United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Fuller, Granville, House

other names/site number Fuller Residence – Cowan Residence / 5AM.177

2. Location

street & number 2027 Galena Street | N/A | not for publication

city or town Aurora | N/A | vicinity

state Colorado code CO county Adams code 001 zip code 80010-1132

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this **X** nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ **national** ___ **statewide** **X local**

Signature of certifying official/Title — Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer — Date 1/24/12

History Colorado

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official — Date

Title — State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

✓ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action 5.1.12

Fuller, Granville, House
Name of Property

Adams County, Colorado
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- [X] private
- [ ] public - Local
- [ ] public - State
- [ ] public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

- [X] building(s)
- [ ] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	1	**Total**

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic/Single Dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic/Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Late Victorian / Queen Anne

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Brick, Stucco
walls: Brick, Stucco
roof: Asphalt
other:

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

One of the original speculative houses in the town of Fletcher (now Aurora), the Granville Fuller House was constructed in 1892 in the Queen Anne architectural style. The house remains in its original location on four city lots. The Fuller House is a good example of the Queen Anne style brick building that like many of the time received an exterior stucco finish scored to resemble ashlar stone block. This trend occurred on brick homes of the area between 1895 and 1910 to give an illusion of stone construction rather than brick. The interior of the house retains some original architectural details such as decorative window and door trim, light fixtures and hardwood floors. The addition of a porch at the front of the house exemplifies another popular movement at the turn of the twentieth century, as many of the other remaining Fletcher houses along Galena Street added the same architectural feature around the same time.

Narrative Description

Setting/Landscaping: Located on a double city block, the Granville Fuller House faces east toward Galena Street. An alleyway backs the property to the west. Manicured grass covers the ground while several mature shrubs and plants appear throughout the yard. Two large coniferous trees appear on the north and south yards. A large deciduous shrub stands at the front of the house and when fully leafed, provides privacy to the covered porch. A picket fence separates the lawn area from the sidewalk and driveway. A gravel parking area located on the property's north side provides off-street parking. At the end of the driveway, a small non-contributing storage shed exists. Previously a two-car frame garage existed in this location; however, it was replaced circa 1980-1990 with the shed. A gated wooden picket fence runs the length of the property's east boundary. While a pre-1950 photograph reveals a picket fence, the current one is a circa 2000 replacement similar in design and materials.

House, 1892

The Granville Fuller House is a two-story late Victorian home designed in the Queen Anne style. Constructed of brick covered over with stucco, the front-gabled house exhibits a rectangular plan with an asymmetrical composition on a brick foundation, which is also covered by stucco. The gray-blue painted stucco finish is scored to resemble ashlar stone. The majority of the windows consist of one-over-one double-hung windows with rusticated stone sills constructed of regional rhyolite (from a quarry in Castle Rock, Colorado). Asphalt shingles cover the roof.

East (main) façade: Once through the front gate, the walkway leads to a concrete stoop at the front porch. Two bays create the east (main) façade below the gable end. A shallow-pitched, full-width hipped roof spans the open front porch, which extends the entire width of the first level of the main facade. The original wooden porch floor and wood ceiling still exist, which are painted grey. Three Tuscan wood columns support the porch roof. The porch roof shelters an inset corner entrance (northeast) with a paneled door and security storm door, all part of the north bay. A balustrade supported by a square column opens the inset to the north. A matching square column exists on the south side of the inset, with both columns supporting a scroll cut entrance header. Above the header, a frieze contains the property address. Vertical narrow wood boards accent the area between the frieze and the porch ceiling. Toward the south end of the porch, just below the porch ceiling, a large arched window appears with a stucco surround in the upper portion. While the upper portion is fixed, the lower portion of the window is operable. Single decorative dogtooth bands flank the window and extend the width of the south bay.

Above the first-story porch in the north bay, an inset second-story corner porch matching the size of that first level and directly above the first level entrance displays a geometric wood balustrade, spindle frieze, and curved brackets. Paired one-over-one double-hung windows with rough-faced sills exist in the south bay; a wooden header patterned with a band of narrow wood dentils appears above the windows. This dentil molding design is an abstract simplified version of a classical frieze. Flanking the paired windows and extending the width of the south bay is a dogtooth course at mid-window height, matching the one on the first story. Above the two bays is a band of three narrow wood dentils and a round medallion in a repeating pattern. Other original Fletcher homes continue to display glimpses of similar dentil molding elements on bargeboards and other features.

The front gable end is covered from the gable peak down to the decorative course with fish scale shingles. Centered just below the gable peak, a six-light fixed window appears with a decorative wood surround. A wide decorative bargeboard displaying a slightly different narrow wood dentil and round medallion pattern, with two narrow wood dentils on either side of a round medallion appears at the peak, alongside the six-light window, and at the lowest edge of the bargeboard.

South-facing side: A steeply pitched conical roof caps a two-story projecting bay, which is the prominent feature on the south-facing side of the house. Four sides create the bay, with the south-facing side and the southeastern-facing bay measuring the same width, while the southwestern-facing bay is slightly narrower and a west-facing bay is very narrow. A one-over-one double-hung window appears on each of the larger sides of the bay on both the first and second floors, with no window on the west side of the bay. These windows retain the original rusticated rhyolite stone sills. Windows on the first floor are designed with cambered arch surrounds and a stone cambered arch above the window surround. The second-story windows have sandstone sills, but no arches. A tall, shouldered chimney penetrates the roof to the east of the bay, which also received a stucco coating when the house was stuccoed. A second chimney, which did not receive the stucco coating, extends from the west-facing side of main gable, near the ridgeline. West of the bay, a small shed-roofed addition, which is at the southwest corner of the house, serves as an enclosed porch/storage area. While the exact date of the addition is unknown, the original pair of one-over-one double hung windows exist which appear to date circa 1930-1940. Non-historic storm windows exist on the south-facing side of the addition.

West-facing side: The west-facing side (rear) of the house is very austere in its design. A hipped projection extends from the east-west main gable and meets the end of the southwest addition. A single one-over-one double-hung window in a cambered arch surround appears on the first story. An owner reduced the size of this window opening, as ghost markings appear downward approximately another 12" where the original rhyolite sill remains in its original location. The date of this change is unknown, but likely occurred when a previous owner remodeled the kitchen. Directly below this window is a small fixed window with a cambered arch header, allowing light to the basement. To the west of the hipped projection, is a three-over-one double-hung window that is on the west side of the addition. A non-historic storm window adds insulation to this window. The ashlar stone patterning in the stucco finish is easily visible on this side of the house.

