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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Hayden Co-Operative Elevator Company

other names/site number Hayden Grain Company; Yampa Valley Feeds, LLC; Hayden Granary, LLC; 5RT.2376

2. Location

street & number 198 East Lincoln Avenue [N/A] not for publication

city or town Hayden [ ] vicinity

state Colorado code CO county Routt code 107 zip code 81639

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

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

__ national __ statewide X local

Signature of certifying official/Title — Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer — Date 5/29/12

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official — Date

Title — State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

✓ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:)

for Edson H. Beall — 10.23.15

Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action

5. Classification

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

X	private
	public - Local
	public - State
	public - Federal

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

	building(s)
	district
	site
X	structure
	object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
0	1	buildings
0	0	sites
1	1	structures
1	0	objects
2	2	**Total**

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

AGRICULTURE/processing
AGRICULTURE/storage

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

NO STYLE

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: CONCRETE
walls: WOOD
METAL
roof: METAL
other:

Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

The Hayden Co-Operative Elevator complex occupies a .29-acre site on the north end of the town of Hayden, Colorado. The property is triangle shaped and is bounded by the Union Pacific Railroad tracks and open agricultural fields to the north, East Lincoln Avenue to the southeast, and a few structures and Walnut Street to the west. The elevator complex developed over time to include annexes and an outbuilding, each expansion a result of the functions each one performed. Located on the property are a total of two structures. The first is a 12,666-square-foot (at ground level) timber frame, multi-story agricultural complex consisting of: a grain elevator, a drive-through dump shed, a scale house and sales office, a barley-molasses pellet mill and processing plant, a grain storage bin, and a cleaning plant. The second structure is a grain storage bin and elevator complex consisting of: ten steel grain bins, a leg elevator, and a drive-through dump. Additionally, one non-contributing building (an approximately 1,300-square-foot warehouse) and a contributing object (an electronic scale with a concrete deck) exist within the nomination boundary.

The nominated property is 25' within the Union Pacific Railroad right-of-way and the extant tracks contribute to the historic setting of the elevator complex. The Hayden Co-Operative Elevator is in excellent condition, exhibiting a substantial amount of historic integrity. Although the elevator has not been in use as a facility to process and store grain since 1988, it has been in use as an agricultural retail business servicing the town of Hayden and the surrounding Yampa Valley since 1992. Today, the Hayden Co-Operative Elevator continues to serve as a gathering place for the community, from swapping stories over a cup of coffee to a hosting garden clubs, 4-H events and barn dances.

Narrative Description

Contributing resources:

Main Grain Elevator Complex, 1917, 1952, 1955-56, 1974-circa 1995 (photos 001-014; figures 001, 003 and 004)

Located on the east half of the tract of land, this large complex is composed of several adjoining, but distinct, sections comprising an irregular rectangular plan oriented lengthwise on a east-west axis paralleling the railroad tracks. The entire complex of structures measures approximately 237' east to west and approximately 41' from north to south at its widest point. The resource initially functioned as a rural elevator designed to receive, store, and ship grain in bulk. Farmers brought their grain loads to the elevator to be weighed on an exterior scale and inspected for quality. The grain was then unloaded into a receiving pit in a drive-through dump and covered for protection from the weather. From the pit, the grain was elevated by a leg (an enclosed continuous vertical belt with buckets) to the head house, where an operator connected a distributor spout directing the grain to an appropriate bin or directly onto rail cars. The complex, an assemblage of wood- frame structures that served various functions, has continually evolved over the course of its history, being updated as productivity and ownership changed.

Wood Grain Elevator, Drive-through Dump, and Scale House and Sales Office, 1917

Located in the north-central section of the complex is the three-story wood grain elevator (photo 002), constructed in 1917. This is the location of the main entry, which faces Lincoln Avenue. Situated above a poured concrete foundation, it measures approximately 22' x 18' and has an 11,000-bushel capacity. Built

using studded (or balloon-frame) construction, its exterior is distinguished by horizontal wood bands secured to the perimeter by tie rods extending through the interior to support the grain bins. Sided with ribbed metal, to prevent fire, the elevator is topped with a triangular cupola covered with standing-seam metal. The east, south, and west façades of the first floor of the grain elevator are attached to other sections of the complex and are not visible. The first story of the north façade of the grain elevator is exposed; facing the railroad tracks, and has a single four-panel wood pass-through door (photo 003). Located to the east of this door is a window opening that is partially covered with corrugated metal. The east and west façades of the second story of the grain elevator are attached to other sections of the complex and are not visible. The second story of the north façade has an extending metal spout utilized to dispense stored grain into railcars for shipment. The second story of the south façade has a four-over-four-light double-hung sash window.

The north façade of the head house has a window opening covered with corrugated sheet metal.[1] The east façade of the head house has a wood foot bridge and metal grain conveyor connected to the pellet mill on the east and accessed by a single pass-through metal door. The south façade of the head house has a four-over-four-light double-hung sash window. The west façade of the head house has door opening covered with metal. A metal conveyor extends from the center of this door opening along with a metal rung bridge connecting to the cleaning plant to the west. The interior of the elevator retains some of the operational components, most notably nine grain bins, an elevator leg (photo 004), and distributor wheels (photo 005).

Adjoining the grain elevator's south façade are a drive-through dump and 216-square-foot scale house and sales office, both constructed at the same time as the 1917 grain elevator. The drive-through dump is covered with a shed-roof sloping to the south and covered with corrugated sheet metal. The east façade of the drive-through dump has a pair of large swinging-hinged doors covered in corrugated sheet metal. The north façade of the drive-through dump is attached to the grain elevator, the west façade extends to an addition to the drive-through dump, and the south façade connects to the front gable-roofed scale office. The interior floor area of the drive-through dump consists of a concrete drive embedded with iron grates situated over a receiving pit. A wood distribution spout extends over this receiving pit from the grain elevator (photo 006).

Located in the center of south façade the scale house and sales office is the original single pass-through door opening, now covered with corrugated sheet metal. To the west of this door opening was an original window opening; it is now covered with a hand-painted mural on wood by local artist Nina Schroyer. The mural depicts a horse peering through the top of a horse stall. A second mural by the same artist is located in the gable of the south façade. This mural features the business name "YAMPA VALLEY FEEDS" along with a painting of the elevator, various livestock and a rancher. Below the livestock a line reads "SEED – GARDEN – DUDS – TOYS – ETC. TACK – FEED – DUDS." Located in the center of the east façade of the scale house and sales office is a one-over-one-light double-hung sash window. The west façade of the office is connected to an extension of the 1952 scale house and sales office. The 1917 scale house and sales office has a standing-seam metal gable-roof, its ridge line running north-south. Located in the center of the southernmost half of the east slope of the roof is a brick chimney stack. A hand-operated balance scale (figure 001) was originally located directly in front of the 1917 scale house and sales office and was about 20' in length. The scale apparatus and weights were removed in the 1950s when an electronic scale with a concrete deck was installed further to the east in 1953. The building was incorporated into the interior floor plan of the 1952 scale house and sales office and is now utilized as retail space.

Scale House and Sales Office Addition, 1952

Located to the west of the 1917 scale house and sales office, in the southwest section of the complex, is the 1952 scale house and sales office addition. The exposed south and west façades measure approximately

[1] The head house (sometimes referred to as the cupola) is the area above the first story, which contains the majority of the grain handling equipment such as the conveyors, legs, and cleaners.

