

COLORADO CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY

Architectural Inventory Form

Official Eligibility Determination (OAH use only)

OAHP1403 Rev. 9/98

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Initials \_\_\_\_\_

- Determined Eligible – National Register
- Determined Not Eligible – National Register
- Determined Eligible – State Register
- Determine Not Eligible – State Register
- Need Data
- Contributes to eligible National Register District
- Noncontributing to eligible National Register District

I. IDENTIFICATION

- 1. Resource number: **5SM.1534**
- 2. Temporary resource number: **N/A**
- 3. County: **San Miguel**
- 4. City: **Telluride**
- 5. Historic Building Name: **New Sheridan Hotel**
- 6. Current Building Name: **New Sheridan Hotel**
- 7. Building Address: **231-235 W. Colorado Ave.**
- 8. Owner Name and Address: **NSAC Inc.  
529 East South Temple  
Salt Lake City, UT 84102**

Parcel number(s):

<b>456536411007</b>



<b>THLD RATING:</b>	<b>Contributing</b>
---------------------	---------------------

# Architectural Inventory Form

Page 2 of 12

## II. GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

9. P.M.: **New Mexico** Township: **42N** Range: **9W**  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  of  $\frac{1}{4}$  of  $\frac{1}{4}$  of  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 1
10. UTM reference (Datum: NAD27)  
 Zone: **13** **252895 mE** **4202436 mN**
11. USGS quad name: **Telluride, Colorado**  
 Year: **1955** Map scale: **7.5'**
12. Lot(s): **Lots 21, 23, 25, 27, Block 3**  
 Addition: **Telluride Original Townsite** Year of addition: **1883**
13. Boundary description and justification:  
**This legally defined parcel encompasses, but does not exceed, the land historically associated with this property.**  
 Metes and bounds?: Describe:

## III. ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

14. Building plan (footprint, shape): **Rectangular Plan**
15. Dimensions in feet: **Length: 125 feet x Width: 100 feet**
16. Number of stories: **3**
17. Primary external wall material(s): **Brick**
18. Roof configuration: **Flat Roof**
19. Primary external roof material: **Asphalt Roof/Composition Roof**
20. Special features: **Window/Segmental Arch**  
**Roof Treatment/Decorative Cornice**
21. General architectural description:  
**The extant New Sheridan Hotel building at 231-235 W. Colorado Avenue consists of the historic, three-story, 1897-1899 New Sheridan Hotel (on Lots 25 and 27 of Block 3), and its 1994 two-story addition (on Lots 21 and 23), where the original Sheridan Hotel had existed between 1881 and 1905. The Sheridan Opera House, built in 1913 (at 110 N. Oak Street, 5SM.1827), abuts the north (rear) elevation of the 1994 building. The New Sheridan Hotel (located on Lots 25 and 27 of Block 3), is a three-story building with brick exterior walls. The façade's symmetrical first story features two storefronts, and faces on to W. Colorado Avenue on the south elevation. Two sets of paired, stained natural brown, glass-in-wood-frame entry doors are located within recessed entryways, and lead respectively into the New Sheridan Hotel and the New Sheridan Bar. Both of these sets of doors are topped by transom lights. The recessed entryways are flanked by fluted metal columns, and are separated by large fixed-pane storefront display windows. The display windows feature transom lights, wood-paneled kickplates, and red canvas awnings. The windows display windows are also divided by brick columns. A secondary metal cornice, with a dentil course, separates the first and second story on the façade. Above this cornice, the façade's second and third story wall is made of red brick laid in running bond. Six evenly-spaced double-hung sash windows penetrate the second story, and above these, another six evenly-spaced double-hung sash windows penetrate the third story. These twelve windows feature segmental brick arches with stone keystones and springers, and sandstone lugsills. A wooden signband advertising the "NEW SHERIDAN" is affixed to the façade wall between the second and third stories. The façade wall is topped by an ornate bracketed metal cornice. The New Sheridan Hotel's east elevation wall is made of red brick laid in running bond. This elevation is penetrated by at least three first story windows, eight 1/1 double-hung sash second story windows, and eight 1/1 double-hung sash third story windows. These second and third story windows feature red brick**

## Architectural Inventory Form

Page 3 of 12

---

rowlock sills and segmental brick arches. A low, historic, single-story shed-roofed addition comprises the north (rear) elevation. This small addition features corrugated metal exterior walls and roof. Above the addition, the original building's second and third story rear wall is exposed. Three 1/1 double-hung sash windows penetrate the second story, while four 1/1 double-hung sash windows penetrate the third story. These windows also feature red brick rowlock sills and segmental brick arches.

