

COLORADO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES NOMINATION FORM

SECTION I

Name of Property

Historic Name Buford School

Other Names White River Community Building

Address of Property

[] address not for publication

Street Address 42600 County Road 17

City Buford County Rio Blanco Zip 81641

Present Owner of Property

(for multiple ownership, list the names and addresses of each owner on one or more continuation sheets)

Name White River Community Club

Address PO Box 1076 Phone 970-878-0955

City Meeker State Colorado Zip 81641

Owner Consent for Nomination

(Please see attached owner consent for nomination form)

Preparer of Nomination

Name Marlise Fratinardo/Jon Schler Date July 31, 2005

Organization Colorado Center for Community Development

Address 1250 14th Street, Suite 700 Phone 970-248-7312 (Jon Schler)

City Denver State Colorado Zip 80202

<p>FOR OFFICIAL USE:</p> <p><u>8/15/2005</u> Nomination Received</p> <p><u>2/17/2006</u> Review Board Recommendation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Approval <input type="checkbox"/> Denial</p>	<p>Site Number <u>5RB.4419</u></p> <p>Senate # _____ House # _____</p> <p><u>2/24/2006</u> CHS Board State Register Listing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Approved <input type="checkbox"/> Denied</p>
<p>Certification of Listing: President, Colorado Historical Society</p>	
<p>Date _____</p>	

COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

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SECTION II

Local Historic Designation

Has the property received local historic designation?

no

yes --- individually designated designated as part of a historic district

Date designated _____

Designated by _____ (Name of municipality or county)

Use of Property

Historic Education/ School

Current Social/ Meeting Hall

Original Owner Rio Blanco County School District 7

Source of Information County deed records (1902 deed from Joseph Peltier to District 7)

Year of Construction Circa 1902

Source of Information Rio Blanco County School District Records

Architect, Builder, Engineer, Artist or Designer Unknown

Source of Information n/a

Locational Status

Original location of structure(s)

Structure(s) moved to current location

Date of move _____

SECTION III

Description and Alterations

(Please see attached description and alterations sheet)

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SECTION IV

Significance of Property

Nomination Criteria

- A** - property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to history
- B** - property is connected with persons significant in history
- 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

Areas of Significance

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Economics | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Archaeology – prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Law |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Archaeology – historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment/ Recreation | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Ethnic Heritage | <input type="checkbox"/> Military |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Exploration/ Settlement | <input type="checkbox"/> Performing Arts |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Geography/ Community Identity | <input type="checkbox"/> Politics/ Government |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Community Planning and Development | <input type="checkbox"/> Health/Medicine | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Social History |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation |

Significance Statement

(Please see attached significance statement)

Bibliography

(Please see attached bibliography)

SECTION V

Locational Information

Lot(s) n/a Block n/a Addition n/a

USGS Topographic Quad Map Buford

Verbal Boundary Description of Nominated Property

(Please see attached verbal boundary description)

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SECTION VI

Photograph Log for Black and White Photographs

(Please see attached photo log)

SECTION VII

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS TO ACCOMPANY NOMINATION

Owner Consent Form

Black and White Photographs

Color Prints or Digital Images

Sketch Map(s)

Photocopy of USGS Map Section

Optional Materials

Use of Nomination Materials

Upon submission to the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, all nomination forms and supporting materials become public records pursuant to CRS Title 24, and may be accessed, copied, and used for personal or commercial purposes in accordance with state law unless otherwise specifically exempted. The Colorado Historical Society may reproduce, publish, display, perform, prepare derivative works or otherwise use the nomination materials for Society and/or State Register purposes.