50' x 12', respectively. The main entrance, a four panel door with a single-light picture window located in upper half is located in the center of the south façade. Located to the east of the main entrance, on the extension to the 1952 scale house/office added around 1965, are two one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows. Immediately to the west of the main entrance is a bay window with a single-light picture window in the center and two-over-two-light sash windows on the sides. To the west of this bay window is a one-over-one-light double-hung sash window. On the southern-most half of the west façade is a one-over-one-light double-hung sash window. The north façade of the scale house and sales office is attached to the drive-through dump and the east façade of the scale office is attached to the 1917 scale house and sales office. The original hipped-roof for the scale house and sales office has been altered with the south slope extending over and covering the north slope of the original roof with corrugated sheet metal. The west slope of the original hipped-roof and the hipped-roof of the bay window still comprise what appears to be the original standing-seam metal roof material. The building still functions as a scale house as well as space for an agricultural retail business. Interior features include a Fairbanks-Morse Spring-less scale located in the bay window (photo 007), a stairway leading to the drive-through dump, and a private office.

Pellet Mill and Processing Plant Addition, 1955-56

The eastern 153' length of the complex consists of a multi-level pellet mill and processing plant. This section of the complex, constructed in two installments between 1955 and 1956, served as a response to growing demand for related agricultural needs of the local farming community. Situated atop an elevated concrete foundation, the dominant feature of this section of the complex located on the western-most end of the eastern length, is the three-story side gable-roofed pellet mill with a two-story mill extension to the east (photo 008). Much like the 1917 grain elevator, the pellet mill is built of studded (or balloon-frame) construction. The main entrance, located on the center of the first story of the south façade of the three-story pellet mill, is a metal pass-through door. Two two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows flank this door. Located further to the east on the first story of the south (main) façade, on the two-story extension, is a small two-over-two-light window and a square two-over-two-light window. The second and third stories are void of any fenestration on the south façade. The first story of east façade of the two-story mill extension is connected to the processing plant and the second story has a two-over-two-light double-hung sash window located in the center of the façade. The north façade, facing the railroad tracks, has a two-over-two-light double-hung sash window on the eastern-most half of the two-story mill extension on the first story (photo 009). Located on the center of the first story of the north façade of the three-story pellet mill, is a metal pass-through door. Two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows flank this door. The second and third stories are void of any fenestration on the south façade. The first story of the west façade of the pellet mill is connected to the 1917 grain elevator. The west façade of the third story of the pellet mill has a wood foot bridge and metal grain conveyor connected to the 1917 grain elevator to the west and accessed by a single pass-through door. The two-story mill extension roof is topped with a cupola in the center of the ridge line. Two hoppers are also located on this roof, one located directly to the east of the cupola and the second located to the southeast on the southern slope of the gable roof. All of the roofs are clad with standing-seam metal.

Extending to the east of the pellet mill is the processing plant. This section of the complex is comprised of two adjoining gable-roofed structures covered with corrugated sheet metal (photos 010 and 011). Both are situated on elevated concrete foundations. Starting from the western-most half of the south façade of the plant, extending east, is a two-over-two-light double-hung sash window, followed by a metal sliding door hung on an exterior track, followed by a second two-over-two-light double-hung sash window, followed by a second metal sliding door top-hung on an exterior track. An elevated concrete platform extends the length of this façade and is accessed by a series of concrete steps to the east and the west. Both doors are accessed by four metal steps leading to an elevated concrete platform. Located on the eastern-most half of the south façade of the plant are five spouts utilized for dispensing pellets into trucks. A hand painted mural by a fifth generation Hayden native Justin Hayes is located on the eastern half of the south façade of this structure. This mural depicts a tractor in a field. Located on the southern half of the east façade of the plant is a two-over-two-light double-hung window. Starting from the eastern-most half of the north façade of the plant, extending west, are three two-over-two-

light windows followed by a metal sliding door hung on an exterior track, a two-over-two-light double-hung window and a metal pass-through door (photo 012).

The pellet mill and processing plant were built to provide grain pellets, a nutritional supplement for livestock, to farmers and ranchers in northwest Colorado, southwest Wyoming, and eastern Utah. Barley as well as oats and corn, or any combination of these grains, could be used in the processing. A roller-steam generator in the basement piped steam to a chamber measuring 4' x 4' where the grain was held long enough for it to become warm and moist. The grain was then dropped through two heavy steel rollers that compressed the grain kernel into a flake. The grain was elevated and dropped into an auger and heated molasses was sprayed into the auger to mix on the grain; the grain was either with or without molasses depending on customer needs. The mill required a hammer-mill to process the grain into fine particles. The hammer-mill is located in the basement near storage tanks filled with molasses. The hammer-mill consisted of high speed knives rotating through the grain to break it into fine particles. As the grain left the hammer-mill into an auger, various proteins or nutrients were introduced into the auger. After this, the dry mix was elevated to the hopper over the pellet mill. The pellet mill required the mixture to be heated with hot molasses and the resulting mixture was forced through a die (heavy metal plate with holes of various sizes for different pellets). The pellets were made in three sizes: three-eighths, three-quarters and seven-eighths inch in diameter. The hot soft pellets then dropped onto a cooling conveyor belt and eventually were sacked. The pellet mill had the capacity of producing about one ton of pellets every twelve minutes and was, at the time of its construction, the only known pellet mill and processing plant in the region.

Cleaning Plant, Drive-through Dump Extension, and Grain Storage Bin Addition, 1974-circa 1995

The newest section of the grain elevator complex is located in the northwest section of the property. The dominant feature of this section of the complex is the three-story cleaning plant, constructed in 1974 (photo 013). Measuring approximately 22' x 17', the cleaning plant is clad in corrugated sheet metal and has a shallow shed-roof sloping to the north. The north, east, and south façades are devoid of any fenestration. Located in the center of the west façade on the first story is a pair of large swinging hinged doors clad in corrugated sheet metal. Above these doors, located in the center of the third story, is a one-over-one double-hung sash window. The interior of the cleaning plant still retains the Clipper Cleaner Super X298D (serial number 32169), manufactured by the Ferrell-Ross Company of Saginaw, Michigan. Located on the third story, this cleaner had the capacity of cleaning up to 225 bushels of grain per hour. To remove pieces of stalk, stones, and other foreign material, grain was fed through a hopper in a uniform layer across the width of the top screen. As the grain fell from the hopper, it passed through an air leg connected to a suction fan, removing all foreign material. After being filtered through a succession of screens, the grain was then routed through a vertical air column for a final air separation by weight[2]. The cleaned grain was then moved to the second story and sprayed with insecticide and bagged for storage on the first story to be loaded onto rail cars for future shipment future.

To the east of the cleaning plant is a circular ground-level steel grain storage bin (photo 014). Installed around the same time as the construction of the cleaning plant, this storage bin holds a capacity of approximately 10,000 bushels of grain. Ground-level grain storage bins emptied mechanically by the insertion of an auger above the floor line or a horizontal conveyor on an under floor trench and with an unrestricted ground level opening for entry to reclaim the residual grain using power equipment or by manual means.[3]

To the south of the cleaning plant and grain storage bin is the drive-through dump extension. Modified during the years of the grain elevator complex, the drive-through dump extends from the 1917 drive-through dump to the west, adding approximately 40' to the driveway. On the exposed west façade of the drive-through dump is a pair of large swinging hinged doors. The drive-through dump has a shed-roof sloping to the west.

[2] "The Clipper Super-X Series Ultra Precision Seed Cleaner," http://www.purplewaveauction.com/i/a/2011/20110330ag/7813spec.pdf, (accessed December 20, 2011).
[3] Deane Carter, *Farm Buildings*, (New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc.), 200.

