

In My Ain Countrie:

Thomas MacLaren, Walter Farquhar Douglas, and Thompson Duncan Hetherington; a transnational case study of Scottish migration at the turn of the 20th century

By

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On August 3, 1901 Thomas MacLaren penned a letter entitled “*To the citizens of Colorado Springs of the year 2001: An account of the architecture of the city at the above date,*” likely from his Colorado Springs offices at the Bank Building on the corner of Pikes Peak Avenue and Tejon Street or from his beloved El Paso Club, just three blocks to the north.ⁱ MacLaren’s letter provided a balanced and detailed assessment of the built environment of the young city – with praise and criticism for existing structures and those responsible for their design and construction. The letter also provided insights into the talented young architect’s thoughts on architectural design, form and function, and the relevance and importance of architecture in its “unconscious but none the less effective good influence in moulding [sic] the character of the people.”ⁱⁱ

A native of Scotland and a highly trained and credentialed architect, MacLaren immigrated to Colorado Springs just six years before his letter was included in Colorado Springs’ privately funded community time capsule in 1901. The riveted steel box addressed “To the citizens of Colorado Springs of the Twenty-First Century” was to be held securely at Colorado College until “after midnight December 31st A.D. 2001.”ⁱⁱⁱ MacLaren’s inclusion in this most personal and important undertaking by the citizens of Colorado Springs reflects the high esteem with which he was held, regardless of his status as an immigrant resident alien in the U.S..

MacLaren was not alone as a newly arrived immigrant to the front range of the Rocky Mountains at the turn of the 20th century; the region was quickly growing with the arrival of domestic and foreign immigrants lured by mining opportunities, the resort-like amenities of Colorado Springs, and/or the purported healing qualities of the high, dry, Rocky Mountain air. Among those immigrants who would also become prominent and active residents of Colorado Springs, with whom MacLaren would form close personal and professional bonds, were the Scottish-trained architects Walter Farquhar Douglas and Thompson Duncan Hetherington. Individually and in partnership, MacLaren, Douglas, and Hetherington would design or contribute to the design of much of the most significant residential, commercial, and ecclesiastical architecture in Colorado Springs. Their civic and social activities would also assist in further developing the culture and respectability of the growing frontier community.

Thomas MacLaren, Walter Farquhar Douglas, and Thompson Duncan Hetherington were three individuals swept up in one of the most expansive periods of migration in human history, “The Great Transatlantic Migrations” occurring during the “long turn” of the 20th century.^{iv} While

they are inarguably linked to the larger body of Scots who emigrated from their homeland at this time, the migrant experiences of Thomas MacLaren, Walter Farquhar Douglas, and Thompson Duncan Hetherington stand in contrast to those commonly attributed to Scottish migrants. Indeed, as skilled architects their migration resulted in material effects on both the built environment and the ability to use their professional prestige for philanthropic means.

The Great Scottish Migration

Mid-19th century Scotland was in the throes of transformative social and economic change ushered in by the Industrial Revolution, with a shift from a largely rural/agrarian society to an urban/ industrial one. The Scottish people, having long-suffered from an enduring disparity in the distribution of wealth, largely experienced this period like they had all others in the past – in conditions of rampant poverty.^v Explosive population growth in urban areas strained basic services, such as housing, health care, and public sanitation, compounding poverty for the Scottish people and contributing to life expectancy statistics in Scotland below those of most other western European societies.^{vi} While no single, predominate, cause can explain the mass migration of Scots from their homeland at the turn of the 20th century, these environmental, social and economic factors largely contributed to emigration, and a negative net migration total of 270,000 in Scotland from 1880 to 1900.^{vii}

Undoubtedly, the mass migration of Scots to the U.S. at the turn of the 20th century had effects on both Scotland and the U.S. In assessing the effects of Scottish emigration, it is easy to look at a few individuals who had lives of importance and consequence in America, such as Alexander Graham Bell, Andrew Carnegie, John Muir, and Alan Pinkerton. On a larger scale, however, the exact effects are not easy to quantify. What can be argued is that each society “invests” in its citizens (health, education, socialization, etc.), and these investments are repaid on an “intrafamily and intersocietal” basis when the young come of age and make similar investments in the nurturing of the young and the caring of the old.^{viii} Scots who emigrated broke this societal “compact between generations,” taking their “accumulated individual and social capital with them.”^{ix} Conversely, the U.S. benefitted immediately and directly from the influx of literate and skilled Scottish labor, the money they spent, and the taxes they paid.

