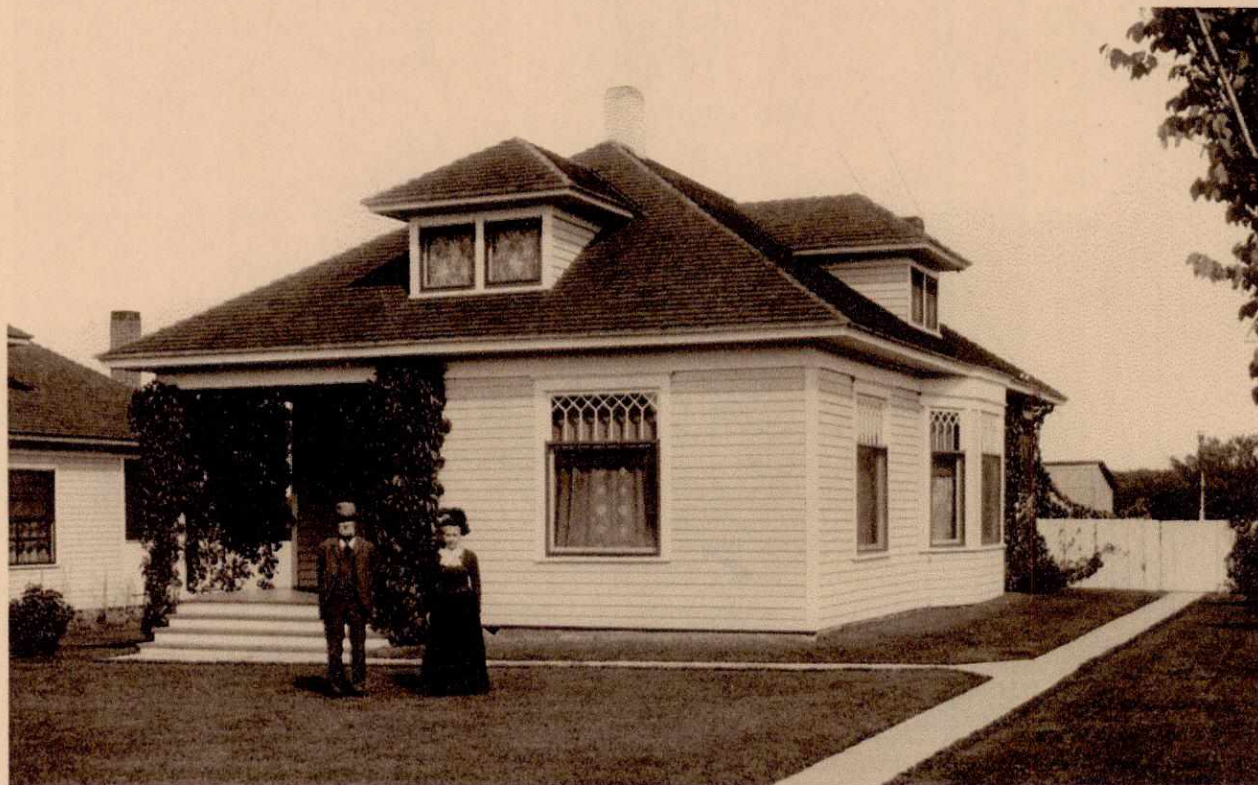


**HISTORIC BUILDINGS SURVEY
LITTLETON, COLORADO
2000-2001**

Survey Report



Front Range Research Associates, Inc.
Denver, Colorado

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COVER: Edward and Maggie Spackman stand in front of their house at 5666 South Crocker in a photograph taken about 1910. SOURCE: Littleton Historical Museum, photographic collection.

PREFACE

This report summarizes the findings of a historic buildings survey of 604 properties in Littleton, Colorado, completed in 2001. The report presents a management summary, an introduction, acknowledgments, a description of the project area and physical setting, the methodology for the project, a research design, a historic context, and the results of the survey. The survey evaluated each property in terms of its individual eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places and identified groups of resources which appeared to constitute potential National Register districts. The resources were also evaluated in terms of their eligibility to the State Register of Historic Places. In addition, properties that may be eligible to be designated as Littleton landmarks were also identified, as well as potential local historic districts.

It is important to remember that a survey of historic buildings is only a starting point for the identification of significant resources. A survey is designed to document resources at a given point in time and to provide basic information about historical background and significance. However, historic buildings change physically over time and should be periodically re-evaluated in terms of historic integrity. In addition, new information comes to light and new interpretations of the significance of resources evolve over time. This new information should be added to the documentation undertaken in this study and should be continuously supplemented in future years. Evaluations of the significance of specific resources and districts should also be re-examined periodically. For example, certain types of resources, such as agricultural buildings, may become more rare over time and thus acquire additional significance. The results of this survey are not frozen in time, but are intended to serve as the beginning of process of ongoing examination and evaluation.

The National Register of Historic Places generally requires that a building reach fifty years of age before it is considered to possess historic significance, unless it has exceptional significance. Littleton landmark criteria require that a building achieve forty years of age unless it has exceptional significance. As some of the newer buildings documented in this study were not yet forty years of age when the project was completed, they should be re-examined for eligibility when they reach the necessary age.

I. MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Littleton, Colorado, a city with a population of 40,340 in 2000, is located about ten miles southwest of downtown Denver. The city traces its roots to agricultural settlements along the South Platte River in the 1860s. The 1867 construction of the Rough and Ready Flour Mill stimulated the creation of a farm service and supply center that was enhanced by the arrival of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad in 1871 and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe a decade later. The town incorporated in 1890. Littleton, which was selected county seat in 1904, attracted a number of early manufacturing enterprises, including factories that produced mining drills and compressors, canned vegetables, farm implements, dairy products, motor vehicles, and fire extinguishers. At the same time, Littleton continued as a service center for the surrounding community, which remained predominantly agricultural until after World War II. The period following the war brought enormous population growth and expansion of the city boundaries, as new residents acquired jobs with large industries that established plants in and near the city. It is within this context that Littleton's architectural heritage emerged.

Front Range Research Associates, Inc., Denver, Colorado, conducted this historic buildings survey for the City of Littleton, Colorado. The purpose of the project was to study the development history of the city and to document selected historic resources within the city limits. The survey area included approximately 505 acres within the city limits of Littleton.

The scope of work for the project included the initial examination of the development and expansion of the city to determine the location of unsurveyed historic resources. In consultation with the City of Littleton's Historical Preservation Board, historic properties included in the intensive survey were to be identified. Resources were to be recorded on Colorado Historical Society Historic Building Inventory Record forms, with architectural descriptions, historical background summaries, and black and white photographs. Surveyed resources were to be evaluated in terms of National Register, State Register, and local landmark eligibility, and potential historic districts were also to be identified.

Six hundred four historic properties were documented and evaluated as a result of the project. The project identified eleven resources eligible to the National Register of Historic Places, as well as one potential National Register historic district. Sixteen resources were evaluated as potentially eligible to the State Register. Fifty-two resources were identified that were potentially eligible to become local landmarks and one local landmark district and one potential district requiring further survey work were also identified.

II. INTRODUCTION

General Description

Preservation issues concerning Littleton's historic buildings have been studied and discussed for more than two decades. Beginning in 1975, the Littleton Historical Museum sponsored a series of internships which resulted in the completion of studies on a variety of topics relating to the downtown area. The Second Century Fund (SCF) was created in 1991 with the vision of restoring Downtown Littleton and began working with property owners to obtain local landmark status and apply for State Historical Fund grants for individual buildings. In May 1997, the Littleton City Council created a Historic Preservation Board to carry forward the preservation goals of the community. Littleton also became a Certified Local Government, thereby becoming eligible for federal grant funds and participation in the state preservation tax credit program. Several years of study and consensus building culminated in the survey of historic resources in and around Downtown Littleton in 1996-1997 and a National Register designation for the Littleton Main Street Historic District in 1998. Two other individual properties (Geneva Home and the Littleton Town Hall) are listed in the National Register.¹ The 2000-2001 survey project was the first comprehensive survey of all areas of potential historic significance in the city's history.

The potential survey area included the entire city excluding the previously documented resources in Downtown Littleton. The data resulting from this survey will assist preservation planning within the city and will contribute to Littleton's on-going historic preservation efforts. The survey information identified areas of historic resources within the city and resulted in the documentation of those resources, as well as the completion of a development history for the city. The survey and history will provide one basis through which the citizens of Littleton are made aware of the historic and architectural heritage of areas outside Downtown Littleton.

Partial funding for the survey was a State Historical Fund grant to the City of Littleton (number 2000-01-069), administered by the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Colorado Historical Society. The City of Littleton provided matching funds for the project.

Survey Area and Requirements

The purpose of the 2000-01 survey of historic buildings in Littleton was to record and evaluate approximately 600 historic properties within the city limits of Littleton outside the Downtown core of the city, an area of approximately 5.25 square miles. One component of the project was a study of the development history of Littleton that would identify concentrations of historic resources as well as provide an overview of the growth of the city. The development history

¹ Willowcroft Manor, also listed in the National Register, is not within the boundaries of the City of Littleton, but is adjacent the city limits and has always been closely associated with Littleton.

identified areas of growth by decade, as well as using current Assessor's data to identify concentrations of historic resources and individual historic properties. Identified historic resources were to be documented utilizing Colorado Historical Society Historic Building Inventory Record forms, and were to be researched, described, and photographed. Recommendations for local landmarks, as well as identification of properties meeting the requirements for listing in the State and National registers were to be completed. Historic districts eligible for designation were also to be identified. The findings of the project were to be compiled in a final survey report (this document).

Methodology

The survey was conducted following the guidelines of the Colorado Historical Society Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation publication *Colorado Cultural Resource Survey Manual, Volume I: The Steps and Volume II: The Forms*. Architectural classifications of buildings are based on the Society's 1983 publication *A Guide to Colorado Architecture* and on the lexicon for architectural styles provided in Volume II of the *Survey Manual*. As the *Survey Manual* was published after the completion of the survey of the Original Townsite, an attempt was made to utilize the terms outlined in the lexicon together with the stylistic terminology employed for the 1996-1997 survey that were based on *A Guide to Colorado Architecture*.

Results

A total of 604 resources were recorded within the survey area. Construction dates for the resources documented ranged from the 1880s through the 1970s. The project identified eleven resources eligible to the National Register of Historic Places, as well as one potential National Register historic district. Sixteen resources were evaluated as potentially eligible to the State Register. Fifty-two resources were identified that were potentially eligible to become local landmarks, and one local landmark district and one district requiring further survey work were also identified. The identification of fifty-two potential local landmarks by the authors of this report does not constitute the final evaluation of eligibility for the resources. The Littleton Historic Preservation Board will review the forms completed during the project and it is likely that additional eligible resources will be identified.

Recommendations

If sufficient local support exists, those resources evaluated as individually eligible to national, state, and local registers should be nominated for designation. The identified historic districts should also be nominated. The City should continue to encourage citizens' interest in and awareness of the value of its historic built environment through continuing its exemplary historic preservation program. Programs expanding the dissemination of local history, walking tours, and other educational efforts should continue. Residents should be encouraged to donate relevant photographs, maps, and archival materials to the Littleton Historical Museum and grants should be pursued to aid in the indexing, organization, and preservation of such materials. Photographs and other materials relating to Littleton's postwar activities and development are

especially needed. City building permits should be archived, and such permits should be required to include the names of architects who design buildings in Littleton. Scattered historic resources not surveyed during this project should be documented in future years.

III. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Many people contributed in ways big and small to the successful completion of this project. Mary Allman, director of the Littleton Historical Museum, coordinated the project for the City of Littleton. Ms. Allman scheduled meetings, provided information, and made the resources of the museum available for the survey effort. Members of the museum staff assisted in providing access to museum facilities, locating sources of information, and retrieving documents. Museum intern Nina Hershey acquired copies of selected subdivision plats for use in the development study. Denise Naegle, Littleton Community Development Director, succeeded Ms. Allman in serving as project coordinator in the final stages of the survey. The members of the Littleton Historic Preservation Board, led by Chairman Patricia Anderson, reviewed and provided input regarding the project methodology, resources to be surveyed, sources of information, development history, and results. Ms. Anderson, together with board members Richard Cronenberger and Gail Keeley were active participants in the study, identifying resources to be surveyed, providing additional historical information, and reviewing the report.

Dale Heckendorn, National Register Coordinator, Colorado Historical Society Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, reviewed the results of the survey and offered evaluations regarding National Register and State Register eligibility of resources. Doris Hulse, historian working on a project to provide historical information on the Littleton Community Network website, generously shared information about resources uncovered during her research. Architect Eugene Sternberg graciously discussed his life and work in Littleton. Eric Ervin, Business/Industry Affairs Department of the City of Littleton, provided geographic information files of city parcels. Roger Peterson, City of Littleton Engineering, made available copies of plats and annexation information. Jim Thorpe, Arapahoe County Assessor's Office, provided information from that office's real property database. Businesses, organizations, institutions, and individuals throughout the city offered information and answered questions about buildings with unfailing friendliness and sincerity.

IV. PROJECT AREA AND PHYSICAL SETTING

This section provides a description of the general and legal locations of the survey areas, as well as the size of the area surveyed. . Figure 1 shows the general location of the survey area. Figure 2 identifies the location of surveyed resources by parcel.

Description of Survey Area

Littleton is situated primarily in the western portion of Arapahoe County, although a small part on the southern boundary extends into Douglas County and a small part on the western edge extends into Jefferson County. The city covers approximately 13 square miles and extends generally from W. Belleview Avenue on the north to County Line Road on the south and from roughly Broadway on the east to the South Platte River and Sheridan Boulevard on the west. The city is bounded by Englewood, Denver, and Bow Mar on the north, Cherry Hills Village on the northeast, Centennial on the east, and populous residential areas of unincorporated Jefferson and Douglas counties on the west and south, respectively. The rapidly growing Highlands Ranch community lies south of Littleton in Douglas County. Downtown Denver is located about ten miles northeast of the city.

Topography within the survey area generally slopes from southeast to northwest, from about 5,360 feet in elevation at the southeast edge of the city to roughly 5,320 feet along the northwest edge. The principal water feature in the survey area is the South Platte River, which flows northward through the city. Slaughterhouse Gulch and Little's Creek flow in a westerly direction across the survey area to the South Platte. The foothills of the Rocky Mountains rise to the west of the city in Jefferson County.

The South Platte River, which flows south to north through the city, is the major water feature. McLellan Reservoir, which lies just north of the Douglas County line, is the largest standing body of water. There are several lakes along the course of the South Platte River, including Cooley Lake, a former gravel extraction site. Other lakes include Upper and Lower Tule Lake in the northwestern part of the city and Ketring Lake in the northeast quadrant. Two irrigation structures, City Ditch and the High Line Canal, also flow through Littleton. The principal roadway through the area is U.S. 85 (S. Santa Fe Dr.), which follows a north-south alignment slightly west of the center of Littleton. A double railroad track roughly parallels U.S. 85 through the city, and a light rail transit line parallels the railroad tracks as far south as W. Mineral Avenue

Other important north-south streets in the city include S. Broadway, Platte Canyon Road, S. Prince Street, S. Gallup Street, and S. Windermere Street. Major east-west streets include W. Belleview Avenue, W. Littleton Boulevard, Ridge Road, W. Mineral Avenue, and County Line Road. Streets in an L-shaped area east of U.S. 85, north of Ridge Road, west of Windermere, and north of Littleton Boulevard generally follow a rectilinear alignment. Streets in other parts

of the city tend to follow the familiar post World War II pattern of curvilinear streets with cul-de-sacs and loops. Odd numbered addresses are found on the west side of the street and even ones on the east side for north-south streets; for cross streets, odd numbers are on the north side and even numbers on the south side

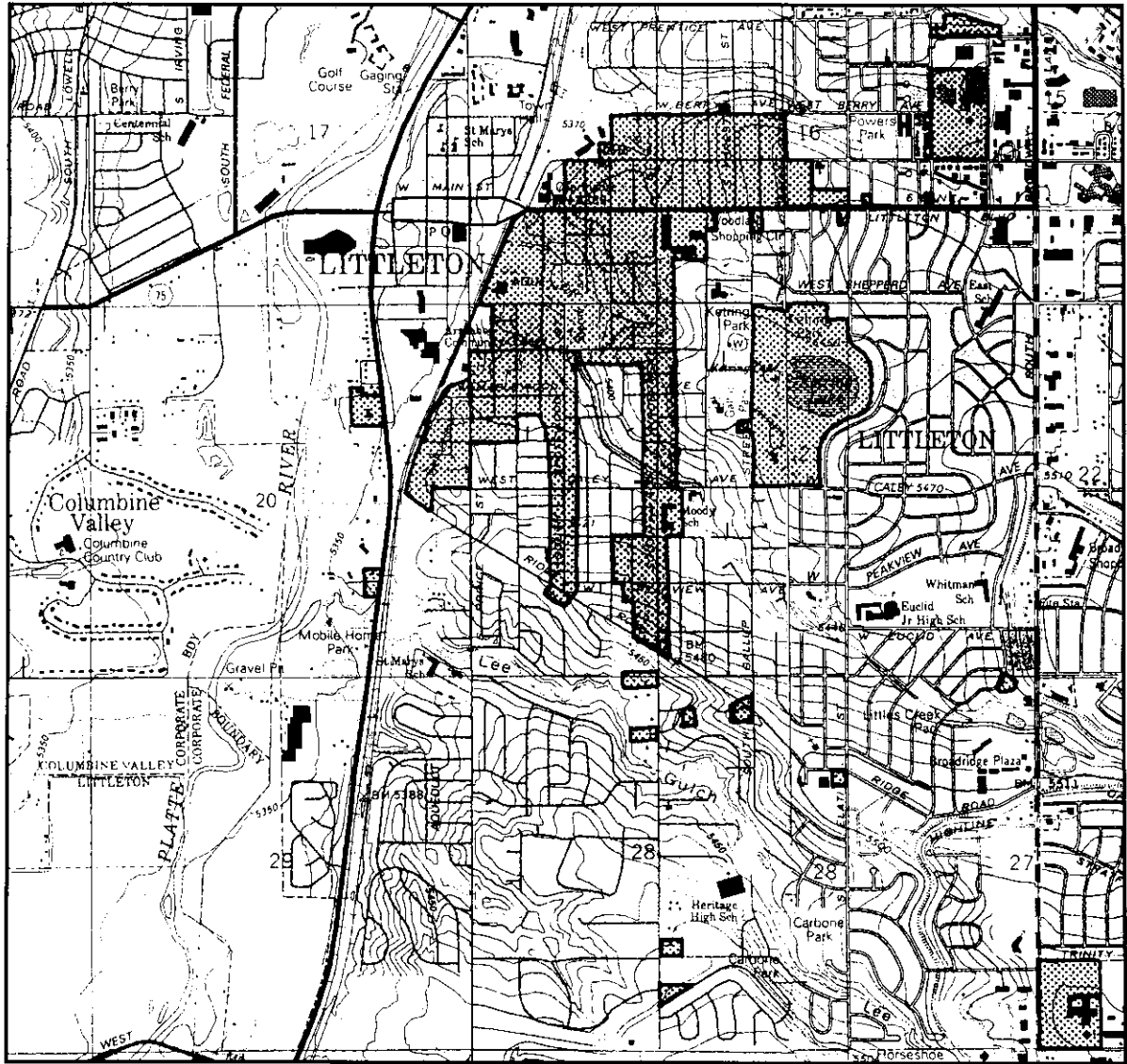


Figure 1. The general location of the survey area is shown (shaded areas) on this mosaic of USGS maps. SOURCE: Extracts of U.S. Geological Survey, "Highlands Ranch, Colo." and "Littleton, Colo." (Reston, Virginia: U.S. Geological Survey, 1965, revised 1994).

The above survey area is located within Township 5 South, Range 68 West, Sections 15, 16, SE1/4 18, NE1/4 19, E1/2 20, 21, W1/2 22, NW1/4 27, E1/2 and NW1/4 28, and NE1/4 29, 6th

Principal Meridian, Colorado. The noncontiguous survey area embraced a total of approximately 505 acres of urban land.

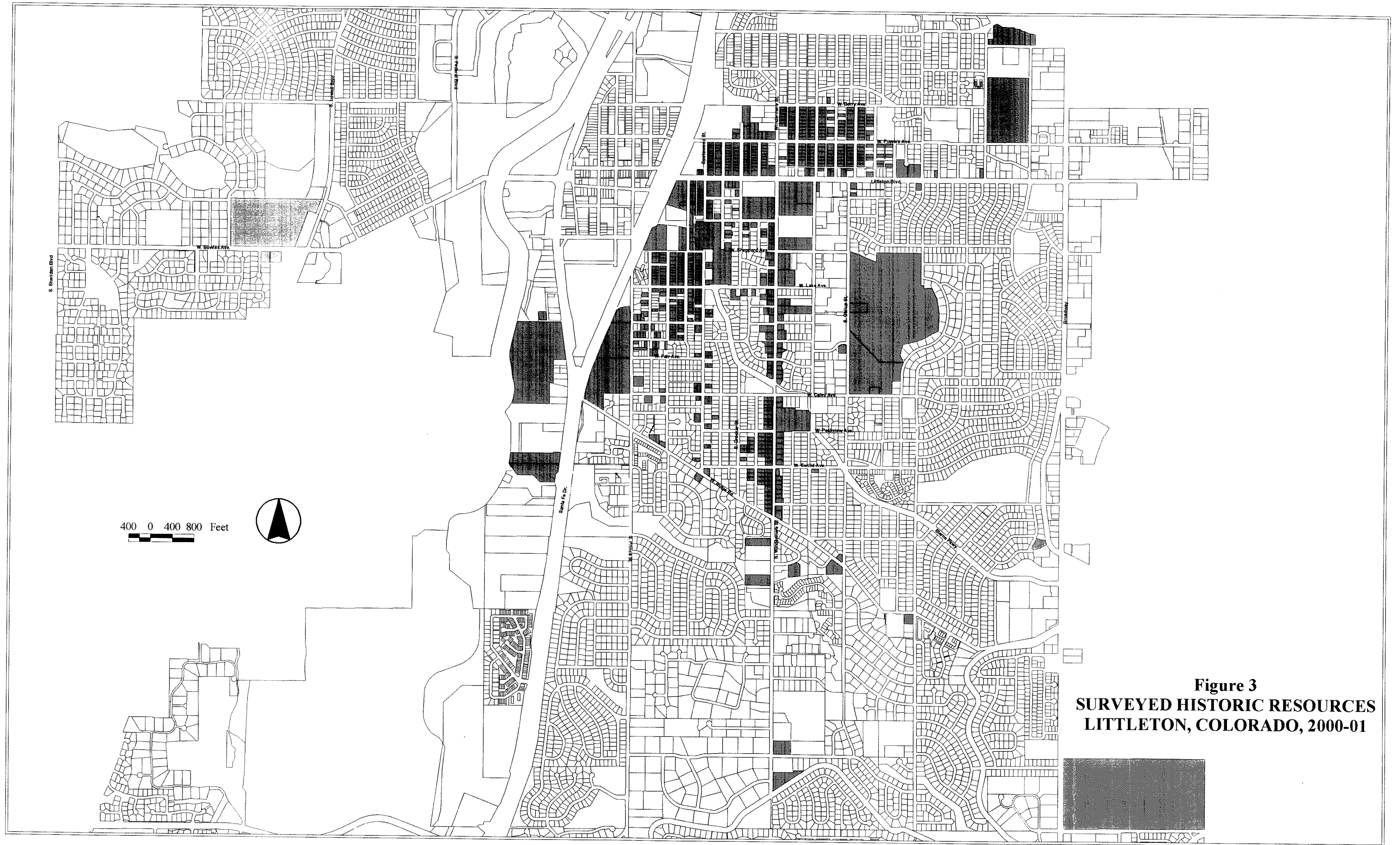
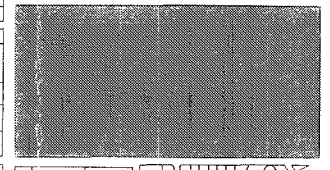


Figure 3
SURVEYED HISTORIC RESOURCES
LITTLETON, COLORADO, 2000-01



V. METHODOLOGY

This section describes the scope of work for the project, project participants, preliminary research, project fieldwork, photography, mapping, sources for historical research, and the preparation of forms and report

Scope of Work

The 2000-2001 Littleton Historic Buildings Survey called for an intensive level survey of 600 historic buildings within the survey area. The buildings were to be described, photographed, and researched, with Colorado Historical Society Historic Building Inventory forms completed for each property. The survey forms were produced in a dBASE compatible format for subsequent use by the City of Littleton. The project also called for the completion of a USGS topographic map outlining the project area, a survey map showing the surveyed properties' locations and the boundaries of any potential historic districts, and a final survey report explaining the survey findings. A special component of the project was the completion of a development history for the city (included in this report) to be utilized in identifying resources for survey. The evaluation of any individual properties or districts potentially eligible to the National, State, or local registers that were identified within the survey area was also to be addressed on the forms and summarized in the final report.

Project Participants

Front Range Research Associates, Inc., of Denver, Colorado, conducted the historic buildings survey for the City of Littleton. R. Laurie Simmons and Thomas H. Simmons performed fieldwork, conducted historical research, prepared the survey forms and final report, and presented the survey findings to the Littleton Historical Preservation Board. Mr. Simmons also prepared the maps and graphics and developed the computer database. Roger Whitacre, Roger Whitacre Photography, photographed the historic resources. Marcia Canter, Canter Research and Business Services, researched newspaper articles and obituaries relating to the buildings surveyed. Mary Allman, Littleton Historical Museum, and Denise Naegle, Littleton Community Development, coordinated and supervised the on-going project for the City of Littleton. Dale Heckendorn, Colorado Historical Society Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, reviewed the results of the survey and provided evaluations of National and State Register eligibility.

Preliminary Research and Field Work

A project kickoff meeting between members of the Littleton Historical Preservation Board and Front Range Research took place in October 1999 at the Littleton Historical Museum. At that time, the scope of work and methodology for the project were discussed and potential sources of information were noted. A contract was executed in November 1999, but initial work on the

project was delayed until the receipt of Arapahoe County Assessor's data in late February 2000. A file search at the Colorado Historical Society Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (completed 22 November 1999) revealed that only seven resources within the survey area had been recorded previously. Table 1 lists the previously surveyed resources. Since most previously surveyed resources were recorded on older forms and/or lacked information required to meet current standards (including historical background information or adequate architectural descriptions), new Historic Building Inventory Record forms were prepared for all resources.

Table 1
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED HISTORIC RESOURCES
LITTLETON, COLORADO, SURVEY AREA, 2000-01

STATE ID NUMBER	STREET ADDRESS	RESOURCE NAME
5AH138	4080 W. Bowles Ave.	
5AH174	5776 S. Crocker St.	Littleton High School
5AH177	5900 S. Bemis St.	Edgerton Residence
5AH214	6155 S. Prince St.	Littleton Cemetery
5AH585	2146 W. Lake Ave.	
5AH690	5626 S. Crocker St.	
5AH727	6115 S. Santa Fe Dr.	Country Kitchen

SOURCE: Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, File Search, 22 November 1999.

An intensive level field survey of the historic resources was conducted from July 2000 through April 2001. The field work included the examination of resources for design elements, building materials, building conditions, architectural features, plans, settings, landscape elements, associated buildings, and alterations. The location of each resource was verified on a base map. Neighborhood residents encountered or identified during the fieldwork were interviewed for information about historic properties.

Photography

Black and white survey form photography was primarily completed in April 2000, with a photograph prepared for each resource surveyed. Some additional photography to improve documentation or photograph resources missed or added was conducted during the September 2000 to April 2001 period. All photographic prints were three-and-a-half by five inches and were produced on RC paper from thirty-five millimeter negatives. Photographs were identified with computer labels produced from the project database, indicating Smithsonian identification number, address, photographer, date, film roll and frame, camera direction, and location of negative. Negatives were placed in archival sheets and a photographic log (sorted by street address and by roll and frame number) was prepared.

The project also included color slide photography for selected resources. Although the contract specified producing 170 slides, more slides were taken to provide documentation of most representative and intact resources. Slides were labeled and placed in the survey form notebooks in the archival storage sheet with the black and white photograph.

Mapping

An annotated USGS map and project map of the survey area were prepared for the project. The extent of the surveyed area was drawn on the USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle maps covering the survey area: "Littleton, Colo.," and "Highlands Ranch, Colo.," dated 1965, revised 1994. The acreage of the survey area was manually computed from the USGS map. Report and analytical maps of the survey area were produced using ArcView, a microcomputer geographic information system. A parcel database for the city was obtained from the City of Littleton's Business/Industry Affairs Department. The project database was then linked to the parcel layer in the GIS system for the creation of various analytical and report maps.

Historical Research

Historical research provided essential information regarding individual resources and the development of the city as a whole. Information was obtained from businesses, public agencies, and institutions, as well as citizens of Littleton. General research materials about the survey area, including primary and secondary sources, were reviewed for background and site specific information. In Littleton, this research included the use of: the biographical and subject files, newspapers, historic photographs, index cards, directories, maps, and other materials of the Littleton Historical Museum. The clipping files, scrapbooks, newspapers, and books at the Bemis Public Library were also utilized. The Engineering Department provided a map and table showing municipal annexations, as well as copies of subdivision plats and other historic maps.

An effort was made to find early Littleton building permits that would provide information on owners, builders, and architects. Building Department officials reported that building permits were kept only for a short period of time and did not document architects of buildings. Some information on alterations to buildings on Littleton Boulevard was provided in discussions with Building Department staff.

In Denver, the resources of the Colorado Historical Society were examined, including previous survey forms from the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation and historic photographs and other research materials in the Stephen Hart Library. Historic issues of Littleton newspapers were extensively utilized at the library to review information about buildings and people associated with buildings. The *Littleton Independent* proved to be the most noteworthy source of information about Littleton buildings available. Photographs, clippings, newspaper indexes, city directories, manuscript Census returns, and historic maps, including Sanborn fire insurance maps, were obtained from the Western History and Genealogy Department of the Denver Public Library.

Census returns for 1910 and 1920 were utilized for the survey area, although matching residents with particular addresses proved difficult since few complete addresses (house number and street name) are listed on the 1920 Census for areas outside of the downtown and none are provided on the 1910 Census. More useful were city directories that provide addresses matched with occupants' names and occupations. The earliest city directory with specific addresses for buildings in Littleton that exists is that of 1905; it contains a section of residents labeled "Windermere," with no street addresses. Earlier State Business Directories do not provide street numbers and addresses, nor do they include information on residents. City directory publication was not continuous, with gaps in coverage in the 1910s, 1920s, and early 1940s. Information on historic residents and historic uses of buildings within the survey area was collected from various city directories for the period 1932 through 1974, and some directories through the 1990s were consulted. The 1932 city directory was most useful for tracing the ownership of early twentieth century buildings. However, some buildings in more rural areas did not appear by specific address in that directory, thus making it difficult to match some of the older houses with their earlier owners.

Current information on ownership was determined from Arapahoe County Assessor data. In addition, transfer books maintained by the Arapahoe County Clerk's office were examined to determine the history of ownership of certain properties. During the course of the project, the Arapahoe County Assessor's Office was in the process of completing a project to scan its real estate appraisal cards. The cards were basically inaccessible for large-scale research during this period, making determination of alterations to buildings difficult. Homeowners provided information on the historic ownership of and alterations to many buildings.

Research into the historical associations of surveyed properties was greatly complicated by changes in house numbers assigned to buildings, incomplete Sanborn map coverage, and an absence of early and continuous city directory coverage for Littleton. Several streets changed names over time. House numbers used in the 1905 city directory are different from those used in the 1914-60 period and, in 1961, the city adopted the Denver metropolitan grid system for street names and numbering. This resulted in most street names changing, as well as most street addresses. For example, 144 N. Lincoln Avenue became 5652 S. Spotswood Street. The 1961 city directory provided cross-referencing for old and new addresses; however, a number of addresses of surveyed buildings did not appear in that directory.

Published histories provided background information about the development of Littleton, as well as facts about significant individuals, buildings, and events. Robert J. McQuarie and C.W. Buchholtz' *Littleton, Colorado, Settlement to Centennial* (1990) is the only book-length general history of the city; the work draws heavily on the photographic collection and other holdings of the Littleton Historical Museum. Houstoun Waring's *Hous's Littleton* (1981) is a compilation of selected columns written by the award-winning journalist over the span of his lengthy career. The anniversary editions published by the *Littleton Independent* (particularly the 1938 and 1948 editions) were very useful in determining historical associations for various properties. The Littleton Area Historical Museum's *Littleton's Yesterday* (1971) is a pictorial work, which presents many fine historic images from the museum's large photographic collection illustrating

various aspects of the town's history. Dave Hick's *Littleton from the Beginning* (1975) is an early, short work on the history of the town.

A recent addition to the growing field of information about Littleton history is the Littleton Community Network website. The website has a link to Littleton History sponsored by the Historical Museum that contains a number of historical sketches with valuable information about Littleton subjects, people, and places. The website address is <http://lcnmaster.littleton.org/lcn/government/museum/lhistory>.

A general work with information about Littleton is Stephen J. Leonard and Thomas J. Noel's *Denver: Mining Camp to Metropolis* (1990), which helps place the city within the Denver metropolitan context. Several books covering Colorado railroads were utilized to assess their impact on Littleton. Tom Noel and Barbara Norgren's groundbreaking *Denver: The City Beautiful and Its Architects* (1987) provides substantial information about architects practicing in the Denver area, as well as architectural styles.

Construction dates of historic buildings were determined from Arapahoe County Assessor information, Sanborn maps of the city, city directories, historic photographs of the city, newspaper accounts, field examination of styles and architectural features, personal interviews, and other sources. Construction dates from Assessor's records proved unreliable in many cases and estimated dates of construction were produced from the other sources listed. Sanborn map coverage was incomplete or nonexistent for most portions of the survey area. Parts of the survey area were covered on maps of 1914, 1921, 1932, and 1949. Several buildings within the survey area were moved to their present sites from other locations. Moved buildings were identified through newspaper research, city directory research, and interviews with owners.

Meetings

A project kickoff meeting for members of the Littleton Historical Preservation Board and Front Range Research took place on 11 October 1999 at the Littleton Historical Museum. At that time, the scope of work and methodology for the project were discussed and potential sources of information were noted. A second meeting to discuss the initial results of the development study and refine the project survey list was held at the museum on 15 March 2000. The progress of the survey and the identification of the potential National Register and local historic districts were discussed and a slide program was presented a meeting at the museum on 23 October 2000. Tom Simmons attended a meeting of the city council at the Littleton City Center Building to answer questions about the survey process on 13 March 2001. Tom and Laurie Simmons presented a slide show detailing the significance of individually eligible buildings at a meeting of the Historical Preservation Board in the Littleton City Center Building on 21 May 2001.

Preparation of Forms and Report

After completion of the field survey and research, Colorado Historical Society Historic Building Inventory Record Forms were prepared, using a forms generation package linked to a database. The task required developing a form template in the package which replicated the appearance of the state form and creating a database structure conforming to other project needs. The database was used for forms completion and printing, photographic labels, and analytical sorts, listings, and queries. Sorted extracts of the database were exported for use in a word processing program as an appendix to the survey report. The City of Littleton acquired information from the county Assessor's files and provided it to the consultant on CD-ROM. After merging various files, the information was loaded into the database without rekeying. Items obtained in machine-readable form included current owner name and address, year built, square footage, legal description, and schedule number. A total of 604 forms were prepared for resources within the survey area.

The Colorado Historical Society provided Smithsonian identification numbers for each property. The numbers are included on forms and photographs. New identification numbers were assigned basically in address order and spanned the range 5AH1667 through 5AH2266 and 5AH2353.

A final survey report (this document) was completed that included: a management summary, an introduction, acknowledgements, a description of the project area and physical setting, a discussion of the project methodology, a research design, the development history, results and recommendations, and a bibliography. All of the survey products were submitted to the City of Littleton and the Colorado Historical Society. The City of Littleton's forms, photographs, and slides were placed in notebooks with archival sleeves.

VI. RESEARCH DESIGN

The objective of a survey of historic resources is the documentation of the identified properties and their evaluation for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places, the State Register, and as local Littleton landmarks. The purpose of a research design is to provide direction for fields of research and for the interpretation and evaluation of the resources identified.

Littleton is situated within the Colorado Plains culture area, as defined by the Colorado Historical Society Resources Planning Protection Process (RP3). Colorado RP3 provides a framework to identify and record historic resources of the state and direction to analyze the significance and preservation of resources. Historic resources for this region have been documented in an RP3 report by Steven F. Mehls, **Colorado Plains Historic Context** (1984). That report identifies a series of sequential themes based on socioeconomic periods of development. Themes applicable to the study area are "Rail Towns, 1870-1920" and "Town Form, Early Auto Era, 1910-1945." Another more comprehensive context for Littleton is provided by David R. Hill's **Colorado Urbanization and Planning Context** (1984).

Research questions concern the location, number, nature, and integrity of existing historic resources associated with the development of the city. Primary questions about the resources include the ability of existing properties to provide information about the development of the city, including the expansion of the city over time, the activities of developers, the decentralization of the business district, the spread of cultural institutions, the preservation of open space, and the creation of neighborhoods. The varieties of architectural styles and construction materials, the quality of craftsmanship reflected, and examples of the work of architects and builders within the area are significant questions. Of special interest is the impact of Modern architecture on Littleton's built environment and its representation in local work produced by architects such as Eugene Sternberg, Earl Morris, and Joseph Marlow. The cohesiveness of neighborhoods as a whole or subgroups of blocks as potential historic districts representative of periods of development, historical themes, and/or stylistic examples is to be examined. The number of remaining buildings representing Littleton's agricultural heritage is a topic of interest. Buildings relating to Littleton's long manufacturing history are a subject of research, as are buildings relating to prominent persons, such as *Littleton Independent* editor Houstoun Waring and writer Ralph Moody.

Based on the results of the file search, other preliminary historical research, and the surveyors' familiarity with the survey area, it was expected that the survey area would be primarily residential in character, with residential neighborhoods surveyed dating from the late nineteenth century to the post World War II period. Commercial and institutional buildings were expected to be present in large numbers along Littleton Boulevard, with a few large industrial complexes in outlying areas. A number of properties representing the era when agriculture was a vital component of the local economy were expected to be identified.

VII. HISTORIC CONTEXT

Development History of Littleton, 1900-1970

Between 1900 and 1970, the City of Littleton grew from a small, freestanding rural town into the thirteenth largest city in the state. Population rose from 738 in 1900 to 26,466 in 1970, a nearly thirty-six-fold increase. The physical expansion of Littleton was equally dramatic. The area of the city remained constant between 1900 and 1950 (767.3 acres); annexations occurring between 1950 and 1970 expanded the area to 4,858.13 acres, a more than six fold increase. Post World War II suburban development within and around Littleton linked the city to the larger Denver metropolitan area while the city maintained a strong sense of community identity through the development of its own institutions. This narrative will focus on the 1900-1970 period, although the beginnings of the city and more recent years will be briefly discussed to provide a framework for the time period.

The Settlement, Platting, and Incorporation of Littleton, 1860s-1899

The discovery of gold in California in 1848 initiated a westward migration of miners seeking the elusive metal. Following the California strikes, prospectors fanned out across the West in an intensive hunt for gold, entering areas they felt most likely to contain the ore. In 1858, William Green Russell led a prospecting party of Georgians to the Pike's Peak region and followed the South Platte River to its confluence with Dry Creek, a few miles north of present-day Littleton, where a small amount of gold was found. The discovery drew thousands to Colorado in 1859 but relatively few gained great riches from mining. Some of the unsuccessful argonauts saw the agricultural potential of the territory and the expanding market for crops represented by the mining camps.² One of the earliest settlers in the vicinity of present-day Littleton was John McBroom, who began farming near the confluence of the South Platte and Bear Creek in 1859. The McBroom Ditch of 1861 was one of the early efforts at irrigation in the area.³

Richard S. Little, for whom Littleton is named, came to the Denver area in 1860 to apply his engineering expertise to problems encountered in the construction of City Ditch. Little was born in Grafton, New Hampshire, in 1829, grew up in Nashua, and attended the University of Vermont. Little and his wife, Angeline, were both afflicted with asthma, and the dry, clear air of Colorado lured them to move permanently to the area. The Littles homesteaded on that part of present-day Littleton lying between the railroad tracks and the South Platte River and purchased other lands.⁴

²Rodman Paul, *Mining Frontiers of the Far West, 1848-1880* (Chicago: Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, 1963) and Leroy R. Hafen, "Cherokee Goldseekers in Colorado, 1849-50," *Colorado Magazine* 15(1938):101-09.

³Laurence W. Steele, *The Roots of Prosperity: Littleton in the 1860s* (Littleton: Littleton Historical Museum, 1981), 4 and 25.

⁴Edwin A. Bemis, "Frontier Littleton: A Dramatic Town Since 1862," *Brand Book of the Denver Westerners* (Denver: The Westerners, Inc., 1965), 28, 34, and 35.

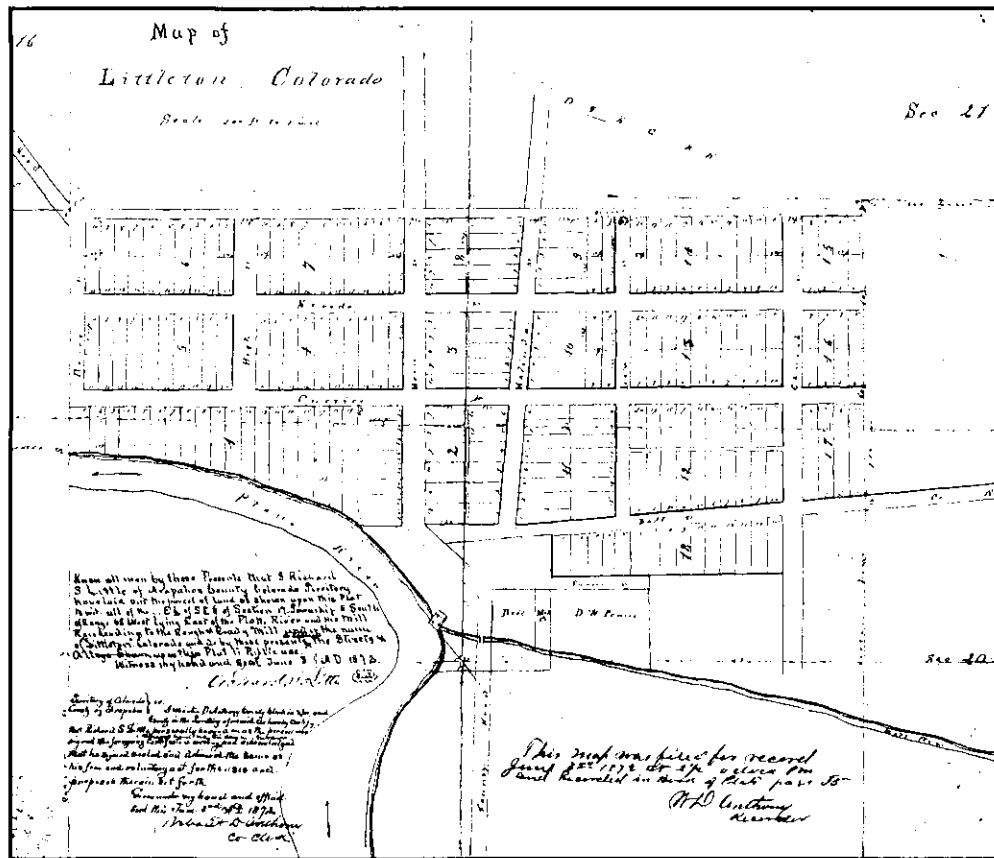


Figure 3. Richard Little platted the Littleton townsite in 1872. The town was not incorporated until 1890. North is to the left. SOURCE: McQuarie and Buchholtz, 26.