Electronic Scale and Concrete Deck, 1953 (photos 007, 019 and 020, figures001 and 003)

The 1917 grain elevator originally had a hand-operated balance scale (figure 001 – seen through 1917 scale house and sales office window at left of photo) with an exterior deck located directly in front of the 1917 scale house and sales office and about 20' in length. This scale was upgraded to the current electronic scale, a Fairbanks-Morse Spring-less, in 1953 (photo 019). Located immediately to the south of the 1952 scale house and sales office, the current exterior concrete deck is 50' in length and can hold a capacity of up to 95,000 lbs (photo 020, figure 003). Trucks loaded with grain drove onto the exterior concrete deck headed east, weighed, drove around through the drive-through dump headed west from the east entrance, dumped their grain, then drove out the west end and circled back to the deck in an eastward direction to weigh a second time. The Fairbanks-Morse Spring-less scale placed in the bay window of the 1952 scale house and sales office, has two faces that can be read by the farmer through the picture window and by the grain elevator manager inside the scale house (photos 007 and 019). The Fairbanks Company has manufactured scales since 1830 when Thaddeus Fairbanks designed and patented his first scale. In 1916, Charles H. Morse, a Fairbanks employee, acquired control of the company. In addition to the manufacturing and distributing of scales, the Fairbanks-Morse company also produced diesel engines, electric engines, and pumps for industrial use. In 1958, Fairbanks-Morse merged with Penn-Texas and was renamed Fairbanks-Whitney.[4]

Non-contributing resources:

Grain Storage Bin and Elevator Complex, 1968-73 (photos 015 and 016, figures 002, 005 and 006)

Located on the west half of the tract of land, this site originally comprised of a circa 1950 grain elevator (figure 002) with an attached drive-through dump shed and a 33,000-bushel capacity circular steel grain storage bin installed in 1968. The circa-1950 grain elevator stood 85' tall and was constructed in the cribbed method (walls built with 2' x 10s, 2'x 8s, 2' x 6s, and 2' x 4s laid flat and held together with large metal spikes) and topped with a triangular cupola.[5] In August 1972, a fire completely destroyed this grain elevator (figures 005 and 006) and the complex that exists today was constructed after that time, circa 1973. The Grain Storage Bin and Elevator Complex is considered non-contributing since it was constructed between three and eight years after the period of significance.

This present-day complex consists of ten circular steel grain storage bins (two overhead circular steel grain storage bins and eight circular steel ground-level grain storage bins), an exterior elevator leg, and a drive-through dump (photo 015). This new approach to storing grain, locating the elevator leg outside, emerged primarily in an effort to reduce the risk of fire and grain explosions, and to facilitate the addition of new bins[6]. Grain storage bins are designed for filling, often by means of power-operated elevators. Overhead grain storage bins emptied by gravity and ground-level grain storage bins emptied mechanically by the insertion of an auger above the floor line or a horizontal conveyor on an under floor trench and has an unrestricted ground level opening for entry to reclaim the residual grain using power equipment or by manual means.[7]

A circa-1950 wood-framed drive-through dump, oriented east-west, with shed roof sloping to the south is located between six of the ground-level grain storage bins to the north and two of the ground-level grain storage bins to the south. The drive-through dump is clad in wood vertical siding painted white and has swinging hinged doors on the east and west façades with the east façade doors having a single pass-through door located in the center of the south leaf. Two overhead grain storage bins penetrate the shed roof of the drive-through dump (photo 016). The interior floor area of the drive-through dump consists of a concrete drive with two embedded iron grates situated atop receiving pits. Much like the mechanism of the 1917 grain elevator, the grain was unloaded into one of the receiving pits in the drive-through where it was elevated by a

[4] "Fairbanks History," Fairbanks Scales, www.fairbanks.com/history.asp (accessed December 22, 2011).
[5] Mahar-Keplinger, 18.
[6] Mahar-Keplinger, 34.
[7] Deane Carter, *Farm Buildings*, (New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc.), 200.

leg to the elevator head where an operator connected a distributor spout directing the grain to an appropriate bin or directly onto rail cars.

The six circular ground-level grain storage bins, located to the north of the drive-through dump, were installed between 1968 and 1973, each holding a capacity of between 12,000-35,000 bushels of grain. Four of these circular ground-level grain storage bins sit atop the foundation of the circa-1950 grain elevator and utilize the circa 1950 elevator leg. The oldest of the grain storage bins, installed in 1968, is located to the northeast of the drive-through dump shed and holds a capacity of 30,000 bushels of grain. The two circular ground-level grain storage bins, located to the south of the drive-through dump shed, were moved from Steamboat Springs and installed around 1973. Each grain storage bin holds a capacity of around 15,000 bushels of grain.

West Warehouse, circa 1968 (photos 017 and 018)

Immediately adjacent to the south of the Grain Storage Bin and Elevator Complex is the West Warehouse (photos 017 and 018). Measuring approximately 51' x 25', this building was utilized to store a variety of goods as well as serving as a salt shed. Oriented east-west, the warehouse is situated on an elevated concrete foundation with interior wall framing built with 2' x 4' wood studs and clad entirely with corrugated sheet metal. The main entrance, located on the east façade, is a single sliding door hung on an exterior track and accessed by four metal steps leading to an elevated concrete platform. The north, west and south façades are void of fenestration. The building features a gable roof covered with corrugated metal and exposed rafters. Today, the building is utilized as storage for an assortment of items and goods for the business.

Integrity:

The Hayden Co-Operative Elevator has a high level of integrity. The location has not changed and the setting is much the way it was at the time of construction with the railroad tracks running immediately north of the complex and agricultural fields north of the tracks. To the south is the town of Hayden. Although it no longer functions as a grain elevator and processing plant, the elevator complex continues to provide agricultural-related goods and a gathering place for local farmers, ranchers, and area residents. Therefore, the association is intact and has a high level of integrity. The design, workmanship, and materials also has a high degree of integrity. The complex continues to have original and historic building materials and many of the original or historic grain processing equipment and scale. The design and plan have not changed since it last operated as a grain elevator and processing plant in 1988. Additional grain bins from 1968 were added to the west end and provided additional storage for increased business. Due to a 1972 fire, a grain elevator at the west end of the complex was destroyed; however, it was replaced in 1973. The West Warehouse was also constructed in 1968. This building and structures, which comprise the Grain Storage Bin and Elevator Complex, are consistent with the construction materials and purpose of the main complex and do not detract from the main complex. The Grain Storage Bin and Elevator Complex and West Warehouse are considered non-contributing resources since they were constructed between three and eight years after the period of significance. Overall the property maintains a high level of integrity.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE

INDUSTRY

Period of Significance

1917-1965

Significant Dates

1917

1952

1955-56

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins in 1917, the year of construction of the Hayden Co-Operative Elevator, and continues until 1965. The historically significant activities associated with the property extend into a period of less than fifty years before the nomination date; because these recent activities are not considered to be exceptionally important, the period of significance ends in 1965, in keeping with National Register guidelines.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary) N/A

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

The Hayden Co-Operative Elevator is the only extant grain elevator in the town of Hayden and in Routt County. A well-preserved example of a rural grain elevator in an ever-diminishing agricultural landscape, the Hayden Co-Operative Elevator is a good example of the wood-frame studded elevator construction method. From its construction in 1917, the Hayden Co-Operative Elevator bolstered the local agricultural economy by providing a variety of services and goods to area farmers. The Hayden Co-Operative Elevator is an important representation of the agricultural, economic, and engineering history of early twentieth-century Routt County. The Hayden Co-Operative Elevator is locally significant under **Criterion A** for Commerce and Industry during the period of 1917 and 1965.