For Office Use Only

Property Type: building(s) district site structure object area

Architectural Style/Engineering Type: No style

Period of Significance: 1902-1952

Level of Significance: Local State National

Acreage 0.68

P.M. 6th Township 1S Range 91W Section 8 Quarter Sections NE SW SE SE

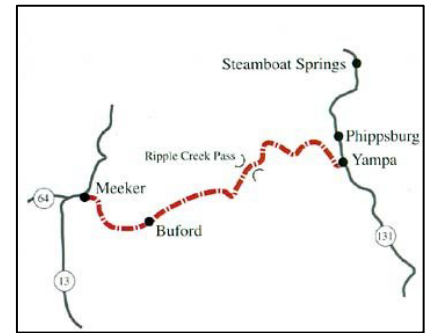
UTM Reference: Zone 13 Easting 276083 Northing 4428278

Site Elevation: 7005 feet

Property Name Buford School

DESCRIPTION and ALTERATIONS

Buford School is located approximately 22 miles southeast of Meeker on a 0.68 acre site. The school occupies a gentle rise that overlooks the White River and is a prominent roadside feature on the Flat Tops Trail Scenic Byway, which traverses the nearby White River National Forest from Meeker to Yampa.¹ The school is notable as one of a handful of buildings in a largely open landscape. From the school itself, wide meadow vistas can be enjoyed from nearly all directions. A second building, the original privy, is located on the western edge of the property and is currently used as a shed. The school and shed are in good condition and retain a high degree of integrity in terms of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.



Today, the Flat Tops Scenic Byway connects Meeker with Buford (22 miles). The Byway continues on through the White River National Forest to Yampa. Map courtesy of www.coloradobyways.org

Exterior

The Buford School is an example of vernacular style construction. The building is one story, roughly L-shaped, horizontally-oriented, and constructed of wood (with round/rough-hewn logs as well as plank siding). The interior framing is in 2 x 4 and 2 x 6 dimensions. It has a stone and concrete foundation, cross gabled roof with overhanging eaves, cornerboards, and wood rafters. The front entrance to the building projects forward approximately five feet and faces east toward the road. The building has two brick chimneys, one exposed along the northern elevation. The second chimney pierces the roofline near the northwestern corner. A 1948 photo shows that the building once had a shingle roof and was painted white. In 1953, a sheet metal roof was installed, which is still present today. In 1998 the building was painted red with white trim. The building was constructed in three sections, (the schoolhouse, teacherage, and pumproom).

Exterior Section #1 - Schoolhouse

The schoolhouse section consists of a single room. According to the oral record, the building's original exterior was rough-hewn logs. Today, the exterior is wood plank siding, which is believed to have been added in 1925 when the teacherage addition was constructed (see Exterior Section #2 below).² There are three windows on the eastern facade, two along the south, and one on the north. These windows are tall, narrow, double-hung, single-pane 2/2s, framed with simple wood trim. The building's entrance was originally a small open wooden "porch," consisting of a small hipped roof supported by two wood posts. According to Club members, this porch was enclosed in 1972 as a project of the White River Community Club. The main entry door, now part of this enclosed porch, consists of a 3 panel wood door with glazing in the upper portion.

A 1948 photo shows a brick chimney - no longer extant - that pierces the roof in the northern quarter of the building. William Herring, a teacher at the Buford School from 1950-1951, believes that this was the site of a cook stove (an old Majestic), that was used to heat the building during the winter. It is unknown exactly when the brick chimney present today (currently located on the northern elevation) was erected, but it is very likely related to Minnewa S. Bell's extensive renovations to the Buford School in 1953 (see

¹ Colorado Scenic and Historic Byways Commission, <http://www.coloradobyways.org>

² Bury, Susan and John, eds. This is What I Remember: By and About the People of White River Country. Three volumes. Meeker, CO: Rio Blanco County Historical Society, circa 1972-1991.

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“interior” below).

Exterior Section #2 – Teacherage/Kitchen

Around 1925, Buford residents L.L. Offerle, then owner of the nearby Buford Store, and local mill owner Kirk Shaw added a single rough hewn log room to the schoolhouse for a teacherage, on the northwestern elevation of the original one-room schoolhouse.³ According to a local account, “the school house was the meeting place for the residents of the community and everyone worked to get logs from the mountains to add a room to the school.”⁴ During this period, it is believed that the exposed logs of the original schoolhouse were sided over with wood planks.

The teacherage addition has a metal roof with one vertically-planked wooden gable. The northern elevation has two wood-framed windows: one is square, two-paned, and recessed, while the other is long and relatively modern with three panes. The teacherage addition has a small “back” door on the southern elevation. This section also has two examples of exterior wood “paneling” features that were constructed in order to protect wiring and other important building infrastructure from animals and the harsh climate. Today, the teacherage houses the kitchen and restrooms.