The erection of the Rough and Ready Mill in 1867 was perhaps the pivotal event that shaped the subsequent history of Littleton. John G. Lilley and Richard Little were the driving forces behind the industry, which was powered by means of a millrace that diverted water upstream from the South Platte. The mill was the vicinity's first manufacturing enterprise and provided the nucleus for the growth of Littleton into a service center for the surrounding agricultural area. The Rough and Ready provided the rationale for the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad designating Littleton as a stopping point, shipping site, and location for a depot. Historian W.H. Vickers wrote that the "mill did a good business from the first, being well supplied with excellent grain from its own immediate neighborhood, which is one of the wheat gardens of Colorado."⁵

There was a sufficient density of settlement in the Littleton area by 1864 to support the establishment of a school. In 1869, the **Rocky Mountain News** asserted that "the Platte Valley is not surpassed in Colorado either for variety or richness of soil, or for the extent and

⁵W. H. Vickers, *History of the City of Denver, Arapahoe County, and Colorado* (Chicago: O.L. Baskin and Co., 1880), 180.

excellence of its improvements." Wheat, barley, oats, and vegetables were among the crops produced.⁶ The area's first community gathering places were the Bell House Hotel (later the Harwood Inn) and the J.D. Hill general store. When Littleton was formally recognized for mail delivery on 8 April 1869, the post office was initially located in the hotel but moved a few years later (1872) to the general store.⁷

The organization of the narrow gauge Denver and Rio Grande Railroad in 1870 had a significant impact on Littleton. Rio Grande founder General William Jackson Palmer planned for the railroad to link Denver with El Paso, Texas, and with connections southward into Mexico. While the D&RG only reached southward as far as northern New Mexico, the railroad turned westward and extended its tracks to the rich mining camps of the Colorado mountains, such as Leadville, Gunnison, and Aspen. The railroad was an important force in the economic and physical development of late nineteenth century Colorado. Track laying was completed through the Littleton area by 1871 and regular train service between Denver and Colorado Springs began in January 1872. A frame depot was first erected by the D&RG at Littleton, followed by the existing stone depot in about 1875.⁸

Littleton's location on the main line of a major railroad greatly improved its accessibility and may have provided the impetus for Richard S. Little's creation of the Littleton townsite. On 3 June 1872, Little filed a plat for "Littleton," consisting of that portion of the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 17, Township 5 South, Range 68 West, lying east of the South Platte River and the Rough and Ready Mill race. The plat identified eighteen numbered blocks with lots of varying dimensions and alignments.⁹

The arrival of the railroad and the town platting did not appear to immediately stimulate the growth of Littleton. The **State Business Directory** of 1877 listed just four businesses at Littleton that year: the Little, Lilley, and Co. Flouring Mill; Hill and Brother General Merchandise; the Bell House (hotel); and a restaurant operated by David Powers. The Rough and Ready Mill suffered two fires in the 1870s, but was rebuilt after each one. Jerome Smiley described Littleton as "a mere hamlet" by the late 1870s.¹⁰

⁶Robert J. McQuarie and C.W. Buchholtz, *Littleton, Colorado: Settlement to Centennial* (Littleton: Littleton Historical Museum and Friends of the Library and Museum, 1990), 9.

⁷William H. Bauer, et al, *Colorado Post Offices, 1859-1989* (Golden, Colorado: Colorado Railroad Museum, 1990), 89.

⁸Robert G. Athearn, *The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad: Rebel of the Rockies* (Lincoln, Nebraska: University of Nebraska Press, 1962; 1977 printing) and O. Meredith Wilson, *The Denver and Rio Grande Project, 1870-1901, A History of the First Thirty Years of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad* (Salt Lake City, Utah: Howe Brothers, 1982). There is some question concerning the depot's year of construction, with figures ranging from the early 1870s to 1884. A 1983 historic structure report for the depot concluded that 1875 was the most probable date. See Community Services Collaborative, "Historic Structure Report for Littleton Denver and Rio Grande Depot, Littleton, Colorado" (Boulder, Colorado: Community Services Collaborative, 1983), 2.

⁹McQuarie and Buchholtz, 26.

¹⁰Jerome C. Smiley, *History of Denver* (Denver: Times-Sun Publishing Co., 1901, reprinted Denver: Old

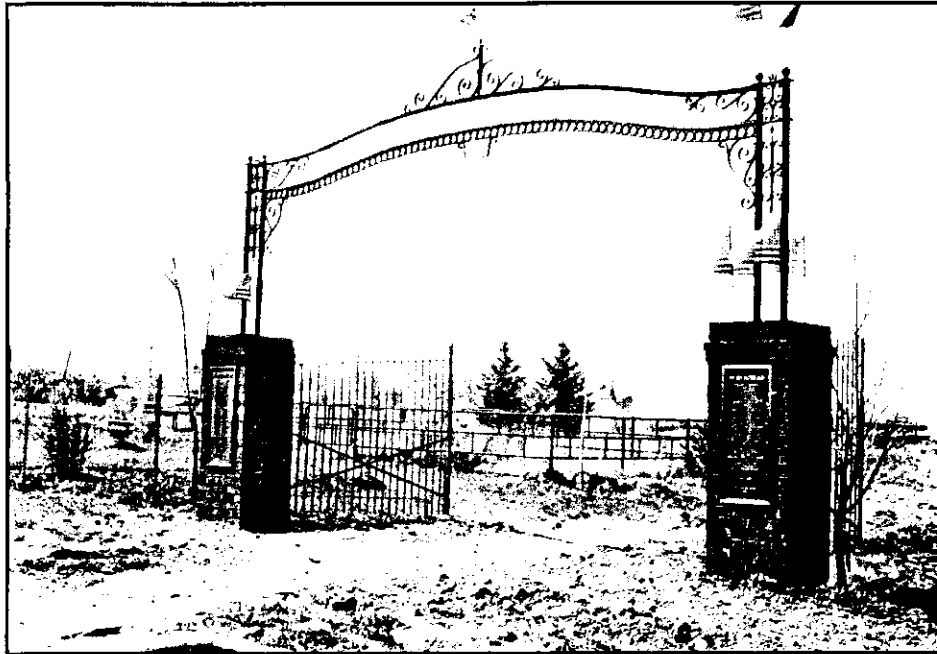


Figure 4. Littleton Cemetery received its first burials in the 1860s and is the final resting place of many of the city's pioneer citizens. SOURCE: Littleton Historical Museum, photograph number 2562.

By 1880, W.H. Vickers saw Littleton as a likely location for capturing spillover population growth from Denver:

Although Denver stands in no immediate need of a suburb to live in, the time will come, no doubt, when Littleton's wealth and population will be swelled by the overflow of Denver, and no more charming country village can be found in Colorado then cozy Littleton, nestled in its groves of trees like any old New England Village.¹¹

Transportation access to the town was further improved in 1881, when the D&RG added a third rail to the line between Denver and Pueblo, thus permitting standard gauge equipment to travel over the route. The standard gauge Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railway (AT&SF) operated its trains over the upgraded line beginning in 1881. The Santa Fe had been chartered in 1859 to provide service between Kansas cities, but the railroad had grown beyond its Midwest roots to reach the Gulf and West coasts. By the early 1880s, Littleton was served by two major railroads.¹²

Americana Publishing Co., 1978), 795.

¹¹Vickers, 180. See also, *Rocky Mountain News*, 20 October 1880, 2.

¹²Keith L. Bryant, *History of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway* (Lincoln, Nebraska: University of Nebraska Press, 1974), xvi-xvii and 140-42.

Despite the presence of the railroads at the east end of the community, the most intensive commercial development remained in the western area, in the vicinity of Rapp and Main streets near the Rough and Ready Mill. The 1881 **State Business Directory** had shown little growth in the town's business sector over the 1870s. Five listings were provided in 1881 for Littleton: Little, Lilley, and Company flour mill; Fred Comstock, blacksmith; George H. Higgins, general merchandise; F.W. Schroeder, saloon; and H. Jackman, hotel.¹³

In 1884, the **Colorado Live Stock Record** characterized the community as "a pleasant village of several years growth, . . . The location of Littleton, in the midst of a large area of agricultural and grazing country, makes it an excellent business point; the climate and surroundings attract invalids from the city, and the scenery is varied and attractive." George A. Crofutt estimated the population of the area at four hundred, most of whom were engaged in ranching, stockraising, and truck farming. In his **Grip-Sack Guide to Colorado** Crofutt described Littleton in 1885 as

a place of some pretensions, sitting astride the Platte River with a railroad station on each side. It aspires to become a suburban home for business men of Denver, and it could certainly be made a very beautiful place, as it has many natural advantages.¹⁴

The economic tempo of the town appears to have accelerated considerably in the middle to late 1880s. A sign of increasing prosperity was Richard Little's construction of an impressive stone residence on S. Rapp Street. Little commissioned prominent Denver architect Robert S. Roeschlaub to design his new dwelling in 1884. Roeschlaub was one of the finest architects in the Denver metropolitan area during the nineteenth century, designing many schools, churches, and business blocks. Among the buildings designed by Roeschlaub in Colorado are the Central City Opera House, Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church in Denver, Dora Moore School in Denver, buildings at the University of Denver, and the William Hamill House in Georgetown. A recent study of Roeschlaub's work concluded that "his architecture was very much in the foreground of the cities of the emerging West."¹⁵

Other development in the 1880s included the establishment of Littleton Creamery by J.D. Hill and I.S. Morse in 1884. By 1888, the creamery was processing milk from a thousand dairy cows and shipping cream and butter to Denver. In 1885-86, the O.G. Hill Drug Store was established, north of the J.D. Hill general store, on the site of today's Masonic Temple at 5718 S. Rapp Street. An historic photograph indicates that the drug store carried a wide variety of merchandise, including drugs, paint, brushes, and window glass. The Santa Fe Railway constructed its own standard gauge track from Pueblo to Denver in 1887, resulting in two

¹³Littleton Independent, *Sixtieth Anniversary Edition, 1888-1948* (Littleton: Littleton Independent, 20 August 1948) and *State Business Directory* (1881).

¹⁴*Colorado Live Stock Record*, 27 September 1884, 6 and George A. Crofutt, *Crofutt's Grip-Sack Guide to Colorado* (Omaha, Nebraska: The Overland Publishing Co., 1885), 51 and 115.

¹⁵Francine Haber, Kenneth R. Fuller, and David N. Wetzel, *Roeschlaub: Robert S. Roeschlaub, Architect of the Emerging West* (Denver: Colorado Historical Society, 1988), 145.

separate tracks through Littleton. The **State Business Directory** for 1889 showed a quadrupling of listings over 1881. In addition to the flourmill and the creamery, the 1889 directory listed a hotel, two general merchandise stores, two meat markets, one drug store, two doctors, two churches (Episcopal and Presbyterian), two blacksmiths, and two artesian well contractors. The implementation of suburban train service to and from Denver on the "Uncle Sam" served to further enhance the attractiveness of Littleton as a suburban residential location.

The late 1880s and early 1890s saw the emergence of a relatively large number and variety of industrial enterprises within Littleton. When the Keys Corn Harvester Company announced in late 1889 that it would build an agricultural implements plant in the town, the **Littleton Gazette** crowed: "Littleton 'Bobs Up Serenely' and Nips the Manufacturing Plum." The town's diverse industrial sector at the end of the nineteenth century included: the Merry Canning factory, which canned local vegetables and packed pickles; a brick cheese factory; a steam laundry; Henry Knight's apiary supply business, which manufactured beekeeping supplies and equipment; and Sterne's Vacuo-Process Extracts for flavoring foods. Many of the early industries drew upon the bounty of the Littleton area's agricultural setting.¹⁶

Tourism also comprised an important segment of the local economy in the late nineteenth century. Littleton was a popular spot with Denver area wheelmen (bicyclists). By 1892, fifty to seventy-five bicyclists would ride out from Denver and stop at the Harwood Inn on weekends. By 1898, the Littleton Cycle Path Association was working with Denver cyclists to build a bicycle path along the length of the City Ditch to Littleton.¹⁷

Littleton was formally incorporated as a town in 1890. The previous year an area on the west bank of the South Platte River had incorporated as Wynetka; the short-lived town was dissolved in 1892. The area within the proposed Town of Littleton included portions of Sections 16, 17, 20, and 21 lying east of the South Platte River, and encompassed about 767.3 acres. The boundaries extended from the river east to S. Windermere Street and from W. Belleview Avenue south to Ridge Road. A good portion of the Windermere area was included in the initial city boundaries. The support of the Littleton electorate was nearly unanimous at the incorporation election on 8 March 1880: eighty-six to three in favor of incorporation. The town had been incorporated too late in 1890 for a population number to be produced for the Census of that year; 738 persons were enumerated for the town in 1900.¹⁸

Incorporation necessitated the creation of a town government and administration. The new town board dealt with such municipal improvements as a water system and the installation of sidewalks. In 1895, the town board voted to create Rio Grande Park, a small irregularly shaped plot of land lying southwest of the Rio Grande depot between Main and Alamo streets. In 1898,

¹⁶*Littleton Gazette*, 25 April 1890 and *Littleton Independent*, 1 August 1891, 24 June 1898; and 25 October 1963.

¹⁷*Littleton Independent*, 22 July 1938.

¹⁸*Littleton Gazette*, 14 February 1890; *Littleton Independent*, 21 August 1975; and McQuarie and Buchholtz, 38.

an \$8,500 bond issue was approved by voters for installation of a water supply system for the town. In one item of interest to future historical researchers, the **Littleton Independent** suggested in 1892 that "it might be feasible to adopt some system for numbering the houses. It would seem that a town of the importance of Littleton ought not to neglect this matter."¹⁹

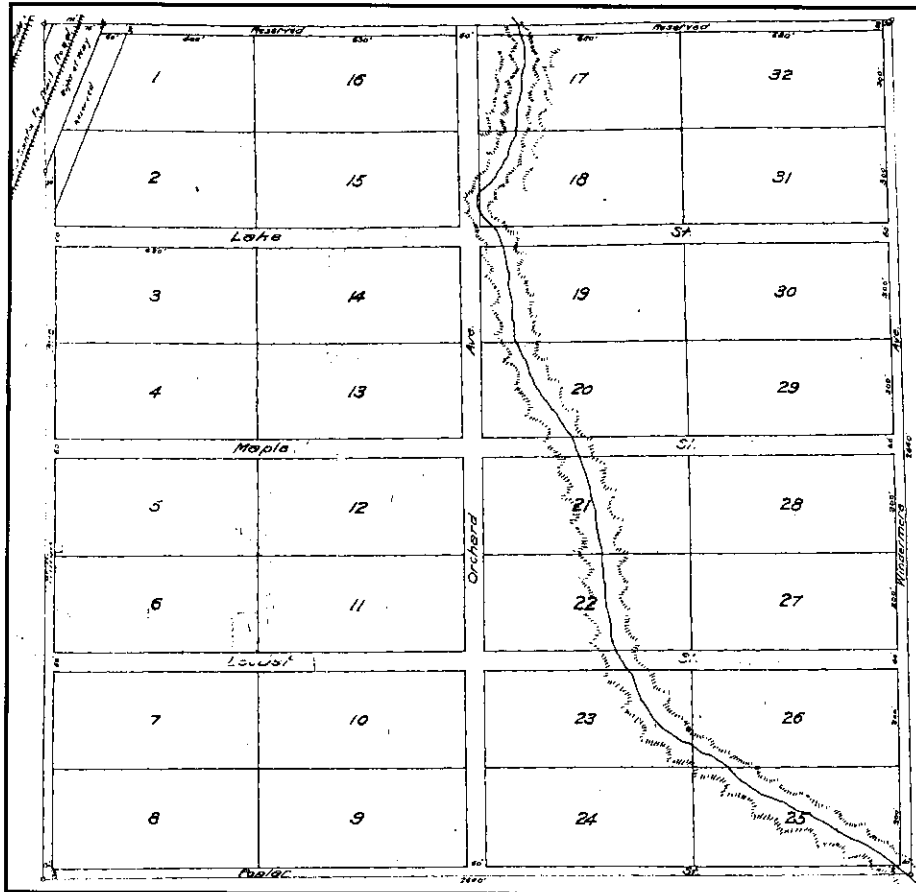


Figure 5. Gallup's Windermere Suburban Home Subdivision (1888), west of Windermere between Sheppard and Calley avenues, featured 4.3 acre tracts suitable for small country estates or truck gardens. SOURCE: Arapahoe County Clerk and Recorder, plat maps.

Subdivisions

Sixteen subdivisions were platted in the Littleton vicinity in the years between the initial platting of the town and 1900.²⁰ Peabody's Addition to Littleton in 1888 was the earliest

¹⁹ *Littleton Independent*, 16 January 1892, 4 and 21 August 1892.

²⁰ Subdivisions are discussed for this and subsequent time periods if they are located within the current municipal boundaries of Littleton. In many cases they were not within the current boundary of the town when they were initially created. Dates for subdivisions are those shown in the Arapahoe County Assessor Plat Index and reflects the year in which the subdivisions were filed.

large addition to the town, located south of the 1872 plat from the South Platte River east to the railroad tracks. Daniel G. Peabody created the subdivision. To stimulate interest in the development, Peabody hired an excursion train to Littleton from Denver for an 19 April 1888 public auction of lots. Terms were offered for financing the purchase of lots: one-third down and the balance at 8 percent interest over one to three years.²¹

East of the railroad tracks, the large Windermere Gallup's Suburban Home Subdivision (WGSHS) was platted in 1888. Charlotte R. Gallup, wife of Avery Gallup, was the platter. The Gallups had previously platted subdivisions in Denver and were involved in the development of South Denver before purchasing 720 acres in the Littleton vicinity in 1887. WGSHS covered the area from W. Shepperd Avenue south to W. Caley Avenue and from S. Prince Street east to S. Windermere Street. The area was divided into thirty-two tracts of about 4.3 acres each. The apparent intent was to provide sufficient land for truck gardens or small country estates. The Gallups were also the platters of the 1st Addition to WGSHS (1888), Windermere Gardens 2nd Filing (1889), and Windermere Heights (1900). Charlotte continued such efforts after her husband's death in 1894.²²

Several subdivisions were created in the early 1890s. Two were platted in 1890 on the hill east of the railroad tracks: Littleton Heights and Keys Addition. Littleton Heights was platted by Joseph W. Brown, John G. Lilley, John C. Twombly, and Charles L. Wundt. The subdivision was immediately northeast of the railroad tracks and Littleton Boulevard and was laid out in a grid, with eight full blocks and three partial blocks. Lots were 25' by 125' with forty-eight lots present in full blocks. The Keys Addition was laid out by the Keys Corn Harvester and Machinery Manufacturing Company; H.L. Prentice was the president and John Keys was the secretary. The trapezoidal tract extended eastward from the railroad tracks to Blaine and northward from Berry. Lots were 25' by 125'. The original plat had an implement factory ground of ten acres in the southwest corner; a resubdivision later in 1890 divided this area into residential lots and blocks.²³

The Willit's Farm Map graphically illustrates the extent of development in the Littleton area by 1899. By that time, subdivisions northeast and southeast of the original townsite on the east side of the railroad tracks had been created. There were still several unplatted tracts of 160 or more acres in the area that were owned by single individuals or companies. These large holdings were generally found south of Ridge Road, east of Windermere Street, and west of the South Platte River. Among the owners of such parcels were: C.R. [Charlotte]

²¹ "Grand Excursion Thursday, April 19 to the Beautiful Town of Littleton," map showing Peabody's Addition, in the files of the Denver Public Library, Denver, Colorado.

²² *Denver Times*, 12 January 1894; "Gallup Family," Littleton Community Network website, lcnmaster.Littleton.org, 7 December 2000.

²³ "Keys Addition" and "Littleton Heights," plat maps, in the files of the Arapahoe County Clerk and Recorder.

Gallup, F.T. Caley, J.W. Bowles, O.E. Lehow, W.H. Cobb, O.H. Manning, F.M. Burnett, C.B. Patterson, J.H. Wright, W.H. Chapman, and the Platte Land Co.²⁴

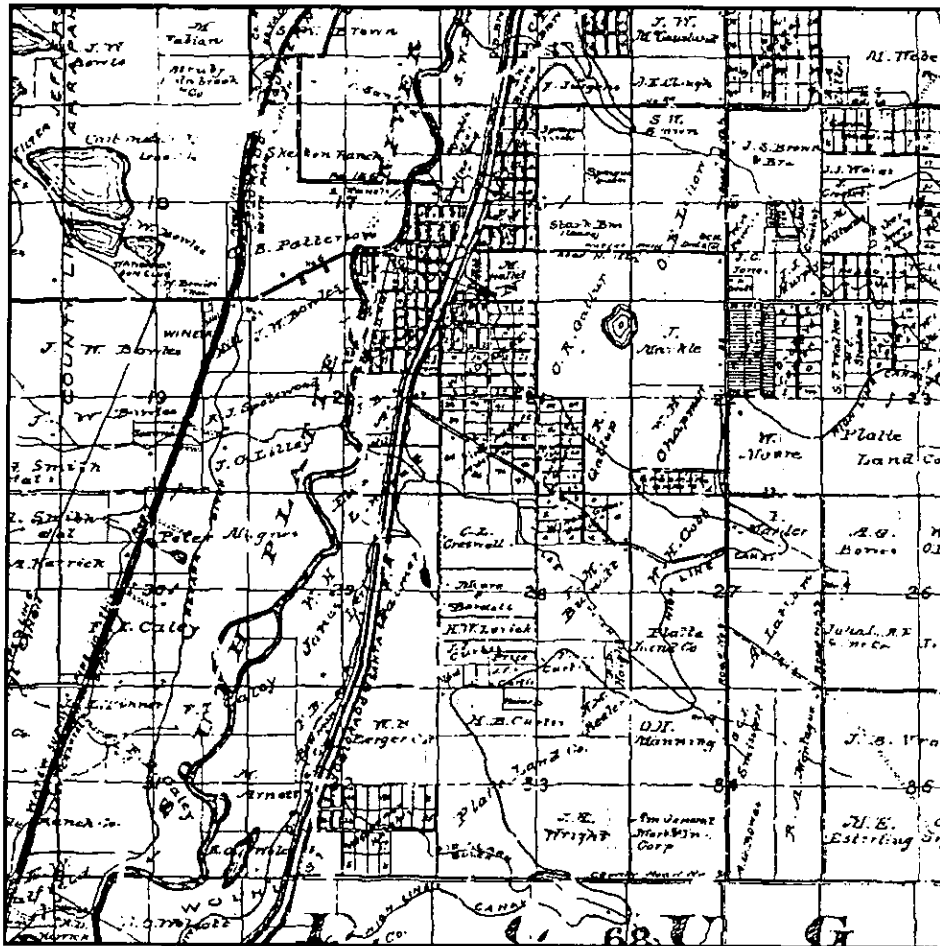


Figure 6. Platted subdivisions, other physical development, and names of owners of large tracts in the Littleton area are shown on this 1899 map. SOURCE: Extract of W.C. Willits, "Willits Farm Map of Denver and Vicinity" (Denver: W.C. Willits, 1899).

Littleton at the Beginning of the Twentieth Century, 1900-1909

Littleton was a small, rural community at the beginning of the twentieth century. The Census of 1900 counted 738 persons within the town, a figure dwarfed by the 133,859 residents of Denver, then county seat of Arapahoe County. The town's population nearly doubled during the first decade of the twentieth century, rising to 1,373 in 1910, an 86.0 percent increase.

The approval of the Rush Amendment to the Colorado constitution in 1902, which created the City and County of Denver, had profound consequences for Littleton. The portions of Arapahoe

²⁴ W.C. Willits, "Willits Farm Map of Denver and Vicinity" (Denver: W.C. Willits Co., 1899).

County lying outside of Denver were divided into two counties by the state legislature: Adams and South Arapahoe. The name of the latter was later changed to simply Arapahoe and included that portion of the original Arapahoe County lying outside of Denver and south of Colfax Avenue. The legislature designated Littleton as the interim county seat until a permanent site could be chosen in the 1904 election.

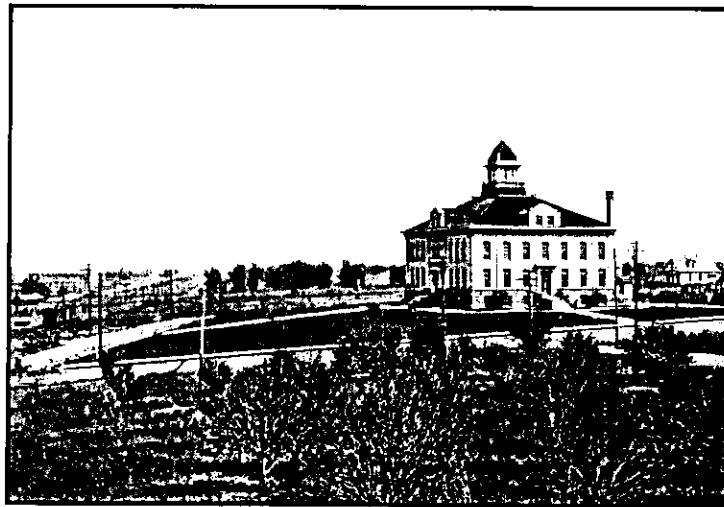


Figure 7. The completion of the Arapahoe County Courthouse in 1908 spurred development of the surrounding area. The courthouse is shown in this 1909 photograph taken by Edwin A. Bemis. SOURCE: Denver Public Library, Western History Department, photograph number X-12051.

Littleton was the oldest and most populous municipality in Arapahoe County in 1904. By that date, Littleton had begun to acquire many of the trappings of small town life. A commercial section had developed in the downtown area, principally along Main Street. Littleton had its own waterworks. The telephone had come to Littleton in 1902 with an exchange installed above Thompson's Drug Store on Main Street. In 1903, an electric light plant was built and the town was lighted. The *Littleton Independent* unabashedly boosted the prospects of the town in a 1903 article: "If you want to land in a growing, prosperous community with all of the advantages of city life and few disadvantages, direct your thoughts and your steps toward Littleton, county seat of Arapahoe county and the prettiest town on the historic Platte."²⁵

The contest for designation as the permanent county seat pitted Littleton against Englewood, its neighbor to the north. Littleton produced a booster publication that extolled its virtues, listed its business houses, and argued why it was the most appropriate choice. One argument advanced against Englewood was its proximity to Denver; any erection of county buildings there would be in peril of future annexation into the larger city. The November election was an easy victory for Littleton, which handily out-pollled Englewood by 1,309 to 822.²⁶

²⁵*Littleton Independent*, 7 August 1903 and 25 September 1903, 1.

²⁶Henry Kraft, *Arapahoe County, Colorado and Littleton Its County Seat* (Littleton: Independent Printers, 1904)

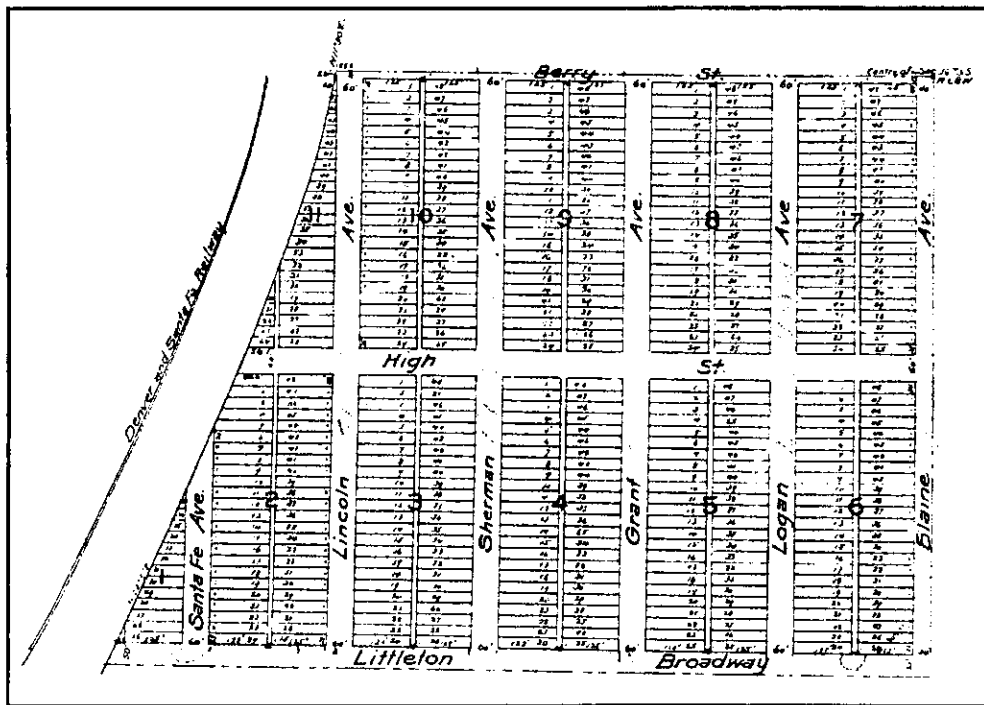


Figure 8. Littleton Heights, platted in 1890, saw accelerated development after the erection of the courthouse in 1908. The play displays a uniform grid of streets and standardized, rectangular lots. SOURCE: Arapahoe County Clerk and recorder, plat maps.

As soon as Littleton attained its goal of becoming the county seat, local residents began to clamor for the erection of a suitable courthouse. In 1907-08, a county courthouse was constructed on the east side of the railroad tracks at 2069 W. Littleton Boulevard. The site was higher in elevation than the commercial area of town and was provided an eastern terminus for the Main Street axis. Denver architect John J. Huddart designed the Classical/Mission Revival style building. Huddart, who also designed the Adams County Courthouse in Brighton, practiced from the 1880s to the late 1920s. The courthouse became a prominent visual landmark looking eastward from the Main Street commercial area; the inspiring view westward from the courthouse steps looked down the length of Main Street to the foothills and mountains beyond.

Littleton's selection as the county seat of Arapahoe County ensured it would enjoy certain economic advantages over the other municipalities of the county. County seats generally tend to attract ancillary employment to the business of operating the county government and its courts. Such services include legal, financial, and real estate firms, abstract and title companies, and related enterprises. The mere presence of a concentration of county employees plus extra numbers of people drawn for court sessions benefits the retail, service, and lodging sectors of the local economy.

and *Littleton Independent*, 22 July 1938.

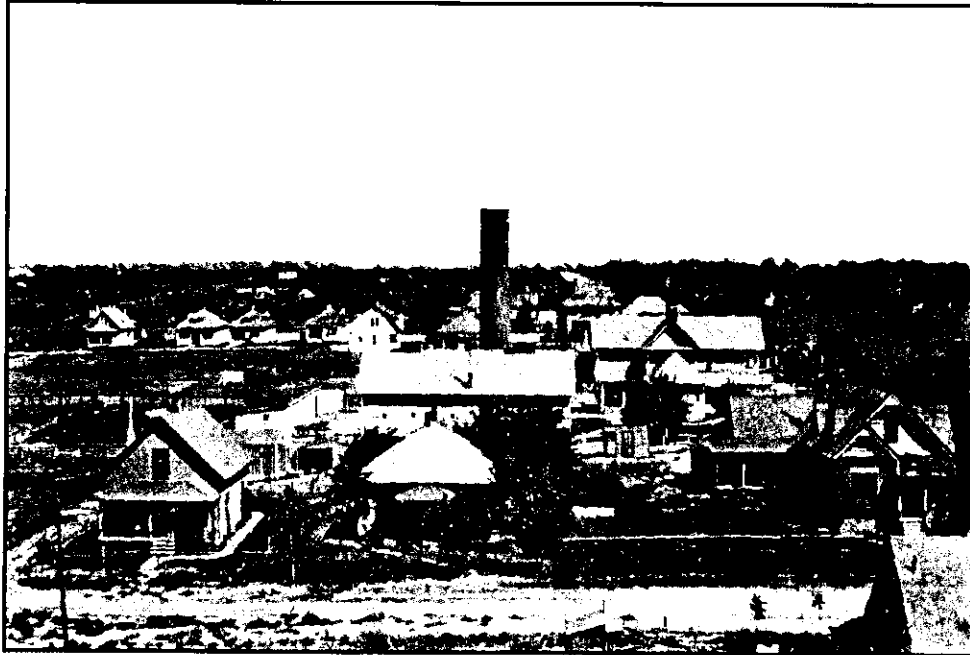


Figure 9. This view of the area east of the courthouse and north of Littleton Boulevard was taken in 1908 and shows the extent of construction in the Littleton Heights area by that date. SOURCE: Littleton Historical Museum, photograph number 261.

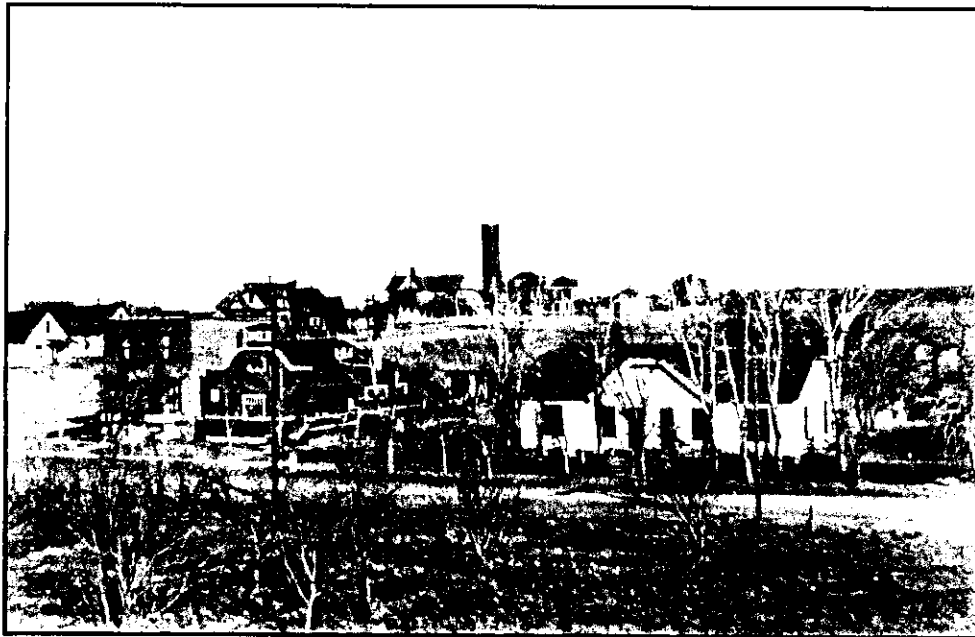


Figure 10. This 1909 view northeast from the original location of the Fred Bemis residence shows 5710, 5716, and 5720-26 South Bemis, as well as other development in the area south of the courthouse. SOURCE: Littleton Historical Museum, photograph number 452.

The streetcar arrived in Littleton in 1907 by means of the Denver and South Platte Railway. The electric line extended 4.2 miles southward from Broadway and Hampden in Englewood (where the tracks of the Denver Tramway ended) down Broadway to Bellevue. Turning west, the line approached Littleton from Slaughterhouse Gulch and Prince Street to Main. The route proceeded west on Main to a turnaround at Main and Rapp. The line had originally been planned to extend south on Broadway and then proceed due west along Littleton Boulevard to the downtown. The less direct routing was constructed after the streetcar line failed to receive financial backing from subdivision developers along Littleton Boulevard. Full streetcar service was in place by 10 November 1907. The following year the line was extended 0.8 miles over the South Platte River at Bowles to Bowles Park, a popular area for picnics.²⁷

The size and importance of Littleton's industrial establishments grew in the first decade of the twentieth century. The Leyner Engineering Company of Denver began looking for a location for expanding its operations in 1902. In 1904-05, Leyner erected a complex of buildings on the west side of Rio Grande Street near the railroad line. Leyner produced drills and compressors used in mining. While manufacturing was growing in importance, agriculture still remained the bulwark of the area's economy. In 1906, Columbine Grange Number 153 of the Patrons of Husbandry was organized in Littleton. Grange members purchased insurance through the association and participated in quantity buying of agricultural supplies to cut expenses. By 1920, the Columbine Grange was the largest chapter in the state with more than four hundred members.²⁸

Subdivisions

Nine subdivisions were created in Littleton during the first decade of the twentieth century, including Windermere Heights, platted by Charlotte R. Gallup in 1900. Following her husband's death, Mrs. Gallup erected a residence at 6177 South Gallup in Littleton and continued operation of their nursery business, as well as developing new subdivisions. The Windermere Heights property was composed of twelve rectangular tracts along the east side of Windermere Street between Littleton Boulevard and W. Maplewood Avenue

Two large subdivisions lying east of S. Windermere Street and north of Littleton Boulevard were platted that continued the pattern of a street grid and rectilinear blocks and lots. The Stark Brothers' Woodlawn Addition was filed in 1907 and encompassed eight blocks northeast of Windermere Street and Littleton Boulevard. Lots were 60' by 140', with most facing the north-south streets. The southern tier of blocks had a T-shaped alley layout, permitting five lots on each block to face Littleton Boulevard. North-south streets within the development were numbered as Sixth through Tenth Avenue from west to east (present-day

²⁷Ken Fletcher, *Centennial State Trolleys* (Golden, Colorado: Colorado Railroad Historical Foundation, 1995), 123-26 and Tivis Wilkins, *Colorado Railroads: Chronological Development* (Boulder, Colorado: Pruett Publishing Co., 1974), 169.

²⁸Colorado State Grange, *Colorado State Grange History* (Westminster, Colorado: North Suburban Publishing., 1975), 133.

Windermere through Foresthill streets); High and Berry streets were the east-west streets. The Stark Brothers' North Woodlawn Addition, platted in 1908, lay to the north and embraced six whole blocks and two half blocks. Lots were 30' by 140'. The 1920 manuscript Census returns revealed a number of households living in the Woodlawn area. In the 1890s, the Stark Brothers had established a nursery on the property they later subdivided.

The smaller Interurban Addition north of Littleton Boulevard was also platted in 1907. In 1909, the Capitolia subdivision was created southeast of the Courthouse, lying south of Littleton Blvd. between Spotswood and Windermere streets. James G. Lilley and Alice James Lilley were the platters. The subdivision consisted of six blocks laid out in rectilinear fashion, with two blocks adjacent to Littleton Boulevard and a tier of four to the south (thus permitting more lots to face onto the boulevard). Lots were 25' by 130' or 127' and 27' by 130'.

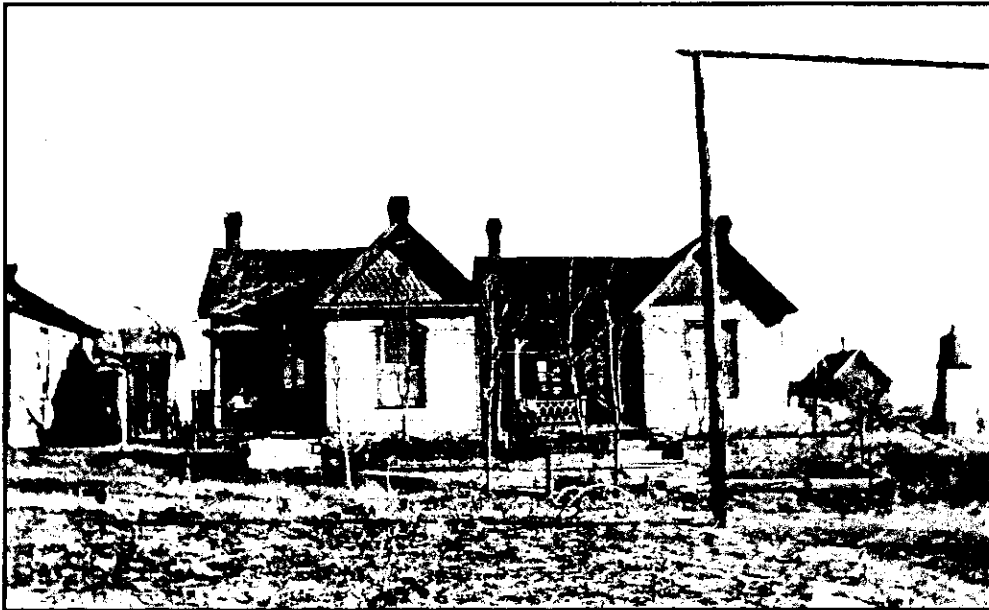


Figure 11. Houses with Queen Anne style features at 5740 and 5750 South Bemis Street are shown in this early twentieth century photograph. SOURCE: Littleton Historical Museum, photograph number 1617.

Developments of the 1910-1919 Period

Littleton had 1,373 inhabitants in 1910. Census figures show that the town grew by 19 percent (263 persons) between 1910 and 1920. A 1912 water supply map of the town, which shows building outlines by lot, illustrates the extent of Littleton's physical development. The commercial core of the town is well defined along Main Street between Curtice Street on the west and Sycamore (Harrison) Street on the east, with a street-wall of buildings in place for most of that segment. The blocks north of Main Street and south of Berry Avenue comprised

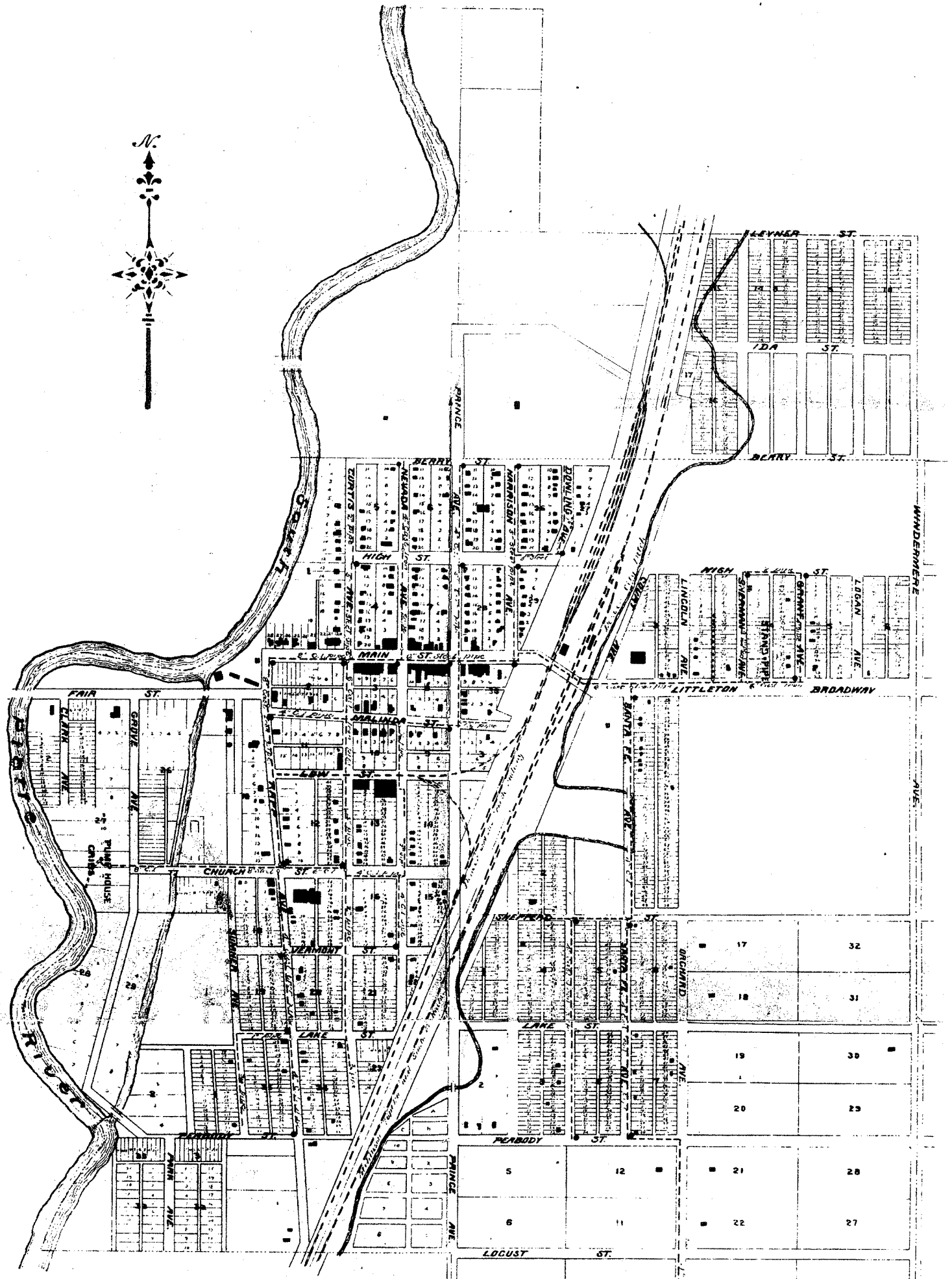


Figure 12
**MAP OF
 WATER SUPPLY**
 FOR TOWN OF
LITTLETON

SCALE 1 INCH=400 FEET
 SEPTEMBER 1912.
 E. E. DODDSON, Eng'g

FIRE HYDRANTS ●●●●●
 VALVES ○○○○○
 PIPE LINES - - - - -

Examined and certified to as being correct.

E. E. Doddson
 Water Commissioner
 TOWN OF LITTLETON

the most intensively developed residential area within the town. Residential clusterings were also found along Alamo (Malinda) between Curtice and Nevada streets and in the southern parts of the blocks lying just north of Church Avenue. Scattered dwellings were also present along Rapp Street to the south. East of the railroad tracks, a small group of houses was present east and south of the Courthouse. A sparse line of residences was shown stretching along Windermere between Littleton Boulevard and Ridge Road²⁹

An individual with a strong belief in community design made Littleton his home in 1912. Architect Jules Jacques Benois Benedict, a dapper and eccentric aristocrat, lived with his wife June at the Gallup Farm at 6138 S. Gallup Street and began construction of a country estate known as Wyldmere. Benedict had studied at the Ecole de Beaux-Arts in Paris and worked in Chicago and New York before coming to the Denver area in 1909 to establish his own firm. The architect was something of an eccentric, wearing spats to tour building sites, raising bull terriers, and living as a gentleman farmer at his Littleton home.