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

Criterion A: Commerce and Industry

The construction and operation of the Hayden Co-Operative Elevator began in 1917 south of the Union Pacific Railroad tracks. It made a large contribution to the economic and social aspects of Hayden and Routt County, making it locally significant under **Criterion A** for Commerce and Industry. An icon of the United States agricultural heritage, the grain elevator also signifies a prominent pattern of town planning, oriented to the railroad, which dominated rural communities throughout the early-twentieth century. Operations at the Hayden Co-Operative Elevator continued until 1988, when the changing agricultural and economic climate forced the end of grain operations at the elevator property. From 1992 to the present day, however, the property has been utilized as an agricultural retail business, a vital commercial and social hub servicing the local community of farmers and ranchers. The Hayden Co-Operative Elevator retains integrity of its historic setting, location, feeling, association, materials and design, remaining a highly visible landmark of the fundamental historic importance of agricultural development and production to the region.

The 1917 gable-roofed cupola section of the complex is an excellent example of traditional rural wood-frame studded grain elevator construction, featuring the character-defining metal siding studded with horizontal wood bands penetrated by iron tie rods that extend through the elevator interior to support the storage bins. In addition to the bins, the inner workings include a drive-through dump, receiving pit, bucket leg, and distribution spouts. As new technologies were introduced, the elevator evolved and expanded. The addition of an electronic scale and a pellet mill and processing plant in the 1950s contribute to its manifestation of agricultural development.

The Hayden Co-Operative Elevator the only known elevator extant in Routt County and thus the only one which connects the town of Hayden and surrounding Yampa Valley region to its agricultural roots.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

Hayden and the Yampa Valley

Located in the center of what is known as the Yampa Valley, an agricultural corridor stretching along the Yampa River in the northwestern part of Colorado is the town of Hayden. At an elevation of 6,434', the area boasts the mildest climate in Routt County. With the establishment of the Homestead Act of 1862, an influx of settlers filed claims and towns began to emerge throughout the valley. As the settlers arrived they coexisted

with the Native tribes inhabiting the area. Hayden was initially established in 1875 as a trading post for the Ute tribe by James B. Thompson and Porter M. Smart. Thompson and Smith both filed homestead claims in 1876 and it is Thompson who is credited for naming the town after Dr. Ferdinand Hayden, a geologist with the federal government who surveyed the area and declared it suitable for agricultural development.

Despite Dr. Hayden's affirmation, the town of Hayden and surrounding Yampa Valley were slow to grow at first. The narrow canyons between Hayden and Steamboat Springs to the east complicated transportation, and threats of problems in the aftermath of the 1879 Meeker Massacre discouraged homesteading.[8] Hayden remained an informal settlement until 1894 when William R. Walker and his son Martin laid out the town site on a part of their ranch.[9] By 1896, the town limits included a post office, school, blacksmith shop, saloon, general store and hotel. Hayden continued to flourish with the establishment of two banks, a combined elementary and high school, and a newspaper, the *Routt County Republican*. Incorporated in 1906, it was the arrival of the Denver, Northwestern and Pacific Railway (also known as "The Moffat Road" and later as the Denver and Salt Lake Railway) in October of 1913 that had the largest influence on the economy and settlement of Hayden, assuring the prosperity of the valley's agricultural operations.[10] Along with cattle, sheep, potatoes, and hay, the grains of wheat, barley, and oats figured into the agricultural production in and around Hayden. Many homesteaders began to raise and market grain profitably.[11]

The arrival of the railroad, along with the development of Hayden and surrounding ranch and farmland, prompted the need for an elevator and a grain buyer in town. Initially, farmers in the Hayden area had to haul their grain by wagon to Rawlins, Wyoming, approximately 135 miles to the north. By 1890, the Yampa Valley Milling and Elevator Company opened just east of Steamboat Springs. In 1912 a second elevator, the Farmers Elevator, was built west of Steamboat Springs to ship grain to eastern markets.[12]

By late September 1914, a grain buyer named Charles L. Hesket arrived in Hayden from Alva, Oklahoma. He quickly purchased a tract of land near the vicinity of the present day Hayden Heritage Museum, formerly the town's train depot. According to an article in the October 2, 1914 *Routt County Republican*, Hesket planned to "build an elevator north of the railroad just as soon as arrangements can be made. For the present, he will buy grain and have it shoveled directly into cars." Despite this basis of Hesket's business, the Hayden Elevator and Grain Company, there is no indication of an actual elevator ever being constructed, only the mention of granaries (small storehouses for threshed grain), a feed grinder, scales and coal sheds.

In February 1916, Charles L. Hesket was arrested for assault and battery on his wife, Margaret. Shortly thereafter, Margaret filed for divorce with the terms of the settlement awarding her all of Hesket's property. Margaret quickly sold the property to Jesse Stringham, who used the existing scales to weigh grain for A.P. Wood, a purchasing agent for the Yampa Valley Milling and Elevator Company.

Hayden Co-Operative Elevator Company

Still lacking an elevator for the town and surrounding area prompted members of the local Farmers Union to finally organize and form the Hayden Co-Operative Elevator Company, which was incorporated in the spring of 1917. Co-operatives were controlled solely by its members, with each farmer paying an initial fee and modest monthly dues.[13] The Hayden Co-Operative was initially composed of ten members: B.T. Shelton, J.D. Funk, C.

[8] Jim Stanko, *Historical Guide to Routt County*, (Steamboat Springs, CO: Routt County Board of County Commissioners), 47.
[9] Ibid.
[10] The line today is in use as part of the Union Pacific's Central Corridor.
[11] Stanko, 48.
[12] Stanko, 22.
[13] Kris Christensen, "Eastern Plains and Front Range Grain Elevators of Colorado" (University of Colorado Denver, Center of Preservation Research, College of Architecture and Planning, 2009), 48.

W. Harkens, J. C. Parker, Albert Walrod, W. W. Rose, W. F. Winslow, Herman Foster, O. E. Watts, and G. W Smith. The White Star Elevator Company of Wichita, Kansas was engaged to construct a grain elevator with plans calling for an elevator with a capacity of up to 11,000 bushels of grain, a two-car cement cellar for use of receiving and shipment of a variety of root vegetables, and the laying of switch track to accommodate three or four cars at any one time.

Land was sought for the location of the elevator, but it proved to be one of the problems that confronted the Co-Operative.[14] The town of Hayden was willing to sell a plot of land just east of the Hayden Water Works pump station (located on a corner northeast of the intersection of Lincoln Avenue and Walnut Street) with the railroad company willing to lease land anywhere along the right-of-way provided that it was not closer than 300' from the depot.[15] However, it was discovered that the plot as deeded could only be use for municipal purposes.[16] In August 1917 a triangular strip of ground east of this town plot was sold to the Co-Operative by D.L. Sellers with the railroad company giving the Co-Operative a lease on 26' on the right-of-way. Located just south of the railroad tracks, the location was selected for the frontage of the land and for the long distance visibility along the railroad track.