A 1948 photo shows what appears to be an unusual and small wooden gable - no longer extant - on the roof of the schoolhouse. It is believed that this gable was related to the joining mechanism of the teacherage addition to the schoolhouse.

Exterior Section #3 - Pumproom

Section three is a single small room, constructed of rough-hewn logs that extend from the southern elevation of the teacherage addition. The third section has a shed metal sheet roof off the teacherage. This section has no windows or doors or exterior roof rafters (unlike the other two sections). The cornerboards are extremely slim, as compared to the cornerboards on the rest of the building.

The third section was added in 1953 as part of the Bell renovations. It housed the building’s plumbing mechanism. While the third section is well matched to the teacherage addition, a careful examination reveals that the logs are slightly different, with the third section containing thinner and considerably more finished-looking logs.

Interior/Minnewa Bell Renovations

The year 1953 is a crucial year as it is the point at which Buford School was transformed from a schoolhouse into a community club. In September 1953, prominent local resident and active White River community member, Minnewa S. Bell, donated the schoolhouse property to White River residents in the memory of her husband Alphonzo E. Bell. Ms. Bell also donated extensive renovations to equip the building with “all the modern facilities of a city club room.”⁵

³ Bury, Susan and John, eds. This is What I Remember: By and About the People of White River Country. Three volumes. Meeker, CO: Rio Blanco County Historical Society, circa 1972-1991.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ “New Buford Community Center Dedicated Sunday.” Meeker Herald, September 10, 1953.

Property Name Buford School

Construction to 1953

Any details regarding the schoolhouse's pre-1953 interior are somewhat unknown. According to former teacher William Herring (circa 1950-51), the school was minimally equipped with rough wooden floorboards, several storage cabinets, a teacher's desk, wooden desks for students, a cook stove, and several chalkboards.⁶

The interior of the teacherage was constructed of exposed logs and furnished with a small stove and bed.⁷

1953 to the present

Minnewa Bell's renovations dramatically updated the Buford School in preparation for its new life as a community club. By a period account of the dedication ceremony in 1953, these renovations were extensive, or as the Meeker Herald stated in an article from the period, "When Ms. Bell talked of her plan few if any realized to what extent she planned to remodel the old building. It was a revelation to those who visited the new Buford community center."⁸

The Meeker Herald also documented several changes – interior and exterior – that were revealed at the dedication.

All new oak floors have been installed in the building and a stage is built in the south end of the main room. The room which was formerly used as a teacherage is now being made into a completely modern kitchen. Also off this part of the building are modern rest rooms. Outside Ms. Bell is having a water well drilled which will furnish the community club room with running water and all the modern facilities of a city club room. The outside of the building has also been repainted.⁹

It is suspected that possibly several other changes occurred during the Bell renovations than have been recounted at the time by the Herald, such as the interior oak wainscoting which comes up approximately 48 inches from the floor. According to William Herring, this wainscoting was not present in 1951.¹⁰

Today, the interior is largely white wall board with white wood doors, door frames, and windows. There are also a number of interior artifacts present today that according to William Herring, were not present during the early 1950s: metal ceiling lights, a piano, and a "Hotpoint" cook stove.¹¹

Shed (former privy)

There is one extant shed/privy associated with the Buford School on the western corner of the site. The shed is a rectangular, one-story building with horizontal wood siding and wood cornerboards. The metal roof has slightly overhanging eaves over exposed wood rafters. According to William Herring, there was only one privy when he taught at the school, which was used by both the boys and girls.¹²

⁶ Herring, William. Personal interview. July 8, 2005.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Ibid.