Benedict bestowed his talents on Littleton in a series of significant designs in the 1910s and 1920s. An \$8,000 grant from the Carnegie Foundation to Littleton permitted the town to erect a library that Benedict designed. The library comprised the western termination of the Main Street axis through downtown and provided balance to the courthouse at the eastern end. Benedict also designed the Littleton Town Hall at 2450 W. Main Street. The \$24,725 building housed town government offices as well as fire department equipment. One national planning publication described the Littleton Town Hall as "the finest town hall for a small American town." The striking facade was composed of terra cotta blocks and included columbine ornamentation installed by workmen from the Denver Terra Cotta Company.³⁰ The 1929 Littleton Presbyterian Church on Littleton Boulevard was the work of Benedict. The architect was responsible for many notable buildings in Denver and Colorado, including the Central Savings Bank, St. Malo Chapel, Holy Ghost Catholic Church, Woodbury Branch Library, and the chapel at St. Thomas Seminary. In 1930, **Littleton Independent** publisher Edwin Bemis praised Benedict for his efforts: "You have contributed a great deal toward the beautification and upbuilding of Littleton. . . . Littleton is mighty fortunate in having a man of your ability take such an interest in the progress of the town."³¹

²⁹Town of Littleton, "Map of Water Supply for the Town of Littleton" (Littleton: Water Commission, September 1912).

³⁰Houstoun Waring, *Hous's Littleton* (Littleton: Littleton Independent, 1981), 16; "Littleton Town Hall," National Register of Historic Places nomination, 5AH161, 27 February 1980; and Carolyn K. Keller, "Exploring Architecture in Arapahoe County, Colorado: 1860-1995," Master's thesis, University of Colorado at Denver, Denver, Colorado, 1993.

³¹Letter from Edwin A. Bemis to J.J.B. Benedict, 6 March 1930, in the University of Colorado Archives, Boulder, Colorado, copy in the Littleton Historical Museum collection; *Rocky Mountain News*, 18 January 1948; Thomas J. Noel and Barbara S. Norgren, *Denver: The City Beautiful and Its Architects, 1893-1941* (Denver: Historic Denver, Inc., 1987), 188-89.

The initial state highway plan of the late 1910s had placed Littleton on the North-South Highway through the state. This route linked Denver to Colorado Springs and the other major cities of the Front Range. Main Street in Littleton was paved in 1917. When the federal highway system was designated in the mid-1920s, the highway through Littleton became part of U.S. Highway 85. The highway initially meandered through Littleton, entering the town from the north along Rio Grande Street and turning west on Berry and south on Prince to Main Street. The route exited Littleton via Main Street and Rapp.

James E. Maloney was mayor of Littleton for much of the 1910s, serving from 1910-12 and 1913-19. According to Houstoun Waring, the mayoral salary was \$6.25 per month plus a free telephone on which to receive citizen complaints. A native of Brooklyn, Maloney was educated at Cooper Union Technical Institute and worked as a civil engineer in New York and New Jersey before coming to Colorado in 1899. He worked for the Denver Union Water Company on Cheesman Dam and other South Platte facilities before joining the fledgling Colorado Highway Department in 1910. In that position, Maloney oversaw construction projects, including the building of a sixteen-foot-wide concrete highway linking Denver and Littleton. It was during Maloney's tenure that Littleton's sewage plant was constructed in 1912; it served the community until 1946.³²

In early 1919, Littleton voters approved a school bond for construction of a high school building. Proponents stressed the overall value to the community of a good educational system. Following passage of the bonds, Walter H. Ficklin wrote that the Littleton area had seen an increase in the number of families in the school district, a greater demand for homes, and a general increase in the level of economic activity in the community. Ficklin argued that "a community reflects its attitude toward education in its schools, libraries and churches. These with other public improvements indicate a live town and a good place in which to live. Other things being equal, the home-seeker will choose such a town in which to make his home and to educate his children."³³

Manufacturing

The late 1910s and early 1920s saw the emergence of what would become the Coleman Motors Corporation. Automotive designer Harleigh Holmes provided the technical design expertise to develop a four-wheel-drive vehicle and produced a prototype in Littleton. The capital to launch full-scale production of the enterprise came from A.E. Coleman, a wealthy miner, for whom the Coleman Motors Corporation was named in 1924. The company produced a variety of trucks and specialty vehicles in several large facilities in Littleton and was the town's largest employer for many years.³⁴

³²*Littleton Independent*, 20 February 1986; *Englewood Enterprise*, 11 April 1946, 10; and Littleton Historical Museum files.

³³*Littleton Independent*, 24 October 1919, 1.

³⁴*Denver Post*, 23 March 1987 and *Littleton Independent*, 13 February 1987.

Subdivisions

Only five subdivisions were platted within Littleton during the 1910-19 period, with all of them created in 1910. The Stark Brothers' Woodlawn Addition 2nd Filing was located east of the original 1907 Woodlawn Addition. It embraced six blocks and had the same layout and lot sizes as the earlier subdivision. Other subdivisions included Windermere Parks and East Windermere Gardens. Windermere Park was platted by Charlotte R. Gallup. The L-shaped development was composed of six blocks and had curving streets in its western leg. The next subdivision in Littleton was not created until 1924.

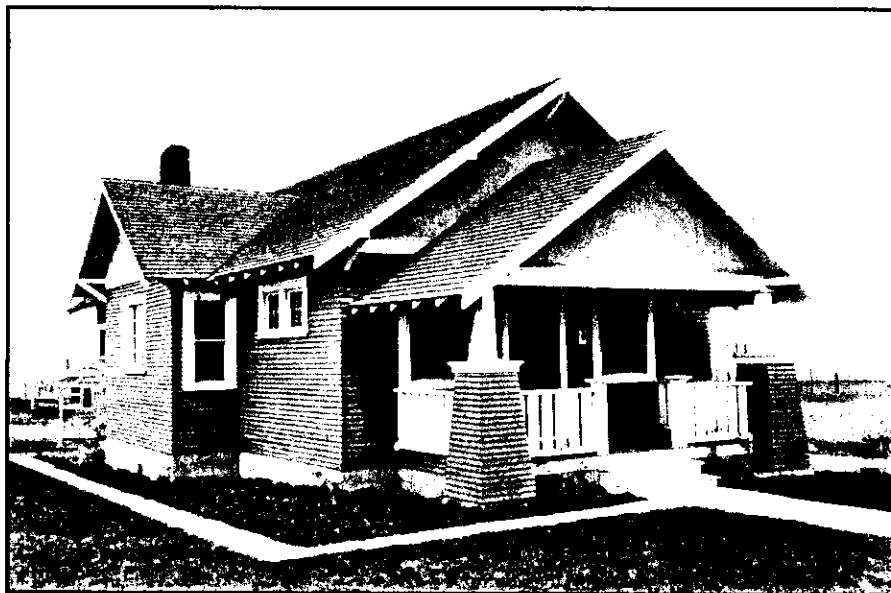


Figure 13. Local builder Dan S. Reid constructed this notable Craftsman/Bungalow style dwelling at 5623 South Prescott in 1921. SOURCE: Littleton Historical Museum, photograph number 1987.

The Town Continues to Grow, 1920-1929

By 1920, the town's population had risen to 1,636. The *Littleton Independent* was quick to point out that this number did "not include Woodlawn, Bowles Gardens or any of the population that lives just outside the corporate limits." During the 1920s, the town grew by 383 persons or 23.4 percent. A 1921 *Rocky Mountain News* article noted that the area had drawn Denver families to permanently settle there, remarking that Littleton was "far enough from city bustle and noise to be comfortable, and close enough to the larger city to have all the advantages the larger city offers."³⁵

³⁵*Rocky Mountain News*, 9 October 1921; *Littleton Independent*, 30 July 1920.

The J.G. Leyner Engineering Works Company had been consolidated by Ingersoll-Rand, a competing manufacturer of mining equipment, in 1917. On 1 January 1923, the name was officially changed to Ingersoll-Rand Company of Colorado. As part of Ingersoll-Rand, the Littleton plant suffered from its isolation from the company headquarters in New York. The company continued to operate the Littleton plant until 1931, when it was closed due to the nationwide economic downturn.³⁶

The Denver and South Platte streetcar line between Littleton and Englewood was abandoned in 1926. Already well-served by suburban trains of the D&RG and Santa Fe, the streetcar appears to have been less important to Littleton than to other Denver suburbs. The rise of the automobile and the inconvenience of switching to the Denver Tramway line in Englewood were probably other factors in its demise.

Of more lasting importance to the town than the streetcars' departure was the arrival of Houstoun Waring in the same year. It was during the 1920s that the team of seasoned publisher Edwin A. Bemis and young editor Houstoun Waring brought their combined talents to the **Littleton Independent** newspaper. Bemis, who was born in Littleton in 1887, bought the newspaper after losing a 1918 election for Arapahoe County Treasurer and owned it until 1966. He also served as the first chairman of the Littleton Planning Commission. Bemis was a leading force in the creation of the Littleton Historical Society, served as its president, and was an avid photographer of buildings and streetscapes around the city. Bemis died in 1978.³⁷

George Houstoun "Hous" Waring III was born in Savannah, Georgia, in 1901. He commenced his college education at the U.S. Naval Academy, but left after contracting tuberculosis and came to Colorado for his health. Waring attended the University of Colorado for a period before joining the **Littleton Independent** in 1926 as a reporter. He became the paper's editor the following year and continued in that position until 1966. Waring continued to serve as editor emeritus and produced a regular column on Littleton and its history. Over the course of his career, Waring wrote more than 6,000 editorials and more than 13,000 obituaries. He was named a fellow of Sigma Delta Chi, the professional journalism society, and was recognized by four former Colorado governors as "Citizen Emeritus of Colorado" in 1977. Hous Waring died at the age of ninety-five in February 1997.³⁸

In June 1923, Edwin Bemis attempted to interest the Town Council in retaining J.J.B. Benedict as the municipal architect for Littleton. Criticizing what he saw as piecemeal planning and public improvements which did not correlate with one another, Bemis argued for development of a comprehensive plan for the town. He felt that Benedict could "give us a definite plan which this and succeeding generations might follow." While Bemis' suggestion was apparently not

³⁶Edwin J. Eisenach, "J. George Leyner," Manuscript on file at Colorado Historical Society Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation.

³⁷*Arapahoe Independent*, 27 June 1978.

³⁸*Denver Post*, 19 February 1997 and *Rocky Mountain News*, 19 February 1997.

implemented, in July 1923 Benedict gave a presentation to the Littleton Rotary Club on beautification of the town. The architect lamented the absence of a public square in the original platting of the town, suggested that a subway (or underpass) be constructed to carry traffic under the railroad tracks, noted the great number of good building sites within Littleton and in the vicinity, and stated that a Littleton Historical Society should be created "to preserve the traditions of the district." Benedict's talk was met with interest, and it was reported that he planned to repeat it again at a meeting of the Littleton Civic and Commercial Association.³⁹

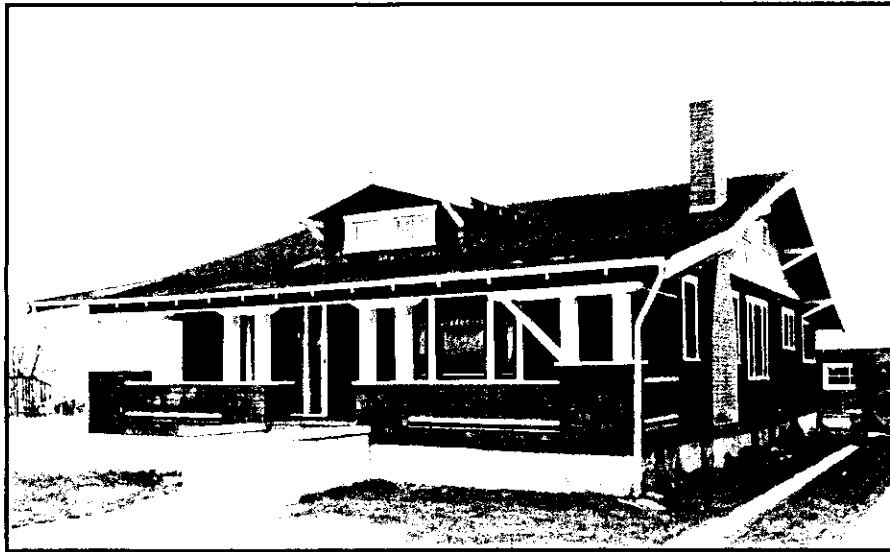


Figure14. This Craftsman/Bungalow style residence at 5626 South Crocker Street was erected by Dan S. Reid Construction Company in 1921 and is notable for its shingled walls and broad porch. SOURCE: Littleton Historical Museum, photograph number 1990.

Littleton's location on a U.S. highway, in combination with its role as an agricultural service center, resulted in its possessing more transportation related establishments than would be expected for a community its size. Auto dealerships, gasoline stations, tire dealers, motels, and restaurants vied for drive-by trade. As early as 1921, the **Rocky Mountain News** observed that Littleton "sees more automobiles go by in a day than any other town of its size in Colorado. It is so close to the state's capital, the roads are such an inducement and the surroundings so prosperous and picturesque that it has long been a favorite mecca for automobiles."⁴⁰ Improved roads and the greater numbers of households with automobiles solidified Littleton's role as a farm service center. Saturday nights in the late 1920s found Main Street packed with farmers and shoppers.⁴¹

³⁹ *Littleton Independent*, 8 June 1923 and 6 July 1923, 1.

⁴⁰ *Rocky Mountain News*, 9 October 1921.

⁴¹ *Littleton Independent*, 21 September 1989.

In 1929, Houstoun Waring formulated the concept of a "Homecoming" celebration to help foster a sense of community within the town. He explained that "I'd observed suburbs that were bedroom communities, and the people didn't know each other. I wanted to think of things to get people together, so they'd get to know each other and enjoy their community." The first festival involved a play by the local drama company, a free movie at the local theater, and a parade. The event proved so popular it became an annual tradition, known later as Westward Ho Days and Western Welcome Week.⁴²

Buildings of the 1920s

While Littleton's development during the 1920s was not guided by a comprehensive plan, the town added to its role of important and, in a number of cases, architecturally distinguished buildings during the decade. Two significant buildings that immensely added to Littleton's architectural heritage were completed in 1920: the previously discussed Town Hall by J.J.B. Benedict and Littleton High School. The high school was completed in 1920 on the higher land lying east of the railroad tracks at 5776 S. Crocker Street. The \$100,000 two-story brick and terra cotta building, designed by Denver architect Robert K. Fuller, was described as "not only a high class, modern school but also a community center." The facility included a large auditorium, a gymnasium with balcony, a domestic science room and a sewing room, a science laboratory, and a library. Architect Fuller (1886-1966) designed many courthouses and schools throughout the state. The *Rocky Mountain News* praised the sites of the new school and the courthouse: "The courthouse dominates the town. The high school dominates the whole valley. Looking out across the trees and housetops of Littleton, is one of the finest panoramic views of the Rockies to be seen in Colorado." Lower grades continued in the older Rapp Street School at the corner of Church Avenue.⁴³

In 1919-21, the Columbine Mercantile Company built a warehouse and grain elevator at 5798 S. Rapp Street. The company was reportedly organized by the Columbine Grange to provide storage of grain for processing at the Rough and Ready Mill and was the only grain elevator in western Arapahoe and Douglas counties. In August 1921, the year's wheat crop was one of the largest in history and the mill had shipped about 65,000 bushels of wheat. By 1934, the company's name had changed to Columbine Fuel and Feed.⁴⁴

Another significant building erected during the 1920s was the Masonic Temple (1921), built at 5718 S. Rapp Street on the former site of the O.G. Hill Drug Store. The Littleton lodge of the Masons was organized in 1872 and initially held meetings on the second floor of J.D. Hill's general store. The chapter was named for Allyn Weston, an early Colorado Mason who had

⁴²Bemis Public Library clipping files, "Houstoun Waring."

⁴³*Rocky Mountain News*, 9 October 1921; McQuarie and Buchholtz, 69; and Noel and Norgren, 200-01.

⁴⁴*Littleton Independent*, 22 July 1938, 4; 4 March 1976; 29 November 1977, 28 September 1978; 2 October 1986; and 13 December 1990.

organized the Central City lodge and served as Grand Master of Colorado Masons in 1869. Local blacksmith John R. Hoskin fabricated the square and compass above the entrance.⁴⁵ Building was also underway just beyond the town limits. In March 1923, plans were announced for the construction of Willowcroft Manor, a country hotel about a mile west of Littleton at 3600 W. Bowles Avenue. The old Bowles mansion was used as a nucleus for the new building. The hotel opened in July 1923.⁴⁶ In 1927, the International Geneva Association, a fraternal and benevolent association for men employed in the hotel and restaurant business founded in Geneva, Switzerland in 1877, established a retirement facility for its members a short distance north of downtown. The group selected Littleton as the site for its only healthcare and retirement facility in the United States. The Geneva Lodge or Geneva National Home housed association members who came there for rest and relaxation, as well as providing longer-term care for needy, old, or sick members. During its first decades of operation, many of the home's guests were suffering from tuberculosis and other respiratory diseases. The house had been erected in about 1920 as part of Mr. and Mrs. Stuart L. Sweet's Romoco Poultry Farm.⁴⁷

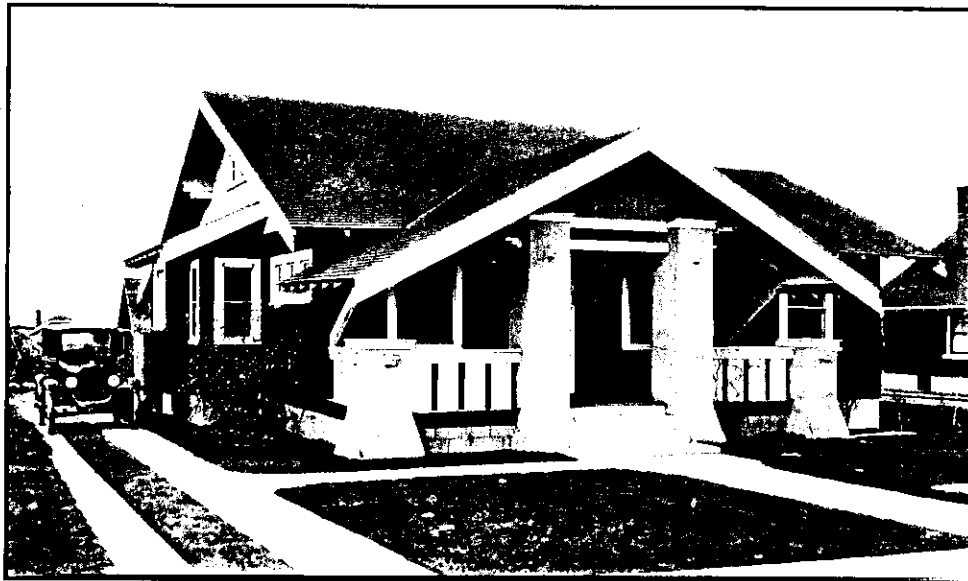


Figure 15. Dr. G. Cooper Moore, longtime Littleton physician who started his practice with a horse and buggy, lived in this residence at 5653 South Prescott Street until his death in 1962. SOURCE: Littleton Historical Museum, photograph number 1991.

Littleton Boulevard received a notable architectural landmark in 1929, when the Presbyterian Church was completed at 1609 Littleton Boulevard. The Presbyterian Church in Littleton had been organized in 1883 and acquired a church building at Main and Curtice in downtown

⁴⁵Weston Lodge No. 22, AF&AM, *Weston Lodge No. 22, AF&AM, Littleton, Colorado, 1872-1973* (Littleton: Weston Lodge AF&AM, 1973), 5 and 27.

⁴⁶*Littleton Independent*, 9 March 1923, 23 March 1923, 15 June 1923, and 20 July 1923.

⁴⁷*Littleton Independent*, *Sixtieth Anniversary Edition, 1888-1948* (Littleton: Littleton Independent, 20 August 1948) and *Littleton Independent*, 14 January 1927.

Littleton. In 1926, the church's building committee recommended that the congregation erect a new building, and Mabel Ficklin donated a building site at the northwest corner of Littleton Boulevard and Windermere Street. Although some felt that the location was too far east of town, ground was broken in July 1929 and the first service was held in January 1930. Local architect J.J.B. Benedict designed the Gothic Revival style building.⁴⁸

Subdivisions

The 1920s saw few subdivisions created. Four relatively small subdivisions were established between 1924 and 1928. Gabriel's Addition, platted in 1924, was the first subdivision created within the boundaries of present-day Littleton since 1910. Rafferty Gardens, platted by John J. Rafferty in 1926, featured lots oriented around Big Dry Creek. The Littleton portion of this subdivision consisted of nine lots arrayed along the north side of Rafferty Gardens Avenue and extending northward to the creek. Capitola 2nd Filing, southeast of the Courthouse, was created in 1927. State Addition No. 2, platted by the State Board of Land Commissioners, was filed in 1928. The largest of the 1920s subdivisions, it was located east of the railroad tracks and northwest of Powers Avenue and Louthan Street

The Depression Decade, 1930-1939

Littleton's population in the 1930 Census was 2,019. The town was 97 percent white in 1930; about 6 percent of the population were foreign-born whites.⁴⁹ During the decade of the 1930s, the town grew by 225 persons, or 11.1 percent. In 1930, the **Littleton Independent** conducted a survey to produce a profile of town residents. The newspaper found that half of the newcomers to Littleton came from seven states, including Missouri and six other Plains and Midwest states.⁵⁰

The effects of the Great Depression were seemingly less intense in Littleton than in many other areas of Colorado. The town precincts had voted for incumbent Herbert Hoover for president by a narrow margin in 1932, while the rest of Arapahoe County and Colorado favored Democratic challenger Franklin D. Roosevelt. In the wake of the 1931 closure of the large Ingersoll-Rand plant north of town, a group of younger businessmen formed the Junior Chamber of Commerce to encourage businesses to relocate to Littleton. Red Comet, a manufacturer of fire extinguishers, briefly occupied the Ingersoll site before moving to a former car dealership on Main Street. In March 1934, 185 families in the Littleton vicinity received food and clothing assistance from the Community Chest, using funds supplied by the federal government. In 1935, the regional headquarters of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), a New Deal work relief program for young men, was headquartered in the Ingersoll-Rand

⁴⁸ Janet Brett, *First Presbyterian Church of Littleton: A Centennial History* (Englewood, Colorado: Columbine Copy and Printing, 1986).

⁴⁹ U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Metropolitan Districts: Population and Area* (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1932), 69.

⁵⁰ *Littleton Independent*, 24 December 1986.

complex. The facility housed the CCC administrative offices and served as a warehouse distribution center for CCC camps in Colorado and Wyoming.⁵¹

The construction of a U.S. Post Office was Littleton's principal public works project of the Depression. The Colonial Revival style brick building at the northwest corner of W. Alamo Avenue and S. Prince Street was completed in 1939. Since the community had received a post office in 1869, the post office had been located in the Bell House Hotel, the J.D. Hill Store, and various buildings along Main Street. The new building was a Works Progress Administration (WPA) project with a \$53,000 total cost. A notable interior feature of the building was a large lobby mural painted by Pennsylvania artist John Fraser depicting the Littleton area (now displayed in the City Council Chambers). Other Depression-era public works construction projects undertaken in the town included oiling streets and installing curbs and gutters and adding three wings to Littleton High School. The 1935 school construction cost the school district \$45,000, while the federal Public Works Administration contributed \$32,715.⁵²

As early as 1933, transportation engineers had examined the question of whether it was appropriate to continue routing U.S. 85 through downtown Littleton. The town delayed the project for a number of years, but, by 1935, the *Littleton Independent* conceded that it was no longer possible to stave off the inevitable, observing that the Highway Department was "convinced that the only way to build highways is to build them in a straight line and avoid as much traffic congestion as possible." The decision was made to construct U.S. 85 along the east bank of the South Platte River. In Littleton, the highway plans necessitated altering the course of the river to the west to create sufficient room for the highway on the east bank. Houses in the 5500 and 5600 blocks of S. Curtice Street had originally backed onto the river. Charlotte Louthan Skinner, who grew up at 5649 S. Curtice Street, recalled that "since our home was located near the river, one of our main diversions was to go swimming. We also would explore the woods west of the river, where Centennial Racetrack is now located." By 1939, the neighborhood had an interstate highway for a neighbor.⁵³

The Littleton Town Board adopted a zoning ordinance in 1938. There was some concern over the intrusion of commercial buildings into residential neighborhoods, particularly on the hill east of the railroad tracks. An editorial in the *Littleton Independent* supported the effort, noting that "real estate men tell us that if Littleton is to attract a good class of residents and

⁵¹ *Littleton Independent*, Anniversary Issue, 22 July 1938. The CCC building, one of many facilities associated with the program in the state, was notable as the regional headquarters for the Wyoming and Colorado programs. The two CCC buildings were later altered and interconnected with another building.

⁵² U.S. Postal Service, Historic, Architectural and Archaeological Significance Survey, Littleton Main Post Office, 30 July 1984, in the files of the Colorado Historical Society, Denver, Colorado; *Littleton Independent*, *Sixtieth Anniversary Edition, 1888-1948*; *Littleton Independent*, 1 March 1955, 1 and 12 April 1985.

⁵³ *Littleton Independent*, 29 March 1935, 4; Charlotte Louthan Skinner, "My Early Childhood in Littleton, Colorado," in the files of the Littleton Historical Museum, Littleton, Colorado.

homeowners the town must give some assurance to these home investors that a grocery store, a hot dog stand, or a filling station will not be placed near their \$8,000 dwelling.”⁵⁴

Houstoun Waring bought a parcel of land and built his home at 5804 S. Prescott Street in 1933, after learning that Sterne Park would be created west of the location. He obtained a house plan for one dollar from the Ladies Home Journal and hired Ralph Lumley to erect his dwelling. Recalling the event in later years, Waring asserted that as late as 1933 no private home in Littleton had been designed by an architect, forgetting that the residence of Littleton’s founder, Richard Little, had been designed by prominent Denver architect Robert Roeschlaub. However, Waring’s statement highlights the fact that few houses in the city were architect-designed by the 1930s.

Subdivisions

The economic slowdown of the 1930s was reflected in little subdivision activity. Only one subdivision was platted within the boundaries of today’s Littleton during the decade. The Estate of Alice James Lilley created Capitolia 3rd Filing in 1933. The subdivision was located southeast of the courthouse and included lands from Littleton Boulevard south to W. Shepperd Avenue and from S. Spotswood Street east to S. Windermere Street. Thirteen years would elapse before the creation of the next Littleton subdivision.

World War II and Early Postwar Development, 1940-1949

In 1937, a tongue-in-cheek editorial in the *Littleton Independent* worried that the Census might show the town with more than 2,500 inhabitants, and thus no longer be classified as “rural.” In which case, “we shall have to say ‘drahma’ instead of ‘draama’; we shall have to buy cocktail shakers, and add other accoutrements of civilization.” These dire consequences were forestalled for another ten years; Littleton’s population reported in the 1940 Census was 2,244. During the 1940s, the town’s population increased by 1,134 persons to 3,378, a 50.6 percent rise. The physical size of the city had not changed since its incorporation in 1890, although subdivision platting outside of the town’s boundaries presaged the suburban boom of the 1950s.

In August 1940, an editorial in the *Littleton Independent* listed the newspaper’s view of the most significant improvements occurring in Littleton since the end of World War I: 1) “most beautiful town hall in Colorado”; 2) modern high school erected; 3) Baptist and Presbyterian churches completed; 4) million gallon reservoir constructed on Gallup Street; 5) Littleton Boulevard oiled; 6) Main Street and Littleton Boulevard connected with concrete paving; 7) Masonic Temple built; 8) three new large-payroll industries-Coleman Motors, Red Comet, Inc., and Heckethorn Manufacturing and Supply Co.; 9) natural gas brought to the town; 10) jail building built north of courthouse; 11) modernization of fire department with modern

⁵⁴ *Littleton Independent*, 11 February 1938, 4.

trucks; 12) Sterne Park created; 13) cemetery transformed into beautiful resting place; 14) many new stores and homes built, modern storefronts added, and Columbine grain elevator completed; 15) federal building erected; 16) U.S. 85 made into 60-foot wide oiled road with beautification; and, 17) curb and gutter improvements and oiling of streets. The editor opined that "we doubt if the town has made as many advances in any 21-year period" since Richard Little filed his land claim in 1862.⁵⁵

The early 1940s saw Littleton industries focus on war production. During World War II Littleton industries turned their production lines to manufacturing items vital to America's war effort. Heckethorn Manufacturing and Supply Company produced anti-aircraft projectiles for the navy and mortar shell fuses for the army chemical corps. American Coleman manufactured trucks for the Army. Red Comet's output of fire extinguishers was redirected to supplying military uses.⁵⁶

The fruits of the zoning ordinance passed by the city in the late 1930s were evident by the mid-1940s. A 1945 *Littleton Independent* editorial noted that drivers on U.S. 85 were not able to enjoy an unobstructed the view of the South Platte Valley to the west until they reached Littleton. Such motorists received the impression of Littleton as "a countryside unspoiled and restful It is the result of the foresight of Littleton citizens who insisted upon a zoning ordinance for the town—an ordinance that would prevent junk yards, sign boards, and other commercialism from cropping up on the west side of the new highway."⁵⁷

While the rerouting of U.S. 85 in 1938 to bypass downtown Littleton had been viewed with alarm by some Main Street merchants, others saw the new highway as an opportunity to tap the market of motorists traveling the new highway. King and Evelyn Hudson constructed their Country Kitchen restaurant at 6115 S. Santa Fe Dr. in 1942. Littletonites had advised the Hudsons against their choice of location, contending that a restaurant had to be located on Main Street to be successful. The large, rustic, L-shaped log building soon became a popular dining spot for highway travelers. The restaurant was popular with the traveling public and was featured in national publications including *Life* and *Ford Times*. The Hudsons operated the restaurant until 1962.⁵⁸ A number of other businesses were established along the new roadway in the Littleton area to provide services to the traveling public. A Texaco service station was erected at the northeast corner of Church Avenue and U.S. 85.

Littleton Boulevard

Changes also came to Littleton Boulevard in the late 1940s. Following construction of the Arapahoe County Courthouse in 1907, residences and three churches (the First Presbyterian,

⁵⁵ *Littleton Independent*, 9 August 1940, 4.

⁵⁶ *Denver Post*, 7 April 1957.

⁵⁷ *Littleton Independent*, 10 august 1945, 4.

⁵⁸ "Hudson Gardens," supplement to the *Littleton Independent*, June 1996.

First Baptist, and Church of God) had been built along the roadway eastward toward S. Broadway. Developments at the end of the 1940s marked the first shift to nonresidential uses along the street.

The sleek Moderne-style Intermountain Rural Electrification Association (IREA) building at 2100 Littleton Boulevard on the hill next to the railroad tracks was completed in late 1949 and dedicated in February 1950. Denver architect Eugene Groves designed the building. IREA had been created in 1938 to bring electricity to unserved rural areas of Colorado. It moved its headquarters to Littleton in 1941, and, by the late 1940s, the organization served 3,600 customers in nine counties.⁵⁹

To meet the need for expanded services, the 1908 Arapahoe County Courthouse in Littleton received a modern, three-story addition to its west side in 1949. The simple lines of the blonde brick addition with a projecting brown travertine-clad entrance presented a modern appearance to travelers on Main Street. The starkly modern addition by prominent architects Fisher and Fisher of Denver sharply contrasted with the design of the original building.⁶⁰

Civic/Social Improvements

After J.J.B. and June Benedict divorced in 1931, she continued to live at their Wyldemere estate at 6138 S. Gallup Street. When she died in 1945, the property was acquired by Budd and Mary Catherine Howard, who sold it to an order of Discalced (barefoot) Carmelite nuns in 1947. The building was converted into a Carmelite Monastery in 1947-48. The nuns were a penitential cloistered order who utilized only wool clothing and bedding, wore hemp sandals, observed absolute silence most of the day, and slept on narrow wood cots at night. The nuns demolished most of Benedict's residence, retaining only the living room and two bedrooms above it. They added a wing of living quarters in 1956 and erected a chapel. The acquisition by the Carmelites, although diminishing the integrity of Benedict's creation, kept the 11-acre parcel intact and unsubdivided.⁶¹

North Side School, at 1907 W. Powers Avenue, was completed in 1949. The brick building with limestone coping had eight classrooms, a kindergarten, administration area, cafeteria, and multi-purpose room. The design of the building conformed to the sloping, eleven-acre site, with a one-story section on the southeast and a two-story portion at the northwest. The school was designed by Denver architects Atchison and Kloverstrom and N.S. Nielson and Son was the general contractor. In the 1950s, Atchison and Kloverstrom would also design Brown Elementary School in northwest Denver, as well as South Elementary in Littleton.⁶²

⁵⁹ *Littleton Independent*, anniversary issue, 1948, 25 March 1949, 29 April 1949, and 3 February 1950.

⁶⁰ *Littleton Independent*, 17 December 1947, 7.

⁶¹ *Littleton Independent*, 21 May 1948.

⁶² A lengthy description of the school and the materials used in its construction appeared in the *Littleton Independent*, 14 January 1949, 8.

Subdivisions

Nine subdivisions were created within today's Littleton city limits during the late 1940s. Three subdivisions were platted in 1946: Weber's, White City, and Windermere Homes Tract No. 1. Weber's Subdivision was a relatively small resubdivision of Block 12 of Windermere Gallup Suburban Home Subdivision located southwest of W. Maplewood Avenue and S. Spotswood Street. Clifford A. and Dorothea E. Weber were the platters. White City, northeast of Littleton Boulevard and S. Huron Street, was about a block in size.

The prosaically named Windermere Homes Tract No. 1 was the most important of the three 1946 subdivisions. The planned subdivision, west of Windermere and north of Ridge Road on seventeen acres of the old George Weaver farm, was widely viewed as "Littleton's first suburb," as the development was some distance from the town's developed residential areas. Western Builders, Inc., was the developer of the subdivision; Varian Ashbaugh was the secretary-treasurer of the company. Lots were 80' by 135' and homes were built to sell for \$6,000 with war veterans given preference in purchasing. The houses, designed by architect Thomas Moore, were one-story, frame dwellings with oak floors. Interiors included two bedrooms, a dinette, living room, kitchen, bathroom, and utility room. Windermere Homes Tract No. 2 was platted in 1949.⁶³

Other late 1940s subdivisions included the Duker Subdivision (1949), Herman's Subdivision (1949), and Nevada Heights (1948). The latter development was located north of the downtown commercial area, southeast of Santa Fe Dr. and W. Crestline Avenue. Eugene C. Schumaker was the platter. U.S. Geological maps of the late 1940s-early 1950s depict the extent of development in and around Littleton. Varian Ashbaugh's development is clearly visible as a cluster of buildings west of Windermere Street and north of Ridge Road.

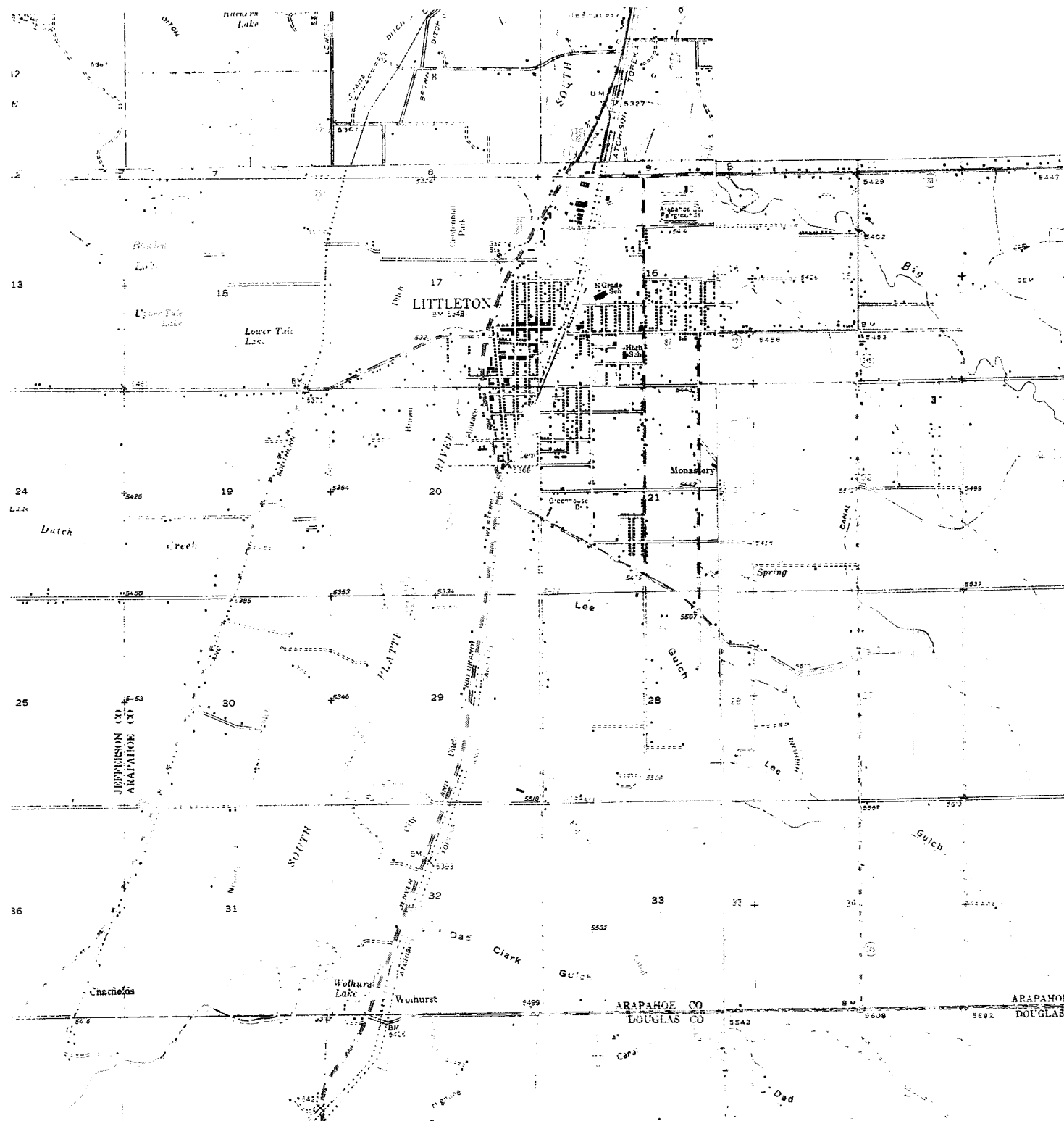
The Arrival of Martin and Post World War II Expansion, 1950-1959

Littleton quadrupled its population during the 1950s. The city grew from a small town of 3,378 inhabitants in 1950 to 13,670 persons in 1960. For the first time since its incorporation in 1890, Littleton annexed territory to its corporate limits during the 1950s. The city tripled its land area in the 1950-60 period, from 767 acres to nearly 2,362 acres. The decade saw the arrival of the Glenn P. Martin Co. and a great surge in subdivision platting and population growth. As the city's population grew southward and westward, new schools, churches, and shopping areas were constructed to serve residents.

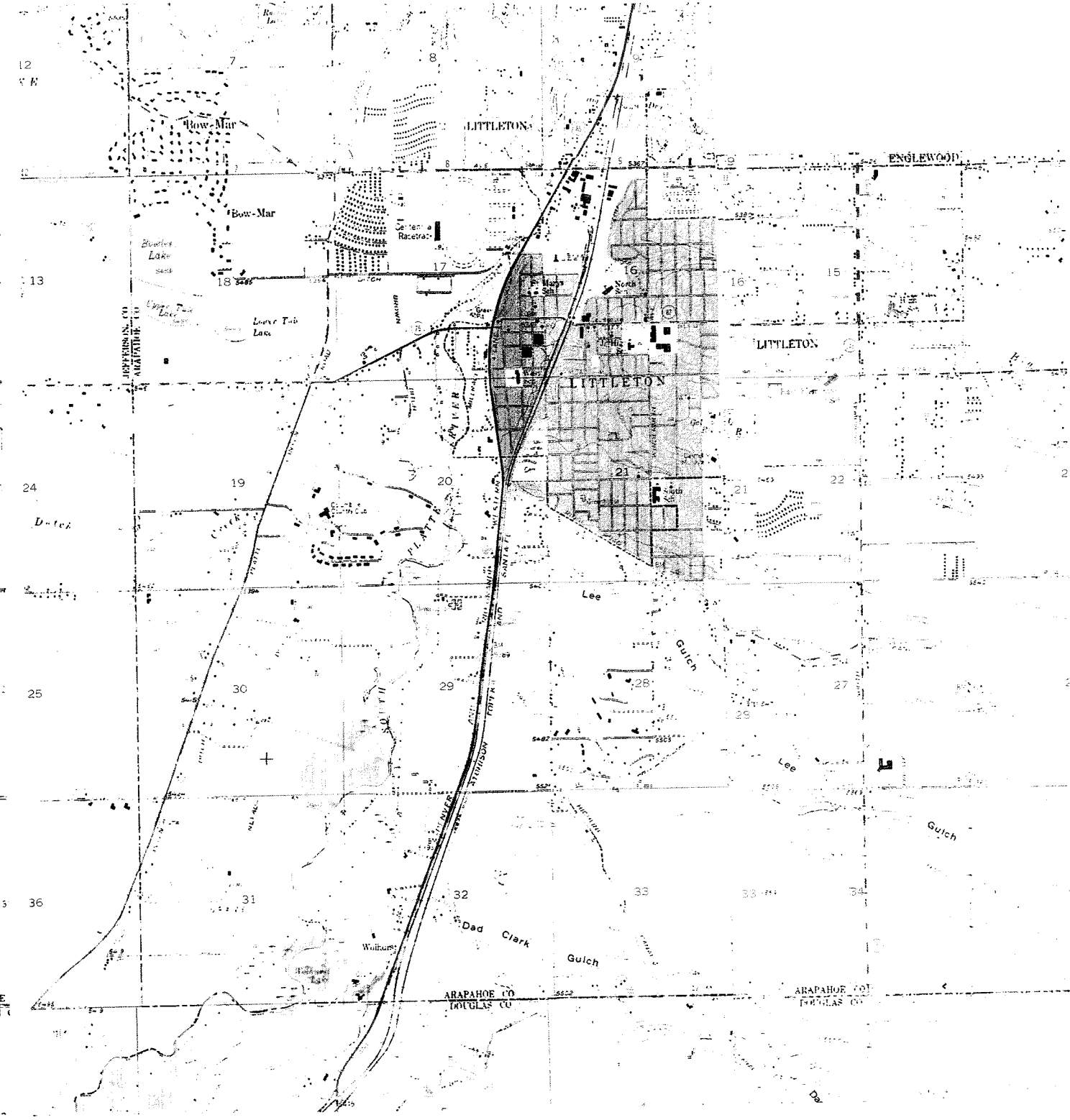
Employment Growth

To some measure, Littleton's growth in the 1950s and 1960s reflects such national trends as

⁶³ *Littleton Independent*, 8 March 1946, 1.



1948-50 U.S. Geological Survey Mosaic of portions of the Littleton (1950), Highlands Ranch (1949), and Fort Logan (1948) topographic quadrangles.



1957 U.S. Geological Survey Mosaic of portions of the 1957 Littleton, Highlands Ranch, and Fort Logan topographic quadrangles.

Figure 16
HISTORIC USGS MAPS, 1948-50 AND 1957

the postwar Baby Boom and the rise of bedroom commuting suburbs. Yet, there were many factors underpinning Littleton's growth that made it less dependent on central city work commuting and fostered an independent sense of community. Much of the increase in population was generated by local job growth from large manufacturing facilities sited in and around Littleton, such as the Glenn P. Martin Co., the Ohio Oil Co. Research Center, and C.A. Norgren.

Major new manufacturing concerns were attracted to Littleton in the postwar period, while existing industries continued to operate. Some of the latter firms would eventually close or relocate, but the presence of the new firms with large numbers of employees and hefty payrolls would soften the blow. Electron, Martin, Johns Manville, OK Tire, Regal Plastics, and C.A. Norgren came to Littleton during the postwar period. Thompson-Ramo-Wooldrige (TRW) established an electronic manufacturing plant southeast of Littleton in the late 1950s; the plant was expected to employ 500 to 600 workers by the end of 1959.⁶⁴

The larger firms with national defense orientations chose bigger sites lying outside the older commercial core of Littleton. The Glenn L. Martin Company of Baltimore, Maryland, announced plans in late 1955 to consolidate its operations at a new plant southwest of Littleton. The company (later Martin-Marietta) was a major aerospace defense contractor. By December 1956, eight to nine hundred Martin families had settled in the Littleton-Englewood area. The company's housing administrator, Charles E. Spath, mapped the locations of employee residences and reported that "we have a good many in Centennial Acres, Broadmoor, Greel Homes, Brookridge Heights, and several are building in Bow Mar." He noted that "top Martin people like Littleton and a great number would prefer to live here." By 1961, Martin employed nearly 14,000 people, with many of them choosing to live in Littleton.⁶⁵

Regal Plastics, Electron, and OK Tire occupied buildings of the Leyner/Ingersoll-Rand complex on S. Rio Grande Street. Electron had its origins in 1938, as Animated Products Company (APCO) which manufactured electrical and advertising signs. The company, with facilities in Denver, became Electron Corporation in 1941 and converted to a machine shop operation during World War II. It acquired its Littleton site in 1948 and undertook a substantial expansion in the postwar period.⁶⁶

Commercial Development

In Littleton the national phenomenon of developing shopping centers outside of traditional downtown commercial areas saw its initial expression in the erection of the \$1 million Woodlawn Shopping Center at the southeast corner W. Littleton Boulevard and Windermere

⁶⁴ *Littleton Independent*, 31 July 1959, 2.