The two-story 1994 addition (on Lots 21 and 23) also features a symmetrical double-storefront façade. Two sets of paired glass-in-wood-frame doors, are each topped by a large transom light, and are separated by large single-light fixed-pane storefront display windows, also with transom lights, and with paneled wooden kickplates. These windows are divided by fluted wooden columns. A secondary cornice, with a dentil course, separates the façade's first and second stories, complementing the secondary cornice on the adjacent New Sheridan Hotel. Above this secondary cornice, the Opera House's second story façade wall is made of red brick laid in running bond. Six evenly-spaced second story 1/1 double-hung sash windows, with segmental brick arches with stone keystones and springers, and sandstone lugsills, penetrate the façade's second story. A bracketed cornice extends along the top of the façade wall, and continues along the top of the west elevation wall. Three concrete steps lead to a recessed entryway, with a segmental arch, on the west elevation, facing Oak Street.

22. Architectural style: **Late 19th And Early 20th Century American Movements/Commercial Style**  
 Building type:
23. Landscape or special setting features: **The 1897-1899 New Sheridan Hotel, with its 1994 addition, is located at the northeast corner of Colorado Avenue and Oak Street, in the heart of downtown Telluride. Oak Street in the downtown area was vacated years ago; the building's west elevation, thus, is now adjacent to Oak Street Plaza.**
24. Associated buildings, features or objects: **N/A**

---

### IV. ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY

25. Date of construction:      Estimate:                      Actual:      **1897 (original two-story New Sheridan Hotel);  
 1899 (third-story addition); 1994 (two-story  
 addition to west elevation)**
- Source of information: **Telluride *Daily Journal*: September 9, 1897, p. 4; April 15, 1899, p. 4; May 6, 1899, p. 5;  
 June 10, 1899, p. 3; San Miguel County Assessor records**
26. Architects:                      **Unknown**  
 Source of information: **N/A**
27. Builder:                              **1899 (third story), William Anderson, W.E. Crain and August Brodin**  
 Source of information: **Telluride *Daily Journal*: May 6, 1899, p. 5**
28. Original owner:                      **Gustaf Brickson and Max Hippler**  
 Source of information: **Telluride *Daily Journal*, September 6, 1897, p. 4.**

## Architectural Inventory Form

Page 4 of 12

29. Construction history:

The original "Sheridan Hotel" in Telluride was built in 1891 at the northeast corner of Colorado Avenue and Oak Street (on Lots 21 and 23 of Block 3). The "New Sheridan Hotel" was built six years later, in 1897, as a two-story building on the adjacent property to the west (on Lots 25 and 27). A third story was added to the New Sheridan Hotel in 1899, with local builders William E. Anderson and W.E. Crain awarded the contract for the brickwork, and August Brodin received the contract for the interior plaster work. A fire destroyed the original, two-story, 1891 Sheridan Hotel in December of 1905. The adjacent three-story New Sheridan Hotel was minimally damaged in the blaze, and remained standing. In 1913, the W.A. Segerberg Opera House (also known as the Sheridan Opera House) was erected on the back (north) end of the lots previously occupied by the original Sheridan Hotel. After years of gradual decline, the New Sheridan Hotel was renovated in 1977, at a reported cost of \$350,000.00. The Opera House's auditorium and original opera curtain were restored a few years earlier, in 1973, as the facility became home to the world-renown Telluride Film Festival. A new entryway, elevator, conference room and third floor salon were added to the original opera house in 1985. In 1994, a two-story addition was built on the west side of the New Sheridan Hotel (where the original Sheridan Hotel had stood between 1891 and 1905). The 1994 building's construction is detailed on a plaque on the west elevation:

This structure is similar to the original two-story building, with new details inspired by Telluride's past. Representations of the surrounding mountains, gold nuggets, mining lamps, and Indian shields can be found in the building's cornice, columns and accents."

