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# Why should this resource be included on the State Registry? How is the resource architecturally and/or historically significant?

This property was developed in 1950 as the Fawn Hollow Store, which provided travelers heading to and from the mountains along the historic Big Thompson Canyon Road (now US Highway 34 between Loveland and Estes Park) with supplies they might need for camping, fishing, hunting and other outdoor recreational activities. In addition to those items, the store sold groceries and general merchandise. It was owned and operated by George Lee, a World War II veteran who worked in Loveland as an auto repair mechanic throughout the 1920s and 1930s and then owned his own shop during the 1940s. In the early 1940s, George and his wife Mary acquired property along the highway west of Loveland and they moved into a house there in 1947. Three years later, they developed the Fawn Hollow Store along the highway frontage a distance northeast of their house. George continued to run the store through the 1950s.

The Lees sold the property in 1960 and over the following years, until 1967, it was operated by subsequent owners. In 1974-1975, the building held the Fawn Hollow Café. That was followed from 1975 to 2012 by the Bohemian Cottage Restaurant, which served fine German and Czech cuisine. It was first owned and operated by Jaroslav and Anna Skoupy, followed by Imrich and Lubica Lampert, all of whom appear to have been immigrants from Czechoslovakia.

This short history of the property's use highlights the nature of the Big Thompson Canyon Road as a primary route between the mountains and plains. Travelers along the highway, which was established in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, included area residents as well as tourists. Due to the passing traffic, various businesses were developed along its length, including motels, campgrounds, retail stores, service shops, gasoline stations, restaurants and dude ranches. The Fawn Hollow Store appeared during the early post-WWII years, when Coloradans and residents of other states took to the developing highway system to travel the West and visit places such as Loveland, Estes Park, Rocky Mountain Park and the Roosevelt National Forest.

The building developed by the Lees in 1950 made use of a World War II-era Quonset hut that was fabricated by the Stran-Steel Company. Where they acquired the structure is unknown - it could have come from a commercial retailer or the Colorado State University campus, which was starting to sell its own surplus Quonsets to the public. Seeking to erect a two-story commercial building on the property, the owners had the first floor built with wood-framed side walls. The double-barrel Quonset was then placed atop those walls to form the upper floor and roof. Finally, the building was enclosed with framing and finishing materials on the front and back. The roof form made use of one or two small Quonsets or was acquired as a double Quonset. In any case, this is an exceptionally rare example of the Quonset form in Colorado. Most appear as single Quonsets that rest on the ground rather than forming the second floor of a building.

For these reasons, the Fawn Hollow Store / Bohemian Cottage property is significant in relation to its commercial history and its architecture.

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## **SECTION II: Significance of Property**

No	mination Criteria					
[ <b>X</b> ]	A - property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to history					
[]	B - property is connected with persons significant in history					
[ <b>X</b> ]	C - property has distinctive characteristics of a type, period, method of construction or artisan					
[]	D - property is of geographic importance					
[]	E - property contains the possibility of important discoveries related to prehistory or history					
Are	ea(s) of Significance					
[]	Agriculture	[]	Exploration/Settlement			
[ <b>X</b> ]	Architecture	[]	Geography/Community Identity			
[]	Archaeology – prehistoric	[]	Health/Medicine			
[]	Archaeology – historic	[]	Industry			
[]	Art	[]	Invention			
[ <b>X</b> ]	Commerce	[]	Landscape Architecture			
[]	Communications	[]	Law			
[]	Community Planning and Development	[]	Literature			
[]	Conservation	[]	Military			
[]	Economics	[]	Performing Arts			
[]	Education	[]	Politics/Government			
[]	Engineering	[]	Religion			
[]	Entertainment/Recreation	[]	Science			
[]	Ethnic Heritage	[]	Social History			
	[ ] Asian American		[ ] Individuals with Disabilities History			
	[ ] Black/African American		[ ] LGBTQ History			
	[ ] Hispanic/Latino/Chicano		[ ] Women's History			
	[ ] Middle Eastern/North African		[ ] Immigrant History			
	[ ] Native American/Indigenous		[ ] Other**			
	[ ] Pacific Islander	[]	Transportation			
	[ ] Other*	[]	Other			

**Period(s) of Significance:** 1950-1994 (Commerce); 1950 (Architecture)

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## Why is this resource significant to Colorado's history?

This historic site, complete with its mercantile store, detached garage and landscaped grounds, is nominated to the Colorado State Register of Historic Properties under **Criterion A in the area of Commerce** for its association with events that have made a significant contribution to history. Constructed in 1950, the primary building served through 1967 as the Fawn Hollow Store. This establishment provided travelers along the Big Thompson Canyon Road between Loveland and Estes Park with supplies they needed for outdoor recreational activities. These included camping, hunting and fishing supplies, along with licenses, clothing, food items and various sundries. In 1974-1975, the building housed the Fawn Hollow Café. From 1975 to 2012, the property was operated as the Bohemian Cottage Restaurant, a fine-dining establishment that provided authentic German and Czech cuisine to its customers. The restaurant was owned and operated by immigrants from Czechoslovakia. Throughout much of its history, the upper floor was used as an apartment.

The retail store and restaurants were conveniently located along a major thoroughfare frequented by area residents and workers, along with numerous tourists heading to and from Estes Park, Rocky Mountain Park and the Roosevelt National Forest. During the post-World War II tourism boom, Americans hopped into their new automobiles and headed west to explore Colorado's scenic beauty, western culture, dude ranches and interesting historic sites. In addition to tourists, this was the period in which the massive Colorado-Big Thompson project was under construction, bringing water from the Western Slope to the Front Range. Development of the project brought hundreds of engineers, planners, managers, truck drivers and construction workers to the area, where Carter Lake, Horsetooth Reservoir, the Charles Hansen Feeder Canal and related features such as the siphon over the Big Thompson Canyon Road were constructed.

During the 1950s and 1960s, the highway west of Loveland was lined with commercial establishments catering to the passing traffic. These included motels, gasoline stations, auto repair shops, recreational equipment outlets, restaurants and a variety of retail stores and service shops. The Fawn Hollow Store / Fawn Hollow Café / Bohemian Cottage Restaurant is a good example of the types of businesses that emerged in this area. In addition, it is one of the few remaining examples of roadside businesses and attractions that have survived demolition or substantial alteration and retain their architectural integrity. The period of significance under this criterion runs from 1950, when the primary building was constructed and opened as a retail store. It ends in 1994, the thirty-year mark when it was still in use as a roadside restaurant.

The site is also nominated to the Colorado State Register of Historic Properties under **Criterion C in the area of Architecture** for its embodiment of the distinctive characteristics of a type, period and method of construction. This relates to its presentation of the double-barrel Quonset type, a rare example of the form in Colorado that was customized for this location and use. Its most notable architectural feature involves the roof, which consists of two side-by-side arched metal Quonsets that meet in the middle and are supported at that

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location by a horizontal beam. The arched roof sections consist of a series of steel T-ribs and purlins, clad on the exterior with curved corrugated metal panels. These are mounted atop wood-framed side walls that are finished on the exterior with corrugated metal panels. The front and rear walls were enclosed with wood framing and finished on the exterior with fireproof shingles on the front and corrugated metal panels on the back.