⁶⁵ *Rocky Mountain News*, 31 August 1994, 44A; *Littleton Independent*, 7 December 1956, 1..

⁶⁶ Littleton Historical Museum, "Electron: A Story of Continuing Growth," and other materials on file at the Museum.

Street in 1955. The new center was designed by Miles Lantz and Associates and featured a freestanding Safeway supermarket, a Republic Drug Store, a Woolworth's, and an eight hundred seat modern movie theater. The L-shaped facility, with parking for one thousand cars, was described as "a contemporary, rambling ranch style with brick construction, extensive glass areas and long roof overhangs." The project, which opened in stages, was developed by Varian L. Ashbaugh, a contractor; J. Sherman Brown, an attorney; and Carroll Quelland, a contractor and owner of businesses on S. Santa Fe Drive. A number of houses on the site were moved to permit construction of the shopping center, including the Ficklin and Fleming residences.⁶⁷

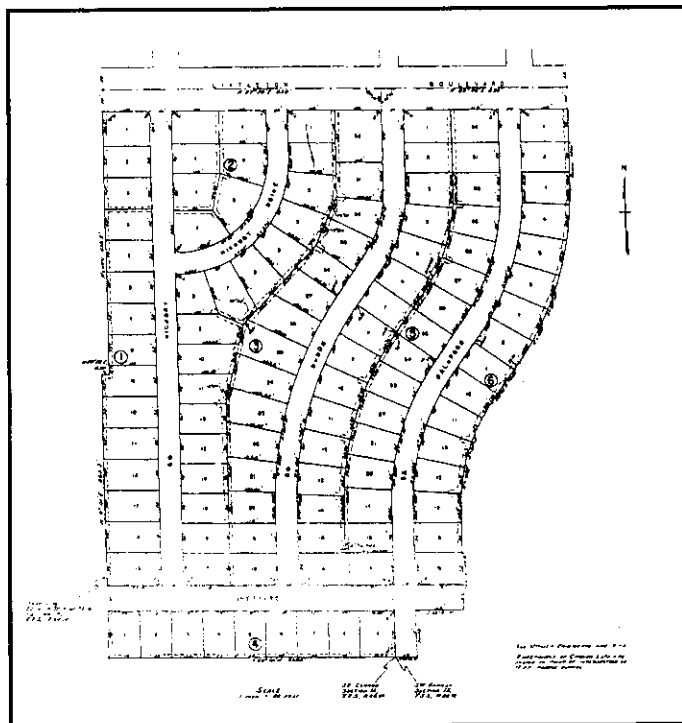


Figure 17. The Broadmoor Subdivision (1953), south of Littleton Boulevard between Galapago and Hickory streets, had gently curving streets and a fairly regular lot layout. SOURCE: Arapahoe County Clerk and recorder, plat maps.

In addition to the Woodlawn Shopping Center, other construction along Littleton Boulevard further accelerated that street's natural transition to a commercial thoroughfare. The Littleton Clinic was erected in 1950-51 by Drs. Ralph W. MacKenzie and Wilbur Wood at 1950 Littleton Boulevard. This was the first United States commission for architect Eugene Sternberg, who reportedly drafted the plans at MacKenzie's kitchen table for a dollar an hour. By the late 1950s, a large number of physicians and surgeons had their offices in the clinic, which received a second story in the late 1950s. Several dwellings along Littleton Boulevard were also

⁶⁷ *Denver Post*, 1 June 1955. The Ficklin residence was moved to 6698 S. Acoma St.; the Fleming residence was moved to 5939 S. Windermere St.

converted to office uses; for example, 1800 Littleton Boulevard became the office of chiropractor Roy Babcock in the early 1950s.⁶⁸

A Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph telecommunications building was erected at 1699 Littleton Boulevard in about 1954. The Nickels-Hill Mortuary Association constructed the Nickels-Hill Chapel of Peace at 999 Littleton Boulevard in 1958. The \$79,500 building provided a new facility for the firm which traced its roots to 1913. The building featured a steeply pitched center section with two wings on the east and west and sandstone, brick, and stained glass building materials.⁶⁹

Architect Joseph Marlow designed the Littleton Savings and Loan Association (later Circle Savings) building at 1449 Littleton Boulevard. The 1959 building featured a striking metal sunscreen façade composed of interlocking rings and was described as “a new concept in modern architecture, designed for comfort, efficiency and space utilization.” A large copper sculpture by Robert Propst was placed in the plaza in front of the building.⁷⁰ Marlow was born in New York in 1912 and graduated from the Washington University School of Architecture in St. Louis. He also designed the 1951 Joshel House (with his wife Louise, a fellow architect) in Denver’s Hilltop neighborhood (now listed on the National Register). The Marlows’ work helped popularize the International style, characterized by clean, horizontal lines, in the Denver area.⁷¹

The Courthouse Building was under construction in August 1959 by the Weaver Construction Co. The two-story building with garden level was designed by architect Eugene Sternberg who planned to use part of it as his offices and lease the remainder to other professionals. The garden level would house a prescription pharmacy. Sternberg’s involvement in Littleton began in the late 1940s and extended into the 1950s. He was born in Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, in 1915 and received a degree in civic architecture from University College London. Sternberg designed a number of significant public and commercial buildings in Littleton, including the Bernis Public Library, Arapahoe Community College, Littleton Clinic, Heritage High School, and Geneva Village.

The late 1950s also saw an increase in the number of multi-family residences. Norman H. Granes (Littleton mayor 1954-58) erected Littleton’s first apartment building, the Nor-Mar at 5686 South Crocker Street, in 1956.⁷² The streamlined two-story brick building displayed a

⁶⁸ Eugene Sternberg, Evergreen, Colorado, telephone interview by Thomas H. Simmons, May 2001; *Littleton Independent*, 4 May 1978, 7 November 1947, and 6 October 1950.

⁶⁹ *Littleton Independent*, 11 July 1958 and anniversary issue, 1968.

⁷⁰ The sculpture is no longer in the plaza. Its current location is unknown.

⁷¹ *Littleton Independent*, 3 July 1959, 2 and 7 June 1963, 1; Joseph P. Marlow, oral history interview (transcript), in the files of the Littleton Historical Museum, Littleton, Colorado, and undated *Denver Post* clipping.

⁷² *Littleton Independent*, 21 February 1986.

Modern façade with flat roof, casement windows, and a projecting entrance tower. In the summer of 1958, eighty-seven apartment units were under construction in Littleton. In February 1959, construction was underway on the Royal Gardens apartment complex northwest of S. Broadway and Littleton Boulevard. Paul Farr was the builder for the \$1.5 million project, which was financed by Capitol Federal Savings and Loan. Roland Wilson was architect for the project which included 138 “deluxe apartment units, 72 of which have two bedrooms.”⁷³

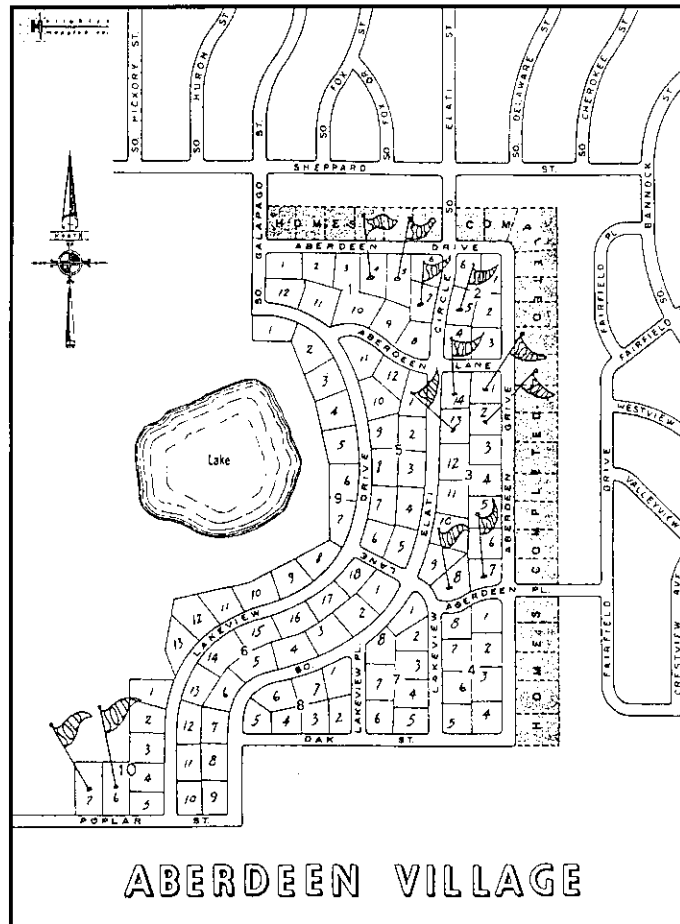


Figure 18. The layout of Aberdeen Village (1956), “the most exciting and exclusive new custom-home subdivision in the Littleton area,” is shown in this promotional map. SOURCE: Denver Public Library, Western History and Genealogy Department, clipping files, Littleton.

The community lost a significant landmark as the 1950s drew to a close. The Rough and Ready mill was destroyed in a fire in the summer of 1959. The mill, which had continued in operation until 1958, was the oldest standing facility of its kind in the state at the time of its destruction.

⁷³ *Littleton Independent*, 11 July 1958, 1; *Denver Post*, 16 February 1959, 32..

The Littleton Historical Society, chaired by publisher Edwin A. Bemis, had been negotiating to acquire the mill as a historic site at the time of the fire.⁷⁴

Schools

As the postwar developments created by Varian Ashbaugh and others began to fill with new residents, it quickly became obvious that more school capacity was needed to serve the burgeoning Baby Boom generation. The school census for District 6 increased from 1,394 children in 1950 to 2,288 in 1955. A.A. Brown, School District 6 Superintendent from 1946 to 1961, recalled that twenty-two schools were built or expanded during his tenure to keep pace with the growth in enrollment.⁷⁵ Within the City of Littleton, South Elementary School, 6390 S. Windermere Street, was erected in 1953 to serve the rapidly growing southern residential areas. Atchison and Kloverstrom were the architects. In 1987 the school was renamed Ralph Moody Elementary in honor of the author of *Man of the Family* and *Little Britches* who wrote of early-day Littleton in his works. East (1955), Whitman, and Centennial elementary schools were also completed during the 1950s.

A new Littleton High School was constructed in 1955-56 at 199 E. Littleton Boulevard. Earl Morris designed the \$1.1 million building on a 22-acre site. The new high school was designed to accommodate 750 students, a fifty-percent increase over the old school. When the new school opened, the old high school was converted to Grant Junior High School, taking its name from the street on which it was located.⁷⁶

Recreational and Social Facilities

Atchison and Kloverstrom designed a new lodge for the Littleton Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks in 1949. The building in downtown Littleton at 5749 S. Curtice Street was completed in 1950. A facility of a different nature came to Littleton in 1950, when the Centennial Race Track, northwest of the downtown, was created. The thoroughbred horseracing track featured an oval track, grandstands, and a large complex of stables. Various Littleton firms benefited from the presence of the track, including feed stores, drug stores that sold veterinary supplies, and restaurants and taverns that saw increased sales from racetrack patrons.⁷⁷

A Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) building was dedicated in 1956 at 2233 W. Shepperd Avenue. The Y started out as a small program in the upstairs of the Town Hall about 1950. Within a couple of years the Denver YMCA was willing to buy a building for the Littleton group. The Denver Y purchased Doris Candler's Nob Hill residence which included

⁷⁴ *Denver Post*, 9 July 1959.

⁷⁵ *Littleton Independent*, 24 June 1955, 2 and 20 November 1985.

⁷⁶ *Rocky Mountain News*, 14 January 1955, 17.

⁷⁷ *Littleton Independent*, 28 March 1991.

an old frame house, an outdoor pool, and a few acres of land. The Denver leaders then raised funds to erect an adequate facility. Earl Morris, who had designed the new Littleton High, was selected to work on the building, assisted by Wilson Connell of the YMCA architectural services division. When funds for the construction were less than originally anticipated, the concept of erecting a new swimming pool was abandoned for remodeling the existing pool. An activities building was completed that included a large meeting room, toilets, a small kitchen, and storage space. The building featured a large sign with "YMCA" in neon letters donated by Varian Ashbaugh and the Freeman Sign Company. Dwight John erected the Modern style Y.⁷⁸



Figure 19. Kassler's Addition (1959), located northwest of West Bowles Avenue and Souht Lowell Boulevard, had curvilinear streets and varying lot sizes and shapes. SOURCE: Arapahoe County Clerk and recorder, plat maps.

⁷⁸ *Littleton Independent*, 4 February 1955, 3, 29 April 1955, 1, 28 December 1956, 1, and 6 August 1965, 4.

Subdivisions

U.S. Geological Survey maps for 1957 show how the Littleton vicinity had developed by that date. Portions of the city lying north of Ridge Road and west of Windermere Street are identified as urbanized, as well as the area southeast of Littleton Boulevard and S. Broadway. The Centennial Acres 2nd Amended Subdivision to the northwest and the Meadowbrook Valley Subdivision to the southeast also showed considerable development at that time. The 1950s saw more subdivisions created within Littleton than before or since. Ninety-eight subdivisions were platted in the 1950-59 era.

A number of subdivisions were platted south of Ridge Road in the 1950s. Mountain Rangeview was created by Ralph C. Mayo, Jr., and laid out by architect Eugene Sternberg. The subdivision was located west of Windermere about three-quarters of a mile south of Ridge Road. The large, irregularly shaped lots were accessed by a loop road with a single entrance off Windermere, a deliberate design choice by Sternberg to eliminate through traffic. Sternberg also designed the Mayo home within the subdivision.⁷⁹

Ridge View, platted in 1955 by T.W. Anderson and Tom O. and Gladys C. Bradbury, extended from S. Gallup to S. Elati streets south of Ridge Road. The development featured curvilinear streets and one cul-de-sac, with 150' by 150' lots and irregularly shaped tracts. Shadycroft Acres was platted in 1952, about one and a half miles south of Ridge Road on the west side of Windermere Street.

To the east, Aberdeen Village was laid out in 1956. The subdivision was located on land earlier owned by Dr. H.R. Dietmeier. Plans called for 104 half-acre lots. The subdivision was platted by the Aberdeen and Co. (Robert Hayutin, president, and Fred R. Schwartz, secretary) and by Eugene F. and Fannie R. Pilz.⁸⁰ The Broadmoor Subdivision was platted in 1953 lying between Littleton Boulevard and Shepperd Avenue east of Hickory Street. The Crestview Co. was the platter of the development; Jane E. Burton was president of the company and Robert U. Shockley was the secretary. Lots were irregularly shaped and were 65' to 85' by 110' in size.

Development was also underway to the west. Several large subdivisions were established west of the South Platte River in the late 1950s. Centennial Acres Subdivision, 2nd Amended, was platted in 1957 and extended from S. Lowell to S. Irving streets, from W. Berry Avenue to W. Belleview Avenue. The proximity of Centennial Racetrack to the east perhaps led platters to name the arcing east-west streets within the addition for famous

⁷⁹ Arapahoe County Clerk and Recorder, "Mountain Rangeview Subdivision," Plat Book 11, Page 42; Sternberg, telephone interview.

⁸⁰ *Littleton Independent*, 22 April 1955, 1.

American horse racetracks. The Valley Development created the subdivision as well as other Centennial Acres components to the north in Englewood.⁸¹

Centennial Estate 2nd Filing was laid out in 1958. The subdivision extended from S. Lowell Boulevard west to Bow Mar and north of the alignment of W. Belleview Avenue. The street layout was curvilinear with one cul-de-sac. Other Centennial Estate components lay to the north in the City and County of Denver.⁸² Theodore A. Koldeway platted the Kassler Addition in 1959. The subdivision, lying between W. Berry and W. Bowles avenues and between S. Lowell Boulevard and S. Julian Street, had curvilinear streets and lots which varied from 65' to 71' in width and 105' by 108' in depth.⁸³

Hillside Manor was also platted in 1959. The subdivision was situated south of W. Belleview Ave. and east of Bow Mar. The tract was platted by Edward B. Hawkins and Priscilla S. and R.M. Buchanan. Many of the lots in the subdivision were 100' by 135'. The street plan followed a curvilinear pattern.⁸⁴

As residential areas were being developed in and around Littleton during the 1950s, the city began to annex new areas into its boundaries (See Figure 20). Between 1890 and 1950, the physical size of Littleton's municipal boundary had remained unchanged. The post-World War II period saw annexations increase the area of Littleton from 1.2 square miles to 10.9 square miles. At the same time the city's population rose from 2,244 in 1940 to 33,711 in 1990. The tremendous population boom experienced by Littleton after World War II reflected national trends of suburbanization in housing.

Appendix 2 provides information on Littleton annexations in chronological order. During the 1950s, more than two square miles (1,594.8 acres) of adjoining land became part of the city. The largest annexation occurred in December 1956, when 872.8 acres were brought into the city. This tract added about three thousand persons to the city and included roughly the area from Windermere Street east to Broadway and from W. Belleview Avenue south to W. Fair Avenue. All of the Woodlawn area was brought into the city in this annexation. Some Woodlawn residents had raised the possibility of Woodlawn annexing to Littleton as early as August 1945.⁸⁵

⁸¹ Arapahoe County Clerk and Recorder, "Centennial Acres Subdivision, 2nd Amended," Plat Book 12, Page 58.








⁸² Arapahoe County Clerk and Recorder, "Centennial estate, 2nd Filing," Plat Book.

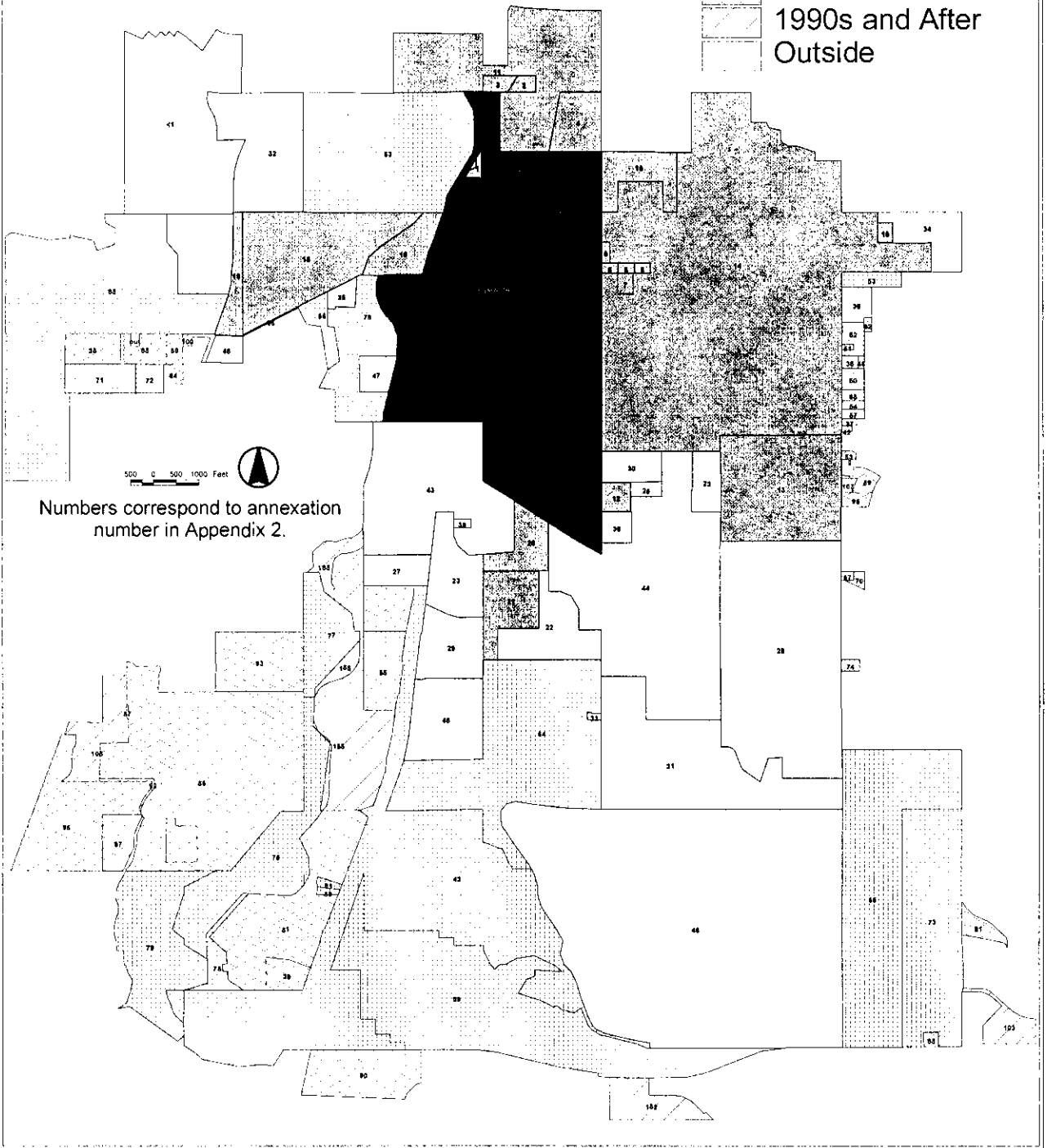
⁸³ Arapahoe County Clerk and Recorder, "Kassler Addition," Plat Book 14, Page 33.

⁸⁴ Arapahoe County Clerk and Recorder, "Hillside Manor," Plat Book 14, Page 42.

⁸⁵ *Denver Post*, 27 December 1955, 10.

Figure 20 CITY OF LITTLETON ANNEXATIONS BY PERIOD

- Annexations by Period
-  Original Townsite
 -  1950s
 -  1960s
 -  1970s
 -  1980s
 -  1990s and After
 -  Outside



The Suburban Boom Continues, 1960-1969

Although growing at a slower rate than during the 1950s, Littleton's population still nearly doubled between 1960 and 1970, rising from 13,670 to 26,466. The physical area of the city more than doubled; Littleton covered 2,362 acres in 1960 and 4,858 acres a decade later. In 1979, longtime Main Street merchant Robert Swanson concluded that the most striking change he had seen in Littleton since 1939 was "the tremendous growth from an agricultural to a modern suburban community. Martin Marietta, I think, was the biggest factor in the change."⁸⁶

By 1963, the Martin Co. employed about 13,000 persons. Thirty percent of Littleton's residents worked for the company. Pat Vass recalled the influx of Martin employees and their families in 1988: "It was a tense atmosphere. The old-timers didn't want Littleton to grow. But those people [the Martin families] were how we got the library, the museum." The number of workers at Martin fluctuated; a 68 percent decline in jobs at the plant had occurred by 1967. A corresponding drop in Littleton building permits was observed; from a peak of 279 building permits in 1959, the number of permits dropped to less than eighty annually for the 1964-67 period.⁸⁷

In 1961, Littleton conformed its street numbering and most of its street names to the Denver metropolitan grid system. The change was met with some opposition and the City Council discussed the issue at twenty-five meetings. Residents were confronted with learning a new set of street names and new building addresses. Tom Moore, the city manager at the time, remarked that "this is just a matter of keeping up with the times. This is political maturity."⁸⁸

In 1963, the International Geneva Association unveiled plans for a twenty-eight-unit complex of buildings west of the original Geneva Home that would house elderly hotel retirees and their wives. Eugene Sternberg was the project architect and Denver caterer Max Hummel was active in helping plan the apartments. The City of Littleton purchased this property when it acquired a larger parcel for its new civic center in 1976-77. Geneva Village is now managed by the Littleton Housing Authority as senior housing.⁸⁹

The city honored Edwin A. Bemis in 1965, when the new public library at 6014 S. Datura Street was named for him. The **Littleton Independent** publisher had been active in civic affairs and was a longtime supporter of the library. The new building was designed by architect Eugene Sternberg and featured a low profile and white brick walls. The old public library was remodeled and served as the headquarters for the Littleton Police Department until 1977.

⁸⁶ *Denver Post*, 25 July 1979.

⁸⁷ Bemis Public Library, Littleton File, History 1979, *Colorado Business*, May 1979; *Littleton Independent*, Western Welcome edition, August 1988, 3; *Arapahoe Herald*, 23 January 1968, 7a.

⁸⁸ *Denver Post*, 18 December 1960, 24C; *Littleton Independent*, 16 March 1972; and Phil Goodstein, *Denver Streets: Names, Numbers, Locations, Logic* (Denver: New Social Publications, 1994).

⁸⁹ *Denver Post*, 3 April 1963 and 29 April 1964 and *Littleton Independent*, 3 July 1975 and 9 March 1995.

Voters approved the creation of Arapahoe Junior College in Littleton in June 1965. An urban renewal project cleared a fifty-one-acre site south of West Church Avenue of a mostly residential neighborhood of older buildings. Virginia Baker had proposed the college concept. She drew on a Chicago example of a junior college created in a ghetto area, believing that such a facility could help rejuvenate Littleton's downtown area. Eugene Sternberg was architect for the college's initial buildings.⁹⁰

A number of changes to streets and traffic flow were accomplished in the 1960s. By 1967, Alamo Avenue had been extended across the railroad tracks and Main and Alamo had been converted to a one-way couplet, with Main one-way westbound and Alamo one-way eastbound. The city launched one of its most controversial improvements of Main Street in 1967. Eighty-two concrete "umbrellas" and fifty-three planters with shade trees were placed along four blocks of the street, following a design developed by Denver architects Karl Bell and Bruce Bicknell.⁹¹ The "pods" produced strong negative reactions from residents. In 1969, Walter A. Hurtt remarked that "last night I tiptoed through the concrete toadstools and I found myself suddenly overcome by their majestic, towering, unparalleled ugliness." The pods were removed in 1986.⁹²

In June 1965, a major flood devastated Littleton and other communities along the South Platte River. The area of the town west of the railroad tracks and east of the river was evacuated. The Chatfield Dam and Reservoir was built in the wake of the disaster. The city faced other water problems by the end of the decade, when several of the wells on which the community depended dropped to low levels. In early 1969, Littleton became a part of the Denver water system.⁹³

Subdivisions

During the 1960-1970 period, fifty-six subdivisions were platted within the current city limits of Littleton, a drop from the record high of ninety-eight recorded during the 1950s. A typical subdivision of the 1960s embraced a relatively large area of land. Lots were larger than those in many historic Littleton subdivisions and were typically irregularly shaped, rather than rectangular. Streets were laid out following curvilinear alignments, rather than a grid, and cul-de-sacs and loops were sometimes utilized. The larger scale of development required more capital and tended to be undertaken by corporations rather than individuals. The 1965 and 1971 U.S. Geological maps show the extent of physical development by the end of the period under study. A January 1968 map produced by the Arapahoe County Assessor shows all platted subdivisions in Littleton and the surrounding area by that date and is included as

⁹⁰*Littleton Independent*, 16 April 1992, 8; *Denver Post*, 5 April 1970, 1; and Sally Kurtzman, *Quarter Century of Excellence: Arapahoe Community College, 1965-1990* (Littleton: Arapahoe Community College, 1990).


⁹¹C.M. Broberg, "Downtown Littleton," *Colorado Municipalities* (May 1968):104-05.

⁹²*Rocky Mountain News*, 6 February 1969, 43 and *Littleton Times*, 10 September 1986.

⁹³*Littleton Independent*, 18 June 1965 and 27 March 1969, 1.

part of Appendix 1. Examples of some of the larger subdivisions of the 1960s are discussed below.

RIDGEWOOD



**Littleton's
Finest Subdivision**


Gentle rolling terrain, spacious sites. Each home well designed and each unlike its neighbors.

Within the City of Littleton, thus assuring police and fire protection, and convenient to public schools.

Parochial school planned nearby. Brand new custom built homes, now ready for occupancy—or buy a choice lot for your dream house.

Drive south to Ridge Road, then a short distance on South Prince to Ridgewood.

OPEN DAILY, 8:30 A.M. TILL DARK



Ambrose-Williams & Company
SALES AGENTS SU 9-0544

Figure 21. Ridgewood, "Littleton's Finest Subdivision," was one of many additions platted in Littleton during the 1960s. SOURCE: *Littleton Independent*, 9 June 1961, 5.

The Ridgewood Subdivision was platted in 1960 southeast of Ridge and S. Hill Street. The area featured large (145'X165', 135'X150') lots and a curvilinear street pattern. The development was platted by the Ambrose-Williams Co., the Wilson Investment Co., and W. Charles and Margaret M. Kettle. Principals of the companies were Paul D. Ambrose and Glenn R. Wilson. The *Littleton Independent* carried display advertisements for the venture, which emphasized: "Gently rolling terrain, spacious sites. Each home well designed and

each unlike its neighbors... Brand new custom built homes now ready for occupancy—or buy a choice lot for your dream house.” A second filing, south of the original subdivision and extending from Prince to Windermere, was platted later in 1960.⁹⁴

Ridgewood Park (1960) was also platted by Ambrose-Williams and the Wilson Investment Co., in conjunction with A. John and Marilyn L. Davis. The development was located between S. Prince Street and the railroad tracks, from about Briarwood on the north to Rowland on the south. It featured curvilinear streets, cul-de-sacs, and varying lot sizes. Noble Homes, operated by brothers Darrell and Lyle Shields, were active builders in the subdivision. An August 1961 article in the *Littleton Independent* indicated that they planned to build three hundred homes in Ridgewood Park. One model, a two-story, four-bedroom Colonial with two and a half baths and a two car attached garage was believed to be the largest home selling in the Denver area for under \$31,000. Other models sold in Ridgewood Park by Noble included large three and four bedroom ranch style homes, with the least expensive model starting at \$22,500. A 1961 article on Ridgewood and Ridgewood Park reported that the planned build-out for the two subdivisions was six hundred homes in the \$20,000 to \$35,000 price range. In a survey of homeowners in the development, the developers found that 71 percent of respondents bought in the subdivisions “because of the mountain view.”⁹⁵

The large Bel-Vue Heights Subdivision (1961) lay between Broadway and S. Elati streets north of Dry Creek. The High Line Canal flowed north-south through the middle of the development. Streets followed a curvilinear pattern and included cul de sacs. Lots were generally 84’ by 125’ or 84’ by 135’. Bel-Vue Heights West 1st Filing (1963) and 2nd Filing (1964) were located to the west, between S. Elati and S. Windermere streets, south of the High Line Canal. John C. Chesnick was the developer behind the various Bel-Vue subdivisions. He was president of the Tri-County Corporation which platted Bel-Vue Heights and was president of Area Development Corporation, which platted Bel-Vue Heights West.⁹⁶

Annexations

The 1960s saw the city annex nearly four square miles (2,496.03 acres) of land; the city began the 1970s with 7.6 square miles (4,858.13 acres). In July 1961, the Littleton City Council considered several proposed annexations to the city. A large annexation to the south, extending from W. Euclid Avenue south to the Arapahoe-Douglas county line and from S. Broadway west to S. Elati Street, was proposed by Don Livoni, who planned

⁹⁴ *Littleton Independent*, 9 June 1961, 5; Arapahoe County Clerk and Recorder, “Ridgewood Subdivision,” Plat Book 14, Page 81.

⁹⁵ Arapahoe County Clerk and Recorder, “Ridgewood Park Subdivision,” Plat Book 15, Page 14; *Littleton Independent*, 11 August 1961, 2; *Denver Post*, 13 August 1961, 2D.

⁹⁶ Arapahoe County Clerk and Recorder, “Bel-Vue Heights Subdivision,” Plat Book 15, Page 44 and “Bel-Vue Heights West, First Filing,” Plat Book 17, Page 10.

commercial development along Broadway and residential development, including some apartments, in the remainder. Eighty percent of Brookridge Heights residents, including Loren Clarida, owner of the Brookridge Shopping Center, had signed petitions asking the city to annex their area.⁹⁷ The largest annexation of the decade occurred in February 1969, when the city took in 763 acres from Dry Creek Road south to the Douglas County line and from Broadway west to the High Line Canal. An industrial park was planned in part of the area.⁹⁸

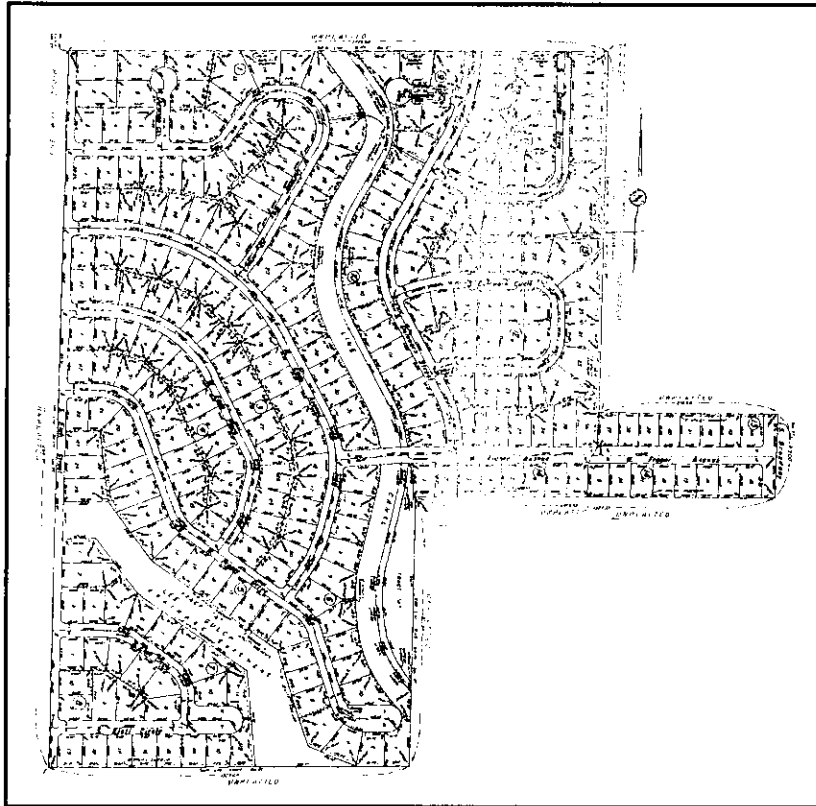
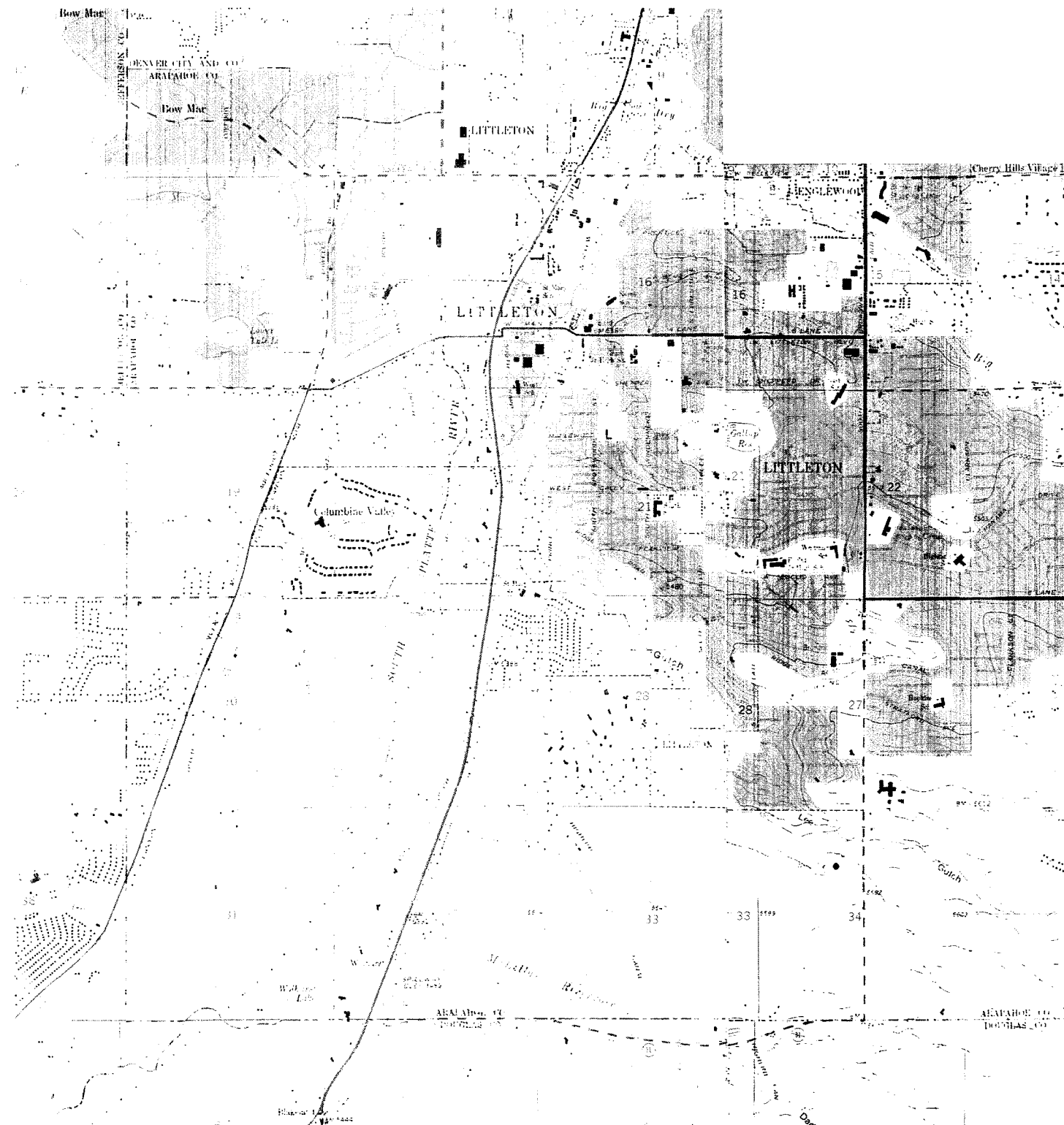


Figure 22. The irregular lots and curving street layout of the large Bellevue Heights Subdivision (1961) followed the alignment of the High Line Canal and Lee Gulch. The development was located west of South Broadway and West Fraser Avenue. SOURCE: Arpahoe County Clerk and Recorder, plat maps.

U.S. Geological maps for 1965 and 1971 reveal changes occurring over the final years of the period under study. The latter map shows that large areas south of Ridge Road, particularly the section between S. Prince and S. Windermere streets, attained sufficient development density to be considered urbanized.

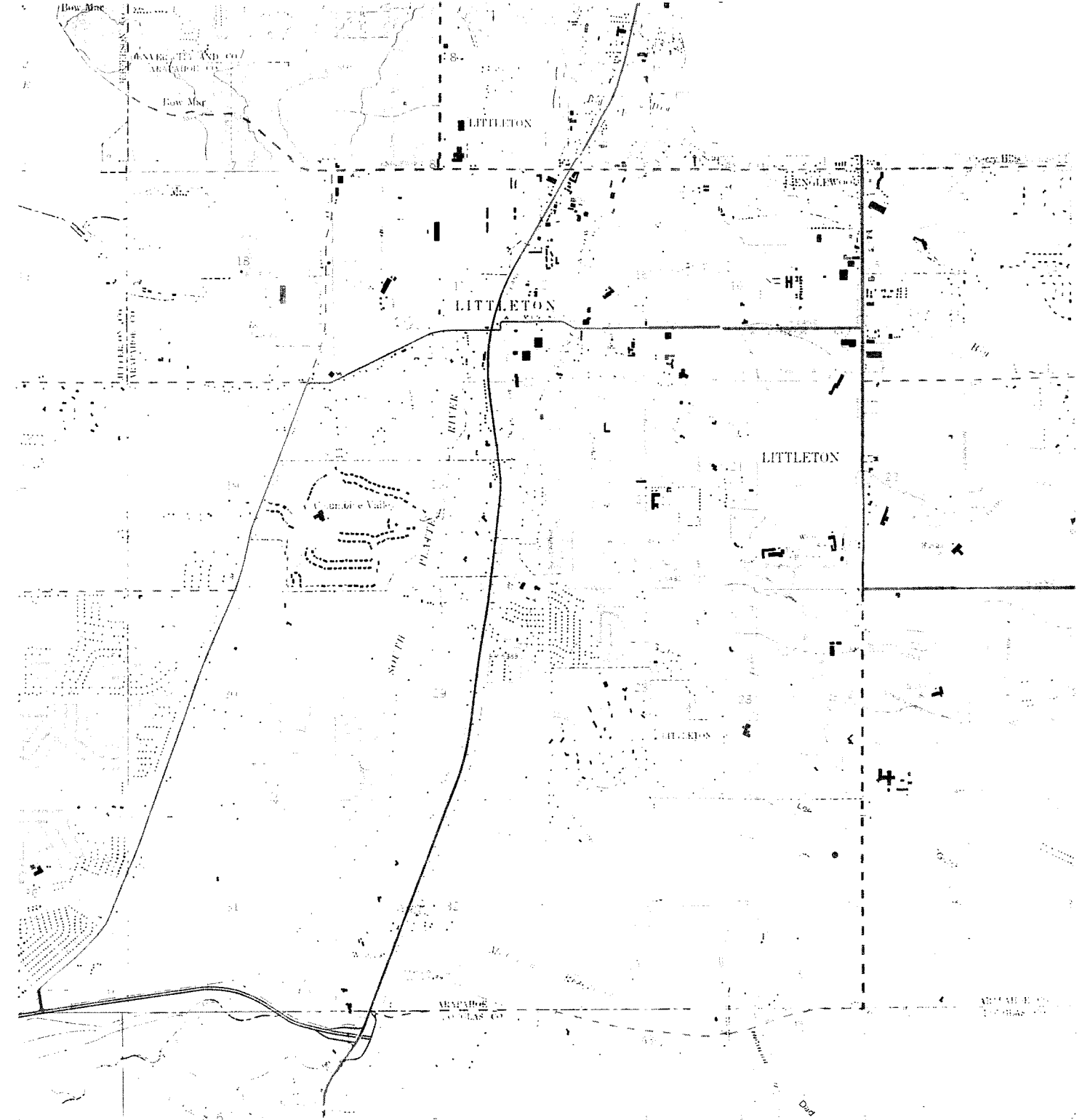
⁹⁷ *Littleton Independent*, 7 July 1961, 1.

⁹⁸ *Littleton Independent*, 6 February 1969, 1.



1965

U.S. Geological Survey Mosaic of portions of the 1965 Littleton, Highlands Ranch, and Fort Logan topographic quadrangles.



1971

U.S. Geological Survey Mosaic of portions of the 1971 Littleton, Highlands Ranch, and Fort Logan topographic quadrangles.

Figure 23
HISTORIC USGS MAPS, 1965 AND 1971

Apartments

The first totally electric apartment building was constructed at S. Fox Street and W. Crestline Ave. in 1961. The eight-unit building featured nearly three miles of embedded radiant heating wire, multiple thermostats in each apartment, electric water heaters, and heat pumps, as well as double windows and Capitol wool insulation. The building was described as convenient to Norgren and Metron manufacturing plants and the GEM store.⁹⁹

Growth of Community Facilities

As residential development occurred in areas distant from the previously developed areas of Littleton, other institutions followed. During the 1960s, the city's churches constructed new places of worship, often utilizing dramatic modern architectural styles. Shopping areas and schools also shadowed expanding housing areas.

Churches. A number of churches abandoned buildings in the older part of Littleton for new locations in developing areas. In May 1961, the Littleton Church of God under Pastor C.H. Alford broke ground for a new church at 5397 S. Fox Street "among many new houses." The \$120,000, 11,612-square-foot church complex (now the Living Word Tabernacle) was planned to include a sanctuary, church office, pastor's study, nursery, fellowship hall, youth center, and restrooms. Orrie J. Holmen of Wheat Ridge was the architect for the project. The old church building at 2090 W. Littleton Boulevard underwent drastic remodeling into an office building.

