (5OR.1808), and Radium Springs Auto Court (now the Wiesbaden Spa and Lodging, 5OR.1721).

Survey Conclusions

Contributing properties

There was a tentative resource count of 53 contributing and 270 noncontributing resources. The low percentage of contributing properties was due to two factors. First, new construction was evaluated as noncontributing because these buildings were erected outside the 1875-1915 period of significance for the historic district. And, second, buildings with alterations or additions which adversely impacted integrity were evaluated as noncontributing. A total of 30 historic properties were not evaluated as either contributing or noncontributing but instead were marked on the survey forms and in the Appendices as needs data. This label indicates sufficient evidence about the changes to the buildings, the level of knowledge needed to support determinations of contributing or non-contributing status, was not gathered at the time of this survey project. If located, additional information-- historic photographs, Sanborn maps, building permits or other records to document the construction history of these resources-- may be used to make determinations of contributing or noncontributing status.

Individually eligible

Ten properties were evaluated as individually eligible to the National Register and seven properties as individually eligible to the State Register, as described on the following pages. Two properties were previously listed in the National Register: The Ouray City Hall (5OR.61) and the Beaumont Hotel (5OR.62).

NOTE: 1) Individual listing on the National or State Register represents a redundant activity for contributing resources within a National Register historic district. Contributing resources within the Ouray National Register Historic District already reap the major benefits associated with designation, namely eligibility for federal tax credits (income-producing properties), state tax credits and SHF grant funding. Only one of the National or State Register-eligible properties listed below, 5OR.1808- The Antlers Motel, is not a contributing resource within the Ouray National Register Historic District. 2) Resources listed on the National Register are automatically listed on the State Register.

RECOMMENDED NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBLE

5OR.585.20 300 4th Street Tanner-Grabow-Franz House

This house is an excellent, well-preserved example of Dutch Colonial Revival, as evidenced by the gambrel roof, small oval window in the gable end, and dormers. It is an elaborate version of this style, embellished with various Classical Revival features, such as the porch with classical columns and a pediment with wreath and garland gable design, entrance with sidelights, Palladian window, and broken pediment on the dormer windows. The residence is associated with several prominent residents of Ouray, including Frank P. Tanner, the original owner, who was cashier at the Bank of Ouray from 1897 through 1907 and Mayor of Ouray from 1905 to 1907. Arthur and Anna Grabow purchased this house in 1910, and after Arthur died in 1918, Anna remained here until 1931. Arthur was Deputy Clerk and Recorder for Ouray County in 1909 and 1910, and then worked as a bookkeeper at the Arps Hardware Company. Anna was an agent for Ouray Insurance from the 1920s through the 1940s and Superintendent of Ouray County

Schools from 1925 through 1932. Gustave A. "Bud" Franz and his family resided her from 1931 through 1958. He and his father Gustave A. Franz, Sr. and two brothers Oscar Franz and Richard Franz, were involved in mining and milling operations in Ouray from the late 1920s through 1946.

5OR.585.24 505 4th Street Ashley-Crosby-Beebe House

This house is an excellent, well-preserved example of Queen Anne style, as evidenced by the multiple gables, exterior materials of clapboards and decorative wood shingles; bracketed porch with elaborate frieze and balustrade, and elaborate bay windows. As one of the best examples of this style in Ouray, it is potentially eligible to the National Register. The house was the residence of two Ouray physicians, Dr. Ashley (1893 - 1906) and Dr. Leonard (1906 - 1914) and of George Beebe, manager of the Mountaintop Mine (1926 - 1939).

5OR.585.22 541 4th Street Ouray County Courthouse and Jail

The Ouray County Courthouse is significant for its role in facilitating legal functions necessary in the County of Ouray. The size and durable construction of the courthouse reflects the thriving mining economy of the late 1880s, once the D&RG branch had been completed to Ouray and mining had accelerated in the districts nearby. Deeds and sales transactions were recorded for several hundred mining claims each year. The building is architecturally significant as a representative Italianate style, evidenced by the cube form, hipped roof, tall narrow round-arched windows and corbelled cornice.. It was designed by Denver's leading architect of the 19th century, Frank E. Edbrooke. The Ouray County Jail is significant for its role in incarcerating lawbreakers and upholding peace and justice in the County of Ouray. The stone and brick construction reflect the stout nature of construction needed for safely confining prisoners. The stone foundation story exhibits coursed cut stone block on the north façade and west elevation; and rubble stone on the alley-facing (east) and south walls. The jail bars are still intact.

5OR.585.31 420 6th Avenue St. Joseph's/Miners Hospital Museum

The Miners Hospital is historically significant for its function in providing medical treatment for Ouray residents and for miners working in the outlying mining districts for nearly 80 years. When constructed in 1887, the building met the drastic need for a medical facility and reflects the pattern seen in several Colorado mining towns, where the hospitals were built through the charitable efforts of Catholic nuns. (In some mining towns, Miners' Unions were instrumental in organizing and constructing the hospital). After being acquired by Dr. Carl Bates, the hospital served visitors coming to Ouray seeking therapeutic healing at the city's various mineral springs. The Idarado Mining Company purchased the building in 1945 to address the critical need for a reliable medical facility for their workers' and their families. This also reflected the major role that Idarado played in revitalizing mining in Ouray and Telluride from 1939 through the 1970s. The building is architecturally significant for its Italianate design, reflected in the cube form, hipped roof with bracketed cornice and narrow windows. It is one of two stone civic buildings constructed in Ouray; the other is St. John's Episcopal Church.

5OR.1765 439 6th Street Carney House

This house is significant for its association with Francis Carney, local brickmaker and contractor. Carney was influential in construction during the town's first decades,

developing a brickmaking plant at the site of the present-day City Hot Springs Pool. As a stonemason, bricklayer, contractor, and builder, Carney was involved with construction of numerous buildings in Ouray. He was the contractor for the St. Joseph's/Miners Hospital/Ouray County Museum, Wright Hall (Opera House), Ouray County Courthouse, Ouray School, Western Hotel (foundation), Ouray City Hall, and St. Elmo Hotel. Carney also constructed foundations for many dwellings and commercial buildings. Additionally, Carney distinguished himself in serving several terms in the Colorado legislature. Carney had the house constructed shortly after his 1877 arrival in Ouray and lived in it until his death in 1902. The house is architecturally significant as a well-preserved representative of the local interpretation of the Italianate style, as reflected in the decorative brackets and dentil trim, bay windows, and tall narrow windows with pedimented window heads.

5OR.585.33 342 7th Avenue Story-Larsen House

This house a well-preserved example of the Queen Anne style constructed in Ouray, as reflected in its multiple gables, clapboard and wood shingle materials, bay windows, and porch with spindlework decoration. It is one of the best examples of this style in the historic district. The residence is also significant for its association with Judge William Story, a prominent Ouray lawyer for more than 30 years (1877 - 1908). He served as City Attorney and in 1890 was elected as Lieutenant Governor of Colorado. Judge Story was involved in developing the Rio Grande & Southern Railroad and provided legal counsel to San Miguel Consolidated Gold Mining Company, Telluride Power Transmission Company, Camp Bird, Ltd., and other major enterprises in the San Juan region.

5OR.585.8 421 Main Street Ouray Elks Lodge #492

The Ouray Elks Lodge is significant as representing the fraternal and benevolent lodges that flourished in this community from its 1870s inception through the present day. It represents the prominent role that fraternal organizations played in local social affairs. It is also significant as the first Elks Lodge built on the Western Slope. The building is significant as a splendid example of eclectic design. It combines elements from several styles: tall thin windows of the Italianate style, a Mansard like parapet associated with Second Empire, round-arched openings associated with Romanesque Revival, and a corner tower with Chateausque conical roof. The building is one of the most architecturally elaborate buildings in Ouray's commercial district and one of the most intact Elks lodge buildings on the Western Slope.

5OR.585.12 460-472 Main Street Wright Hall (Opera House)

The Wright Hall (Opera House) played a prominent role in the city's social life and cultural activity in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. The property is architecturally significant as a well-preserved representative of the Italianate design and detailing, as reflected in its cast iron façade with bracketed cornice, large display windows, and narrow, arched windows. Architectural embellishments include the pediment surmounting the façade cornice, engaged columns and decorated bands on the cast iron storefront. It is one of the most architecturally elaborate buildings in Ouray's commercial district and one of the largest intact cast iron storefronts in Colorado. The Opera House was associated with prominent local businessman Edward Wright, who developed one of the district's first mining enterprises, the Wheel of Fortune Mine.

5OR.585.9 633 Main Street Wheeler House

This building is a well-preserved representative of the nineteenth-century commercial style built in Ouray, as reflected in its two-story height, flat roof, masonry materials, display windows flanking a recessed entrance, elaborate metal cornice, and distinctive bay windows. The upper facade is notable for the two oriel windows and the elaborate cornice with distinctive pediment. The building is one of the best preserved and most architecturally detailed commercial buildings on Ouray's Main Street.

5OR.585.1 602 Oak Street Wheeler House

This house is a well-preserved representative of the pioneer log houses constructed in Ouray during the early settlement, as reflected in its log and wood shingle materials, bay window, 2-over-2 windows, and front porch. It is the best example of the Pioneer log dwelling in Ouray. It was built by early Ouray pioneer Charles Wheeler and his wife Abbey and remained in the Wheeler family for over four decades.