These architectural details indicate that the Quonset roof structure dates from the World War II-era, although it was adapted for commercial use. Viewed from the rear yard, the metal-clad back wall has the distinctive appearance of a military building. Given its age and construction, the Quonset building that housed the Fawn Hollow Store was either acquired as military surplus or purchased from a local retailer. The structure was fabricated by the Stran-Steel Company, a division of the Great Lakes Steel Corporation. During World War II, Stran-Steel manufactured thousands of Quonset huts for the military. After the war, the company shifted to marketing non-military Quonsets of various sizes. No longer needing them after the war ended, the federal government released many of its Quonset huts as surplus, and they were acquired for use in urban areas and throughout the countryside. Colorado State University purchased numerous units and placed them on the campus for veterans housing. In 1950, as new dormitories and married student housing facilities were completed, the university started to sell its Quonset huts and they were scattered across northern Colorado.

Research conducted in History Colorado's COMPASS database found that 346 properties across the state have Quonsets on their premises. There are certainly many more that have yet to be recorded. In some cases, the Quonset is the primary building. Good examples of these are found along Jefferson Street in downtown Fort Collins, where they are used for commercial purposes. In most cases, Quonsets appear as outbuildings on farms and ranches, where for decades they have been used to shelter workshops, equipment, livestock and livestock feed. Other examples include school shops, at least two theaters, an urban auto shop, a federal government facility, an armory outbuilding, a Grange building, and a hazardous waste shed. Downtown Loveland holds a Quonset building occupied by a glass store. Commercial examples of Quonset huts or postwar buildings are less frequently found. The only double-barrel Quonset that has been recorded in Colorado is associated with a commercial operation in Pueblo. That stands among other buildings on an NRHP-eligible site associated with the Colorado Smelting Company/Newton Lumber Company (5PE.5042).

The Fawn Hollow Store retains an excellent degree of architectural integrity in support of its significance and exhibits the fundamental elements of the Quonset form adapted for commercial use at this location. As such, it appears to be one of the best examples, if not the best of its type, that is currently known to exist in the state. The property's period of significance under this criterion is limited to 1950, the year the building was completed. In addition to recognizing the Quonset as a distinctive architectural form, this building type played an important role in Colorado history by providing families, businesses and government agencies with a cost-effective, adaptable option for development and building use during the period following the end of World War II.

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# What is the period of significance for the resource? What time period is most important to capturing the criteria and area of significance identified above?

The property is eligible for the Colorado State Register of Historic Properties under two of the significance criteria, each with its own period of significance. First, it is eligible under Criterion A in the area of Commerce for the operation of the Fawn Hollow Store from 1950 to 1967, followed by the Fawn Hollow Café and Bohemian Cottage Restaurant from 1974 to 1994 (the thirty-year mark, although the business continued until 2012). It is also eligible under Criterion C in the area of Architecture for its double-barrel Quonset building type, a style that is rare in Colorado, with a period of significance of 1950.

# What additional contextual information or historic background is needed to understand the significance of this resource?

George and Mary Lee: George Edwin Lee was born in the small town of Indianola, Nebraska in 1900 and lived there with his parents, Orson and Virginia Lee, along with four siblings. Orson was a self-employed house painter and wallpaper hanger. In 1906, the family migrated west to Colorado, where they settled in the town of Loveland and Orson resumed his trade. Eight years later, George registered for the draft in accordance with the law and stated that he was a student. By the time of the 1920 federal census, he was employed as an auto mechanic. In 1927, George married Mary B. Romans. Born in Evans, Colorado in 1908, she grew up on her family's farm in Weld County and then after graduating from Greeley High School attended the Central Secretarial School in Denver. The newlywed couple settled in Loveland, where George continued his work repairing automobiles. Throughout the 1930s and 1940s, they resided at 334 W. 5<sup>th</sup> St.<sup>1</sup>

By 1940, George owned his own repair shop in Loveland and Mary was employed as a secretary in the office of attorney John Cross. The couple had no children and never would. Two years later, when he was 42 years old and World War II was raging across the globe, George registered for the draft. Well beyond the age at which men were being drafted but wanting to serve his country (he just missed serving in World War I), he enlisted in the US Army in April 1942. Assigned to the 301st Ordnance Battalion as a vehicle mechanic, George served in Algeria and Tunisia. Receiving an honorable discharge in February 1944, he returned to Loveland and reopened his auto repair business. Mary resigned from the law office in late 1944 and took a job in the Larimer County clerk's office, where she continued to work through at least 1948.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> US Federal Census Records, George E. Lee, Indianola, NE (1900) and Loveland, CO (1910-1920); Draft Registration Card, George Edward Lee, Larimer County Draft Registration Board, 12 September 1918; US Federal Census Records, Mary Romans Lee, LaSalle, CO (1910) and Hardin, CO (1920); Marriage Record, George E. Lee and Mary B. Romans, State of Colorado, Division of Vital Statistics, 31 January 1927; US Federal Census Records, George and Mary Lee, Loveland, CO (1930-1940); "George E. Lee" *Loveland* 

Reporter-Herald, 30 December 1982, p. 12

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> US Federal Census Records, George and Mary Lee, Loveland, CO, 1940; Draft Registration Card, George

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During the early 1940s, George and Mary purchased two adjacent parcels of land in Section 11 west of Loveland on the north side of the Big Thompson Canyon Road (today's US Highway 34). The seller was Dr. Jack Ogilvy, a professor of English at the University of Colorado in Boulder. He was the son of Scottish pioneer Lyulph Ogilvy, who descended from the aristocracy and came to Colorado with his parents in the late 1870s. The family farmed in Weld County, imported purebred horses and cattle from Europe, and built the Ogilvy Ditch near Greeley. Lyulph became known in Colorado, not as a wealthy farmer but as an agricultural writer for the *Denver Post*, penning articles under the byline "Lord Ogilvy." He married into the Boothroyd family of Loveland, solidifying a connection to that part of the state. Jack attended the University of Colorado followed by Harvard University in the 1920s and in 1931 became a member of the faculty at CU. He continued to teach there for the next forty years and during that time acquired land in the countryside west of Loveland.<sup>3</sup>

In June 1945, George spoke before the Larimer County planning commission against the imposition of zoning regulations along the stretch of the Big Thompson Canyon Road between Loveland and the mouth of the Big Thompson Canyon. Two years later, in the spring of 1947, the Lees sold their house in Loveland and moved into a new home they had built "on the Estes Park highway, west of Weldon bridge." Historic records indicate that the Weldon Bridge spanned the Big Thompson River just west of the Big Thompson School. City directories from the 1950s and 1960s show that their home was located at 619 Big Thompson Canyon Road. That address was west of the Fawn Hollow Store (611 Big Thompson Canyon Road) and the adjacent Fawn Hollow Motel (615 Big Thompson Canyon Road, built in 1952). It appears that the Lee house may no longer be standing.<sup>4</sup>

<u>Development of the Fawn Hollow Store</u>: In 1950, George Lee arranged to have a small two-story commercial building erected along the Big Thompson Canyon Road on land the couple owned a short distance northeast of their house. Completed by May of that year, the building was designed to hold a single commercial space on the first floor with an apartment above. Construction details on its arched Quonset roof, including the steel Trib assembly and corrugated metal sheathing, indicate that the structure was fabricated by the Stran-Steel Company, a division of the Great Lakes Steel Corporation.<sup>5</sup>