30. Original location:  Moved: \_\_\_\_\_ Date of move(s): \_\_\_\_\_

### V. HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS

31. Original use(s):            **Domestic/Hotel**  
    **Commerce and Trade/Restaurant**  
    **Commerce and Trade/Bar**
32. Intermediate use(s):    **Domestic/Hotel**  
    **Commerce and Trade/Restaurant**  
    **Commerce and Trade/Bar**
33. Current use(s):            **Commerce and Trade/Restaurant**
34. Site type(s):                **Three story commercial building - hotel, restaurant, bar, opera house/ theater**

35. Historical background:

**Because their histories are related, a common historic background narrative for the New Sheridan Hotel (5SM.1534) and the Sheridan Opera House (5SM.1827) is hereby presented:**

The New Sheridan Hotel was constructed in 1897, immediately adjacent to the original Sheridan Hotel (built 1891), a joint venture of long-time Telluride citizens Max Hippler and Gustaf Brickson. On September 9, 1897, the Telluride *Daily Journal* reported that the foundation of Brickson's and Hippler's new building was already being excavated. Just three days previously, the paper had noted that the two partners had purchased a lot on Colorado Avenue from the First National Bank. Costing \$2,800, the transaction actually consisted of the purchase of two 25 foot lots just to the east of the Sheridan Block, providing fifty feet of street frontage for the new hotel. The article noted that the new hotel was to be a brick building, with a pressed brick façade to match

## Architectural Inventory Form

Page 5 of 12

---

the Sheridan Hotel's exterior. However, the two buildings would not be joined, either physically or in partnership, and instead would be separate businesses. Measuring 46 x 105 feet, the new hotel would contain thirty guest rooms, as well as a large dining room, office, barbershop, and bathrooms. Hippler and Brickson designed their hotel as a two-story building, but stipulated that it be constructed so that, "if in the future should business demand a larger hostelry," it could be easily enlarged. The newspaper also noted that Hippler and Brickson intended to manage the hotel themselves, at least for some period of time.

Just four months later, on January 15, 1898, the New Sheridan Hotel celebrated its grand opening with a banquet and ball, abundantly attended by the townspeople. An August 1898 Telluride *Daily Journal* advertisement highlighted the hotel's barber shop and "recently added" bathrooms, and noted that each of its twenty-two elegantly furnished guest rooms featured a much sought after amenity of the time - outside ventilation. The hotel was an instant success, and was often unable to accommodate the demand for rooms. Anticipating this eventuality, but not expecting it so soon, in 1899 Brickson added a third floor to the building, contracting with William Anderson and W. E. Crain for the brickwork, and August Brodin for the interior plastering. By July 1900, one year after its grand reopening, the hotel's 45 rooms commanded a rate of \$3 per night. The "pride of Telluride," the hotel's saloon featured a cherry and mahogany bar, imported from Austria in 1897, and calfskin clad walls. According to the property's May 1986 inventory record form (prepared by Laurie Simmons and Whitacre of Front Range Research Associates): "Behind the bar was the Continental Room, which featured 16 velvet curtained booths, each equipped with phone plugs by which diners called for service."

On October 27, 1902, presidential candidate William Jennings Bryan made a brief visit to Telluride. As reported by the politically opposed Telluride *Daily Journal*, Bryan stayed for just 50 minutes, speaking to an estimated crowd of 1,500 or more on a stage in front of the New Sheridan Hotel. According to the *Journal's* account, Bryan gave a slightly updated version of his famous "Cross of Gold" speech, touching upon "the trust question, what he is pleased still to term 'imperialism', and the money question." Considered the greatest political orator of his time, William Jennings Bryan was a populist congressman from Nebraska, and was the Democratic candidate for president in 1896, 1900, and 1908. He first delivered his "Cross of Gold" speech at the Democratic National Convention in Chicago, in 1896, and he later presented updated versions of the speech throughout the country.

On December 26, 1905, the *Journal* reported that an early morning blaze had destroyed the adjacent (original) 1891 Sheridan Hotel. The blaze, which began in the furnace room, caused an estimated \$30,000 in damages, and the Sheridan building was a complete loss. The New Sheridan Hotel, while badly scorched, was not critically damaged. However, the costs for its repairs were estimated at several thousand dollars. While plans to rebuild the 1881 building were initially proposed, its owners ultimately determined that it would be too costly. For the next eight decades, the lot sat vacant. In 1994, a new Sheridan Hotel building was reconstructed on the site of the 1881 building which had burned in 1905. Now joined to the New Sheridan Hotel, the two buildings together provide the citizens of Telluride with an exceptional hotel and dining experience.