RECOMMENDED STATE REGISTER ELIGIBLE

5OR.1759 403 6th Street Humphries Henn House

This house is a well-preserved representative of the dwellings constructed in Ouray during this period. It is a modest example of the Queen Anne style as reflected in the gabled roof, bay window and shingled gable ends.

5OR.585.32 218 7th Street Western Hotel

The Western Hotel is significant as one of the few remaining frame hotels in Colorado and as a local example of Italianate design rendered in wood construction. It is an excellent, intact example of the hotel erected in Ouray to accommodate tourists, miners, and health seekers with Italianate features that include a flat roof, bracketed cornice, and thin narrow windows. After the mining boom period, the large building became a boarding house for miners, who stayed here during the winter season when operations in the outlying mining districts closed. The Historic Western Hotel is one of three hotels in the historic district that remain from the mining boom; the others are the Beaumont Hotel (5OR.62) and the St. Elmo Hotel (OR.1585.11) The property is a rare remaining example of a frame hotel, possibly the largest of this building type extant in Colorado. The interior is relatively unaltered.

5OR.1808 401 - 407 Main Street Antlers Motel

This auto court motel is associated with the tourism industry that developed in Ouray during the twentieth century; the first auto court was the Ouray Cottage Court, which opened in 1938 across the street at 400 - 412 Main Street (5OR.1807). The most intact motel in the historic district, the Antlers Motel property reflects the rise of auto tourism in Ouray that followed World War II. The small attached units, broad-gabled roof and small windows with cut-out shutters are typical design features of tourist lodging built in the Colorado mountains in the mid twentieth century.

5OR.585.11 426 Main Street St. Elmo Hotel

The St. Elmo Hotel supported Ouray's role as supply center for the precious metal mining districts to the south and southwest by providing lodging for the investors, vendors,

miners and others associated with the industry. The hotel was also associated with tourism and hosted travelers who came through Ouray on the Circle Route. The St. Elmo Hotel is associated with Kitty Heit, who also ran the popular Bon Ton Restaurant next door (building no longer extant). The property is a well-preserved representative of the Italianate style in Ouray, as reflected in its masonry materials, bracketed cornice, round arched windows, and narrow, segmental arched windows. The oriel window, added in 1900, reflects Classical Revival elements, as do the engaged columns, dentil band, elaborate brackets with drop pendants, and a swag treatment. The property could be considered eligible for listing in the State Register as an example of a nineteenth century commercial building that exhibits Italianate design.

5OR.585.13 736 Main Street Faussonne & Pricco Block/Columbine Grocery

This building is associated with business and commerce in Ouray. The building contained the Cascade Grocery for 64 years (1906-1970) and the wall sign is still visible on the south elevation. It is a well-preserved representative of the twentieth-century commercial style built in Ouray, as reflected in its one-story height, flat roof, masonry materials, windowed storefront, and decorative metal cornice.

5OR.1692 222 – 224 5th Avenue Hayden Block

This building is a modest but well-preserved representative version of the nineteenth-century commercial building as built in Ouray, reflected in its masonry materials, cornice, large display windows, transomed entrances and segmental-arched windows. Notable features include the stone window hoods, the stone belt course that separates the first and second story, and the "Hayden Block" sign plate that surmounts the cornice. The building is also significant for its association with Carl J. Sigfrid, Ouray's leading mining attorney from the early 1900s through the 1940s.

5OR.1819 529 Main Street

This building is associated with business and commerce in Ouray. It is one of the most intact representatives of the nineteenth-century commercial style built in Ouray, as reflected in its two-story massing, flat roof, masonry materials, metal cornice, signplate, and storefront composition of recessed entrance flanked by large display windows.

Recommendations

A survey project can serve as a springboard for additional preservation efforts. The 2003 - 2004 Historic Resources Survey prepares the foundation for developing a historic preservation program in Ouray. The following are suggested to expand upon the survey project

Survey and Planning

- Prepare *Design Guidelines* handbook drawing from survey information.
- Write and adopt a local preservation ordinance.
- Designate individually eligible properties, such as public buildings, to the National Register of Historic Places.
- Add an historic preservation component to the Ouray Community Plan.
- Inventory properties outside the historic district but within the Ouray city limits. These include the health clinic and manager's residence built by Idarado in the 1960s and several motels constructed in the 1970s and 1980s.

Education and Interpretation

- Incorporate research and photographs from the survey into a published walking tour guide.
- Prepare and conduct workshops or adult education classes on architecture for the Ouray County History Museum.
- Publish a book on Ouray history using research and photographs from the survey.

Physical Preservation

- Encourage owners to preserve properties that are threatened or deteriorating
- Encourage property owners to restore altered historic buildings, such as the Bent Building/Masonic Lodge at 441 Main Street (5OR.585.38) and the Benton Building at 325 6th Avenue (5OR.1746).

Glossary

Arch

A curved construction that spans an opening and is capable of supporting not only its weight, but the weight above it. See also, round arch and segmental arch.

Asbestos shingles

Long textured shingles or tiles made of asbestos fiber and cement, applied to residences as an exterior material during the mid-1900s.

Ashlar

Squared stone blocks.

Baluster

Short vertical member that supports a railing. A row of balusters joined by a top rail is called a balustrade.

Bargeboard

A board placed along the edge of a gable; often elaborately carved or ornamented. Also called vergeboard.

Bay window

A projecting window with an angular plan. Two types – square and beveled (angled sides).

Beadboard

Interior finish consisting of boards, usually placed vertically, with bead molding in the joints. Often used as wainscotting (on lower interior walls) and on porch ceilings.

Belt course

Contrasting row of brick or stone, often used to separate first and second story. Also called string course.

Block

Large commercial building divided into a number of units, for example the Hough Block or Bank Block in Ouray.

Board and batten

Vertical plank siding with joints covered by narrow wood strips.

Bracket

Projecting members found under eaves or other overhangs. Often used on roof cornices and supporting porch posts.

Capital

The top most member of a column or pilaster. The middle portion is called the shaft and the bottom portion the base.

Carpenter Gothic Revival

A regional version of Gothic Revival style that evolved in several Rocky Mountain mining towns during the 1860s and early 1870s. Features include steep gabled roof, decorative window heads, pointed arch windows, and elaborate “gingerbread” trim.

Chinking

Substance used to fill spaces between logs.

Clapboard

Narrow, horizontal wood siding with each piece overlapping the lower.

Classic column

A tall cylindrical member with pronounced capital (top) and a base (bottom) used for support, typically supporting a porch roof. There are five types: Doric, Ionic, Tuscan, Corinthian, and Composite (for more detail refer to McAlester's *Field Guide to American Houses*).

Clerestory

Windows in the upper part of a wall.

Corbel, corbelling

Stepped arrangements of stones or bricks, with each course projecting beyond the one below. Often used at cornice for structural reinforcement.

Cornice

The projection at the top of a wall; the top course of molding on a wall when it serves as a crowning member.

Course

A horizontal row of laid brick, stone, or other masonry units. See also belt course.

Cresting

Decorative wrought iron trim applied along the ridge of a roof.

Crown molding

An ornamental molding running around the walls of a room just below the ceiling.

Dentils

A band of small, square tooth-like blocks.

Dog-tooth course

A string course of brick angled with one corner projecting from the wall face.

Dormer

A projecting structure piercing a roof slope. Dormer roof forms are typically gabled, shed, or arched; often contains a window.

Double-hung window

A window with two vertical sliding sashes, each closing a different part of the opening.

Drip mold

See hood mold.

Eave

Lower edge of a roof that projects beyond the wall below.

Fa ade

The front wall of a building.

False front

The front wall of a front-gabled woodframe building which extends above the roof gable to create a more imposing façade.

Finial

An ornament at the top of a gable, hip, turret, or other architectural feature.

Fishscale shingles

Round-ended shingles, often used in a gable end.

Frieze

Any plain or decorative band on top of a wall. Porch cornices may also be decorated with friezes, including spindlework.

Friezeboard

Molded band placed at top of wall to cover seam at gable eds.

Front gabled

Gabled roof building with the main entrance in the gable-end side.

Gable

The vertical triangular upper portion of the end of a building with a double sloping roof.

Gable end

Upper wall beneath gable, sometimes finished in fishscale shingles.

Gabled L

L-shaped floor plan with two intersecting gable roofs.

Greek Revival

Architectural style seen in Colorado during the 1860s and early 1870s. Features include symmetrical massing, low-pitched roof, friezeboard, cornerboards, transoms, Doric columns, and pedimented windowheads and door surrounds. A less elaborate version is seen in Ouray, with features consisting of pedimented windowheads and door surrounds.

Half log

Logs with bark removed and cut in half, applied as exterior siding. Popular from the 1930s on. Similar to log slab.

Hewn log

Log roughly dressed with an axe. Has square surface rather than rounded.

Hipped-roof box

Small, one-story, square plan dwelling with hipped roof.

Hipped roof

A roof with four slopes meeting at the top, sometimes pyramid shaped. Sometimes roof peak of pyramid is flattened or "truncated."

Hood mold

Projecting molding around the top of a door or window intended to shed water. Also called drip mold or label mold.

Italianate, commercial

Architectural style favored for multiple-story commercial buildings from the mid to late 1800s. The style is distinguished by masonry materials and a first-floor storefront with broad display windows and a recessed entrance.

Decorative features include bracketed cornices, belt courses separating lower and upper stories, quoins, and tall narrow windows. Upper story windows are often round-arched or segmental arched often with surrounds.