North-facing side: The northwestern side of the house is the north-facing side of the hipped roof projection of the west-facing (rear) side. A one-over-one double-hung window appears in the second story. A two-story projection gabled-roof projection appears in the middle of the north-facing side. Paired one-over-one double-hung windows with a cambered arch surround and a stone cambered arch above the window surround exist on the first story of the projection. A centered single one-over-one double-hung window pierces the second story of the projection. Under the gable peak fish scale shingles adorn the wall, in which a multi-light window appears, although a board now covers it. The wood surround matches that of the front gable. A fluted bargeboard accents the gable peak. East of the projection is a one-over-one double-hung window positioned between the first and second stories allowing light into the interior stairway. The corner of the front porch at both the first and second floors is visible on the north. Trim details, including geometric wood balustrade, spindle frieze and curved brackets add architectural ornamentation and detail. A large portion of the north

side of the house is covered with rowing ivy, which is a recent planting, as a 2003 photograph does not feature ivy on the north side.

Interior detail: Original interior details that remain in the house include exposed hardwood floors in the present day dining room and hallways with carpet covering the original hardwood floors in the remainder of the house, corner block trim and wide molding at the windows and doorways, archways between the living and dining rooms, carved wood balustrade on the stairway, light fixtures in the foyer and stairway, and original recessed panel interior doors and hardware. All windows are original, with the exception of the arched window on the first-story east-facing façade. Prior to 2003, a vinyl window replaced the original wood window using the original two-part configuration. The fireplace mantle in the living room is original as is the tile work, although a contemporary gas-burning fireplace insert has been fitted into the original firebox. Storm windows have been added to the west-facing windows and the southwest addition windows, likely in the last twenty years.

Integrity: With the original interior floor plan, trim and molding, hardwood floor, doors, hardware, carved wood balustrade, and some of the original light fixtures along with nearly all original windows, the interior has a good to high degree of integrity. Although the brick received a stucco coating by 1910, and possibly at the time of construction, it is within the period of significance and is a consistent treatment of several brick homes in the neighborhood at the time. Around the same time, the owner added a full-width front porch, another trend at the turn of the twentieth century. The exterior has a high degree of integrity. Unusual for the area, the Fuller house continues to sit on a double city block, which contains four lots. Overall, the property and house has a high degree of integrity in the areas of setting, location, association, feeling, design, workmanship, and materials.

Shed, circa 1980-1990; non-contributing

A small front-gabled roof shed sits to the north of the house and west of a driveway. The one-story, rectangular building has pressboard siding cut to resemble wide clapboard siding. Asphalt shingles cover the roof and an access door exists on the west-facing side. Due to its relatively recent construction, it is considered a non-contributing building.

Fuller, Granville, House
Name of Property

Adams County, Colorado
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- [x] A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- [ ] B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- [x] C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- [ ] D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- [ ] A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- [ ] B removed from its original location.
- [ ] C a birthplace or grave.
- [ ] D a cemetery.
- [ ] E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- [ ] F a commemorative property.
- [ ] G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Community Planning and Development

Architecture

Period of Significance

1892-1894

1892-1940

Significant Dates

1892, 1910, 1930-40

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Period of Significance (justification) The period of significance for Community Planning and Development begins in 1892 and ends in 1894 when developer Donald Fletcher left Colorado. The period of significance for Architecture begins in 1892 with the construction of the house and continues through 1940, to include the approximate dates the owner added stucco to the exterior, a full-width front porch to the main façade, and a rear addition.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary) N/A

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Granville Fuller House is locally significant under **Criterion A** in the area of *Community Planning and Development* as it is one of only a few surviving and intact houses of the first commissioned by real estate developer Donald Fletcher in the speculative community of Fletcher, later named Aurora. The Fuller House is also locally significant under **Criterion C** in the area of *Architecture* as a good example of the Queen Anne style. Character-defining features include vertical orientation, asymmetrical massing, steeply pitched roof, projecting bays, spindles on a decorative porch, and decorative trim, shingles, and bargeboards. By circa 1910 the Fuller house received the addition of a full-width front porch exemplifying the history of changes that many of the Fletcher homes underwent at the turn of the twentieth century in accordance with a prominent trend.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Community Planning and Development

Donald Fletcher

A trained Presbyterian minister, Donald Fletcher arrived in Denver in 1879 to seek recovery from what sources referred to as "ill health," which may have been tuberculosis.[1] Born in Cobourg, Ontario, Canada in 1849, he moved with his family to Chicago, Illinois as a child. He graduated from the University of New York, Knox College and Union Seminary. Penniless after arriving in Denver, he quickly accepted a clerk position with the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad offices and worked there until 1881. He then opened a general real estate office with *The Denver Times* commending young Fletcher for his personal traits of honesty and high morals. In 1883 *The Denver Times* discussed Fletcher's success:

> Donald Fletcher, the well known real estate agent, has taken as his partner O. R. Burchard, a brother of the late T. H. Burchard. Fletcher and Burchard, both experienced in their line of work in Denver, will make a specialty of handling property on Capitol Hill where they have some 3,000 lots. There's no part of the city where so many sales are being made and where values are advancing so rapidly. Fletcher and Burchard also are doing a general real estate and loan business at the offices at 345 16th St. [2]

Fletcher and Burchard were very successful. Fletcher reinvested his profits by buying stock in seven Denver retail businesses and six manufacturing firms. The Denver Chamber of Commerce elected him president in 1888 and in 1890 the Fairmount Cemetery Association elected him president. He also served as president of the Colfax Avenue Electric Railway. Additionally, he dabbled in real estate development in Pueblo, platting Fletcher's Heights addition in the mid-1880s. With a part of his accumulated wealth, he commissioned the construction of his family's mansion at 1575 Grant Street in Denver with construction costs totaling over $100,000 (demolished in 1961 in favor of the construction of an office building). The amenities in his grand house included an art gallery filled with European art, a pool table, four bathrooms, 30' long swimming pool in the basement, bowling alley and a 45' x 45' great hall with a stage, which served as a multi-purpose room including a gymnasium, theater, ballroom, and roller skating rink. These amenities entertained the Fletchers, their three children, and all of their friends.

[1] David Hicks. *Aurora from the Beginning.* Denver, Colorado: Egan Printing Company, 1977, p. 10.

[2] Ibid. p. 10-11.