Thomas MacLaren, Walter Farquhar Douglas, and Thompson Duncan Hetherington

Thomas MacLaren was born on February 19, 1863. The youngest of eleven children, he was raised on the family farm of Middleton of Boquhapple, Thornhill on the southeastern edge of the Trossachs, 13 kilometers northwest of the historic city of Stirling.^x Thomas MacLaren's father, John MacLaren, was a man of considerable means. Thomas MacLaren began his training as an artist/architect at the Stirling High School, where he was introduced to freehand drawing, modeling, and geometric perspective. In 1880, MacLaren followed his brother, James Majorbanks MacLaren, to London where James MacLaren was quickly establishing himself as a reputable architectural assistant/draftsman. Working as an apprentice architect during the day and taking classes at night, MacLaren attended the Art School at South Kensington and the Royal Academy. From 1882 to 1891 MacLaren established himself as an artist and architect of boundless potential, with his sketches being published/exhibited, being awarded four of the profession's most prestigious awards, and earning admittance to the exclusive and prestigious Royal Institute of British Architects.^{xi} Thomas MacLaren immigrated to the U.S. in 1893. Settling in Colorado Springs, CO in 1894, he promptly reestablished his practice and quickly became one of the most respected architects in the region. MacLaren died on December 4, 1928, from complications following surgery for stomach ulcers, and he was buried in the Evergreen Cemetery in Colorado Springs.^{xii}

The fifth child of Colonel Walter Douglas and Catherine (Davis) Douglas, Walter Farquhar Douglas was born in Vellore, Madras, India on October 9, 1862. In 1868 the Douglas family moved back to Col. Douglas' native city of Edinburgh, sometime thereafter settling in a large, multi-storied, stone row house on Magdala Crescent.^{xiii} In his teens Walter Farquhar Douglas began his apprenticeship as an architect in Edinburgh, and, likely, began studying architecture at the university level.^{xiv} Douglas emigrated from Scotland to the U.S. in the late 1880s, establishing his own architectural practice in Colorado Springs by 1890. While in Colorado Springs, Douglas achieved success both in practice for himself and in partnership (Douglas & Hetherington, 1896-1914). Walter Farquhar Douglas died on March 13, 1941, in New Orleans, of an intestinal obstruction. His body was brought to Colorado Springs, where he was buried at the Evergreen Cemetery.^{xv}

Born in the Fall of 1862, Thompson Duncan Hetherington was born two weeks before his father, Henry Duncan Hetherington, died in Uxbridge, Ontario, Canada. Shortly thereafter, the Hetherington family returned to the support and familiarity of their native Scotland.^{xvi} At the age of 18, Hetherington's occupation was listed as apprentice architect.^{xvii} Thompson Duncan Hetherington immigrated to the U.S. in 1883 to join his older brothers, Henry and John Hetherington, who had already settled in Chicago.^{xviii} In 1887 Thompson Duncan Hetherington left his family in Chicago and headed to Colorado for his health.^{xix} In 1896 Hetherington settled in Colorado Springs, where he promptly established himself as a skilled architect. Hetherington thrived in Colorado Springs, establishing partnerships with Walter Farquhar Douglas (Douglas and Hetherington, 1896-1914) and Thomas MacLaren (MacLaren and Hetherington, 1918-1924), as well as practicing on his own (1924-1930). Thompson Duncan Hetherington died on December 7, 1934, at a sanatorium in Santa Barbara, CA where he had gone to seek treatment for continued symptoms of consumption.^{xx}

Tuberculosis and Wealth

Whereas the general "push" factors affecting the larger body of Scottish emigration from the turn of the century have been identified, the causes leading to the emigration of Thomas MacLaren, Walter Farquhar Douglas, and Thompson Duncan Hetherington differ from these.

With apprenticeships and at least some formal education, MacLaren, Douglas, and Hetherington would have been qualified to enter a profession in architecture, separating them from the wage-labor earning masses who would look overseas for opportunities in the industrializing U.S. As skilled professionals, they would have expected to earn a good living, accumulate material wealth, and achieve upward social and financial mobility. Being a member of the skilled and/or artisan classes meant "cultivated respectability" in Scotland, and this respectability positioned one as a member of high standing in Victorian society.^{xxi} As skilled architects, their prospects for the future were much better than most living in Scotland at the time. To that end, emigration to obtain a better life overseas would not have applied to MacLaren, Douglas, and Hetherington the same as it would have to the hundreds of thousands who migrated to escape conditions of poverty and urban squalor.

The prospect for land ownership, at least for MacLaren and Douglas, would not have been a significant factor influencing migration. While Hetherington came from meager means, the

families of MacLaren and Douglas belonged to the very small minority of those who owned property in 19th century Scotland. According to the *Valuation Roll of the County of Perth for the Year 1875-1876*, the MacLaren family owned three properties with a combined rental value of £111.13 per year.^{xxii} While the Douglas family home consisted of just one property, the *Valuation Roll for the Burgh of Edinburgh for the Year 1885-1896* shows their home valued at £100 per year.^{xxiii} Thus, the prospect of land/home ownership that caused many Scots to emigrate would not have had the same influence on MacLaren and Douglas.