Italianate, residential

Popularized by pattern books published by Andrew Jackson Downing, the Italianate style became a dominant style between 1840 and 1880. Features include a low-pitched hipped roofs, bracket cornice, cupola or tower, and pedimented window head.

Keystone

A wedge-shaped stone inserted at the center of an arch.

Kickplate

Panel found on lower exterior of commercial storefront, below windows.

Knee brace

An L-shaped supporting piece with angled support projecting from a wall to support a roof eave, stoop cover, or other element. Common feature of Craftsman style.

Label mold

See hood mold.

Lintel

A horizontal structural member spanning a door or window that supports the wall above.

Light

A pane of glass.

Log slab

Thin, exterior section of log used as exterior siding. Used both with bark remaining or bark removed. Sometimes called mill waste.

Mansard roof

A roof having a double slope on all four sides. Associated with the Second Empire Revival style popular in Colorado during the 1880s.

Manufactured log

Interlocking wood siding that is milled with a curved exterior to resemble log.

Masonry

Constructed of brick or stone.

Modillions

Carved wooden supports beneath roof eaves.

Oriel

An upper story, projecting bay window, often supported by corbels or brackets.

Parapet

Low wall along the roof edge, often found on commercial buildings.

Pediment

A triangular member shaped by a horizontal molding with two sloped moldings on each side.

Pilaster

An engaged square pier or pillar, often with capital and a base.

Pointed arch

Arch with a pointed terminate, characteristic of but not limited to Gothic architecture.

Pop top

New, second story addition made to historic dwelling.

Preservation

The act or process of applying measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity, and materials of an historic property. Focuses on the ongoing maintenance and repair of historic materials and features rather than extensive replacement or new construction.

Quarry-faced stone

See rock-faced stone.

Queen Anne

Architectural style distinguished by asymmetrical massing, multiple roof gables, and a variety of textures and colors. Features include a decorative shingles, bay and oriel windows, decorative woodwork and sometimes a turret or tower. The most prominent feature is an elaborate front porch. This is the most ornate style of the Victorian period

Quoins

Block used to reinforce the external corner or edge of a wall, laid in alternating widths. Pronounced "coin."

Reconstruction

The act or process of depicting, by means of new construction, the form, features, and detailing of a non-surviving site, landscape, building, structure, or object for the purpose of replicating its appearance at a specific period of time and in its historic location.

Rehabilitation

The act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values.

Restoration

The act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of features from other periods in its history and reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period. Depicts a property at a particular period of time in its history, while removing evidence of other periods. May re-create vanished or non-surviving portions of a property for interpretive purposes.

Rock-faced stone

Stone blocks with heavily textured exterior finish. Also called quarry-faced stone.

Round arch

Arch with semi-circular shape.

Rustication

Stone blocks separated from each other by deeply grooved or beveled joints.

Rustic style

Design influence employing indigenous building materials, such as log, wood shingles, field stone, and river rock that reflect the natural setting. Popularized by the Arts and Crafts movement and also promoted by the National Park Service's use of this design at the turn of the century.

Segmental arch

Opening above door or window with a shape that constitutes the segment of a circle.

Shingles

Thin pieces of wood, metal clay, or asbestos laid in overlapping rows to cover the roofs and walls of buildings. Shapes of wood shingles include square, diamond, and round (fishscale).

Side gabled

Gabled-roof building with the main entrance in the side with the sloping roof.

Shiplap siding

Narrow, horizontal wood siding with interlocking groove. The top and bottom edges are grooved to make a close-fitting joint.

Spindlework

Decorative woodworking composed of short, turned or circular ornaments that resemble spindles.

String course

See belt course.

Stucco

A mixture of Portland cement, lime, sand, and water that is used as an exterior finish.

Sunburst

A decorative feature depicting the rays of the sun. Used in gable ends and porch pediments and sometimes associated with the Queen Anne style.

Transom window

Small glazed opening above a door or window; used to provide light and, often, ventilation.

Truncated hipped roof

Hipped roof that terminates in a flat plane, rather than a point.

Truss

Combination of structural elements that forms a rigid framework for spanning between two load bearing walls.

Turned post

Rounded, shaped post made by turning on a lathe; typically used on porches.

Turret

A small tower usually located on the corner of a building.

Vergeboard

See bargeboard.

Vernacular

A building tradition developed not by architects but by local custom and based on the use of local materials, techniques, forms and ornamentation.

Vestibule

Small entrance room.

Wainscot

Beadboard, wood paneling, stone veneer, or other material applied to the lower half of an interior wall.

Woodframe

Constructed of a wood support system.

Bibliography

Books

- Arlen, Caroline. *Colorado Mining Stories – Hazards, Heroics, & Humor. Montrose: Western Reflections, 2002.*
- Backus, Harriet Fish. *Tomboy Bride.* Boulder, Colo.: Pruett Publishing Company, 1969.
- Benham, J. L. *Camp Bird and the Revenue.* Ouray, Colo.: Bear Creek Publishing, 1980.
- Colorado Business Directories.* _____, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1881, 1882, 1884, 1885, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, etc..
- Croft, George. *Croft's Grip Sack-Guide of Colorado – Volume II.* Golden, Colo.: Cubar, 1966. (Original edition, Omaha: The Overland Publishing Company, 1885.)
- Crum, Josie Moore. *Ouray County, Colorado.* Durango, Colo.: San Juan History, Inc., 1962.
- Decker, Peter R. *Old Fences, New Neighbors.* Tucson, Ariz.: University of New Arizona Press, 1998.
- Decker, Peter R. *The Utes Must Go.* Golden, Colo.: Fulcrum Press, 2004.
- Fossett, Frank. *COLORADO Its Gold and Silver Mine, Farms and Stock Ranges, Health and Pleasure Resorts/ A Tourist's Guide to the Rocky Mountains.* New York, New York: Arno Press, 1973 (first edition New York: C. G. Crawford, 1879).
- Frank Hall. *History of Colorado, Volumes I - IV.* Chicago: Blakely Press, 1895.
- Gibbons, Reverend J. J. *In the San Juan – Sketches.* Ouray, Colo.: St. Daniel's Church, 1987 (first edition, 1898).
- Gregory, Doris H. *History of Ouray, A Heritage of Mining & Everlasting Beauty – Volume I.* Ouray, Colo.: Cascade Publications, 1995.
- _____. *History of Ouray, Historic Homes, Buildings, & People – Volume II.* Ouray, Colo.: Cascade Publications, 1997.
- _____. *History of the Wright Hall (Opera House), Ouray Colorado.* Long Beach, Cal.: Cascade Publications, 1983.
- _____. *Houses on Oak Street – A Walk Into History.* Long Beach, Cal.: Cascade Publications, 1982.
- _____. *Great Revenue and Surrounding Mines.* Ouray, Colo.: Cascade Publications, 1982.
- _____. *Ouray's Era of Bars and Brothels.* Ouray, Colo.: Cascade Publications, Revised edition, 1998 (first edition, 1982).
- _____. *Ouray's Beaumont Hotel, A Century of Ouray's History.* Long Beach, Cal.: Cascade Publications, 2003. (first edition, 1989).
- _____. *Ouray's Box Canyon Falls & Park, Guidebook & History.* Long Beach, Cal.: Cascade Publications, 1994. (first edition, 1984).
- _____. *The Great Revenue and the surrounding mines: when mining was booming in the 80's and 90's.* Ouray, Colo.: Cascade Publications, 1996.

Bibliography

- Harris, Cyril E. *Illustrated Dictionary of Historic Architecture*. New York, New York: Dover Publications, 1977.
- Henn, Roger. *In Journey Often., History of Presbyterian Church*. Ouray, Colo. First Presbyterian Church, 1993.
- Henn, Roger. *Lies, Legends and Lore - Tales of the San Juans*. Montrose, Colo.: Western Reflections, 1999.
- Ingersoll, Ernest. *Knocking Round the Rockies*. Norman, Okla.: University of Oklahoma Press, 1994. (First edition, New York: Harper and Brothers, 1882).
- Ingersoll, Ernest. *The crest of the continent; a record of a summer's ramble in the Rockies and beyond*. Glorietta, New Mexico, Rio Grande Press, 1969. (First edition, 1885).
- Kaplan, Michael. *Otto Mears: Paradoxical Pathfinder*. Silverton, Colo.: San Juan County Books, 1982.
- Kushner, Ervan F. *Otto Mears*. Frederick, Colo.: North Platte Press, 1979.
- March, Charles S. *The Utes of Colorado - People of the Shining Mountains*. Boulder, Colo.: Pruett, 1982.
- McLean, Evalyn Walsh. *Father Was a Miner*. Montrose, Colo.: Western Reflections, 2004.
- McAllester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York, New York: Alfred Knopf, Inc., 1984.
- Monroe, Arthur. *San Juan Silver*. Ouray, Colorado: Arthur Monroe, 1940.
- Noel, Thomas J., Paul F. Mahoney, and Richard E. Stevens. *Historical Atlas of Colorado*. Norman, Okla.: University of Oklahoma Press, 1993.
- Noel, Thomas and associates. *Buildings of the United States - Colorado Volume*. Oxford, England: University of Oxford Press, 1997.
- Pearce, Sarah J. *A Guide to Colorado Architecture*. Denver, Colo.: Colorado Historical Society, 1983.
- Rice, Frank A. *The Mines of Ouray County*. Ouray, Colo.: Bear Creek Publishing, 1980. (First edition, 1958.)
- Rockwell, Wilson. *The Utes - A Forgotten People*. Denver, Colo.: Sage Books, 1956.
- Smith, P. David. *Images of the San Juans*. Ouray, Colo.: Western Reflections, 1997.
- Smith, P. David. *Ouray, A Quick History of Ouray*. Montrose, Colo.: Western Reflections, 2003 (original edition 1996).
- Smith, Duane A. *Song of the Hammer and the Drill - The Colorado San Juans, 1860 - 1914*. Golden, Colo.: Colorado School of Mines Press, 1982.
- Smith, Duane A. *Rocky Mountain Mining Camps: The Urban Frontier*. Bloomington, Indiana: University of Indiana Press, 1967.
- C. Stoehr, Eric. *Bonanza Victorian*. Albuquerque, N. M.: University of New Mexico Press, 1975.
- Ubbelhode, Carl, Maxine Benson, and Duane A. Smith. *A Colorado History*. Boulder, Colo.: Pruett Publishing Company, 1988.
- Williamson, Ruby G. *Otto Mears - Pathfinder of the San Juan*. Gunnison, Colo.: B & B Printers, 1981.

