

KUHLMAN-PERIMAN RANCH  
COUNTY ROUTE 28  
DOLORES VICINITY  
MONTEZUMA COUNTY  
COLORADO

HABS No. CO-39

HABS  
COLO,  
42-DOL.V,  
2-

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY  
NATIONAL ARCHITECTURAL AND ENGINEERING RECORD

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20243

HABS  
COLO,  
42-DOL.1  
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HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

KUHLMAN-PERIMAN RANCH

HABS No. CO-39

Location: 7 miles north on County Road 28 from First Street in Dolores; Dolores, Colorado

Present Owner: Bureau of Reclamation

Present Use: Vacant

Significance: The Kuhlman-Periman Ranch, consisting of numerous main and subsidiary structures, was an important focus of ranching activity at this lower end of the Dolores River Valley. The main house, constructed in 1908, is significant architecturally as the only concrete block house within the Lower Dolores River Valley and is historically important as the home of two locally prominent families, the Kuhlman and the Periman.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Date of erection: 1908 (date block on building)
2. Architect: Unknown
3. Original and subsequent owners: References to the chain of title to the land upon which the structures stand are in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, Montezuma County Courthouse, Cortez, Colorado.
  - 1887 - Deed, December 17, 1887, recorded in Book 3, page 93, August Kuhlman to William Kuhlman.
  - 1891 - Patent, May 14, 1891, recorded in Book 2, page 503, U. S. Government to William Kuhlman.
  - 1899 - Deed, May 23, 1899, recorded in Book 16, page 517, William Kuhlman to August Kuhlman.
  - 1926 - Will, March 8, 1926, recorded in Book 89, page 30, August Kuhlman to Minnie Kuhlman and Freida Seeger.
  - 1926 - Deed, May 20, 1926, recorded in Book 85, page 319, Minnie Kuhlman to Albert Seeger.
  - 1926 - Deed, May 20, 1926, recorded in Book 85, page 319, Minnie Kuhlman to Frieda Seeger.
  - 1926 - Deed, May 20, 1926, recorded in Book 85, page 319, Herman Kuhlman to Albert Seeger.

- 1926 - Deed, May 20, 1926, recorded in Book 85, page 320, Albert Seeger to Herman Kuhlman.
- 1934 - Deed, March 13, 1934, recorded in Book 101, page 415, Albert Seeger to Reuben and Tillman Periman.
- 1946 - Quit Claim Deed, April 30, 1946, recorded in Book 125, page 132, Reuben Periman to T. C. and Vera Periman.
- 1946 - Quit Claim Deed, April 30, 1946, recorded in Book 125, page 132, T. C. Periman to Reuben and Newel Periman.
- 1950 - Deed, May 9, 1950, recorded in Book 153, page 20, T. C. and Vera Periman to Reuben Periman.
- 1956 - Quit Claim Deed, June 19, 1956, recorded in Book 224, page 120, R. T. and Newel Periman to R. T. and Newel Periman.
- 1977 - Death Certificate, June 7, 1977, recorded in Book 478, page 904.
- 1977 - Release of Inheritance Tax, recorded in Book 479, page 321.
- 1979 - Deed, May 18, 1979, recorded in Book 501, page 54, Newel Periman to United States Government.

4. Builder: Unknown

5. Original Plans and construction: No plans have been found; load bearing concrete block walls and wood frame structure.

6. Alterations and additions:

- a. Bathroom and indoor plumbing installed, partition in the upstairs bedroom - 1932.
- b. Patio built - 1944-45.
- c. Electricity installed - 1945.
- d. Removal of two chimneys, concrete block addition, removal and replacement of south porch, changes to interior of the livingroom - 1946.
- e. Livingroom fireplace built - 1957.