No direct indication has been found to account for Douglas' emigration, but it could be assumed that the main cause of his emigration was the same as that of MacLaren and Hetherington – to “seek the cure” for tuberculosis, which was especially devastating in Scotland.^{xxiv} Thomas MacLaren, who had long suffered from symptoms of consumption, immigrated to the U.S. to care for his health after losing his elder brother to tuberculosis.^{xxv} Hetherington, too, emigrated following the death of family members from tuberculosis, his mother in 1877 and his brother Douglas in 1883.^{xxvi} While health was not a common “push” factor leading to Scottish migration in this period, as bachelors with some wealth and transferable professional-skills, MacLaren and Hetherington were influenced to emigrate by the state of their health, perhaps exclusively so.

A frontier town on the front range of the Rocky Mountains would appear, at first glance, to be an odd choice for foreign migrants to make their home. However, at the turn of the 20th century Colorado Springs offered a unique set of “pull” characteristics that would lure many domestic and foreign migrants. There were two distinct features, above any others, that drew migrants to Colorado Springs at the time: the establishment of the city as a health resort and the great wealth that flowed into the city from gold mines in the Cripple Creek District.

Nearly as soon as it was founded, Colorado Springs was promoted as a health resort in advertisements circulated throughout the eastern states and Britain, touting the region's dry mountain air, abundance of sunshine, and medicinal springs. Colorado Springs, the “City of Sunshine,” soon became known both in the U.S. and abroad as the ideal location for health seekers – it was, indeed, understood as a place where just breathing the air was “like breathing champagne.”^{xxvii} MacLaren, Douglas, and Hetherington would have been aware of the city's reputation as a destination for health seekers, as British publications regularly reported on it. An 1887 article in the *Glasgow Herald*, for example, refers to Colorado Springs as having a “bracing

climate of 6,000 feet above sea level being what weak lungs require to strengthen them.”^{xxviii} MacLaren, Douglas, and Hetherington undoubtedly knew of Colorado Springs and understood it as an ideal place to seek treatment.

Wealth first came to Colorado Springs in the 1870s from affluent Americans who emigrated westward to enjoy city founder, William Palmer’s, “Eden,” to seek health, or to profit from the region’s developing mining industries. The Cripple Creek Gold Rush of 1890 brought more wealth to the region, and Colorado Springs in particular, where mine owners, assayers, investors, bankers, and refinery owners established businesses, lived, and built homes.^{xxix} By 1912 it was noted that Colorado Springs boasted “more millionaires to the square mile than any other city in America.”^{xxx} Scots would have been aware of the wealth in Colorado Springs from the British press also, as evidenced by an 1887 Glasgow Herald article that noted Colorado Springs as the best town in the state, one with “beautiful mansions... many of them costing from fifty to sixty thousand dollars.”^{xxxi} A booming bourgeois population, requiring homes and business blocks fitting their needs and style, offered the promise of professional and financial security for MacLaren, Douglas, and Hetherington on the front range of the Rocky Mountains.

A City of Migrants

The establishment of mining in the Pikes Peak region brought migrants of all skill levels from every corner of the earth. While most inhabitants in the Colorado Springs area were American by birth, by 1900 approximately 12% of the population was comprised of foreign-born immigrants.^{xxxii} As one local publication indicated, “The people making up this little cosmopolitan city are drawn from all over the world.”^{xxxiii}

Among the foreign immigrants arriving in Colorado Springs at the turn of the 20th century, half came from Britain or the dominions of the British Empire, representing a little more than 6% of the total population of the area.^{xxxiv} The British, more than any other foreign-born immigrants, had a marked influence on the city. Colorado Springs had a link to Britain dating back to William Palmer’s tour of Britain as a teenager planning to study engineering, and later by Palmer’s his friend and life-long business associate, the Englishman, Dr. William A. Bell, who assisted in founding the city.^{xxxv} The subsequent influx and influence of British migrants would lead to the city’s nickname of “Little London,” where even the city policemen were outfitted in uniforms like those of English “bobbies.”^{xxxvi}

If MacLaren, Douglas, or Hetherington were hesitant to leave the familiarities of their homeland, knowing that an established and influential community of British migrants awaited them in Colorado Springs would have been reassuring. Within the Scottish immigrant community were many of the most prominent figures of the city, MacLaren, Douglas, and Hetherington would count themselves among those at the upper echelon of society, rubbing elbows with the wealthy and powerful in Colorado Springs.^{xxxvii} By 1901 MacLaren, Douglas, Hetherington had achieved a level of social status lofty enough to be listed in the “Social Directory of Colorado Springs” – a who’s who list of the city’s most prominent citizens.^{xxxviii} Undoubtedly, life in Colorado Springs provided MacLaren, Douglas, and Hetherington with the closest likeness to “cultivated respectability” to be attained in the Pikes Peak region at the turn of the 20th century.

