

COLORADO CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY OAH P1400
Management Data Form
 Rev. 9/98
 (page 1 of 4)

The *Management Data Form* should be completed for each cultural resource recorded during an archaeological survey. Exceptions to this are isolated finds and re-evaluations, neither of which require a *Management Data Form*. Please attach the appropriate component forms and use continuation pages if necessary.

1. Resource Number: 5ME,761 2. Temporary Resource Number: TELL

- | | |
|--|--|
| 3. Attachments (check as many as apply)
<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric Archaeological Component
<input type="checkbox"/> Historic Archaeological Component
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Historic Architectural Component Form
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sketch/Instrument Map (required)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> U.S.G.S. Map Photocopy (required)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Photograph(s)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other, specify: <u>area maps</u> | 4. Official determination (OAH P use only)
<input type="checkbox"/> Determined Eligible
<input type="checkbox"/> Determined Not Eligible
<input type="checkbox"/> Nominated
<input type="checkbox"/> Need Data
<input type="checkbox"/> Contributing to NR Dist.
<input type="checkbox"/> Not Contributing to NR Dist. |
|--|--|

I. IDENTIFICATION

5. Resource Name: Grand Junction Regional Center (current)
State Home and Training School for Mental Defectives, name circa 1939
State Home and Training School, name circa 1957 to 1964
Grand Junction Indian School commonly known as the Teller Institute,
name circa 1885 to 1908 also called the Indian School
6. Project Name/Number: Grand Junction Phase Three Survey • Project # 04-01-069
7. Government Involvement: Local State Federal
 Agency: State of Colorado Department of Human Services, Office for Adult, Disability and Rehabilitation Services
8. Site Categories: Check as many as apply
 Prehistoric: archaeological site paleontological site
 in existing National Register District? yes no name _____
 Historic: archaeology site building(s) structure(s) object(s)
 in existing National Register District? yes no name _____
9. Owner(s)'s Name and Address: Grand Junction Regional Center
2800 D Road, Grand Junction, Colorado 81501
10. Boundary Description and Justification: The boundaries of the site are D Road on the south, the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad on the north, 28 Road on the east and a vacant property on the west.
11. Site/Property Dimensions: 804.67 m x 458.70 m Area: 369,073 m² (+4047) 91.2 acres
 Area was calculated as: Length x Width OR (length X width) X .785 _____
 rectangle/square ellipse

Resource Number: 5ME.761
Temporary Resource Number: TELL

Management Data Form
(page 2 of 6)

II. LOCATION

12. Legal Location

PM Ute Principal Meridian Township 1 South Range 1 East
-- ¼ of -- ¼ of SW ¼ of SW ¼ of Section 18
if section is irregular, explain alignment method: _____

13. USGS Quad: Grand Junction Quadrangle 7.5' X 15' Date(s): 1962 rev. 1973
(attach photocopy)

14. County: Mesa 15. Other Maps: 2002 Grand Junction aerial maps at 1:6629' and 1:3434 from gicity.org web site. Regional Center campus site map provided by Grand Junction Regional Center staff

16. UTM Reference: Check your Datum! _____ NAD 27 NAD 83
A. 1 2 ; 7 1 3 4 0 3 mE 4 3 2 6 6 5 4 mN
B. 1 2 ; 7 1 3 4 0 3 mE 4 3 2 7 0 0 6 mN
C. 1 2 ; 7 1 4 1 7 2 mE 4 3 2 7 3 2 6 mN
D. 1 2 ; 7 1 4 1 8 4 mE 4 3 2 6 6 8 1 mN

17. Address: 2800 D Road, Grand Junction, Colorado Lot _____ Block _____ Addition _____

18. Location/Access: The site is located along D Road on the east side of Grand Junction city center. The site is visible from the main road. From the city center (Main Street and 7th Street) travel south to Pitkin, East on Pitkin to 9th street, South on 9th street, crossing the railroad tracks and turning right. Follow this road along the tracks until it becomes D Road. The center is located 1.17 miles along D Road traveling east, just past the divergence of the railroad tracks to the north.

III. NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

19. Topographic Feature(s)

<input type="checkbox"/> mountain	<input type="checkbox"/> ledge	<input type="checkbox"/> playa
<input type="checkbox"/> hill	<input type="checkbox"/> terrace/bench	<input type="checkbox"/> talus slope
<input type="checkbox"/> tableland/mesa	<input type="checkbox"/> canyon	<input type="checkbox"/> alluvial fan
<input type="checkbox"/> ridge	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> valley	<input type="checkbox"/> plain
<input type="checkbox"/> saddle/pass	<input type="checkbox"/> basin	<input type="checkbox"/> dune
<input type="checkbox"/> alcove/rockshelter	<input type="checkbox"/> floodplain	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> cliff	<input type="checkbox"/> cutbank	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> slope	<input type="checkbox"/> arroyo/gully	_____

20. Site Topographic Description (mention named landforms): The site is generally flat

21. Site Elevation: 4603 feet =(x .3048) 1403 meters

22. Aspect: open

23. Degree of Slope on Site: 0 24. Soil Depth: minimum of 30 cm

25. Soil Description (character and color): Loam, silt and sand

Resource Number: 5ME.761
Temporary Resource Number: TELL

Management Data Form
(page 3 of 6)

26. Depositional Environment

Aeolian Colluvial Residual
 Alluvial Moraine None
 Other, specify; _____

27. Nearest Water: name/nature: Colorado River distance: 1255.3 m 4118.4 ft.

28. Nearest Permanent Water: name: Colorado River distance: 1255.3 m 4118.4 ft.

29. Vegetation on Site (list predominant species): Cottonwood trees, other ornamentals, manicured lawn.

30. Vegetation Associations/Communities Surrounding Site: Manicured and formerly cultivated landscapes. Primary trees are cottonwoods typical to local riparian areas.

IV. NATIONAL/STATE REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

31. Context or Theme: The buildings on this site are associated with the broad federal programs of the 1880s and 1890s to resettle Native Americans from western Colorado onto Reservations. The Teller Institute was created in an effort to provide residential schools for the transition of Indian children from their traditional culture to a more 'acceptable' white culture. Children were expected to learn English and abandon their native languages. They were taught the fundamentals as well as useful trade skills. These off reservation schools were closed by federal mandate in 1911. The remaining buildings are characteristic of the residential and utility types of buildings that were popular during this period. The use of brick is typical of institutional and industrial buildings of this period. The design of the houses is fairly conventional, however the chimneys are unique in size and detail and area substantial forms. The complex is also associated with Henry M. Teller who was one of the first US Senators from Colorado and was Secretary of the Interior from 1882 to 1885. His family ranch is located to the north and west of this site and is now partially occupied by the Veteran's Hospital.

32. Applicable National Register Criteria:

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

Level of Significance: National _____ State Local _____

Resource Number: 5ME.761
Temporary Resource Number: TELL

Management Data Form
(page 4 of 6)

33. Condition

a. Architectural/Structural

Excellent
 Good
 Fair
 Deteriorated
 Ruins

b. Archaeological/Paleontological

Undisturbed
 Light disturbance
 Moderate disturbance
 Heavy disturbance
 Total disturbance

34. Describe condition: The buildings remaining from the period of significance are somewhat altered. The two primary buildings East House 'A' and West House 'B' have several inappropriate alterations but are still intact enough to convey their origins. The Boiler House 'G' and Adaptive 'H' are generally unchanged from their original form. The Boiler House is still functioning in its original manner while the Adaptive building has taken on a new use that is compatible with the original building. The remaining buildings on the site are a mixture of occupied and vacant buildings. Most have few, if any alterations.

35. Vandalism: yes no describe: Vandalism is not currently a problem, however during the transition period between active uses of the campus, vandalism seems to have resulted in the demolition of substantial structures from the original building complex. Circa 1920s

36. National Register Eligibility Field Assessment:

Eligible Not Eligible Need Data

Statement of Significance/N.R.H.P. Justification: Few original buildings remain and those are substantially altered. A significant number of newer buildings associated with later uses on the site have been added to the site.

37. Status in an Existing National Register District:

Contributing Non-Contributing

38. National Register District Potential yes no discuss: _____

V. MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

39. Threats to Resource: Water erosion Wind erosion Grazing Neglect

Vandalism Recreation Construction Other (specify): Financial

comments: The largest threat to buildings is the changing needs of the institution and the funding for remodeling or adaptive reuse within the standards for historic preservation. Significant original buildings have been previously demolished and two of the remaining buildings are not in use. These are subject to further deterioration or may be demolished. Renovations for reuse are likely to further impact the integrity of the buildings.

40. Existing Protection: None Marked Fenced Patrolled Access controlled yes
other (specify): _____

41. Local landmark designation: No 42. Easement: none

Resource Number: 5ME.761
Temporary Resource Number: TELL

Management Data Form
(page 5 of 6)

43. Management Recommendations: The East House 'A' and West House 'B' should be targeted for appropriate reuse. Renovation to restore original features and removal of inappropriate alterations should be undertaken. The Boiler House 'G' and Adaptive 'H' are relatively unchanged and seem to have current uses which are compatible to the buildings. Any anticipated alterations should be performed in an appropriate manner for the preservation of the historic integrity of the buildings. A local landmark designation should be considered for this complex, in order to provide tools for the preservation of the remaining original buildings.

VI. DOCUMENTATION

44. Previous Actions Accomplished at the site: n/a

- a. Excavations: Test _____ Partial _____ Complete _____ Date(s): _____
- b. Stabilization: Date(s): none
- c. HABS/HAER Documentation: Date(s) & Numbers: none
- d. Other: _____

45. Known collections/reports/interviews and other references (list): _____

- 1978 Management Appendices Grand Junction District Class 1 History, 5ME.761
- Antiquities Site Inventory 5ME.761, date unknown
- 1973 Inventory Data Form 5ME.761
- Conversation Document 9/4/79; 9/28/79; 10/28/1979; several phone conversations regarding demolition of original Teller Institute Buildings.
- Denver Post article; April 19, 1972
- September 5, 1979 letter from Arthur C. Townsend SHPO to William Jackson Superintendent of State Home and Training School
- September 11, 1979 response to above letter
- All above located in Colorado Historical Society files.
- Pathways, 2004 volume 2, issue #1 • Grand Junction's Teller Institute by Dave Fishell
- Mesa County, Colorado, A 100 Year History, Emma McCreanor, page 33
- The Grand Heritage, A Photographic History of Grand Junction, Colorado; Dave Fishell pg 118
- Jim Korber, Project Planner DHS - Facilities Management Western District
- ph 970-255-5897 provided considerable information on the buildings. Original architectural drawings exist on many of the structures.