By September 1917 the erection of the Co-Operative elevator was in progress under the supervision of J.H. Knost of the White Star Elevator Company. Construction progressed rapidly and the Co-Operative announced that the new elevator would be ready to receive grain in December with the selection of James D. Funk as the first manager. The elevator was in operation by the middle of December and it was declared to be "just the thing that is needed in this community."[17] An article in the December 14, 1917 *Republican* went on to describe the new elevator:

> The farmers have constructed a first-class elevator on the street just west of the church and near the railroad track. This elevator is completely covered with sheet iron, has a fire-proof engine room and the power is furnished by a 10 horse power gasoline engine. The capacity of the elevator is about 11,000 bushels [of grain]. It is equipped with a feed grinder, a cleaner and has all the modern conveniences of an up to date elevator. In connection with the building is a concrete basement under the elevator office which will hold two cars of vegetables and has an easily operated hoist for lifting the potatoes in letting them down. Thus the cars can be easily loaded from the elevator office.[18]

Over the next two years the elevator went through a succession of managers until December of 1919 when George H. Harries from the Fort Morgan area was hired and oversaw a staff of six. John Parker became the manager of the elevator in July 1920, replacing George Harries who had found employment at the Hayden Grange. The elevator complex started to expand under Parker's supervision with an addition to the office building specifically constructed for the grinding of feed. Despite the fact that Routt County farmers had suffered the year before from a lack of rain, the Co-Operative showed a net profit of $1,500. The *Republican* praised the operation of the elevator declaring: "The farmers of the community are more favorable to the elevator today than at any time in its history."[19]

This enthusiasm soon soured as the price of grain started to slump, with wheat selling far below what the farmers had invested (not to mention no profit). Due to this slump in the grain market, it was announced in the October 12, 1923 *Republican* that the directors of the Co-Operative were considering leasing the elevator to C.L. Dinius, a purchasing agent for the Hungarian Floor Mill in Denver. The directors, however, decided to

[14] "Co-Operative Elevator," *The Routt County Republican*, August 17, 1917.
[15] Ibid.
[16] "The Town Dads," *The Routt County* Republican, August 27, 1917.
[17] "The Elevator Finished," *Routt County Republican*, December 7, 1917.
[18] "Prosperous Hayden Valley: Hayden Moves Forward," *Routt County Republican*, December 14, 1917.
[19] "Local and Personal," *Routt County Republican*, March 11, 1921.

continue overseeing the operation the elevator themselves for the next two years. Apparently, this was not met with success and by September of 1925 the directors and the Hungarian Flour Mill entered a lease agreement with Dinius acting as the mill's agent. The following spring, the elevator was proving to be run effectively under Dinuis' management as the Co-Operative was able to pay off $1200 in debts as well as have sufficient funds to pay for taxes, interest and insurance for the coming season.[20]

The year of 1928 proved to be a rather dismal one for the Co-Operative, with the elevator handling less wheat than any year in its history.[21] The directors of the Co-Operative soon leased the elevator to R.H. Howard, who had previously managed a mill and elevator in Steamboat Springs. The directors also made arrangements with Howard to install a grain cleaner at the cost of $1000. Despite the new lease and improvements to the elevator, operations had not improved by 1930 and shortly thereafter, the directors shut down the elevator operations.

The elevator sat idle for the next several years. The stockholders of the elevator association met in April 1937 to resolve deficient business and to sell the elevator property with the directors voting to offer a quit claim deed to the holder of the mortgage.[22] Nebraskan Charles Deaver purchased the elevator that summer, hiring fellow Nebraskan Boyd French as manager of Deaver's newly named Hayden Grain Company. Improvements were made to the elevator complex including the installation of an elevator belt with larger cups and a faster operating speed with a 1,800 bushel per hour increasing capacity.[23]

In September 1940 Boyd French was replaced as manager by Leonard Courtney, the nephew of Charles Deaver's wife. Courtney did not last long as manager as it was announced that Lester Grandbouche would start managing the elevator on March 31, 1941. Grandbouche came to Hayden from Gurley, Nebraska with his wife, Elva, and their three children – Kent, Gail and Gordon. A third son, Steve, was born in Hayden in September 1941. Under Grandbouche's management, the elevator property was greatly expanded. A second grain elevator, located to the west of the 1917 grain elevator, was constructed about 1950 followed by a new scale house and sales office constructed in 1952. The following year an electronic scale and concrete deck, 50' in length, were installed immediately to the south of the new scale house. Further development to the complex was made with the construction of a pellet mill and processing plant beginning in 1955 directly to the east of the 1917 grain elevator. In April 1956, the owner held a grand opening at the elevator complex to introduce the new mill and plant with more than 350 people from all over northwestern Colorado in attendance.[24]

The Hayden Grain Company and elevator property were sold in 1957 to three local ranchers: Marvin Barnes, Gilbert Evans, and Sumner Hockett. The new owners incorporated the business, now called the Hayden Grain Corporation, and soon offered stock to investors in the area. The Corporation soon purchased an elevator in Craig, Colorado from Gilbert Meats. Meats became a member of the board of directors of the Corporation and managed the combined operation of the two facilities, replacing Lester Grandbouche. This arrangement did not last for very long and the elevator in Craig was sold back to Meats in 1959. Loren Aber, who was once the Hayden town clerk, was appointed manager of the Hayden elevator.

By 1962, Lester and Elva Grandbouche returned to Hayden from Fort Collins, where they had bought and ran a small neighborhood grocery store, to again manage the Hayden Grain Company. Grandbouche stayed on as manager until 1964. Around the same time, Sumner Hockett, one of the purchasers of the Hayden Grain Company, purchased all outstanding stock in the company and became sole owner of the Northwestern

[20] "Elevator Has Good Year," *Routt County Republican,* March 12, 1926.
[21] "Elevator Leased," *Routt County Republican*, September 20, 1929.
[22] "Elevator Meeting Sat.," *Routt County Republican*, April 7, 1937.
[23] "Will Put in Improvements at Elevator," *Routt County Republican*, July 26, 1940; "New Equipment Added at Hayden Grain Elevator," *Routt County Republican*, July 26, 1940.
[24] "The New Plant of Hayden," *Northwest Colorado Press*, April 20, 1956.

Colorado Feed and Elevator Corporation (previously the Hayden Grain Corporation) and began managing the elevator. Improvements continued to be made to the elevator in the late 1960s with a remodeled drive-through dump and installation of a new grain storage bin next to the circa 1950 grain elevator, enlarging the grain company's storage capacity by 33,000 bushels..

On August 5, 1972, an early morning fire of undetermined origin began, completely destroying the circa 1950 grain elevator. Firemen from Hayden plus the towns of Craig and Steamboat Springs worked in vain to control the blaze but, due to a lack of water pressure and extreme winds, were unable to contain flames on the 85'structure. Despite the loss, Hockett was able to keep operations going with the installation of four steel grain storage bins and the use of an auger conveyor to load wheat cars. In 1974 Hockett, who had turned over the operation of his wheat farm to his two sons, Duane and Darrel, in order to devote his time to the management of the elevator, lost his right arm in the auger conveyor. The elevator was sold to Robert V. Barnes and Darrell Camilletti in June of that year with Leonard Herderson named manager in December. Even more improvements were made to the property with the installation of several new circular steel grain storage bins, each handling 12,000 bushels of grain, and the construction of a seed cleaning plant.

The grain elevator industry is largely dependent on cycles in farming and cyclical changes in weather and market considerations have resulted in the abandonment of many elevators.[25] The Hayden Co-Operative Grain Elevator continued to serve the Yampa Valley area until 1988 at which time owner Paul Kenney closed the business due to the economy, a decrease in production, and lack of demand for grain storage and shipping. The elevator sat vacant until 1991, when Ron Empson opened a small engine repair business and feed store on the property that summer. By November 1992 a new business, Yampa Valley Feeds, inhabited the elevator complex. Owned by Doug Meachum, the store carried a full line of feed and tack as well as housing a saddle-making business. Meachum once again made the scale available to local ranchers and farmers.