Edwin Lee, Larimer County Draft Registration Board, 16 February 1942; "Back from Africa," Fort Collins Coloradoan, 13 February 1944, p. 4; Army of the United States, Certificate of Service, George E. Lee, 5 February 1944; "Old Roman Coins Brought Home by Loveland Soldier," Fort Collins Coloradoan, 2 April 1944, p. 9; "Loveland," Fort Collins Coloradoan, 20 December 1944, p. 4; "Clerk Reappoints Office Employes," Fort Collins Coloradoan, 14 January 1945, p. 4

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Warranty Deed, Jack Ogilvy to George and Mary Lee, 14 June 1940; Deed, Jack Ogilvy to George and Mary Lee, 7 September 1943; Larimer County Atlas, T5N-R70W, Published by Clarence C. Thomas, 1940; "Colorful 'Lord' Ogilvy Brings Touch of Royalty, Gaiety," *Greeley Tribune*, 3 April 1970, p. C-14; "Prof. Jack Ogilvy Retires, to Leave Legend at CU," *Greeley Tribune*, 1 June 1971, p. 6; Note: the land acquired by Jack Ogilvy west of Loveland might have been an inheritance from the Boothroyd family and will require additional research to confirm

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> "Zoning Issues Will be Aired," *Fort Collins Coloradoan*, 21 June 1945, p. 1; "Loveland," *Fort Collins Coloradoan*, 6 May 1947, p. 8; US Federal Census Records, George and Mary Lee, Loveland, CO, 1950; Loveland City Directories, Listings for George and Mary Lee, 1951-1969

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> US Federal Census Records, George and Mary Lee, Loveland, CO, 1950; Loveland City Directories,

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<u>Development of the Quonset Building</u>: Stran-Steel was a division of the Great Lakes Steel Corporation and during World War II the firm supplied the United States military with thousands of Quonset huts of various sizes. Inexpensive, portable, adaptable and easy to assemble in the field, many of these were erected on islands in the Pacific Theater. Others were built on military installations across the mainland or warehoused for future use. While the arched roofs on most Quonsets extended to the ground along the sides, in late 1941 Stran-Steel came out with a Quonset Redesign option that featured flat sides. This variant provided height to the main floor and more usable interior space.<sup>6</sup>

Housing construction ground to a halt across the United States throughout the Great Depression and World War II, resulting in a postwar housing shortage. In late 1945, hundreds of thousands of discharged veterans began to return home, eager to marry, start families, and return to work. Many among them decided to boost their career opportunities and postwar earnings by enrolling in colleges and trade schools under the new G. I. Bill. However, they struggled to find places to live. Across northern Colorado, some homeowners responded by installing apartments in their houses that generated rental income by providing accommodations to those in need. Around the same time, the federal government declared its military Stran-Steel Quonset huts as surplus and released them for sale to the public. These included the many disassembled units that were held in storage.

Colorado State University in Fort Collins experienced a sudden increase in the enrollment of veterans in 1945-1946, and they quickly overwhelmed the community's housing capacity. The institution responded by launching a rapid program to develop the northwest corner of campus into Veterans Village, a residential compound consisting of numerous Quonset huts, each of which held two apartments. These remained in use throughout the second half of the decade while the university instituted a program to build new dormitories along with housing for married students. This was accomplished over a period of many years. By 1950, the university was starting to sell some of its vacated Quonsets to the public and over the following decade they ended up scattered across northern Colorado.<sup>7</sup>

In 1945, the Stran-Steel Company pivoted to the development of Quonset buildings (no longer military "huts," although the term persisted) that could be used for commercial, agricultural and other purposes. Many of these were derived from its war-era designs. Among the firm's array of postwar products was the Quonset Multiple building, which could be assembled with any number of side-by-side barrel-arched roofs. Double-barrel buildings were marketed as useful for retail stores, service shops, warehouses and equipment sheds. One building in Snohomish, Washington was built with five arches to

Listings for George and Mary Lee and the Fawn Hollow Store, 1951

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Julie Decker and Chris Chiei, *Quonset Hut: Metal Living for a Modern Age*, p. 1-29; "Navy Frees Surplus Housing Materials - State Survey is Set," *Fort Collins Coloradoan*, 30 December 1945, p. 1

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> James E. Hansen, *Democracy's College in the Centennial State: A History of Colorado State University*, p. 353-355; Adam Thomas, *Soldiers of the Sword*, *Soldiers of the Ploughshare: Quonset Huts in the Fort Collins Urban Growth Area*, p. 7-11

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house a car dealership. In northern Colorado, Quonset buildings fabricated by Stran-Steel were sold starting in 1947-1948 by the Johnson Implement Company and Harden's Sales & Storage in Fort Collins, and by Northern Colorado Steel Buildings of Greeley.<sup>8</sup>

The double-barrel Quonset building developed by the Lees in 1950 along the Big Thompson Canyon Road was either acquired as military surplus, possibly from the Colorado State University campus, or purchased from a commercial supplier. In any case, it was adapted for use as a two-story building by mounting the arched Quonsets atop vertical side walls and then infilling the front and rear walls. Whether the roof was originally fabricated as a double barrel or adapted from a standard single-story Quonset or two remains uncertain. The rear wall, finished with corrugated metal and with a World War II-era appearance, raises questions about where the building came from. Although its origin may never be known, the building's design details underscore that it originated in the Stran-Steel Quonsets that were developed during and right after the war.

Commercial and Residential Use of the Property: According to the 1950 federal census, George Lee initially operated a glass shop in the building, presumably selling items to passing tourists. However, this does not appear to have lasted long as he soon expanded to selling general merchandise and supplies for outdoor recreational activities. An early photograph of the building shows that among the products offered to customers were hunting and fishing licenses and supplies, moccasins, locally-produced honey, groceries, postcards, jewelry, and film and gifts. The Fawn Hollow Store began to appear in city directories and newspapers in 1951, showing that George was running the business by himself. He continued to operate the business through 1960. In the early 1950s, Mary returned to her job as a legal secretary, this time in the Loveland office of Hatfield Chilson and Robert McCreary.

In September 1960, George and Mary sold the Fawn Hollow Store and he retired. She continued to work for Robert McCreary after Chilson left the law practice in the mid-1950s and was then employed full-time in Chilson's Denver office starting in 1960 when he became a federal judge. During that decade, Mary also taught at Colorado State College in Greeley. She died in the spring of 1970 and was buried in Loveland Burial Park. George remained in their home west of the Fawn Hollow Store for another decade. He died in 1982 and was interred next to his wife.<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Thomas, Soldiers of the Sword, Soldiers of the Ploughshare, p. 10 & 12-17; Decker, Quonset Hut: Metal Living for a Modern Age, p. 82-83 & 86; "Steel Buildings – Harvey G. Johnson," Fort Collins Coloradoan, 9 July 1947, p. 10; "Quonset Buildings – Johnson Implement Co.," Fort Collins Coloradoan, 14 May 1948, p. 11; "Northern Colorado Steel Buildings Inc.," Fort Collins Coloradoan, 30 June 1948, p. 6