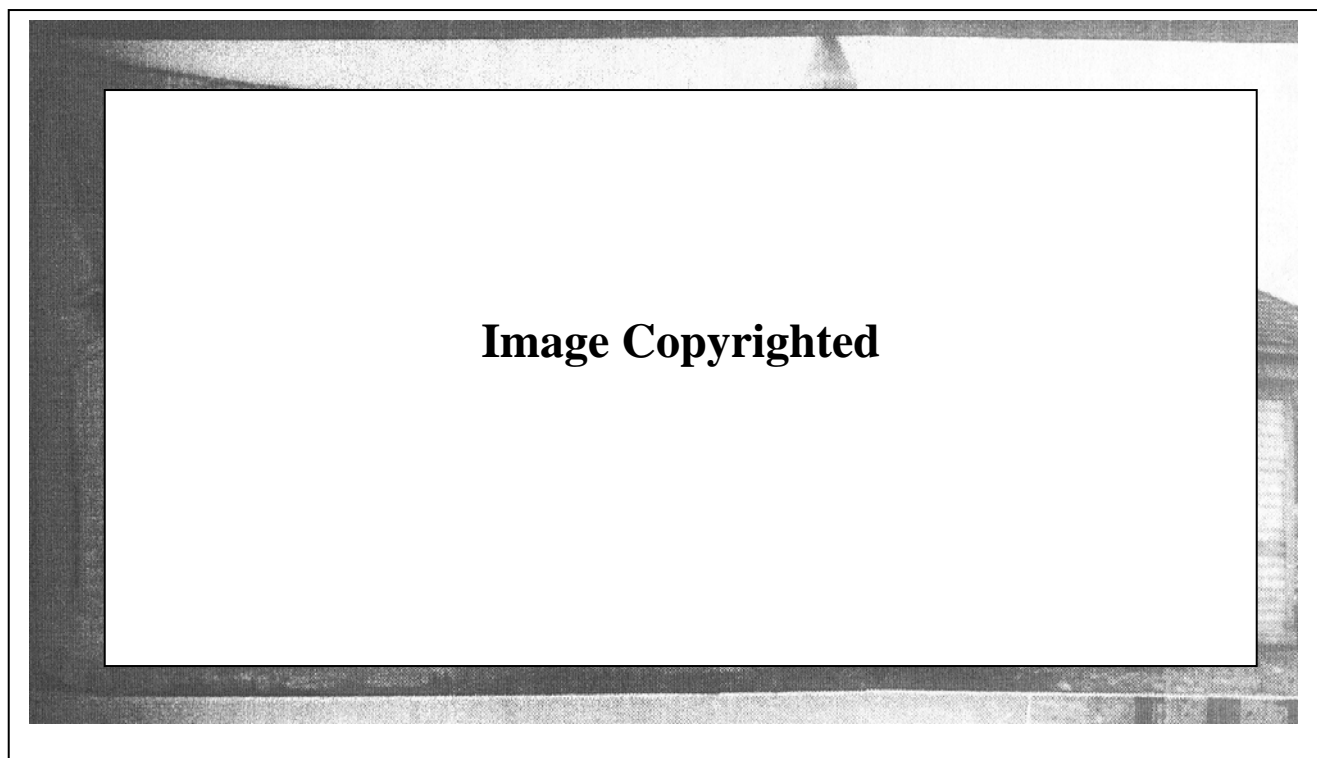
¹² Ibid.

Property Name Buford School

Horse Corral (no longer extant)

A small, two-stall corral was once located on the western edge of the property near the privy. The corral was used by the students who rode horses to school.¹³

1948 Photo- Image courtesy of the White River Community Club



¹³ Ibid.

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SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT

The 1902 Buford School is eligible to the State Register under Criterion A in the area of Education. The building has a long association as the educational center of this rural area, serving as the local school from its construction up until consolidation in 1952. The building meets the registration requirements of the Schoolhouse Property Type as defined in the Multiple Property Documentation Form *Rural School Buildings in Colorado*. The Buford School is an important example of the rural schoolhouses that were once so plentiful across Colorado but are rapidly disappearing from the landscape. Constructed in 1902, the school exhibits those characteristics associated with the schoolhouse property type including: a rural setting, rectangular plan, gabled roof, tall narrow windows, and one large original classroom. The school along with the privy/shed, which also dates to the period of significance, helps to convey the rural school experience of many children in northwestern Colorado.