Architecture & Philanthropy

As unique as the factors were that caused Thomas MacLaren, Walter Farquhar Douglas, and Thompson Duncan Hetherington to emigrate from Scotland to Colorado Springs, the subsequent effects of their migration on both their old and new homelands were perhaps more unique. Whereas Scottish society was negatively affected by the loss of any citizen it had invested social and economic resources in, the loss of educated and skilled Scottish professionals was an even greater loss for Scotland. Such is the case of MacLaren, Douglas, and Hetherington – their migration, in fact, had unique consequences for both the U.S. and Scotland.

Architecture

With their apprentice training beginning in the late 1870s/early 1880s, MacLaren, Douglas, and Hetherington were thrust into a profession responding to a new approach to art that would become known as the Arts and Crafts Movement. Originating from the words and works of three British intellectuals, Augustus Pugin, John Ruskin, and William Morris, the Arts and Crafts Movement was a philosophic counteraction to many of the modern, industrial, ills that plagued 19th-century Britain.^{xxxix} As it applied to architecture this reaction meant reconnecting the artist-designer with the craftsman-laborer, a return to “Gothic” design, a reintroduction of naturalism and vernacularism through the use of locally sourced building material and styles congruent with the natural environment, a simplification of ornamentation in form, and designs emphasizing practicality in function.^{xl} In its purest form, Arts and Crafts architecture was not a specific style

but, rather, an approach to design, one which MacLaren, Douglas, and Hetherington were well acquainted with.^{xli}

While it is not known what work Douglas or Hetherington may have done while in Scotland, the early professional success of MacLaren indicates that they were likely to have accomplished great things. In four years of being in practice on his own in Britain (1889-1893), prior to his emigration, three of MacLaren's design sketches were published in the *Academy Architecture and Annual Architecture Review*, with two of these sketches becoming MacLaren's first fully completed commissions.^{xlii} MacLaren's third and only Scottish commission was completed at 1-11 George Street, Doune, Perthshire, near the family farmhouse where he was raised.^{xliii}

Each of MacLaren's British works showcase distinctive Scottish/British Arts and Crafts characteristics (See: Appendix). Contemporaries of MacLaren, Douglas, and Hetherington include architects whose names became synonymous with Arts and Crafts architecture in Britain – Charles Harrison Townsend, C.F.A. Voysey, Robert Stodart Lorimer, William Richard Lethaby, and most notably Charles Rennie Mackintosh. These architects, like Thomas MacLaren himself, were all influenced by the pioneering work of Thomas's brother, James Majorbanks MacLaren.^{xliv} It is not a stretch to contend that Douglas and Hetherington, and most certainly MacLaren, would have joined the ranks of their peers in designing culturally significant structures in Scotland/Britain had they not emigrated. However, their emigration resulted in the loss of what would have been.

The Arts and Crafts Movement in the U.S. touched communities across the country at the turn of the century. The permanence and environmental impact of architecture necessitated a thorough observation of regional building traditions to be true to the philosophies set forth by Ruskin and Pugin. This, of course, was troublesome for MacLaren, Douglas, and Hetherington, designers who upon their arrival in Colorado Springs found themselves in a place “being only 30 years a settled country” where “no native Coloradan” architectural tradition was to be found.^{xlv} This absence of a native architectural tradition allowed MacLaren, Douglas, and Hetherington to adapt and experiment with their designs, and to evolve and expand their thoughts on the built environment in a new land. The result was architecture that combined the influence of their individualism, training, appreciation of and commitment to organic and functional design, and the tastes of their wealthy American financiers. Thus, an eclectic mix of architectural styles were fused

to design buildings and homes in Colorado Springs that were as authentic and unique as any American city at the turn of the 20th century could boast (See: Appendix).

Individually, and in partnership, MacLaren, Douglas, and Hetherington designed at least 70 structure in the Pikes Peak region which still exist; of those, 16 are designated on the National Register of Historic Places and 3 are on the Colorado State Register of Historic Places.^{xlvi}

Philanthropy

MacLaren, Douglas, and Hetherington all found themselves in a state of relative comfort in their life as immigrant residents in Colorado Springs. As men of status, respect, some degree of wealth, influence, and perhaps a touch of ego, they found various opportunities to use their position to aid and assist others. Their philanthropy was to be felt both locally and in their native land.

The Caledonian Society of Colorado Springs was the primary avenue by which MacLaren, Douglas, and Hetherington directed their philanthropic endeavors. Indeed, one of the primary aims of the society, as stated in their Constitution, was “To care for and assist in times of distress members and their families, also needy, deserving Scotchman non-members.”^{xlvi} The most significant and long-lasting benevolent undertaking by the Caledonian Society of Colorado Springs, as directed by Chief Hetherington and Secretary MacLaren, was not for the benefit of residents of Colorado Springs, but rather for Scottish men and families affected by the Great War. This was an undertaking that would link Colorado Springs to Scotland for more than 100 years.