Bibliography

Williams, Henry T. *Tourists' Guide and Map of the San Juan Mines of Colorado*. New York, New York: _____ circa 1875. Reprint Golden, Colo., Cubar Associates, 1965.

Wolle, Muriel Sibell. *Stampede to Timberline*. Denver, Colo.: Arthur Zeuch Printing, 1949.

Brochures and Pamphlets

"The San Juan Guide." Denver, Colo.: Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, 1877.

"Ouray, Gem of the Rockies." Ouray, Colo.: Ouray Board of Trade, 1902.

"Ouray, Colorado: Gem City of the Rockies, Turn of the Century Architecture." Ouray, Colo.: American Association of University Women, 1980.

Reports and Government Documents

Baker, Steve. *The 2003 Historical Archeological Assessment of the Chief Ouray House*. Montrose, Colo.: Centuries Research, Inc. 2004.

National Register Nomination - Beaumont Hotel, 5OR.62. Denver, Colo.: Colorado Historical Society, 1973.

National Register Nomination - Ouray City Hall, 5OR.61. Denver, Colo.: Colorado Historical Society, 1987.

National Register Nomination - Ouray Historic District. Denver: Colo. Historical Society, 1983.

Sullenberger, Martha. *A Historic Resources Survey of Ouray, Colorado*. Montrose, Colo.: Centuries Research, Inc., 1981.

Manuscripts

Armstrong, Betsy. "Avalanche Hazard in Ouray County, Colorado, 1877 - 1976." Boulder, Colo.: University of Colorado, 1977. Ouray, Ouray Public Library.

Ramthell, William. "A Brief History of Ouray County, Colorado." Manuscript, 1930. Denver, Colo: Denver Public Library, Western History Collection.

Rice, Frank A. Manuscript, 1958. Denver, Colo: Denver Public Library, Western History Collection.

Newspapers and Periodicals

Ouray Solid Muldoon.

Ouray Plaindealer.

Denver Post.

Maps

Ouray Quadrangle. Washington, D. C.: United States Department of the Interior - U. S. Geological Survey, 1955, revised 1983.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Ouray, Colorado. Pelham, New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1886, 1890, 1893, 1900, 1908.

Appendices

Appendix A – Survey Log by State ID

Appendix B – Survey Log by Property Address

Appendix C – Previously Recorded Properties

**2004 - 2005 Historic Resources Survey
of Ouray National Register Historic District
Survey Log by Site Number
APPENDIX A**

State ID	Property Address	Historic Name	Contributing/ Noncontributing to NR District	Needs Data (C/NC)	NR Eligible
5OR.585.1	602 Oak St	Wheeler House	C		X
5OR.585.2	422 Oak St	Moore-Wright-Rathmell House	N		
5OR.585.3	442 Oak St	Edward McIntyre-George Wright House	C		
5OR.585.5	645 2nd St	Van Houten House	N		
5OR.585.6	317 2nd St	Knowles House/Krisher House/Baker's Manor	N		
5OR.585.7	621-623 Main St	Schwend & Mostyn/Hammond & Waring	N		
5OR.585.8	421 Main St	Elks Lodge	C		X
5OR.585.9	633 Main St	Jeffers Building	C		X
5OR.585.10	834 Main St	O. K. Livery Stable-Rowley's Livery Stable		X	
5OR.585.11	426 Main St	St. Elmo Hotel	C		
5OR.585.12	460-472 Main St	Wright Brothers Opera Block	C		X
5OR.585.13	736 Main St	Faussone & Pricco Block/Columbine Grocery	C		
5OR.585.14	318 Main St	N/A	C		
5OR.585.16	541-545 Main St	Hess Block	C		
5OR.585.17	600-602 Main St	Prevost Block	N		
5OR.585.18	700-720 Main St	King Block	C		
5OR.585.19	740 Main St	Columbus Building	C		
5OR.585.20	300 4th St	Tanner-Grabow-Franz House	C		X
5OR.585.21	629 4th St	Herring-McQuade-Rahm House	N		
5OR.585.22	541 4th St	Ouray County Courthouse, Jail	C		X
5OR.585.23	445 4th St	Hurlburt House		X	
5OR.585.24	505 4th St	Ashley-Crosby-Beebe House	C		X
5OR.585.25	336 4th Ave	Ouray Presbyterian Church	N		
5OR.585.26	347 5th St	Croft House-St. Germain House	C		
5OR.585.27	332 5th Ave	Reed Engineering Office, Rathmell Abstract Office		X	
5OR.585.28	329 5th Ave	St. John's Episcopal Church		X	
5OR.585.29	510 5th Ave	Reynolds-McCullough House		X	

**2004 - 2005 Historic Resources Survey
of Ouray National Register Historic District
Survey Log by Site Number
APPENDIX A**

State ID	Property Address	Historic Name	Contributing/ Noncontributing to NR District	Needs Data (C/NC)	NR Eligible
5OR.585.31	420 6th Ave	St. Joseph's/Miners Hospital	C		X
5OR.585.32	218 7th Ave	Western Hotel	C		
5OR.585.33	342 7th Ave	Story House	C		X
5OR.585.31	420 #1 6th Ave	McIntyre Cabin	N		
5OR.585.37	480 Main St	Wright Building	C		
5OR.585.38	441 Main St	Bent Building	N		
5OR.61	320 6th Ave	Ouray City Hall & Walsh Library	C		Listed
5OR.62	501 - 505 Main St	Beaumont Hotel	C		Listed
5OR.1007	305 Oak St	Ouray Electric Light and Power Plant, Ouray Hydro	N		
5OR.1557	211, 213 2nd St	N/A	N		
5OR.1558	215 2nd St	Anderson House	N		
5OR.1559	221 2nd St	N/A	N		
5OR.1560	223 2nd St	Martin-Bellinger House	C		
5OR.1561	229 2nd St	N/A	N		
5OR.1562	231 2nd St	N/A	N		
5OR.1563	235 2nd St	N/A	N		
5OR.1564	245 2nd St	Corbin House	C		
5OR.1565	301 2nd St	N/A		X	
5OR.1566	303 2nd St	N/A	N		
5OR.1567	303-1/2 2nd St	N/A	N		
5OR.1568	315 2nd St	N/A	C		
5OR.1569	331 2nd St	N/A	N		
5OR.1570	335 2nd St	N/A	C		
5OR.1571	339 2nd St	N/A	N		
5OR.1572	343 2nd St	N/A	N		
5OR.1573	347 2nd St	N/A	N		
5OR.1574	405 2nd St	N/A	N		
5OR.1575	411 2nd St	N/A	N		
5OR.1576	416 2nd St	N/A	N		
5OR.1577	421 2nd St	N/A	N		

**2004 - 2005 Historic Resources Survey
of Ouray National Register Historic District
Survey Log by Site Number
APPENDIX A**

State ID	Property Address	Historic Name	Contributing/ Noncontributing to NR District	Needs Data (C/NC)	NR Eligible
5OR.1578	507 2nd St	N/A	N		
5OR.1579	511 2nd St	N/A	N		
5OR.1580	514 2nd St	Laursen-Poole House		X	
5OR.1581	520 2nd St	N/A	N		
5OR.1582	525 2nd St	N/A	N		
5OR.1583	530 2nd St	Donald-Moule House		X	
5OR.1584	536 2nd St	N/A	N		
5OR.1585	546 2nd St	Munn Brothers Assay Office	N		
5OR.1586	611 2nd St	N/A	N		
5OR.1587	615 2nd St	N/A	N		
5OR.1588	709 2nd St	Bird Cage	N		
5OR.1589	712 2nd St	Monte Carlo	N		
5OR.1590	715 2nd St	N/A	N		
5OR.1591	725 2nd St	N/A	N		
5OR.1592	731 2nd St	N/A	N		
5OR.1593	736 2nd St	The Cottage	N		
5OR.1594	817 2nd St	N/A	N		
5OR.1595	835 2nd St	N/A	N		
5OR.1596	226 3rd Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.1597	231 3rd Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.1598	318 3rd Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.1599	321 3rd Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.1600	335 3rd Ave	N/A		X	
5OR.1601	433 3rd Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.1602	434 3rd Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.1603	509 3rd Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.1604	524 3rd Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.1605	536 3rd Ave	MacLennan House		X	
5OR.1606	535 3rd Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.1607	538 3rd Ave	N/A	N		