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> US Federal Census Records, George and Mary Lee, Loveland, CO, 1950; Loveland City Directories, Listings for George and Mary Lee, 1951-1958; "Break-In Investigated," *Fort Collins Coloradoan*, 4 November 1951, p. 7; "Suspect Surrenders," *Fort Collins Coloradoan*, 18 December 1951, p. 5; "Traffic Heavier in Area; So Are Auto Accidents Reported," *Estes Park Trail*, 18 July 1952, p. 12; "Denver Firm Low Bidder on Access Road to Flatiron," *Greeley Daily Tribune*, 3 April 1953, p. 1; "Live the Life or Riley in a Palace on the Riviera," *Fort Collins Coloradoan*, 3 October 1956, p. 12; "Big Thompson News," *Estes Park Trail*, 8 March 1957, p. 7

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> "Big Thompson News, Events," *Estes Park Trail*, 14 October 1960, p. 15; "Mary R. Lee," *Fort Collins Coloradoan*, 19 March 1970, p. 3; Burial Record, Mary Romans Lee, Loveland Burial Park, Died 19 March

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The new owners of the Fawn Hollow Store in the fall of 1960 were John and Bernadine Rice. Natives of Illinois, they moved to Colorado in the early 1950s and managed a motel in Fort Collins for seven years. Their home was in the vicinity of Laporte. After acquiring the property along the Big Thompson Canyon Road, they operated the store along with a snack bar for more than three years. In the spring of 1964, John and Bernadine sold the Fawn Hollow Store to Martin and Fern Spiess. The newlywed couple, who were working for the Woodward Governor Company in Fort Collins at the time, moved into the second-floor apartment and managed the store until 1967, when the business was closed. In October of that year, all of its contents were liquidated at T. & R. Auction four miles south of Fort Collins. Among the hundreds of items sold at the public event were rifles, ammunition and other hunting supplies, fishing equipment, groceries and clothing. Also sold were the store's showcases, bar stools, cash register, a 10'-long lunch counter, a deep fryer, and soft drink coolers. This ended the mercantile store era in the property's history of use.<sup>11</sup>

Carl and Doris Schweickhardt purchased the property from Martin and Fern Spiess in the fall of 1971 and held it for the next four years. Carl was employed in the train repair shop of the Great Western Railway. Other than that, nothing is known about the couple. In 1974-1975, the building held the Fawn Hollow Café, which was frequented by the Big Thompson Canyon Women's Club for their monthly luncheon meetings. The business was operated by Daniel Markeson and his wife Theresa, who apparently leased the building from the Schweickhardts. Daniel served in the Navy during World War II and then worked as a sailor on the Great Lakes. The couple owned a bar in Ashland, Wisconsin before he took a job as that city's sanitary engineer from 1964 to 1973. They then moved to Colorado, where they ran the Fawn Hollow Café. Around 1977, Daniel became the foreman of Loveland's sanitation department before they returned to Wisconsin. In December 1974, they applied to Larimer County for a fermented malt beverage license that would allow them to provide customers with 3.2% beer. The Markesons lived in the apartment above the cafe. 12

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<sup>1970; &</sup>quot;George E. Lee" Loveland Reporter-Herald, 30 December 1982, p. 12; Burial Record, George Edwin Lee, Loveland Burial Park, Died 26 December 1982; George Edwin Lee, American Historical Society of Germans From Russia Obituaries Card, Death in Rural Loveland, Colorado, 26 December 1982; Note: Hatfield Chilson left his Loveland law practice in the mid-1950s to serve as an assistant secretary of the US Department of the Interior, followed by Undersecretary of the Department of the Interior and then as a judge on the US District Court for the District of Colorado

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> Warranty Deed, George and Mary Lee to J. W. and Bernadine Rice, 16 September 1960; "Big Thompson News, Events," *Estes Park Trail*, 14 October 1960, p. 15; "Real Estate Transfers," *Fort Collins Coloradoan*, 6 December 1960, p. 5; US Federal Census Records, John and Bernadine Rice, Rockville, IL, 1950; Burial Record, John William Rice, Roselawn Cemetery, Fort Collins, CO, Died 28 December 1971; "John Rice," *Fort Collins Coloradoan*, 23 December 1971; "News of Laporte," *Fort Collins Coloradoan*, 16 January 1961, p. 3; Warranty Deed, J. W. and Bernadine Rice to Martin and Fern Spiess, 12 May 1964; "Real Estate Transfers," *Fort Collins Coloradoan*, 20 May 1964, p. 12; "Wed in Catholic Rite," *Fort Collins Coloradoan*, 2 February 1964, p. 11; Loveland City Directories, 1961-1967; "T. & R. Auction, Inc.," *Fort Collins Coloradoan*, 6 October 1967, p. 12

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> Warranty Deed, Martin and Fern Spiess to Carl and Doris Schweickhardt, 15 October 1971; "Big Thompson News," *Estes Park Trail*, 13 November 1974, p. 5; "What's Going on Around Town," *Estes Park Trail*, 11 April 1975, p. 6; "Markeson, Daniel W.," *Green Bay Press-Gazette*, 4 February 2000, p. 10;

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In September 1975, the Markesons purchased the property from the Schweickhardts. Four days later, they sold it to Jaroslav ("Jerry") and Anna Skoupy. Natives of Czechoslovakia, the Skoupys fled their home country in 1970, fearing they might be arrested for their participation in the 1968 uprising that attempted to overthrow the communist government. Under the guise that they were taking a family vacation to Yugoslavia, Jerry and Anna drove to the airport in Vienna, Austria, with their two children. However, instead of boarding a flight they abandoned their vehicle at the airport and contacted the US Embassy with a request to enter the country as immigrants.<sup>13</sup>

Immigration officials assisted the Skoupy family with transport to the United States and they soon landed in New York with nothing but \$80 and suitcases containing clothes for a beach vacation. All of their other belongings were left behind in Czechoslovakia. Jerry and Anna took factory jobs in Passaic, New Jersey, and rented a small, unfurnished apartment that was infested with cockroaches. After four months of working and penny pinching, they were able to purchase an automobile. Anna became a salesclerk in a clothing store and after three weeks was promoted to manager. In 1973, they traveled to Colorado on vacation and decided to stay because of the state's natural beauty. The family secured jobs in Denver and began to plant roots in their new home. Over the following two years, Anna explored the countryside during her time off from work. One day she exited Interstate 25, headed west, and stopped at Lake Loveland with its panoramic view of the mountains. Impressed with the setting, which reminded her of central Europe, she returned home to inform the family that they were moving there. 14

When the Skoupys arrived in Loveland, they came across the Fawn Hollow Café, which was for sale. They purchased it in 1975, with the Markesons carrying an \$8,000 note on the property and the remaining \$32,000 provided in the form of a loan from the First National Bank of Loveland. Jerry and Anna operated the Bohemian Cottage restaurant from 1975 to 1984, providing customers with authentic Czech and German cuisine. During that time, they occupied the apartment on the second floor. The Skoupys remodeled the building in late 1975, converting the interior into a central European café and decorating the façade with flower boxes, painted floral murals, and vintage-style lettering spelling out "Bohemian Cafe." The restaurant became a popular destination for locals and a convenient stop for travelers heading in and out of the mountains. 15

In 1982, the Skoupys placed the restaurant on the market for a price of \$175,000. That included the business as well as the building and surrounding land. Advertisements that