In 1890 as most of the Capitol Hill lots were sold, Fletcher sought a new area for development. Along with Samuel Marsden Perry and Thomas S. Hayden, Fletcher began buying land along Arapahoe County Road No. 54, which later became E. Colfax Avenue, for the new project, eventually platting the Aurora, Fletcher's Colfax Avenue Park, New England Heights, Boston Heights, Colfax Villa, Colfax Square, and Brooklyn subdivisions. The land was purchased in 1890 from the Platte Land Company, a subsidiary of the Colorado Land & Investment Company, which originally purchased the land from the Union Pacific Railroad Company. The area extended from Sixth Avenue on the south, Twenty-Sixth Avenue on the north, Yosemite Street on the west and Peoria Street on the east, totaling four sections of land and four square miles. Fletcher and his associates resold the lots, a few with houses, to eager buyers. The town of Fletcher, as declared by the Clerk of the County Court of Arapahoe County, incorporated on April 22, 1891. By the time of its incorporation, Fletcher had already commissioned the construction of wooden sidewalks along Colfax Avenue, Hathaway (now Galena Street), Chester and Elmira streets and had several houses, most of which were two-story brick and of the Queen Anne style. The Blanche A. Wilson House or Centennial House (NRIS.96001278 - 5AM.173) was the first house Fletcher built, dating from 1890, at 1671 Galena Street. It was listed in the National Register in 1996. Within a few more months after incorporation, the new town boasted twenty-one houses and thirty-six residents.

A promotion for the development touted the area as "the Most Popular Subdivision Ever Placed on the Market."[3] Transit to downtown Denver via the Colfax Avenue Electric Railway cost residents five cents. The town guaranteed prospective residents running water, electric lights, and trees throughout the new town. With the 1893 Silver Panic, Donald Fletcher lost much of his wealth. Coupled with a water dispute for the new town of Fletcher, Fletcher sold his Denver mansion and remaining holdings and left the area by 1894. His family relocated to the Seattle, Washington area.

By 1900, Fletcher residents numbered 202 and just seven years later, the number rose to nearly 300. The town had a grocery store, a post office, a drug store, a livery stable, a blacksmith shop and two dairies. South of Colfax Avenue was still mostly farmland. In 1907 the Fletcher Town Board passed a resolution changing the name of Fletcher to Aurora; Aurora was the largest subdivision in the community and with Donald Fletcher only a memory, the town preferred a new name.

Granville Fuller

Granville Austin Fuller served as one of the early investors in the town of Fletcher. As president of the New England Investment Company, he authorized it to purchase the Colorado Land & Investment Company. As a financial investment Fuller purchased at least two of the original Fletcher homes, including 2027 Galena Street in 1892 (subject of this nomination) and 2280 Galena Street (5AM.181). He likely leased the properties for income and primarily lived in his hometown of Brighton, Massachusetts.

Granville A. Fuller was born on March 13, 1837, in Brighton, Massachusetts, to Granville and Rebecca (Bullard) Fuller. The senior Granville Fuller designed several buildings in Brighton including the 1841 Greek Revival Brighton Town Hall (destroyed by fire circa 1975) and the 1868 New England Congregational Church. In 1860, Granville A. Fuller married Roselle Simmons Henderson of St. George, Maine. They had five children: George Albert, Herbert Austin, Will Spencer, Ethel Louise (wife of H. U. True), and Granville Norton. Granville A. began working in his father's lumber business in 1860, and became the proprietor of the business in 1900. The younger Fuller was the director of National Market Bank and Citizens Mutual Insurance

[3] Sherah J. Collins. *Images of America: Aurora*. Chicago, Illinois: Arcadia Publishing, 2008, p. 9.

Company. Politically active, the younger Fuller also served in the Massachusetts House of Representatives from 1893 to 1894 and held a seat in the Senate in 1895.

Historic records from Transamerica Title Insurance Records show that Granville A. Fuller sold the house at 2027 Galena Street in 1907 to Olga C. Cowan, who then sold it the following year to Tomasmert Navaree. Historic title transfer records from 1907, located in the archives in Adams County, Colorado, show Quit Claim Deed transfers from Granville A. Fuller to Helen M. Morse and Samuel Davenport for several lots and blocks in the New England Heights subdivision, which included the 2280 Galena Street property. Census records from 1910 in Suffolk County, Massachusetts, listed 73-year-old Granville A. Fuller, widower and proprietor of a lumber company, as living with his daughter, Ethel, her husband Harry True and their daughter, Susan. Granville Fuller died in 1916.

Architectural Style

The Fuller House is a good example of the Queen Anne architectural style characterized by its steeply pitched roof, dominant front-facing gable, patterned shingles and asymmetrical full-width porch. According to Virginia and Lee McAlester, "This was the dominant style of domestic building during the period from about 1880 until 1900...".[4] Donald Fletcher facilitated construction of at least fourteen Queen Anne style houses along Hathaway Street (now Galena Street) in the town of Fletcher between 1890 and 1892. The Fuller House is one of nine remaining and one of a few relatively unaltered houses of this period. Due to the discontiguous locations of the few relatively unaltered, a historic district is not feasible.

Other original Fletcher houses along Galena Street have undergone varying degrees of exterior changes. On several of the houses, stucco applications similar to the Fuller House are evident. Scored to resemble ashlar stone block, the Fuller House stucco is likely an original application to the brick to give the appearance of a stone house, which was more expensive.[5] Unlike the stucco on the Fuller House however, the other Fletcher houses received the stucco applications at a later date and obliterated the architectural detailing present in the original brickwork, such as the arched windows. The addition of Tuscan columns creates a prominent two-story wrap-around porch on one similar house. On other houses, gabled roofs constructed over entry porches replaced shed roofs or the removal of porch porticos leave only concrete pads and steps.

The Fuller House remains one of the best examples of the original Fletcher homes and further illustrates the popular modifications to the houses such as adding a porch at the front, an additional room at the back, and covering the original brickwork with stucco to protect the overly soft brick material.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

The town of Fletcher, later known as Aurora, like many Colorado towns has a history strongly tied to water appropriation. Irrigation on the plains east of Denver became possible as farmers diverted water from local creeks to their fields. At first, settlement in the area was small, and an adequate water supply was available. However, by 1870, the railroads brought hundreds of new settlers to the area and the demand for water rose dramatically. In 1879, the Northern Colorado Irrigation Company developed the High Line Canal to divert water from the South Platte River to areas south and east of Denver. Primarily comprised of British and Scottish investors, the company purchased right-of-way land from the railroad to sell as farmland. It also purchased water rights on the South Platte River and constructed seventy-one miles of flumes and ditches between 1879 and 1883.

[4] Virginia and Lee McAlester. *A Field Guide to American Houses.* New York NY: Alfred A. Knopf, 1997, 266.
[5] The earliest historic photograph located dates to circa 1910

The High Line Canal only provided water for irrigation; it did not supply homes or businesses. In the late 1880s, Donald Fletcher created the East Denver Water Company intending to sell water to the new satellite town of Montclair east of Denver. Fletcher constructed a system along Coal Creek many miles to the east, but found he had no customers because Montclair elected instead to buy water from Denver.

