



ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORICAL COMPONENT FORM

IMPORTANT: USE IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE GREEN INVENTORY RECORD FORM FOR RECORDING HISTORIC STRUCTURES AND DISTRICTS. USE SEPARATELY FOR RECORDING STRUCTURES LOCATED WITHIN DISTRICT BOUNDARIES.

1) Resource No. 5CF212 2) Temp No. 1 3) Name Denver & Rio Grande Depot
 4) Address at end of F Street, north bank of Arkansas River 5) District Name Salida Commercial District

I. INTEGRITY: 6) Condition: Good Fair ___ Deteriorated ___

7) Original Use depot 8) Present Use depot

9) Original Site Moved ___ Date(s) of Move: _____

10) Unaltered Altered ___ Explain: _____

II. DESCRIPTION: 11) Building Materials brick

12) Construction Date c. 1930 13) Architect/Builder unknown

14) Architectural Style(s) Art Moderne

15) Special Features/Surroundings: The Denver & Rio Grande's depot provides a visual terminus for F Street - the city's main business thoroughfare.

16) Archaeological Potential: Yes ___ No Unknown ___ Explain: _____

III. CULTURAL ACTIVITIES: Key the resource type (ie: house, barn, shed, school, church, etc) to the cultural activity theme and sub-theme category associated with it.

17) THEME	Transportation		
18) SUB-THEME	Railroad		
19) TYPES	depot		

(Attach Photographs)

Frame Number 2
 Roll Number CF 1
 Facade Orientation S

IV. SIGNIFICANCE: Assess whether or not the resource has any historical or architectural merit by checking appropriate categories and justifying below. Include any relevant historical data.

20) Architectural Significance:

- Represents work of a master
- Possesses high artistic values
- Represents a type, period, or method of construction

21) Historical Significance:

- Associated with significant persons
- Associated with significant events or patterns
- Contributes to the significance of an historic district

The Denver & Rio Grande Depot, an example of the Art Moderne style, reflects Salida's development as a railroad center.

In the spring of 1880, following the Denver & Rio Grande's victory in the Royal Gorge War, the community of Salida (the city was originally known as South Arkansas) was established as a division point on General Palmer's line to Leadville. Former territorial governor and D&RG board member, Alexander C. Hunt, supervised the platting of the community.

While settlers moved into the newly-created town, the railroad began construction of a stone depot (begun in 1880, additions in 1881 and 1882), a railroad hospital (1882), and the famed Monte Cristo Hotel (1883). The depot and hotel were located on the railroad land on the north bank of the Arkansas River.

In the following years roundhouses and transfer yards were added in order to accommodate the change from narrow gauge to standard gauge tracks.

The present depot is one of the few remaining structures which reflects Salida's railroad history. (Calco Industries occupies the former railroad shops.) The depot, constructed of brick, is a simplified Art Moderne structure. The Moderne style is represented by the rounded corners, flat roofs, and relatively smooth wall surfaces.

22) List Any Associated Cultural Group: n/a

V. REFERENCES:

1. Carroll, Richard. 1934. "The Founding of Salida, Colorado", Colorado Magazine, 11:121-133.
2. Pasquale, Cynthia. 1980. 100 Years in the Heart of the Rockies.

RECORDER M. Taylor

DATE 6-15-81



Rio Grande

STOP