From the day of its grand opening in 1898 until only a few years before his death, Gustaf Brickson was intimately involved in operating the New Sheridan Hotel. It is likely that Hippler chose to be a silent partner in the enterprise, as the two remained lifelong best friends and business partners. Brickson was born in Sweden in December 1855. At the age of 14, he immigrated to the United States, and eventually settled in Telluride. While it is not known when he arrived here, he was often referred to as one of the town's early citizens. In 1893 or 1894, Brickson married Miss Augusta Olson. Also a native of Sweden, Augusta had moved to America in 1886 with her family. Gustaf and Augusta Brickson raised two children: a daughter they christened Olga Eliss, born in

## Architectural Inventory Form

Page 6 of 12

---

December 1894; and a son named Rolf Arnulf, born fifteen months later. A third child did not survive. A true entrepreneur, as Telluride prospered, so did Brickson. Apparently having worked in the area's mines for a time, he later invested in several successful mining ventures, including partnership in the Florence L. Mine and ownership of the Elgiva, Jonah and Free Mill Lodes. In 1907, Gus Brickson and four others, including Gus' brother Adolph and brother-in-law John Olson, incorporated as the Colorado-Utah Gold Mining Company. The firm successfully developed what became known as the Gold Queen Mine, located in the Blue Mountains just across the Colorado border.

Brickson and Hippler also partnered in other business ventures, operating a wholesale beer business and soft drink manufacturing company during the 1890s. The two also owned at least one of Telluride's many saloons, and Brickson dabbled in real estate as well. In addition to his business enterprises, Brickson was a notable town leader. He served as a town trustee for many years, in the 1890s and early 1900s, and also served on several of the town government's standing committees, including the committee overseeing police and fire, streets and alleys, and, of great importance, managing the town's ordinances. Gus Brickson was also prominent in community affairs. A talented musician, he served as Telluride's unofficial and official band master for most of his adult life. Brickson and his two children, who inherited his musical abilities, played at numerous important community events in San Miguel County, including graduations, weddings, parades, and for Memorial Day and July 4<sup>th</sup> activities. An active member of Telluride's Masonic Lodge, he held every office, including Grand Master.

Gustaf Brickson passed away in June 1912, leaving his wife Augusta and teenage children to mourn his passing. The family remained in Telluride. Daughter Olga married Oscar Ostrom on June 11, 1916. The couple had one daughter, also named Olga. By 1920, son-in-law Oscar was widowed, and he and 1½ year old Olga were living with Augusta and Rolf in their north Oak Street home. Oscar Ostrom worked as a machinist at the stamp mill. Max Hippler. Rolf Brickson graduated from the engineering department at the Colorado A. & M. in Fort Collins. Returning to Telluride, he received employment with the Tomboy Mine, working with its electrical crew. He later worked for the Telluride Power Company. On November 11, 1921, Rolf Brickson married Miss Cora Mae Smith in Montrose. A Montrose native, Miss Smith had attended high school in Telluride, where the couple met. The couple made their home at 211 S. Oak Street, where they became quite prominent in Telluride's social circles.

Max Hippler, Gustaf Brickson's partner in the New Sheridan Hotel, was born in Germany about 1846. He came to America in 1865, and never married. In Telluride, he achieved a measure of prominence, both in business and in politics. He was elected to the Board of County Commissioners in the late 1890s, and served as its chairman. In 1910, he left Telluride, building a home for himself on Hasting's Mesa, near Sawpit. He spent several years here, enjoying his retirement, while visiting his many friends in Telluride and elsewhere. According to census records, by 1920, as he approached the age of 70, Hippler had moved to Denver, although he apparently returned to Telluride to visit from time-to-time, staying as a lodger in the Brickson family's north Oak Street home.