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<sup>&</sup>quot;Notice," Fort Collins Coloradoan, 10 December 1974, p. 7 Warranty Deed, Carl and Doris Schweickhardt to Daniel and Theresa Markeson, 18 September 1975; Loveland City Directories, 1969-1979

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> Warranty Deed, Daniel and Theresa Markeson to Jaroslav and Anna Skoupy, 22 September 1975; "From Czechoslovakia to Loveland: A Long Road," *Loveland Reporter-Herald*, 8 February 1977

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> "From Czechoslovakia to Loveland: A Long Road," Loveland Reporter-Herald, 8 February 1977

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup> Deed of Trust, Jaroslav and Anna Skoupy to Daniel and Theresa Markeson, 22 September 1975; Promissory Note, Jaroslav and Ana Skoupy to First National Bank in Loveland, 22 September 1975; "Own Restaurant," *Loveland Reporter-Herald*, 3 December 1975; "Bohemian Restaurant," *Loveland Reporter-Herald*, 26 March 1977; "Bohemian Cottage," *Estes Park Trail*, 27 May 1983, p. 53; Loveland City Directories, 1977-1984

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appeared in area newspapers promoted the fact that it included living quarters along with a liquor license and 600 feet of frontage along US Highway 34. Two years later, in February 1984, the Skoupys sold the property and moved back to Czechoslovakia, where they lived through the 1989 Velvet Revolution that finally freed their native land from the yoke of communism. Why they decided to return there at that time is unknown. Jaroslav died in his hometown of Rakovnik in 2005 and Anna is presumably buried there as well.<sup>16</sup>

The property's new owners in 1984 were Rudolf and Doris Conrad of Denver. Rudolf was a native of Holland and Doris was from Germany. Early in his career, he spent three years working as an apprentice in some of Germany's fine hotels followed by two years on a luxury liner. After immigrating to the United States, Rudolf was employed for twenty years as a chef with United Airlines, ten of them as the company's executive chef based in Denver. He reportedly won five grand prizes in culinary art shows. The Conrads operated the Bohemian Cottage restaurant for just eight months before selling it in October 1984 to Imrich and Lubica Lampert, who appear to have been from Czechoslovakia. They went by the names Henry and Lucy, and served an expanded menu of dining options from Austria, Germany, Hungary, and the Czech and Slovak Republics. Imrich also entertained guests on the guitar and harmonica. They finally closed the restaurant in 2012 and the building has been vacant since that time. The current owners, Brandon and Ann Tonia Weiss, are working to convert the property to a brewpub and center for small events.<sup>17</sup>

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>16</sup> "For Sale: Bohemian Cottage Restaurant," *Estes Park Trail*, 28 May 1982, p. 52; Death Certificate, Jaroslav Skoupy, Rakovnik, Czechoslovakia, 10 August 2005

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup> Warranty Deed, Jaroslav and Anna Skoupy to Rudolf and Doris Conrad, 27 February 1984; Denver City Directories, Listings for Rudolf and Doris Conrad, 1970s-1980s; "Bohemian Restaurant Opens Near City," *Loveland Reporter-Herald*, 5 April 1984; Warranty Deed, Rudolf and Doris Conrad to Imrich and Lubica Lampert, 31 October 1984; Warranty Deed, Imrich and Lubica Lampert to James and Donna Collier, 6 September 2012; "Bohemian Restaurant West of Loveland Closes After 37 Years," *Loveland Reporter-Herald*, 13 September 2012

Property Name: Fawn Hollow Store County: Larimer

## **SECTION III**

## **Property Description**

## **Use of Property**

Historic Commerce / Specialty Store

Domestic / Single Dwelling Commerce / Restaurant

Current Use Vacant / Not in Use

Original Owner George and Mary Lee

Source of Information: US Federal Census Records, 1950

**Architectural Style** Quonset

**Year of Construction** 1950

Source of Information: US Federal Census Records, 1950

## Architect, Builder, Engineer, Artist or Designer

Architect: Unknown

Builder: Unknown

Engineer: Unknown

Designer: **Unknown** 

Source of Information: N/A

Property Name: Fawn Hollow Store County: Larimer

### **SECTION IV**

## **Architectural/Archeological Description and Integrity**

## **Photographs**

A full set of current photographs is required. Please provide a photograph of each side of the resource, interesting features or elements, some interior photographs to convey how the space is used, any additions or changes to the original resource, and any historic photographs that show the use over time.

Photographs can be submitted in a PDF or Word document, or in a Google Drive submitted at the same time this form is submitted.

For PDFs or Word Documents, please include a label for each photograph provided describing the direction or details necessary to understand the photograph.

For Google Drive documents, please provide a short description (i.e. "East Side" or "Close-up of Window") in the saved image name.

Date(s) photos were taken: 5 April 2024 and 19 September 2024

#### **Locational Status**

Is the resource(s)	in its origina	I location?
[X] Yes	[ ] No	[ ] Unknown

If no, when was the resource(s) moved to current location?

Use online map (such as Google Earth or other online mapping tool) to find the longitude and latitude of the resource.

Longitude: 105°11'37.10" West Latitude: 40°25'01.65" North

## What is the resource's boundary?

The resource's boundary is defined by its legal description:

Lot 1, Lampert MRD 98-EX1290

The boundary area includes the double Quonset building, an adjacent detached garage, parking lots, and the surrounding landscaped grounds.

Property Name: Fawn Hollow Store County: Larimer

## **Resource Description**

Date(s) site was last visited by the applicant: 19 September 2024

#### **Overview of Resource**

Prior to the late 1940s, this property consisted of undeveloped land situated north of the Big Thompson River in a low-lying gap between hogbacks that extend to the north and south. The hogback to the north is particularly notable as it is capped by a heavy sandstone outcrop that dominates the skyline. Throughout the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the Big Thompson Canyon Road extended along the south side of the river in this area. It was moved north of the river during the late 1940s when construction of the Colorado-Big Thompson Project was underway to the west. This change streamlined the road west of the Big Thompson School, reducing curves and allowing for faster traffic. The new alignment also brought the highway to its current location in front of the Fawn Hollow Store. The adjacent property to the west has been occupied since 1952 by the Fawn Hollow Motel. A small number of houses are also in the vicinity, but they are largely hidden from view.

Various developed features are found on the site. Primary among them are the Fawn Hollow Store and a detached garage (these are described in detail below). Vehicular entrances from US Highway 34 are present to the southeast and southwest of the store, although the southeast entry has recently been abandoned. Another entrance at the property's eastern corner is not fully within its boundaries but provides access to the site and an adjacent non-historic residence up the slope to the north. The eastern length of the property just north of the highway is occupied by a long asphalt-paved parking lot that is lined with evergreen and deciduous trees. A smaller paved lot is located southwest of the store and garage. Swinging metal gates are present at the vehicle entrances.

The area in front of the Fawn Hollow Store has been planted with grass, shrubs and trees, forming a front yard that is bordered by a low concrete wall. Concrete sidewalks extend through this area to the northeast, southeast and southwest, providing access between the parking lots and the building's front entrance. A series of equidistant stacked rock pedestals, each about three feet in height, is found among the trees on the south edge of the large parking lot. The pedestals are assembled with concrete mortar. Low stacked walls and horizontal boards connected the pedestals to one another, and although only a few of the boards are present the stonework is still visible. Each pedestal supported an electric replica carriage light mounted atop a metal post. All but a few of the light fixtures have been removed, with the stubbed posts left projecting from the other pedestals.