46. Primary Location of Additional Data: Museum of Western Colorado; Colorado Historical Society Files and DHS files available through Jim Korber

Resource Number: 5ME.761
Temporary Resource Number: TELL

Management Data Form
(page 6 of 6)

47. State or Federal Permit Number: _____ Collection Authorized: yes _____ no _____
Artifact Collection: Yes _____ No Artifact Repository: _____
Collection Method: Diagnostics _____ Grab Sample _____ Random Sample _____ Transect _____
Other (specify): _____
48. Photograph Numbers: Roll #15 Frames #22, 23, 24, 25 and
Roll #16 Frames #0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10
Negatives filed at: City of Grand Junction Community Development Department
49. Report Title: Grand Junction Phase Three Survey of Historic Structures
50. Recorder(s): Suzannah Reid, Patrick Duffield and Lydia Herron Date(s): Fall 2005
51. Recorder Affiliation: Reid Architects, inc
Phone Number: 9709 920 9225

NOTE: Please attach a sketch map, a photocopy of the USGS quad. map indicating resource location, and photographs.

Colorado Historical Society - Office of Archaeology & Historic Preservation,
1300 Broadway, Denver, CO 80203
1303-866-3395

COLORADO CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY
Historic Architectural Component Form
(page 1 of 3)

OAHP1404
Rev. 9/98

Use this form in conjunction with the *Management Data Form*. One of these forms should be completed for each building or structure. Include a photograph, sketch map, and a photocopy of the quad map showing building location.

I. IDENTIFICATION

1. Resource Number 5ME.761 2. Temporary Resource Number: TELL
3. Map ID Number / Feature Number or Code: Campus Map 'A'
4. Building or Structure Name: East House
5. Complex/Site Name: Grand Junction Regional Center
6. Photograph Number(s): Roll #16 Frame #4

II. ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

7. Complex/Building/Structure Type: Domestic Type
8. Architectural Style: Late Victorian
9. Building Support System: Masonry and wood frame
10. Dimensions: L 42' x W 50' = Square Feet 2,100 sq ft on main level (approx)
11. Number of Stories: 1.5 Stories
12. Building Plan (footprint, shape): Irregular Plan
13. Landscaping or Special Setting Features: The building sits along the main road at the entry to the complex. The West House is similar in form and detail and sits across the entry drive. These two buildings make a gateway to the complex. The remainder of the landscape has groomed lawn with large trees bracketing the main façade and some ornamental evergreens along the drive in front of the building.
14. Associated Buildings, Features, or Objects - Describe material and function (map number / name):
A small garage is located off the rear of the building (1951). Buildings with component forms attached are indicated on the sketch map with letters and are as follows: 'B'- West House; 'C'- Pace; 'D'- Amos Training; 'E' - Zuni; 'F'- Administration; 'G'- Boiler House; 'H'- Adaptive; 'J'- Bower's Cafeteria; 'K'- Sudan Center; and 'L'- MJC. Numerous buildings on the site were constructed outside of the period of interest for this survey. They are indicated with their common names and construction date noted on the sketch map and briefly described below. These buildings are not described on individual component forms: Wood Stakes (1950) a flat roofed and stucco storage building; Brodine Storage (1973) a front gable storage building; Maintenance (1957) a one story office and shop building designed by Robert A. Van Duesen; Laundry (1963); the Porter Center (1975) a low pitched front gabled group of dormitory buildings with brick and stucco walls; The Computer Lab (1964); Carson (1964) a brick predominantly flat roofed building; Hinds Gymnasium (1960) an auditorium; Meyer Health Center (1958) a low pitched synthetic roofed buildings with groups of aluminum frame windows used as an infirmary and health services facility; Draper (1964) slated for demolition; and Butler (1958) a group of

Resource Number: 5ME.761
Temporary Resource Number: TELL
Map ID Number: 'A'

Historic Architectural Component Form
(Page 2 of 3)

three buildings used as classrooms. The buildings are arranged around a central entry court with the majority of the later buildings concentrated to the north and east of the courtyard.

15. Roof: Asphalt roofing on wood frame roof structure
16. Walls: The walls are common bond brick with segmental arched openings.
17. Foundation/Basement: Masonry
18. Chimney(s): Two brick chimneys with corbelled brick tops are located on the roof plane. One chimney is located on the north side and one on the south side. The chimneys are flush with the wall plane on their respective sides. The eave line of the roof runs through separating the chimney from the wall below.
19. Windows: The windows are vertically proportioned double hung windows in segmentally arched openings. Aluminum storm windows are applied to the outside and it is unclear if original windows are existing.
20. Doors: Doors are wood and not original to the structure.
21. Porches: The porch has been enclosed with a low wood sided wall and a series of window openings running around the top of the wall. The hip roof is supported by the wall and is not likely to be original to the building.
22. General Architectural Description: This is a one and one half story masonry building with a hipped roof. The roof has a short ridge that runs east/west and the principal façade faces west. The principal façade has a hipped roof porch applied to the main wall. The porch is enclosed with a central entry door. A small hipped roof dormer sits near the bottom of the main front roof plane with a door way in the west face. The roof of the porch is flat in the center with a railing that runs at the edge of the flat area; a metal stair runs from this level to the grade on the south side of the porch. Two tall brick chimneys sit on the main roof plane at the line of the brick wall below. The chimneys rise almost to the level of the main roof ridge and have corbelled brick caps. The front areas of brick wall and the sides of the building have two vertically proportioned double hung windows set in segmental arched openings widely spaced on the elevations. The east side has a flat roofed element that extends off the hipped roof on the upper level.

III. FUNCTION

23. Current Use: Vacant
24. Original Use: Dormitory
25. Intermediate Use(s): Offices

IV. ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY

26. Architect: William N. Bowman
27. Builder: John Jack Lumsden, Dickie and Currie

Resource Number: 5ME.761
Temporary Resource Number: TELL
Map ID Number: 'A'

Historic Architectural Component Form
(Page 3 of 3)

28. Date of construction: Actual 1889 Assessor _____ Estimate _____
based on: Information provided by the GJRC and other publications

29. Modifications: Minor _____ Moderate X Major _____ Moved _____ Date _____
Describe Modifications: The original porch has been removed and an enclosed porch sits in the center of the façade. The main dormer has been modified to include a door and a steel stairway runs from the dormer to grade on the south; probably around 1979.

Additions and Date: Addition on rear; dates unknown

30. Associated Contexts and Historical Information: This building is part of the original Teller Institute Complex. The Teller Institute (Indian School) was established in 1886 as an "off-reservation" school for Indian boys. The goal of the school was to move Indian children off the reservation and to introduce them to the 'white man's' way of life. The students were educated in the fundamentals as well as trades and occupations. They were expected to work in the fields that provided food for the school and they were often hired out to local farms and orchards. There was also an emphasis on music and sports, which brought the students into contact with the community of Grand Junction. By 1908 the school housed over 200 boys and girls and had twelve buildings, five of which were brick. The tribes that were represented by the students included: Papagos, Moquis, Shoshone, Pima, Navajo, Hopi and Ute. Off-reservation schools were abolished in 1911 by the federal government. This building was one of the original dormitory buildings. The buildings and grounds would go on to house the State Home and Training School for Mental Defectives. The site is significant for its representation of the early attitudes toward the resettlement of Native Americans and attempts to assimilate them into white culture.

V. OTHER RECORDING INFORMATION

31. Specific References to the Structure/Building: n/a

32. Archaeological Potential: Yes _____ No X Justify: _____

33. Recorder(s): Suzannah Reid, Patrick Duffield and Lydia Herron

34. Date(s): Fall 2005

Colorado Historical Society - Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
1300 Broadway, Denver, CO 80203
303-866-3395

COLORADO CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY
Historic Architectural Component Form
(page 1 of 3)

OAHP1404
Rev. 9/98

Use this form in conjunction with the *Management Data Form*. One of these forms should be completed for each building or structure. Include a photograph, sketch map, and a photocopy of the quad map showing building location.

I. IDENTIFICATION

1. Resource Number 5ME.761 2. Temporary Resource Number: TELL
3. Map ID Number / Feature Number or Code: Campus Map 'B'
4. Building or Structure Name: West House
5. Complex/Site Name: Grand Junction Regional Center
6. Photograph Number(s): Roll #16 Frame #5

II. ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

7. Complex/Building/Structure Type: Residential Type
8. Architectural Style: Late Victorian
9. Building Support System: Masonry
10. Dimensions: L 67' x W 70' = Square Feet 4,690 sq ft on main level (approx)
11. Number of Stories: 1.5 Stories
12. Building Plan (footprint, shape): Irregular Plan
13. Landscaping or Special Setting Features: The building sits along the main road at the entry to the complex. The East House is similar in form and detail and sits across the entry drive. These two buildings make a gateway to the complex. The remainder of the landscape has groomed lawn with large trees bracketing the main façade.
14. Associated Buildings, Features, or Objects - Describe material and function (map number / name): A small garage is located off the rear of the building (1964). Buildings with component forms attached are indicated on the sketch map with letters and are as follows: 'A'- East House; 'C'- Pace; 'D'- Amos Training; 'E' - Zuni; 'F'- Administration; 'G'- Boiler House; 'H'- Adaptive; 'J'- Bower's Cafeteria; 'K'- Sudan Center; and 'L'- MJC. Numerous buildings on the site were constructed outside of the period of interest for this survey. They are indicated with their common names and construction date noted on the sketch map and briefly described below. These buildings are not described on individual component forms: Wood Stakes (1950) a flat roofed and stucco storage building; Brodine Storage (1973) a front gable storage building; Maintenance (1957) a one story office and shop building designed by Robert A. Van Duesen; Laundry (1963); the Porter Center (1975) a low pitched front gabled group of dormitory buildings with brick and stucco walls; The Computer Lab (1964); Carson (1964) a brick predominantly flat roofed building; Hinds Gymnasium (1960) an auditorium; Meyer Health Center (1958) a low pitched synthetic roofed buildings with groups of aluminum frame windows used as an infirmary and health services facility; Draper (1964) slated for demolition; and Butler (1958) a group of

Resource Number: 5ME.761
Temporary Resource Number: TELL
Map ID Number: 'B'

Historic Architectural Component Form
(Page 2 of 3)

three buildings used as classrooms. The buildings are arranged around a central entry court with the majority of the later buildings concentrated to the north and east of the courtyard.

15. Roof: Asphalt roofing on wood frame roof structure
16. Walls: The walls are common bond brick with segmental arched openings.
17. Foundation/Basement: Masonry
18. Chimney(s): Three brick chimneys with corbelled brick tops are located on the roof plane. One chimney is located on the north side and two on the south side. The chimneys are flush with the wall plane on their respective sides. The eave line of the roof runs through separating the chimney from the wall below.
19. Windows: The windows are vertically proportioned double hung windows in segmentally arched openings. Aluminum storm windows are applied to the outside and it is unclear if original windows are existing.
20. Doors: Doors are wood and not original to the structure.
21. Porches: The porch has been enclosed with a low wood wall and large screen panels. Four posts support the hipped roof.
22. General Architectural Description: This is a one and one half story masonry building with a hipped roof. The roof has a short ridge that runs east/west and the principal façade faces east. The principal façade has a hipped roof porch applied to the main wall. The porch roof is supported by four posts with screened panels infilling between the posts. The central section has a door framed into the screen panels. A small hipped roof dormer sits near the bottom of the main front roof plane. The dormer has a small vertically proportioned vent window centered on its wall. Three tall brick chimneys sit on the main roof plane at the line of the brick wall below. The chimneys rise almost to the level of the main roof ridge and have corbelled brick caps. The sides have two vertically proportioned double hung windows set in segmental arched openings widely spaced on the façade. The north side has a small low pitched gable that connects to another low pitched gable roofed brick building. This section has a group of vertically proportioned windows near the center and horizontal siding infilling the gable end above the top of the brick wall.