A few years before his death, Gus Brickson apparently sold his ownership in the New Sheridan Hotel to A. J. Segerberg. After years of advertisements demonstrating Brickson's involvement with the hotel, by 1905 the Telluride Daily Journal's classified ads identified Segerberg as the hotel's proprietor. Arvid Segerberg came with his family to the United States from Sweden in 1889. By 1900, the Segerberg family, consisting of Arvid's widowed mother, Christina, brother Johan and sisters Albertina W. and Alfreda, had settled in Denver, where thirty-year-old Arvid was employed as a bookkeeper. A few years later, Arvid moved to Telluride, where he became proprietor of the New Sheridan Hotel. In Telluride, Arvid and his wife Louisa raised three children,

## Architectural Inventory Form

Page 7 of 12

daughters Katherine and Johanna, and a son, Sulvig [?]. Another son died in childhood. By 1910, brother Albert had joined Arvid in Telluride, working as the hotel keeper. Ten years later, census records show that another sister, Elfrida, had also moved to Telluride, working as a waitress in the hotel, with Albert Segerberg listed as the hotel's manager and Arvid as its proprietor.

In 1913, J. A. Segerberg [possibly Johan] determined to build a movie house on the back of the hotel, facing Oak Street. Originally known as the Segerberg Opera House and Dance Pavilion, the now famous Sheridan Opera House officially opened for business on March 17, 1913. An advertisement in July of that year noted that the price of admission was just a dime for a vaudeville show or movie, and in 1915, it was noted that the program changed daily. John Erickson, one of the best scene and water color painters in the country, was engaged to decorate the theatre's interior, as well as to paint the drop curtains and other scenery.

Famous for its near flawless acoustical properties and best known as the site of the world-renowned Telluride Film Festival, today the 250 seat Sheridan Opera House hosts noted performers of both classical and popular music, plays, comedy revues and cabaret. Life for the theatre has been hard, however, and for several decades the theatre was under-utilized and under-appreciated. In 1973, after years of neglect, new owners Bill and Stella Pence arranged to have the auditorium and original opera curtain restored. Under the name Rocky Mountain Cinemas, Pence at one time owned 15 theatres, including the Sheridan Opera House. In the early 1980s, Pence was the director of the Institute of Film at Dartmouth College, and served as the director of the National Film Preserve, which produced the Telluride and Santa Fe film festivals. In December 1983, after the Town Council refused an offer to purchase the building, the Opera House was bought by J. W. Lloyd and Roger N. Williams, who had been leasing the building for about nine months. President of the Picture Show Corporation, Williams stated his intent to promote conferences, concerts and live stage events, with less emphasis on movies. A new entryway, 40' by 40' banquet and conference room, and third floor saloon were added in 1984. In 1991, the building was threatened by commercial development. Telluride's concerned citizens joined together to save the building, forming the Sheridan Arts Foundation. The Foundation supports many of the community's notable music, performance and film events, including the well known Telluride Film Festival, Telluride Bluegrass Festival, and the Telluride Jazz Celebration. It also serves as a community venue, hosting local nonprofit and school performances. In 1999, the opera house's exterior façade, roof and landmarked interior were rehabilitated. In early 2008, fire sprinklers were added, ensuring that the Sheridan Opera House will host Telluride's world-renown festivals for many more years.

36. Sources of information:

Colorado Business Directory listings for Telluride, 1881-1950.

Colorado's Historic Newspaper Collection. <http://www.coloradohistoricnewspapers.org>.

"Hippler & Brickson..." Telluride *Daily Journal*, August 7, 1897, p. 4.

"Hippler & Brickson..." Telluride *Daily Journal*, September 6, 1897, p. 4.

"A score of men are now employed..." Telluride *Daily Journal*, September 9, 1897, p. 4.

"Will Add Another Story." Telluride *Daily Journal*, April 15, 1899, p. 4.

"The contract for adding a third story to the New Sheridan..." Telluride *Daily Journal*, May 6, 1899, p. 5.

"The roof is on the New Sheridan..." Telluride *Daily Journal*, June 10, 1899, p. 3.

Telluride *Daily Journal*, October 16, 1902, p. 4.

"William Jennings Bryan The Great Commoner Has Come and Gone." Telluride *Daily Journal*, October 30, 1902, p. 1

"Sheridan Block Reduced to Ruins." Telluride *Daily Journal*, December 26, 1905, p. 1.

# Architectural Inventory Form

Page 8 of 12

---

"Sheridan Will Be Rebuilt" *Telluride Daily Journal*, March 15, 1906, p. 1.

"Seegerberg Opera And Dance Pavillion [sic] Is Completed." *Telluride Daily Journal*, February 28, 1913, p. 1.

"Transfer in Mining Property." *Telluride Daily Journal*, December 18, 1913, p. 2.