The Buford School is also eligible under Criterion D for its Geographic Importance. As an example of local geography and community identity, the school is distinguished in that it has remained a key feature at the core of the White River Valley's daily life throughout its entire existence. From construction to 1953, the building served this rural community as a gathering and learning place for several generations. Since 1953, the Buford School has continued its long tradition of service by providing a vital and well-loved meeting spot for community gatherings and is the home of the White River Community Club. The Buford School is a highly recognizable local landmark for the entire valley.

Historic Background

In the mid-nineteenth century, the area around present-day Meeker was set aside for members of the Ute Indian tribe, many of whom had been displaced from other areas. Attempts at "settling" the formerly nomadic Utes into a farming culture backfired and led to the infamous Meeker Massacre in 1879. Several members of the White River Indian Agency (including the future town's namesake, agent Nathan Meeker) were killed during this uprising.

Over the next few years, the Utes were driven out and an army post established to stabilize the area. In 1883, the post was dismantled and its buildings sold at auction to civilians (which included barracks, officer's quarters, a hospital, trading post, and civilian housing). This ready-made town was rapidly settled. By the mid 1880s, the nearby White River Valley, upstream from the town of Meeker, was also settled by farmers and ranchers who sought the valley's rich bottomlands. A school system for the area was formed in 1885 and District #7, which included Buford School, was established in 1890. In 1902, Rio Blanco County had eight school districts with school houses at Coal Creek, Miller Creek, Buford, The Mesa, Powell Park, White River City, Rangely, and Meeker.¹⁴

The Town of Buford

The Town of Buford was named by a local teacher, Mrs. Cloherty, (reportedly from a history book her class was studying at the time) in honor of John Buford (1826-1863).¹⁵ Buford reportedly had traveled through the area in the early 1860s, as a cavalry officer, from his regiment in Utah in order to report for

¹⁴ "Rio Blanco County has..." *White River Review*, October 4, 1902.

¹⁵ Rio Blanco County Historical Society. History of the Town of Buford. Not dated.

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service in the Civil War. During that war, Buford became a Brigadier General and Chief of Cavalry in George McClellan's Army of the Potomac. His highly distinguished cavalry was nicknamed "Buford's Boys." General Buford is one of the most famous military personages of that period and is best remembered for his bravery and leadership at the battles of Gettysburg and Antietam.¹⁶

As one of a few small outposts along the White River Valley, the town of Buford served as an important gathering spot, which was supported by the surrounding nearby farms and ranches. The Buford post office opened for business on May 23, 1890 and many local residents served as postmaster or postmistress over the years. The Buford Store opened in 1921 (L.L. Offerle, owner) and provided supplies and groceries to local families. The store eventually grew to include a gas station and guest cabins.

An exact population of Buford during its early years is unknown, in part due to the wide geographic distribution of its residents. The Buford Store and Buford School were the town's most substantial public buildings. The population served by the town of Buford lived along a wide stretch of the White River Valley. A newspaper column entitled "Notes from Buford" reports fourteen students enrolled at Buford School in October 1902, "the largest number in some years."¹⁷ A school district "census list" from 1917 counted 31 students at the Buford School.¹⁸ Buford has retained its rural character today. The Buford store and school are still the area's primary public buildings among a scattering of homes and ranches along the valley floor.

Buford School

The earliest known documentation for the Buford School dates from May 5, 1890. On that day, a school board meeting for District #7, which included the towns of Buford, Elk Creek, and Marvine, was held at the Buford School. The meeting minutes state, "At a regular meeting of School District No. 7 held in the Buford School house for the purpose of electing our treasurer and transacting other business."¹⁹

At this meeting, a Mr. Peterson was elected for a three-year treasurer term. While records of the early years are scant, many of the families that still occupy the White River Valley today had a hand in running the Buford School in the first years of the twentieth century: J.B. Nimerick, James Budge, John R. Bartlett, and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Peltier, to name a few.

The Buford School had two locations. The earliest known legal reference to the Buford School is a deed from April 10, 1902 that cites an agreement between rancher Joseph Peltier and District #7. The deed states, "this conveyance is made with the express understanding that the tract of land herein described shall be devoted or used for school and educational purposes only."²⁰ A location in section 18 is cited, which was the first location of the Buford School. A deed from 1928 in which Alphonzo E. Bell purchased

¹⁶ "Meet General Buford," Gettysburg National Military Park, <http://www.nps.gov/gett/gettkidz/gkbios/buford.htm>
"Brigadier General John Buford," <http://aotw.org/index.php>, General John Buford's Cavalry
in the Gettysburg Campaign www.bufordsboys.com

¹⁷ "Notes from Buford." *White River Review*, October 25, 1902.