In 1890, the newly formed Colfax Trust Company, started by Fletcher and landowners Thomas Hayden and Samuel Perry, began buying land along Colfax Avenue. The company launched a development campaign to create a new town and expand the East Denver Water Company. Expansion plans included a 55,000-foot gravity-fed water supply system and a plan to build a dam across Coal Creek to retain water. Fletcher ran a water line from Colfax Avenue north along Galena Street to 26th Avenue to provide indoor plumbing to the new homes being constructed – quite a luxury at the time to have running water in homes.

People escaped the busy polluted streets of Denver in favor of fresh air and the comfortable rural lifestyle afforded in Fletcher. After establishing plots for homes along Galena Street, the developers moved west to Dallas Street to construct a new round of homes. Although these homes were built during the same period, the houses on Dallas Street reflected a different economic class of homeowner. The Dallas Street homes are still of the Queen Anne style, but they are smaller and much less ornate. Dallas Street homeowners were more likely to be trolley workers, carpenters, and masons, while most of the residents on Galena (Hathaway) Street were physicians, merchants, and engineers.

Bolstered by the construction of U.S. Army General Hospital No. 21 in 1918, the opening of Lowry Air Force Base in 1937, and establishment of Buckley Air Force Base in 1943, Aurora witnessed tremendous growth and development. This military presence contributed significantly to the growth of Aurora's local economy. It was after World War II that the population of Aurora really boomed, eventually becoming the third largest city in Colorado.

Mrs. Norma Parker, a local merchant, resided in the subject property Fuller House during the 1930s. In the early 1940s, M. R. Gromer, a carpenter, and his wife Irene were the owners. Jessie Stinnett lived in the house until the early 1960s. Aurora City Directory listings indicate that by 1969, Anna Nally was the owner of the house, which by then had been divided into three separate apartments. In 1975, Joe E. Seboek and his wife Sara became the owners. The Seboeks lived in the Fuller House until 1980, when Western Federal Savings & Loan took over the property. Around this time, the dwelling was returned to a single-family residence. The next residents, according to city directory listings, were Lynda German and Paula Hinds who lived there until 2000. Ms. German and Ms. Hinds sold the property to Ronald L. Maier in 2001. Mr. Maier ran Heart and Soy, a local cooking company. The current owner, Dr. Alan Best, a radiologist at the University of Colorado Health Sciences Center at Fitzsimons, purchased the property in 2005.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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Fuller, Granville, House
Name of Property

Adams County, Colorado
County and State

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

___preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
___previously listed in the National Register
___previously determined eligible by the National Register
___designated a National Historic Landmark
___recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____
___recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
___recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

_X_ State Historic Preservation Office
___Other State agency
___Federal agency
___Local government
___University
___Other
Name of repository: **History Colorado**

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

The UTMS were derived by OAHP from heads up digitization on Digital Raster Graphic (DRG) maps provided to OAHP by the U. S. Bureau of Land Management.

UTM References (NAD 27)
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

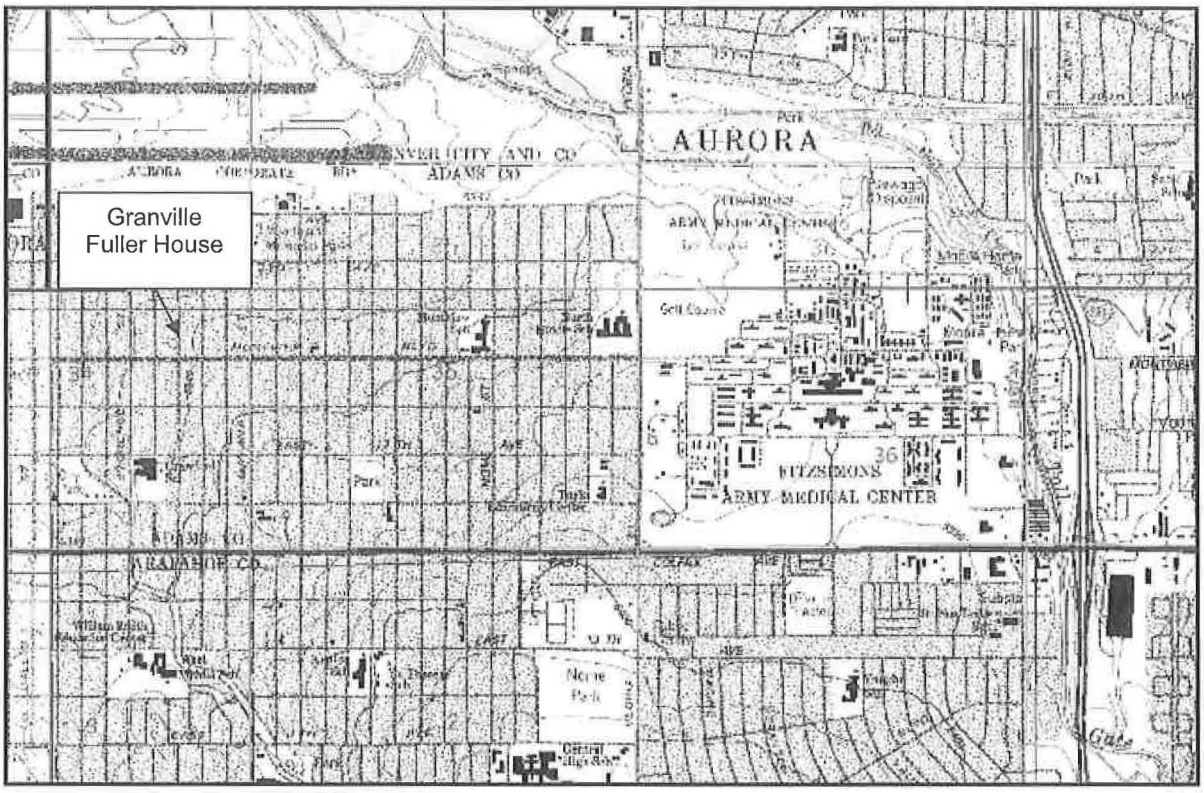
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	13	511 220	4399 581	3			
2				4			

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)
Lots 30 – 33, except the rear 8', Block 45 of the New England Heights subdivision platted 1890, further described as the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 34, township 3 south, range 67 west, of the 6th principal meridian. It is also known as 2027 Galena, Street, Aurora, Adams County, Colorado.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)
The nominated property includes the parcel of land historically associated with the house, which totals .29 acres.