Denver Public Library, Western History and Genealogy, DPL Western History Photos database.

<http://www.photoswest.org>

Fourteenth Census of the United States, 1920, San Miguel, County, Colorado.

"Opera House Sells." *The Telluride Times*, December 29, 1893.

San Miguel County Assessor records.

San Miguel County Property Appraisal Record.

Sanborn Insurance maps, August 1886, October 1890, February 1893, December 1899, July 1904, November 1908, October 1922.

Simmons, Laurie and Whitacre, Christine. *Historic Building Inventory Record*, May 1986.

"Telluride Museum Collection of Historical Photos." [www.telluridemuseum.org](http://www.telluridemuseum.org)

Thirteenth Census of the United States, 1910, San Miguel, County, Colorado, Central Telluride precinct.

Twelfth Census of the United States, 1900, San Miguel, County, Colorado, Central Telluride precinct.

---

## VI. SIGNIFICANCE

37. Local landmark designation: Yes  No  Date of designation:

Designating authority: **Town of Telluride**

38. Applicable National Register criteria:

- A. Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history;
- B. Associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;
- C. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or that possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguished entity whose components may lack individual distinction;
- D. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.
- Qualifies under Criteria Considerations A through G (see Manual).
- Does not meet any of the above National Register criteria.

Telluride Standards for Designation:

- 7-505.A.1. The structure is representative of a unique historical social activity of an era
- 7-505.A.2. The structure dominates the neighborhood by virtue of its mass, architecture or location
- 7-505.A.3. The structure was an historically or architecturally important public building
- 7-505.A.4. The structure has a unique historical significance beyond a local level
- 7-505.A.5. The parcel was the site of an important historic event or activity
- 7-505.A.6. The structure has a "contributing or qualified contributing" rating on the THAS

39. Area(s) of significance: **Architecture, Commerce, Community Planning and Development, Industry, Settlement**

40. Period of significance: **1891; 1897; 1899; 1899-1957**

41. Level of significance: National:  State:  Local:

# Architectural Inventory Form

Page 9 of 12

---

## Architectural Inventory Form

Page 10 of 12

42. Statement of significance:

**The New Sheridan Hotel is architecturally significant for its Late Victorian/False Front Commercial style of architecture, for the craftsmanship found in its fine brick construction, and for the architectural elements displayed in its façade, cornice and window surrounds. The landmark building is also historically significant for its association with Telluride's commercial development as a mining town beginning in the 1880s. Built in the late 1890s, at the height of Telluride's mining boom, the New Sheridan was Telluride's most impressive commercial building. This building is individually eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, and it is a contributing building within the Telluride National Historic Landmark district.**

43. Assessment of historic physical integrity related to significance:

**The New Sheridan Hotel, built in 1897 and 1899, displays a high standard of physical integrity, relative to the seven aspects of integrity as defined by the National Park Service and the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation - setting, location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. The 1994-built two-story building which abuts the west elevation complements the historic building, but should be considered a noncontributing resource within the Landmark due to its relatively recent date of construction.**

### VII. NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

44. National Register eligibility field assessment: **Individually Eligible**

Local landmark eligibility field assessment: **Eligible**

45. Is there National Register district potential? Yes  No

Discuss: **This property is located within the Telluride National Historic Landmark District.**

If there is National Register district potential, is this building: Contributing Noncontributing N/A:

46. If the building is in existing National Register district, is it: Contributing  Noncontributing N/A:

### VIII. RECORDING INFORMATION

47. Photograph number(s):	<b>CD #1, Images 1-9</b>	CDs filed at:	<b>Town of Telluride</b>
48. Report title:	<b>Telluride Historic Survey</b>		<b>Planning and Building Dept.</b>
49. Date(s):	<b>04/28/07; revised 4/10/2012</b>		<b>113 West Columbia Avenue</b>
50. Recorder(s):	<b>Karen McWilliams</b>		<b>Telluride, CO 81435</b>
	<b>Carl McWilliams</b>		
51. Organization:	<b>Cultural Resource Historians</b>		
52. Address:	<b>Dogwood Court</b>		
	<b>Fort Collins, CO 80525</b>		
53. Phone number(s):	<b>(970) 493-5270</b>		

# Architectural Inventory Form

## Sketch Map



# Architectural Inventory Form

## Location Map