B. Historical Context: August Kuhlman (b. 1852) and his brother, William, were among the earliest settlers in the McPhee Reservoir Project Area. The brothers, both immigrants

from Germany, lived briefly in St. Louis before traveling west to begin a cattle ranch along the Dolores River in the mid-1880's. Constructing a log cabin as their home base, the brothers grazed their herd of 150-200 head of cattle along the river and in nearby open rangelands. The Kuhlman brothers also grew potatoes, grains, and alfalfa to diversify their operations. During the winter, both Kuhlman brothers worked in the mines at Telluride and Rico, Colorado, to supplement their incomes during the ranch's formative years. This practice was common among local ranchers who, in addition to working at nearby mines, often worked for the Denver and Rio Grande Southern Railroad and/or trapped.

Fear of Ute Indian uprisings was a common concern of the early Valley settlers. The Kuhlman brothers, like many others, were sometimes forced to camp away from their home, fearing Indian attack. Their suspicions were justified. On several occasions, Indians burned their cabin while the Kuhlman brothers were away at the mines.

Eventually William Kuhlman moved to Grand Junction, Colorado, while August remained and employed two men to assist with the cattle and crops, hiring more help during the hectic summer season. The cattle were grazed on mountainous open range before the creation of Forest Reserves and thereafter on public land near Rico during summer. In the 1920's, Kuhlman added a small flock of sheep to his livestock.

August Kuhlman married Minnie Eisenhardt (b. 1860), also a German immigrant, on March 3, 1888, in St. Louis. Minnie Kuhlman was described by her granddaughter, Mrs. Ina Kuhlman Cline, as a "true aristocrat." Life along the Dolores River must have been trying for this woman, as she spent most winters in St. Louis with their two children.

To accommodate his growing family, August Kuhlman constructed the impressive main house in 1908. The concrete blocks of the two-story residence appear to be from the same mold as the Dolores Methodist Church constructed in 1906. Since the Kuhlman brothers were members of this church, it seems likely that the same concrete block machine was utilized in construction of both structures. Kuhlman perhaps became enamored with the durability, ease of construction, and practicality of concrete blocks at the 1904 St. Louis World's Fair where he viewed the first large-scale display of concrete blocks. The block's resistance to fire might have been the final inducement for Kuhlman to buy the machine since he had lost several homes to fire.

Sears and Roebuck sold the machines for approximately \$125. Customers could buy the machine and build their own house according to instructions with drawings included in the catalogs. Kuhlman, like many other pioneers in rural areas,

probably acted as his own designer and builder. The house's simple, symmetrical square plan represents a common catalogue design. The delicate window glass work and the millwork complement the building and were probably purchased by mail order or brought directly from St. Louis. With all of the interior furnishings purchased in St. Louis, the completed house soon became the "talk of Montezuma County."

In 1926, August Kuhlman died, leaving the ranch to his wife, Minnie. Later she signed the property over to her son-in-law, Albert Seeger, who continued the ranching operation until Reuben Periman and his brother Tillman purchased the house and property in 1932.

From 1932 until 1936, the families of both brothers lived at the ranch. The Perimans planted potatoes the first year as a cash crop. While building their cattle herd, the Perimans also raised dairy cows and sold cream to a Cortez creamery. Alfalfa was grown on the east side of the river and grass and hay on the west for winter feed. Barley and beans were grown above the valley near the east cliff. At various times, oats and corn were also grown as feed for the livestock. The Perimans bartered butter and fryers in exchange for groceries in Dolores. In 1936, Tillman and his wife, Vera, moved to Dolores, leaving Reuben with the ranch.

Reuben Periman was well respected locally, both as an educator and as a rancher. Born in Barry County, Missouri, in 1894, he arrived in the area in 1929 to serve as Superintendent of Schools for the town of Dolores. In 1932, after school ended, Periman traveled to Colorado Springs to marry Newel Thelma Fresh, also a school teacher. Reuben Periman taught school in McPhee, Dolores, and Ouray before becoming Vice-Principal at Cortez High School, a position he held until his retirement in 1964. Newel Periman taught school in McPhee and in Cortez.

In 1976, the Perimans moved to Cortez, renting their house for several years until it was eventually purchased by the Bureau of Reclamation. It has since remained vacant and has been vandalized.

## PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

### A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: This structure, with its simple plan, is constructed with concrete block made from a mail-order block machine.
2. Condition of fabric: Poor

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: The two-story, with basement, square, three-bay structure is approximately 30 feet by 30 feet.
2. Foundation: Concrete with watertable above grade.
3. Wall construction, finish, color: Gray pitch-faced concrete block with beaded mortar joints that are painted white. The corners have quoins of the same concrete block, but the arrises have tooled surface. Around some openings, half-blocks have been molded to appear as quarter blocks with a mortar joint between them. In the stretchers, there are occasional two-third or three-quarter blocks molded to appear as a half block and remaining piece with mortar joint between them. At the base, there is a moulded concrete block forming a watertable around the house. On the face of a smooth-faced block, nine courses above the main entrance on the south facade, there is inscribed "1908" with a thin bead of mortar similar to the mortar joints. The boiler room addition is regular concrete block. The east facade of the boiler room has been faced with large uncoursed sandstone, which extends above the room, forming a parapet. There is a deep wooden frieze band made up of narrow boarding around the top of the walls.
4. Structural system, framing: Load-bearing concrete block exterior walls with wood framing joists and rafters.
5. Porches, stoops, balconies, bulkheads: A concrete porch with the floor scored in the pattern of large flagstones extends across the south facade and gently curves on the west end. The retaining wall around the porch is faced with large uncoursed sandstones. There are five concrete steps in the center. A small segment of black wrought-iron railing, which extended around the porch, remains across the west end.

There is a concrete porch near the center of the west elevation at the entrances to the dining room and kitchen. There is a stone-faced stepped wall around the south and west edges, four concrete steps on the west near the center, and two concrete steps across the north end. A shed roof covered with asphalt shingles is supported by three wooden columns on the west side and two half-columns at the face of the house. At each side of each column is a wooden bracket supporting a wooden lattice banding. The porch has a wooden beaded ceiling, and there is vertical wood siding on the shed ends. The boxed cornice has a moulding at the top of the cornice. Below the stone wall on the west side there is a stone planter box on each side of the steps enclosing them. The bottom step on the north extends around to the west, forming a step below the concrete planter. There is a concrete sidewalk below the step.

6. Chimneys: There is a concrete block chimney projecting from the house and extending up along the north face of the wall near the northeast corner. The chimney steps up along the west edge, and there is a chimney-pot formed on top with concrete blocks.
7. Openings:
  - a. Doorways and doors: The principal entrance in the center of the south facade opens into a small stairway vestibule. Above the door, there is a simple, projecting, wooden pediment supported by a red brick engaged pilaster on each side. The raking cornice, covered with asphalt shingles, extends beyond the pilasters and forms a boxed cornice. The tympanum is covered with narrow, wooden horizontal boards. The doorway has wooden surrounds, concrete sill, wooden threshold, and recessed jambs. There is one-light sash transom. The wooden door has four raised square panels in the lower section on the interior, and on the exterior the panels are banded with moulding, forming L-shaped panels. The square formed in the center of the L-shaped panels has carved and applied leaf mouldings. The upper panel of the door has a round-arch head with glass banded with moulding. The sill moulding below the glass has rounded ends. There was a hand-operated door bell through the door.

There is an exterior doorway leading from the dining room and kitchen to the west porch. Each doorway has wooden surrounds, concrete sill, wooden threshold, and a transom above. The transom is a large fixed light in the center surrounded by 16 small square lights. There are wooden panel doors.

There is a doorway on the west facade of the boiler room opening to the exterior. The doorway has wooden surrounds, concrete sill, wooden threshold, and a five-horizontal-panel wooden door.

- b. Windows and shutters: Wooden windows on both floors have one-over-one, double-hung sash with metal pins in the jambs for holding open. Windows on the first floor in the livingroom and dining room have smaller upper sashes with leaded glass panels. Smaller upper sashes on the south windows, second floor, have 18 small square lights surrounding a large center light. All windows have concrete lintels and sills, wooden surrounds, and wide wooden stools.