Sixteen years later, Tammie and Patrick Delaney purchased Yampa Valley Feeds from Meachum and opened for business on January 1, 2009. Tammie, a native of Steamboat Springs and 17-year resident of Hayden, and Patrick, a fifth generation Coloradoan, are continuing the retail business of the feed, tack and ranch supply store as well as hosting weddings, family reunions, the Hayden Farmer's Market, monthly community potluck suppers, and barn dances.[26] With ownership of the Hayden Grain Elevator, their hope is to promote the community, local products, agriculture and history at the elevator as well as serve as a gathering place for the community of Hayden.[27]

[25] Christensen, 35.
[26] Yampa Valley Feeds, http://yampavalleyfeeds.com/ (accessed December 30, 2011).
[27] Blythe Terrell, "Family to Revamp Hayden Landmark, Offer Coffee and Treats," Steamboat Today, January 25, 2009.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

____preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
____previously listed in the National Register
____previously determined eligible by the National Register
____designated a National Historic Landmark
____recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____
____recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
____recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

_X_State Historic Preservation Office
____Other State agency
____Federal agency
____Local government
____University
____Other
Name of repository: **History Colorado**

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

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

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

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

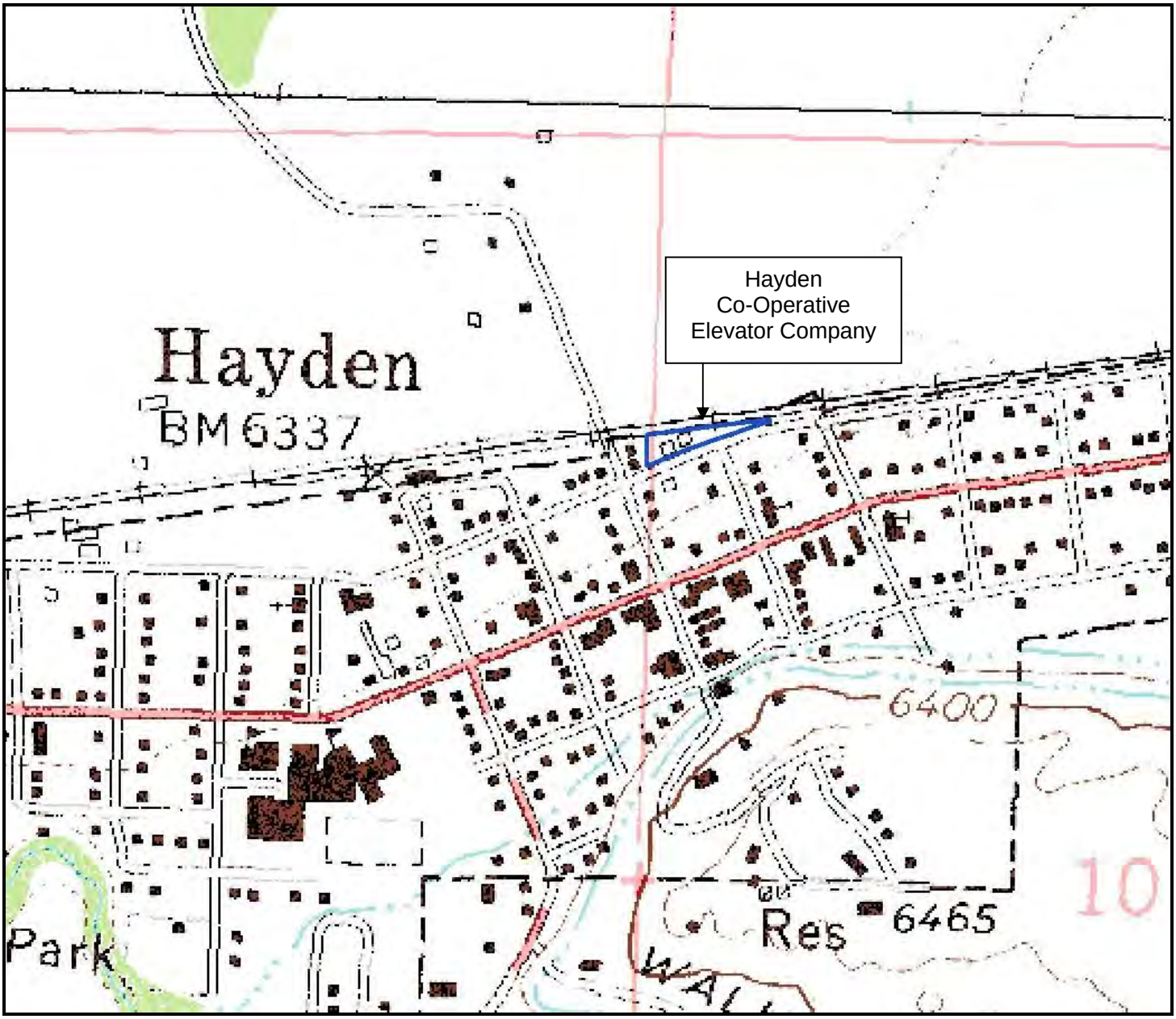
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	13	308 702	4485 333	3			
2				4			

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)
The boundary extends around the grain elevator complex, located at 198 East Lincoln Avenue, from the Union Pacific Railroad tracks (but not including the tracks) to the north, East Lincoln Avenue to the southeast, and Walnut Street to the west, except approximately 125' east of Walnut Street. The legal lot description is 3 Tiers in Lots 1, 2, and 3 North Addition to Hayden.

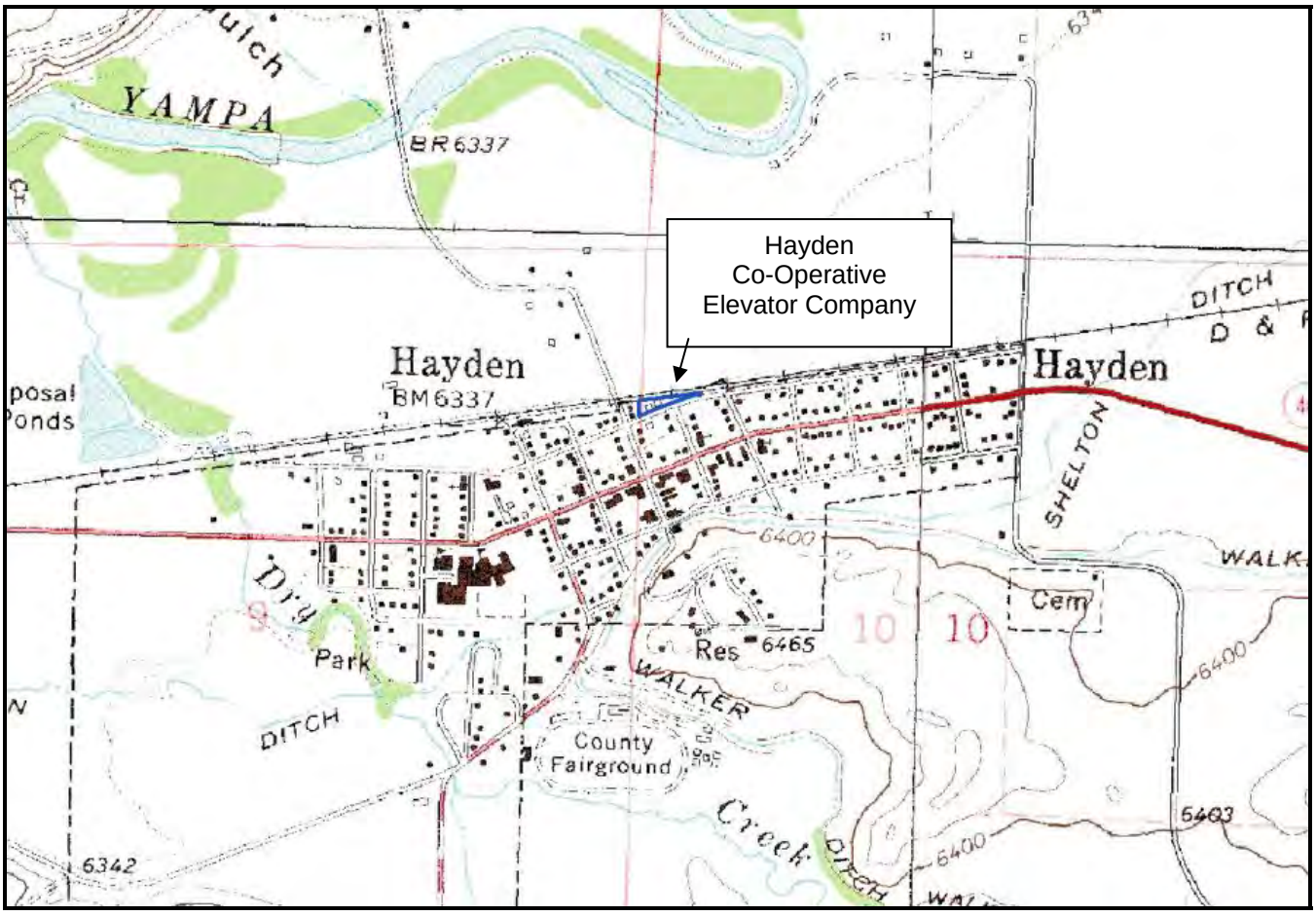
Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)
The nominated property includes, and is limited to, the land and improvements within the boundaries described above. These boundaries were selected as they include all of the significant features on the property that were historically associated with the Hayden Co-Operative Grain Elevator operation, including the structures and surrounding grounds vital to the setting and historic integrity of the property as a whole.