III. FUNCTION

23. Current Use: Vacant
24. Original Use: Dormitory
25. Intermediate Use(s): Dormitory

IV. ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY

26. Architect: William N. Bowman
27. Builder: John Jack Lumsden, Dickie and Currie

Resource Number: 5ME.761
Temporary Resource Number: TELL
Map ID Number: 'B'

Historic Architectural Component Form
(Page 3 of 3)

28. Date of construction: Actual 1889 Assessor _____ Estimate _____
based on: Information provided by the GJRC and other publications

29. Modifications: Minor ___ Moderate X Major ___ Moved ___ Date _____
Describe Modifications: The porch has been enclosed; dates unknown
Additions and Date: Garage and connecting wing attached to north side; circa 1950

30. Associated Contexts and Historical Information: This building is part of the original Teller Institute Complex. The Teller Institute (Indian School) was established in 1886 as an "off-reservation" school for Indian boys. The goal of the school was to move Indian children off the reservation and to introduce them to the 'white man's' way of life. The students were educated in the fundamentals as well as trades and occupations. They were expected to work in the fields that provided food for the school and they were often hired out to local farms and orchards. There was also an emphasis on music and sports, which brought the students into contact with the community of Grand Junction. By 1908 the school housed over 200 boys and girls and had twelve buildings, five of which were brick. The tribes that were represented by the students included; Papagos, Moquis, Shoshone, Pima, Navajo, Hopi and Ute. Off-reservation schools were abolished in 1911 by the federal government. This building was one of the original dormitory buildings. The buildings and grounds would go on to house the State Home and Training School for Mental Defectives. The site is significant for its representation of the early attitudes toward the resettlement of Native Americans and attempts to assimilate them into white culture.

V. OTHER RECORDING INFORMATION

31. Specific References to the Structure/Building: n/a
32. Archaeological Potential: Yes ___ No X Justify: _____
33. Recorder(s): Suzannah Reid, Patrick Duffield and Lydia Herron
34. Date(s): Fall 2005

Colorado Historical Society - Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
1300 Broadway, Denver, CO 80203
303-866-3395

COLORADO CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY
Historic Architectural Component Form
(page 1 of 3)

OAHP1404
Rev. 9/98

Use this form in conjunction with the *Management Data Form*. One of these forms should be completed for each building or structure. Include a photograph, sketch map, and a photocopy of the quad map showing building location.

I. IDENTIFICATION

1. Resource Number 5ME.761 2. Temporary Resource Number: TELL
3. Map ID Number / Feature Number or Code: Campus Map 'C'
4. Building or Structure Name: Pace
5. Complex/Site Name: Grand Junction Regional Center
6. Photograph Number(s): Roll #16 Frame #6

II. ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

7. Complex/Building/Structure Type: Institutional Building
8. Architectural Style: Modern Movements
9. Building Support System: Masonry
10. Dimensions: L 75' x W 50' = Square Feet 3750 sq ft (approximate)
11. Number of Stories: 1 Story
12. Building Plan (footprint, shape): Irregular Plan
13. Landscaping or Special Setting Features: The building sits on the east boundary of the complex and is surrounded by manicured lawn with several large trees.
14. Associated Buildings, Features, or Objects - Describe material and function (map number / name):
This building was designed and built as part of a group of three buildings. They all share a common design vocabulary and compliment each other in the site plan. Zuni (building 'E') to the north; Amos Training (building 'D') in the center and this building (building 'C' to the south). All three are classroom/office/dormitory buildings. See individual component forms for additional information on these buildings. Buildings with component forms attached are indicated on the sketch map with letters and are as follows: 'A'- East House; 'B'- West House; 'D'- Amos Training; 'E' - Zuni; 'F'- Administration; 'G'- Boiler House; 'H'- Adaptive; 'J'- Bower's Cafeteria; 'K'- Sudan Center; and 'L'- MJC. Numerous buildings on the site were constructed outside of the period of interest for this survey. They are indicated with their common names and construction date noted on the sketch map and briefly described below. These buildings are not described on individual component forms: Wood Stakes (1950) a flat roofed and stucco storage building; Brodine Storage (1973) a front gable storage building; Maintenance (1957) a one story office and shop building designed by Robert A. Van Duesen; Laundry (1963); the Porter Center (1975) a low pitched front gabled group of buildings with brick and stucco walls; The Computer Lab (1964); Carson (1964); Hinds Gymnasium (1960); Meyer Health Center (1958) a low pitched synthetic roofed buildings with groups of aluminum frame windows; Draper (1964) slated for demolition;

Resource Number: 5ME.761
Temporary Resource Number: TELL
Map ID Number: 'C'

Historic Architectural Component Form
(Page 2 of 3)

and Butler (1958) a group of three buildings. The buildings are arranged around a central entry court with the majority of the later buildings concentrated to the north and east of the courtyard.

15. Roof: The roof finish is asphalt shingles. The structural system is not known.
16. Walls: The walls are common bond brick with a series of brick bands running along the base.
17. Foundation/Basement: Masonry
18. Chimney(s): none
19. Windows: The windows are steel sash with a combination of casement and fixed units. The configuration varies between single casements with transoms to a pair of casements with transoms or a single casement with fixed side lights and transoms. In all cases the muntins are consistently spaced across both operable and fixed units. These windows appear to be original to the building.
20. Doors: The main doors appear to be wood. They appear to be original.
21. Porches: none
22. General Architectural Description: This is a one story brick building with a shallow pitched hip roof. The building is comprised of two rectangular sections that are staggered and connected at the corners. A courtyard is created by the ell of the building which opens to the northeast. The entries are defined by small shed roof projections that cover a small area in front of the doorway; they are located near the corners of their respective rectangles. The building has a brick base that is defined by contrasting brick and a single course of brick that sits proud of the main wall plane. Two more bands are located in the base field of brick and run around the building at varied vertical increments. The top course wraps the building and defines the window sills where windows are located in the main wall field. The windows are found in two configurations. A vertically proportioned unit comprised of two casement style sashes with a fixed transom. These units are divided into five panes horizontally and two vertically, which corresponds to the functionality of the unit. The second window type is a doubling of the first unit with the casements located in the center of the pattern. All the windows share the same sill and head height. The east wall has a large window unit near the corner and two narrower units grouped near the center of the remaining wall plane. The east wall of the courtyard space has an entry door on the right corner, a large window unit adjacent to the left and a single widow unit again to the left. The remainder of the building has a similar pattern of asymmetrical window groupings. A wood trim board runs around the building just below the minimal roof overhand and engages the head of all the windows. Swamp coolers occupy the roof planes of both rectangular forms and small triangular vents are located in the roof planes. Concrete ramps and walkways connect the entry doors to the side walks surrounding the building.

Resource Number: 5ME.761
Temporary Resource Number: TELL
Map ID Number: 'C'

Historic Architectural Component Form
(Page 3 of 3)

III. FUNCTION

23. Current Use: Dormitory
24. Original Use: Dormitory
25. Intermediate Use(s): _____

IV. ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY

26. Architect: Raymond Henry Ervin, Architect Denver, Colorado
Glenn F Johnson, Associate and Ross & Welsh Structural Engineers
27. Builder: unknown
28. Date of construction: Actual 1950 Assessor _____ Estimate _____
based on: Information provided by the Grand Junction Regional Center
29. Modifications: Minor Moderate _____ Major _____ Moved _____ Date _____
Describe Modifications: Air conditioning units on roof, dates unknown
Additions and Date: none
30. Associated Contexts and Historical Information: This building is part of the third wave of construction on this site. By this era the complex is known as the State Home and Training School for Mental Defectives. The first wave of building was in the late 1800s when the complex was established as the Teller School or Indian School, which was the original purpose. The second wave was in the late 1930s when the complex was in full use as a home for the mentally impaired. Buildings have continued to be added to the complex over the years as public policy toward the mentally handicapped and the institution have changed.

V. OTHER RECORDING INFORMATION

31. Specific References to the Structure/Building: n/a
32. Archaeological Potential: Yes _____ No Justify: _____
33. Recorder(s): Suzannah Reid, Patrick Duffield and Lydia Herron
34. Date(s): Fall 2005

Colorado Historical Society - Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
1300 Broadway, Denver, CO 80203
303-866-3395

COLORADO CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY
Historic Architectural Component Form
(page 1 of 3)

OAHP1404
Rev. 9/98

Use this form in conjunction with the *Management Data Form*. One of these forms should be completed for each building or structure. Include a photograph, sketch map, and a photocopy of the quad map showing building location.

I. IDENTIFICATION

1. Resource Number 5ME.761 2. Temporary Resource Number: TELL
3. Map ID Number / Feature Number or Code: Campus Map 'D'
4. Building or Structure Name: Amos Training
5. Complex/Site Name: Grand Junction Regional Center
6. Photograph Number(s): Roll #16 Frame #8 & 10

II. ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

7. Complex/Building/Structure Type: Institutional Building
8. Architectural Style: Modern Movements
9. Building Support System: Masonry
10. Dimensions: L 70' x W 42' = Square Feet 2940 sq ft per story (approximately)
11. Number of Stories: 2 Stories
12. Building Plan (footprint, shape): Rectangular Plan
13. Landscaping or Special Setting Features: The building sits on the east boundary of the complex and is surrounded by manicured lawn with several large trees.
14. Associated Buildings, Features, or Objects - Describe material and function (map number / name):
This building was designed and built as part of a group of three buildings. They all share a common design vocabulary and compliment each other in the site plan. Pace (building 'C') to the south; Zuni (building 'E') to the north and this building Amos Training (building 'D') in the center. All three are classroom/office/dormitory buildings. See individual component forms for additional information on these buildings.
Buildings with component forms attached are indicated on the sketch map with letters and are as follows: 'A'- East House; 'B'- West House; 'C'- Pace; 'E' - Zuni; 'F'- Administration; 'G'- Boiler House; 'H'- Adaptive; 'J'- Bower's Cafeteria; 'K'- Sudan Center; and 'L'- MJC. Numerous buildings on the site were constructed outside of the period of interest for this survey. They are indicated with their common names and construction date noted on the sketch map and briefly described below. These buildings are not described on individual component forms: Wood Stakes (1950) a flat roofed and stucco storage building; Brodine Storage (1973) a front gable storage building; Maintenance (1957) a one story office and shop building designed by Robert A. Van Duesen; Laundry (1963); the Porter Center (1975) a low pitched front gabled group of dormitory buildings with brick and stucco walls; The Computer Lab (1964); Carson (1964) a brick predominantly flat roofed building; Hinds Gymnasium (1960) an auditorium; Meyer Health Center (1958) a low pitched synthetic roofed buildings with groups of aluminum frame windows used as

Resource Number: 5ME.761
Temporary Resource Number: TELL
Map ID Number: 'D'

Historic Architectural Component Form
(Page 2 of 3)

an infirmary and health services facility; Draper (1964) slated for demolition; and Butler (1958) a group of three buildings used as classrooms. The buildings are arranged around a central entry court with the majority of the later buildings concentrated to the north and east of the courtyard.