There is a two-light metal hopper sash window on the north wall of the boiler room. There is a cast-iron coal chute on the north wall of the boiler room.

8. Roof:

- a. Shape, covering: The hipped room with deck is covered with asphalt shingles. The deck has a scuttle from the attic and is covered with sheet metal. The shed roofs of the boiler room and west porch are covered with asphalt shingles. There is a parapet wall on the east side of the boiler room.
- b. Cornice, eaves: The overhanging eaves are boxed following the slope of the roof with an ovolo moulded fascia. The eaves on the shed roof of the boiler room are open.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans:

- a. Cellar: The small cellar under the dining room in the southwest corner of the house has a concrete floor and concrete walls. There is a hopper window on the west wall, and a window has been closed up and filled in on the south wall.
- b. First floor: The entrance in the center of the south facade leads into the stair vestibule. On the right side through a double opening is the livingroom. The double opening has been enlarged from a single opening. The livingroom, which formerly was two rooms, extends the length of the house. There are two windows on the east wall and one in the center of the south wall. Across the north wall is a large stone fireplace. The fireplace, faced with random, quarry-faced stone, has a ledge extending across the face and returns on both the east and west walls for a short distance. The raised hearth, extending across the room, has a stone floor surface. There is a doorway on the west wall of the livingroom leading to the kitchen. From the stair vestibule on the left through a double opening is the dining room. This double opening has also been enlarged from a single opening. The dining room has a center window on the south wall, and a window and a doorway to an exterior porch are on the west wall. Along the north wall there is a built-in china cabinet that has a pass-through to the kitchen and an adjacent doorway on the right side opening into the kitchen. The kitchen has a window and a doorway to an exterior porch on the west wall and a window on the north wall. Near the northeast corner there is a projecting flue on the north wall which stops above the floor approximately six feet. The east wall has a doorway to the livingroom, and there is a doorway to the cellar in the extreme southeast corner of the south wall. The stairway in the stair vestibule leads directly up to the second floor.

- c. Second floor: The stairway lands into a small hallway. At the head of the stairs is a doorway on the north wall leading into the bathroom. The bathroom has been formed from a part of a bedroom and has a window on the north wall. The flue from the kitchen extends through the northwest corner of the room. The window is one-half of the larger window that was on the north wall of the bedroom. There is a small linen closet on the east wall. In the hallway to the left are two bedrooms -- one on the north and one on the south. The north bedroom has a window on the north and west walls. Along the south wall is a doorway in the center leading into a closet that extends the length of the room. The south bedroom has a window in the center of the south wall and a window on the west wall. There is a doorway to a closet in the southeast corner along the east wall. On the right side of the hallway, there is a doorway on the east wall leading into a bedroom. This is an added doorway. The bedroom has a doorway on the west wall leading into a small closet. On the north wall is the other half of the window in the bathroom. There is a window on the east wall. The bedroom on the south has a window in the center of the south wall and a window on the east wall. A doorway on the west wall opens into a small closet. There is an attic scuttle in the hallway.
2. Stairways: The single-flight enclosed wooden stairway is in the center of the house. There is no handrail, but evidence indicates there was a handrail along the east wall. The stairway to the cellar is wooden, single-flight, open-string, open-rise, and is underneath the main stair.
3. Flooring: Wooden narrow-board flooring is on both floors -- some of which is covered with linoleum.
4. Walls and ceiling finish: Plaster walls and ceilings on wood lath have been either wallpapered or painted. There is a picture moulding along the south and east walls of the livingroom. The dining room and kitchen have a wooden beaded-panel wainscot with sloping, moulded chair railing. The closets have horizontal narrow wooden boards and beaded panel boards on walls and ceilings. There is a simple wooden chair rail in the bathroom. Walls in the boiler room are exposed concrete block, and the ceiling is exposed wooden structure.
5. Doorways and doors: All doors have been removed. Symmetrically moulded door and window trim have corner blocks with bull's eye, and there is a plinth at each doorway. The two north bedrooms and closets on the second floor do not have bull's eye corner blocks on the trim. There is a cornice moulding above the head trim on all door and window trim on the first floor and on the second floor in the two

south bedrooms. Walls at the head of the stairway on the second floor have corner-board trim. The high, moulded baseboards have corner blocks that extend higher than the baseboard and end in a wedge-point top.