USGS Topographic map
Hayden Quadrangle
7.5 minute

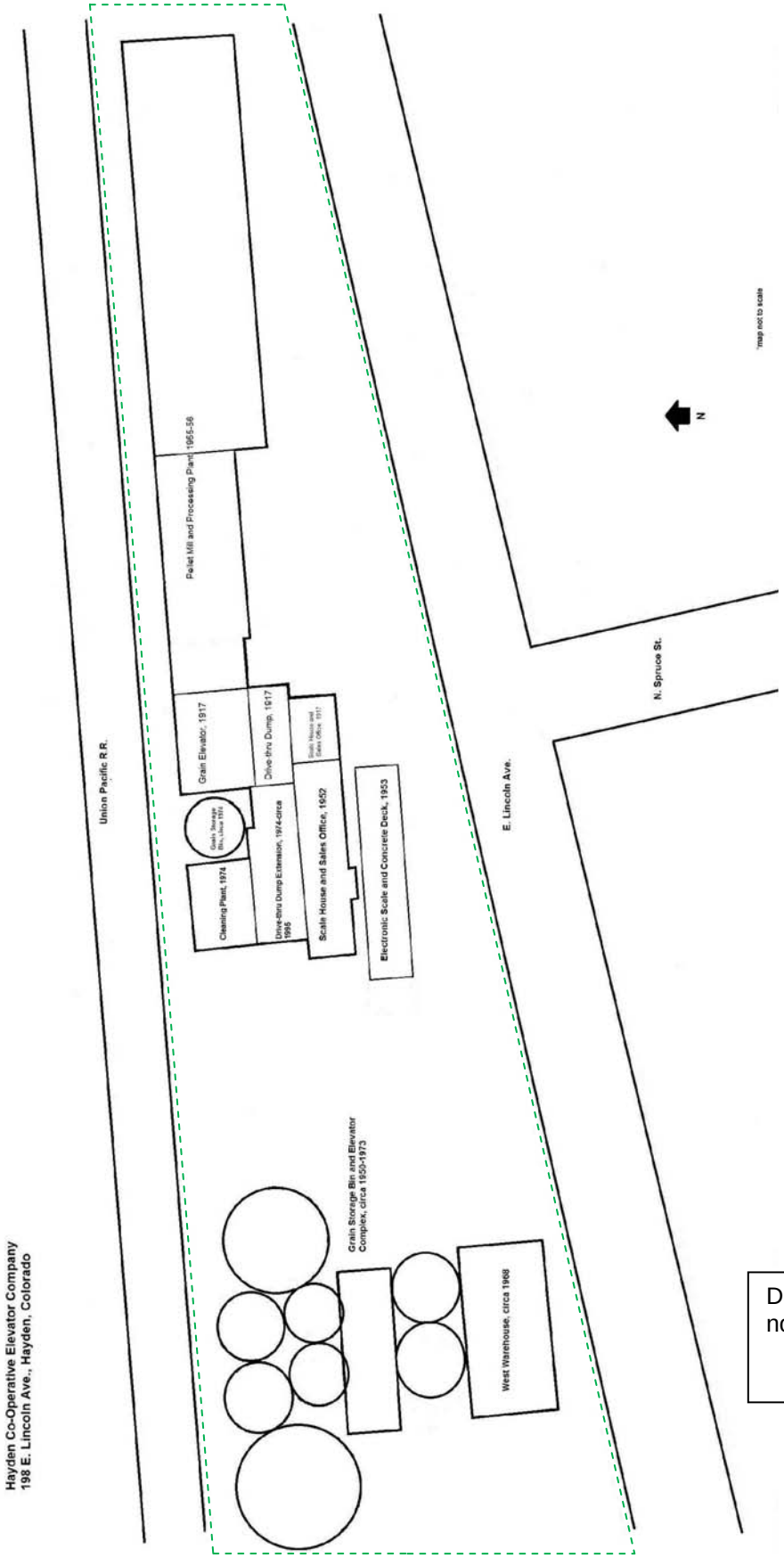
PLSS: 6th P.M. T 6N R 88W Section 10, SW SW NW NW
Elevation: Ranges from 6380'



USGS Topographic Map – Regional Perspective



Sketch Map



Dashed line denotes nomination boundary

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Alexis Ehrgott (for property owner)

organization History Colorado date February 10, 2012 | Revised 2015

street & number 1200 Broadway telephone 303-866-3392

city or town Denver state CO zip code 80203

e-mail

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Photographs:

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

Name of Property: Hayden Co-Operative Elevator Company
City or Vicinity: Hayden
County: Routt **State:** Colorado
Photographer: (see below)
Date Photographed: (see below)
Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Photograph No	Photograph description
Photo 001	Hayden Co-Operative Elevator complex, camera facing north, 2010. (Courtesy: Tammie Delaney personal files, Hayden, CO).
Photo 002	1917 grain elevator, drive through dump, and scale house and sales office, camera facing north, November 2011. (Courtesy Alexis Ehrgott, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver, CO).
Photo 003	North façade of 1917 grain elevator, camera facing southwest, November 2011. (Courtesy Alexis Ehrgott, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver, CO).
Photo 004	Elevator leg inside 1917 grain elevator, November 2011. (Courtesy Alexis Ehrgott, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver, CO).
Photo 005	Distributor wheels inside 1917 grain elevator, November 2011. (Courtesy Alexis Ehrgott, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver, CO).
Photo 006	Distribution spout in 1917 drive-through dump, November 2011. (Courtesy Alexis Ehrgott, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver, CO).

Photo 007 The Fairbanks-Morse Spring-less scale located in the bay window of the 1952 scale house and sales office, November 2011. (Courtesy Alexis Ehrgott, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver, CO).

Photo 008 South façade of 1955 pellet mill, camera facing north, November 2011. (Courtesy Alexis Ehrgott, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver, CO).

Photo 009 North façade of 1955 pellet mill, camera facing south, November 2011. (Courtesy Alexis Ehrgott, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver, CO).