**2004 - 2005 Historic Resources Survey
of Ouray National Register Historic District
Survey Log by Site Number
APPENDIX A**

State ID	Property Address	Historic Name	Contributing/ Noncontributing to NR District	Needs Data (C/NC)	NR Eligible
5OR.1608	541 3rd Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.1609	064 - 096 4th Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.1610	100 4th Ave	First Baptist Church	N		
5OR.1611	102 4th Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.1612	136 4th Ave	Spencer House	N		
5OR.1613	210 4th Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.1614	219 4th Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.1615	220 4th Ave	N/A	C		
5OR.1616	311 4th Ave	N/A		X	
5OR.1617	315 4th Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.1618	321 4th Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.1619	327 4th Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.1620	328 4th Ave	N/A		X	
5OR.1621	332 4th Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.1622	400 4th Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.1623	430 4th Ave	DuPraw-Croft House	N		
5OR.1624	432 4th Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.1625	444 4th Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.1626	237 4th St	N/A	C		
5OR.1627	247 4th St	N/A	N		
5OR.1628	307 4th St	N/A	N		
5OR.1629	311 4th St	N/A	N		
5OR.1630	314 4th St	N/A	N		
5OR.1631	315 4th St	N/A	N		
5OR.1632	319 4th St	Liebhardt-Kelly House	C		
5OR.1633	320 4th St	N/A	N		
5OR.1634	327 4th St	Foreman House	C		
5OR.1635	334 4th St	N/A	N		
5OR.1636	335 4th St	Mayers-Creel-Cockman House	C		
5OR.1637	340 4th St	N/A	N		

**2004 - 2005 Historic Resources Survey
of Ouray National Register Historic District
Survey Log by Site Number
APPENDIX A**

State ID	Property Address	Historic Name	Contributing/ Noncontributing to NR District	Needs Data (C/NC)	NR Eligible
5OR.1638	343 4th St	N/A	N		
5OR.1639	410 4th St	N/A		X	
5OR.1640	419 4th St	N/A	N		
5OR.1641	422 4th St	N/A	N		
5OR.1642	428 4th St	N/A	N		
5OR.1643	431 4th St	Haskins-Mostyn-Franz House	N		
5OR.1644	438 4th St	N/A	N		
5OR.1645	506 4th St	N/A	N		
5OR.1646	515 4th St	Richardson House		X	
5OR.1647	520 4th St	Schneider House	C		
5OR.1648	521 4th St	Munn House	N		
5OR.1649	522 4th St	N/A	N		
5OR.1650	524 4th St	N/A	N		
5OR.1651	529 4th St	Zanett-Icke House	N		
5OR.1652	532 4th St	N/A	N		
5OR.1654	615 4th St	Grabow House		X	
5OR.1655	621 4th St	McMahan House	N		
5OR.1656	622 4th St	Lowe House	C		
5OR.1657	628 4th St	N/A	N		
5OR.1658	628-1/2 4th St	N/A	N		
5OR.1660	632 4th St	N/A	N		
5OR.1661	643 4th St	Corbett-Schwend House	N		
5OR.1662	645 4th St	N/A	N		
5OR.1663	718 4th St	Svaldi House	N		
5OR.1664	723 4th St	N/A	N		
5OR.1665	727 4th St	N/A	N		
5OR.1666	727-1/2 4th St	N/A	N		
5OR.1667	734 4th St	N/A	N		
5OR.1668	736 4th St	N/A	N		
5OR.1669	744 4th St	N/A	N		

**2004 - 2005 Historic Resources Survey
of Ouray National Register Historic District
Survey Log by Site Number
APPENDIX A**

State ID	Property Address	Historic Name	Contributing/ Noncontributing to NR District	Needs Data (C/NC)	NR Eligible
5OR.1670	747 4th St	Corbett-Smith House		X	
5OR.1671	804 4th St	N/A	N		
5OR.1672	805 4th St	Zanin House		X	
5OR.1673	809 4th St	N/A		X	
5OR.1674	812 4th St	N/A	N		
5OR.1675	821 4th St	N/A	N		
5OR.1676	830 4th St	N/A	C		
5OR.1677	832 4th St	N/A	N		
5OR.1678	846 4th St	Furman House	N		
5OR.1679	100 - 200 5th Ave Cour	N/A	N		
5OR.1682	115 5th Ave Court	N/A	N		
5OR.1683	117 5th Ave Court	N/A	N		
5OR.1684	125-175 5th Ave Court	N/A	N		
5OR.1685	109 5th Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.1686	180 5th Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.1687	191 5th Ave	Cascade Falls Lodge	N		
5OR.1688	215 5th Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.1692	222 - 224 5th Ave	Hayden Building	C		
5OR.1693	225 5th Ave	Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Building	N		
5OR.1694	330 5th St	N/A	N		
5OR.1695	428 5th Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.1696	431 5th Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.1697	510 5th St	N/A	N		
5OR.1698	529 5th Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.1699	537 5th Ave	Moore House		X	
5OR.1700	545 5th Ave	Fedel-Wheeler House		X	
5OR.1701	306 5th St	N/A	N		
5OR.1702	307 5th St	N/A	N		
5OR.1703	315 5th St	N/A	N		
5OR.1704	316 5th St	Doran House	N		

**2004 - 2005 Historic Resources Survey
of Ouray National Register Historic District
Survey Log by Site Number
APPENDIX A**

State ID	Property Address	Historic Name	Contributing/ Noncontributing to NR District	Needs Data (C/NC)	NR Eligible
5OR.1705	324 5th St	Fellin House	N		
5OR.1706	325 5th St	Jordan House	N		
5OR.1707	335 5th St	N/A	N		
5OR.1708	344 5th St	Arps-Massard House		X	
5OR.1710	400 5th St	N/A	N		
5OR.1711	415 5th St	N/A	C		
5OR.1712	417 5th St	N/A	N		
5OR.1713	429 5th St	Lee House	C		
5OR.1714	435 5th St	N/A	N		
5OR.1715	518 5th St	N/A	N		
5OR.1716	521 5th St	N/A	N		
5OR.1717	525 5th St	N/A	N		
5OR.1718	528 5th St	Arps-Lucker House	C		
5OR.1719	545 5th St	N/A	N		
5OR.1720	614 5th St	St. Daniels Catholic Church	N		
5OR.1721	625 5th St	Buchanan Bathhouse-Radium Health Institute	N		
5OR.1722	628 5th St	N/A	N		
5OR.1723	628-1/2 5th St	N/A	N		
5OR.1724	637 5th St	Mayol House	N		
5OR.1725	647 5th St	Newhall-Preston House	N		
5OR.1726	703 5th St	N/A		X	
5OR.1727	703-1/2 5th St	N/A	N		
5OR.1728	707 5th St	Bigelow House	C		
5OR.1729	715 5th St	Pilkaer House	N		
5OR.1730	721 5th St	N/A	C		
5OR.1731	730 5th St	N/A	N		
5OR.1732	735 5th St	N/A	N		
5OR.1733	736 5th St	N/A	N		
5OR.1734	095 6th Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.1735	101 6th Ave	N/A	N		

**2004 - 2005 Historic Resources Survey
of Ouray National Register Historic District
Survey Log by Site Number
APPENDIX A**

State ID	Property Address	Historic Name	Contributing/ Noncontributing to NR District	Needs Data (C/NC)	NR Eligible
5OR.1736	115 6th Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.1737	125 6th Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.1738	200 6th Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.1739	201 6th Ave	Bright Diamond Motel	N		
5OR.1740	220 6th Ave	Ouray Herald Office	N		
5OR.1741	225 6th Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.1742	306-308 6th Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.1743	305 6th Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.1744	316-318 6th Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.1745	319 6th Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.1746	325 6th Ave	Benton Building	N		
5OR.1747	331-333 6th Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.1748	400 6th Ave	Bates House	N		
5OR.585.31	420 #2 6th Ave	Raab/Sly Cabin	N		
5OR.1750	421 6th Ave	Ouray County Assessors Office	N		
5OR.1751	425 6th Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.1752	445 6th Ave	Wheeler House		X	
5OR.1753	309 6th St	N/A	N		
5OR.1754	320 6th St	N/A	N		
5OR.1755	338 6th St	Mother Cline House		X	
5OR.1756	338-1/2 6th St	N/A	N		
5OR.1757	401 6th St	Richardson House, Witherspoon House	N		
5OR.1758	401-1/2 6th St	N/A	N		
5OR.1759	403 6th St	Humphries-Henn House	C		
5OR.1760	404 6th St	N/A	N		
5OR.1761	410 6th St	John P. Carney House		X	
5OR.1762	420 6th St	Hellstern House	C		
5OR.1763	425 6th St	Roger and Angie Henn House	N		
5OR.1764	426 6th St	Massard House	N		
5OR.1765	439 6th St	Carney House	C		X

**2004 - 2005 Historic Resources Survey
of Ouray National Register Historic District
Survey Log by Site Number
APPENDIX A**