6. Decorative features and trim: The china cabinet in the dining room opens through into the kitchen. The architrave trim is framed with the doorway to the kitchen as one large opening. There are two wooden panel doors in the lower section and two wooden framed doors with glass panels in the upper section. The doors on the kitchen side are wooden panels. Adjustable wooden shelves have wedge-shaped standards approximately two inches on centers and adjustable cleats which fit into the standards on each side to support the shelves. Adjustable shelves in the northwest bedroom closet on the second floor have standards like those in the dining room china cabinet.
7. Mechanical equipment:
  - a. Heating: Baseboard heating on the first floor and floor registers on the second floor, both supplied by a coal-burning furnace.
  - b. Lighting: All light fixtures have been removed.
  - c. Plumbing: Modern plumbing fixtures and a free-standing, cast-iron bathtub.

D. Site:

1. General setting and orientation: The house sits approximately 200 feet west of the road (Montezuma County Road 28) facing south. The gravel driveway is to the south of the house and extends west forming a circular drive on the west side of the house. A retaining wall, faced with large, uncoursed sandstone, extends across the south yard approximately 25 feet from the house and turns toward the north approximately 30 feet from the west facade of the house, curving out toward the circular drive approximately 10 feet. In the southwest corner of the yard formed by this retaining wall is a flagstone-paved terrace with a large stone barbecue pit, which is a part of the retaining wall. There is a raised stone wall around a cistern on the terrace. A concrete sidewalk leads to the south porch from the driveway, and there is a small concrete sidewalk leading around to the west yard of the house. In the southwest corner of the yard at the edge of the terrace is a large locust tree. Along the west edge of the yard in the northwest corner there are several large lilac bushes. A large coniferous tree is at the southeast corner of the house. Most of the east yard has been bulldozed away. There are several large fruit trees along a fence row approximately 160 feet to the west of the house. Behind the house on the north is a garage, and to the northwest along a row on the north,

south of a small creek, there is a collapsed shed, a log workshop, a hog shed, and privy. Southwest of the house approximately 150 feet is a large barn with log corrals. To the east of the barn is a long chicken house. The Dolores River is approximately 200 yards to the west of the main house.

2. Outbuildings:

- a. Chicken house: The one-story, rectangular, six-bay south front building is in poor condition. There is a small hand-hewn log structure on the east end. The logs are V-notched on the ends and chinked with clay. The north side of the building has a stone retaining wall with logs on top of it. The gable roof, supported by round wooden poles, is covered with wood shingles. Wooden pole ceiling joists support a small attic above the main floor. Gable ends are covered with wide wooden vertical boards. The floor is earthen. There is a small, square, wooden vent in the center of the log structure that projects through the roof. There is a doorway on the south facade near the east end that opens into the fenced garden. The long west end of the structure is wooden framed with wide vertical wooden planks covering the frame. The gabled roof extends from the log structure with open eaves and barge boards on the gable end. There is a concrete foundation and concrete floor on approximately one-half the west end. There are two openings on each side of a doorway in the west end along the south facade. The long horizontal openings have insect and poultry netting tacked onto a wooden frame. The west facade has a large framed opening across the entire width of the structure. Near the center of the structure along the ridge is a square wooden vent through the roof. Along the south slope of the roof there is an opening in the roof where a flue formerly projected through. A yard, fenced with wire netting attached to a wooden post and with a strand of barbed wire along the top, extends to the south. There is a well about 45 feet south of the chicken house inside the fenced yard. There are corrals on the south, and approximately 50 feet to the west is the large wooden barn. There is a drive through the corral between the chicken house and barn that extends north into the circle drive at the main house. Along the north side of the chicken house is a row of ornamental shrubs which extends approximately 50 feet to the east. There is a large tree at the northwest corner, and approximately 40 feet to the north is a large apple tree.
- b. Barn: The large wooden barn is approximately 40 feet by 45 feet, rectangular in plan, and one floor with a hay loft. The west half of the structure is round-pole construction with each log being saddle-notched at the corners. The east half is wooden frame construction.