On May 21, 1915, a meeting was held at 122 George Street in Edinburgh, Scotland by a group of citizens who saw fit to improve the living conditions of the many disabled young men and families affected by the battles of the Great War (WWI). This group of citizens proposed to “raise a ‘Scottish and Women’s and Children’s Patriotic Fund’ to assist dependents of men wounded in battle and “to promote a scheme for the formation of a Scottish Veterans’ Garden City.”^{xlvi} Soon after the founding of the Scottish Veterans’ Garden City Association (SVGCA) a letter dated July 29, 1915, arrived in Colorado Springs appealing for assistance from those with the “patriotic desire to relieve their suffering fellow-countrymen.”^{xlvi} The Caledonian Society of Colorado Springs quickly responded, with individual donations gathered and an evening of Scottish entertainment held to raise funds toward the erection of a home for disabled veterans in

Scotland.¹ In December of 1916, the SVGCA was approached by a representative of the Caledonian Society of Colorado Springs' interests and intention of donating funds for the erection of a home for disabled veterans in Scotland.^{li} The first cottages of the SVGCA were allocated to wounded vets and their families on September 15, 1917 in Longniddry, Scotland. Among the cottages of the first veterans' community was a double cottage home named "Colorado Springs Cottage 1 & 2."^{lii}

More than 100 years after its founding the SVGCA continues to exist and function in its original capacity to "provide houses for heroes of Scotland." Today the SVGCA administers 624 houses on 76 sites in 35 Districts in Scotland, of which "Colorado Springs Cottage 1 & 2" continues to house wounded veterans, and exist as an enduring symbol of the connection between MacLaren, Douglas, and Hetherington and their distant, but not forgotten, homeland at the turn of the 20th century.^{liii}

Conclusion

The case study of Thomas MacLaren, Walter Farquhar Douglas, and Thompson Duncan Hetherington illustrates that the cause and effect of migration transcends the boundaries of the nation-state. Migration history is transnational history, as the movement of people results in consequences for both the source and destination of migration. While they migrated with advantages and had an ability to affect change that was unquestionably more significant than most, the experiences of MacLaren, Douglas, and Hetherington are equally important to a comprehensive understanding of Scottish migration history at the "long turn" of the 20th century.

The migrant experiences of MacLaren, Douglas, and Hetherington exemplify the limits of generalization, as their experiences stand in contrast to those of most Scottish migrants from the period. Rather than emigrating from Scotland to seek opportunities for work or land ownership, to escape poverty, or to find social stability as most Scots did, MacLaren, Douglas, and Hetherington appear to have emigrated almost exclusively for their health. Likewise, while most Scots immigrated to the U.S. for available opportunities in industry, for home ownership, or because of family networks, MacLaren, Douglas, and Hetherington were drawn specifically to Colorado Springs because of its reputation for treating consumptives and the great wealth resulting from the Cripple Creek gold boom. Further, while Scottish migration undoubtedly effected both Scotland and the destination of migrants, the migration of MacLaren, Douglas, and Hetherington had

profound and unique consequences on the built environment and philanthropy in both Scotland and Colorado Springs. The distinctive migrant experiences of MacLaren, Douglas, and Hetherington demonstrate that migration history is best represented with a focus on individual lives and experiences, and best examined from a transnational perspective.

Thomas MacLaren's gravesite in Colorado Spring's Evergreen Cemetery is marked by a modest headstone, with no mention of his Scottish heritage nor his life's work. At the bottom of MacLaren's headstone appears the following passage, "With God In His Ain Countrie." The passage is an unmistakable reference to the Scottish hymn entitled "In My Ain Countrie," a solemn song written from the perspective of a Jacobite exiled in France who longs for the homeland that he will never see again. Although he was not living his life in exile, health forced MacLaren to be forever removed from his beloved homeland of Scotland. It is unclear who chose to make an alteration to the hymnal passage engraved on MacLaren's headstone, but the simple words etched there clearly convey that his life, experiences, and contributions were transcendent and unobstructed by any man-made boundaries.

Appendix

Scotland and England Designs

MacLaren's three completed British designs include British/Scottish vernacular characteristics such as asymmetrical balancing, regionally influenced brick/stonework, crow-stepped gables, rough-cast harling, wide-arched openings, corbelling, and/or oriel windows.^{liv}



Oaklawn at Crawley Down, Sussex under construction, circa 1891/92 (Fig.1)



Horne Vicarage at Surrey (Fig.2)



1-11 George Street, Doune (Fig.3)

Select Colorado Springs, CO Designs

The American designs of MacLaren, Douglas, and Hetherington range greatly in style, and while many stray from the traditional definition of Arts and Crafts architecture the application of vernacular tradition and a thoughtful approach to craftsmanship is evident in their planning. Their designs included American Craftsman bungalow, foursquare, cottage, and shingle homes, as well as “crossover” styles that combined American Craftsman characteristics with “historically inspired” styles such as Colonial Revival, Spanish Colonial, Queen Anne/English Baroque, Dutch Colonial/Revival, Neoclassical, French Baroque, Elizabethan, and Tudor.^{lv} Again, as displayed in

the designs of MacLaren, Douglas, and Hetherington, Arts and Crafts architecture was defined by an approach to design, not a specific style.