State ID	Property Address	Historic Name	Contributing/ Noncontributing to NR District	Needs Data (C/NC)	NR Eligible
5OR.1766	095 7th Ave	Zang Warehouse	N		
5OR.1767	118 7th Ave	Belvedere Hotel	N		
5OR.1768	120 7th Ave	Ouray Coal Company Scalehouse	N		
5OR.1769	215 7th Ave	Switzerland of America	N		
5OR.1770	219 7th Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.1771	225 7th Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.1772	226 7th Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.1773	325 7th Ave	Louis King House	N		
5OR.1775	405 7th Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.1776	425 7th Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.1777	440 - 448 7th Ave	Ouray School	N		
5OR.1778	445 7th Ave	Ouray School Gymnasium	N		
5OR.1779	200 8th Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.1780	320 8th Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.1781	326 8th Ave	Johnson-Holmquist House	N		
5OR.1782	425 8th Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.1783	435 8th Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.1784	436 8th Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.1785	438 8th Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.1786	444 8th Ave	Davis-Serra House	C		
5OR.1787	445 8th Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.1788	320 9th Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.1789	360 9th Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.1790	410 9th Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.1791	204, 214 Main St	Canyon Cottages	N		
5OR.1793	220 Main St	Kile House		X	
5OR.1794	224 Main St	N/A		X	
5OR.1795	232 Main St	N/A	N		
5OR.1796	241 Main St	N/A	N		
5OR.1797	240 Main St	N/A	N		

**2004 - 2005 Historic Resources Survey
of Ouray National Register Historic District
Survey Log by Site Number
APPENDIX A**

State ID	Property Address	Historic Name	Contributing/ Noncontributing to NR District	Needs Data (C/NC)	NR Eligible
5OR.1798	304 Main St	N/A	N		
5OR.1799	305 Main St	Winnerah-Cogar-Paul House	N		
5OR.1800	310 Main St	N/A	N		
5OR.1801	311 Main St	N/A	C		
5OR.1802	322 Main St	N/A	N		
5OR.1803	325 Main St	N/A		X	
5OR.1804	329 Main St	N/A	C		
5OR.1805	334 Main St	N/A	N		
5OR.1806	338 Main St	N/A	N		
5OR.1807	400 - 412 Main St	Ouray Cottage Court	N		
5OR.1808	401 - 407 Main St	Antlers Motel	N		
5OR.1809	414 Main St	Pierson Funeral Home/Doran Funeral Home	N		
5OR.1810	445 Main St	N/A	N		
5OR.1811	500 - 510 Main St	Ouray Chalet	N		
5OR.1812	512 Main St	Powell Grocery	C		
5OR.1813	512-1/2 Main St	Bear Creek Store	N		
5OR.1814	514 Main St	Voslers Dry Goods	C		
5OR.1815	515 Main St	Scott-Humphries Building	C		
5OR.1816	516-518 Main St	N/A	N		
5OR.1817	520-522-524 Main St	Townsend Block	C		
5OR.1818	523 Main St	N/A	N		
5OR.1819	529 Main St	N/A	C		
5OR.1820	601 Main St	Smith and Scoggins Building	N		
5OR.1821	604 Main St	Derry Building, Joes Pool Hall	C		
5OR.1822	609 Main St	N/A	N		
5OR.1823	610 Main St	Cresto & Martin Building	N		
5OR.1824	611 Main St	Knous Grocery-San Juan Pharmacy	N		
5OR.1825	612 Main St	N/A	N		
5OR.1826	614 Main St	N/A	N		

**2004 - 2005 Historic Resources Survey
of Ouray National Register Historic District
Survey Log by Site Number
APPENDIX A**

State ID	Property Address	Historic Name	Contributing/ Noncontributing to NR District	Needs Data (C/NC)	NR Eligible
5OR.1827	617 Main St	N/A	N		
5OR.1828	619 Main St	N/A	N		
5OR.1829	620 Main St	N/A	N		
5OR.1830	629 Main St	Orendorf Building	N		
5OR.1831	630 Main St	Chipeta Theater	N		
5OR.1832	636 Main St	N/A	N		
5OR.1833	642 Main St	Fox Building	N		
5OR.1834	644 Main St	N/A	N		
5OR.1835	645 Main St	Croft Cottages	N		
5OR.1836	701 Main St	Fellin Brothers Garage	N		
5OR.1838	725 Main St	N/A	N		
5OR.1839	726 Main St	Sorenson Building, Sanitary Grocery	C		
5OR.1841	729 Main St	N/A	N		
5OR.1842	730-732 Main St	N/A	N		
5OR.1843	733-735 Main St	N/A	N		
5OR.1844	737-739 Main St	N/A	N		
5OR.1845	738 Main St	N/A	N		
5OR.1846	745 Main St	N/A	N		
5OR.1847	800 Main St	N/A	N		
5OR.1848	801 Main St	N/A	N		
5OR.1849	803 Main St	N/A	N		
5OR.1850	812 Main St	N/A	N		
5OR.1851	824 Main St	N/A	N		
5OR.1852	825-827 Main St	N/A	N		
5OR.1853	831 Main St	N/A	N		
5OR.1855	835 Main St	Free Coinage Livery Stable	N		
5OR.1856	845 Main St	N/A	N		
5OR.1857	905 Main St	N/A	N		
5OR.1858	917 Main St	N/A	N		
5OR.1859	920 Main St	N/A	N		

**2004 - 2005 Historic Resources Survey
of Ouray National Register Historic District
Survey Log by Site Number
APPENDIX A**

State ID	Property Address	Historic Name	Contributing/ Noncontributing to NR District	Needs Data (C/NC)	NR Eligible
5OR.1860	940 Main St	N/A	N		
5OR.1861	941 Main St	N/A		X	
5OR.1862	949 Main St	N/A	N		
5OR.1863	952 Main St	Zanella House	N		
5OR.1864	958 Main St	N/A	N		
5OR.1865	959 Main St	N/A	N		
5OR.1866	960 Main St	Fellin House	N		
5OR.1867	961 Main St	N/A	N		
5OR.1868	220 10th Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.1869	965 Main St	N/A	N		
5OR.1870	1220 Main St	Chipeta Park-Radium Springs Park	N		
5OR.1871	302 Oak St	N/A	N		
5OR.1872	306 Oak St	Larsen House	N		
5OR.1873	308 Oak St	N/A	N		
5OR.1874	322 Oak St	Biddlecom House	N		
5OR.1875	326 Oak St	Reed House	N		
5OR.1876	400 Oak St	Taylor-Rice House	N		
5OR.1877	516 Oak St	Kimball House		X	
5OR.1878	532 Oak St	Ed and Letitia Wright House	N		
5OR.1879	538 Oak St	N/A	N		
5OR.1880	546 Oak St	Smith House	N		
5OR.1881	550 Oak St	N/A	N		
5OR.1882	610 Oak St	N/A	N		
5OR.1883	620 Oak St	N/A	N		
5OR.1884	650 Oak St	Vanoli Cabin	N		
5OR.1885	310 5th St	Gannon House	N		

**2004 - 2005 Historic Resources Survey
of Ouray National Register Historic District
Survey Log by Address
APPENDIX B**

State ID	Property Address	Historic Name	Contributing/ Noncontributing to NR District	Needs Data (C/NC)	NR Eligible
5OR.1557	211, 213 2nd St	N/A	N		
5OR.1558	215 2nd St	Anderson House	N		
5OR.1559	221 2nd St	N/A	N		
5OR.1560	223 2nd St	Martin-Bellinger House	C		
5OR.1561	229 2nd St	N/A	N		
5OR.1562	231 2nd St	N/A	N		
5OR.1563	235 2nd St	N/A	N		
5OR.1564	245 2nd St	Corbin House	C		
5OR.1565	301 2nd St	N/A		X	
5OR.1566	303 2nd St	N/A	N		
5OR.1567	303-1/2 2nd St	N/A	N		
5OR.1568	315 2nd St	N/A	C		
5OR.585.6	317 2nd St	Knowles House/Krisher House/Baker's Manor	N		
5OR.1569	331 2nd St	N/A	N		
5OR.1570	335 2nd St	N/A	C		
5OR.1571	339 2nd St	N/A	N		
5OR.1572	343 2nd St	N/A	N		
5OR.1573	347 2nd St	N/A	N		
5OR.1574	405 2nd St	N/A	N		
5OR.1575	411 2nd St	N/A	N		
5OR.1576	416 2nd St	N/A	N		
5OR.1577	421 2nd St	N/A	N		
5OR.1578	507 2nd St	N/A	N		
5OR.1579	511 2nd St	N/A	N		
5OR.1580	514 2nd St	Laursen-Poole House		X	
5OR.1581	520 2nd St	N/A	N		
5OR.1582	525 2nd St	N/A	N		
5OR.1583	530 2nd St	Donald-Moule House		X	
5OR.1584	536 2nd St	N/A	N		
5OR.1585	546 2nd St	Munn Brothers Assay Office	N		

**2004 - 2005 Historic Resources Survey
of Ouray National Register Historic District
Survey Log by Address
APPENDIX B**

State ID	Property Address	Historic Name	Contributing/ Noncontributing to NR District	Needs Data (C/NC)	NR Eligible
5OR.1586	611 2nd St	N/A	N		
5OR.1587	615 2nd St	N/A	N		
5OR.585.5	645 2nd St	Van Houten House	N		
5OR.1588	709 2nd St	Bird Cage	N		
5OR.1589	712 2nd St	Monte Carlo	N		
5OR.1590	715 2nd St	N/A	N		
5OR.1591	725 2nd St	N/A	N		
5OR.1592	731 2nd St	N/A	N		
5OR.1593	736 2nd St	The Cottage	N		
5OR.1594	817 2nd St	N/A	N		
5OR.1595	835 2nd St	N/A	N		
5OR.1596	226 3rd Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.1597	231 3rd Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.1598	318 3rd Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.1599	321 3rd Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.1600	335 3rd Ave	N/A		X	
5OR.1601	433 3rd Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.1602	434 3rd Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.1603	509 3rd Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.1604	524 3rd Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.1605	536 3rd Ave	MacLennan House		X	
5OR.1606	535 3rd Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.1607	538 3rd Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.1608	541 3rd Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.1609	064 - 096 4th Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.1610	100 4th Ave	First Baptist Church	N		
5OR.1611	102 4th Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.1612	136 4th Ave	Spencer House	N		
5OR.1613	210 4th Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.1614	219 4th Ave	N/A	N		