A rectangular open area occupies the southwest corner of the property. The ground there holds bands of flat concretework, much of it barely visible above the soil and whose purpose is unknown. A tall metal signpost with brackets stands near the site's southwest corner, although the sign itself is missing. Nearby are two low concrete bases with

Property Name: Fawn Hollow Store County: Larimer

vertically projecting bolts, suggesting that other signs were once mounted there. Additional historic features closer to the store include flagstone sidewalks along the sides of the building that provide access to the restrooms on the east and garage and backyard on the west. A vertical board pedestrian gate is located off the store's northwest corner.

The northern area of the property is separated from the larger northeast parking lot by fencing and a line of trees. To the northeast, this consists of chain-link fencing that includes a metal gate. A wood privacy fence stands closer to the store. Its panels are interrupted by a series of taller stacked sandstone pedestals capped by pole-mounted light fixtures. Access to the area behind the building is by way of a vertical board gate. Sandstone pedestals flank the gate, and the one on the southwest extends to form a low wall that curves toward the store. This encloses a raised planting bed that holds two evergreen trees along with manholes that access the septic system. All of the stacked sandstone features that are visible from the front of the property were whitewashed decades ago.

The rear of the property is relatively flat behind the store and to the northeast, where it forms a long yard area. From there the ground rises substantially up the slope to the north. The rear yard is bordered by the store and garage to the southwest and by the fencing to the southeast. The northern edge of the yard is bordered by long stacked sandstone retaining walls that are terraced and extend along the base of the slope. Two sandstone stairways rise up the slope, which is planted with trees and shrubs. Behind the store, the ground is paved with concrete and flagstone to form a patio and the long yard to the northeast is planted with grass. The concrete and stonework are historic features. A short distance up the slope are the remnants of a historic shed.

## **Description of Resource**

Fawn Hollow Store (built 1950) – This two-story building faces toward the southeast in the direction of the highway. It rests upon a raised concrete foundation and has a footprint of 21' x 51'. The lower side walls are constructed of wood framing that is finished on the exterior with diagonal boards clad in horizontal corrugated metal siding panels. No doors or windows are present on these side walls. The upper floor was enclosed by mounting two side-by-side arched metal Quonsets atop wood-framed lower side walls. This double-barrel roof is composed of features that are typical of World War II-era Stran-Steel Quonsets, although whether this represents a Multiple Quonset model or an adaptation of a single Quonset or two is uncertain. Features include the use of curved and bolted steel T-ribs with steel purlins running horizontally, and cladding of the exterior in corrugated metal siding. The front and back walls are constructed of dimensional lumber with fireproof shingles cladding the front and corrugated metal on the rear. On the façade, the arched roofline projects about three feet beyond the front wall to form a boxed eave.

The façade has a centered main entrance that holds a panel door. That is flanked by storefront windows, with two pairs of single-light windows to the southwest and boarded

Property Name: Fawn Hollow Store County: Larimer

spaces and a small one-over-one double-hung sash window to the northeast. Flower boxes are mounted below each window. The upper floor has two pairs of small one-over-one double-hung sash windows. The entry and windows all have wood frames and surrounds. Two flood lights with sheet metal shades are located below the eaves.

The building's northeast side has a projecting 8' x 12' restroom addition that is constructed of concrete blocks. Containing two restrooms, it was built by the early 1980s. The addition's northeast wall holds two wood panel doors and its shed roof is finished with corrugated metal panels. A metal mount on the wall next to the addition likely supported an air conditioning unit. The air conditioner is no longer present and the opening in the wall has been boarded closed.

The corrugated metal-clad rear wall of the building holds entrances and windows on both levels. On the main floor, the off-centered entry contains a wood slab door with a small adjacent two-light sliding window. A small four-light window to the northeast along the wall includes flat metal security bars and a wood-framed screen. A boarded entry is also located toward the building's northwest corner. The upper floor holds a centered entrance that contains a wood door with metal mesh security grating. Also present on this wall are three windows. The one adjacent to the entrance consists of a central fixed light flanked by four-light casements. To the northeast is a six-over-six double-hung sash window and to the southwest is a one-over-one double-hung sash window. Louvered vents are present at the peaks of the roof and a wall-mounted air conditioner is adjacent to the southwest window. Most of the windows have wood frames and surrounds.

A two-story deck projects from the rear of the building. Supported by wood posts, the structure is built of light wood framing and rests upon the concrete porch floor. A shed roof clad in corrugated metal and fiberglass panels projects to the northeast to provide shade. The upper level includes board railing with wire fencing and the structure has a flat roof covered in corrugated metal. Extending to the southwest is an exterior wood stairway with a wood handrail. It is sheltered by a frame roof clad in corrugated metal. The area beneath the stairway is enclosed with particle boards to form a storage space.

Garage (built 1964) – This one-story building faces southeast toward the highway and stands west of the Fawn Hollow Store. It rests upon a concrete foundation and has a footprint of 25' x 32'. The building backs into the sloped embankment and its walls are constructed of poured board-formed concrete. Its north and west walls are below the ground level, which comes up to the north eave and west gable end wall. The roof is side-gabled and clad in corrugated metal panels. The gable end walls are finished with asphalt shingles. The building's façade is clad in vertical board siding and holds two entrances. To the east is a pedestrian entry containing a wood slab door. This provides access to an interior storage room. To the west is a double-wide vehicle opening with an overhead door. The northeast gable end wall has two boarded openings with vents and the fascia boards above are scalloped and ornamented with a pattern of carved hearts flanked by holes. Two vents are also present in the southwest gable end wall.

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**Shed (built circa 1980)** – This small, long out-of-use building is located up the slope about 90' directly north of the store. No longer fully intact, it has been damaged by removal of materials and a possible fire. Facing toward the southeast, the approximately 12' x 14' shed consists of short wood-framed walls that rest upon a raised stacked stone foundation. Some of the larger stones seem to be naturally occurring. It appears that the walls were clad in plywood and rolled asphalt. A vertical board door with cross bracing and a small single-light window are present on the south façade. The shed roof is missing. The historic purpose of this shed is no longer known.

#### What is the interior of the resource like?

The Fawn Hollow Store has been out of use for over a decade and its interior has been stripped of historic features. What it retains are its exposed wood framework and metal Quonset roof.

#### What alterations or changes have occurred to the resource over time?

Several alterations have taken place on the exterior of the Fawn Hollow Store. The storefront windows on the facade were altered by 1978, when the original windows were removed and replaced with the somewhat shorter ones that are there today. The opening farthest to the northeast was also boarded closed by that time (the size of that boarded opening matches the original store window size). This change to the storefront appears to have been associated with the introduction of a restaurant to the building, and likely took place around 1975.

While two pairs of windows have always been present on the upper facade, they were originally six-over-six double-hung sash windows. These were replaced with one-over-one double-hung sash units. The front entrance originally held a screen door and primary door, and these have been replaced by the panel door that is there today. These changes appear to have occurred around the 1980s or 1990s.

The concrete block restroom addition on the northeast was built by 1970 and it could date back to the 1950s. Another question that has been raised relates to the age of the rear two-story open deck and exterior stairway. Aerial photography shows that the entire structure was present by 1976.