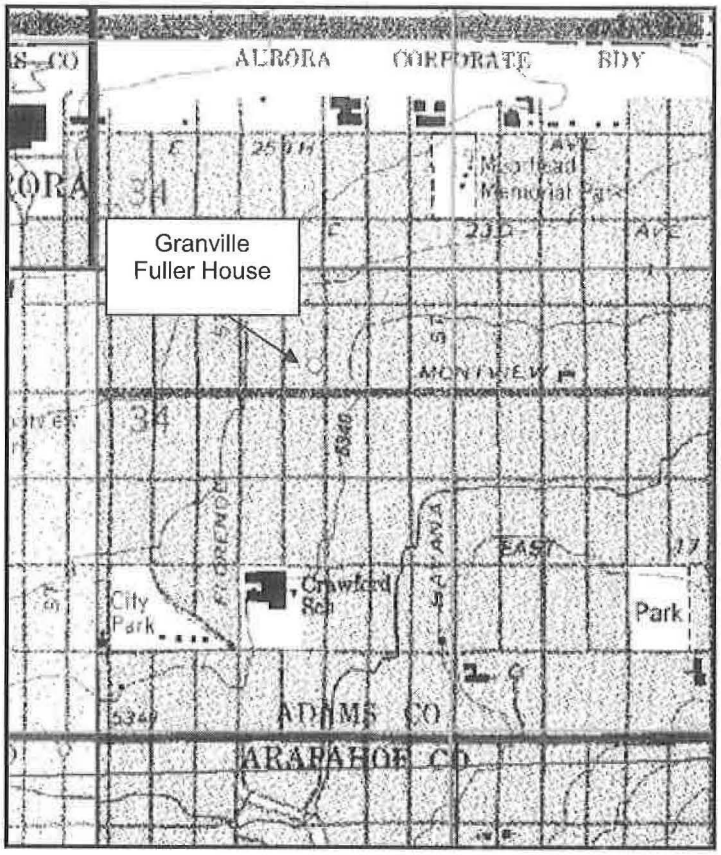
USGS Topographical Map
Fitzsimons Quadrangle
7.5 minute

Elevation: 5340'