with wooden poles forming cross-bracing at the corners. The exterior of the east end and a shed addition on the south are covered with wide wooden vertical boards. The high-gable roof with rain hood on the east end and the shed roof are covered with wooden shingles over wide wooden boards. There is a stone foundation and earth floor. The shed on the south has a wooden floor in decaying condition.

The south shed addition is divided into two parts by wooden gates and horizontal boards. The north half of this addition has a doorway opening to the corral on the south, a small window opening on the south facade, and a small opening up high on the west facade. The south half has two small window openings on the south facade and a doorway and window opening on the east facade. A wooden feed trough extends along the north wall, east to west. The barn is divided in two parts -- the west half with a hay loft and the east half with a high ceiling. The east half has a doorway in the center of the east facade and a hay opening underneath the rain hood in the center of the gable end. There is a wooden ladder on each side of the opening, attached to the wall on the interior, that extends up to the hay door. A metal track extends the length of the barn at the ridge from the rain hood. There is an opening into the lower floor of the west half. There are feed troughs along the north and south walls with a hay chute on each side feeding from the loft. The loft has pole floor joists and wide wooden planks on the floor. There is a doorway opening in the west gable end of the loft, and a ladder on the exterior face of the building extends to the loft door. There is an opening in the center of the west wall on the lower floor opening into a corral. On the north side of the barn, there is a steeply sloping wooden shed roof extending to the ground.

The barn sits southwest of the main house, and there are corrals on the south and west sides fenced with horizontal and vertical wooden poles. The yard on the east has two hitching posts, and there is a cattle-loading chute from the south corral. Northwest of the corral there are an apple and plum tree, and approximately 25 yards north in line with these two trees is a large apricot tree.

- c. Privy: This small, rectangular, one-bay, one-story structure is wooden framed and covered with board and batten wooden siding. The gable roof is covered with wooden shingles. The doorway on the south facade has been removed. The interior walls are horizontal wooden boards, and the floor has wooden boards. The built-in wooden seat has two holes -- one smaller on the left side. The structure is approximately five feet by five

feet. It sits along the south bank of a small creek.

- d. Hog shed: Immediately east of the privy is the hog shed. The west end is a small storage room with wooden board and batten siding, wooden-frame structure, and earth floor. The very shallow gable roof supported by log purlins is covered with corrugated sheet metal. There is a batten door on the south facade with metal strap hinges.

The hog shed on the east end is constructed of hand-hewn logs with tenon-and-slot mortise joints at the corners. The shallow gable roof has a large log ridge beam with log purlins and is covered with corrugated sheet metal. There is an opening on the south facade. The hay shed and storage shed comprise a rectangular structure approximately 10 feet by 18 feet. It sits along the south bank of a creek to the northwest of the main house.

- e. Workshop: Approximately 30 feet to the east of the hog shed is the workshop, sitting along the south bank of the creek. The rectangular, one-story structure is approximately 16 feet by 20 feet. The log structure, with tenon-and-slot mortise ends, has small split wooden pieces chinked between the logs. The gable roof is supported by log purlins, which extend beyond the gable ends on the exterior, and is covered with corrugated sheet metal. The gable ends are open between the projecting purlins. Approximately one-half of the south facade, in the center, is open. There is a round wooden pole on each side of the opening supporting a large log lintel across the opening. There are log poles at the plate line inside that extend across the building from north to south. There are remains of a wooden shed that was on the east end of the workshop. It has entirely collapsed.