All Souls Unitarian Church at 730 N Tejon St., Colorado Springs, W.F. Douglas (1892)

The All Souls Unitarian Church is an example of the American Shingle style (with the addition of a unique Norman-esque tower), featuring sloped gables, eyebrow dormers, standard and wavy shingles, and locally quarried stone.^{lvi}



All Souls Unitarian Church (Fig.4)

Colorado Springs City Hall at 107 Nevada Ave., Colorado Springs, T. MacLaren and T. Barber (1903) & Colorado Springs Auditorium at 231 E. Kiowa St., Colorado Springs, MacLaren and Hetherington (1922)



Colorado Springs City Hall (Fig.5)

The Colorado Springs City Hall and the Colorado Springs Auditorium are representative of the American Renaissance movement which rejected High Victorian styles and linked the “origins and aspirations of American architecture and culture to the Greco-Roman classical tradition.”^{lvii} Each is grand in scale, simple and geometric in form, and features a simple neoclassical façade with prominent Ionic columns.^{lviii}



Colorado Springs Auditorium (Fig.6)

Cragmor Sanatorium (UCCS Main Hall) at 1420 Austin Bluffs Pkwy., Colorado Springs, T. MacLaren (1914) & Pauline Chapel at 2 Park Ave., Colorado Springs, MacLaren and Hetherington (1918)

MacLaren was outspoken about the style of architecture that would be most fitting for the Pikes Peak region. Considering the dry and sunny climate, the reddish-brown landscape, and the same approximate latitude of the Mediterranean, MacLaren advocated a style “based on Spanish and Italian models” as most suitable to the region.^{lix} The two most successful examples of this style designed by MacLaren in Colorado Springs are the Cragmor Sanatorium and the Pauline Chapel. Both feature Mission Revival characteristics akin to Spanish missions in the U.S. and features consistent with MacLaren’s support for an architecture with lines resembling those of the region’s flat plains and mesas.^{lx} James Craig Osborne, a young draftsman working for MacLaren in the years between 1909-1914, would be inspired by this style and later help popularize it as the Spanish Colonial style in Santa Barbara, CA.^{lxi}



Cragmor Sanatorium/UCCS Main Hall (Fig.7)



Pauline Chapel (Fig.8)

Connell House at 2 E. Columbia St., Colorado Springs, Douglas and Hetherington (1899)

The design completed by Douglas and Hetherington for the Connell house effectively combined Tudor and Elizabethan characteristics for the construction of a grand and stately residence. The home’s most unique and prominent feature is the near-exclusive use of stone and brick resulting in a sense of heavy and imposing mass reminiscent of traditional Scottish architecture. The home also features decorative half-timbering and rough-cast harling of the Scottish vernacular tradition, and wide eaves with exposed rafters common to American Craftsman designs.



Connell House (Fig.9)

Lansing House at 1215 Wood Ave., Colorado Springs, Douglas and Hetherington (1900)



Lansing House (Fig.10)

The Lansing home was designed for relatives of Walter Farquhar Douglas and features many traits common to the American Craftsman style including wood shingles, native stonework, knee brace brackets, exposed rafter tails, shed-roof dormers, and an expansive front porch supported by square columns that extend beyond the house into a *porte-cochere* (covered side driveway).

Douglas House at 4 Beech St., Colorado Springs, W.F. Douglas (1900)

Douglas designed his rustic home in the growing, still undeveloped, Broadmoor area of Colorado Springs. Douglas and MacLaren designed many “Broadmoor Cottages” in the area, and Douglas likely chose this location for his home due to its proximity to the Cheyenne Mountain Country Club. The Craftsman cottage style home features extensive native/natural stonework and Swiss-inspired fascia boards meant to be consistent with the mountainous landscape, as well as decorative half-timbering and rough-cast harling of the Scottish tradition.



Douglas House (Fig.11)

Bennett House at 1520 Wood Ave., Colorado Springs, T. MacLaren (1901)



Bennett House (Fig.12)

The Bennet house is a fine example of the east coast American shingle style, characterized by extensive use of exterior wood shingles, a wrap-around porch, shallow roof overhangs, simple window casings, and a section of recessed windows in the upper-gable.^{lxii}

Hetherington House at 218 E. Columbia St., Colorado Springs, T.D. Hetherington (1901)

Thompson Duncan Hetherington designed what was likely one of the first Craftsman bungalows in Colorado Springs as his family residence in 1901.^{lxiii} The design is simple and modest in appearance, drawing inspiration from Indian, Scottish/British, and American vernacular traditions. The home is representative of the classic Indian subcontinent-inspired bungalow, or *bangala*, style: a detached, one-story, residence with a large veranda (porch) and deep eaves.^{lxiv} The Hetherington bungalow features many unmistakable Scottish vernacular characteristics such as asymmetric balancing, decorative half-timbering, rough-cast harling, natural stonework, oriel windows supported by corbeling, and a wide arched entrance way.^{lxv} These Indian and Scottish vernacular qualities are fused with traits originating with or becoming symbolic of American Craftsman homes in the use of wood shingles and native material (local sandstone), knee brace brackets, exposed rafter tails, mortise and tenon joints, and square porch columns.