Ascension Lutheran Church (Missouri Synod) dedicated its new building at W. Caley Avenue and Windermere in March 1963. The new sanctuary seated 550 persons and was designed by the architectural firm of Wheeler and Lewis. St. Timothy's Episcopal, 5612 S. Hickory Street, completed a moss rock and redwood church designed by William C. Muchow with a capacity of three hundred persons in mid-1960. The First Methodist Church of Littleton dedicated a new church in March 1965 at 1313 W. Shepperd Avenue. William C. Muchow Associates designed the \$600,000 church, with a 750-seat sanctuary. St. Mary's Catholic Church built new facilities at 6853 S. Prince Street in 1962.¹⁰⁰

Schools. In 1961, students within the City of Littleton attended six elementary schools, two junior high schools, and one senior high school. Elementary schools included North, South, East, West, Whitman, and Centennial. Grant (the old high school) and Euclid were the junior high schools, while Littleton High School was located at 199 E. Littleton Boulevard. During the decade, additional schools were added within the city.

⁹⁹*Littleton Independent*, 6 October 1961, 6.

¹⁰⁰ Thomas J. Noel, *Colorado Catholicism* (Niwot, Colorado: University Press of Colorado, 1989), 408; *Littleton Independent*, 17 June 1960; *Rocky Mountain News*, 30 March 1963, 39; *Denver Post*, 10 March 1965, 3.

Goddard Junior High School, 3800 W. Berry Avenue, opened in January 1968. The school was named for Robert H. Goddard, a scientist involved in the development of modern rocketry, an appropriate choice since the school served an area "swollen by the development of the nearby Martin Co. plant." By the fall of that year the enrollment was 860, and preliminary designs had been drafted to increase the capacity to 1,200.¹⁰¹ Runyon Elementary School at 7455 S. Elati Street was constructed in the late 1960s. The general contractor for the building was I.P. Gregg Construction Co.¹⁰²

Construction of a second high school within Littleton began in the late 1960s. Heritage High School, designed by Eugene Sternberg, was constructed at 1401 W. Geddes Avenue. The school was designed to be built in two phases, an initial phase to be completed in 1970 accommodating 750 to 800 students and a second phase to be opened in 1972 that would double the capacity to 1,600.¹⁰³

Commercial Development. Littleton Boulevard continued to emerge as a commercial corridor during the 1960s, as a number of office and retail buildings were erected. The Title Guaranty Co. Building at 2000 Littleton Boulevard was completed in October 1961. The Title Guaranty Co. was created on 1 February 1961 through the merger of Title Guaranty, Record Abstract and Title Insurance Co., and the Boulder County Abstract of Title Co. Architect Joseph Marlow designed this building, which was erected on the former site of the First Baptist Church, which burned the previous year. The building cost \$200,000 and had 12,000 square feet of space. The entire 12'X60' front (east wall) of the building featured "a ceramic tile abstraction in black and white and brilliant primary colors," crafted by Belgian artist Rene Heyveart, who was then living in Denver. The north wall was composed of opaque glass block, while remaining walls were clad in "glistening white brick." The interior was finished in bold colors and had a 30' walnut customer service counter, a walnut-paneled executive suite, a nursery for children, an employee dining room, and two conference rooms for escrow meetings.¹⁰⁴

The two-story Littleton Professional Building at 709 Littleton Boulevard was erected as an office building in about 1963 to meet the needs for office space occasioned by Littleton's population growth during the 1950s and early 1960s.¹⁰⁵ Tenants in 1965 included insurance agencies and various business service firms, such as Travelers Insurance Co. and Non-Linear Systems.

¹⁰¹ *Denver Post*, 24 November 1966, 44 and *Littleton Independent*, 17 October 1968, 1.

¹⁰² *Denver Post*, 4 July 1968, 3.

¹⁰³ *Denver Post*, 29 November 1967.

¹⁰⁴ *Littleton Independent*, 13 October 1961, 6 and 27 October 1961, 5; *Rocky Mountain News*, 16 April 1961, 54.

¹⁰⁵ The current owner of the building and the daughter of the original owner were contacted, but could not provide the name of the architect of this building.

The Hasty House of Littleton opened at 819 Littleton Boulevard in August 1964. The *Littleton Independent* noted that “flaming gas torches surround the modified A-frame, stone and glass building.”¹⁰⁶ Bodie B. Smith, the original owner, invested \$175,000 in the restaurant and held the rights to other franchises in the Denver-Boulder area. The Hasty House chain had its origins in Zurich’s Silver Ball chain, started by three Swiss businessmen using the American hamburger house as a model. The concept was exported to the United States with a motto of “the Hamburger That Went to Switzerland.” The menu featured “Mountaineers, Yodel Burgers, and Swisettes (a French fried, hash brown potato-ball rolled in oatmeal batter), and orders are taken by waitresses in provincial alpine dress.” The Hasty House was short-lived and the building housed a White Spot Restaurant before its current occupant, The Crestwood, moved in.¹⁰⁷

The grand opening for the Littleton International House of Pancakes (IHOP) at 1409 Littleton Boulevard took place in September 1964. The Littleton franchise was part of a national chain of restaurants created by Al Lapin; the first IHOP opened in July 1958 in Toluca Lake, California. Robert M. Bicksler owned the Littleton restaurant, the third IHOP in Colorado. Bicksler served in the Air Force for twenty-three years before retiring as a major and then worked for the Martin Co. before entering the restaurant business. The new IHOP featured an “unusual circular menu,” which carried twenty varieties of pancakes, other breakfast items, sandwiches, and dinner items.”¹⁰⁸

Colin C. Stewart designed a prototype building for the Mr. Steak Company in Littleton which was to be the company’s trademark. Taking its cue from fast food restaurants of the era, the building’s specifications included a unique and easily recognized profile, an easily duplicated design, an open interior space, and a relatively inexpensive construction cost. Stewart worked with a structural engineer to develop the final plans, which included a hollow reinforced concrete shell with an inverted pyramid design. The building was erected at 1709 W. Littleton Boulevard in 1964. When attempts were made to construct duplicate buildings they were unsuccessful, due mainly to selection of unsuitable sites for the type of construction. The franchise decided to move in another direction architecturally. Architect Stewart, who moved to the Denver area in 1959, worked on a number of houses and a few commercial buildings in Denver and Vail, as well as the performing arts and library addition to Cherry Hills Elementary School.¹⁰⁹

¹⁰⁶The current building does not resemble a “modified A-frame” as described in the article, although other details are accurate.

¹⁰⁷ *Littleton Independent*, 7 August 1964, 7.

¹⁰⁸ *Littleton Independent*, 25 September 1964, 3.

¹⁰⁹ Patricia Anderson, email to Tom and Laurie Simmons, 26 September 2001. Patricia Anderson provides the following information about Colin C. Stewart: Born in Philadelphia in 1927. Graduated from Dartmouth College in 1951 (following Army service) and from Harvard School of Design in 1955. Worked in Boston area until 1959. Moved to Denver in 1959 to work for Ted Moore and Associates. Formed partnership with Steele Wotkins (1961-66) and had own company (1966-80). Designed residences in Vail for Peter Seibert, Clayton Dorn, Dr. Robert McKenna (duplex with unit for himself), and Mountain Haus Condominium. Designed

Other commercial enterprises along the street included a Chevron Service Station (1190 Littleton Boulevard, 1960) and Rich's Charco-Burgers (1390 Littleton Boulevard, 1961). A new Safeway grocery store was built at the Woodlawn Shopping Center in 1967; it featured the flared eaves typical of the chain's stores of that period. The Woodlawn Shops opened in the 1200 block of Littleton Boulevard in July 1961. The facility contained a number of small retail and service businesses. A seven-acre King Soopers shopping center opened at the southwest corner of Littleton Boulevard and S. Broadway in mid-1964. The \$1 million center, which also contained an Eaker's Department Store, contained sixty thousand square feet of shopping space.¹¹⁰

Later Growth and Development, 1970-2000

Littleton continued to grow during the 1970-2000 period. Population expanded from 26,466 in 1970 to 40,340 in 2000, an increase of 13,874 persons (52.4 percent). The city also proceeded to annex additional territory, including small tracts in Douglas and Jefferson counties. The area of Littleton grew from 4,858 acres in 1970 to 8,733 acres in 2000. The city now covers more than thirteen square miles.

The city gained additional public facilities during the 1970s. Of great importance to the heritage of Littleton was the creation of the Littleton Area History Museum in 1970 at 6028 S. Gallup Street. The museum building, which houses display areas, offices, and photographic and documentary archives, was a former residence built by D.K. Lord. Later owner Vernon Ketring offered to sell the property to the city in 1969 if funds could be raised. After the property was acquired, a collection of historic buildings, including a working farm, were moved to and erected on the grounds surrounding the Lord/Ketring house that is now the museum building. Architect Joseph Marlow designed the building in 1950. Marlow was born in New York in 1912 and graduated from the Washington University School of Architecture in St. Louis. Marlow also designed the Title Guarantee Building on W. Littleton Boulevard and the 1951 Joshel House (with his wife Louise, a fellow architect) in Denver's Hilltop neighborhood (now listed on the National Register). The Marlows' work helped popularize the International style, characterized by clean, horizontal lines, in the Denver area.¹¹¹

A new Arapahoe County Administration Building was completed in 1977 at 5334 S. Prince Street. The long, stepped building with reflective glass and concrete walls was in sharp contrast to the original 1908 courthouse. The \$3.5 facility building was designed by Erik Lundquist and Richard J. Frank and housed such major county offices as the County Commissioners, Assessor, Clerk and Recorder, Treasurer, and general administrative departments.¹¹²

residences in Denver area for Dr. Robert McKenna (Englewood), Dr. Roger Wotkyns (Lakewood), Richard Eber (Englewood), Eames Yates (Denver).

¹¹⁰ *Littleton Independent*, 28 July 1961, 1 and 7 February 1964, 6.

¹¹¹ Joseph P. Marlow, oral history interview (transcript), in the files of the Littleton Historical Museum, Littleton, Colorado, and undated *Denver Post* clipping.

¹¹² *Denver Post*, 15 January 1977, 52.

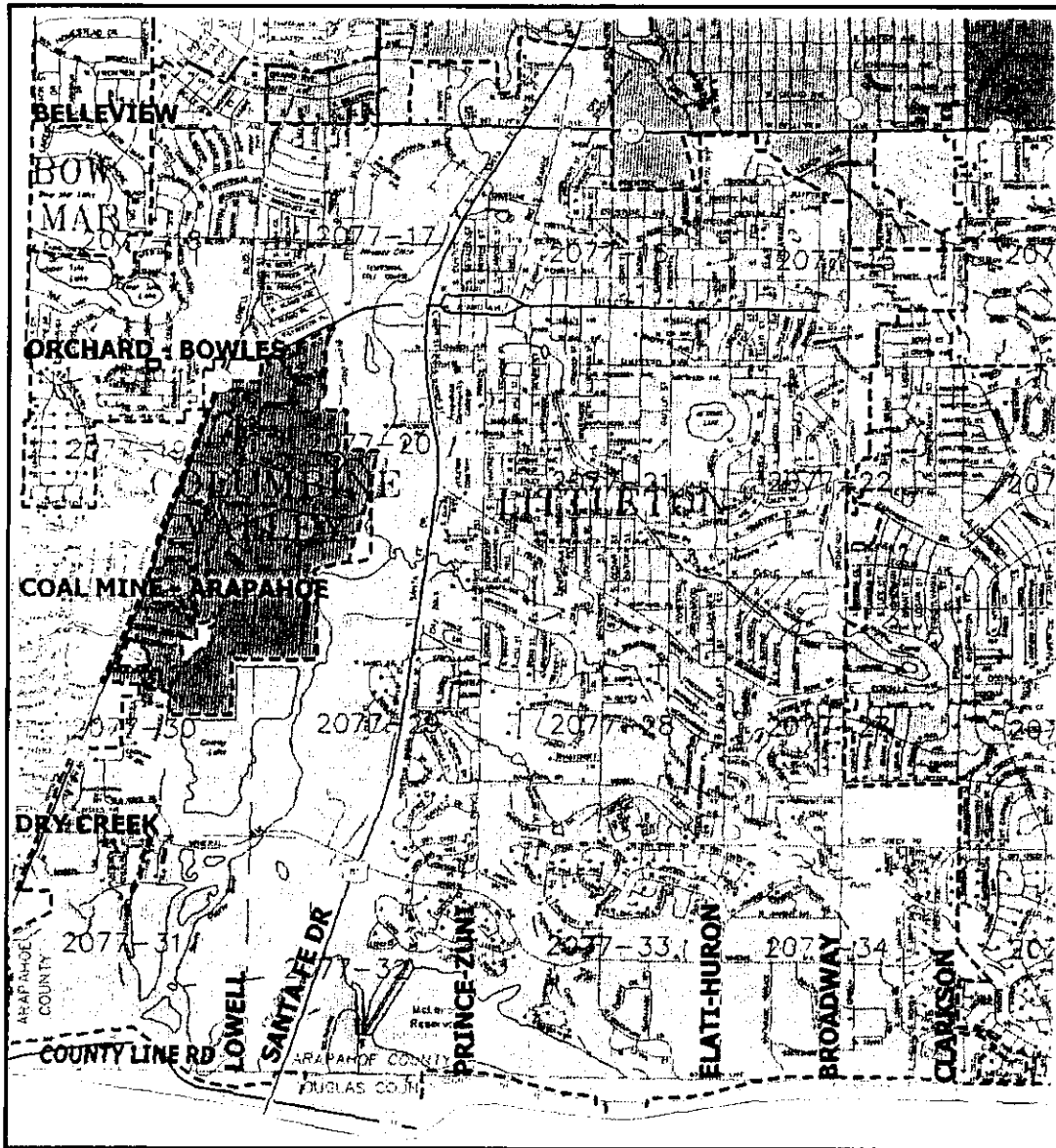


Figure 24. The municipal boundaries of the City of Littleton and surrounding communities in western Arapahoe County are shown in this February 2000 map. SOURCE: Arapahoe County Mapping, "Urban Area Map of Arapahoe County," 7 February 2000.

The 1980s and 1990s saw a number of large-scale commercial and residential projects in the vicinity of downtown Littleton. Infill development and redevelopment in Littleton during the 1980s included a considerable number of large multi-family housing in and around the downtown. The major commercial projects of the 1980s included the Riverfront Festival Center at the southwest corner of W. Bowles Avenue and S. Santa Fe Drive and the Shoppes at Little's Creek (2400 W. Alamo Avenue). Riverfront (now Echo Star), designed by Barker Rinker Seacat, was an urban renewal project announced in 1981 with the Writer Corporation as the

redeveloper. The "casually elegant" upscale shopping complex failed to draw shoppers and closed in the late 1980s. The Shoppes at Little's Creek were planned to contain twenty-five upscale shops and two restaurants. It, too, failed to find a niche and the building now houses the West Alamo Center of Arapahoe Community College, designed by Allred/Fisher.¹¹³

Recent transportation improvements in the survey area have included a railroad depression project to put the double railroad track below all street crossings in Littleton. Automobile-train collisions claiming the lives of Littleton residents dated back to 1915, when Mr. and Mrs. William Shellabarger died in such an accident. Longer trains caused considerable congestion, delays, and air pollution by the 1980s. In the late 1990s, the Regional Transportation District (RTD) constructed a light rail line from Mineral Avenue northward through Littleton to downtown Denver. The project included a transit station and parking area built at the east end of Main Street and included the relocation of the stone Denver and Rio Grande Railroad depot to the site. The line became operational in 2000.

Conclusion

As Littleton approaches its 130th anniversary, it retains a strong sense of identity that has been fostered by the development and continuance of local institutions. Over the years such resources as the public library, the *Littleton Independent*, Western Welcome Week, the Littleton Historical Museum, and the Littleton Historical Society have played important roles in educating and involving residents in the community. The Second Century Fund, 1900-2001, the predecessor of the recently incorporated Historic Littleton, Inc., played a pivotal role in providing financial and public support for recent historic buildings surveys in the city. A historic preservation ordinance enacted in 2001 and a community website with extensive information on local history are new tools for fostering a sense of community. For a community which has experienced such rapid population growth and physical expansion, such ties to the past are important in helping residents understand the significance of Littleton's heritage and maintaining its hometown atmosphere.

¹¹³*Littleton Independent*, 19 June 1986; *Denver Post*, 23 July 1995; and *Rocky Mountain News*, 11 March 1997.

VIII. RESULTS

This section explains the findings of the survey, including: the number of resources recorded; an assessment of local, National, and State register eligibility; and recommendations for future work.

Number and Types of Resources Surveyed

Six hundred and four historic resources were recorded on Colorado Historical Society Historic Building Inventory Record forms. A large majority of the surveyed resources were of residential/domestic function. Several of the domestic buildings in outlying neighborhoods were originally associated with agricultural enterprises. Properties that retain agricultural outbuildings were rare. Commercial buildings constituted the second largest category of resources by historic function. Several historic buildings along Littleton Boulevard that once were private residences are now utilized for commercial/office purposes. Among the commercial buildings were: office buildings, restaurants, stores, a service station, a bank, and a shopping center. Two industrial/office complexes, the C.A. Norgren Company and Marathon Oil, were documented. A variety of other types of resources were documented, including two churches (one dramatically remodeled), two schools, a medical clinic, a funeral home, parks, a railroad culvert, and a YMCA.

National Register Eligibility

The survey identified one potential National Register Historic District and eleven potential individually eligible resources.

Littleton Heights Historic District. A potential National Register district was identified in the area northeast of the Arapahoe County Courthouse (See Figure 25). Boundaries of the district include South Spotswood on the west, Powers Avenue on the north, the alley between Louthan and Windermere streets on the east, and Littleton Boulevard, including the south side of the 1800 block, on the south. The 1800 block even of Littleton Boulevard is also included in the district. The district is called the Littleton Heights Historic District, taking its name from the subdivision that created the neighborhood. The district is significant for its association with the development of the city east of the railroad resulting from the erection of the courthouse in 1908. A veritable "Who's Who" of early twentieth century Littleton lived in the district, including many of the city's civic leaders, doctors, lawyers, craftsmen, and business owners. The district is also significant for its architecture, which represents some of the best examples of architectural styles popular during the early twentieth century in the city, including large numbers of Craftsman/Bungalow style dwellings, as well as relatively scarce examples (in Littleton) of styles such as Dutch Colonial Revival and English/Norman Cottage and buildings of foursquare and terrace types. The district is also notable for its

representation of the work of some of the city's most prominent builders, such as Charles Louthan and D.S. Reid. Several of the individually eligible buildings in the city are located within the district. The buildings in the district generally maintain a high degree of historic integrity and there are few noncontributing elements. There are sixty-six surveyed properties in the district.

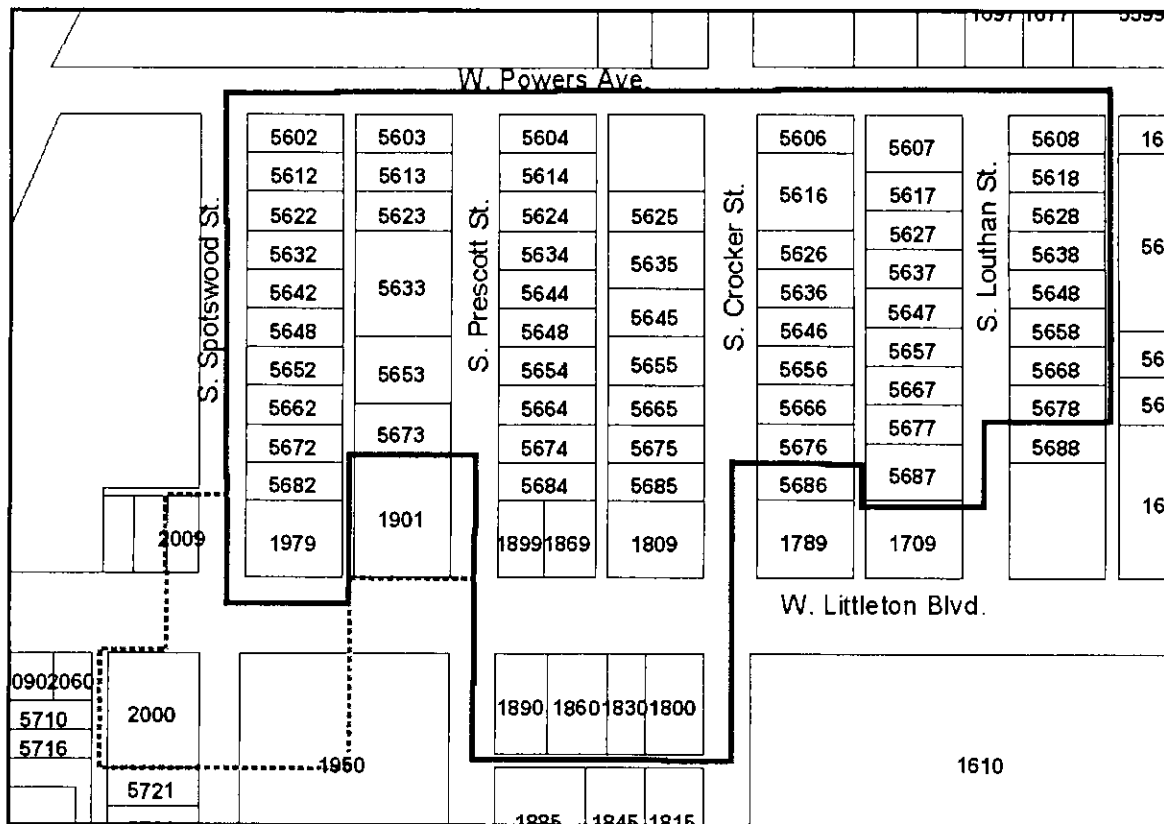


Figure 25. Potential Littleton Heights Historic District. Solid line shows National Register historic district boundary, while the dashed line shows the additional area included in the local landmark district.

Individually Eligible Resources. Eleven resources are evaluated as individually eligible to the National Register of Historic Places and are shown in Table 2. Each is briefly discussed below:

1. *5900 South Bemis Street. Washington Edgerton Residence. 1906. Charles Louthan, builder.* This well-preserved Late Victorian residence was erected by local builder Charles Louthan for Civil War veteran Washington Edgerton. Edgerton, who had been a prominent resident of Lake City, asked Louthan to build a house that resembled another in Littleton's downtown area. The house is architecturally significant for its red brick construction with gabled roof, decorative shingles, windows with architrave lintel trim, and hipped roof porch with classical column supports.

2. *1609 West Littleton Boulevard. Littleton Presbyterian Church. 1929. Jules J.B. Benedict, architect. Mead and Mount, contractors.* This designated City of Littleton landmark is notable for its Gothic Revival style architecture and for its design by Jules Benedict, who lived for a few years at the site of the present Carmelite monastery in Littleton and had an enormous impact on the city's architecture. Two other gems by Benedict grace the city: the historic Littleton Town Hall and the Carnegie Library.

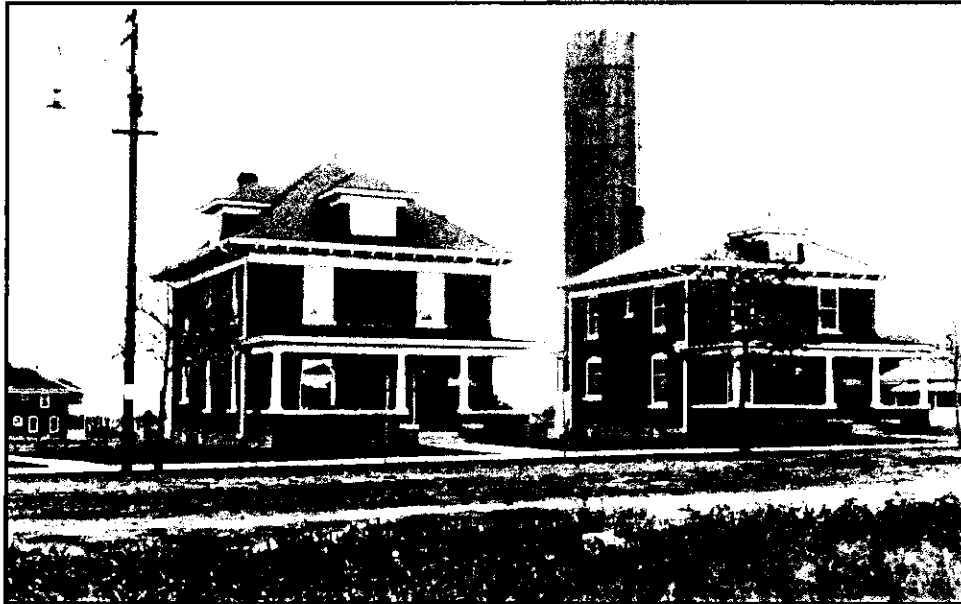


Figure 26. These red brick Foursquare style dwellings are prominent features of the potential Littleton Heights Historic District (numbered 1899 and 1869 Littleton Boulevard, left and right). SOURCE: Littleton Historical Museum, photograph number 291.

3. *1899 West Littleton Boulevard. Harry and Annie Nutting Residence. 1907.* This red brick dwelling on a prominent site along Littleton Boulevard is the best example of the Foursquare design in Littleton, where the type is relatively rare. The house reflects classic features of the foursquare type, including a hipped roof with overhanging eaves, a boxy plan, and a porch with classical column supports. The house is associated with the Nuttings, who were affiliated with Littleton Lumber Company and mentioned in Ralph Moody's books set in Littleton.

4. *5603 South Prescott Street. Eson/Malcolm Residence. 1926.* This house is significant for its architecture, as one of the best examples of a Dutch Colonial style dwelling in the city. The house displays the defining element of the style, a gambrel roof, as well as a front dormer, a symmetrical composition, a projecting porch with classical columns, and an elaborated entrance. The house was built by druggist E.D. Eson and was later the residence of Mayor George Malcolm, who did much to modernize the infrastructure of the city.

5. 5613 South Prescott Street. Saar Residence. 1918. This house is one of the best examples of the Craftsman/Bungalow style in the city. Notable features include the side gable roof with overhanging eaves, exposed rafters, and shaped brackets; the combination of pebbledash stucco and brick; the broad porch with brick piers and solid brick balustrade; the gable roof dormer; and the multi-over-single-light windows with tapered surrounds. This was the home of George and Clara Saar, who operated a grocery store in Littleton during the early twentieth century.

6. 5614-16 Prescott Street. 1914. This building is significant as Littleton's only remaining example of the terrace type of multi-unit dwellings popular in Colorado during the early twentieth century. Its terrace design is evident in its brick construction, flat roof, and porch for each unit. Other terraces in Littleton were torn down for the construction of Arapahoe Community College.

7. 5793 Prescott Street. Egbert & Carrie Ramsey Residence. 1938. This house, built by Egbert Ramsey, an engineer, and his wife Carrie, reflects Mediterranean influences in its tile roof, vented gables, and porch with arched opening. The house is notable for its brick, which resembles adobe. Also of interest are the wrought iron gates that were acquired by Ramsey from the First National Bank when it failed in 1933.

8. 5804 Prescott Street. Houstoun Waring Residence. 1933. Ralph Lumly, builder. This house is significant for its architecture, which is based on a plan that was found in the *Ladies Home Journal*. The house is also significant for its association with *Littleton Independent* editor Houstoun Waring, who lived here until his death in 1997. Waring was hired by the newspaper in 1926 and produced his final column in 1994.

9. 6115 South Santa Fe Drive. Country Kitchen/Northwoods Inn/Hudson's Gardens. 1942. King Hudson, builder. This Rustic style log building was erected to house the Country Kitchen restaurant operated by King and Evelyn Hudson during 1942-62. The restaurant drew much national attention, including its selection by *Life Magazine* as one of the best roadside restaurants in the country. Houstoun Waring noted that the enterprise "put Littleton on the map."

10. 6005 South Spotswood Street. Vosper Residence. 1936. This house is significant for its architecture as the best example of the English-Norman Cottage style in Littleton. Representative features of the style exhibited in this house include the picturesque composition with steeply pitched gable roof, the gable roof entrance bay with flared eave and arched entrance and window, the full-height chimney, and the grouped multi-/single-light double-hung sash windows. A remarkable feature of the dwelling is the decorative brickwork.

11. 5909 Windermere Street. Cardinal Residence. 1921. This finely crafted house represents an eclectic design of the 1920s and is notable for its stuccoed walls with contrasting brickwork, façade chimney, multi-light double-hung sash windows, and

projecting gabled porch with arched entrance. Frank and Berda Cardinal resided here for many years. Mr. Cardinal was a salesman for Larson Nash in Denver. Further research to determine the architect and original owner of the house should be undertaken.

In addition to these individually significant buildings, Littleton boasts a number of important Modern style buildings, principally along Littleton Boulevard. Although these buildings have not yet reached an age to be considered eligible to the National Register, within a few years they will begin reaching fifty years of age and will meet the National Register criteria. These buildings are an important aspect of Littleton's growth and an important element of the region's architectural heritage.

State Register Eligibility

All of the properties listed above would also qualify for listing in the State Register of Historic Places. Five additional buildings are also potentially eligible to be listed in the State Register.

1. *5622 South Cedar Street. Mumford Residence. 1921.* This notable example of decorative concrete block dwelling construction was the residence of Elmer and Anna Mumford.
2. *5776 South Crocker Street. Littleton High School. 1920.* Robert K. Fuller, architect. Considered a landmark and one of Littleton's best buildings at the time of its completion, this brick and terra cotta building reflects the growth of the city in the early twentieth century.
3. *2100 West Littleton Boulevard. Intermountain Rural Electric Association. 1950.* Eugene Groves, architect. Harvey Stenmark, builder. This \$100,000 headquarters of the IREA is an early example of Modernistic construction in Littleton. The building is associated with an organization that brought electricity to rural areas during the Great Depression.
4. *5633 South Prescott Street. Reid/MacKenzie House. 1923.* D. S. Reid, builder. This Craftsman style dwelling was built and lived in by Dan S. Reid, who built many houses in Littleton. It later became the office and residence of Dr. Ralph MacKenzie who was a partner in the founding of the Littleton Clinic.
5. *1210 West Ridge Road. Varian & Carolyn Ashbaugh Residence. 1952.* James Sudler, architect. This Modern style residence is associated with civic leaders and developers Varian and Carolyn Ashbaugh, who were credited with initiating Littleton's postwar building boom and erected Woodlawn Shopping Center. Mr. Ashbaugh was selected Littleton's Man of the Decade for 1960-1970. The house is also notable as the work of architect James Sudler, who also designed the Denver Federal Building and Courthouse and the Colorado Historical Museum.

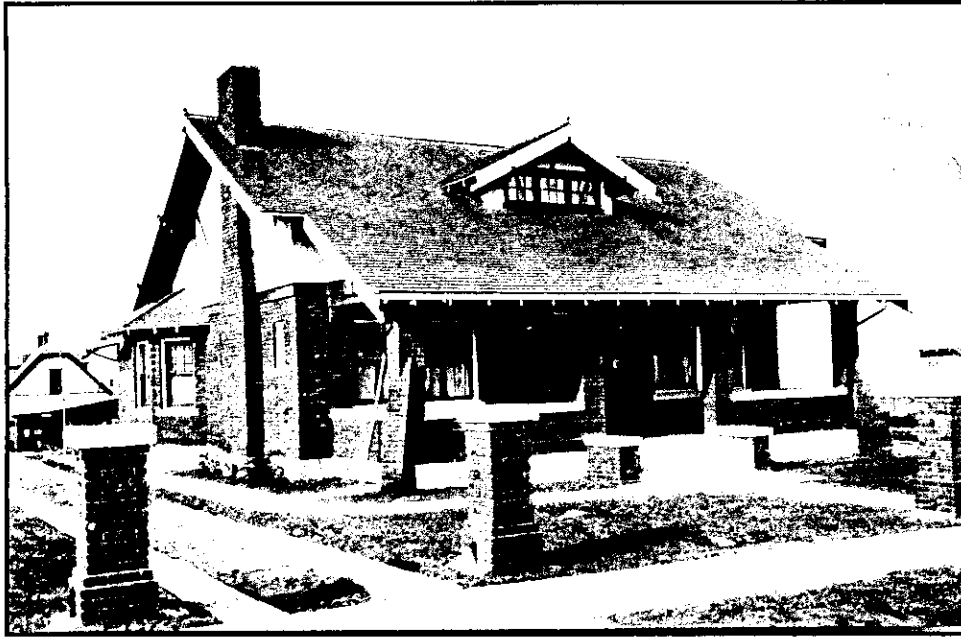


Figure 27. This fine Craftsman style residence at 5633 South Prescott Street was evaluated as eligible to the State Register. Local contractor Dan S. Reid erected and lived in the house. Dr. Ralph W. MacKenzie later lived here and operated a medical office in the house before building the Littleton Clinic. SOURCE: Littleton Historical Museum, photograph number 1993.

Littleton Landmark Eligibility

Districts

Two potential local historic districts were identified in the surveyed area. The Littleton Heights district discussed above is also eligible for designation as a local historic district. At the recommendation of the Historic Preservation Commission, the boundary of the local district was expanded from that proposed for the National Register district to include four commercial buildings: 1901, 1950, 2000, and 2009 W. Littleton Boulevard. Three of these buildings were designed by architect Eugene Sternberg, while one (2000 W. Littleton Boulevard) was designed by Joseph Marlow (See Figure 25).

The Woodlawn Historic District's boundaries are the alley between Windermere and Cedar streets on the west, Berry and Powers Avenue on the north, Hickory Street on the east, and the alley running parallel to Littleton Boulevard on the south (See Figure 28). Like the Littleton Heights district, this area represents the historic development of the city during the twentieth century. The district contains a variety of residential architecture reflecting popular styles of the first half of the twentieth century. This district, while locally significant for its history and architecture, displays a greater mixture of construction periods, more vernacular designs reflecting no particular architectural style, and less integrity than the Littleton Heights district. There are 110 properties within the district.

Another potential local district may exist in the vicinity of the 6400 and 6500 blocks of Louthan. The area was the scene of the largest single residential development within the city limits when postwar suburban development began in 1946. The subdivision, built by Varian Ashbaugh's Western Builders, was designed to provide reasonably priced housing for veterans. The houses, designed by Thomas Moore, are Modern/Ranch style dwellings with sleek one-story plans and minimal ornamentation. The rest of the subdivision should be surveyed to determine whether a district exists and what its boundaries are.



Figure 28. Potential Woodlawn Local Landmark District. The solid line shows the local landmark boundary.

Individual Landmarks

The buildings listed above as eligible to the National and State registers are also potentially eligible for local designation. In addition, thirty-six other resources were also identified as potentially eligible for designation as local landmarks.

1. 6698 South Acoma Street. Ficklin Residence. 1922. Moved in 1955. This Colonial style dwelling originally stood on the site of the Woodlawn Shopping Center. The house was built by Littleton High Principal Walter Ficklin and his wife, Mabel, and moved to this site in 1955 by J. Sherman Brown.

2. *5890 South Bemis Street. Edwin A. Bemis Residence. 1921.* This house is significant as the home of Edwin Bemis from 1921 until his death in 1978. Bemis operated the first book and stationery store in Littleton and was the long-time publisher of the *Littleton Independent* and a major civic leader.
3. *3986 West Bowles Avenue. Hunter Residence. 1889.* One of the large rural homes built along Bowles, D.M. Hunter, a Presbyterian minister, erected this dwelling in 1889. The house was moved back on its lot to accommodate improvements to Bowles Avenue.
4. *4080 West Bowles Avenue. Johnson Residence/Sunnydale. 1920.* This Foursquare example of a large rural home was erected by a retired Episcopal minister and is representative of Littleton's rural history.
5. *4189 West Bowles Avenue. Bowles/Chambers Farm. C. 1900.* This large brick dwelling was the home of Charles Wesley Bowles, son of Littleton pioneers Joseph and Cynthia Bowles. Charles Bowles was a rancher and school board member who mysteriously disappeared and was later spotted in Mexico.
6. *5616 South Crocker Street. Hentzell Residence. 1921.* This residence of Alfred Hentzell and his wife May is an excellent example of the Craftsman/Bungalow style in Littleton.
7. *5675 South Crocker Street. Palmer Residence. 1907.* Catherine Palmer, Littleton pioneer who arrived in 1868 and farmed with her husband, built this well-preserved vernacular Dutch Colonial Revival style house after her husband's death. She was the oldest woman resident in Littleton when she passed away in 1934.
8. *5686 South Crocker Street. Nor-Mar Apartments. 1956. Norman Granes, builder.* This building was Littleton's first apartment house. Norman Granes, Littleton mayor (1954-1958), city election commissioner, and vice chairman of the City Charter Commission, erected the building. The Nor-Mar will be potentially eligible to the National Register when it is fifty years old.
9. *5615 South Elmwood Street. Stephenson Residence. 1911.* This notable brick and shingled dwelling with balcony on the upper story was the longtime home of Leander Stephenson, a farmer and employee of the Denver Water Company.
10. *5597 South Foresthill Street. Weingart Residence. 1910.* This well preserved residence is associated with Lillie Weingart, an early twentieth century Littleton businesswoman.
11. *6028 South Gallup Street. Fred Bemis Residence. 1889.* This well-preserved example of Littleton's early architecture is notable for its front gable with decorative verge boards and shingles and Queen Anne style window. This was the residence of Fred and Elizabeth

Bemis, who came to Littleton in 1883. The house, originally located on the IREA property south of Littleton Boulevard, was moved to the grounds of the museum in 1975.

12. *6028 South Gallup Street. Lord Residence/Littleton Historical Museum. 1950. Joseph P. Marlow, architect.* This outstanding Modern residence was built utilizing stone from Castle Rock quarries and designed by Joseph P. Marlow, who also designed the Title Guarantee Building and Littleton Savings and Loan. The building was converted to a museum and library for the Littleton Historical Museum.

13. *6177 South Gallup Street. Charlotte Gallup Residence. 1910.* Charlotte Gallup, who together with her husband Avery created the first subdivision in the Woodlawn area in 1887 and operated a nursery and orchard in Littleton, built this house after his death.

14. *1836 West Lake Avenue. Ralph Moody Residence. 1892.* This much altered house was the residence of the Moody family after leaving their farm and was mentioned in Ralph Moody's *Man of the Family*. Several other prominent people also lived here, including Mayor Hazen H. Taylor and Dorothy Kostka, a journalist.

15. *Lee Gulch and Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad. Santa Fe Double Culvert. C. 1900-1915.* This rock-faced rhyolite double culvert with sandstone trim is associated with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, which came to Littleton in 1882, built their own line in 1887, and upgraded their line after the turn of the century.

16. *439 West Littleton Boulevard. Riedel Residence. C. 1915.* This frame dwelling with associated outbuildings is representative of Littleton's historic agriculture-related properties.

17. *800 West Littleton Boulevard. Malo Farmhouse/Thomas Residence. 1929.* This large Craftsman style residence is notable for its twin front gables and twin bay windows, its multi/single-light double-hung sash windows, and its brick and shingle composition. The house is believed to be associated with the Malo Farm, a large property subdivided in the 1950s.

18. *1269 West Littleton Boulevard. Maloney Residence. 1921.* This frame dwelling with clipped side gable roof is significant for its association with James Maloney, state highway engineer and two-term mayor of Littleton. The Maloney family continued to live here through the 1980s.

19. *1800 West Littleton Boulevard. Bertolett Residence. 1910. D.S. Reid, builder.* This brick dwelling is notable for its prominent porch with brick piers and solid brick balustrade, sash and transom and bay windows, and gabled dormer with shingled walls. Louis Bertolett, the manager of the Columbine Mercantile, lived here with his wife Louise. Later Dr. Roy Babcock, mayor of Littleton in 1946-48, lived and had an office here.

20. *1860 West Littleton Boulevard. Knight/Wood Residence. Pre-1932.* This Craftsman style residence is notable for its gabled roof with overhanging eaves and triangular braces, multi/single-light double-hung sash windows, and porch with short tapered columns atop a solid balustrade. E.J. Knight, superintendent of Littleton schools, lived here with his wife Alice.

21. *1890 West Littleton Boulevard. Crysler Residence. 1926. D.S. Reid, builder.* Dr. Walter C. Crysler, mayor of Littleton and president of Littleton State Bank, lived here with his wife, Ada. The house is an interesting example of 1920s domestic architecture, notable for its porch with paired columns and arched roof.

22. *1950 West Littleton Boulevard. Littleton Clinic. 1951. Eugene Sternberg, architect.* Dr. Ralph MacKenzie hired Eugene Sternberg to design a modern medical clinic. This was Sternberg's first work in the United States and led to commissions to design several other medical clinics. The building incorporated concepts Dr. MacKenzie had gathered from clinics he had visited all over the world. The International style building received a second story between 1957 and 1962.

23. *2000 West Littleton Boulevard. Title Guaranty Building. 1961. Joseph Marlow, architect.* This building, designed by Joseph Marlow, drew comment from architects and businessmen at the time of its completion for its bold composition with glass block and abstract mosaic tile installation by Belgian artist Rene Heyvaert. The building is associated with the Title Guaranty Company, formed by the merger of several local abstract of title companies in 1961.

24. *2009 West Littleton Boulevard. Courthouse Building. 1960. Eugene Sternberg, architect.* This Modern office building, designed and built by Eugene Sternberg to house his offices and those of other professionals, has an accordion roof and walls of dark gray brick.

25. *5634 South Prescott Street. A.J. Valore Residence. 1908.* Littleton hardware merchant Abram J. Valore lived in this foursquare dwelling. In addition to heading Valore Hardware from 1917 until 1946, Mr. Valore served several times on the Town Board.

26. *6155 South Prince Street. Littleton Cemetery. 1860s.* This cemetery, established on land donated by Judge Lewis B. Ames and Richard Little, had some burials before the first records were kept in 1869. The Weston Masonic Lodge operated the cemetery for thirteen years, followed by the Littleton Cemetery Association. Prominent pioneers such as Richard and Angeline Little, Peter and Maria Magnes, and Joseph and Cynthia Bowles are buried here, and there is a Veterans' Circle honoring persons who fought for the country.

27. *830 West Ridge Road. Jerome Burnett Residence. 1923.* This substantial frame farmhouse was associated with Jerome and Teola Burnett and with Littleton's agricultural heritage.

28. *18 Southridge Way. Hirth Residence. 1909.* Vivian and Frank Hirth acquired this house in 1927 and lived here until their deaths in the 1970s. The Hirths are remembered for raising silver foxes for their pelts and for adding the screened porch to the dwelling. The grounds surrounding the house were considered a showpiece.

29. *5642 South Spotswood Street. Abernatha Residence. 1908.* This Queen Anne style dwelling was one of the first houses built after the completion of the courthouse. Charles and Martie Abernatha moved here after their marriage in 1911 and lived here until 1960. He was a machinist and she was a night telephone operator.

30. *6091 South Spotswood Street. Malloy Residence. 1900.* This farmhouse is a well-preserved example of vernacular construction at the turn of the century. This was the residence of farmers James and Millie Malloy.

31. *5809 South Windermere Street. Rupert & Jessie Nutting Residence. 1927.* This vernacular frame dwelling with gabled L plan, narrow lap siding, paired multi-/single-light double-hung sash windows, and porch with square supports atop a solid balustrade maintains substantial historic integrity. The house is associated with Rupert Nutting, who came to Littleton in 1893, operated a grocery on Main Street in the 1920s, and served as secretary of the Littleton Lumber Company.

32. *5899 South Windermere Street. Walter & Adelaide Hugins Residence. C. 1920s.* This is a good example of Craftsman style influence; reflected in the broad porch, lap siding and stucco, and multi-light windows. Walter Hugins was a member of a pioneer Colorado family who worked as a civil engineer and an accountant. Houstoun Waring called him "a substantial citizen" who "did more than his share to lay the foundation of Littleton."

33. *5939 South Windermere Street. Fleming Residence. 1921, D.S. Reid, builder.* This Colonial Revival style dwelling is notable for three façade dormers. The house was originally built on the site of Woodlawn Shopping Center and moved to its present location in 1955. A photograph in the files of the Littleton Historical Museum indicates that the house originally had a porch and the garage has been added.

34. *6069 South Windermere Street. Jaoen Residence. 1957.* This brick dwelling with rambling façade is one of the finest of the many Modern/Ranch style dwellings erected along Windermere Street. Robert Jaoen, chief draftsman for the Colorado Central Power Company lived here with his wife Charlotte, who was a teacher.

35. *6090 South Windermere Street. Kuehn Residence. 1956.* This large one-story brick residence is an excellent example of the Modern style dwellings erected in Littleton during the 1950s and is notable for its large sandstone chimney.

36. 6100 South Windermere Street. Gorman Residence. 1958. This Contemporary style residence has a rambling façade, overhanging eaves, brick walls topped by ribbon windows, and an inset entrance next to a band of large two-part windows.



Figure 29. This brick house stood on the site of the current Woodlawn Shopping Center. The dwelling (shown above at its original site) was moved to its present location at 5939 South Windermere Street in 1955. SOURCE: Littleton Historical Museum, photograph 1992.