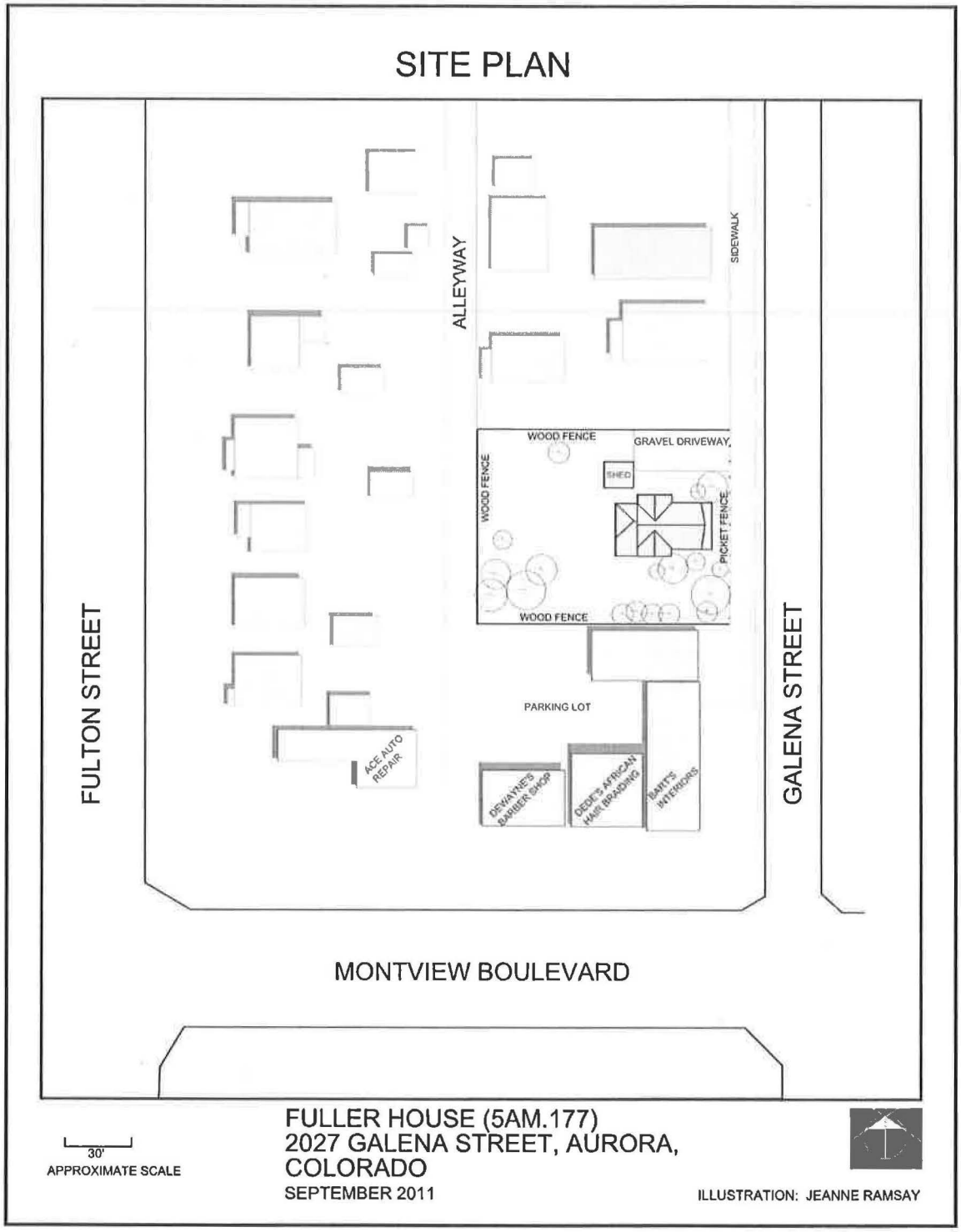


Fuller, Granville, House
Name of Property

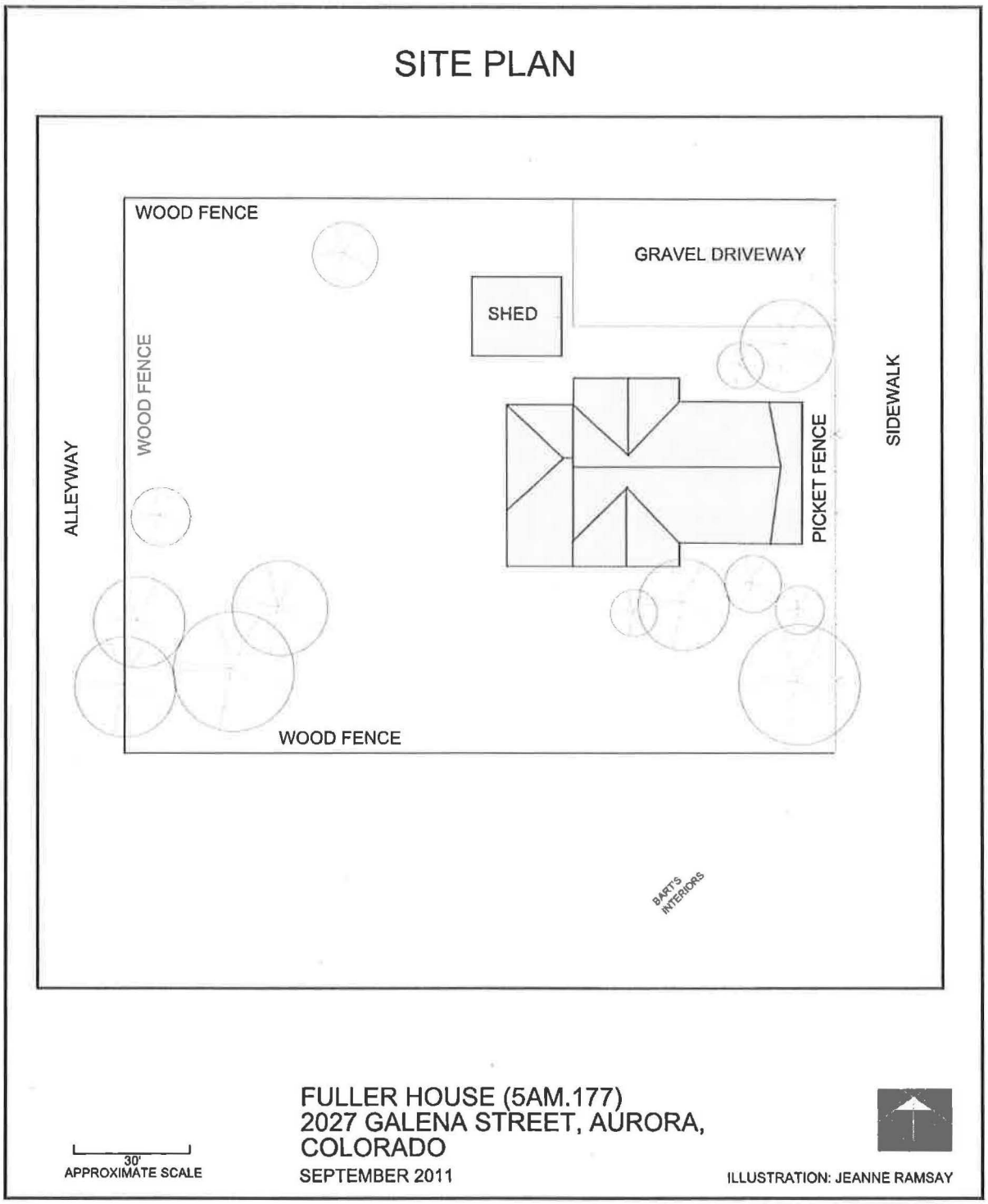
Adams County, Colorado
County and State



SITE PLAN WITHIN BLOCK



SITE PLAN OF NOMINATED PROPERTY



Fuller, Granville, House
Name of Property

Adams County, Colorado
County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jeanne Ramsay, Historic Preservation Coordinator (for property owner)
organization City of Aurora, Historic Sites and Preservation date 9/27/11
street & number 15051 E. Alameda Parkway Telephone 303.739.6661
city or town Aurora state CO zip code 80012
e-mail jramsay@auroragov.org

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
  A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

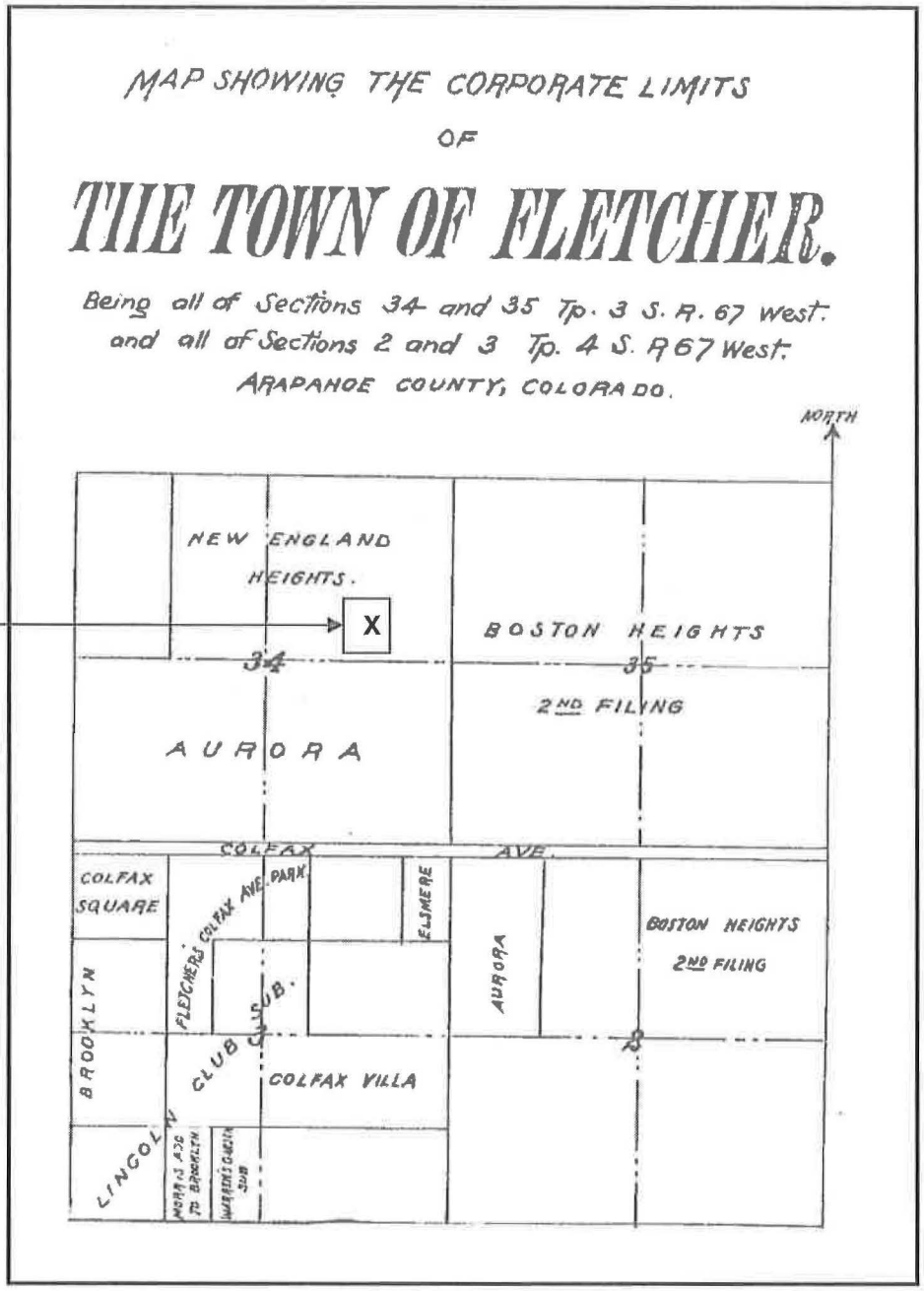
Photo No.	Photographic Information
1.	Overview of lot and east (main) façade of house, camera facing west
2.	East (main) façade of house, camera facing west
3.	Close-up of east (main) façade of house, camera facing southwest
4.	Close-up of second-story east (main) façade of house, camera facing west
5.	Close-up of second-story gable detail, east (main) façade of house, camera facing west
6.	Southeast side of porch, east (main) façade of house, camera facing southwest
7.	Northeast side porch, east (main) façade of house, camera facing northwest
8.	East (main) façade of house, porch window detail, camera facing west
9.	East (main) façade of house, porch spindel frieze detail, camera facing north
10.	East (main) façade of house, porch and main entry, camera facing southwest
11.	South side and east sides, camera facing northwest
12.	Close-up of bay, south side, camera facing north
13.	Close-up of chimney detail, south side, camera facing north
14.	West side, camera facing east
15.	West side stucco detail, camera facing east
16.	North side, camera facing southwest
17.	North side, front porch detail, camera facing south
18.	Interior view – detail of arched window east side, camera facing east
19.	Interior view – detail of wood trim between dining room and living room, camera facing south
20.	Interior view – detail original wood floor at dining room, camera facing south
21.	Interior view – living room windows, camera facing south
22.	Interior view – arched doorway, camera facing west
23.	Interior view – fireplace south wall, camera facing south
24.	Interior view – fireplace tile detail, camera facing south
25.	Interior view – original light fixture at stairway, camera facing north