Hetherington House (Fig.13,14)

Durkee House at 1700 Wood Ave., Colorado Springs, Douglas and Hetherington (1903)



Durkee House (Fig.15)

The Durkee house is an interesting representation of the American Queen Anne style, with an asymmetrical façade, a mix of exterior material (clapboard and shingle siding), prominent brick chimneys, and a round tower.^{lxvi} The home includes windows, rather than decorative moulding, in the front and side pediments which is more typical of the American Craftsman than Queen Anne style.

Claremont/Trianon – Baldwin House (Colorado Springs School) at 21 Broadmoor Ave., Colorado Springs, T. MacLaren (1906)

The commission that MacLaren completed for the home of C.A. Baldwin is likely the most well-known and commented on of his career. The design was based on the Grand Trianon at Versailles (France), which MacLaren studied in person in the course of completing his design. The home features characteristics that are distinctly French Baroque, including a three-wing layout with an orderly/rhythmic façade, an abundance of columns and windows, and elaborate/opulent ornamentation. Although it may be the design which he is most commonly associated with, MacLaren was not particularly fond of the project. On his way to France MacLaren visited with his friend, the famed Arts and Crafts architect and founder of the British Art-Workers' Guild, Mervyn Macartney, and commented that his current work was “not architecture, but very jolly all the same.”^{lxvii}



Claremont/Trianon (Fig.16)

Photo Credits

Fig1. Photo credit: Special Collection –MacLaren, Thomas, Box #1. Pikes Peak Library District. Colorado Springs, CO.

Fig2-16. Photo credit: Barry C. Binder, 2018.

Architectural Glossary

Casing – Molding trim around the perimeter of windows and doors.

Clapboard siding – Exterior siding of long horizontal wooden boards, often overlapping.

Column – Vertical pillar used to carry structural weight.

Corbel – Solid bracket used to carry structural weight.

Crow-stepped gable – Stairstep design on the triangular gable-end of a building or structure.

Eave/Roof overhang – Edges of a roof projecting beyond vertical exterior walls.

Eye-brow dormer – Curved roof structure projecting vertically beyond the plane of a pitched roof.

Façade – Principal face of a building or structure.

Fascia – Vertical panel under a roof edge.

Gable – Triangular portion of exterior walls between the intersection of roof pitches

Gothic architecture – Design based on practical function, influenced by the natural environment.

Half-timbering – Walls with exposed timber framing, filled with brick, harling, or plaster.

Knee brace bracket – Inverted “L”-shaped bracket used to carry structural weight.

Mortise and tenon –Joint connecting two pieces of wood or other material, often at a 90° angle.

Oriel window – Suspended bay window projecting from an exterior wall.

Pediment – Upper section of a building, consisting of a gable placed above the horizontal structure.

Porch/Veranda – Covered shelter projecting in the front of an entrance.

Porte-cochere – Covered side driveway.

Rafter tail – Lower end of gabled roof framing extending beyond/ hanging over exterior walls.

Rough-cast harling – Exterior finish of coarse mortar, resulting in a rough-textured surface.

Shed-roof dormer – Vertical-framed roof structure projecting beyond the plane of a pitched roof.

Shingle siding – Exterior siding of individual wooden shingles, often overlapping.
Vernacular architecture – Design organic to its place of origin (environmental conditions, building materials, life, etc.).

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Colorado Springs, CO Structures

Residential

1821 Alamo Ave. (Hopkins House); 930 N. Cascade Ave. (McGregor Hall, Colorado College)*; 1010 N. Cascade Ave. (Ticnor Hall, Colorado College)*; 1030 N. Cascade Ave. (Montgomery Hall, Colorado College)*; 1216 N. Cascade (McGuire House); 1308 N. Cascade Ave. (Hager House); 1325 N. Cascade Ave. (Kent House); 1700 N. Cascade Ave. (Chapman House); 1730 N. Cascade Ave. (Van Picot House); 2 E. Columbia St. (Connell House); 10 E. Columbia St. (Greenwood House); 218 E. Columbia St. (Hetherington House); 1801 Culebra Ave. (Watts House); 1106 N. Nevada Ave. (Edgeplain/Arthur House addition, Colorado College); 1401 N. Nevada Ave. (Rhea House); 1404 N. Nevada Ave. (Giddings House); 1415 N. Nevada Ave. (Col. Ensign House); 1910-12 N. Nevada Ave.; 1324 N. Wahsatch Ave. (Strachan House); 1210 Wood Ave. (O'Brien House/President's House, Colorado College); 1215 Wood Ave. (Lansing House); 1315 Wood Ave. (Williams/Burns House); 1329 Wood Ave. (Shove House); 1508 Wood Ave. (Long House); 1520 Wood Ave. (Bennett House); 1531 Wood Ave. (Dunwoody House); 1604 Wood Ave. (Postlethwaite House); 1700 Wood Ave. (Durkee House); 1816 Wood Ave. (Vance House); 1830 Wood Ave. (Curtin House); 3820 N. 39th St. (Glen Eyrie Carriage House)*