¹⁸ Rio Blanco County School District, Census List of District 7, March 1917.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*

²⁰ Rio Blanco County Recorder, deed between Joseph Peltier and School District #7, April 10, 1902.

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a tract from John R. Bartlett, contains a similar stipulation (“in the maintenance of a school house”) but cites section 8, which is where the Buford School is located today.

The first Buford School was a two-story building near the mouth of the Big Beaver Basin, with the classroom on the ground floor and a room upstairs that was used for dances and other gatherings. According to the oral record, around 1902 the school was damaged in a flood. Shortly thereafter, the materials from the first building were reused to build the one-story, one-room building that exists today on County Road 17, on higher ground approximately ½ mile from the first site. The language from the 1928 deed that references the school is believed to have been carried forward from an earlier document – the school had already occupied its present location for quite a while by that year.

The exact details of the construction history of the current school are somewhat unknown, although there are a number of estimated dates from oral history and the occasional newspaper record that document various improvements. One can perhaps assume that in the past, most updates and repairs were conducted with little fanfare by the local community (as is true today). The *White River Review* stated in October 1902 that “the school board of this district have had the school house repaired, which will make it much more comfortable for the school...some further repairs are spoken of; let the good work go on.”²¹ The Buford School was a focal point of the community. During its early years the school was the site of numerous events and an annual Christmas pageant.

William Herring, a Meeker native, taught at Buford School from 1950-1951. He had little formal teaching experience when he began at Buford School at the age of 25, being a University of Colorado at Boulder graduate with a business degree. He used an existing curriculum, which consisted of a variety of textbooks on various subjects that were kept in a large cabinet at the school. He taught nine students during that year from grades four through eight. Classes were often conducted outdoors in good weather to study in the local flora and fauna. Skiing lessons were a favorite activity in the winter.

Mr. Herring lived in the teacherage, an area clearly “off limits” for the school children, which was kept locked during the school day. Animal visitors, such as rats, were common in both the teacherage and the schoolroom. Mr. Herring would rise early to start the oil stove in time for the students’ arrival. Several students traveled to school on horseback. Mr. Herring remembered his class as a highly inquisitive and close-knit group. The following year William Herring continued on as a teacher in the nearby Wilson Creek School.

The building continued to serve the community as a school until its closure in 1952. At this point, Buford students were bussed to Meeker. After the school’s closure, the property reverted back to the owner of the surrounding land, prominent local resident Minnewa S. Bell. The former school was primarily used for social gatherings, an already well-established use since its earliest days.

In September 1953, Minnewa S. Bell donated the school to the White River community in the memory of her husband, Alphonzo E. Bell. Ms. Bell also paid for extensive renovations to modernize the building. The Bell family, long time White River residents, held significant local interests in ranching (at the nearby Bar Bell Ranch). The family also founded Bell Petroleum, an oil company, and was actively involved with

²¹ “Notes from Buford.” *White River Review*, October 25, 1902.

Property Name Buford School

many real estate development projects in the Los Angeles area (e.g., Bel-Air), among other enterprises. Minnewa S. Bell's daughter, Minnewa Bell Roosevelt, married Elliot Roosevelt (son of Eleanor and Franklin Delano Roosevelt) in 1951.

Notably for Buford School, at the 1953 dedication ceremony Elliot Roosevelt served as master of ceremonies and his mother, Eleanor Roosevelt, was also present. The Meeker Herald article describing this event stated of Eleanor, "she fitted herself perfectly into the gathering and seemed to enjoy being there as much as the people of this community felt honored to have her in our midst."²²

After the Buford School's reorganization into a community center, it was actively used for dances, meetings, and other events. In 1961, the White River Community Club (WRCC), the long-standing group that maintained the school, decided to formally organize and develop bylaws. In 1970, the WRCC, after conducting some housekeeping and realizing that no official document existed regarding the Bell family donation to the community, quit-claimed the Buford School.²³

Today, the WRCC has an active membership of approximately 75 members who support the club through membership fees, contributions, and volunteer efforts. Meetings have been held every month, November through May, since 1961 (with the summer months omitted for haying, hunting and ranch work duties.) The WRCC has lovingly maintained the Buford School through the years and continues to actively support ongoing maintenance needs through fundraisers and volunteer efforts.