Around 1976, a shed structure stood at the base of the slope to the northeast of the building. That is no longer extant. The shed that is present up the slope to the north did not appear in the 1976 aerial photograph, so it post-dates that year. The garage was built in 1964 and the store building's landscaped front yard was introduced sometime after 1978. The northeast parking lot appears to have been enlarged in the spring of 1977. That followed the Big Thompson Flood of 1976, when improvements were being made on properties throughout the area.

Property Name: Fawn Hollow Store County: Larimer

## **Integrity**

**Location** - The historic buildings and related features on this property have not been moved and the aspect of location is excellent.

**Setting** - This property was intentionally developed in the countryside west of Loveland and was situated to take advantage of its frontage along the Big Thompson Canyon Road (today's US Highway 34). This was, and still is, the primary route between Loveland and Estes Park, Rocky Mountain National Park, and the Roosevelt National Forest. The setting includes the Big Thompson River to the south, along with sloped ground that rises to a thick outcrop of sandstone to the north. To the southwest are the historic Fawn Hollow Motel and two houses, and a non-historic house is present up the slope to the north. The historic store/restaurant and garage on the nominated site are visible from the highway. Also notable on the site is its mature landscaping, most of which was installed during the property's period of significance. In general, the aspect of setting is excellent.

**Design** — The two primary buildings on this property were constructed by hand in 1950 and 1964. Whether any plans were prepared by an architect is unknown. However, the design involved an improvisation in the form of its adaptation of a prefabricated World War II-era metal Quonset for the construction of a two-story commercial building. In this regard, the design reflects the owner's resourcefulness. Despite the limited alterations that have occurred on the store building, the property is largely intact and exhibits an excellent level of integrity in the area of design.

**Materials** — Materials used to construct the buildings on this site primarily include concrete, glass and metal. This includes the use of a prefabricated metal Quonset building to form the roof on the store and enclose its upper floor. These materials remain visible and apparent, and the property exhibits an excellent level of integrity in the area of materials.

**Workmanship** - The skills that it took to construct the buildings remain visible and apparent, reflecting the owner's determination to erect an affordable commercial building on the property. This included the work done on the site along with the fabrication of a metal Quonset in a factory. The property continues to exhibit an excellent level of integrity in the area of workmanship.

**Feeling** - The property continues to read as a historic commercial site dating from the middle decades of the 20th century. It conveys a clear sense of feeling in relation to its origins and use, and exhibits an excellent level of integrity in the area of feeling.

**Association** - The property possesses unique architectural characteristics, tied to a history of development and use that is directly associated with the lives of its owners and commercial use from the 1950s through the 1990s. It exhibits an excellent level of integrity in the area of association.

Property Name: Fawn Hollow Store County: Larimer

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- "Loveland," 20 December 1944, p. 4.
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Property Name: Fawn Hollow Store County: Larimer

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- Warranty Deed, Jaroslav and Anna Skoupy to Rudolf and Doris Conrad, 27 February 1984 (reception #552570)
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Property Name: Fawn Hollow Store County: Larimer

## **Preparer of Nomination**

Name: Ron Sladek (for the owners)

Organization: Tatanka Historical Associates, Inc.

Address: P.O. Box 1909

City: Fort Collins

State: Colorado

Zip: **80522** 

Phone: 970/689-4855

Date: 11 December 2024

Property Name: Fawn Hollow Store County: Larimer

# **History Colorado Use Only**

## **Local Designation**

Has the property received local historic designation?					
[ <b>X</b> ] no					
[ ] yes [] individually designated [] designated as part of a historic district					
Date designated: Not Applicable					
Designated by [Name of municipality or county]: Not Applicable					
Property Type: [ ] building(s) [ ] district [ ] site [ ] structure [ ] object [ ] area					
Architectural Style/Engineering Type:					
Period of Significance:					
Level of Significance: [ ] Local					
Multiple Property Submission:					
Acreage:					
P.M Township Range Section Quarter Sections					
UTM Reference: Zone Easting Northing NAD83					
Site Elevation:					
Mapping					
Longitude: Latitude:					

Property Name: Fawn Hollow Store County: Larimer

## **Photograph Log**

The following information pertains to the current photographs that accompany this nomination.

Name of Property: Fawn Hollow Store

**Fawn Hollow Café** 

**Bohemian Cottage Restaurant** 

Location: 8039 W. US Highway 34

Loveland, Larimer County, Colorado

Photographer: Ron Sladek

Date of Photographs: 5 April 2024 and 19 September 2024

Negatives: Digital files are located in the office of

Tatanka Historical Associates, Fort Collins, Colorado

## Photo No. Photographic Information

- General View of the Site. View to the Northeast.
  Facade of the Store/Restaurant Building. View to the Northwest.
- Façade and Southwest Side Wall. View to the Northeast.
- 4 Façade and Northeast Side Wall. View to the Northwest.
- 5 Rear of the Store/Restaurant Building. View to the Southwest.
- Rear of the Store/Restaurant Building. View to the Southeast.
- 7 Rear of the Store/Restaurant Building. View to the East.
- 8 View of the Store from the Garage Roof. View to the East.
- 9 Main Floor of the Store. View to the Northeast.
- 10 Main Floor of the Store. View to the Southwest.
- 11 Second Floor of the Store. View to the Northeast.
- 12 Second Floor of the Store. View to the Southeast.

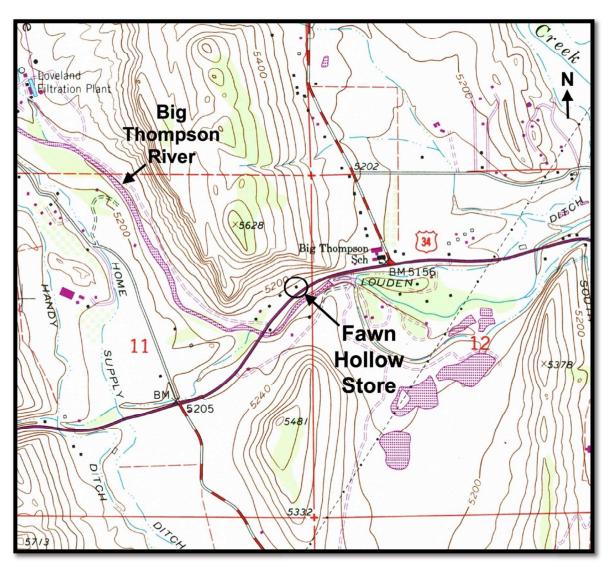
Property Name: Fawn Hollow Store

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13	Facade of the Detached Garage. View to the North.
14	Facade of the Detached Garage. View to the West.
15	Northeast Side Wall of the Garage. View to the West.
16	Southwest Side Wall of the Garage. View to the East.
17	Shed Above the Store. View to the West.
18	Eastern Parking Lot. View to the Northeast.
19	Eastern Parking Lot. View to the Southwest.
20	Rockwork Northeast of the Store. View to the West.
21	Light Pedestal Along Property Frontage. View to the Southeast.
22	Light Pedestals Along Frontage. View to the Southwest.
23	US Highway 34 and Property Entrance. View to the Southwest.
24	Landscaping in Front of the Store. View to the North.
25	Grassed Yard Behind the Store. View to the Northeast.
26	Rockwork Behind the Store. View to the North.
27	Rockwork Behind the Store. View to the North.
28	Rock Pedestals Along the Privacy Fence. View to the South.