26. Interior view – detail original newel post at stairway, camera facing south
27. Interior view – detail typical original door and hardware, camera facing southeast
28. Interior view – window detail porch addition at west, camera facing west

Historic Image Log

Figure No.	Image Information
1	Map of the town of Fletcher, 1891. Courtesy *Aurora: from the Beginning* by David Hicks
2	Donald Fletcher, date unknown. Courtesy History Colorado, photo no. F32,356.
3	Fletcher House, circa 1900 -1905. Courtesy Aurora History Museum, Aurora, Colorado.
4	Fletcher House, pre-1950. Courtesy Aurora History Museum, Aurora, Colorado.
5	View to northwest, June 2003, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver, CO.
6	View to northwest, November 2003, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver, CO.
7	View to southwest, November 2003, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver, CO.
8	East-facing façade, November 2003, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver, CO.
9	East-facing façade, June 2003, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver, CO
10	East-facing gable end detail, November 2003, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver, Colorado.
11	Second-story porch detail, November 2003, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver, Colorado.

HISTORIC IMAGES



Approximate location of Granville Fuller House

Figure 1

Figure 2

Figure 3

Figure 4

Figure 5

Figure 6 ·

Figure 7

Figure 8

Figure 9

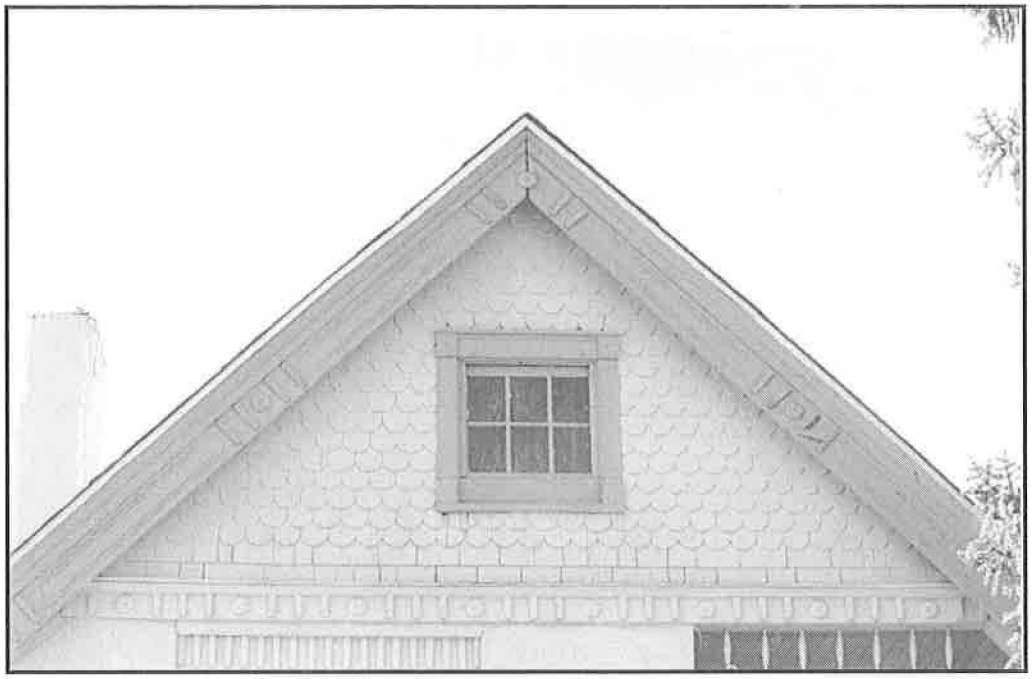


Figure 10

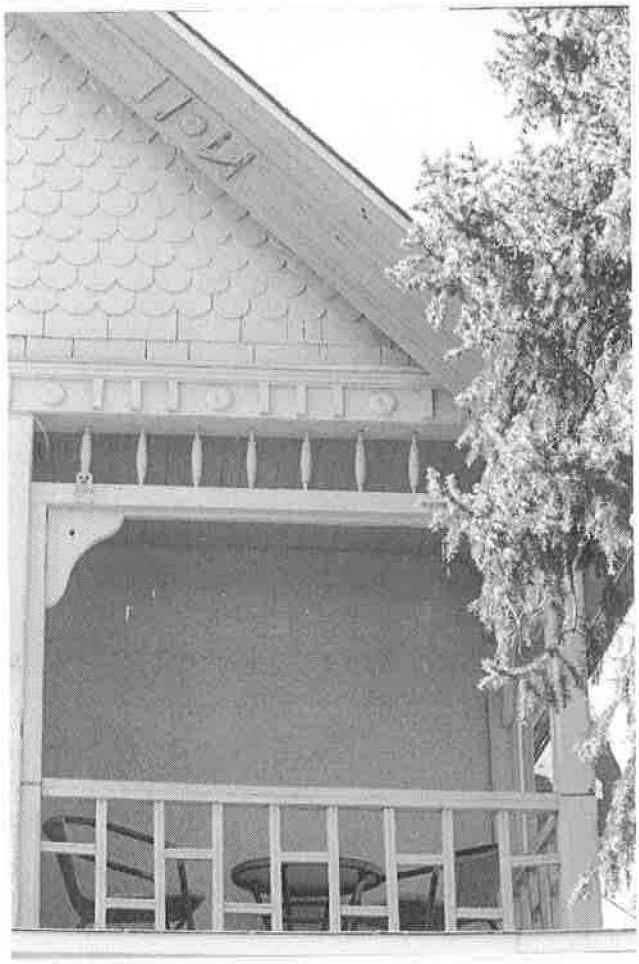


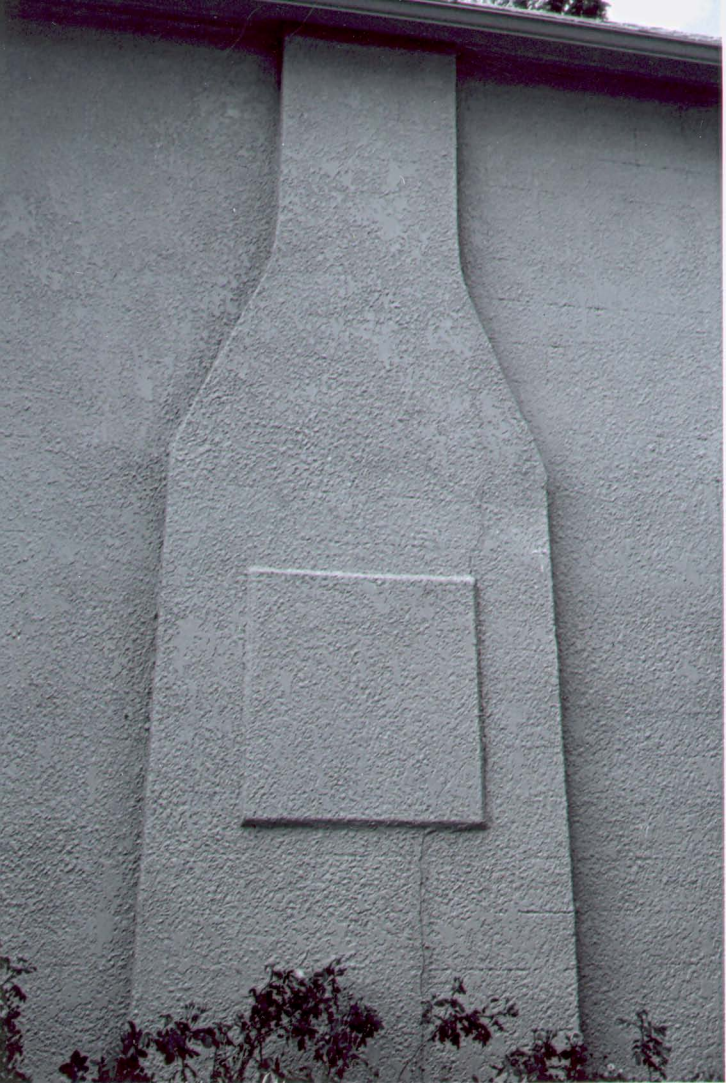
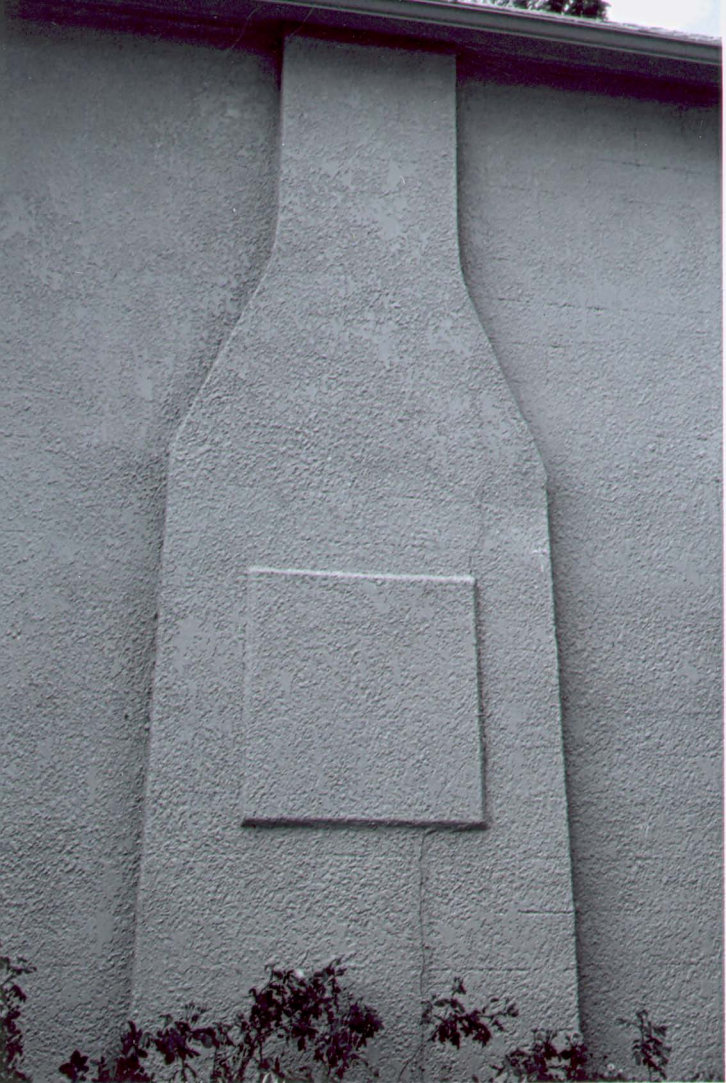
Figure 11

2027

HISTORIC LANDMARK

2027

2027



2027