15. Roof: The roof finish is asphalt shingles. The structural system is not known.
16. Walls: The walls are common bond brick with a series of brick bands running along the base.
17. Foundation/Basement: Masonry
18. Chimney(s): none
19. Windows: The windows are steel sash with a combination of casement and fixed units. The configuration varies between single casements with transoms to a pair of casements with transoms or a single casement with fixed side lights and transoms. In all cases the muntins are consistently spaced across both operable and fixed units. These windows appear to be original to the building.
20. Doors: Wood
21. Porches: A shallow hipped roof porch. The roof is supported by round columns with minimal detailing at the capital. The columns support a shallow entablature.
22. General Architectural Description: This is a two story brick building with a low pitched hipped roof. The building is generally rectangular with the principal façade facing west. The building has a regular and repetitive pattern of window openings that run around all sides of the building. The windows are vertically proportioned with steel sashes; they have two over five muntins dividing the units. The top two panes are typically fixed and the bottom two over four are in casement units. The units maintain the same size and layout on both levels of the building. The pattern is only interrupted at the center where two strips of glass block windows run vertically over the main entry to the building. The entry is centered on the façade and is covered by a one story portico with a shallow pitched hip roof. The portico roof is supported by three Tuscan columns on the corners and two additional columns along the length. The columns sit on a low porch and support a narrow entablature. The entry door is flanked by full height side lights that are divided into several panes. The north side of the building has a door opening at grade that fits within the established window pattern and the south side has a door on the upper level with a metal stair to grade. The brick walls have a base defined by a contrasting brick and a continuous course of brick that sits proud of the wall and engages the sills of the main level windows. Two more bands are located in the base field of brick and run around the building at equal vertical increments. Two small triangular vents are located on the main roof plane and a swamp cooler is located on the rear plane of the main roof.

Resource Number: 5ME.761
Temporary Resource Number: TELL
Map ID Number: 'D'

Historic Architectural Component Form
(Page 3 of 3)

III. FUNCTION

23. Current Use: Vacant
24. Original Use: Offices
25. Intermediate Use(s): Offices

IV. ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY

26. Architect: Raymond Henry Ervin, Architect Denver, Colorado
Glenn F Johnson, Associate and Ross & Welsh Structural Engineers
27. Builder: unknown
28. Date of construction: Actual 1950 Assessor _____ Estimate _____
based on: Information provided by the Grand Junction Regional Center
29. Modifications: Minor X Moderate _____ Major _____ Moved _____ Date _____
Describe Modifications: Air conditioning units on roof, dates unknown
Additions and Date: none
30. Associated Contexts and Historical Information: This building is part of the third wave of construction on this site. By this era the complex is known as the State Home and Training School for Mental Defectives. The first wave of building was in the late 1800s when the complex was established as the Teller School or Indian School, which was the original purpose. The second wave was in the late 1930s when the complex was in full use as a home for the mentally disabled. Buildings have continued to be added to the complex over the years as public policy toward the mentally disabled and the institutional mission has changed.

V. OTHER RECORDING INFORMATION

31. Specific References to the Structure/Building: n/a
32. Archaeological Potential: Yes _____ No X Justify: _____
33. Recorder(s): Suzannah Reid, Patrick Duffield and Lydia Herron
34. Date(s): Fall 2005

Colorado Historical Society - Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
1300 Broadway, Denver, CO 80203
303-866-3395

COLORADO CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY
Historic Architectural Component Form
(page 1 of 3)

OAHP1404
Rev. 9/98

Use this form in conjunction with the *Management Data Form*. One of these forms should be completed for each building or structure. Include a photograph, sketch map, and a photocopy of the quad map showing building location.

I. IDENTIFICATION

1. Resource Number 5ME.761 2. Temporary Resource Number: TELL
3. Map ID Number / Feature Number or Code: Campus Map 'E'
4. Building or Structure Name: Zuni
5. Complex/Site Name: Grand Junction Regional Center
6. Photograph Number(s): Roll #16 Frame #9

II. ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

7. Complex/Building/Structure Type: Institutional Building
8. Architectural Style: Modern Movements
9. Building Support System: Masonry
10. Dimensions: L 60' x W 40' = Square Feet 2400 sq ft (approximately)
11. Number of Stories: 1 Story
12. Building Plan (footprint, shape): Irregular Plan
13. Landscaping or Special Setting Features: The building sits on the east boundary of the complex and is surrounded by manicured lawn with several large trees.
14. Associated Buildings, Features, or Objects - Describe material and function (map number / name):
This building was designed and built as part of a group of three buildings. They all share a common design vocabulary and compliment each other in the site plan. Pace (building 'C' to the south; Amos Training (building 'D' in the center and this building (building 'E' to the north). All three are classroom/office/dormitory buildings. See individual component forms for additional information on these buildings. Buildings with component forms attached are indicated on the sketch map with letters and are as follows: 'A'- East House; 'B'- West House; 'C' - Pace; 'D'- Amos Training; 'F'- Administration; 'G'- Boiler House; 'H'- Adaptive; 'J'- Bower's Cafeteria; 'K'- Sudan Center; and 'L'- MJC. Numerous buildings on the site were constructed outside of the period of interest for this survey. They are indicated with their common names and construction date noted on the sketch map and briefly described below. These buildings are not described on individual component forms: Wood Stakes (1950) a flat roofed and stucco storage building; Brodine Storage (1973) a front gable storage building; Maintenance (1957) a one story office and shop building designed by Robert A. Van Duesen; Laundry (1963); the Porter Center (1975) a low pitched front gabled group of buildings with brick and stucco walls; The Computer Lab (1964); Carson (1964); Hinds Gymnasium (1960); Meyer Health Center (1958) a low pitched synthetic roofed buildings with groups of aluminum frame windows; Draper (1964) slated for demolition;

Resource Number: 5ME.761
Temporary Resource Number: TELL
Map ID Number: 'E'

Historic Architectural Component Form
(Page 2 of 3)

and Butler (1958) a group of three buildings. The buildings are arranged around a central entry court with the majority of the later buildings concentrated to the north and east of the courtyard.

15. Roof: The roof finish is asphalt shingles. The structural system is not known.
16. Walls: The walls are common bond brick with a series of brick bands running along the base.
17. Foundation/Basement: Masonry
18. Chimney(s): none
19. Windows: The windows are steel sash with a combination of casement and fixed units. The configuration varies between single casements with transoms to a pair of casements with transoms or a single casement with fixed side lights and transoms. In all cases the muntins are consistently spaced across both operable and fixed units. These windows appear to be original to the building.
20. Doors: The main entry doors appear to be wood and also seem original to the building
21. Porches: none
22. General Architectural Description: This is a one story brick building with a shallow pitched hip roof. The building is comprised of two rectangular sections that are staggered and connected at the corners. A courtyard is created by the ell of the building which opens to the southeast. The entries are defined by small shed roof projections that cover a small area in front of the doorway; they are located near the corners of their respective rectangles. The building has a brick base that is defined by contrasting brick and a single course of brick that sits proud of the main wall plane. Two more bands are located in the base field of brick and run around the building at varied vertical increments. The top course wraps the building and defines the window sills where windows are located in the main wall field. The windows are found in two configurations. A vertically proportioned unit comprised of two casement style sashes with a fixed transom. These units are divided into five panes horizontally and two vertically, which corresponds to the functionality of the unit. The second window type is a doubling of the first unit with the casements in the center of the pattern. All the windows share the same sill and head height, with the exception of one courtyard window, which has a slightly higher sill. The east courtyard wall has a door on the left corner with a large window unit adjacent to the right. The smaller window unit sits to the right of that. The remainder of the wall runs to the second rectangle, where a single window unit sits adjacent to another door opening, facing south. The main east wall has a large window unit near the corner to the left and a single widow unit again to the right. The remainder of the building has a similar pattern of asymmetrical window groupings. A wood trim board runs around the building just below the minimal roof overhand and engages the head of all the windows. Swamp coolers occupy the roof planes of both rectangular forms and small triangular vents are located in the roof planes. Small concrete pads with steps are located at the entry.

Resource Number: 5ME.761
Temporary Resource Number: TELL
Map ID Number: 'E'

Historic Architectural Component Form
(Page 3 of 3)

III. FUNCTION

23. Current Use: Dormitory
24. Original Use: Dormitory
25. Intermediate Use(s): _____

IV. ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY

26. Architect: Raymond Henry Ervin, Architect Denver, Colorado
Glenn F Johnson, Associate and Ross & Welsh Structural Engineers
27. Builder: unknown
28. Date of construction: Actual 1950 Assessor _____ Estimate _____
based on: Information provided by the Grand Junction Regional Center
29. Modifications: Minor Moderate _____ Major _____ Moved _____ Date _____
Describe Modifications: Air conditioning units on roof; ramps added; dates unknown
Additions and Date: none
30. Associated Contexts and Historical Information: This building is part of the third wave of construction on this site. By this era the complex is known as the State Home and Training School for Mental Defectives. The first wave of building was in the late 1800s when the complex was established as the Teller School or Indian School, which was the original purpose. The second wave was in the late 1930s when the complex was in full use as a home for the mentally disabled. Buildings have continued to be added to the complex over the years as public policy toward the mentally disabled and the institutional mission has changed.

V. OTHER RECORDING INFORMATION

31. Specific References to the Structure/Building: n/a
32. Archaeological Potential: Yes _____ No Justify: _____
33. Recorder(s): Suzannah Reid, Patrick Duffield and Lydia Herron
34. Date(s): Fall 2005

Colorado Historical Society - Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
1300 Broadway, Denver, CO 80203
303-866-3395

COLORADO CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY
Historic Architectural Component Form
(page 1 of 3)

OAHP1404
Rev. 9/98

Use this form in conjunction with the *Management Data Form*. One of these forms should be completed for each building or structure. Include a photograph, sketch map, and a photocopy of the quad map showing building location.