- f. Garage: The garage, which sits north of the main house approximately 30 feet, has the south wall missing. The rectangular plan, one-story structure is approximately 16 feet by 26 feet. There is a log structure on the east end with a wooden-framed small addition along the south facade and a shed structure on the west end. The log structure has dovetail notched logs at the corners and chinked with split wood pieces. The gabled roof over the log structure is covered with wooden shingles, and the shed roof on the west is covered with corrugated sheet metal. There is a metal flue opening through the roof on the shed addition. The shed addition and the gable ends of the log structure have board and batten wooden siding. The east end of the log structure has a large framed opening for a car, and there is a window opening on the lower wall as well as in the gable end

of the north wall. A doorway leads to a small room on the south. The shed addition has a window opening on the north wall and a doorway and window on the west wall. The wooden window on the north wall has two six-light sliding sashes. There is a doorway between the garage and the shed addition that has wooden trim, wooden sill, and no door. The interior walls have horizontal wooden boards and have remnants of newspaper and wallpaper on some of the log walls. The floor has wooden planks. There is a small room above the south addition that is reached through a doorway on the upper south wall of the garage. There is no evidence of any stairway. There is a small wooden footbridge between the garage and workshop spanning the creek behind both. Along the edge of the bank there is dense brush and a number of willow trees. The east yard and driveway to the garage have been destroyed by the construction roads.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

- A. Original Architectural Drawings: None
- B. Early Views: None
- C. Interviews:
  1. Cline, Ina Kuhlman, Cortez, Colorado. Interview by Deborah Duranceau, 11 September 1979, transcript in Bureau of Reclamation Dolores Archeological Program files, Cortez, Colorado.
  2. Cline, Ina Kuhlman, Dunton, Colorado. Interview 22 July 1981, transcript in Bureau of Reclamation Dolores Archeological Program files, Cortez, Colorado.
  3. Lee, Mrs. Charles, Dolores, Colorado. Interview by Adrian White, 22 July 1979, transcript in Bureau of Reclamation Dolores Archeological Program files, Cortez, Colorado.
  4. Lucero, Joe, Dolores, Colorado. Interview by Michael Sampson, 11 December 1979, transcript in Bureau of Reclamation Dolores Archeological Program files, Cortez, Colorado.
  5. Periman, Newel, Cortez, Colorado. Interview by Deborah Duranceau, 18 October 1979, transcript in Bureau of Reclamation Dolores Archeological Program files, Cortez, Colorado.
  6. Periman, Newel, Cortez, Colorado, 23 July 1981, transcript in Bureau of Reclamation Dolores Archeological Program files, Cortez, Colorado.

D. Bibliography:

1. Dolores Star, 29 October 1904, p. 1, c. 2.
2. Dolores Star, 13 January 1905, p. 1, c. 2.
3. Dolores Star, 31 March 1905, p. 1, c. 2.
4. White, Adrian, "The Concrete Block Industry 1886-1910."  
Unpublished manuscript in Washington State University,  
1980.

E. Likely Sources Not Yet Investigated: None

F. Supplemental Material: None

.Prepared by: John White  
Project Supervisor  
HABS, National Park Service  
July 1981

PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION

This project was undertaken by the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) of the National Park Service's National Architectural Engineer Record, Rocky Mountain Regional Office, in cooperation with the Salt Lake City Region Bureau of Reclamation. Under the direction of Katherine Cole, Chief, Division of Cultural Resources, this project was completed during the summer of 1981 at the Historic American Buildings Survey Field Office, Cortez, Colorado, by John P. White, Project Supervisor (Associate Professor of Architecture, Texas Tech University); Steven M. Wiesenthal, Project Foreman (University of Maryland); Project Historians Linda Dishman (University of California at Davis), Maureen L. Gerhold (Pennsylvania State University), and Lisa B. Mausolf (Wellesley College); Architects Debra J. Brown (Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University), David J. Insinga (Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University), and Student Architect Deborah Rehn Hurst (Washington University, St. Louis).