General Recommendations

The surveyors recommend that the following projects be undertaken to continue the recognition and protection of Littleton's historic resources

- The survey of Littleton's historic buildings should be continued in order to provide complete documentation of the city's historic properties (See below).
- The individual buildings and districts identified herein as eligible should be nominated as local landmarks or to the National or State registers, as appropriate. Littleton's Historic Preservation Ordinance describes the process for designation.
- The City of Littleton should continue to educate property owners about the history of their neighborhoods and significant neighborhood landmarks to encourage an understanding and appreciation of the built environment and stimulate the desire to preserve the historic integrity of their buildings. The publication of walking tour brochures should be undertaken. The city should consider the publication of a small pamphlet or book about the history and

architecture of the Littleton Heights Neighborhood that could be modeled after similar publications produced by Historic Denver. Homeowners should be encouraged to research the histories of their properties and to add to the information compiled by this survey. Other research providing new insights into the city's history and architecture should be supported.

- Littleton residents should continue to be encouraged to contribute historic photographs and other documents that shed light on the history of the city and its buildings to the Littleton Historical Museum for public access and preservation. Photographs and information about Littleton in the post World War II era would fill a significant gap in the collection. Funding should be sought for projects that would increase the organization and accessibility of historical information.
- Public agencies and private individuals should be encouraged to donate to archival repositories documents that may be useful to future researchers of Littleton's built environment. City building permits (for new construction, additions, or alterations) would be valuable, particularly if the building permits indicated the name of the architect involved. Currently, only recent building permits are maintained. County assessor real property appraisal cards (with photographs), tax assessment books, and transfer books are also valuable for researchers and should be archived. A good example of an institution which maintains historic assessor's records is the Carnegie Library in Boulder.
- Copies of the documentation resulting from this survey should be placed in a public repository where citizens can consult it to learn more about their properties and where it will be preserved for future generations.

Recommendations for Future Survey Work and Topics for Research

Identification of resources or areas for future historic buildings survey work was a component of the survey project. Maps were generated showing areas within the city possessing high concentrations of older buildings using Arapahoe County Assessor data. From these maps, areas remaining for survey can be roughly identified. Given the large number of houses within the city built in the 1950s and 1960s, some means of prioritizing areas suitable for survey should be developed, as it would probably be financially impractical to undertake.

Future Survey Work

The following areas/resources should be examined:

- The area north of Ridge and west of Windermere which developed in the late 1940s. A portion of this area was surveyed in the current project.

- Scattered properties along Santa Fe Drive not documented in earlier transportation-related surveys.
- A small area northwest of Windermere Street and Crestline Avenue.
- Schools such as the former North School (1907 W. Powers Avenue), East, Centennial, and Whitman elementaries, Littleton High School, as well as any other 1950s schools.
- Littleton is especially rich in examples of Modern architecture. While several examples of Modern buildings were surveyed along Littleton Boulevard in the current survey, a survey focusing on its Modern style buildings should be a priority.
- Churches erected in the 1950s and 1960s that have not been previously surveyed.
- Arapahoe Hills Subdivision, located on the west side of the river near Goddard Junior High School. The plat for the subdivision was approved in Arapahoe County on 23 May 1955 and filed 18 October 1955. The addition included Block 1 with seventeen lots, Block 2 with twenty-three lots, Block 3 with twenty lots, and Block 4 with twenty-four lots. A total of fifty-three homes were built between 1957 and 1964, as well as a preschool. All the houses were individually designed and built on a “California Contemporary” theme, with carports, garages, exposed timbers, rock chimneys, and clerestory windows. The subdivision is bordered by Lowell on the east, Camargo Road on the west, West Berry on the south, and Arrowhead on the north.¹¹⁴
- The Littleton Historical Museum curatorial storage facility/water tank.
- Apartment buildings erected after World War II as part of the expansion of the city, including the first totally electric apartment building in Littleton at S. Fox Street and W. Crestline Avenue.
- Mountain Rangeview, Aberdeen Village, and Ridge View subdivisions. Information on the Ridge View subdivision is in the Littleton Historical Museum archives.

¹¹⁴ Denise Naegle, Correspondence to Tom and Laurie Simmons Regarding Draft Historic Buildings Survey, Littleton, Colorado, 2000-2001, 28 August 2001.

- The Broadmoor Subdivision, an L-shaped addition located east along Littleton Boulevard and west along Broadway. Lots of the subdivision are basically rectangular, with curvilinear streets. This platting may represent an important departure for subdivision layout in Littleton beginning after World War II.

Topics for Research

Much work remains to be done in terms of researching topics of significance to Littleton's history. Among the areas of research identified during this survey are:

- A study of the work of local builders Charles Louthan, Daniel S. Reid, and others. The identification and analysis of buildings erected by these contractors would be an important contribution to the information about Littleton architecture. Louthan alone is said to have erected more than eighty-five buildings.
- An attempt to determine whether Jules J.B. Benedict designed other buildings not yet identified in Littleton would add important knowledge to the history of the city. Benedict's work had a major impact on the city's architecture. Any other examples of his work in the city would be important.
- A study of the life of Varian Ashbaugh would add much to understanding the development of Littleton. Studies of other important Littleton leaders would also add much to the body of knowledge about the history of the city, including the former mayors and city council members, School Superintendent A.A. Brown, and the Littleton Independent's Ed Bemis and Houstoun Waring.
- Research on the history and architecture of Littleton schools would add important information.
- Intensive research on individual Modern style buildings in Littleton and architects who specialized in Modern styles would be very useful for future work. A study of the work of Eugene Sternberg in Littleton would be extremely valuable.
- History relating to the scattered farmhouses throughout Littleton should be further researched. Since many of the houses were outside or on the fringes of the city limits in the early years, the city directories either lack information about these properties or do not provide specific addresses. Intensive research at the County Clerk's office should be undertaken to

discover the original owners of the properties and the amount of land associated with each.

- The impact of the arrival of major industries, such as the Martin Company and Marathon Oil, on the development of Littleton is an important topic for future research.
- Further research could also be undertaken on the impact of having the Civilian Conservation Corps regional headquarters in Littleton. This research should include locating and interviewing persons who worked at the headquarters and examining federal records relating to the facility.

**TABLE 2
HISTORIC RESOURCES EVALUATED AS ELIGIBLE
FOR NATIONAL, STATE, AND/OR LOCAL DESIGNATION**

ADDRESS	STATE ID NO.	HISTORIC NAME	ELIGIBILITY EVALUATION		
			NATIONAL	STATE	LOCAL
6698 S ACOMA ST	5AH2266	Ficklin Residence	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	Eligible
5890 S BEMIS ST	5AH1681	Edwin A. Bemis Residence	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	Eligible
5900 S BEMIS ST	5AH177	Edgerton Residence	Eligible	Eligible	Eligible
3986 W BOWLES AVE	5AH1725	Hunter Residence	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	Eligible
4080 W BOWLES AVE	5AH138	Johnson Residence	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	Eligible
4189 W BOWLES AVE	5AH1726	C.W. Bowles/ Chambers Farm	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	Eligible
5622 S CEDAR ST	5AH1752	Mumford Residence	Not Eligible	Eligible	Eligible
5616 S CROCKER ST	5AH1763	Hentzell Residence	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	Eligible
5675 S CROCKER ST	5AH1773	Catherine Palmer Residence	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	Eligible
5686 S CROCKER ST	5AH1776	Nor-Mar Apartments	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	Eligible
5776 S CROCKER ST	5AH174	Littleton High School	Not Eligible	Eligible	Eligible
5615 S ELMWOOD ST	5AH1822	Stephenson Residence	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	Eligible
5597 S FORESTHILL ST	5AH1854	Weingart Residence	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	Eligible
6028 S GALLUP ST (Bemis)	5AH1873	Fred Bemis Residence	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	Eligible
6028 S GALLUP ST (Lord)	5AH1874	Lord Residence	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	Eligible
6177 S GALLUP ST	5AH1900	Charlotte Gallup Residence	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	Eligible
1836 W LAKE AVE	5AH1959	Ralph Moody/ Taylor/Ballard	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	Eligible
LEE GULCH AND BNSF RAILROAD	5AH1961	Santa Fe Railroad Double Culvert	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	Eligible
0401 W LITTLETON BLVD	5AH1963	Riedel Residence	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	Eligible
0800 W LITTLETON BLVD	5AH1965	Thomas Residence (Malo Farm)	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	Eligible
1269 W LITTLETON BLVD	5AH1970	Maloney Residence	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	Eligible

ADDRESS	STATE ID NO.	HISTORIC NAME	ELIGIBILITY EVALUATION		
			NATIONAL	STATE	LOCAL
1609 W LITTLETON BLVD	5AH1978	First Presbyterian Church	Eligible	Eligible	Eligible
1800 W LITTLETON BLVD	5AH1982	Bertolett Residence	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	Eligible
1860 W LITTLETON BLVD	5AH1985	Knight/Wood Residence	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	Eligible
1890 W LITTLETON BLVD	5AH1987	Crysler Residence	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	Eligible
1899 W LITTLETON BLVD	5AH1988	Harry Nutting Residence	Eligible	Eligible	Eligible
1950 W LITTLETON BLVD	5AH1991	Littleton Clinic	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	Eligible
2000 W LITTLETON BLVD	5AH1993	Title Guaranty Bldg.	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	Eligible
2009 W LITTLETON BLVD	5AH1994	Courthouse Bldg.	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	Eligible
2100 W LITTLETON BLVD	5AH1997	Intermtn. Rural Electric Assn.	Not Eligible	Eligible	Eligible
5603 S PRESCOTT ST	5AH2061	Eson/Malcolm Residence	Eligible	Eligible	Eligible
5613 S PRESCOTT ST	5AH2063	Saar Residence	Eligible	Eligible	Eligible
5614-16 S PRESCOTT ST	5AH2064	Pittman Residence	Eligible	Eligible	Eligible
5633 S PRESCOTT ST	5AH2067	Reid/Mackenzie Residence	Not Eligible	Eligible	Eligible
5634 S PRESCOTT ST	5AH2068	A.J. Valore Residence	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	Eligible
5793 S PRESCOTT ST	5AH2077	Egbert Ramsey Residence	Eligible	Eligible	Eligible
5804 S PRESCOTT ST	5AH2078	Waring Residence	Eligible	Eligible	Eligible
6155 S PRINCE ST	5AH214	Littleton Cemetery	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	Eligible
0830 W RIDGE RD	5AH2094	Jerome Burnett Residence	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	Eligible
1210 W RIDGE RD	5AH2096	Ashbaugh Residence	Not Eligible	Eligible	Eligible
6115 S SANTA FE DR	5AH727	Country Kitchen	Eligible	Eligible	Eligible
0018 SOUTHRIDGE WAY	5AH2105	Hirth Residence	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	Eligible
5642 S SPOTSWOOD ST	5AH2110	Abernatha Residence	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	Eligible
6005 S SPOTSWOOD ST	5AH2134	Vosper Residence	Eligible	Eligible	Eligible
6091 S SPOTSWOOD ST	5AH2143	J.M. Maloy Residence	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	Eligible
5809 S	5AH2177	Rupert Nutting	Not	Not	Eligible

ADDRESS	STATE ID NO.	HISTORIC NAME	ELIGIBILITY EVALUATION		
			NATIONAL	STATE	LOCAL
WINDERMERE ST		Residence	Eligible	Eligible	
5899 S WINDERMERE ST	5AH2183	Hugins Residence	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	Eligible
5909 S WINDERMERE ST	5AH2184	Cardinal Residence	Eligible	Eligible	Eligible
5939 S WINDERMERE ST	5AH2185	Grant Fleming Residence	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	Eligible
6040 S WINDERMERE ST	5AH2193	Drew Residence	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	Eligible
6069 S WINDERMERE ST	5AH2196	Jaoen Residence	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	Eligible
6090 S WINDERMERE ST	5AH2197	Kuehn Residence	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	Eligible
6100 S WINDERMERE ST	5AH2199	Gorman Residence	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	Eligible

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APPENDICES

**APPENDIX 1
PLATTED SUBDIVISIONS BY YEAR
IN LITTLETON, 1871-2000**

NAME OF SUBDIVISION	YEAR PLATTED	SECTION
LITTLETON	1872	17
LOYS ADD TO LITTLETON	1888	20
PEABODY'S ADD TO LITTLETON	1888	20
WINDERMERE GALLUP SUB HOME SUB	1888	21
WINDERMERE GALLUPS S H S 1 ST A	1888	21
WINDERMERE GALLUPS SUB RESUB BLKS 1/4-13-16	1888	21
STATE ADD TO LITTLETON	1889	16
WINDERMERE GARDENS 2ND ADD	1889	28
CHATFIELDS RESUB OF BLK 33 WIND G S H S 1ST ADD	1890	21
KEYS ADD TO LITTLETON	1890	16
KEYS ADD TO LITTLETON RESUB	1890	16
LITTLETON HEIGHTS	1890	16
NOBLES ADD TO LITTLETON	1890	17
VILES ADD	1890	20
COMSTOCK ADD	1891	16
WOLHURST HEIGHTS	1892	32
WINDERMERE GARDENS 2ND FLG	1897	28
WINDERMERE GARDENS 3RD FLG	1900	28
WINDERMERE HEIGHTS	1900	21
HILLS RESUB	1903	17
LILLEYS RESUB	1906	17
INTERURBAN ADD	1907	15
STARK BROS WOODLAWN ADD	1907	16
STARK BROTHERS NO WOODLAWN ADD	1908	16
CAPITOLIA	1909	16
PEABODY'S RESUB	1909	17
CHATFIELDS RESUB OF BLK 26 PEABODY'S ADD	1910	17
EAST WINDERMERE GARDENS	1910	21
MITCHELLS RESUB BLK 2 WIND PARK	1910	16
STARK BROS WOODLAWN ADD 2ND FLG	1910	16
WINDERMERE PARKS	1910	16
GABRIELS ADD	1924	21
RAFFERTY GARDENS	1926	15
CAPITOLIA 2ND FLG	1927	16

NAME OF SUBDIVISION	YEAR PLATTED	SECTION
STATE ADD NO 2	1928	16
CAPITOLIA 3RD FLG	1933	16
WEBERS SUB	1946	21
WHITE CITY	1946	15
WINDERMERE HOMES TRACT NO 1	1946	21
CONWAY ADD	1947	15
MACIAS SUB	1947	09
NEVADA HEIGHTS	1948	17
DUKER SUB	1949	20
HERMANS SUB	1949	15
WINDERMERE HOMES TRACT NO 2	1949	21
MARSHALL SUB	1950	21
PLATTE VIEW	1950	20
STONE SUB	1950	20
WEBERS SUB 2ND FLG	1950	21
CENTENNIAL SUB	1951	16
CORDOVA SUB	1951	21
MARSHALL SUB 2ND FLG	1951	21
MC LUCAS SUB	1951	21
RICE RESUB OF BLK 6 W G S H S	1951	21
RICE SUB	1951	27
SMITHS SUB	1951	21
SOUTHRIDGE	1951	28
BARKSDALE SUB	1952	21
HILLCREST HEIGHTS	1952	16
LONGS SUB	1952	21
SHADYCROFT ACRES	1952	28
SUNSET HEIGHTS 2ND FLG	1952	21
SUNSET RIDGE	1952	21
BECHTEL SUB	1953	09
BROADMOOR	1953	16
BROADMOOR 3RD FLG	1953	15
CARLSON ACRES	1953	21
CEDAREGE ADD	1953	16
COMERS SUB	1953	16
COOK SUB	1953	21
CORDOVA SUB 2ND FLG	1953	21
CRESTVIEW SUB	1953	16
FOX SUB	1953	21

NAME OF SUBDIVISION	YEAR PLATTED	SECTION
LININGER SUB	1953	16
ABERDEEN HEIGHTS	1954	22
BROADMOOR 2ND FLG	1954	15
BROADMOOR 4TH FLG	1954	15
BROODS SUB	1954	28
CENTENNIAL HEIGHTS AMEND MAP	1954	16
JOHNS SUB	1954	21
MOUNTAIN RANGEVIEW	1954	28
THOMAS SUB	1954	16
ABERDEEN HEIGHTS 2ND FLG	1955	22
BARTS BRAE SUB	1955	28
BRETTSCHNEIDERS	1955	21
HICKORY HEIGHTS	1955	16
JEWEL PARK	1955	21
LITTLETON PARK	1955	21
MAPLE HEIGHTS	1955	21
MEADOWBROOK VALLEY	1955	22
PINE RIDGE SUB AMEND PLAT	1955	21
RENEAUS SHEPPERD GDNS	1955	16
RIDGE MANOR	1955	28
RIDGE VIEW	1955	28
WALT THOMAS SUB	1955	21
ABERDEEN VILLAGE	1956	22
APPLE ORCHARD MANORS	1956	22
ARAPAHO HILLS	1956	18
BROADMOOR 5TH FLG	1956	15
BROADMOOR PLAZA	1956	16
COOK SUB 1ST ADD	1956	21
DROB-ORE SUB	1956	21
GRANT PARK SUB	1956	21
GROUTS ADD	1956	21
GROUTS ADD 2ND FLG	1956	21
LITTLES CREEK SUB	1956	21
LITTLETON PARK 2ND FLG	1956	28
LONGS SUB 1ST ADD	1956	21
MAPLE HEIGHTS 2ND FLG	1956	21
MEADOWBROOK VALLEY 2ND FLG	1956	22
PINE RIDGE SUB FIRST ADD	1956	21
REHN-STARKLOFF SUB	1956	21

NAME OF SUBDIVISION	YEAR PLATTED	SECTION
SO PARK	1956	21
WEAVER HEIGHTS	1956	21
BAR-ANN ACRES	1957	21
CENTENNIAL ACRES 2ND AMEND	1957	17
CENTENNIAL HEIGHTS 2ND FLG	1957	16
DROBNICK-TUCKER SUB	1957	15
FREWOOD SUB	1957	33
LININGER SUB 2ND FLG	1957	16
MAPLE RIDGE SUB	1957	27
MEADOWBROOK VALLEY 3RD FLG	1957	22
MEADOWBROOK VALLEY 4TH FLG	1957	22
SO PARK 2ND FLG	1957	21
GALLUP PARK SUB	1958	21
JOLEEN SUB	1958	28
MEADOWBROOK VALLEY 5TH FLG	1958	22
STARK BROS N WOODLAWN ADD RESUB OF BLK 5	1958	16
STATE ADD TO LITTLETON RESUB	1958	16
STERNE PARKWAY SUB	1958	21
BROADMOOR 6TH FLG	1959	15
GROUTS ADD 3RD FLG	1959	21
HILLSIDE MANOR	1959	18
KASSLER ADD	1959	18
LINCOLN SUB	1959	15
LITTLETON PARK 3RD FLG	1959	28
POPLAR VALE	1959	21
ROYAL GARDENS ADD	1959	15
SHAR-LOR ACRES AMENDED	1959	21
SWAFFORD SUB	1959	34
WINDERMERE HEIGHTS 1ST ADD	1959	21
WINDERMERE HTS 1ST ADD RESUB	1959	21
ADAMS ACRES	1960	21
BOW MAR SOUTH	1960	18
BRUSS SUB	1960	15
KASSLER ADD 2ND FLG	1960	18
KASSLER ADD 3RD FLG	1960	17
LININGER SUB 3RD FLG	1960	16
RIDGE VIEW 2ND FLG	1960	28
RIDGEWOOD PARK 1ST FLG	1960	29
RIDGEWOOD SUB	1960	21

NAME OF SUBDIVISION	YEAR PLATTED	SECTION
RIDGEWOOD SUB 2ND FLG	1960	28
STERNE PARKWAY 1ST ADD	1960	21
APPLE ORCHARD MANORS 1ST ADD	1961	22
BEL-VUE HEIGHTS	1961	27
BERRY KNOLL	1961	15
CASTLE HEIGHTS	1961	15
DEEMS SUB	1961	28
FLEETWOOD PARK RESUB	1961	15
HAMMES SUB	1961	21
KASSLER ADD 4TH FLG	1961	17
LINDA VISTA	1961	28
CEDAR VALE	1962	21
DORMEL SUB	1962	15
HILLTOP MANOR	1962	20
LININGER SUB 4TH FLG	1962	15
MOUNTAIN RANGEVIEW REPLOT	1962	28
RIDGEWOOD PARK 2ND FLG	1962	29
ADAMS ACRES 2ND FLG	1963	21
BEL-VUE HEIGHTS 1ST AMEND	1963	27
BEL-VUE HEIGHTS WEST 1ST FLG	1963	28
BOW MAR SOUTH 2ND FLG	1963	18
BOW MAR SOUTH 3RD FLG	1963	18
BOW MAR SOUTH AMEND	1963	18
CASTLE HILL SUB 1ST FLG	1963	21
CASTLE HILL SUB 2ND FLG	1963	21
GALLUP PARK RESUB	1963	21
HAROLD DETHMERS PLAZA	1963	21
LINDA VISTA 1ST AMEND	1963	28
MOUNTAIN RANGEVIEW SUB 2ND FLG	1963	28
PROCTOR SUB	1963	21
RENEAUS SHEPPERD GDNS NORTH	1963	16
SPIKER SUB	1963	21
STARK SUB	1963	21
WINDERMERE GARDENS 4TH FLG	1963	28
BARNES SUB	1964	16
BEL-VUE HEIGHTS WEST 2ND FLG	1964	28
BROADRIDGE PLAZA 2ND FLG	1964	27
EUCLID HEIGHTS 1ST FLG	1964	22
MOUNTAIN RANGEVIEW SUB 3RD FLG	1964	28

NAME OF SUBDIVISION	YEAR PLATTED	SECTION
EUCLID HEIGHTS 2ND FLG	1965	22
MOUNTAIN RANGEVIEW EAST	1965	28
MOUNTAIN RANGEVIEW SUB 4TH FLG	1965	28
CONWAY ADD RESUB	1968	15
EUCLID HEIGHTS 3RD FLG	1968	22
RIDGE VIEW 3RD FLG	1968	28
RIDGEWOOD VILLAGE	1969	21
RIDGEWOOD VILLAGE 2ND FLG	1969	21
CONWAY ADD RESUB OF TR 7	1970	15
GATES SUB	1970	33
HILLSIDE MANOR 2ND FLG	1970	18
KOSTKA SUB	1970	21
LEE PARK COMMONS	1970	28
WYATT SUB	1970	21

SOURCE: Arapahoe County Assessor.

NOTES: "Year Platted," indicates year filed by the county. "Section," indicates the number of the public land section in which the subdivision is principally located. Maps were examined to determine if a subdivision is located within the current boundaries of Littleton; the subdivision may not have been within the city when it was platted.

**APPENDIX 2
LITTLETON ANNEXATIONS
1890-2000**

NUMBER	NAME	ORDINANCE NUMBER	DATE OF ANNEX.	AREA	CUMULATIVE AREA
N/A	Original Incorporation	N/A	1890	767.3	767.3
1	Lttn. Sewer Pla./Macias/N. Skunk Hollow	354	5/9/1950	9.4	776.7
2	June '50 Annex	355	6/19/1950	4	780.7
3	May '52 Annex	369	5/5/1952	0.6	781.3
4	Centennial Heights	382	1/5/1953	32.9	814.2
5	StarkBrothers Woodlawn Addition	392	9/21/1954	2	816.2
6	Stark Brothers Woodlawn Addition	396	11/16/1954	2	818.2
7	Windermere Heights	399	3/1/1955	3.4	821.6
8	Stark Brothers Woodlawn Addition	401	5/3/1955	2	823.6
9	Windermere Ave	407	12/20/1955	2.2	825.8
10	Duplicate of AX-13			0	825.8
11	Sanford Ranch	413	5/1/1956	187.5	1013.3
12	June '56 Annex	416	6/5/1956	10	1023.3
13	June '56 Annex	417	6/19/1956	36.6	1059.9
14	October '56 Annex	424	12/26/1956	872.8	1932.7
15	Sept '57 Annex	439	9/3/1957	2.4	1935.1
16	June '58 Annex	457	6/15/1958	32	1967.1
17	Meadowbrook Valley	463	9/2/1958	145.7	2112.8
18	Oct '58 Annex	467	10/7/1958	145.3	2258.1
19	Dec '58 Annex	476	12/16/1958	24	2282.1
20	Windermere/Gallup	10	6/16/1958	33.6	2315.7
21	Sept '59 Annex	14	9/1/1959	46.4	2362.1
22	Riehe Subdivision	1	1/5/1960	55.8	2417.9
23	April '60 Annex	9	4/19/1960	49.4	2467.3
24	June '60 Annex	14	6/7/1960	4.5	2471.8
25	July '60 Annex	15	7/5/1960	20.8	2492.6
26	Grout's Addition	18	7/5/1961	9.8	2502.4
27	Nov '61 Annex	28	11/21/1961	20.4	2522.8
28	March '62 Annex	1	3/18/1962	300.2	2823.0
29	April '62 Annex	3	4/9/1962	47	2870.0
30	South School (Moody)	8	4/22/1962	19.7	2889.7
31	June '62 Annex	16	6/19/1962	196.7	3086.4

NUMBER	NAME	ORDINANCE NUMBER	DATE OF ANNEX.	AREA	CUMULATIVE AREA
32	May '63 Annex	8	5/21/1963	148.7	3235.1
33	Sept '64 Annex	34	9/15/1964	0.7	3235.8
34	Conway Addition	37	10/6/1964	37.3	3273.1
35	Dec '64 Annex	46	12/15/1964	6	3279.1
36	Courtesy Ford	2	2/5/1965	11.2	3290.3
37	Feb '65 Annex	3	2/5/1965	1	3291.3
38	May '65 Annex	12	5/4/1965	2.3	3293.6
39	May '65 Annex	13	5/4/1965	2	3295.6
40	Dec '65 Annex	31	12/21/1965	65.7	3361.3
41	Sept '66 Annex	21	9/20/1966	230	3591.3
42	Jan '67 Annex	1	1/3/1967	0.73	3592.03
43	Dukes Subdivision	4	2/21/1967	180	3772.03
44	Nov '67 Annex	40	11/8/1967	313.7	4085.73
45	Feb '68 Annex	3	2/20/1968	1.2	4086.93
46	Feb '69 Annex	3	2/18/1969	763	4849.93
47	Feb '69 Annex	4	2/18/1969	8.2	4858.13
48	March '71 Annex	1	3/11/1971	1.1	4859.23
49	March '71 Annex	6	3/11/1971	470	5329.23
50	April '71 Annex	9	4/29/1971	5.3	5334.53
51	Oct '71 Annex	32	10/23/1971	0.6	5335.13
52	June '72 Annex	10	6/6/1972	8.2	5343.33
53	June '72 Annex	15	6/6/1972	9	5352.33
54	Aug '72 Annex	18	8/15/1972	3.2	5355.53
55	March '73 Annex	1	3/1/1973	33.29	5388.82
56	March '73 Annex	3	3/29/1973	1.02	5389.84
57	April '73 Annex	6	4/26/1973	2.19	5392.03
58	April '73 Annex	8	4/26/1973	2.19	5394.22
59	May '73 Annex	13	5/24/1973	1.63	5395.85
60	June '73 Annex	16	6/5/1973	23.8	5419.65
61	June '73 Annex	18	6/8/1973	2.4	5422.05
62	July '73 Annex	22	7/12/1973	1.2	5423.25
63	Centennial Track	28	9/13/1973	214	5637.25
64	Jan '74 Annex	1	1/2/1974	210	5847.25
65	Aug '74 Annex	28	8/29/1974	212.87	6060.12
66	BowMarS/Coventry	42	11/14/1974	343.45	6403.57
67	Nov '75 Annex	31	11/18/1975	0.5	6404.07
68	April '76 Annex	11	4/15/1976	1	6405.07
69	McLellan Reser.	13	4/15/1976	300	6705.07
70	Sept '76 Annex	31	9/29/1976	2.38	6707.45
71	Jan '77 Annex	1	1/27/1977	26.68	6734.13
72	March '77 Annex	6	3/10/1977	9.8	6743.93
73	Aug '78 Annex	14	8/1/1978	156.26	6900.19
74	Oct '78 Annex	21	10/17/1978	2.3	6902.49
75	Feb '79 Annex	2	2/6/1979	14.08	6916.57
76	Feb '79 Annex	3	2/6/1979	95.289	7011.859
77	Feb '79 Annex	4	2/6/1979	65.761	7077.62
78	Jan '80 Annex	45	1/2/1980	51.48	7129.10
79	Jan '80 Annex	46	1/2/1980	112.94	7242.04

NUMBER	NAME	ORDINANCE NUMBER	DATE OF ANNEX.	AREA	CUMULATIVE AREA
80	Dec '80 Annex	40	1/16/1980	5	7247.04
81	Jan '81 Annex	2	1/6/1981	24.11	7271.15
82	Aug '81 Annex	37	8/4/1981	10.934	7282.084
83	May '82 Annex	20	5/18/1982	1.266	7283.35
84	May '82 Annex	26	5/18/1982	4.35	7287.7
85	Aug '82 Annex	35	8/3/1982	11.34	7299.04
86	Cenco	39	9/7/1982	322.739	7621.779
87	April '83 Annex	12	4/29/1983	0.6928	7622.4718
88	March '84 Annex	11	3/2/1984	4.9	7627.3718
89	March '84 Annex	12	3/16/1984	6.278	7633.6498
90	Sept '84 Annex	41	9/28/1984	59	7692.6498
91	March '85 Annex	7	3/1/1985	131.6	7824.2498
92	May '85 Annex	16	5/17/1985	99.275	7923.5248
93	S. Platte Park	24	6/14/1985	79.6513	8003.1761
94	June '85 Annex	28	6/22/1985	2.43	8005.6061
95	Aug '85 Annex	35	8/30/1985	99.28	8104.8861
96	Bowles	11	4/1/1986	1.24	8106.1261
97	May '87 Annex	14	5/29/1987	20.223	8126.3491
98	Dec '87 Annex	46	12/11/1987	19.1	8145.4491
99	June '88 Annex	17	6/17/1988	13.46	8158.9091
100	Oct '90 Annex	44	10/11/1990	3.16	8162.0691
101	Chatfield Green	9	3/12/1991	345.868	8507.9371
102	Plum Valley		12/10/1992	19.97+	8527.9071
103	Cobblestone	41	12/24/1992	34.4	8562.3071
104	S. Platte Riv. Chan.	2	1/19/1993	15.54	8577.8471
105	July '93 Annex	22	7/29/1993	7.9	8585.7471
106	May '94 Annex	9	5/26/1994	29.559	8615.3061
107	Sept '94 Annex	17	9/15/1994	1.58	8616.8861
108	Newton Trust		12/14/1995	116.5	8733.3861

SOURCE: City of Littleton, Engineering.

**APPENDIX 3
REPRESENTATION OF ARCHITECTS
IN LITTLETON**

ARCHITECT	BUILDING	ADDRESS	YEAR BUILT
Atchison & Kloverstrom	North Elementary School	1907 W. Powers Ave.	1949
Atchison & Kloverstrom	BPOE Lodge No. 1650	5749 S. Curtice St.	1949-50
Atchison & Kloverstrom	South Elementary School (Ralph Moody)	6390 S. Windermere St.	1953
Benedict, J.J.B.	Littleton Carnegie Library	2707 Main St.	1916-17
Benedict, J.J.B.	Littleton Town Hall	2450 Main St.	1920
Benedict, J.J.B.	First Presebyterian Church	1609 W. Littleton Blvd.	1929
Berne Muchow Baume Polivnick	St. Timothy's Episcopal Church	5612 S. Hickory St.	1960
Fisher & Fisher	Arapahoe County Courthouse Addition	2069 Littleton Blvd.	1949
Fuller, Robert K.	Littleton High School	5776 S. Crocker St.	1920
Groves, Eugene	Intermountain Rural Electric Assn. Bldg.	2100 W. Littleton Blvd.	1949
Huddart, John J.	Arapahoe County Courthouse	2069 W. Littleton Blvd.	1907-08
Lantz, Miles	Woodlawn Shopping Center	1500 W. Littleton Blvd.	1956
Marlow, Joseph	Lord House	6028 S. Gallup St.	1950
Marlow, Joseph	Littleton Savings & Loan	1449 W. Littleton Blvd.	1959
Marlow, Joseph	Title Guaranty Co.	2000 W. Littleton Blvd.	1961
Morris, Earl	YMCA	2233 Shepperd Ave.	1955
Morris, Earl	Littleton High School	199 E. Littleton Blvd.	1955-56
Muchow, William C.	South Suburban Christian Church	7255 S. Broadway	1960
Muchow, William C.	Fleetwood Apartments	5300 S. Delaware St.	1961
Muchow, William C.	First Methodist Church of Littleton	1313 W. Shepperd Ave.	1965
Roeschlaub, Robert S.	Richard Little House	5777 S. Rapp St.	1884
Smith, Wilbur	Ohio Oil Co. Building	7400 S. Broadway	1954-55
Sternberg, Eugene	Ralph Mayo, Jr., House	775 Front Range Rd.	N/A
Sternberg, Eugene	Littleton Clinic	1950 W. Littleton Blvd.	1949
Sternberg, Eugene	Courthouse Building	2009 W. Littleton Blvd.	1959
Sternberg, Eugene	Geneva Village	2305 W. Berry Ave.	1963

ARCHITECT	BUILDING	ADDRESS	YEAR BUILT
Sternberg, Eugene	Littleton Public Library	6014 S. Datura St.	1965
Sternberg, Eugene	Heritage High School	1401 W. Geddes Ave.	1970-72
Sternberg, Eugene	Littleton Law Center	1901 W. Littleton Blvd.	1974
Sternberg, Eugene	IREA West Bldg.	2100 W. Littleton Blvd.	1975c.
Stewart, Colin C.	Mr. Steak	1709 W. Littleton Blvd.	1964
Wheeler & Lewis	Ascension Lutheran Church	1701 W. Caley Ave.	1963

NOTE: The table is by no means exhaustive and includes only those architects identified on survey forms or through research on the historic overview.

**APPENDIX 4
CITY OF LITTLETON
SURVEYED HISTORIC RESOURCES
BY STREET ADDRESS, 2000-01**

ADDRESS	STATE ID NO.	NAT. REG. ELIG.	STATE REG. ELIG.	RESOURCE NAME
2299 W ABERDEEN AVE	5AH1667	No	No	Garrison Residence
6698 S ACOMA ST	5AH2266	No	No	Ficklin/Brown Residence
2026 W ARBOR PL	5AH1668	No	No	
5710 S BEMIS ST	5AH1669	No	No	
5716 S BEMIS ST	5AH1670	No	No	Miyamoto Residence
5720 S BEMIS ST	5AH1671	No	No	Yanatta Residence
5730 S BEMIS ST	5AH1672	No	No	Connett Residence
5736 S BEMIS ST	5AH1673	No	No	Bechtel Residence
5740 S BEMIS ST	5AH1674	No	No	Gray Residence
5750 S BEMIS ST	5AH1675	No	No	Lashbrook Residence
5759 S BEMIS ST	5AH1676	No	No	Berg Residence
5760 S BEMIS ST	5AH1677	No	No	Cozens/Shellabarger Residence
5769 S BEMIS ST	5AH1678	No	No	
5770 S BEMIS ST	5AH1679	No	No	Jehovah's Witness Gospel Hall
5870 S BEMIS ST	5AH1680	No	No	Devlin Residence
5890 S BEMIS ST	5AH1681	No	No	Edwin A. Bemis Residence
5900 S BEMIS ST	5AH177	Yes	No	Edgerton Residence
5909 S BEMIS ST	5AH1682	No	No	C.E. Stephenson Residence
5910 S BEMIS ST	5AH1683	No	No	Young/Gern Residence
5915 S BEMIS ST	5AH1684	No	No	Clark Residence
5919 S BEMIS ST	5AH1685	No	No	Ogborn Residence
5920 S BEMIS ST	5AH1686	No	No	Wright/Hendrix Residence
5926 S BEMIS ST	5AH1687	No	No	Rader/Taylor Residence
5929 S BEMIS ST	5AH1688	No	No	Neuberger Residence
5930 S BEMIS ST	5AH1689	No	No	McNeel Residence
5939 S BEMIS ST	5AH1690	No	No	Black Residence
5940 S BEMIS ST	5AH1691	No	No	McKenzie Residence
5949 S BEMIS ST	5AH1692	No	No	Hopkins Residence
5950 S BEMIS ST	5AH1693	No	No	Zoellner Residence
5959 S BEMIS ST	5AH1694	No	No	Dudley Residence
5960 S BEMIS ST	5AH1695	No	No	Ashcroft Residence
5966 S BEMIS ST	5AH1696	No	No	Smiley Residence
5969 S BEMIS ST	5AH1697	No	No	Manion Residence
5970 S BEMIS ST	5AH1698	No	No	Taylor Residence
5979 S BEMIS ST	5AH1699	No	No	Hultz/Mullis Residence
5980 S BEMIS ST	5AH1700	No	No	Terry Residence
5989 S BEMIS ST	5AH1701	No	No	Greb Residence
5990 S BEMIS ST	5AH1702	No	No	Strauss/Peterson Residence
6000 S BEMIS ST	5AH1703	No	No	Brooks Residence
6010 S BEMIS ST	5AH1704	No	No	Henderson Residence

ADDRESS	STATE ID NO.	NAT. REG. ELIG.	STATE REG. ELIG.	RESOURCE NAME
6020 S BEMIS ST	5AH1705	No	No	Dermody Residence
6039 S BEMIS ST	5AH1706	No	No	Ervin Residence
6040 S BEMIS ST	5AH1707	No	No	Jones Residence
6049 S BEMIS ST	5AH1709	No	No	Gomer Residence
6050 S BEMIS ST	5AH1710	No	No	McKee Residence
6059 S BEMIS ST	5AH1711	No	No	Henderson Residence
6060 S BEMIS ST	5AH1712	No	No	Brockman Residence
6065 S BEMIS ST	5AH1713	No	No	Dudley Residence
6069 S BEMIS ST	5AH1714	No	No	Bradley Residence
6070 S BEMIS ST	5AH1715	No	No	Coffern Residence
6079 S BEMIS ST	5AH1716	No	No	Reeves Residence
6089 S BEMIS ST	5AH1717	No	No	Dixon Residence
6090 S BEMIS ST	5AH1718	No	No	Martin Residence
6099 S BEMIS ST	5AH1719	No	No	Montgomery Residence
6109 S BEMIS ST	5AH1720	No	No	Wilson Residence
6119 S BEMIS ST	5AH1721	No	No	Flohr/Dawson Residence
6149 S BEMIS ST	5AH1722	No	No	Lane Residence
6159 S BEMIS ST	5AH1723	No	No	Flohr Residence
1335 W BERRY AVE	5AH1724	No	No	
3986 W BOWLES AVE	5AH1725	No	No	Hunter Residence
4080 W BOWLES AVE	5AH138	No	No	Sunnydale/Johnson
4189 W BOWLES AVE	5AH1726	No	No	C.W. Bowles/Chambers Farm
7400 S BROADWAY	5AH1727	No	No	Ohio Oil
1021 W CALEY AVE	5AH1728	No	No	Higby Residence
2031 W CALEY AVE	5AH1729	No	No	
2201 W CALEY AVE	5AH1730	No	No	Sawyer Residence
2282 W CALEY AVE	5AH1731	No	No	Gabriel Residence
2312 W CALEY AVE	5AH1732	No	No	Gallagher Residence
5501 S CEDAR ST	5AH1733	No	No	Wood Residence
5502 S CEDAR ST	5AH1734	No	No	Schmitt Residence
5512 S CEDAR ST	5AH1735	No	No	Miller Residence
5521 S CEDAR ST	5AH1736	No	No	Davis Residence
5522 S CEDAR ST	5AH1737	No	No	Gannon Residence
5532 S CEDAR ST	5AH1738	No	No	
5541 S CEDAR ST	5AH1739	No	No	Page Residence
5542 S CEDAR ST	5AH1740	No	No	Biggar/Fischer Residence
5552 S CEDAR ST	5AH1741	No	No	Heisten Residence
5561 S CEDAR ST	5AH1742	No	No	Duft Residence
5562 S CEDAR ST	5AH1743	No	No	Dunn Residence
5571 S CEDAR ST	5AH1744	No	No	Glee Residence
5582 S CEDAR ST	5AH1745	No	No	Barry Residence
5591 S CEDAR ST	5AH1746	No	No	Kiapianen Residence
5592 S CEDAR ST	5AH1747	No	No	Getschow Residence
5601 S CEDAR ST	5AH1748	No	No	Hilgers Residence
5602 S CEDAR ST	5AH1749	No	No	Martin Residence
5611 S CEDAR ST	5AH1750	No	No	Marshall Residence

ADDRESS	STATE ID NO.	NAT. REG. ELIG.	STATE REG. ELIG.	RESOURCE NAME
5621 S CEDAR ST	5AH1751	No	No	Wise Residence
5622 S CEDAR ST	5AH1752	No	Yes	Mumford Residence
5631 S CEDAR ST	5AH1753	No	No	Mullin Residence
5632 S CEDAR ST	5AH1754	No	No	Bowling Residence
5641 S CEDAR ST	5AH1755	No	No	Haynes Residence
5642 S CEDAR ST	5AH1756	No	No	Sargent Residence
5651 S CEDAR ST	5AH1757	No	No	Ramsey Residence
5652 S CEDAR ST	5AH1758	No	No	Boland Residence
5562-66 S CROCKER ST	5AH2353	No	No	
5585 S CROCKER ST	5AH1759	No	No	
5595 S CROCKER ST	5AH1760	No	No	
5605 S CROCKER ST	5AH1761	No	No	A Creative Child Care Center, Creedon Residence
5606 S CROCKER ST	5AH1762	No	No	Nickels Residence
5616 S CROCKER ST	5AH1763	No	No	Hentzell Residence
5625 S CROCKER ST	5AH1764	No	No	Haifley Residence
5626 S CROCKER ST	5AH690	No	No	McGintie Residence
5635 S CROCKER ST	5AH1765	No	No	Flint/Soper Residence
5636 S CROCKER ST	5AH1766	No	No	Ramsey/Chandler Residence
5645 S CROCKER ST	5AH1767	No	No	Lawhead Residence
5646 S CROCKER ST	5AH1768	No	No	McCracken Residence
5655 S CROCKER ST	5AH1769	No	No	Ivy Hunt Residence
5656 S CROCKER ST	5AH1770	No	No	Frey Residence
5665 S CROCKER ST	5AH1771	No	No	
5666 S CROCKER ST	5AH1772	No	No	Spackman Residence
5675 S CROCKER ST	5AH1773	No	No	Catherine Palmer Residence
5676 S CROCKER ST	5AH1774	No	No	Thompson Residence
5685 S CROCKER ST	5AH1775	No	No	Nats Residence
5686 S CROCKER ST	5AH1776	No	No	Nor-Mar Apartments
5755 S CROCKER ST	5AH1777	No	No	Husted Residence
5776 S CROCKER ST	5AH174	No	Yes	Littleton High School
5806 S CROCKER ST	5AH1778	No	No	Roth Residence
5826 S CROCKER ST	5AH1779	No	No	Heckendorf Residence
5846 S CROCKER ST	5AH1780	No	No	Hunt Residence
6446 S CROCKER ST	5AH1781	No	No	King Residence
6456 S CROCKER ST	5AH1782	No	No	Jackson Residence
6486 S CROCKER ST	5AH1783	No	No	Hrdlicka Residence
5503 S DATURA ST	5AH1784	No	No	McBeath Residence
5504 S DATURA ST	5AH1785	No	No	Lees Residence
5513 S DATURA ST	5AH1786	No	No	Knipple Residence
5514 S DATURA ST	5AH1787	No	No	Ford Residence
5523 S DATURA ST	5AH1788	No	No	Montgomery Residence
5534 S DATURA ST	5AH1789	No	No	Shadwell Residence
5554 S DATURA ST	5AH1790	No	No	Riddle Residence
5563 S DATURA ST	5AH1791	No	No	Ditson Residence
5564 S DATURA ST	5AH1792	No	No	McDaniel Residence