I. IDENTIFICATION

1. Resource Number 5ME.761 2. Temporary Resource Number: TELL
3. Map ID Number / Feature Number or Code: Campus Map 'F'
4. Building or Structure Name: Administration
5. Complex/Site Name: Grand Junction Regional Center
6. Photograph Number(s): Roll #16 Frame #7

II. ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

7. Complex/Building/Structure Type: Institutional Building
8. Architectural Style: Modern Movements
9. Building Support System: Masonry
10. Dimensions: L 115' x W 75' = Square Feet 8,625 sq ft per story (approximate)
11. Number of Stories: 2 Stories
12. Building Plan (footprint, shape): T-Shaped Plan
13. Landscaping or Special Setting Features: The building sits at the head of the entry drive, on the north side of the central courtyard. Ornamental trees are located along the perimeter of the building and several large trees are located in the broader area. The building is surrounded by lawn.
14. Associated Buildings, Features, or Objects - Describe material and function (map number / name): Buildings with component forms attached are indicated on the sketch map with letters and are as follows: 'A'- East House; 'B'- West House; 'C'- Pace; 'D'- Amos Training; 'E' - Zuni; 'G'- Boiler House; 'H'- Adaptive; 'J'- Bower's Cafeteria; 'K'- Sudan Center; and 'L'- MJC. Numerous buildings on the site were constructed outside of the period of interest for this survey. They are indicated with their common names and construction date noted on the sketch map and briefly described below. These buildings are not described on individual component forms: Wood Stakes (1950) a flat roofed and stucco storage building; Brodine Storage (1973) a front gable storage building; Maintenance (1957) a one story office and shop building designed by Robert A. Van Duesen; Laundry (1963); the Porter Center (1975) a low pitched front gabled group of dormitory buildings with brick and stucco walls; The Computer Lab (1964); Carson (1964) a brick predominantly flat roofed building; Hinds Gymnasium (1960) an auditorium; Meyer Health Center (1958) a low pitched synthetic roofed buildings with groups of aluminum frame windows used as an infirmary and health services facility; Draper (1964) slated for demolition; and Butler (1958) a group of three buildings used as classrooms. The buildings are arranged around a central entry court with the majority of the later buildings concentrated to the north and east of the courtyard.

Resource Number: 5ME.761
Temporary Resource Number: TELL
Map ID Number: 'F'

Historic Architectural Component Form
(Page 2 of 3)

15. Roof: The roof finish is asphalt shingles. The structural system is not known.
16. Walls: The walls are common bond brick with raised brick quoins at the corners and a shallow brick cornice detail at the top of the wall.
17. Foundation/Basement: Masonry
18. Chimney(s): none
19. Windows: The windows are identical and repetitive across the façade and along the sides. The units are wood double hungs with four over two muntins in each sash.
20. Doors: The main entry door is wood and appears to be original to the building.
21. Porches: The entry portico is comprised of a hipped roof that extends off the main two story roof. The portico is open on three sides and runs the full height of the two story structure. The roof is supported by six equally spaced Tuscan columns across the front and a single column at the wall on each side. The columns support a shallow entablature.
22. General Architectural Description: This is a large two story masonry building with a shallow pitched hipped roof over the main volume. A large portico extends to the south from the main volume in front of a wide projecting portion of the building. The projection and the portico are not centered on the overall length of the building. The portico has six two story wood columns across the front that support the hipped roof and one column on either side which sits against the main brick wall. The columns have Tuscan capitals and simplified bases with plinths. The columns sit on a raised porch and they support an entablature the runs around the portico just under the hipped roof. The entablature ends at the brick wall of the building. The main entry is centered on the portico and is framed by a pilaster on either side that supports a simple pediment. The entry opening has a round arched transom above a rectangular door with side lights. A metal ramp runs from the grade to the porch level on the right side of the doorway. The remainder of the building has a regular and repetitive pattern of window openings that are the same on both levels of the building. The windows are mostly double hung with four over two muntins. The top of the brick wall has a stepped course of brick which flows into the brick quoins on the corners.

III. FUNCTION

23. Current Use: Office Building
24. Original Use: Office Building
25. Intermediate Use(s): _____

Resource Number: 5ME.761
Temporary Resource Number: TELL
Map ID Number: 'F'

Historic Architectural Component Form
(Page 3 of 3)

IV. ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY

26. Architect: William N. Bowman, Architect of Denver, Colorado
27. Builder: unknown
28. Date of construction: Actual 1936 Assessor _____ Estimate _____
based on: Information provided by the Grand Junction Regional Center
29. Modifications: Minor Moderate _____ Major _____ Moved _____ Date _____
Describe Modifications: Addition of ramp to porch level; addition of air conditioning units; dates unknown
Additions and Date: No additions are apparent.
30. Associated Contexts and Historical Information: This building is part of the second wave of construction on this site. By this era the complex is known as the State Home and Training School for Mental Defectives. The first wave of building was in the late 1800s when the complex was established as the Teller School or Indian School, which was the original purpose. This building was built when the complex was in full use as a home for the mentally disabled at a point in time when people with mental impairments were institutionalized for life. Buildings have continued to be added to the complex over the years as public policy toward the mentally disabled and the institutional mission has changed. This building retains its original use.

V. OTHER RECORDING INFORMATION

31. Specific References to the Structure/Building: n/a
32. Archaeological Potential: Yes _____ No Justify: _____
33. Recorder(s): Suzannah Reid, Patrick Duffield and Lydia Herron
34. Date(s): Fall 2005

Colorado Historical Society - Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
1300 Broadway, Denver, CO 80203
303-866-3395

COLORADO CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY
Historic Architectural Component Form
(page 1 of 3)

OAHP1404
Rev. 9/98

Use this form in conjunction with the *Management Data Form*. One of these forms should be completed for each building or structure. Include a photograph, sketch map, and a photocopy of the quad map showing building location.

I. IDENTIFICATION

1. Resource Number 5ME.761 2. Temporary Resource Number: TELL
3. Map ID Number / Feature Number or Code: Campus Map 'G'
4. Building or Structure Name: The Boiler House
5. Complex/Site Name: Grand Junction Regional Center
6. Photograph Number(s): Roll #15 Frame #22 & Roll #16 Frame #3

II. ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

7. Complex/Building/Structure Type: Service Building
8. Architectural Style: No Style
9. Building Support System: Masonry
10. Dimensions: L 75' x W 55' = Square Feet 4,125 (approximately)
11. Number of Stories: 1 Story
12. Building Plan (footprint, shape): Irregular Plan
13. Landscaping or Special Setting Features: none
14. Associated Buildings, Features, or Objects - Describe material and function (map number / name):
Buildings with component forms attached are indicated on the sketch map with letters and are as follows: 'A'- East House; 'B'- West House; 'C'- Pace; 'D'- Amos Training; 'E' - Zuni; 'F'- Administration; 'H'- Adaptive; 'J'- Bower's Cafeteria; 'K'- Sudan Center; and 'L'- MJC. Numerous buildings on the site were constructed outside of the period of interest for this survey. They are indicated with their common names and construction date noted on the sketch map and briefly described below. These buildings are not described on individual component forms: Wood Stakes (1950) a flat roofed and stucco storage building; Brodine Storage (1973) a front gable storage building; Maintenance (1957) a one story office and shop building designed by Robert A. Van Duesen; Laundry (1963); the Porter Center (1975) a low pitched front gabled group of dormitory buildings with brick and stucco walls; The Computer Lab (1964); Carson (1964) a brick predominantly flat roofed building; Hinds Gymnasium (1960) an auditorium; Meyer Health Center (1958) a low pitched synthetic roofed buildings with groups of aluminum frame windows used as an infirmary and health services facility; Draper (1964) slated for demolition; and Butler (1958) a group of three buildings used as classrooms. The buildings are arranged around a central entry court with the majority of the later buildings concentrated to the north and east of the courtyard.
15. Roof: The roof is flat with a stepped parapet on the perimeter. The roofing material is assumed to be a synthetic membrane or hot asphalt.

Resource Number: 5ME.761
Temporary Resource Number: TELL
Map ID Number: 'G'

Historic Architectural Component Form
(Page 2 of 3)

16. Walls: The walls are common bond painted brick with decorative bands just above the window heads and at the top of the parapet wall.
17. Foundation/Basement: The foundation is masonry.
18. Chimney(s): A single large metal flue extends off the flat roof just behind the main part of the building.
19. Windows: The windows are steel sash with central operable sections and appear to be original.
20. Doors: Doors are both steel and wood, they are unlikely to be original.
21. Porches: none
22. General Architectural Description: This is a painted masonry building comprised of several additive volumes. The main section is rectangular with a flat roof. The south facing elevation has a series of rectangular openings infilled with multi-paned steel sash windows. Two pilasters divide the wall into three sections and the corners have low relief brick quoins that run to the top of the parapet. A series of single course bands run around the building just above the window heads. The bands step out from the face of the wall and a soldier course of brick runs infills a section between the two of the bands. The east wall continues the same pattern and the parapet wall steps down as it goes to the back of the building. There are no openings on the east side. The west side has a single double door opening on the right end and a step on the left which runs back to the stepped wall of the rear section of the building. A large metal flue extends up off the roof in this section. A low wing extends to the west off the rear of the building and a shed roofed storage area infills the 'U' shaped space created by the rear wing and the front section of the building.

III. FUNCTION

23. Current Use: Mechanical Building
24. Original Use: Mechanical Building
25. Intermediate Use(s): _____

IV. ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY

26. Architect: William N. Bowman
27. Builder: John Jack Lumsden, Dickie and Currie
28. Date of construction: Actual 1900 Assessor _____ Estimate _____
based on: Information provided by the Grand Junction Regional Center
29. Modifications: Minor Moderate _____ Major _____ Moved _____ Date _____
Describe Modifications: Paint, Equipment replacement and additions; dates unknown
Additions and Date: Small additions to west side; dates unknown

Resource Number: 5ME.761
Temporary Resource Number: TELL
Map ID Number: 'G'

Historic Architectural Component Form
(Page 3 of 3)

30. Associated Contexts and Historical Information: This building is part of the original Teller Institute Complex. The Teller Institute (Indian School) was established in 1886 as an "off-reservation" school for Indian boys. The goal of the school was to move Indian children off the reservation and to introduce them to the 'white man's' way of life. The students were educated in the fundamentals as well as trades and occupations. They were expected to work in the fields that provided food for the school and they were often hired out to local farms and orchards. There was also an emphasis on music and sports, which brought the students into contact with the community of Grand Junction. By 1908 the school housed over 200 boys and girls and had twelve buildings, five of which were brick. The tribes that were represented by the students included: Papagos, Moquis, Shoshone, Pima, Navajo, Hopi and Ute. Off-reservation schools were abolished in 1911 by the federal government. This building was the original steam boiler buildings which provided heat and hot water to all the other buildings on the campus. The buildings and grounds would go on to house the State Home and Training School for Mental Defectives. The site is significant for its representation of the early attitudes toward the resettlement of Native Americans and attempts to assimilate them into white culture.

V. OTHER RECORDING INFORMATION

31. Specific References to the Structure/Building: n/a
32. Archaeological Potential: Yes No Justify: _____
33. Recorder(s): Suzannah Reid, Patrick Duffield and Lydia Herron
34. Date(s): Fall 2005

Colorado Historical Society - Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
1300 Broadway, Denver, CO 80203
303-866-3395

COLORADO CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY
Historic Architectural Component Form
(page 1 of 3)

OAHP1404
Rev. 9/98

Use this form in conjunction with the *Management Data Form*. One of these forms should be completed for each building or structure. Include a photograph, sketch map, and a photocopy of the quad map showing building location.