Photo 010 South façade of west half of 1955-56 processing plant, camera facing north, November 2011. (Courtesy Alexis Ehrgott, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver, CO).

Photo 011 South façade of east half of 1955-56 processing plant, camera facing north, November 2011. (Courtesy Alexis Ehrgott, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver, CO).

Photo 012 North façade of 1955-56 processing plant, camera facing southeast, November 2011. (Courtesy Alexis Ehrgott, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver, CO).

Photo 013 1974 cleaning tower, camera facing, southeast, November 2011. (Courtesy Alexis Ehrgott, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver, CO).

Photo 014 Circa 1974 grain storage bin, camera facing south, November 2011. (Courtesy Alexis Ehrgott, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver, CO).

Photo 015 Grain storage bin and elevator complex, camera facing west, August 2011. (Courtesy Heather Peterson, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver, CO).

Photo 016 Detail of overhead grain storage bin in drive-through dump of grain storage bin and elevator complex, November 2011. (Courtesy Alexis Ehrgott, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver, CO).

Photo 017 East façade of west warehouse, camera facing west, August 2011. (Courtesy Heather Peterson, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver, CO).

Photo 018 South façade of west warehouse, camera facing north, August 2011. (Courtesy Heather Peterson, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver, CO).

Photo 019 Fairbanks-Morse Spring-less scale in bay window of 1952 scale house and sales office, November 2011. (Courtesy Alexis Ehrgott, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver, CO).

Photo 020 Exterior concrete deck, camera facing east, August 2011. (Courtesy Heather Peterson, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver, CO).

Historic photos

Figure 001-a Hayden Co-Operative Elevator Company, 1920. Courtesy of Tammie Delaney personal collection, Hayden, CO.

Figure 001-b Grandbouche family in front of 1917 grain elevator scale house and sales office, 1942. Left to right: unknown, Gordon Grandbouche, Elva Grandbouche, Steve Grandbouche, Lester Grandbouche, and Elva Grandbouche. (Courtesy: Gordon Grandbouche personal files, Craig, CO)

Figure 002 Construction of circa 1950 grain elevator, camera facing northeast, circa 1950. (Courtesy: Gordon Grandbouche personal files, Craig, CO)

Figure 003 View of scale house and sales office and exterior concrete deck, circa 1953. (Courtesy: Tammie Delaney personal files, Hayden, CO)

Figure 004 Hayden Grain Elevator shortly after construction of the pellet mill and half of the processing plant, camera facing northeast, circa 1955. (Courtesy: Tammie Delaney personal files, Hayden, CO)

Figure 005 Fire at circa 1950 grain elevator, camera facing north, August 1972. (Courtesy: Tammie Delaney personal files, Hayden, CO)

Figure 006 Fire at circa 1950 grain elevator, camera facing northwest, August 1972. (Courtesy: Tammie Delaney personal files, Hayden, CO)

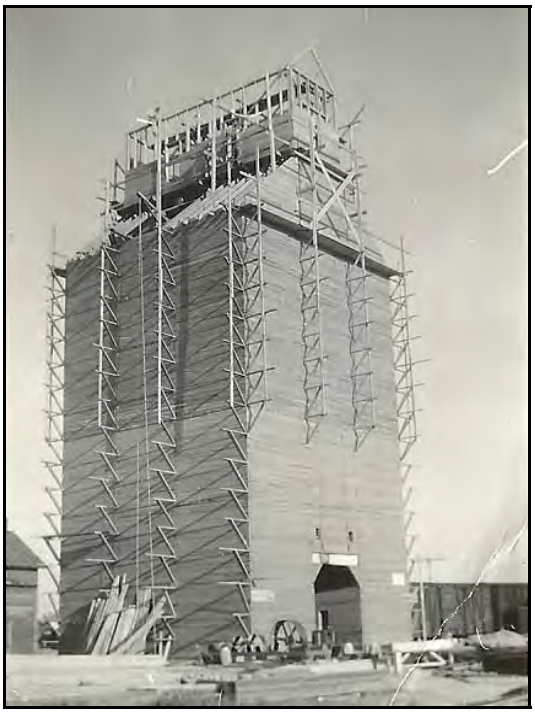
Historic Photographs

Figure 001-a: Hayden Co-Operative Elevator Company, 1920. Courtesy of Tammie Delaney personal collection

Figure 001-b

Grandbouche family in front of 1917 grain elevator scale house and sales office, 1942. Left to right: unknown, Gordon Grandbouche, Elva Grandbouche, Steve Grandbouche, Lester Grandbouche, and Elva Grandbouche.

Figure 002



Construction of circa 1950 grain elevator, camera facing northeast, circa 1950. (Courtesy: Gordon Grandbouche personal files, Craig, CO)

Figure 003

View of scale house and sales office and exterior concrete deck, circa 1953. (Courtesy: Tammie Delaney personal files, Hayden, CO)

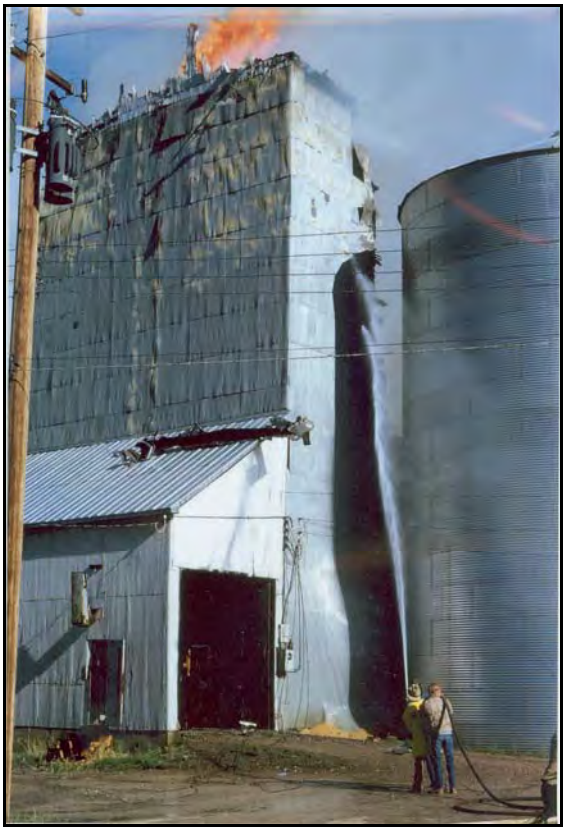
Figure 004

Hayden Grain Elevator shortly after construction of the pellet mill and half of the processing plant, camera facing northeast, circa 1955. (Courtesy: Tammie Delaney personal files, Hayden, CO)

Figure 005

Fire at circa 1950 grain elevator, camera facing north, August 1972. (Courtesy: Tammie Delaney personal files, Hayden, CO)

Figure 006



Fire at circa 1950 grain elevator, camera facing northwest, August 1972. (Courtesy: Tammie Delaney personal files, Hayden, CO

Aerates and loosens
High water holding capa
Conditionneur de sol naturel organique
Aère et ameublit le sol
Capacité de rétention d'eau élevée
Small Bale
10 cu ft/28 l

WHEAT
No 3
BARLEY
Screenings
BARLEY
CORN
DEHI
OATS
BARLEY
#1
#2

OPEN
SPRINGLESS
AUTHORIZE

1
2
VALLEY FEEDS

SEEDS

2

RANCH-WAY
FEEDS

Therapy in Session
Gone Ridin
CLOSED
FAIRBANKS-MORSE
SPRINGLESS
plant trees!
OLEO ACRES
MOUNTAIN VALLEY BANK