Often, rural school houses with long years of active service, like the Buford School, are eventually abandoned. In the case of Buford School, it is clear that this building has not only touched (but continues to touch) many lives; it is a wonderful example of a "working" building whose past, present, and future mean a great deal to its community. As is true throughout its entire history, Buford School today is supported by the voluntary efforts of community members.

Culturally, like the Buford School, the entire White River Valley remains very much a "working" place today. It is dotted with active ranches and timber-producing woodlands. The Buford School occupies a highly visible location along the Flat Tops Trail Scenic Byway serving as both a potent symbol and everyday reminder of the White River Valley's unique heritage.

²² "New Buford Community Center Dedicated Sunday." *Meeker Herald*, September 10, 1953.

²³ Buckles, Bob. Ephemera on the history of the Buford School and the White River Community Club. Not dated.

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BIBLIOGRAPHY

"Brigadier General John Buford," <http://aotw.org/index.php>

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"Buford." *Meeker Herald*, December 18, 1902.

"Buford Briefs." *White River Review*, November 11, 1902.

"Buford Briefs." *White River Review*, December 6, 1902.

Bury, Susan and John Bury, eds. *This is What I Remember: By and About the People of White River Country*. Three volumes. Meeker, CO: Rio Blanco County Historical Society, circa 1972-1991.

Colorado Scenic and Historic Byways Commission, <http://www.coloradobyways.org>

"District Record for the Use of District Secretary, District No. 7." *Rio Blanco County Record of District Meetings*, 1889 through 1895.

Doggett, Suzanne and Holly Wilson. *Rural School Buildings in Colorado*, National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form, 1999. On file in the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Colorado Historical Society, Denver, Colorado.

General John Buford's Cavalry in the Gettysburg Campaign, <http://www.bufordsboys.com>

Herring, William. Letter to the Editor. *Rio Blanco Herald Times*. June 10, 2004.

Herring, William. Personal interview. July 8, 2005.

Letter to County Superintendent of Schools, Rio Blanco County. May 2, 1899

"Local Briefs." *White River Review*, November 8, 1902.

"Meet General Buford," Gettysburg National Military Park, <http://www.nps.gov/gett/gettkidz/gkbios/buford.htm>

"New Buford Community Center Dedicated Sunday." *Meeker Herald*, September 10, 1953.

"Notes from Buford." *White River Review*, October 25, 1902.

"Rio Blanco County has..." *White River Review*, October 4, 1902.

Rio Blanco County Historical Society. History of the Town of Buford. Not dated.

Rio Blanco County Recorder, Deed between Joseph Peltier and School District #7, April 10, 1902.

Rio Blanco County School District, Census List of District 7, March 1917.

Weiss, Dee. "A Snapshot History of the White River Community Club." WRCC. May 2004.

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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

A parcel of land lying in the SE ¼ SE ¼ of Section 8, T 1S, R 91W of the Sixth Prime Meridian, County of Rio Blanco, State of Colorado, being more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a point from which the south one-quarter corner of said Section 8 bears S78° 00' 40"W, 1923.32 feet and S62° 42' 05"E, 859.51 feet from the southeast corner of said Section 8, a witness corner to said southeast corner bears N0° 02' 09"E, 240.24 feet;

thence S88° 37' 33"W, 182.57 feet;

thence N6° 50' 23"W 148.72 feet to A.P.O.C. of a nontangent curve to the right having a radius of 324.13 feet and a central angle of 3° 06' 26", said P.O.C. being on the south right of way line of County Road 17;

thence along the arc of said curve and along said right of way line 17.58 to a point of tangency, the chord of said arc bears S89° 28' 20"E, 17.58 feet;