I. IDENTIFICATION

1. Resource Number 5ME.761 2. Temporary Resource Number: TELL
3. Map ID Number / Feature Number or Code: Campus Map 'H'
4. Building or Structure Name: Adaptive Equipment
5. Complex/Site Name: Grand Junction Regional Center
6. Photograph Number(s): Roll #15 Frame #23

II. ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

7. Complex/Building/Structure Type: Service Building
8. Architectural Style: No Style
9. Building Support System: Masonry
10. Dimensions: L 75' x W 50' = Square Feet 3,500 sq ft (approximately)
11. Number of Stories: 1 Story
12. Building Plan (footprint, shape): Rectangular Plan
13. Landscaping or Special Setting Features: The building is located in an area just behind the main campus courtyard, with a large area of lawn in the front and asphalt paving on the other three sides.
14. Associated Buildings, Features, or Objects - Describe material and function (map number / name):
Buildings with component forms attached are indicated on the sketch map with letters and are as follows: 'A'- East House; 'B'- West House; 'C'- Pace; 'D'- Amos Training; 'E' - Zuni; 'F'- Administration; 'G'- Boiler House; 'J'- Bower's Cafeteria; 'K'- Sudan Center; and 'L'- MJC. Numerous buildings on the site were constructed outside of the period of interest for this survey. They are indicated with their common names and construction date noted on the sketch map and briefly described below. These buildings are not described on individual component forms: Wood Stakes (1950) a flat roofed and stucco storage building; Brodine Storage (1973) a front gable storage building; Maintenance (1957) a one story office and shop building designed by Robert A. Van Duesen; Laundry (1963); the Porter Center (1975) a low pitched front gabled group of dormitory buildings with brick and stucco walls; The Computer Lab (1964); Carson (1964) a brick predominantly flat roofed building; Hinds Gymnasium (1960) an auditorium; Meyer Health Center (1958) a low pitched synthetic roofed buildings with groups of aluminum frame windows used as an infirmary and health services facility; Draper (1964) slated for demolition; and Butler (1958) a group of three buildings used as classrooms. The buildings are arranged around a central entry court with the majority of the later buildings concentrated to the north and east of the courtyard.

Resource Number: 5ME.761
Temporary Resource Number: TELL
Map ID Number: 'H'

Historic Architectural Component Form

(Page 2 of 3)

15. Roof: The roof is a steep side gable. The structural type is unknown. The roof finish is asphalt shingles.
16. Walls: The walls are masonry
17. Foundation/Basement: The foundation appears to be concrete in some areas.
18. Chimney(s): A simple metal flue sits on the backside of the side gable roof.
19. Windows: The windows are predominantly vertically proportioned double hungs in segmentally arched openings. They appear to be original to the building.
20. Doors: The doors are both single and double door units in segmentally arched openings. The floor level seems to vary based on exterior thresholds. Some doors appear to be original, many have been replaced.
21. Porches: none
22. General Architectural Description: This is a long masonry side gable building. The ridge runs east/west and the main façade faces south. The south wall has an overhead door on the left, three vertically proportioned double hung windows in segmental arched openings occupy the wall plane to the center point. A single door and another double hung window are located further to the right and a pair of doors with a final double hung window are located on the far right end of the building. Small vent windows are located in the eave ends. A small wing extends off the left side at the rear of the building.

III. FUNCTION

23. Current Use: Shop for the fabrication of specialized equipment for the clients.
24. Original Use: Laundry
25. Intermediate Use(s): Shop for fabrication

IV. ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY

26. Architect: William N. Bowman
27. Builder: John Jack Lumsden, Dickie and Currie
28. Date of construction: Actual 1900 Assessor _____ Estimate _____
based on: Information provided by the Grand Junction Regional Center
29. Modifications: Minor Moderate _____ Major _____ Moved _____ Date _____
Describe Modifications: Alterations to original doors; dates unknown
Additions and Date: Small addition to northwest corner; dates unknown
30. Associated Contexts and Historical Information: This building is part of the original Teller Institute Complex. The Teller Institute (Indian School) was established in 1886 as an "off-reservation" school for Indian boys. The goal of the school was to move Indian children off the reservation and to introduce them to the 'white man's' way of life. The students were educated in the fundamentals as well as trades and occupations. They were expected to work in the fields.

Resource Number: 5ME.761
Temporary Resource Number: TELL
Map ID Number: 'H'

Historic Architectural Component Form
(Page 3 of 3)

that provided food for the school and they were often hired out to local farms and orchards. There was also an emphasis on music and sports, which brought the students into contact with the community of Grand Junction. By 1908 the school housed over 200 boys and girls and had twelve buildings, five of which were brick. The tribes that were represented by the students included: Papagos, Moquis, Shoshone, Pima, Navajo, Hopi and Ute. Off-reservation schools were abolished in 1911 by the federal government. This building was the laundry originally. The buildings and grounds would go on to house the State Home and Training School for Mental Defectives. The site is significant for its representation of the early attitudes toward the resettlement of Native Americans and attempts to assimilate them into white culture.

V. OTHER RECORDING INFORMATION

31. Specific References to the Structure/Building: n/a
32. Archaeological Potential: Yes No Justify: _____
33. Recorder(s): Suzannah Reid, Patrick Duffield and Lydia Herron
34. Date(s): Fall 2005

Colorado Historical Society - Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
1300 Broadway, Denver, CO 80203
303-866-3395

COLORADO CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY
Historic Architectural Component Form
(page 1 of 3)

OAHP1404
Rev. 9/98

Use this form in conjunction with the *Management Data Form*. One of these forms should be completed for each building or structure. Include a photograph, sketch map, and a photocopy of the quad map showing building location.

I. IDENTIFICATION

1. Resource Number 5ME.761 2. Temporary Resource Number: TELL
3. Map ID Number / Feature Number or Code: Campus Map 'J'
4. Building or Structure Name: Bower's Cafeteria
A Dining Hall Building for the State Home and Training School, per architectural drawings
5. Complex/Site Name: Grand Junction Regional Center
6. Photograph Number(s): Roll #15 Frame #24

II. ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

7. Complex/Building/Structure Type: Institutional Building
8. Architectural Style: Modern Movements
9. Building Support System: Masonry
10. Dimensions: L 125' x W 145' = Square Feet 18, 125 sq ft (approximately)
11. Number of Stories: 1 Story
12. Building Plan (footprint, shape): Rectangular Plan
13. Landscaping or Special Setting Features: The building sits in a large area of manicured lawn with small ornamental trees at the perimeter and some larger deciduous trees in the area.
14. Associated Buildings, Features, or Objects - Describe material and function (map number / name): Buildings with component forms attached are indicated on the sketch map with letters and are as follows: 'A'- East House; 'B'- West House; 'C'- Pace; 'D'- Amos Training; 'E' - Zuni; 'F'- Administration; 'G'- Boiler House; 'H'- Adaptive; 'K'- Sudan Center; and 'L'- MJC. Numerous buildings on the site were constructed outside of the period of interest for this survey. They are indicated with their common names and construction date noted on the sketch map and briefly described below. These buildings are not described on individual component forms: Wood Stakes (1950) a flat roofed and stucco storage building; Brodine Storage (1973) a front gable storage building; Maintenance (1957) a one story office and shop building designed by Robert A. Van Duesen; Laundry (1963); the Porter Center (1975) a low pitched front gabled group of dormitory buildings with brick and stucco walls; The Computer Lab (1964); Carson (1964) a brick predominantly flat roofed building; Hinds Gymnasium (1960) an auditorium; Meyer Health Center (1958) a low pitched synthetic roofed buildings with groups of aluminum frame windows used as an infirmary and health services facility; Draper (1964) slated for demolition; and Butler (1958) a group of three buildings used as classrooms. The buildings are arranged around a central entry court with the majority of the later buildings concentrated to the north and east of the courtyard.
15. Roof: This is a flat roofed building with a presumably steel structure

Resource Number: 5ME.761
Temporary Resource Number: TELL
Map ID Number: 'J'

Historic Architectural Component Form
(Page 2 of 3)

- 16. Walls: The walls are common bond brick with a unit masonry structural system.
- 17. Foundation/Basement: The foundation is presumed to be concrete.
- 18. Chimney(s): A large sheet metal exhaust is located on the upper section of flat roof.
- 19. Windows: Windows are aluminum frame double glazed units of varying sizes. They are likely to be original to the building.
- 20. Doors: The entry doors are glass in aluminum frames and likely to be original to the building.
- 21. Porches: The entry porch is defied by a brick wall which extends parallel to the main wall and supports a piece of flat roof. the roof overhangs the projecting wall and creates a covered area at the entry door.
- 22. General Architectural Description: This is a horizontally proportioned brick building with a flat roof. The building is a series of two 'Z' shaped nested volumes sections. The front volume is on the south side and is lower in height than the back volume. The front volume has a step in the south west corner where a lower flat roofed entry volume sits in the ell. The entry faces south and runs into this smaller volume. A band of fixed windows wrap the corner of the front volume beginning at a point adjacent to the entry roof and running more that half way along the south wall. The windows have aluminum frames with a low band on the bottom and top and a taller glass area in the center. The back volume comes out to the south face of the building on the east side and has a band of high windows running across just less than the full width of the wall. The west wall of the front volume has a series of rectangular openings near the south corner. Other sides of the building have minimal openings.

III. FUNCTION

- 23. Current Use: Cafeteria
- 24. Original Use: Cafeteria
- 25. Intermediate Use(s): _____

IV. ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY

- 26. Architect: Alfred Watts Grant, A.I.A. Architect, Denver, CO
George W. Dickinson, Reg. Engineer
- 27. Builder: unknown
- 28. Date of construction: Actual 1954 Assessor _____ Estimate _____
based on: Information provided by the Grand Junction Regional Center
- 29. Modifications: Minor Moderate _____ Major _____ Moved _____ Date _____
Describe Modifications: Awnings added; dates unknown
Additions and Date: none

Resource Number: 5ME.761
Temporary Resource Number: TELL
Map ID Number: 'J'

Historic Architectural Component Form
(Page 3 of 3)

30. Associated Contexts and Historical Information: This building is part of the third wave of construction on this site. By this era the complex is known as the State Home and Training School for Mental Defectives. The first wave of building was in the late 1800s when the complex was established as the Teller School or Indian School, which was the original purpose. The second wave was in the late 1930s when the complex was in full use as a home for the mentally disabled. Buildings have continued to be added to the complex over the years as public policy toward the mentally disabled and the institutional mission has changed.

V. OTHER RECORDING INFORMATION

31. Specific References to the Structure/Building: n/a
32. Archaeological Potential: Yes No Justify: _____
33. Recorder(s): Suzannah Reid, Patrick Duffield and Lydia Herron
34. Date(s): Fall 2005

Colorado Historical Society - Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
1300 Broadway, Denver, CO 80203
303-866-3395

COLORADO CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY
Historic Architectural Component Form
(page 1 of 3)

OAHP1404
Rev. 9/98

Use this form in conjunction with the *Management Data Form*. One of these forms should be completed for each building or structure. Include a photograph, sketch map, and a photocopy of the quad map showing building location.