ADDRESS	STATE ID NO.	NAT. REG. ELIG.	STATE REG. ELIG.	RESOURCE NAME
5573 S DATURA ST	5AH1793	No	No	Westling Residence
5574 S DATURA ST	5AH1794	No	No	Purcell/Riddle Residence
5583 S DATURA ST	5AH1795	No	No	Wilson Residence
5584 S DATURA ST	5AH1796	No	No	
5593 S DATURA ST	5AH1797	No	No	McNabb Residence
5594 S DATURA ST	5AH1798	No	No	Fischer Residence
5604 S DATURA ST	5AH1799	No	No	Davis Residence
5614 S DATURA ST	5AH1800	No	No	Davis Residence
5623 S DATURA ST	5AH1801	No	No	Worman Residence
5624 S DATURA ST	5AH1802	No	No	Pflaeging Residence
5633 S DATURA ST	5AH1803	No	No	McEuen Residence
5643 S DATURA ST	5AH1804	No	No	
5644 S DATURA ST	5AH1805	No	No	Irvin Residence
5653 S DATURA ST	5AH1806	No	No	Breaze Residence
5654 S DATURA ST	5AH1807	No	No	Turner/Rouse Residence
5664 S DATURA ST	5AH1808	No	No	Mansholt/Fisher Residence
5684 S DATURA ST	5AH1809	No	No	Rooks Residence
5400 S DELAWARE ST	5AH1810	No	No	C.A. Norgren Co.
5515 S ELMWOOD ST	5AH1811	No	No	Morgan Residence
5526 S ELMWOOD ST	5AH1812	No	No	Beeman Residence
5535 S ELMWOOD ST	5AH1813	No	No	Funk Residence
5546 S ELMWOOD ST	5AH1814	No	No	Potts/Bainbridge Residence
5556 S ELMWOOD ST	5AH1815	No	No	McDaniel Residence
5565 S ELMWOOD ST	5AH1816	No	No	DeKoevend Residence
5566 S ELMWOOD ST	5AH1817	No	No	Westby Residence
5576 S ELMWOOD ST	5AH1818	No	No	Reeder Residence
5585 S ELMWOOD ST	5AH1819	No	No	Harrington Residence
5586 S ELMWOOD ST	5AH1820	No	No	Gabhardt Residence
5606 S ELMWOOD ST	5AH1821	No	No	Tower/Weingarth Residence
5615 S ELMWOOD ST	5AH1822	No	No	Stephenson Residence
5616 S ELMWOOD ST	5AH1823	No	No	Meredith Residence
5625 S ELMWOOD ST	5AH1824	No	No	Barcus Residence
5626 S ELMWOOD ST	5AH1825	No	No	Stephens Residence
5635 S ELMWOOD ST	5AH1826	No	No	McEowen Residence
5636 S ELMWOOD ST	5AH1827	No	No	Coleman Residence
5645 S ELMWOOD ST	5AH1828	No	No	Glazer Residence
5646 S ELMWOOD ST	5AH1829	No	No	Bradley Residence
5655 S ELMWOOD ST	5AH1830	No	No	Bryant Residence
5656 S ELMWOOD ST	5AH1831	No	No	
5665 S ELMWOOD ST	5AH1832	No	No	Simmons Residence
5666 S ELMWOOD ST	5AH1833	No	No	Getschow Residence
5685 S ELMWOOD ST	5AH1834	No	No	Dahlberg Residence
2289 W FAIR AVE	5AH1835	No	No	Holtz Residence
2309 W FAIR AVE	5AH1836	No	No	Penney Residence
5507 S FORESTHILL ST	5AH1837	No	No	Crum Residence
5508 S FORESTHILL ST	5AH1838	No	No	Kenny

ADDRESS	STATE ID NO.	NAT. REG. ELIG.	STATE REG. ELIG.	RESOURCE NAME
5517 S FORESTHILL ST	5AH1839	No	No	
5518 S FORESTHILL ST	5AH1840	No	No	Costello Residence
5527 S FORESTHILL ST	5AH1841	No	No	Todd Residence
5528 S FORESTHILL ST	5AH1842	No	No	Costello Residence
5538 S FORESTHILL ST	5AH1843	No	No	Sommerville Residence
5547 S FORESTHILL ST	5AH1844	No	No	Filter Residence
5548 S FORESTHILL ST	5AH1845	No	No	Watchous Residence
5557 S FORESTHILL ST	5AH1846	No	No	Sutton Residence
5558 S FORESTHILL ST	5AH1847	No	No	Menke/Drehle Residence
5567 S FORESTHILL ST	5AH1848	No	No	Rhea Residence
5568 S FORESTHILL ST	5AH1849	No	No	Webster Residence
5577 S FORESTHILL ST	5AH1850	No	No	Meltabarger Residence
5578 S FORESTHILL ST	5AH1851	No	No	McCaffrey Residence
5587 S FORESTHILL ST	5AH1852	No	No	Powell Residence
5588 S FORESTHILL ST	5AH1853	No	No	Ingram Residence
5597 S FORESTHILL ST	5AH1854	No	No	Weingart Residence
5598 S FORESTHILL ST	5AH1855	No	No	Powell Residence
5607 S FORESTHILL ST	5AH1856	No	No	Clayton Residence
5608 S FORESTHILL ST	5AH1857	No	No	Wall Residence
5617 S FORESTHILL ST	5AH1858	No	No	Clayton Residence
5618 S FORESTHILL ST	5AH1859	No	No	Huber Residence
5627 S FORESTHILL ST	5AH1860	No	No	Smith Residence
5628 S FORESTHILL ST	5AH1861	No	No	Olson/Kemp Residence
5637 S FORESTHILL ST	5AH1862	No	No	McKinstry/Wood Residence
5638 S FORESTHILL ST	5AH1863	No	No	Dick Residence
5648 S FORESTHILL ST	5AH1864	No	No	Bitterlich Residence
5657 S FORESTHILL ST	5AH1865	No	No	Carl Residence
5658 S FORESTHILL ST	5AH1866	No	No	Casey/Frazier Residence
5667 S FORESTHILL ST	5AH1867	No	No	Pritchard Residence
5668 S FORESTHILL ST	5AH1868	No	No	Lokie Residence
5687 S FORESTHILL ST	5AH1869	No	No	Academy Appliance, Pickens Residence
6000 BLK S GALLUP ST	5AH1871	No	No	Littleton World War II Memorial
6000 BLK S GALLUP ST	5AH1872	No	No	Ketring Park
5748 S GALLUP ST	5AH1870	No	No	Hannon Post Veterans of Foreign Wars, Merrow Residence
6028 S GALLUP ST	5AH1875	No	No	Litt. Hist. Mus. (26)-Windmill
6028 S GALLUP ST	5AH1874	No	No	Litt. Hist. Mus. (1)-Museum Building, Lord/Ketring Residence
6028 S GALLUP ST	5AH1873	No	No	Litt. Hist. Mus. (2)-Bemis House, Fred A. Bemis Residence
6028 S GALLUP ST	5AH1876	No	No	Litt. Hist. Mus. (3)-Blacksmith Shop
6028 S GALLUP ST	5AH1877	No	No	Litt. Hist. Mus. (4)-Pig Sty
6028 S GALLUP ST	5AH1878	No	No	Litt. Hist. Mus. (5)-Barn
6028 S GALLUP ST	5AH1879	No	No	Litt. Hist. Mus. (6)-Poultry Coop

ADDRESS	STATE ID NO.	NAT. REG. ELIG.	STATE REG. ELIG.	RESOURCE NAME
6028 S GALLUP ST	5AH1880	No	No	Litt. Hist. Mus. (7)-Gazebo
6028 S GALLUP ST	5AH1881	No	No	Litt. Hist. Mus. (8)-McBroom Cabin
6028 S GALLUP ST	5AH1882	No	No	Litt. Hist. Mus. (9)-Barn
6028 S GALLUP ST	5AH1883	No	No	Litt. Hist. Mus. (10)-Poultry Coop/Shed
6028 S GALLUP ST	5AH1884	No	No	Litt. Hist. Mus. (11)-Sheep & Goat Shed, Nickson Cabin
6028 S GALLUP ST	5AH1885	No	No	Litt. Hist. Mus. (12)-Pig Sty
6028 S GALLUP ST	5AH1886	No	No	Litt. Hist. Mus.(13)-Beers Sisters Ice House
6028 S GALLUP ST	5AH1887	No	No	Litt. Hist. Mus. (14)-Schoolhouse/School Dist. No. 6 School
6028 S GALLUP ST	5AH1888	No	No	Litt. Hist. Mus. (15)-Shed
6028 S GALLUP ST	5AH1889	No	No	Litt. Hist. Mus. (16)-Shed
6028 S GALLUP ST	5AH1890	No	No	Litt. Hist. Mus. (17)-Cow Shed
6028 S GALLUP ST	5AH1891	No	No	Litt. Hist. Mus. (18)-Tool Shed
6028 S GALLUP ST	5AH1892	No	No	Litt. Hist. Mus. (19)-Outhouse
6028 S GALLUP ST	5AH1893	No	No	Litt. Hist. Mus. (20)-Horse Shed
6028 S GALLUP ST	5AH1894	No	No	Litt. Hist. Mus. (21)-Smokehouse
6028 S GALLUP ST	5AH1895	No	No	Litt. Hist. Mus. (22)-Corn Crib
6028 S GALLUP ST	5AH1896	No	No	Litt. Hist. Mus. (23)-Storage Shed, Pumphouse
6028 S GALLUP ST	5AH1897	No	No	Litt. Hist. Mus. (24)-Outhouse
6028 S GALLUP ST	5AH1898	No	No	Litt. Hist. Mus. (25)-Outhouse
6138 S GALLUP ST	5AH1899	No	No	Gallup Ranch/Wyldemere Farm
6177 S GALLUP ST	5AH1900	No	No	Charlotte Gallup Residence
5529 S GREENWOOD ST	5AH1901	No	No	Potts Residence
5539 S GREENWOOD ST	5AH1902	No	No	Musial Residence
5549 S GREENWOOD ST	5AH1903	No	No	Johnson Residence
5559 S GREENWOOD ST	5AH1904	No	No	Montgomery Residence
5579 S GREENWOOD ST	5AH1905	No	No	Wright Residence
5600 S GREENWOOD ST	5AH1906	No	No	Hatch Residence
5609 S GREENWOOD ST	5AH1907	No	No	Downing Residence
5630 S GREENWOOD ST	5AH1908	No	No	Davis Residence
5639 S GREENWOOD ST	5AH1909	No	No	Lumley Residence
5650 S GREENWOOD ST	5AH1910	No	No	
5660 S GREENWOOD ST	5AH1911	No	No	Richard Valore Residence
5601 S HICKORY ST	5AH1912	No	No	Trout Residence
5631 S HICKORY ST	5AH1913	No	No	Bass Residence
5661 S HICKORY ST	5AH1914	No	No	
5907 S HILL ST	5AH1915	No	No	Stevens Residence
5908 S HILL ST	5AH1916	No	No	Wehrle Residence
5917 S HILL ST	5AH1917	No	No	Weaver Residence
5918 S HILL ST	5AH1918	No	No	Gal/Taylor Residence

ADDRESS	STATE ID NO.	NAT. REG. ELIG.	STATE REG. ELIG.	RESOURCE NAME
5927 S HILL ST	5AH1919	No	No	
5928 S HILL ST	5AH1920	No	No	Binner Residence
5937 S HILL ST	5AH1921	No	No	Britton Residence
5938 S HILL ST	5AH1922	No	No	Meston Residence
5943 S HILL ST	5AH1923	No	No	Bailey Residence
5947 S HILL ST	5AH1924	No	No	Millard/Smith Residence
5948 S HILL ST	5AH1925	No	No	Buchanan/Myers/Jaksoniak Res.
5967 S HILL ST	5AH1926	No	No	Ferarese Residence
5968 S HILL ST	5AH1927	No	No	Withers/Thompson Residence
5977 S HILL ST	5AH1928	No	No	Wohld/Greenfield Residence
5978 S HILL ST	5AH1929	No	No	Gardinier Residence
5987 S HILL ST	5AH1930	No	No	Cowan Residence
5988 S HILL ST	5AH1931	No	No	Fraley Residence
5997 S HILL ST	5AH1932	No	No	
5998 S HILL ST	5AH1933	No	No	Westfall Residence
6007 S HILL ST	5AH1934	No	No	Kunkle Residence
6008 S HILL ST	5AH1935	No	No	Ammons/Fetterhoff Residence
6017 S HILL ST	5AH1936	No	No	Biggar Residence
6018 S HILL ST	5AH1937	No	No	Gabriel Residence
6028 S HILL ST	5AH1938	No	No	Jackson Residence
6038 S HILL ST	5AH1939	No	No	Fischer Residence
6047 S HILL ST	5AH1940	No	No	George/Evans Residence
6048 S HILL ST	5AH1708	No	No	Reedy/Wilkins Residence
6057 S HILL ST	5AH1941	No	No	Wehrly Residence
6058 S HILL ST	5AH1942	No	No	Danford Residence
6068 S HILL ST	5AH1943	No	No	
6078 S HILL ST	5AH1944	No	No	
6098 S HILL ST	5AH1945	No	No	Waggy Residence
6108 S HILL ST	5AH1946	No	No	Fishburn Residence
6118 S HILL ST	5AH1947	No	No	Doyle Residence
6128 S HILL ST	5AH1948	No	No	Kramer Residence
6138 S HILL ST	5AH1949	No	No	Curtis Residence
6148 S HILL ST	5AH1950	No	No	Steiner Residence
6158 S HILL ST	5AH1951	No	No	Given/Kuehn Residence
6307 S HILL ST	5AH1952	No	No	Eastin Residence
1702 W IDA AVE	5AH1953	No	No	Haynes/Skinner Residence
1842 W IDA AVE	5AH1954	No	No	Fasnacht/Bergemann Residence
1685 W LAKE AVE	5AH1956	No	No	Jones Residence
1716 W LAKE AVE	5AH1957	No	No	Miller Residence
1796 W LAKE AVE	5AH1958	No	No	Cote/Altmix Residence
1836 W LAKE AVE	5AH1959	No	No	Ralph Moody/Taylor/Ballard
2146 W LAKE AVE	5AH585	No	No	Carlson Residence
2266 W LAKE AVE	5AH1960	No	No	Epler Residence
1642 W LAKE PL	5AH1955	No	No	Burns Residence
LEE GULCH AND BN&SF RAILROAD	5AH1961	No	No	BN&SF Lee Gulch Double Culvert

ADDRESS	STATE ID NO.	NAT. REG. ELIG.	STATE REG. ELIG.	RESOURCE NAME
1815 W LILLEY AVE	5AH1962	No	No	Hoffman Residence
0439 W LITTLETON BLVD	5AH1963	No	No	Reidel/Howard Residence
0709 W LITTLETON BLVD	5AH1964	No	No	Littleton Professional Building
0800 W LITTLETON BLVD	5AH1965	No	No	Malo Farm (?)
0819 W LITTLETON BLVD	5AH1966	No	No	The Crestwood, Hasty House of Littleton
0999 W LITTLETON BLVD	5AH1967	No	No	Drinkwine Mortuary, Nickels-Hill Mortuary
1109 W LITTLETON BLVD	5AH1968	No	No	First Community Bank, Littleton First Industrial Bank
1190 W LITTLETON BLVD	5AH1969	No	No	Cooper Tires, Littleton Chevron
1269 W LITTLETON BLVD	5AH1970	No	No	Maloney Residence
1309 W LITTLETON BLVD	5AH1971	No	No	Kitchen Distributors, Norbeck Interiors
1339 W LITTLETON BLVD	5AH1972	No	No	Conner Residence
1390 W LITTLETON BLVD	5AH1973	No	No	Taco House, Rich's Charco-Burgers
1400 W LITTLETON BLVD	5AH1974	No	No	Savers, Safeway
1409 W LITTLETON BLVD	5AH1975	No	No	International House of Pancakes
1449 W LITTLETON BLVD	5AH1976	No	No	The Beauty Mark/Prints Valiant, Littleton Savings and Loan Assn.
1500 W LITTLETON BLVD	5AH1977	No	No	Woodlawn Shopping Center
1609 W LITTLETON BLVD	5AH1978	Yes	No	First Presbyterian Church of Littleton
1699 W LITTLETON BLVD	5AH1979	No	No	Qwest Communications, Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph
1709 W LITTLETON BLVD	5AH1980	No	No	Pastoral Outreach Community Church, Mr. Steak/Boulevard Building
1789 W LITTLETON BLVD	5AH1981	No	No	Woodlawn Flowers and Gifts, Allstate Insurance Building
1800 W LITTLETON BLVD	5AH1982	No	No	Littleton Family Law CenterBertolett Residence
1809 W LITTLETON BLVD	5AH1983	No	No	Wilson Companies, Peterson Residence
1830 W LITTLETON BLVD	5AH1984	No	No	State Farm Insurance, McCart/Coover Residence
1860 W LITTLETON BLVD	5AH1985	No	No	Knight/Wood Residence
1869 W LITTLETON BLVD	5AH1986	No	No	Mitchell Residence
1890 W LITTLETON BLVD	5AH1987	No	No	Dr. W.T. Easley/LPL Financial, Crysler Residence
1899 W LITTLETON BLVD	5AH1988	Yes	No	Nutting Residence
1900 W LITTLETON BLVD	5AH1989	No	No	Littleton Health & Wellness Center, Littleton Medical Center
1901 W LITTLETON BLVD	5AH1990	No	No	Littleton Law Center, The Miller Building

ADDRESS	STATE ID NO.	NAT. REG. ELIG.	STATE REG. ELIG.	RESOURCE NAME
1950 W LITTLETON BLVD	5AH1991	No	No	Littleton Community Center, Littleton Clinic
1979 W LITTLETON BLVD	5AH1992	No	No	Paradigm, White Residence
2000 W LITTLETON BLVD	5AH1993	No	No	Intergroup Architects, Title Guaranty Co.
2009 W LITTLETON BLVD	5AH1994	No	No	Arapahoe County Community Services, Courthouse Building
2060 W LITTLETON BLVD	5AH1995	No	No	Scott Residence
2090 W LITTLETON BLVD	5AH1996	No	No	Colorado Academy of Martial Arts, Church of God
2100 W LITTLETON BLVD	5AH1997	No	Yes	Arapahoe County Sheriff's Dept., Intermountain Rural Electric Assn.
5607 S LOUTHAN ST	5AH1998	No	No	Creager/Malcolm/Broadbent Res.
5608 S LOUTHAN ST	5AH1999	No	No	Davies Residence
5617 S LOUTHAN ST	5AH2000	No	No	Otte Residence
5618 S LOUTHAN ST	5AH2001	No	No	McArthur/Ditsch/Higgins Res.
5627 S LOUTHAN ST	5AH2002	No	No	Moore Residence
5628 S LOUTHAN ST	5AH2003	No	No	Morgan/Kline/Servey Residence
5637 S LOUTHAN ST	5AH2004	No	No	Downing Residence
5638 S LOUTHAN ST	5AH2005	No	No	Polkinghorn/Thompson Residence
5647 S LOUTHAN ST	5AH2006	No	No	Servey/Stevens/Burt Residence
5648 S LOUTHAN ST	5AH2007	No	No	Glaister Residence
5657 S LOUTHAN ST	5AH2008	No	No	Hinnenkamp/Strong Residence
5658 S LOUTHAN ST	5AH2009	No	No	Paul/Leake/Barngrover Res.
5667 S LOUTHAN ST	5AH2010	No	No	Manzer/Arends Residence
5668 S LOUTHAN ST	5AH2011	No	No	Hollingshead Residence
5677 S LOUTHAN ST	5AH2012	No	No	Potts Residence
5678 S LOUTHAN ST	5AH2013	No	No	Tedmon Residence
5687 S LOUTHAN ST	5AH2014	No	No	Spratlin Residence
5828 S LOUTHAN ST	5AH2015	No	No	Montgomery Residence
5838 S LOUTHAN ST	5AH2016	No	No	Petry Residence
5848 S LOUTHAN ST	5AH2017	No	No	Munns/Lohead Residence
5878 S LOUTHAN ST	5AH2018	No	No	Chapman Residence
6408 S LOUTHAN ST	5AH2019	No	No	Kellar Residence
6417 S LOUTHAN ST	5AH2020	No	No	Gast Residence
6428 S LOUTHAN ST	5AH2021	No	No	Harper Residence
6437 S LOUTHAN ST	5AH2022	No	No	Rude Residence
6438 S LOUTHAN ST	5AH2023	No	No	Brown Residence
6447 S LOUTHAN ST	5AH2024	No	No	Taylor Residence
6448 S LOUTHAN ST	5AH2025	No	No	Nicholl Residence
6457 S LOUTHAN ST	5AH2026	No	No	Prink Residence
6458 S LOUTHAN ST	5AH2027	No	No	White Residence
6468 S LOUTHAN ST	5AH2028	No	No	Ross Residence
6507 S LOUTHAN ST	5AH2029	No	No	Levenhagen Residence
6508 S LOUTHAN ST	5AH2030	No	No	Curl Residence

ADDRESS	STATE ID NO.	NAT. REG. ELIG.	STATE REG. ELIG.	RESOURCE NAME
6517 S LOUTHAN ST	5AH2031	No	No	Mager Residence
6518 S LOUTHAN ST	5AH2032	No	No	Helms Residence
6527 S LOUTHAN ST	5AH2033	No	No	Thompson Residence
6528 S LOUTHAN ST	5AH2034	No	No	Hughes Residence
6538 S LOUTHAN ST	5AH2035	No	No	Moore/Metzger Residence
2298 W MAPLEWOOD AVE	5AH2036	No	No	Dudley Residence
2308 W MAPLEWOOD AVE	5AH2037	No	No	Summer/Hickey Residence
2337 W MAPLEWOOD AVE	5AH2038	No	No	Coffern Residence
2338 W MAPLEWOOD AVE	5AH2039	No	No	Brandeberry Residence
2397 W MAPLEWOOD AVE	5AH2040	No	No	Brown Residence
2857 W MAPLEWOOD AVE	5AH2041	No	No	Ekstrom Residence
2204 W PARKHILL AVE	5AH2042	No	No	Harriman Residence
2254 W PARKHILL AVE	5AH2043	No	No	Contreras Residence
2263 W PARKHILL AVE	5AH2044	No	No	Nicholas Residence
2273 W PARKHILL AVE	5AH2045	No	No	Virden Residence
2274 W PARKHILL AVE	5AH2046	No	No	Trout Residence
2324 W PARKHILL AVE	5AH2047	No	No	Petri residence
2333 W PARKHILL AVE	5AH2048	No	No	Dunn Residence
2353 W PARKHILL AVE	5AH2049	No	No	Sicard Residence
2373 W PARKHILL AVE	5AH2050	No	No	Denning Residence
2393 W PARKHILL AVE	5AH2051	No	No	Woolery Residence
1390 W PEAKVIEW AVE	5AH2052	No	No	Grout Residence
1147 W POWERS AVE	5AH2053	No	No	Almond Residence
1448 W POWERS AVE	5AH2054	No	No	Coffey/Hallowes Residence
1557 W POWERS AVE	5AH2055	No	No	Vosper Residence
1677 W POWERS AVE	5AH2056	No	No	Chapman Residence
1697 W POWERS AVE	5AH2057	No	No	Grout Residence
1717 W POWERS AVE	5AH2058	No	No	Funk Residence
1737 W POWERS AVE	5AH2059	No	No	Lenzini Residence
1797 W POWERS AVE	5AH2060	No	No	Davies Residence
5603 S PRESCOTT ST	5AH2061	Yes	No	Eson/Malcolm Residence
5604 S PRESCOTT ST	5AH2062	No	No	McFarlane/Off Residence
5613 S PRESCOTT ST	5AH2063	Yes	No	Saar Residence
5614-16 S PRESCOTT ST	5AH2064	Yes	No	Pittman Residence
5623 S PRESCOTT ST	5AH2065	No	No	Rhea Residence
5624 S PRESCOTT ST	5AH2066	No	No	Huffman Residence
5633 S PRESCOTT ST	5AH2067	No	Yes	Reid/Mackenzie Residence
5634 S PRESCOTT ST	5AH2068	No	No	A.J. Valore Residence
5644 S PRESCOTT ST	5AH2069	No	No	Gunderson Residence
5648 S PRESCOTT ST	5AH2070	No	No	
5653 S PRESCOTT ST	5AH2071	No	No	Moore Residence
5654 S PRESCOTT ST	5AH2072	No	No	Powell Residence
5664 S PRESCOTT ST	5AH2073	No	No	
5674 S PRESCOTT ST	5AH2074	No	No	White Residence
5684 S PRESCOTT ST	5AH2075	No	No	Woodard Residence
5754 S PRESCOTT ST	5AH2076	No	No	Vaughan Residence

ADDRESS	STATE ID NO.	NAT. REG. ELIG.	STATE REG. ELIG.	RESOURCE NAME
5793 S PRESCOTT ST	5AH2077	Yes	No	Egbert Ramsey Residence
5804 S PRESCOTT ST	5AH2078	Yes	No	Houstoun Waring Residence
5824 S PRESCOTT ST	5AH2079	No	No	Horatio Ramsey Residence
5844 S PRESCOTT ST	5AH2080	No	No	Noyes Residence
5884 S PRESCOTT ST	5AH2081	No	No	Polkinghorn Residence
6154 S PRINCE ST	5AH2082	No	No	Hale Residence
6155 S PRINCE ST	5AH214	No	No	Littleton Cemetery
6174 S PRINCE ST	5AH2083	No	No	Gabriel Residence
6264 S PRINCE ST	5AH2084	No	No	Russell Residence
0191 W RAFFERTY GDNS AVE	5AH2085	No	No	Jacobson Residence
0203 W RAFFERTY GDNS AVE	5AH2086	No	No	Dankowski Residence
0235 W RAFFERTY GDNS AVE	5AH2087	No	No	Baer Residence
0267 W RAFFERTY GDNS AVE	5AH2088	No	No	Millikin Residence
0293 W RAFFERTY GDNS AVE	5AH2089	No	No	Cunningham Residence
0325 W RAFFERTY GDNS AVE	5AH2090	No	No	Moneypenny Residence
0347 W RAFFERTY GDNS AVE	5AH2091	No	No	Marsh Residence
0369 W RAFFERTY GDNS AVE	5AH2092	No	No	Pelley Residence
0393 W RAFFERTY GDNS AVE	5AH2093	No	No	Archambault Residence
0830 W RIDGE RD	5AH2094	No	No	Jerome Burnett Residence
1209 W RIDGE RD	5AH2095	No	No	DeCamp Residence
1210 W RIDGE RD	5AH2096	No	Yes	Ashbaugh Residence
2002 W RIDGE RD	5AH2097	No	No	Kettle Residence
2259 W RIDGE RD	5AH2098	No	No	Rogers Residence
2269 W RIDGE RD	5AH2099	No	No	Downs Residence
6115 S SANTA FE DR	5AH727	Yes	No	Country Kitchen
6501 S SANTA FE DR	5AH2100	No	No	Nielsen Residence
6509 S SANTA FE DR	5AH2101	No	No	Heineman Residence
2201 W SHEPPERD AVE	5AH2103	No	No	Littleton War Memorial Rose Garden
2233 W SHEPPERD AVE	5AH2104	No	No	Colorado Center for the Blind, Littleton Y.M.C.A.
W SHEPPERD AVE & S SPOTSWOOD ST	5AH2102	No	No	Sterne Park
0018 SOUTHRIDGE WAY	5AH2105	No	No	Reynolds/Hirth Residence
5602 S SPOTSWOOD ST	5AH2106	No	No	Bussard Residence
5612 S SPOTSWOOD ST	5AH2107	No	No	Kinkel Residence
5622 S SPOTSWOOD ST	5AH2108	No	No	Dragoo Residence
5632 S SPOTSWOOD ST	5AH2109	No	No	Celien/Bowersox Residence

ADDRESS	STATE ID NO.	NAT. REG. ELIG.	STATE REG. ELIG.	RESOURCE NAME
5642 S SPOTSWOOD ST	5AH2110	No	No	Abernatha Residence
5648 S SPOTSWOOD ST	5AH2111	No	No	Nevill/Vowell Residence
5652 S SPOTSWOOD ST	5AH2112	No	No	Scott/Brown Residence
5662 S SPOTSWOOD ST	5AH2113	No	No	Hammons Residence
5672 S SPOTSWOOD ST	5AH2114	No	No	Lumley Residence
5682 S SPOTSWOOD ST	5AH2115	No	No	Page Residence
5721 S SPOTSWOOD ST	5AH2116	No	No	Harner & Assoc., Fewless Residence
5731 S SPOTSWOOD ST	5AH2117	No	No	Rice/Nixon Residence
5741 S SPOTSWOOD ST	5AH2118	No	No	Armstrong Residence
5751 S SPOTSWOOD ST	5AH2119	No	No	Teller Residence
5761 S SPOTSWOOD ST	5AH2120	No	No	Leavell Residence
5762 S SPOTSWOOD ST	5AH2121	No	No	Potts Residence
5771 S SPOTSWOOD ST	5AH2122	No	No	Robbins Residence
5772 S SPOTSWOOD ST	5AH2123	No	No	Bradley Residence
5781 S SPOTSWOOD ST	5AH2124	No	No	Teller Residence
5782 S SPOTSWOOD ST	5AH2125	No	No	Ramsey Residence
5791 S SPOTSWOOD ST	5AH2126	No	No	Munns Residence
5921 S SPOTSWOOD ST	5AH2127	No	No	Pistole Residence
5931 S SPOTSWOOD ST	5AH2128	No	No	Helwig Residence
5951 S SPOTSWOOD ST	5AH2129	No	No	Bowers Residence
5961 S SPOTSWOOD ST	5AH2130	No	No	Martin Residence
5971 S SPOTSWOOD ST	5AH2131	No	No	Hess/Campbell Residence
5981 S SPOTSWOOD ST	5AH2132	No	No	Hamilton Residence
5991 S SPOTSWOOD ST	5AH2133	No	No	Fischbach Residence
6005 S SPOTSWOOD ST	5AH2134	Yes	No	
6011 S SPOTSWOOD ST	5AH2135	No	No	Aniscar Residence
6021 S SPOTSWOOD ST	5AH2136	No	No	Ballard Residence
6031 S SPOTSWOOD ST	5AH2137	No	No	Norman Residence
6061 S SPOTSWOOD ST	5AH2138	No	No	Quick Residence
6062 S SPOTSWOOD ST	5AH2139	No	No	McKee Residence
6071 S SPOTSWOOD ST	5AH2140	No	No	Aniscar Residence
6072 S SPOTSWOOD ST	5AH2141	No	No	Davis Residence
6081 S SPOTSWOOD ST	5AH2142	No	No	Swan Residence
6091 S SPOTSWOOD ST	5AH2143	No	No	J.M. Maloy Residence
6121 S SPOTSWOOD ST	5AH2144	No	No	Clay Residence
6182 S SPOTSWOOD ST	5AH2145	No	No	Adams Residence
6191 S SPOTSWOOD ST	5AH2146	No	No	Weber Residence
6202 S SPOTSWOOD ST	5AH2147	No	No	J.D. Malcolm Residence
6281 S SPOTSWOOD ST	5AH2148	No	No	Ford Residence
6282 S SPOTSWOOD ST	5AH2149	No	No	Ustick Residence
6301 S SPOTSWOOD ST	5AH2150	No	No	Bederman/McKinney Residence
6302 S SPOTSWOOD ST	5AH2151	No	No	Tyner Residence
6351 S SPOTSWOOD ST	5AH2152	No	No	Courtright Residence
6392 S SPOTSWOOD ST	5AH2153	No	No	Livingston Residence
6442 S SPOTSWOOD ST	5AH2154	No	No	Holingsworth Residence

ADDRESS	STATE ID NO.	NAT. REG. ELIG.	STATE REG. ELIG.	RESOURCE NAME
6491 S SPOTSWOOD ST	5AH2155	No	No	Whittlesey Residence
6502 S SPOTSWOOD ST	5AH2156	No	No	Shupe Residence
1605 W STERNE PKY	5AH2157	No	No	Seele Residence
5906 S SYCAMORE ST	5AH2158	No	No	Opsahl Residence
5946 S SYCAMORE ST	5AH2159	No	No	Ballard Residence
5956 S SYCAMORE ST	5AH2160	No	No	Emery Residence
5966 S SYCAMORE ST	5AH2161	No	No	Waldren Residence
5976 S SYCAMORE ST	5AH2162	No	No	Stirn Residence
6025 S SYCAMORE ST	5AH2163	No	No	Thomas Residence
6035 S SYCAMORE ST	5AH2164	No	No	Daily Residence
6045 S SYCAMORE ST	5AH2165	No	No	Fromm Residence
6066 S SYCAMORE ST	5AH2166	No	No	Bergauer Residence
6085 S SYCAMORE ST	5AH2167	No	No	Earl & Lillian Coffern House
5500 S WINDERMERE ST	5AH2168	No	No	Wilcox Residence
5510 S WINDERMERE ST	5AH2169	No	No	Gunson Residence
5520 S WINDERMERE ST	5AH2170	No	No	Lendberg Residence
5530 S WINDERMERE ST	5AH2171	No	No	Waite Residence
5550 S WINDERMERE ST	5AH2172	No	No	Munn Residence
5550 1/2 S WINDERMERE ST	5AH2173	No	No	Raasch Residence
5570 S WINDERMERE ST	5AH2174	No	No	Reed Residence
5599 S WINDERMERE ST	5AH2175	No	No	Ocelot Apartments
5640 S WINDERMERE ST	5AH2176	No	No	Dahlberg Residence
5809 S WINDERMERE ST	5AH2177	No	No	Rupert Nutting Residence
5819 S WINDERMERE ST	5AH2178	No	No	Niedenthol Residence
5839 S WINDERMERE ST	5AH2179	No	No	Swanson Residence
5850 S WINDERMERE ST	5AH2180	No	No	Hentzell Residence
5859 S WINDERMERE ST	5AH2181	No	No	Mitchell Residence
5879 S WINDERMERE ST	5AH2182	No	No	Curl Residence
5899 S WINDERMERE ST	5AH2183	No	No	Hugins Residence
5909 S WINDERMERE ST	5AH2184	Yes	No	Cardinal Residence
5939 S WINDERMERE ST	5AH2185	No	No	Grant Fleming Residence
5950 S WINDERMERE ST	5AH2186	No	No	Harrower Residence
5959 S WINDERMERE ST	5AH2187	No	No	
5979 S WINDERMERE ST	5AH2188	No	No	Davis Residence
5989 S WINDERMERE ST	5AH2189	No	No	Hightchew Residence
5999 S WINDERMERE ST	5AH2190	No	No	Prescott Residence
6009 S WINDERMERE ST	5AH2191	No	No	Eberhart Residence
6029 S WINDERMERE ST	5AH2192	No	No	McCart Residence
6040 S WINDERMERE ST	5AH2193	No	No	Drew Residence
6049 S WINDERMERE ST	5AH2194	No	No	Schroer Residence
6050 S WINDERMERE ST	5AH2195	No	No	Gordon Residence
6069 S WINDERMERE ST	5AH2196	No	No	Jaouen Residence
6090 S WINDERMERE ST	5AH2197	No	No	Kuehn Residence
6099 S WINDERMERE ST	5AH2198	No	No	Crossno Residence
6100 S WINDERMERE ST	5AH2199	No	No	Gorman Residence

ADDRESS	STATE ID NO.	NAT. REG. ELIG.	STATE REG. ELIG.	RESOURCE NAME
6109 S WINDERMERE ST	5AH2200	No	No	Miller Residence
6120 S WINDERMERE ST	5AH2201	No	No	Fruechting Residence
6139 S WINDERMERE ST	5AH2202	No	No	Dwight Residence
6150 S WINDERMERE ST	5AH2203	No	No	Brodd Residence
6159 S WINDERMERE ST	5AH2204	No	No	Tripp Residence
6160 S WINDERMERE ST	5AH2205	No	No	
6179 S WINDERMERE ST	5AH2206	No	No	Berg Residence
6200 S WINDERMERE ST	5AH2207	No	No	Cheline Residence
6209 S WINDERMERE ST	5AH2208	No	No	Sullivan Residence
6220 S WINDERMERE ST	5AH2209	No	No	Kalmon Residence
6239 S WINDERMERE ST	5AH2210	No	No	Barbera Residence
6250 S WINDERMERE ST	5AH2211	No	No	
6269 S WINDERMERE ST	5AH2212	No	No	Ingles Residence
6270 S WINDERMERE ST	5AH2213	No	No	Granados Residence
6300 S WINDERMERE ST	5AH2214	No	No	Hogan Residence
6309 S WINDERMERE ST	5AH2215	No	No	Anderson Residence
6319 S WINDERMERE ST	5AH2216	No	No	Van Fleet Residence
6320 S WINDERMERE ST	5AH2217	No	No	Moss Residence
6329 S WINDERMERE ST	5AH2218	No	No	Hahn Residence
6339 S WINDERMERE ST	5AH2219	No	No	Williams Residence
6349 S WINDERMERE ST	5AH2220	No	No	Squires Residence
6369 S WINDERMERE ST	5AH2221	No	No	Anderson Residence
6379 S WINDERMERE ST	5AH2222	No	No	Wells Residence
6389 S WINDERMERE ST	5AH2223	No	No	Wells Residence
6390 S WINDERMERE ST	5AH2224	No	No	South School
6399 S WINDERMERE ST	5AH2225	No	No	Whiting Residence
6409 S WINDERMERE ST	5AH2226	No	No	Wolff Residence
6410 S WINDERMERE ST	5AH2227	No	No	Deyo Residence
6419 S WINDERMERE ST	5AH2228	No	No	Wallower Residence
6420 S WINDERMERE ST	5AH2229	No	No	Baker Residence
6430 S WINDERMERE ST	5AH2230	No	No	Polichio Residence
6439 S WINDERMERE ST	5AH2231	No	No	Gray Residence
6449 S WINDERMERE ST	5AH2232	No	No	White Residence
6450 S WINDERMERE ST	5AH2233	No	No	Leavitt Residence
6459 S WINDERMERE ST	5AH2234	No	No	Cernich Residence
6469 S WINDERMERE ST	5AH2235	No	No	Cole Residence
6470 S WINDERMERE ST	5AH2236	No	No	Alexander Lemcke Residence
6479 S WINDERMERE ST	5AH2237	No	No	Allmeyer Residence
6490 S WINDERMERE ST	5AH2238	No	No	Garone Residence
6499 S WINDERMERE ST	5AH2239	No	No	Rinus Residence
6500 S WINDERMERE ST	5AH2240	No	No	Mollenar Residence
6509 S WINDERMERE ST	5AH2241	No	No	Shepherd Residence
6519 S WINDERMERE ST	5AH2242	No	No	Riebesell Residence
6520 S WINDERMERE ST	5AH2243	No	No	Carlson Residence
6529 S WINDERMERE ST	5AH2244	No	No	Buroy Residence
6530 S WINDERMERE ST	5AH2245	No	No	Coulter Residence

ADDRESS	STATE ID NO.	NAT. REG. ELIG.	STATE REG. ELIG.	RESOURCE NAME
6539 S WINDERMERE ST	5AH2246	No	No	Eggenberger Residence
6540 S WINDERMERE ST	5AH2247	No	No	Anderson Residence
6549 S WINDERMERE ST	5AH2248	No	No	Watson Residence
6550 S WINDERMERE ST	5AH2249	No	No	Rose Residence
6560 S WINDERMERE ST	5AH2250	No	No	Wilson Residence
6569 S WINDERMERE ST	5AH2251	No	No	Pearce Residence
6589 S WINDERMERE ST	5AH2252	No	No	Ford Residence
6590 S WINDERMERE ST	5AH2253	No	No	Beattie Residence
6599 S WINDERMERE ST	5AH2254	No	No	Wilburn Residence
6600 S WINDERMERE ST	5AH2255	No	No	Smith, Thomas T.
6609 S WINDERMERE ST	5AH2256	No	No	Smith Residence
6619 S WINDERMERE ST	5AH2257	No	No	Gibson Residence
6640 S WINDERMERE ST	5AH2258	No	No	Shoemaker Residence
6797 S WINDERMERE ST	5AH2259	No	No	Henry H. Curtis Residence
7238 S WINDERMERE ST	5AH2260	No	No	Schamp Residence
7328 S WINDERMERE ST	5AH2265	No	No	McKee Residence

**APPENDIX 5
CITY OF LITTLETON
SURVEYED HISTORIC RESOURCES BY STATE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER,
2000-01**

STATE ID NO.	ADDRESS	NAT. REG. ELIG.	STATE REG. ELIG.	RESOURCE NAME
5AH138	4080 W BOWLES AVE	No	No	Sunnydale/Johnson
5AH174	5776 S CROCKER ST	No	Yes	Littleton High School
5AH177	5900 S BEMIS ST	Yes	No	Edgerton Residence
5AH214	6155 S PRINCE ST	No	No	Littleton Cemetery
5AH585	2146 W LAKE AVE	No	No	Carlson Residence
5AH690	5626 S CROCKER ST	No	No	McGintie Residence
5AH727	6115 S SANTA FE DR	Yes	No	Country Kitchen
5AH1667	2299 W ABERDEEN AVE	No	No	Garrison Residence
5AH1668	2026 W ARBOR PL	No	No	
5AH1669	5710 S BEMIS ST	No	No	
5AH1670	5716 S BEMIS ST	No	No	Miyamoto Residence
5AH1671	5720 S BEMIS ST	No	No	Yanatta Residence
5AH1672	5730 S BEMIS ST	No	No	Connett Residence
5AH1673	5736 S BEMIS ST	No	No	Bechtel Residence
5AH1674	5740 S BEMIS ST	No	No	Gray Residence
5AH1675	5750 S BEMIS ST	No	No	Lashbrook Residence
5AH1676	5759 S BEMIS ST	No	No	Berg Residence
5AH1677	5760 S BEMIS ST	No	No	Cozens/Shellabarger Residence
5AH1678	5769 S BEMIS ST	No	No	
5AH1679	5770 S BEMIS ST	No	No	Jehovah's Witness Gospel Hall
5AH1680	5870 S BEMIS ST	No	No	Devlin Residence
5AH1681	5890 S BEMIS ST	No	No	Edwin A. Bemis Residence
5AH1682	5909 S BEMIS ST	No	No	C.E. Stephenson Residence
5AH1683	5910 S BEMIS ST	No	No	Young/Gern Residence
5AH1684	5915 S BEMIS ST	No	No	Clark Residence
5AH1685	5919 S BEMIS ST	No	No	Ogborn Residence
5AH1686	5920 S BEMIS ST	No	No	Wright/Hendrix Residence
5AH1687	5926 S BEMIS ST	No	No	Rader/Taylor Residence
5AH1688	5929 S BEMIS ST	No	No	Neuberger Residence
5AH1689	5930 S BEMIS ST	No	No	McNeel Residence
5AH1690	5939 S BEMIS ST	No	No	Black Residence
5AH1691	5940 S BEMIS ST	No	No	McKenzie Residence
5AH1692	5949 S BEMIS ST	No	No	Hopkins Residence
5AH1693	5950 S BEMIS ST	No	No	Zoellner Residence
5AH1694	5959 S BEMIS ST	No	No	Dudley Residence
5AH1695	5960 S BEMIS ST	No	No	Ashcroft Residence
5AH1696	5966 S BEMIS ST	No	No	Smiley Residence
5AH1697	5969 S BEMIS ST	No	No	Manion Residence
5AH1698	5970 S BEMIS ST	No	No	Taylor Residence
5AH1699	5979 S BEMIS ST	No	No	Hultz/Mullis Residence

STATE ID NO.	ADDRESS	NAT. REG. ELIG.	STATE REG. ELIG.	RESOURCE NAME
5AH1700	5980 S BEMIS ST	No	No	Terry Residence
5AH1701	5989 S BEMIS ST	No	No	Greb Residence
5AH1702	5990 S BEMIS ST	No	No	Strauss/Peterson Residence
5AH1703	6000 S BEMIS ST	No	No	Brooks Residence
5AH1704	6010 S BEMIS ST	No	No	Henderson Residence
5AH1705	6020 S BEMIS ST	No	No	Dermody Residence
5AH1706	6039 S BEMIS ST	No	No	Ervin Residence
5AH1707	6040 S BEMIS ST	No	No	Jones Residence
5AH1708	6048 S HILL ST	No	No	Reedy/Wilkins Residence
5AH1709	6049 S BEMIS ST	No	No	Gomer Residence
5AH1710	6050 S BEMIS ST	No	No	McKee Residence
5AH1711	6059 S BEMIS ST	No	No	Henderson Residence
5AH1712	6060 S BEMIS ST	No	No	Brockman Residence
5AH1713	6065 S BEMIS ST	No	No	Dudley Residence
5AH1714	6069 S BEMIS ST	No	No	Bradley Residence
5AH1715	6070 S BEMIS ST	No	No	Coffern Residence
5AH1716	6079 S BEMIS ST	No	No	Reeves Residence
5AH1717	6089 S BEMIS ST	No	No	Dixon Residence
5AH1718	6090 S BEMIS ST	No	No	Martin Residence
5AH1719	6099 S BEMIS ST	No	No	Montgomery Residence
5AH1720	6109 S BEMIS ST	No	No	Wilson Residence
5AH1721	6119 S BEMIS ST	No	No	Flohr/Dawson Residence
5AH1722	6149 S BEMIS ST	No	No	Lane Residence
5AH1723	6159 S BEMIS ST	No	No	Flohr Residence
5AH1724	1335 W BERRY AVE	No	No	
5AH1725	3986 W BOWLES AVE	No	No	Hunter Residence
5AH1726	4189 W BOWLES AVE	No	No	C.W. Bowles/Chambers Farm
5AH1727	7400 S BROADWAY	No	No	Ohio Oil
5AH1728	1021 W CALEY AVE	No	No	Higby Residence
5AH1729	2031 W CALEY AVE	No	No	
5AH1730	2201 W CALEY AVE	No	No	Sawyer Residence
5AH1731	2282 W CALEY AVE	No	No	Gabriel Residence
5AH1732	2312 W CALEY AVE	No	No	Gallagher Residence
5AH1733	5501 S CEDAR ST	No	No	Wood Residence
5AH1734	5502 S CEDAR ST	No	No	Schmitt Residence
5AH1735	5512 S CEDAR ST	No	No	Miller Residence
5AH1736	5521 S CEDAR ST	No	No	Davis Residence
5AH1737	5522 S CEDAR ST	No	No	Gannon Residence
5AH1738	5532 S CEDAR ST	No	No	
5AH1739	5541 S CEDAR ST	No	No	Page Residence
5AH1740	5542 S CEDAR ST	No	No	Biggar/Fischer Residence
5AH1741	5552 S CEDAR ST	No	No	Heisten Residence
5AH1742	5561 S CEDAR ST	No	No	Duft Residence
5AH1743	5562 S CEDAR ST	No	No	Dunn Residence
5AH1744	5571 S CEDAR ST	No	No	Glee Residence
5AH1745	5582 S CEDAR ST	No	No	Barry Residence