**2004 - 2005 Historic Resources Survey
of Ouray National Register Historic District
Survey Log by Address
APPENDIX B**

State ID	Property Address	Historic Name	Contributing/ Noncontributing to NR District	Needs Data (C/NC)	NR Eligible
5OR.1615	220 4th Ave	N/A	C		
5OR.1616	311 4th Ave	N/A		X	
5OR.1617	315 4th Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.1618	321 4th Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.1619	327 4th Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.1620	328 4th Ave	N/A		X	
5OR.1621	332 4th Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.585.25	336 4th Ave	Ouray Presbyterian Church	N		
5OR.1622	400 4th Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.1623	430 4th Ave	DuPraw-Croft House	N		
5OR.1624	432 4th Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.1625	444 4th Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.1626	237 4th St	N/A	C		
5OR.1627	247 4th St	N/A	N		
5OR.585.20	300 4th St	Tanner-Grabow-Franz House	C		X
5OR.1628	307 4th St	N/A	N		
5OR.1629	311 4th St	N/A	N		
5OR.1630	314 4th St	N/A	N		
5OR.1631	315 4th St	N/A	N		
5OR.1632	319 4th St	Liebhardt-Kelly House	C		
5OR.1633	320 4th St	N/A	N		
5OR.1634	327 4th St	Foreman House	C		
5OR.1635	334 4th St	N/A	N		
5OR.1636	335 4th St	Mayers-Creel-Cockman House	C		
5OR.1637	340 4th St	N/A	N		
5OR.1638	343 4th St	N/A	N		
5OR.1639	410 4th St	N/A		X	
5OR.1640	419 4th St	N/A	N		
5OR.1641	422 4th St	N/A	N		
5OR.1642	428 4th St	N/A	N		

**2004 - 2005 Historic Resources Survey
of Ouray National Register Historic District
Survey Log by Address
APPENDIX B**

State ID	Property Address	Historic Name	Contributing/ Noncontributing to NR District	Needs Data (C/NC)	NR Eligible
5OR.1643	431 4th St	Haskins-Mostyn-Franz House	N		
5OR.1644	438 4th St	N/A	N		
5OR.585.23	445 4th St	Hurlburt House		X	
5OR.585.24	505 4th St	Ashley-Crosby-Beebe House	C		X
5OR.1645	506 4th St	N/A	N		
5OR.1646	515 4th St	Richardson House		X	
5OR.1647	520 4th St	Schneider House	C		
5OR.1648	521 4th St	Munn House	N		
5OR.1649	522 4th St	N/A	N		
5OR.1650	524 4th St	N/A	N		
5OR.1651	529 4th St	Zanett-Icke House	N		
5OR.1652	532 4th St	N/A	N		
5OR.585.22	541 4th St	Ouray County Courthouse, Jail	C		X
5OR.1654	615 4th St	Grabow House		X	
5OR.1655	621 4th St	McMahan House	N		
5OR.1656	622 4th St	Lowe House	C		
5OR.1657	628 4th St	N/A	N		
5OR.1658	628-1/2 4th St	N/A	N		
5OR.585.21	629 4th St	Herring-McQuade-Rahm House	N		
5OR.1660	632 4th St	N/A	N		
5OR.1661	643 4th St	Corbett-Schwend House	N		
5OR.1662	645 4th St	N/A	N		
5OR.1663	718 4th St	Svaldi House	N		
5OR.1664	723 4th St	N/A	N		
5OR.1665	727 4th St	N/A	N		
5OR.1666	727-1/2 4th St	N/A	N		
5OR.1667	734 4th St	N/A	N		
5OR.1668	736 4th St	N/A	N		
5OR.1669	744 4th St	N/A	N		
5OR.1670	747 4th St	Corbett-Smith House		X	

**2004 - 2005 Historic Resources Survey
of Ouray National Register Historic District
Survey Log by Address
APPENDIX B**

State ID	Property Address	Historic Name	Contributing/ Noncontributing to NR District	Needs Data (C/NC)	NR Eligible
5OR.1671	804 4th St	N/A	N		
5OR.1672	805 4th St	Zanin House		X	
5OR.1673	809 4th St	N/A		X	
5OR.1674	812 4th St	N/A	N		
5OR.1675	821 4th St	N/A	N		
5OR.1676	830 4th St	N/A	C		
5OR.1677	832 4th St	N/A	N		
5OR.1678	846 4th St	Furman House	N		
5OR.1679	100 - 200 5th Ave Cour	N/A	N		
5OR.1682	115 5th Ave Court	N/A	N		
5OR.1683	117 5th Ave Court	N/A	N		
5OR.1684	125-175 5th Ave Court	N/A	N		
5OR.1685	109 5th Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.1686	180 5th Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.1687	191 5th Ave	Cascade Falls Lodge	N		
5OR.1688	215 5th Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.1692	222 - 224 5th Ave	Hayden Building	C		
5OR.1693	225 5th Ave	Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Building	N		
5OR.585.28	329 5th Ave	St. John's Episcopal Church		X	
5OR.585.27	332 5th Ave	Reed Engineering Office, Rathmell Abstract Office		X	
5OR.1695	428 5th Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.1696	431 5th Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.585.29	510 5th Ave	Reynolds-McCullough House		X	
5OR.1698	529 5th Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.1699	537 5th Ave	Moore House		X	
5OR.1700	545 5th Ave	Fedel-Wheeler House		X	
5OR.1701	306 5th St	N/A	N		
5OR.1702	307 5th St	N/A	N		
5OR.1885	310 5th St	Gannon House	N		

**2004 - 2005 Historic Resources Survey
of Ouray National Register Historic District
Survey Log by Address
APPENDIX B**

State ID	Property Address	Historic Name	Contributing/ Noncontributing to NR District	Needs Data (C/NC)	NR Eligible
5OR.1703	315 5th St	N/A	N		
5OR.1704	316 5th St	Doran House	N		
5OR.1705	324 5th St	Fellin House	N		
5OR.1706	325 5th St	Jordan House	N		
5OR.1694	330 5th St	N/A	N		
5OR.1707	335 5th St	N/A	N		
5OR.1708	344 5th St	Arps-Massard House		X	
5OR.585.26	347 5th St	Croft House-St. Germain House	C		
5OR.1710	400 5th St	N/A	N		
5OR.1711	415 5th St	N/A	C		
5OR.1712	417 5th St	N/A	N		
5OR.1713	429 5th St	Lee House	C		
5OR.1714	435 5th St	N/A	N		
5OR.1697	510 5th St	N/A	N		
5OR.1715	518 5th St	N/A	N		
5OR.1716	521 5th St	N/A	N		
5OR.1717	525 5th St	N/A	N		
5OR.1718	528 5th St	Arps-Lucker House	C		
5OR.1719	545 5th St	N/A	N		
5OR.1720	614 5th St	St. Daniels Catholic Church	N		
5OR.1721	625 5th St	Buchanan Bathhouse-Radium Health Institute	N		
5OR.1722	628 5th St	N/A	N		
5OR.1723	628-1/2 5th St	N/A	N		
5OR.1724	637 5th St	Mayol House	N		
5OR.1725	647 5th St	Newhall-Preston House	N		
5OR.1726	703 5th St	N/A		X	
5OR.1727	703-1/2 5th St	N/A	N		
5OR.1728	707 5th St	Bigelow House	C		
5OR.1729	715 5th St	Pilkaer House	N		
5OR.1730	721 5th St	N/A	C		

**2004 - 2005 Historic Resources Survey
of Ouray National Register Historic District
Survey Log by Address
APPENDIX B**

State ID	Property Address	Historic Name	Contributing/ Noncontributing to NR District	Needs Data (C/NC)	NR Eligible
5OR.1731	730 5th St	N/A	N		
5OR.1732	735 5th St	N/A	N		
5OR.1733	736 5th St	N/A	N		
5OR.1734	095 6th Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.1735	101 6th Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.1736	115 6th Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.1737	125 6th Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.1738	200 6th Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.1739	201 6th Ave	Bright Diamond Motel	N		
5OR.1740	220 6th Ave	Ouray Herald Office	N		
5OR.1741	225 6th Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.1742	306-308 6th Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.1743	305 6th Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.1744	316-318 6th Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.1745	319 6th Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.61	320 6th Ave	Ouray City Hall & Walsh Library	C		Listed
5OR.1746	325 6th Ave	Benton Building	N		
5OR.1747	331-333 6th Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.1748	400 6th Ave	Bates House	N		
5OR.585.31	420 6th Ave	St. Joseph's/Miners Hospital	C		X
5OR.585.31	420 #1 6th Ave	McIntyre Cabin	N		
5OR.585.31	420 #2 6th Ave	Raab/Sly Cabin	N		
5OR.1750	421 6th Ave	Ouray County Assessors Office	N		
5OR.1751	425 6th Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.1752	445 6th Ave	Wheeler House		X	
5OR.1753	309 6th St	N/A	N		
5OR.1754	320 6th St	N/A	N		
5OR.1755	338 6th St	Mother Cline House		X	
5OR.1756	338-1/2 6th St	N/A	N		
5OR.1757	401 6th St	Richardson House, Witherspoon House	N		