I. IDENTIFICATION

1. Resource Number 5ME.761 2. Temporary Resource Number: TELL
3. Map ID Number / Feature Number or Code: Campus Map 'K'
4. Building or Structure Name: Sudan Center
Originally called the "Dormitory for Crippled children and Idiots at the State Home and Training School for Mental Defectives"
5. Complex/Site Name: Grand Junction Regional Center
6. Photograph Number(s): Roll #16 Frame #0

II. ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

7. Complex/Building/Structure Type: Institutional Building
8. Architectural Style: Modern Movements
9. Building Support System: Masonry and steel
10. Dimensions: L 200' x W 225' = Square Feet 45,000 sq ft (approximately)
11. Number of Stories: 1 Story
12. Building Plan (footprint, shape): 'H' Shaped Plan
13. Landscaping or Special Setting Features: The building sits in a large area of manicured lawn on the northern edge of the complex. A group of large cottonwoods sit in the center of the south facing courtyard.
14. Associated Buildings, Features, or Objects - Describe material and function (map number / name): Buildings with component forms attached are indicated on the sketch map with letters and are as follows: 'A'- East House; 'B'- West House; 'C'- Pace; 'D'- Amos Training; 'E' - Zuni; 'F'- Administration; 'G'- Boiler House; 'H'- Adaptive; 'J'- Bower's Cafeteria and 'L'- MJC. Numerous buildings on the site were constructed outside of the period of interest for this survey. They are indicated with their common names and construction date noted on the sketch map and briefly described below. These buildings are not described on individual component forms: Wood Stakes (1950) a flat roofed and stucco storage building; Brodine Storage (1973) a front gable storage building; Maintenance (1957) a one story office and shop building designed by Robert A. Van Duesen; Laundry (1963); the Porter Center (1975) a low pitched front gabled group of dormitory buildings with brick and stucco walls; The Computer Lab (1964); Carson (1964) a brick predominantly flat roofed building; Hinds Gymnasium (1960) an auditorium; Meyer Health Center (1958) a low pitched synthetic roofed buildings with groups of aluminum frame windows used as an infirmary and health services facility; Draper (1964) slated for demolition; and Butler (1958) a

Resource Number: 5ME.761
Temporary Resource Number: TELL
Map ID Number: 'K'

Historic Architectural Component Form
(Page 2 of 3)

group of three buildings used as classrooms. The buildings are arranged around a central entry court with the majority of the later buildings concentrated to the north and east of the courtyard.

15. Roof: The roof is flat and is assumed to have a membrane or built-up roof. The support structure is assumed to be steel
16. Walls: The walls are common bond brick with several decorative elements. The main structural system is assumed to be unit masonry.
17. Foundation/Basement: The foundation is assumed to be concrete.
18. Chimney(s): none
19. Windows: The windows are steel sash with a single vertical muntin and several horizontal muntins. An operable section is included within the larger unit. Windows are distributed sparingly around the building.
20. Doors: The main entry door is located in a deep arched opening and has glass panels with a round arched transom panel.
21. Porches: none
22. General Architectural Description: This is a sprawling one story masonry building with two long wings and a central connecting section. The building is biaxially symmetrical and has a flat roof. The central section is slightly taller and has a single round arched opening the center. The main entry door is deeply set into the opening. A small rectangular window is located to either side of the arch. Wings extend to the east and west connecting this central section to the main north/south wings. These connecting wings have a series of vertically proportioned window openings running in regular intervals across the length of the wall. Small masonry boxes infill the corners created by the intersection of the wings. These boxes are lower in height than the main roof line and have no openings. The long side wings have a three part layout. A tall section at the intersection with the central wings, and long sections with a regular window pattern extending both north and south. The wing ends have a single door opening with concrete ramps running the short distance to grade. The brick walls of the building sit on a concrete base and have a series of single course bands that run around the building just above the window heads. The bands step out from the face of the wall and a soldier course of brick runs infills a section between two of the bands. The corners have low relief brick quoins and the top of the parapet wall is capped with a thicker masonry unit.

III. FUNCTION

23. Current Use: Vacant, periodically used as overflow dormitory. Soon to be partially used by Division of Military and Veterans Affairs
24. Original Use: Dormitory
25. Intermediate Use(s): Dormitory

Resource Number: 5ME.761
Temporary Resource Number: TELL
Map ID Number: 'K'

Historic Architectural Component Form
(Page 3 of 3)

IV. ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY

26. Architect: Raymond Harry Ervin, Architect
27. Builder: unknown
28. Date of construction: Actual 1939 Assessor _____ Estimate _____
based on: Information provided by the Grand Junction Regional Center
29. Modifications: Minor Moderate _____ Major _____ Moved _____ Date _____
Describe Modifications: Addition of ramps and awnings; dates unknown
Additions and Date: Small rectangular sections on either side of the courtyard; dates unknown
30. Associated Contexts and Historical Information: This building is part of the second wave of construction on this site. By this era the complex is known as the State Home and Training School for Mental Defectives. The first wave of building was in the late 1800s when the complex was established as the Teller School or Indian School, which was the original purpose. This building was built when the complex was in full use as a home for the mentally disabled at a point in time when people with mental impairments were institutionalized for life. Buildings have continued to be added to the complex over the years as public policy toward the mentally disabled and the institutional mission has changed.

V. OTHER RECORDING INFORMATION

31. Specific References to the Structure/Building: n/a
32. Archaeological Potential: Yes _____ No Justify: _____
33. Recorder(s): Suzannah Reid, Patrick Duffield and Lydia Herron
34. Date(s): Fall 2005

Colorado Historical Society - Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
1300 Broadway, Denver, CO 80203
303-866-3395

COLORADO CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY
Historic Architectural Component Form
(page 1 of 3)

OAHP1404
Rev. 9/98

Use this form in conjunction with the *Management Data Form*. One of these forms should be completed for each building or structure. Include a photograph, sketch map, and a photocopy of the quad map showing building location.

I. IDENTIFICATION

1. Resource Number 5ME.761 2. Temporary Resource Number: TELL
3. Map ID Number / Feature Number or Code: Campus Map 'L'
4. Building or Structure Name: MJC - Meta Jefferson Center
Originally named The Girls Dormitory Building at the Colorado State Home
5. Complex/Site Name: Grand Junction Regional Center
6. Photograph Number(s): Roll #15 Frame #25

II. ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

7. Complex/Building/Structure Type: Institutional Building
8. Architectural Style: Modern Movements
9. Building Support System: Masonry and steel
10. Dimensions: L 175' x W 115' = Square Feet 20,010 sq ft per floor (approximate)
11. Number of Stories: 3 Stories
12. Building Plan (footprint, shape): Irregular Plan
13. Landscaping or Special Setting Features: The building is located behind the central complex of buildings and is surrounded by a large area of asphalt paving.
14. Associated Buildings, Features, or Objects - Describe material and function (map number / name):
Buildings with component forms attached are indicated on the sketch map with letters and are as follows: 'A'- East House; 'B'- West House; 'C'- Pace; 'D'- Amos Training; 'E' - Zuni; 'F'- Administration; 'G'- Boiler House; 'H'- Adaptive; 'J'- Bower's Cafeteria; and 'K'- Sudan Center. Numerous buildings on the site were constructed outside of the period of interest for this survey. They are indicated with their common names and construction date noted on the sketch map and briefly described below. These buildings are not described on individual component forms: Wood Stakes (1950) a flat roofed and stucco storage building; Brodine Storage (1973) a front gable storage building; Maintenance (1957) a one story office and shop building designed by Robert A. Van Duesen; Laundry (1963); the Porter Center (1975) a low pitched front gabled group of dormitory buildings with brick and stucco walls; The Computer Lab (1964); Carson (1964) a brick predominantly flat roofed building; Hinds Gymnasium (1960) an auditorium; Meyer Health Center (1958) a low pitched synthetic roofed buildings with groups of aluminum frame windows used as an infirmary and health services facility; Draper (1964) slated for demolition; and Butler (1958) a group of three buildings used as classrooms. The buildings are arranged around a central entry court with the majority of the later buildings concentrated to the north and east of the courtyard.

Resource Number: 5ME.761
Temporary Resource Number: TELL
Map ID Number: 'L'

Historic Architectural Component Form
(Page 2 of 3)

15. Roof: The roof is a low pitched hipped roof with a central flat section. The sloped areas are covered with asphalt shingles. The roof structure is assumed to be steel.
16. Walls: The walls are common bond brick with some decorative elements. The main structure is assumed to be unit masonry.
17. Foundation/Basement: The foundation and half level basement are concrete.
18. Chimney(s): none
19. Windows: The windows are steel sash with a single horizontal muntin and several horizontal muntins. Portions of the overall window unit are operable. The same window unit appears in single and paired configurations on the façade and is symmetrical across the façade and repetitive among the floor levels. Some segmentally arched openings are located at significant areas of the façade.
20. Doors: The main door is boarded up, other steel doors can be seen on stair additions.
21. Porches: none
22. General Architectural Description: This is a very large three story masonry building comprised of several stepped volumes; a main central volume with two long wings. The principal façade faces west. The building is set slightly into the ground with the main level being the middle level. The central section is the deepest with a low pitched hipped roof on the perimeter . The roof is interrupted at the center by a section of wall that projects slightly from the main wall plane and runs up to a raised rectangular parapet wall. The center of the parapet has a shield with brackets to either side and the two ends step down with a little bit of decorative cornice. A tablet runs the width of the parapet. Below the tablet are three small windows, which are centered on the wall plane. A large round arch opening is located on the main level which is half a story above the grade. The opening has a decorative pediment which caps a section of wall that projects slightly from the parapet wall plane. The arched opening has a glass transom set deeply into the opening and a pair of wood doors that take the full width. An elaborate concrete stair and ramp construction fronts the building and provide access to the main level from grade. A vertical row of windows sit to either side of the parapet wall projection. All three levels share the same window size. To the right and left sides of the main volume are vertical pairs of window units identical to the single units nearer the center. To either side of the central volume are wings which extend in equal lengths to the north and south. The wings have a similar window pattern to the main volume with vertical strips of windows both singly and in pairs. The upper level of windows have segmental arched openings. A brick stair well is located on the north wing facing west and another stairwell is located on the south end of the south wing. The central volume appears again on the back, extending a considerable distance to the east. Vertical banks of windows continue on these facades.