STATE ID NO.	ADDRESS	NAT. REG. ELIG.	STATE REG. ELIG.	RESOURCE NAME
5AH1746	5591 S CEDAR ST	No	No	Kiapianen Residence
5AH1747	5592 S CEDAR ST	No	No	Getschow Residence
5AH1748	5601 S CEDAR ST	No	No	Hilgers Residence
5AH1749	5602 S CEDAR ST	No	No	Martin Residence
5AH1750	5611 S CEDAR ST	No	No	Marshall Residence
5AH1751	5621 S CEDAR ST	No	No	Wise Residence
5AH1752	5622 S CEDAR ST	No	Yes	Mumford Residence
5AH1753	5631 S CEDAR ST	No	No	Mullin Residence
5AH1754	5632 S CEDAR ST	No	No	Bowling Residence
5AH1755	5641 S CEDAR ST	No	No	Haynes Residence
5AH1756	5642 S CEDAR ST	No	No	Sargent Residence
5AH1757	5651 S CEDAR ST	No	No	Ramsey Residence
5AH1758	5652 S CEDAR ST	No	No	Boland Residence
5AH1759	5585 S CROCKER ST	No	No	
5AH1760	5595 S CROCKER ST	No	No	
5AH1761	5605 S CROCKER ST	No	No	A Creative Child Care Center, Creedon Residence
5AH1762	5606 S CROCKER ST	No	No	Nickels Residence
5AH1763	5616 S CROCKER ST	No	No	Hentzell Residence
5AH1764	5625 S CROCKER ST	No	No	Haifley Residence
5AH1765	5635 S CROCKER ST	No	No	Flint/Soper Residence
5AH1766	5636 S CROCKER ST	No	No	Ramsey/Chandler Residence
5AH1767	5645 S CROCKER ST	No	No	Lawhead Residence
5AH1768	5646 S CROCKER ST	No	No	McCracken Residence
5AH1769	5655 S CROCKER ST	No	No	Ivy Hunt Residence
5AH1770	5656 S CROCKER ST	No	No	Frey Residence
5AH1771	5665 S CROCKER ST	No	No	
5AH1772	5666 S CROCKER ST	No	No	Spackman Residence
5AH1773	5675 S CROCKER ST	No	No	Catherine Palmer Residence
5AH1774	5676 S CROCKER ST	No	No	Thompson Residence
5AH1775	5685 S CROCKER ST	No	No	Nats Residence
5AH1776	5686 S CROCKER ST	No	No	Nor-Mar Apartments
5AH1777	5755 S CROCKER ST	No	No	Husted Residence
5AH1778	5806 S CROCKER ST	No	No	Roth Residence
5AH1779	5826 S CROCKER ST	No	No	Heckendorf Residence
5AH1780	5846 S CROCKER ST	No	No	Hunt Residence
5AH1781	6446 S CROCKER ST	No	No	King Residence
5AH1782	6456 S CROCKER ST	No	No	Jackson Residence
5AH1783	6486 S CROCKER ST	No	No	Hrdlicka Residence
5AH1784	5503 S DATURA ST	No	No	McBeath Residence
5AH1785	5504 S DATURA ST	No	No	Lees Residence
5AH1786	5513 S DATURA ST	No	No	Knipple Residence
5AH1787	5514 S DATURA ST	No	No	Ford Residence
5AH1788	5523 S DATURA ST	No	No	Montgomery Residence
5AH1789	5534 S DATURA ST	No	No	Shadwell Residence
5AH1790	5554 S DATURA ST	No	No	Riddle Residence

STATE ID NO.	ADDRESS	NAT. REG. ELIG.	STATE REG. ELIG.	RESOURCE NAME
5AH1791	5563 S DATURA ST	No	No	Ditson Residence
5AH1792	5564 S DATURA ST	No	No	McDaniel Residence
5AH1793	5573 S DATURA ST	No	No	Westling Residence
5AH1794	5574 S DATURA ST	No	No	Purcell/Riddle Residence
5AH1795	5583 S DATURA ST	No	No	Wilson Residence
5AH1796	5584 S DATURA ST	No	No	
5AH1797	5593 S DATURA ST	No	No	McNabb Residence
5AH1798	5594 S DATURA ST	No	No	Fischer Residence
5AH1799	5604 S DATURA ST	No	No	Davis Residence
5AH1800	5614 S DATURA ST	No	No	Davis Residence
5AH1801	5623 S DATURA ST	No	No	Worman Residence
5AH1802	5624 S DATURA ST	No	No	Pflaeging Residence
5AH1803	5633 S DATURA ST	No	No	McEuen Residence
5AH1804	5643 S DATURA ST	No	No	
5AH1805	5644 S DATURA ST	No	No	Irvin Residence
5AH1806	5653 S DATURA ST	No	No	Breaze Residence
5AH1807	5654 S DATURA ST	No	No	Turner/Rouse Residence
5AH1808	5664 S DATURA ST	No	No	Mansholt/Fisher Residence
5AH1809	5684 S DATURA ST	No	No	Rooks Residence
5AH1810	5400 S DELAWARE ST	No	No	C.A. Norgren Co.
5AH1811	5515 S ELMWOOD ST	No	No	Morgan Residence
5AH1812	5526 S ELMWOOD ST	No	No	Beeman Residence
5AH1813	5535 S ELMWOOD ST	No	No	Funk Residence
5AH1814	5546 S ELMWOOD ST	No	No	Potts/Bainbridge Residence
5AH1815	5556 S ELMWOOD ST	No	No	McDaniel Residence
5AH1816	5565 S ELMWOOD ST	No	No	DeKoevend Residence
5AH1817	5566 S ELMWOOD ST	No	No	Westby Residence
5AH1818	5576 S ELMWOOD ST	No	No	Reeder Residence
5AH1819	5585 S ELMWOOD ST	No	No	Harrington Residence
5AH1820	5586 S ELMWOOD ST	No	No	Gabhardt Residence
5AH1821	5606 S ELMWOOD ST	No	No	Tower/Weingarh Residence
5AH1822	5615 S ELMWOOD ST	No	No	Stephenson Residence
5AH1823	5616 S ELMWOOD ST	No	No	Meredith Residence
5AH1824	5625 S ELMWOOD ST	No	No	Barcus Residence
5AH1825	5626 S ELMWOOD ST	No	No	Stephens Residence
5AH1826	5635 S ELMWOOD ST	No	No	McEowen Residence
5AH1827	5636 S ELMWOOD ST	No	No	Coleman Residence
5AH1828	5645 S ELMWOOD ST	No	No	Glazer Residence
5AH1829	5646 S ELMWOOD ST	No	No	Bradley Residence
5AH1830	5655 S ELMWOOD ST	No	No	Bryant Residence
5AH1831	5656 S ELMWOOD ST	No	No	
5AH1832	5665 S ELMWOOD ST	No	No	Simmons Residence
5AH1833	5666 S ELMWOOD ST	No	No	Getschow Residence
5AH1834	5685 S ELMWOOD ST	No	No	Dahlberg Residence
5AH1835	2289 W FAIR AVE	No	No	Holtz Residence
5AH1836	2309 W FAIR AVE	No	No	Penney Residence

STATE ID NO.	ADDRESS	NAT. REG. ELIG.	STATE REG. ELIG.	RESOURCE NAME
5AH1837	5507 S FORESTHILL ST	No	No	Crum Residence
5AH1838	5508 S FORESTHILL ST	No	No	Kenny
5AH1839	5517 S FORESTHILL ST	No	No	
5AH1840	5518 S FORESTHILL ST	No	No	Costello Residence
5AH1841	5527 S FORESTHILL ST	No	No	Todd Residence
5AH1842	5528 S FORESTHILL ST	No	No	Costello Residence
5AH1843	5538 S FORESTHILL ST	No	No	Sommerville Residence
5AH1844	5547 S FORESTHILL ST	No	No	Filter Residence
5AH1845	5548 S FORESTHILL ST	No	No	Watchous Residence
5AH1846	5557 S FORESTHILL ST	No	No	Sutton Residence
5AH1847	5558 S FORESTHILL ST	No	No	Menke/Drehle Residence
5AH1848	5567 S FORESTHILL ST	No	No	Rhea Residence
5AH1849	5568 S FORESTHILL ST	No	No	Webster Residence
5AH1850	5577 S FORESTHILL ST	No	No	Meltabarger Residence
5AH1851	5578 S FORESTHILL ST	No	No	McCaffrey Residence
5AH1852	5587 S FORESTHILL ST	No	No	Powell Residence
5AH1853	5588 S FORESTHILL ST	No	No	Ingram Residence
5AH1854	5597 S FORESTHILL ST	No	No	Weingart Residence
5AH1855	5598 S FORESTHILL ST	No	No	Powell Residence
5AH1856	5607 S FORESTHILL ST	No	No	Clayton Residence
5AH1857	5608 S FORESTHILL ST	No	No	Wall Residence
5AH1858	5617 S FORESTHILL ST	No	No	Clayton Residence
5AH1859	5618 S FORESTHILL ST	No	No	Huber Residence
5AH1860	5627 S FORESTHILL ST	No	No	Smith Residence
5AH1861	5628 S FORESTHILL ST	No	No	Olson/Kemp Residence
5AH1862	5637 S FORESTHILL ST	No	No	McKinstry/Wood Residence
5AH1863	5638 S FORESTHILL ST	No	No	Dick Residence
5AH1864	5648 S FORESTHILL ST	No	No	Bitterlich Residence
5AH1865	5657 S FORESTHILL ST	No	No	Carl Residence
5AH1866	5658 S FORESTHILL ST	No	No	Casey/Frazier Residence
5AH1867	5667 S FORESTHILL ST	No	No	Pritchard Residence
5AH1868	5668 S FORESTHILL ST	No	No	Lokie Residence
5AH1869	5687 S FORESTHILL ST	No	No	Academy Appliance, Pickens Residence
5AH1870	5748 S GALLUP ST	No	No	Hannon Post Veterans of Foreign Wars, Merrow Residence
5AH1871	6000 BLK S GALLUP ST	No	No	Littleton World War II Memorial
5AH1872	6000 BLK S GALLUP ST	No	No	Ketring Park
5AH1873	6028 S GALLUP ST	No	No	Litt. Hist. Mus. (2)-Bemis House, Fred A. Bemis Residence
5AH1874	6028 S GALLUP ST	No	No	Litt. Hist. Mus. (1)-Museum Building, Lord/Ketring Residence
5AH1875	6028 S GALLUP ST	No	No	Litt. Hist. Mus. (26)-Windmill
5AH1876	6028 S GALLUP ST	No	No	Litt. Hist. Mus. (3)-Blacksmith Shop
5AH1877	6028 S GALLUP ST	No	No	Litt. Hist. Mus. (4)-Pig Sty

STATE ID NO.	ADDRESS	NAT. REG. ELIG.	STATE REG. ELIG.	RESOURCE NAME
5AH1878	6028 S GALLUP ST	No	No	Litt. Hist. Mus. (5)-Barn
5AH1879	6028 S GALLUP ST	No	No	Litt. Hist. Mus. (6)-Poultry Coop
5AH1880	6028 S GALLUP ST	No	No	Litt. Hist. Mus. (7)-Gazebo
5AH1881	6028 S GALLUP ST	No	No	Litt. Hist. Mus. (8)-McBroom Cabin
5AH1882	6028 S GALLUP ST	No	No	Litt. Hist. Mus. (9)-Barn
5AH1883	6028 S GALLUP ST	No	No	Litt. Hist. Mus. (10)-Poultry Coop/Shed
5AH1884	6028 S GALLUP ST	No	No	Litt. Hist. Mus. (11)-Sheep & Goat Shed, Nickson Cabin
5AH1885	6028 S GALLUP ST	No	No	Litt. Hist. Mus. (12)-Pig Sty
5AH1886	6028 S GALLUP ST	No	No	Litt. Hist. Mus.(13)-Beers Sisters Ice House
5AH1887	6028 S GALLUP ST	No	No	Litt. Hist. Mus. (14)-Schoolhouse/School Dist. No. 6 School
5AH1888	6028 S GALLUP ST	No	No	Litt. Hist. Mus. (15)-Shed
5AH1889	6028 S GALLUP ST	No	No	Litt. Hist. Mus. (16)-Shed
5AH1890	6028 S GALLUP ST	No	No	Litt. Hist. Mus. (17)-Cow Shed
5AH1891	6028 S GALLUP ST	No	No	Litt. Hist. Mus. (18)-Tool Shed
5AH1892	6028 S GALLUP ST	No	No	Litt. Hist. Mus. (19)-Outhouse
5AH1893	6028 S GALLUP ST	No	No	Litt. Hist. Mus. (20)-Horse Shed
5AH1894	6028 S GALLUP ST	No	No	Litt. Hist. Mus. (21)-Smokehouse
5AH1895	6028 S GALLUP ST	No	No	Litt. Hist. Mus. (22)-Corn Crib
5AH1896	6028 S GALLUP ST	No	No	Litt. Hist. Mus. (23)-Storage Shed, Pumphouse
5AH1897	6028 S GALLUP ST	No	No	Litt. Hist. Mus. (24)-Outhouse
5AH1898	6028 S GALLUP ST	No	No	Litt. Hist. Mus. (25)-Outhouse
5AH1899	6138 S GALLUP ST	No	No	Gallup Ranch/Wyldemere Farm
5AH1900	6177 S GALLUP ST	No	No	Charlotte Gallup Residence
5AH1901	5529 S GREENWOOD ST	No	No	Potts Residence
5AH1902	5539 S GREENWOOD ST	No	No	Musial Residence
5AH1903	5549 S GREENWOOD ST	No	No	Johnson Residence
5AH1904	5559 S GREENWOOD ST	No	No	Montgomery Residence
5AH1905	5579 S GREENWOOD ST	No	No	Wright Residence
5AH1906	5600 S GREENWOOD ST	No	No	Hatch Residence
5AH1907	5609 S GREENWOOD ST	No	No	Downing Residence
5AH1908	5630 S GREENWOOD ST	No	No	Davis Residence
5AH1909	5639 S GREENWOOD ST	No	No	Lumley Residence
5AH1910	5650 S GREENWOOD ST	No	No	
5AH1911	5660 S GREENWOOD ST	No	No	Richard Valore Residence
5AH1912	5601 S HICKORY ST	No	No	Trout Residence
5AH1913	5631 S HICKORY ST	No	No	Bass Residence
5AH1914	5661 S HICKORY ST	No	No	
5AH1915	5907 S HILL ST	No	No	Stevens Residence
5AH1916	5908 S HILL ST	No	No	Wehrle Residence

STATE ID NO.	ADDRESS	NAT. REG. ELIG.	STATE REG. ELIG.	RESOURCE NAME
5AH1917	5917 S HILL ST	No	No	Weaver Residence
5AH1918	5918 S HILL ST	No	No	Gal/Taylor Residence
5AH1919	5927 S HILL ST	No	No	
5AH1920	5928 S HILL ST	No	No	Binner Residence
5AH1921	5937 S HILL ST	No	No	Britton Residence
5AH1922	5938 S HILL ST	No	No	Meston Residence
5AH1923	5943 S HILL ST	No	No	Bailey Residence
5AH1924	5947 S HILL ST	No	No	Millard/Smith Residence
5AH1925	5948 S HILL ST	No	No	Buchanan/Myers/Jaksoniak Res.
5AH1926	5967 S HILL ST	No	No	Ferarese Residence
5AH1927	5968 S HILL ST	No	No	Withers/Thompson Residence
5AH1928	5977 S HILL ST	No	No	Wohld/Greenfield Residence
5AH1929	5978 S HILL ST	No	No	Gardinier Residence
5AH1930	5987 S HILL ST	No	No	Cowan Residence
5AH1931	5988 S HILL ST	No	No	Fraley Residence
5AH1932	5997 S HILL ST	No	No	
5AH1933	5998 S HILL ST	No	No	Westfall Residence
5AH1934	6007 S HILL ST	No	No	Kunkle Residence
5AH1935	6008 S HILL ST	No	No	Ammons/Fetterhoff Residence
5AH1936	6017 S HILL ST	No	No	Biggar Residence
5AH1937	6018 S HILL ST	No	No	Gabriel Residence
5AH1938	6028 S HILL ST	No	No	Jackson Residence
5AH1939	6038 S HILL ST	No	No	Fischer Residence
5AH1940	6047 S HILL ST	No	No	George/Evans Residence
5AH1941	6057 S HILL ST	No	No	Wehrly Residence
5AH1942	6058 S HILL ST	No	No	Danford Residence
5AH1943	6068 S HILL ST	No	No	
5AH1944	6078 S HILL ST	No	No	
5AH1945	6098 S HILL ST	No	No	Waggy Residence
5AH1946	6108 S HILL ST	No	No	Fishburn Residence
5AH1947	6118 S HILL ST	No	No	Doyle Residence
5AH1948	6128 S HILL ST	No	No	Kramer Residence
5AH1949	6138 S HILL ST	No	No	Curtis Residence
5AH1950	6148 S HILL ST	No	No	Steiner Residence
5AH1951	6158 S HILL ST	No	No	Given/Kuehn Residence
5AH1952	6307 S HILL ST	No	No	Eastin Residence
5AH1953	1702 W IDA AVE	No	No	Haynes/Skinner Residence
5AH1954	1842 W IDA AVE	No	No	Fasnacht/Bergemann Residence
5AH1955	1642 W LAKE PL	No	No	Burns Residence
5AH1956	1685 W LAKE AVE	No	No	Jones Residence
5AH1957	1716 W LAKE AVE	No	No	Miller Residence
5AH1958	1796 W LAKE AVE	No	No	Cote/Altmix Residence
5AH1959	1836 W LAKE AVE	No	No	Ralph Moody/Taylor/Ballard
5AH1960	2266 W LAKE AVE	No	No	Epler Residence
5AH1961	LEE GULCH AND BN&SF RAILROAD	No	No	BN&SF Lee Gulch Double Culvert

STATE ID NO.	ADDRESS	NAT. REG. ELIG.	STATE REG. ELIG.	RESOURCE NAME
5AH1962	1815 W LILLEY AVE	No	No	Hoffman Residence
5AH1963	0439 W LITTLETON BLVD	No	No	Reidel/Howard Residence
5AH1964	0709 W LITTLETON BLVD	No	No	Littleton Professional Building
5AH1965	0800 W LITTLETON BLVD	No	No	Malo Farm (?)
5AH1966	0819 W LITTLETON BLVD	No	No	The Crestwood, Hasty House of Littleton
5AH1967	0999 W LITTLETON BLVD	No	No	Drinkwine Mortuary, Nickels-Hill Mortuary
5AH1968	1109 W LITTLETON BLVD	No	No	First Community Bank, Littleton First Industrial Bank
5AH1969	1190 W LITTLETON BLVD	No	No	Cooper Tires, Littleton Chevron
5AH1970	1269 W LITTLETON BLVD	No	No	Maloney Residence
5AH1971	1309 W LITTLETON BLVD	No	No	Kitchen Distributors, Norbeck Interiors
5AH1972	1339 W LITTLETON BLVD	No	No	Conner Residence
5AH1973	1390 W LITTLETON BLVD	No	No	Taco House, Rich's Charco-Burgers
5AH1974	1400 W LITTLETON BLVD	No	No	Savers, Safeway
5AH1975	1409 W LITTLETON BLVD	No	No	International House of Pancakes
5AH1976	1449 W LITTLETON BLVD	No	No	The Beauty Mark/Prints Valiant, Littleton Savings and Loan Assn.
5AH1977	1500 W LITTLETON BLVD	No	No	Woodlawn Shopping Center
5AH1978	1609 W LITTLETON BLVD	Yes	No	First Presbyterian Church of Littleton
5AH1979	1699 W LITTLETON BLVD	No	No	Qwest Communications, Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph
5AH1980	1709 W LITTLETON BLVD	No	No	Pastoral Outreach Community Church, Mr. Steak/Boulevard Building
5AH1981	1789 W LITTLETON BLVD	No	No	Woodlawn Flowers and Gifts, Allstate Insurance Building
5AH1982	1800 W LITTLETON BLVD	No	No	Littleton Family Law Center/Bertolett Residence
5AH1983	1809 W LITTLETON BLVD	No	No	Wilson Companies, Peterson Residence
5AH1984	1830 W LITTLETON BLVD	No	No	State Farm Insurance, McCart/Coover Residence
5AH1985	1860 W LITTLETON BLVD	No	No	Knight/Wood Residence
5AH1986	1869 W LITTLETON BLVD	No	No	Mitchell Residence
5AH1987	1890 W LITTLETON BLVD	No	No	Dr. W.T. Easley/LPL Financial, Crysler Residence
5AH1988	1899 W LITTLETON BLVD	Yes	No	Nutting Residence
5AH1989	1900 W LITTLETON BLVD	No	No	Littleton Health & Wellness Center, Littleton Medical Center
5AH1990	1901 W LITTLETON BLVD	No	No	Littleton Law Center, The Miller Building
5AH1991	1950 W LITTLETON BLVD	No	No	Littleton Community Center, Littleton Clinic

STATE ID NO.	ADDRESS	NAT. REG. ELIG.	STATE REG. ELIG.	RESOURCE NAME
5AH1992	1979 W LITTLETON BLVD	No	No	Paradigm, White Residence
5AH1993	2000 W LITTLETON BLVD	No	No	Intergroup Architects, Title Guaranty Co.
5AH1994	2009 W LITTLETON BLVD	No	No	Arapahoe County Community Services, Courthouse Building
5AH1995	2060 W LITTLETON BLVD	No	No	Scott Residence
5AH1996	2090 W LITTLETON BLVD	No	No	Colorado Academy of Martial Arts, Church of God
5AH1997	2100 W LITTLETON BLVD	No	Yes	Arapahoe County Sheriff's Dept., Intermountain Rural Electric Assn.
5AH1998	5607 S LOUTHAN ST	No	No	Creager/Malcolm/Broadbent Res.
5AH1999	5608 S LOUTHAN ST	No	No	Davies Residence
5AH2000	5617 S LOUTHAN ST	No	No	Otte Residence
5AH2001	5618 S LOUTHAN ST	No	No	McArthur/Ditsch/Higgins Res.
5AH2002	5627 S LOUTHAN ST	No	No	Moore Residence
5AH2003	5628 S LOUTHAN ST	No	No	Morgan/Kline/Servey Residence
5AH2004	5637 S LOUTHAN ST	No	No	Downing Residence
5AH2005	5638 S LOUTHAN ST	No	No	Polkinghorn/Thompson Residence
5AH2006	5647 S LOUTHAN ST	No	No	Servey/Stevens/Burt Residence
5AH2007	5648 S LOUTHAN ST	No	No	Glaister Residence
5AH2008	5657 S LOUTHAN ST	No	No	Hinnenkamp/Strong Residence
5AH2009	5658 S LOUTHAN ST	No	No	Paul/Leake/Barngrover Res.
5AH2010	5667 S LOUTHAN ST	No	No	Manzer/Arends Residence
5AH2011	5668 S LOUTHAN ST	No	No	Hollingshead Residence
5AH2012	5677 S LOUTHAN ST	No	No	Potts Residence
5AH2013	5678 S LOUTHAN ST	No	No	Tedmon Residence
5AH2014	5687 S LOUTHAN ST	No	No	Spratlin Residence
5AH2015	5828 S LOUTHAN ST	No	No	Montgomery Residence
5AH2016	5838 S LOUTHAN ST	No	No	Petry Residence
5AH2017	5848 S LOUTHAN ST	No	No	Munns/Lothead Residence
5AH2018	5878 S LOUTHAN ST	No	No	Chapman Residence
5AH2019	6408 S LOUTHAN ST	No	No	Kellar Residence
5AH2020	6417 S LOUTHAN ST	No	No	Gast Residence
5AH2021	6428 S LOUTHAN ST	No	No	Harper Residence
5AH2022	6437 S LOUTHAN ST	No	No	Rude Residence
5AH2023	6438 S LOUTHAN ST	No	No	Brown Residence
5AH2024	6447 S LOUTHAN ST	No	No	Taylor Residence
5AH2025	6448 S LOUTHAN ST	No	No	Nicholl Residence
5AH2026	6457 S LOUTHAN ST	No	No	Prink Residence
5AH2027	6458 S LOUTHAN ST	No	No	White Residence
5AH2028	6468 S LOUTHAN ST	No	No	Ross Residence
5AH2029	6507 S LOUTHAN ST	No	No	Levenhagen Residence
5AH2030	6508 S LOUTHAN ST	No	No	Curl Residence
5AH2031	6517 S LOUTHAN ST	No	No	Mager Residence
5AH2032	6518 S LOUTHAN ST	No	No	Helms Residence
5AH2033	6527 S LOUTHAN ST	No	No	Thompson Residence

STATE ID NO.	ADDRESS	NAT. REG. ELIG.	STATE REG. ELIG.	RESOURCE NAME
5AH2034	6528 S LOUTHAN ST	No	No	Hughes Residence
5AH2035	6538 S LOUTHAN ST	No	No	Moore/Metzger Residence
5AH2036	2298 W MAPLEWOOD AVE	No	No	Dudley Residence
5AH2037	2308 W MAPLEWOOD AVE	No	No	Summer/Hickey Residence
5AH2038	2337 W MAPLEWOOD AVE	No	No	Coffern Residence
5AH2039	2338 W MAPLEWOOD AVE	No	No	Brandebery Residence
5AH2040	2397 W MAPLEWOOD AVE	No	No	Brown Residence
5AH2041	2857 W MAPLEWOOD AVE	No	No	Ekstrom Residence
5AH2042	2204 W PARKHILL AVE	No	No	Harriman Residence
5AH2043	2254 W PARKHILL AVE	No	No	Contreras Residence
5AH2044	2263 W PARKHILL AVE	No	No	Nicholas Residence
5AH2045	2273 W PARKHILL AVE	No	No	Virden Residence
5AH2046	2274 W PARKHILL AVE	No	No	Trout Residence
5AH2047	2324 W PARKHILL AVE	No	No	Petri residence
5AH2048	2333 W PARKHILL AVE	No	No	Dunn Residence
5AH2049	2353 W PARKHILL AVE	No	No	Sicard Residence
5AH2050	2373 W PARKHILL AVE	No	No	Denning Residence
5AH2051	2393 W PARKHILL AVE	No	No	Woolery Residence
5AH2052	1390 W PEAKVIEW AVE	No	No	Grout Residence
5AH2053	1147 W POWERS AVE	No	No	Almond Residence
5AH2054	1448 W POWERS AVE	No	No	Coffey/Hallowes Residence
5AH2055	1557 W POWERS AVE	No	No	Vosper Residence
5AH2056	1677 W POWERS AVE	No	No	Chapman Residence
5AH2057	1697 W POWERS AVE	No	No	Grout Residence
5AH2058	1717 W POWERS AVE	No	No	Funk Residence
5AH2059	1737 W POWERS AVE	No	No	Lenzini Residence
5AH2060	1797 W POWERS AVE	No	No	Davies Residence
5AH2061	5603 S PRESCOTT ST	Yes	No	Eson/Malcolm Residence
5AH2062	5604 S PRESCOTT ST	No	No	McFarlane/Off Residence
5AH2063	5613 S PRESCOTT ST	Yes	No	Saar Residence
5AH2064	5614-16 S PRESCOTT ST	Yes	No	Pittman Residence
5AH2065	5623 S PRESCOTT ST	No	No	Rhea Residence
5AH2066	5624 S PRESCOTT ST	No	No	Huffman Residence
5AH2067	5633 S PRESCOTT ST	No	Yes	Reid/Mackenzie Residence
5AH2068	5634 S PRESCOTT ST	No	No	A.J. Valore Residence
5AH2069	5644 S PRESCOTT ST	No	No	Gunderson Residence
5AH2070	5648 S PRESCOTT ST	No	No	
5AH2071	5653 S PRESCOTT ST	No	No	Moore Residence
5AH2072	5654 S PRESCOTT ST	No	No	Powell Residence
5AH2073	5664 S PRESCOTT ST	No	No	
5AH2074	5674 S PRESCOTT ST	No	No	White Residence
5AH2075	5684 S PRESCOTT ST	No	No	Woodard Residence
5AH2076	5754 S PRESCOTT ST	No	No	Vaughan Residence
5AH2077	5793 S PRESCOTT ST	Yes	No	Egbert Ramsey Residence
5AH2078	5804 S PRESCOTT ST	Yes	No	Houstoun Waring Residence
5AH2079	5824 S PRESCOTT ST	No	No	Horatio Ramsey Residence

STATE ID NO.	ADDRESS	NAT. REG. ELIG.	STATE REG. ELIG.	RESOURCE NAME
5AH2080	5844 S PRESCOTT ST	No	No	Noyes Residence
5AH2081	5884 S PRESCOTT ST	No	No	Polkinghorn Residence
5AH2082	6154 S PRINCE ST	No	No	Hale Residence
5AH2083	6174 S PRINCE ST	No	No	Gabriel Residence
5AH2084	6264 S PRINCE ST	No	No	Russell Residence
5AH2085	0191 W RAFFERTY GDNS AVE	No	No	Jacobson Residence
5AH2086	0203 W RAFFERTY GDNS AVE	No	No	Dankowski Residence
5AH2087	0235 W RAFFERTY GDNS AVE	No	No	Baer Residence
5AH2088	0267 W RAFFERTY GDNS AVE	No	No	Millikin Residence
5AH2089	0293 W RAFFERTY GDNS AVE	No	No	Cunningham Residence
5AH2090	0325 W RAFFERTY GDNS AVE	No	No	Moneypenny Residence
5AH2091	0347 W RAFFERTY GDNS AVE	No	No	Marsh Residence
5AH2092	0369 W RAFFERTY GDNS AVE	No	No	Pelley Residence
5AH2093	0393 W RAFFERTY GDNS AVE	No	No	Archambault Residence
5AH2094	0830 W RIDGE RD	No	No	Jerome Burnett Residence
5AH2095	1209 W RIDGE RD	No	No	DeCamp Residence
5AH2096	1210 W RIDGE RD	No	Yes	Ashbaugh Residence
5AH2097	2002 W RIDGE RD	No	No	Kettle Residence
5AH2098	2259 W RIDGE RD	No	No	Rogers Residence
5AH2099	2269 W RIDGE RD	No	No	Downs Residence
5AH2100	6501 S SANTA FE DR	No	No	Nielsen Residence
5AH2101	6509 S SANTA FE DR	No	No	Heineman Residence
5AH2102	W SHEPPERD AVE & S SPOTSWOOD ST	No	No	Sterne Park
5AH2103	2201 W SHEPPERD AVE	No	No	Littleton War Memorial Rose Garden
5AH2104	2233 W SHEPPERD AVE	No	No	Colorado Center for the Blind, Littleton Y.M.C.A.
5AH2105	0018 SOUTHRIDGE WAY	No	No	Reynolds/Hirth Residence
5AH2106	5602 S SPOTSWOOD ST	No	No	Bussard Residence
5AH2107	5612 S SPOTSWOOD ST	No	No	Kinkel Residence
5AH2108	5622 S SPOTSWOOD ST	No	No	Dragoo Residence
5AH2109	5632 S SPOTSWOOD ST	No	No	Celien/Bowersox Residence
5AH2110	5642 S SPOTSWOOD ST	No	No	Abernatha Residence
5AH2111	5648 S SPOTSWOOD ST	No	No	Nevill/Vowell Residence
5AH2112	5652 S SPOTSWOOD ST	No	No	Scott/Brown Residence
5AH2113	5662 S SPOTSWOOD ST	No	No	Hammons Residence

STATE ID NO.	ADDRESS	NAT. REG. ELIG.	STATE REG. ELIG.	RESOURCE NAME
5AH2114	5672 S SPOTSWOOD ST	No	No	Lumley Residence
5AH2115	5682 S SPOTSWOOD ST	No	No	Page Residence
5AH2116	5721 S SPOTSWOOD ST	No	No	Harner & Assoc., Fewless Residence
5AH2117	5731 S SPOTSWOOD ST	No	No	Rice/Nixon Residence
5AH2118	5741 S SPOTSWOOD ST	No	No	Armstrong Residence
5AH2119	5751 S SPOTSWOOD ST	No	No	Teller Residence
5AH2120	5761 S SPOTSWOOD ST	No	No	Leavell Residence
5AH2121	5762 S SPOTSWOOD ST	No	No	Potts Residence
5AH2122	5771 S SPOTSWOOD ST	No	No	Robbins Residence
5AH2123	5772 S SPOTSWOOD ST	No	No	Bradley Residence
5AH2124	5781 S SPOTSWOOD ST	No	No	Teller Residence
5AH2125	5782 S SPOTSWOOD ST	No	No	Ramsey Residence
5AH2126	5791 S SPOTSWOOD ST	No	No	Munns Residence
5AH2127	5921 S SPOTSWOOD ST	No	No	Pistole Residence
5AH2128	5931 S SPOTSWOOD ST	No	No	Helwig Residence
5AH2129	5951 S SPOTSWOOD ST	No	No	Bowers Residence
5AH2130	5961 S SPOTSWOOD ST	No	No	Martin Residence
5AH2131	5971 S SPOTSWOOD ST	No	No	Hess/Campbell Residence
5AH2132	5981 S SPOTSWOOD ST	No	No	Hamilton Residence
5AH2133	5991 S SPOTSWOOD ST	No	No	Fischbach Residence
5AH2134	6005 S SPOTSWOOD ST	Yes	No	
5AH2135	6011 S SPOTSWOOD ST	No	No	Aniscar Residence
5AH2136	6021 S SPOTSWOOD ST	No	No	Ballard Residence
5AH2137	6031 S SPOTSWOOD ST	No	No	Norman Residence
5AH2138	6061 S SPOTSWOOD ST	No	No	Quick Residence
5AH2139	6062 S SPOTSWOOD ST	No	No	McKee Residence
5AH2140	6071 S SPOTSWOOD ST	No	No	Aniscar Residence
5AH2141	6072 S SPOTSWOOD ST	No	No	Davis Residence
5AH2142	6081 S SPOTSWOOD ST	No	No	Swan Residence
5AH2143	6091 S SPOTSWOOD ST	No	No	J.M. Maloy Residence
5AH2144	6121 S SPOTSWOOD ST	No	No	Clay Residence
5AH2145	6182 S SPOTSWOOD ST	No	No	Adams Residence
5AH2146	6191 S SPOTSWOOD ST	No	No	Weber Residence
5AH2147	6202 S SPOTSWOOD ST	No	No	J.D. Malcolm Residence
5AH2148	6281 S SPOTSWOOD ST	No	No	Ford Residence
5AH2149	6282 S SPOTSWOOD ST	No	No	Ustick Residence
5AH2150	6301 S SPOTSWOOD ST	No	No	Bederman/McKinney Residence
5AH2151	6302 S SPOTSWOOD ST	No	No	Tyner Residence
5AH2152	6351 S SPOTSWOOD ST	No	No	Courtright Residence
5AH2153	6392 S SPOTSWOOD ST	No	No	Livingston Residence
5AH2154	6442 S SPOTSWOOD ST	No	No	Holingsworth Residence
5AH2155	6491 S SPOTSWOOD ST	No	No	Whittlesey Residence
5AH2156	6502 S SPOTSWOOD ST	No	No	Shupe Residence
5AH2157	1605 W STERNE PKY	No	No	Seele Residence
5AH2158	5906 S SYCAMORE ST	No	No	Opsahl Residence

STATE ID NO.	ADDRESS	NAT. REG. ELIG.	STATE REG. ELIG.	RESOURCE NAME
5AH2159	5946 S SYCAMORE ST	No	No	Ballard Residence
5AH2160	5956 S SYCAMORE ST	No	No	Emery Residence
5AH2161	5966 S SYCAMORE ST	No	No	Waldren Residence
5AH2162	5976 S SYCAMORE ST	No	No	Stirn Residence
5AH2163	6025 S SYCAMORE ST	No	No	Thomas Residence
5AH2164	6035 S SYCAMORE ST	No	No	Daily Residence
5AH2165	6045 S SYCAMORE ST	No	No	Fromm Residence
5AH2166	6066 S SYCAMORE ST	No	No	Bergauer Residence
5AH2167	6085 S SYCAMORE ST	No	No	Earl & Lillian Coffern House
5AH2168	5500 S WINDERMERE ST	No	No	Wilcox Residence
5AH2169	5510 S WINDERMERE ST	No	No	Gunson Residence
5AH2170	5520 S WINDERMERE ST	No	No	Lendberg Residence
5AH2171	5530 S WINDERMERE ST	No	No	Waite Residence
5AH2172	5550 S WINDERMERE ST	No	No	Munn Residence
5AH2173	5550 1/2 S WINDERMERE ST	No	No	Raasch Residence
5AH2174	5570 S WINDERMERE ST	No	No	Reed Residence
5AH2175	5599 S WINDERMERE ST	No	No	Ocelot Apartments
5AH2176	5640 S WINDERMERE ST	No	No	Dahlberg Residence
5AH2177	5809 S WINDERMERE ST	No	No	Rupert Nutting Residence
5AH2178	5819 S WINDERMERE ST	No	No	Niedenthol Residence
5AH2179	5839 S WINDERMERE ST	No	No	Swanson Residence
5AH2180	5850 S WINDERMERE ST	No	No	Hentzell Residence
5AH2181	5859 S WINDERMERE ST	No	No	Mitchell Residence
5AH2182	5879 S WINDERMERE ST	No	No	Curl Residence
5AH2183	5899 S WINDERMERE ST	No	No	Hugins Residence
5AH2184	5909 S WINDERMERE ST	Yes	No	Cardinal Residence
5AH2185	5939 S WINDERMERE ST	No	No	Grant Fleming Residence
5AH2186	5950 S WINDERMERE ST	No	No	Harrower Residence
5AH2187	5959 S WINDERMERE ST	No	No	
5AH2188	5979 S WINDERMERE ST	No	No	Davis Residence
5AH2189	5989 S WINDERMERE ST	No	No	Hightchew Residence
5AH2190	5999 S WINDERMERE ST	No	No	Prescott Residence
5AH2191	6009 S WINDERMERE ST	No	No	Eberhart Residence
5AH2192	6029 S WINDERMERE ST	No	No	McCart Residence
5AH2193	6040 S WINDERMERE ST	No	No	Drew Residence
5AH2194	6049 S WINDERMERE ST	No	No	Schroer Residence
5AH2195	6050 S WINDERMERE ST	No	No	Gordon Residence
5AH2196	6069 S WINDERMERE ST	No	No	Jaouen Residence
5AH2197	6090 S WINDERMERE ST	No	No	Kuehn Residence
5AH2198	6099 S WINDERMERE ST	No	No	Crossno Residence
5AH2199	6100 S WINDERMERE ST	No	No	Gorman Residence
5AH2200	6109 S WINDERMERE ST	No	No	Miller Residence
5AH2201	6120 S WINDERMERE ST	No	No	Fruechting Residence
5AH2202	6139 S WINDERMERE ST	No	No	Dwight Residence
5AH2203	6150 S WINDERMERE ST	No	No	Brodd Residence

STATE ID NO.	ADDRESS	NAT. REG. ELIG.	STATE REG. ELIG.	RESOURCE NAME
5AH2204	6159 S WINDERMERE ST	No	No	Tripp Residence
5AH2205	6160 S WINDERMERE ST	No	No	
5AH2206	6179 S WINDERMERE ST	No	No	Berg Residence
5AH2207	6200 S WINDERMERE ST	No	No	Cheline Residence
5AH2208	6209 S WINDERMERE ST	No	No	Sullivan Residence
5AH2209	6220 S WINDERMERE ST	No	No	Kalmon Residence
5AH2210	6239 S WINDERMERE ST	No	No	Barbera Residence
5AH2211	6250 S WINDERMERE ST	No	No	
5AH2212	6269 S WINDERMERE ST	No	No	Ingles Residence
5AH2213	6270 S WINDERMERE ST	No	No	Granados Residence
5AH2214	6300 S WINDERMERE ST	No	No	Hogan Residence
5AH2215	6309 S WINDERMERE ST	No	No	Anderson Residence
5AH2216	6319 S WINDERMERE ST	No	No	Van Fleet Residence
5AH2217	6320 S WINDERMERE ST	No	No	Moss Residence
5AH2218	6329 S WINDERMERE ST	No	No	Hahn Residence
5AH2219	6339 S WINDERMERE ST	No	No	Williams Residence
5AH2220	6349 S WINDERMERE ST	No	No	Squires Residence
5AH2221	6369 S WINDERMERE ST	No	No	Anderson Residence
5AH2222	6379 S WINDERMERE ST	No	No	Wells Residence
5AH2223	6389 S WINDERMERE ST	No	No	Wells Residence
5AH2224	6390 S WINDERMERE ST	No	No	South School
5AH2225	6399 S WINDERMERE ST	No	No	Whiting Residence
5AH2226	6409 S WINDERMERE ST	No	No	Wolff Residence
5AH2227	6410 S WINDERMERE ST	No	No	Deyo Residence
5AH2228	6419 S WINDERMERE ST	No	No	Wallower Residence
5AH2229	6420 S WINDERMERE ST	No	No	Baker Residence
5AH2230	6430 S WINDERMERE ST	No	No	Polichio Residence
5AH2231	6439 S WINDERMERE ST	No	No	Gray Residence
5AH2232	6449 S WINDERMERE ST	No	No	White Residence
5AH2233	6450 S WINDERMERE ST	No	No	Leavitt Residence
5AH2234	6459 S WINDERMERE ST	No	No	Cernich Residence
5AH2235	6469 S WINDERMERE ST	No	No	Cole Residence
5AH2236	6470 S WINDERMERE ST	No	No	Alexander Lemcke Residence
5AH2237	6479 S WINDERMERE ST	No	No	Allmeyer Residence
5AH2238	6490 S WINDERMERE ST	No	No	Garone Residence
5AH2239	6499 S WINDERMERE ST	No	No	Rinus Residence
5AH2240	6500 S WINDERMERE ST	No	No	Mollenar Residence
5AH2241	6509 S WINDERMERE ST	No	No	Shepherd Residence
5AH2242	6519 S WINDERMERE ST	No	No	Riebesell Residence
5AH2243	6520 S WINDERMERE ST	No	No	Carlson Residence
5AH2244	6529 S WINDERMERE ST	No	No	Buroy Residence
5AH2245	6530 S WINDERMERE ST	No	No	Coulter Residence
5AH2246	6539 S WINDERMERE ST	No	No	Eggenberger Residence
5AH2247	6540 S WINDERMERE ST	No	No	Anderson Residence
5AH2248	6549 S WINDERMERE ST	No	No	Watson Residence
5AH2249	6550 S WINDERMERE ST	No	No	Rose Residence

STATE ID NO.	ADDRESS	NAT. REG. ELIG.	STATE REG. ELIG.	RESOURCE NAME
5AH2250	6560 S WINDERMERE ST	No	No	Wilson Residence
5AH2251	6569 S WINDERMERE ST	No	No	Pearce Residence
5AH2252	6589 S WINDERMERE ST	No	No	Ford Residence
5AH2253	6590 S WINDERMERE ST	No	No	Beattie Residence
5AH2254	6599 S WINDERMERE ST	No	No	Wilburn Residence
5AH2255	6600 S WINDERMERE ST	No	No	Smith, Thomas T.
5AH2256	6609 S WINDERMERE ST	No	No	Smith Residence
5AH2257	6619 S WINDERMERE ST	No	No	Gibson Residence
5AH2258	6640 S WINDERMERE ST	No	No	Shoemaker Residence
5AH2259	6797 S WINDERMERE ST	No	No	Henry H. Curtis Residence
5AH2260	7238 S WINDERMERE ST	No	No	Schamp Residence
5AH2265	7328 S WINDERMERE ST	No	No	McKee Residence
5AH2266	6698 S ACOMA ST	No	No	Ficklin/Brown Residence
5AH2353	5562-66 S CROCKER ST	No	No	