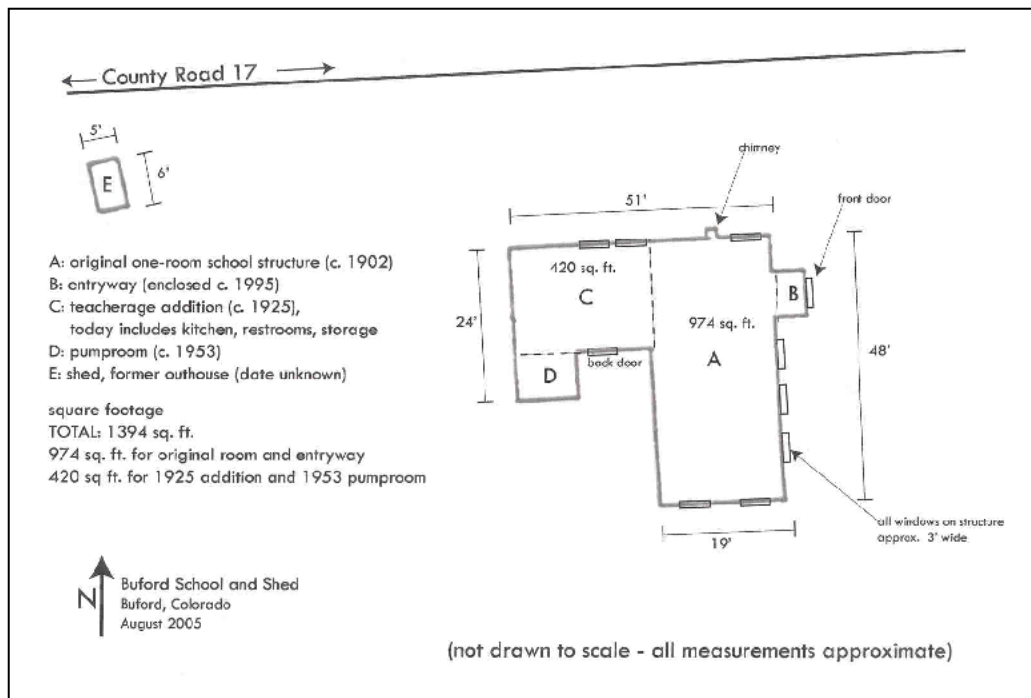
thence S87° 55' 07"E, along said south right of way line, 160.08 feet to a point of tangency, the chord of said arc bears S89° 28' 20"E, 17.58 feet;

thence S87° 55' 07"E, along said right of way line 160.08 feet to a point of curvature of a curve to the left having a radius of 746.74 feet and a central angle of 4° 40' 19";

thence along the arc of said curve and along said south right of way line 60.89 feet to a P.O.C., the chord of said arc bears N89° 44' 44"E, 60.87 feet;

thence S15° 31' 00"W, on a non-tangent line, 142.79 feet to the true point of beginning, containing .68 acres more or less and subject to any easements and/or rights of way of record.

Site Plan



Property Name Buford School

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

The following information pertains to photograph numbers 1-18 except as noted:

Name of Property: Buford School
Location: Rio Blanco County, Colorado
Photographer: Marlise Fratinardo
Date of Photographs: June 11, 2005
Negatives: White River Community Club, Buford, Colorado

Photo No. Photographic Information

- 1 Overview, as viewed from Flat Tops Scenic Byway
- 2 Overview, as viewed from County Road 17
- 3 Approach as viewed from County Road 17
- 4 East facade
- 5 North elevation
- 6 Northwest elevation
- 7 West elevation
- 8 South elevation
- 9 Detail general, of North elevation
- 10 Detail, window, of North elevation, schoolhouse
- 11 Detail, window, North elevation, teacherage addition
- 12 Detail, general, West elevation
- 13 Detail, rough-hewn logs, West elevation
- 14 Detail, general, South elevation
- 15 Interior, schoolhouse
- 16 Interior, kitchen (teacherage addition)
- 17 Shed (former privy), East elevation
- 18 Shed (former privy), West elevation

USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP
Buford Quadrangle, Colorado 1987
7.5 Minute Series