**2004 - 2005 Historic Resources Survey
of Ouray National Register Historic District
Survey Log by Address
APPENDIX B**

State ID	Property Address	Historic Name	Contributing/ Noncontributing to NR District	Needs Data (C/NC)	NR Eligible
5OR.1758	401-1/2 6th St	N/A	N		
5OR.1759	403 6th St	Humphries-Henn House	C		
5OR.1760	404 6th St	N/A	N		
5OR.1761	410 6th St	John P. Carney House		X	
5OR.1762	420 6th St	Hellstern House	C		
5OR.1763	425 6th St	Roger and Angie Henn House	N		
5OR.1764	426 6th St	Massard House	N		
5OR.1765	439 6th St	Carney House	C		X
5OR.1766	095 7th Ave	Zang Warehouse	N		
5OR.1767	118 7th Ave	Belvedere Hotel	N		
5OR.1768	120 7th Ave	Ouray Coal Company Scalehouse	N		
5OR.585.32	218 7th Ave	Western Hotel	C		
5OR.1769	215 7th Ave	Switzerland of America	N		
5OR.1770	219 7th Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.1771	225 7th Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.1772	226 7th Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.1773	325 7th Ave	Louis King House	N		
5OR.585.33	342 7th Ave	Story House	C		X
5OR.1775	405 7th Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.1776	425 7th Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.1777	440 - 448 7th Ave	Ouray School	N		
5OR.1778	445 7th Ave	Ouray School Gymnasium	N		
5OR.1779	200 8th Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.1780	320 8th Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.1781	326 8th Ave	Johnson-Holmquist House	N		
5OR.1782	425 8th Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.1783	435 8th Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.1784	436 8th Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.1785	438 8th Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.1786	444 8th Ave	Davis-Serra House	C		

**2004 - 2005 Historic Resources Survey
of Ouray National Register Historic District
Survey Log by Address
APPENDIX B**

State ID	Property Address	Historic Name	Contributing/ Noncontributing to NR District	Needs Data (C/NC)	NR Eligible
5OR.1787	445 8th Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.1788	320 9th Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.1789	360 9th Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.1790	410 9th Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.1791	204, 214 Main St	Canyon Cottages	N		
5OR.1793	220 Main St	Kile House		X	
5OR.1794	224 Main St	N/A		X	
5OR.1795	232 Main St	N/A	N		
5OR.1796	241 Main St	N/A	N		
5OR.1797	240 Main St	N/A	N		
5OR.1798	304 Main St	N/A	N		
5OR.1799	305 Main St	Winnerah-Cogar-Paul House	N		
5OR.1800	310 Main St	N/A	N		
5OR.1801	311 Main St	N/A	C		
5OR.585.14	318 Main St	N/A	C		
5OR.1802	322 Main St	N/A	N		
5OR.1803	325 Main St	N/A		X	
5OR.1804	329 Main St	N/A	C		
5OR.1805	334 Main St	N/A	N		
5OR.1806	338 Main St	N/A	N		
5OR.1807	400 - 412 Main St	Ouray Cottage Court	N		
5OR.1808	401 - 407 Main St	Antlers Motel	N		
5OR.1809	414 Main St	Pierson Funeral Home/Doran Funeral Home	N		
5OR.585.8	421 Main St	Elks Lodge	C		X
5OR.585.11	426 Main St	St. Elmo Hotel	C		
5OR.585.38	441 Main St	Bent Building	N		
5OR.585.12	460-472 Main St	Wright Brothers Opera Block	C		X
5OR.1810	445 Main St	N/A	N		
5OR.585.37	480 Main St	Wright Building	C		
5OR.1811	500 - 510 Main St	Ouray Chalet	N		

**2004 - 2005 Historic Resources Survey
of Ouray National Register Historic District
Survey Log by Address
APPENDIX B**

State ID	Property Address	Historic Name	Contributing/ Noncontributing to NR District	Needs Data (C/NC)	NR Eligible
5OR.62	501 - 505 Main St	Beaumont Hotel	C		Listed
5OR.1812	512 Main St	Powell Grocery	C		
5OR.1813	512-1/2 Main St	Bear Creek Store	N		
5OR.1814	514 Main St	Voslers Dry Goods	C		
5OR.1815	515 Main St	Scott-Humphries Building	C		
5OR.1816	516-518 Main St	N/A	N		
5OR.1817	520-522-524 Main St	Townsend Block	C		
5OR.1818	523 Main St	N/A	N		
5OR.1819	529 Main St	N/A	C		
5OR.585.16	541-545 Main St	Hess Block	C		
5OR.585.17	600-602 Main St	Prevost Block	N		
5OR.1820	601 Main St	Smith and Scoggins Building	N		
5OR.1821	604 Main St	Derry Building, Joes Pool Hall	C		
5OR.1822	609 Main St	N/A	N		
5OR.1823	610 Main St	Cresto & Martin Building	N		
5OR.1824	611 Main St	Knous Grocery-San Juan Pharmacy	N		
5OR.1825	612 Main St	N/A	N		
5OR.1826	614 Main St	N/A	N		
5OR.1827	617 Main St	N/A	N		
5OR.1828	619 Main St	N/A	N		
5OR.1829	620 Main St	N/A	N		
5OR.585.7	621-623 Main St	Schwend & Mostyn/Hammond & Waring	N		
5OR.1830	629 Main St	Orendorf Building	N		
5OR.1831	630 Main St	Chipeta Theater	N		
5OR.585.9	633 Main St	Jeffers Building	C		X
5OR.1832	636 Main St	N/A	N		
5OR.1833	642 Main St	Fox Building	N		
5OR.1834	644 Main St	N/A	N		
5OR.1835	645 Main St	Croft Cottages	N		

**2004 - 2005 Historic Resources Survey
of Ouray National Register Historic District
Survey Log by Address
APPENDIX B**

State ID	Property Address	Historic Name	Contributing/ Noncontributing to NR District	Needs Data (C/NC)	NR Eligible
5OR.585.18	700-720 Main St	King Block	C		
5OR.1836	701 Main St	Fellin Brothers Garage	N		
5OR.1838	725 Main St	N/A	N		
5OR.1839	726 Main St	Sorenson Building, Sanitary Grocery	C		
5OR.1841	729 Main St	N/A	N		
5OR.1842	730-732 Main St	N/A	N		
5OR.1843	733-735 Main St	N/A	N		
5OR.585.13	736 Main St	Faussone & Pricco Block/Columbine Grocery	C		
5OR.1844	737-739 Main St	N/A	N		
5OR.1845	738 Main St	N/A	N		
5OR.585.19	740 Main St	Columbus Building	C		
5OR.1846	745 Main St	N/A	N		
5OR.1847	800 Main St	N/A	N		
5OR.1848	801 Main St	N/A	N		
5OR.1849	803 Main St	N/A	N		
5OR.1850	812 Main St	N/A	N		
5OR.1851	824 Main St	N/A	N		
5OR.1852	825-827 Main St	N/A	N		
5OR.1853	831 Main St	N/A	N		
5OR.585.10	834 Main St	O. K. Livery Stable-Rowley's Livery Stable		X	
5OR.1855	835 Main St	Free Coinage Livery Stable	N		
5OR.1856	845 Main St	N/A	N		
5OR.1857	905 Main St	N/A	N		
5OR.1858	917 Main St	N/A	N		
5OR.1859	920 Main St	N/A	N		
5OR.1860	940 Main St	N/A	N		
5OR.1861	941 Main St	N/A		X	
5OR.1862	949 Main St	N/A	N		

**2004 - 2005 Historic Resources Survey
of Ouray National Register Historic District
Survey Log by Address
APPENDIX B**

State ID	Property Address	Historic Name	Contributing/ Noncontributing to NR District	Needs Data (C/NC)	NR Eligible
5OR.1863	952 Main St	Zanella House	N		
5OR.1864	958 Main St	N/A	N		
5OR.1865	959 Main St	N/A	N		
5OR.1866	960 Main St	Fellin House	N		
5OR.1867	961 Main St	N/A	N		
5OR.1868	220 10th Ave	N/A	N		
5OR.1869	965 Main St	N/A	N		
5OR.1870	1220 Main St	Chipeta Park-Radium Springs Park	N		
5OR.1871	302 Oak St	N/A	N		
5OR.1007	305 Oak St	Ouray Electric Light and Power Plant, Ouray Hydro	N		
5OR.1872	306 Oak St	Larsen House	N		
5OR.1873	308 Oak St	N/A	N		
5OR.1874	322 Oak St	Biddlecom House	N		
5OR.1875	326 Oak St	Reed House	N		
5OR.1876	400 Oak St	Taylor-Rice House	N		
5OR.585.2	422 Oak St	Moore-Wright-Rathmell House	N		
5OR.585.3	442 Oak St	Edward McIntyre-George Wright House	C		
5OR.1877	516 Oak St	Kimball House		X	
5OR.1878	532 Oak St	Ed and Letitia Wright House	N		
5OR.1879	538 Oak St	N/A	N		
5OR.1880	546 Oak St	Smith House	N		
5OR.1881	550 Oak St	N/A	N		
5OR.585.1	602 Oak St	Wheeler House	C		X
5OR.1882	610 Oak St	N/A	N		
5OR.1883	620 Oak St	N/A	N		
5OR.1884	650 Oak St	Vanoli Cabin	N		