Resource Number: 5ME.761
Temporary Resource Number: TELL
Map ID Number: 'L'

Historic Architectural Component Form
(Page 3 of 3)

III. FUNCTION

23. Current Use: Vacant
24. Original Use: Dormitory
25. Intermediate Use(s): Dormitory

IV. ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY

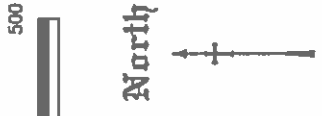
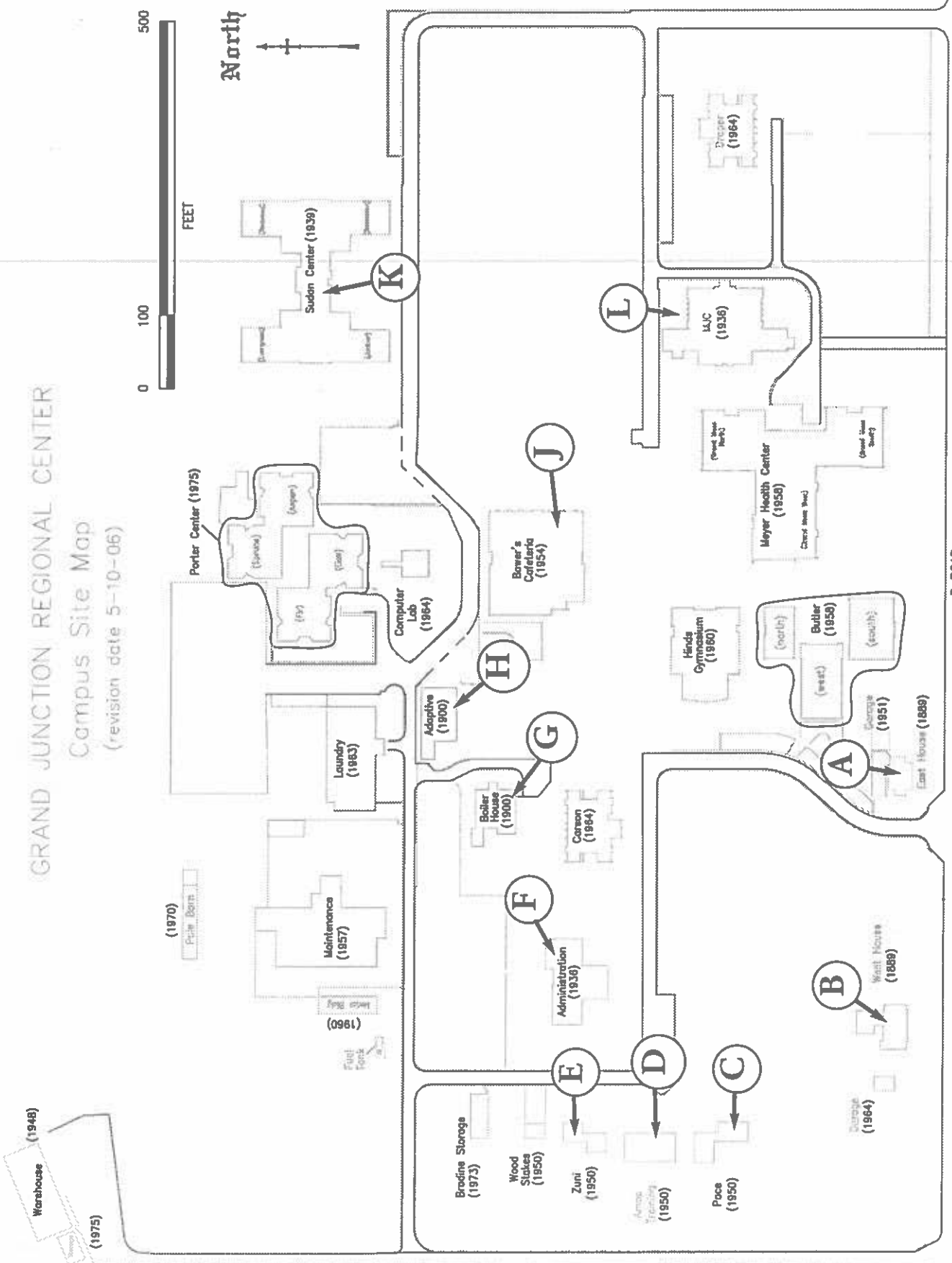
26. Architect: William N. Bowman, Architect Denver, Colorado
27. Builder: unknown
28. Date of construction: Actual 1936 Assessor _____ Estimate _____
based on: Information provided by the Grand Junction Regional Center
29. Modifications: Minor ___ Moderate X Major ___ Moved ___ Date _____
Describe Modifications: Removal of original entry stair; dates unknown
Additions and Date: Stair tower additions, long ramp and entry stair added; dates unknown.
30. Associated Contexts and Historical Information: This building is part of the second wave of construction on this site. By this era the complex is known as the State Home and Training School for Mental Defectives. The first wave of building was in the late 1800s when the complex was established as the Teller School or Indian School, which was the original purpose. This building was built when the complex was in full use as a home for the mentally disabled at a point in time when people with mental impairments were institutionalized for life. Buildings have continued to be added to the complex over the years as public policy toward the mentally disabled and the institutional mission has changed. This building is no longer in use and is slated for demolition.

V. OTHER RECORDING INFORMATION

31. Specific References to the Structure/Building: n/a
32. Archaeological Potential: Yes ___ No X Justify: _____
33. Recorder(s): Suzannah Reid, Patrick Duffield and Lydia Herron
34. Date(s): Fall 2005

Colorado Historical Society - Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
1300 Broadway, Denver, CO 80203
303-866-3395

GRAND JUNCTION REGIONAL CENTER
Campus Site Map
(revision date 5-10-06)



D ROAD

2800 D Road

Key to Surveyed Sites • Campus Map



detail map

2800 D Road



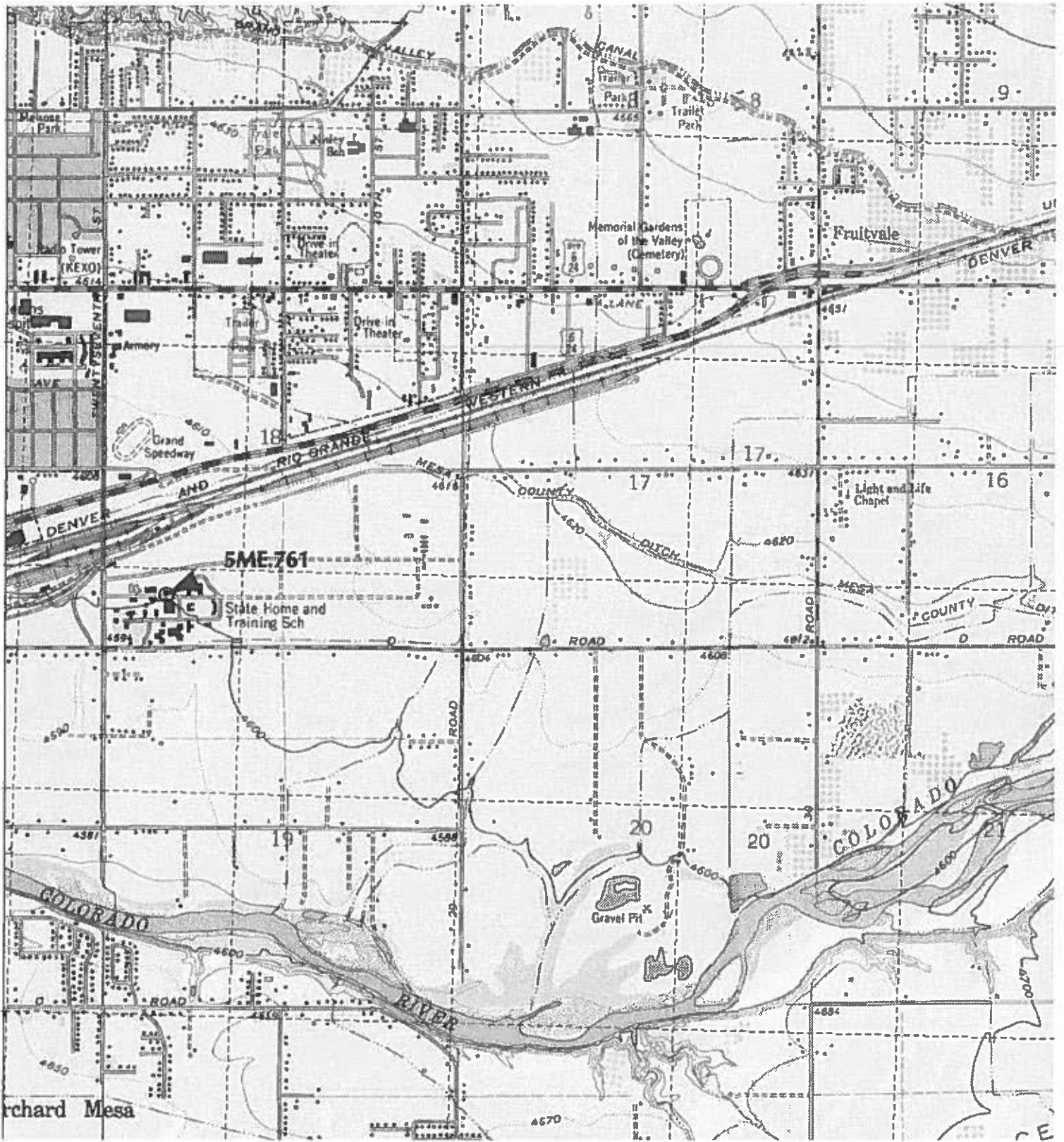
area map

Grand Junction, Colorado
image from 2002 aerial map



North

City of Grand Junction • Phase Three Survey
2004



TN * MN
11 1/2°



Map created with TOPO! © 2003 National Geographic (www.nationalgeographic.com/topo)

GRAND JUNCTION, COLORADO

Phase Three Historic Survey

2004



5ME.761 2800 D Road
Roll # 16 Frame # 4
East House
Looking southeast
Grand Junction, Mesa County, CO

BA 0ANX0N0 NNN+ 1 2537

1094

1095

BA 0ANX0N0 NNN+ 1 2537

1100

5ME.761 2800 D Road
Roll # 16 Frame # 7
Administration
Looking north
Grand Junction, Mesa County, CO

BA 0ANX0N0 NNN+ 1 2537



5ME.761

2800 D Road

Roll # 16 Frame # 10

Amos Training

Looking southwest

Grand Junction, Mesa County, CO

1099

BA 0ANX0N0 NNN+ 2 2537

5ME.761

2800 D Road

Roll # 16 Frame # 6

Pace

Looking west

Grand Junction, Mesa County, CO

BA 0ANX0N0 NNN+ 1 2537

5ME.761
Roll # 16 Frame # 8
Amos Training

2800 D Road

Looking west

Grand Junction, Mesa County, CO

BA 0ANX0N0 NNN+ 2 2537

1097



Roll # 16 Frame # 2 Sudan Center
Looking northeast
Grand Junction, Mesa County, CO

1092

BA QANXQND NNN+ 1 2537

5ME.761 2800 D Road
Roll # 16 Frame # 9 Zuni
Looking west
Grand Junction, Mesa County, CO

1098

BA QANXQND NNN+ 1 2537

793

5ME.761 2800 D Road
Roll # 15 Frame # 25 MJC
Looking southeast
Grand Junction, Mesa County, CO

166200 6122 1 4NNN QN0XND0 BN





761
15 Frame # 23
ng northeast
J Junction, Mesa County, CO

2800 D Road
Adaptive

791

NA QANXONQ NNN+ 1 2219 002991

1093

EA QANXONQ NNN+ 1 2537

SME.761
2800 D Road
Roll # 16 Frame # 3
Boiler House
Looking northwest
Grand Junction, Mesa County, CO