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Property Name: Fawn Hollow Store County: Larimer

# Site Map



**USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP** 

Masonville Quadrangle, Colorado 7.5 Minute Series, 1984

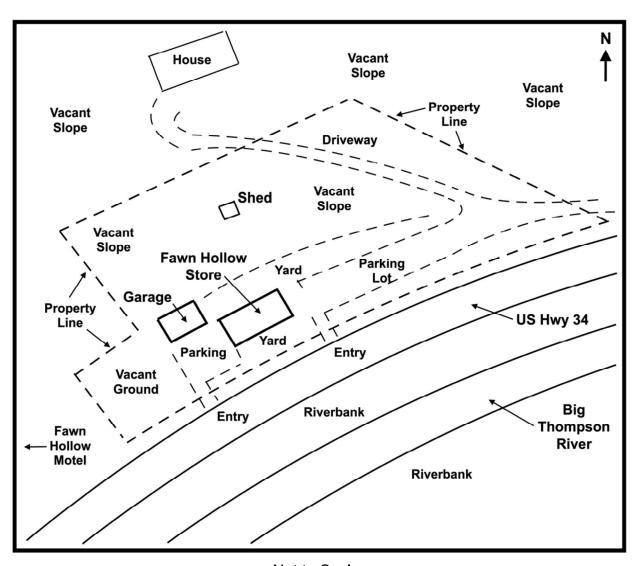
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# **Site Sketch**



Not to Scale

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# **Current Photographs**

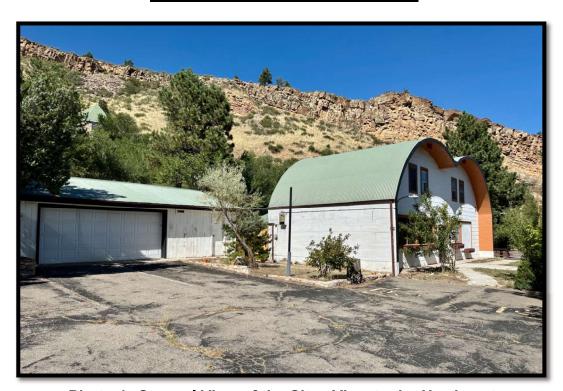


Photo 1: General View of the Site. View to the Northeast.



Photo 2: Façade of the Store/Restaurant Building. View to the Northwest.



Photo 3: Façade and Southwest Side Wall. View to the Northeast.



Photo 4: Façade and Northeast Side Wall. View to the Northwest.

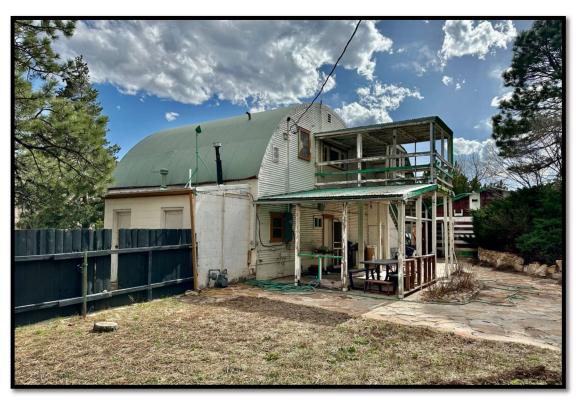


Photo 5: Rear of the Store/Restaurant Building. View to the Southwest.



Photo 6: Rear of the Store/Restaurant Building. View to the Southeast.



Photo 7: Rear of the Store/Restaurant Building. View to the East.



Photo 8: View of the Store from the Garage Roof. View to the East.



Photo 9: Main Floor of the Store. View to the Northeast.



Photo 10: Main Floor of the Store. View to the Southwest.



Photo 11: Second Floor of the Store. View to the Northeast.



Photo 12: Second Floor of the Store. View to the Southeast.



Photo 13: Facade of the Detached Garage. View to the North.



Photo 14: Facade of the Detached Garage. View to the West.



Photo 15: Northeast Side Wall of the Garage. View to the West.

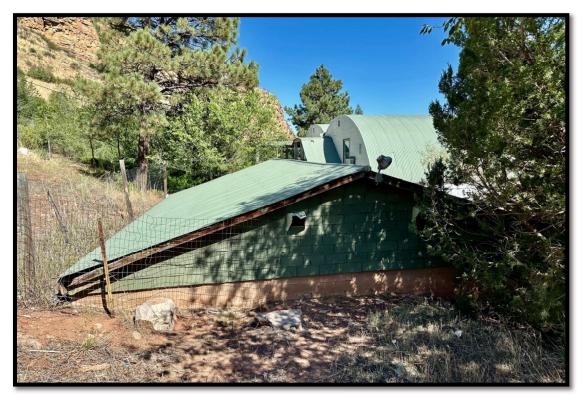


Photo 16: Southwest Side Wall of the Garage. View to the East.



Photo 17: Shed Above the Store. View to the West.



Photo 18: Eastern Parking Lot. View to the Northeast.



Photo 19: Eastern Parking Lot. View to the Southwest.



Photo 20: Rockwork Northeast of the Store. View to the West.



Photo 21: Light Pedestal Along Property Frontage. View to the Southeast.



Photo 22: Light Pedestals Along Property Frontage. View to the Southwest.



Photo 23: US Highway 34 and Property Entrance. View to the Southwest.



Photo 24: Landscaping in Front of the Store. View to the North.



Photo 25: Grassed Yard Behind the Store. View to the Northeast.



Photo 26: Rockwork Behind the Store. View to the North.



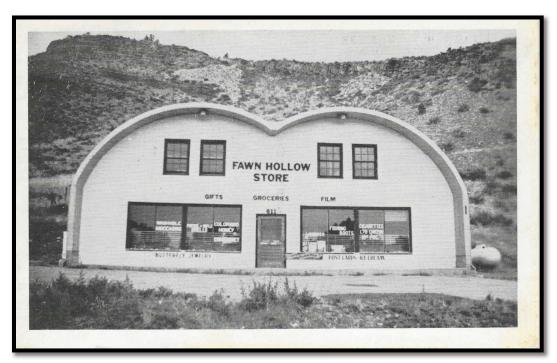
Photo 27: Rockwork Behind the Store. View to the North.



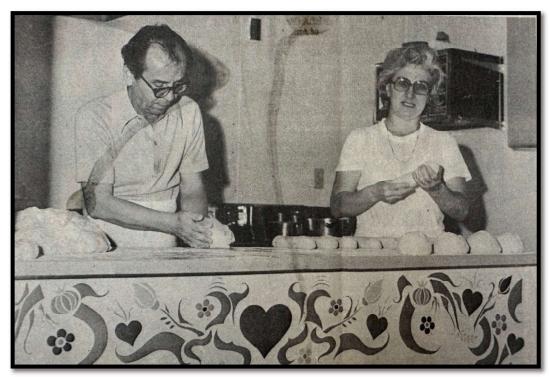
Photo 28: Rock Pedestals Along the Privacy Fence. View to the South.

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# **Historic Photographs**



Postcard Image of the Fawn Hollow Store, circa 1955



Jaroslav and Anna Skoupy at Work in the Bohemian Cottage Kitchen Loveland Reporter-Herald, 8 February 1977