Commercial

1420 Austin Bluffs (Cragmor Sanatorium/UCCS Main Hall)*; 17-31 E. Bijou St. (Everhart Bldg); 21 Broadmoor Ave. (Trianon/Colorado Springs School)*; 3202 Chambers Way (Rock Ledge Ranch House)*; 2605 W. Colorado St. (Argyle Block); 2801 W. Colorado Ave. (Stockbridge House/Amarillo Hotel)*; Hwy 115 & S. Gate Rd. (Myron Stratton Home Dormitory); 33 N. Institute St. (Jones Hall/Jones Building, Colorado School for the Deaf and Blind)^; 231 E. Kiowa St. (City Auditorium)*; 1661 Mesa Ave. (El Pomar Chauffer Cottage, Gardner Cottage, Gate Lodge)*; 18 S. Nevada St. (Municipal Utilities Bldg); 107 Nevada Ave. (City Hall); 807 S. Nevada (South Jr. High); 21 E. Pikes Peak Ave. (Burns/Chief Theatre, demolished); 1920 W. Pikes Peak Ave. (West Jr. High); 30 Platte Ave. (El Paso Club addition); 104 E. Platte Ave. (Acacia Hotel); 2-14 S. Tejon (Exchange Bank Bldg); 31½ S. Tejon St. (Stratton Bldg); 1626 S. Tejon St. (Ivywild School).

Ecclesiastical

235 S. Nevada (United Brethren Church/Independent); 2 Park Ave. (Pauline Chapel)*; 631 N. Tejon St. (St. Stephens/Grace Episcopal Church); 730 N. Tejon St. (All Souls Unitarian Church); 1 S. 24th St. (First Baptist Church of Colorado City)^.

*= National Register of Historic Places / ^= State Register of Historic Places

Scotland & England Structures

Residential

Kitchener Crescent, Longniddry, East Lothian, Scotland (Scottish Veterans' Garden City Association Settlement); 1-11 George Street, Doune, Stirling, Scotland; Policeman's Cottage, Fortingall, Perthshire, Scotland; Kirkton Cottages, Fortingall, Perthshire, Scotland; Glenlyon Farmhouse, Fortingall, Perthshire, Scotland; Glenlyon House, Fortingall, Perthshire, Scotland; Heatherwood South and Heatherwood West (formerly Oaklawn), Crawley Down, West Sussex,

Britain; Horne Vicarage, Horne, Surrey, Britain; The Hill House, Helensburgh, Dunbartonshire, Scotland; The Windyhill House, Kilmacoll, Renfrewshire, Scotland.

Commercial

Fortingall Hotel, Fortingall, Perthshire, Scotland; Glenlyon Farmsteading, Fortingall, Perthshire, Scotland; Aberfeldy Townhall, Aberfeldy, Perthshire, Scotland; Stirling Highland Hotel (formerly Stirling High School), Spittal Street, Stirling, Scotland. Glasgow Herald Building, Glasgow, Scotland.

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Notes

- ⁱ MacLaren, Thomas. "To the citizens of Colorado Springs of the year 2001: An account of the architecture of the city at the above date," *Architecture of the City*, Colorado Springs Century Chest Collection. Ms0349, Folder 17. Special Collections, Tutt Library, Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Colorado.
- ⁱⁱ Ibid, p.12.
- ⁱⁱⁱ Colorado Springs Century Chest Collection. Special Collections, Tutt Library, Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Colorado.
- ^{iv} Nugent, Walter. *Crossings: The Great Transatlantic Migrations, 1870-1914*. Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1992; Morawska, Ewa & Spohn, Willfried. "Moving Europeans in the Globalizing World: Contemporary Migrations in a Historical-Comparative Perspective (1955-

1994 v. 1870-1914).” *Global History and Migrations*, edited by Wang Gungwu, Westview Press, 1997, p.25. Morawska and Spohn define the “long turn of the 20th century” as 1870 to 1914.

^v Docherty, James C. *Scottish Migration since 1750: Reasons and Results*. Lanham, MD: Hamilton Books, 2016, p.44. Historic poverty among the Scottish people is largely attributed to limited opportunities for land ownership and poor natural resources. Docherty notes that 80% of the Scottish land was owned by 630 individuals as late as 1882.

^{vi} Smout, T.C. *A Century of the Scottish People, 1830-1950*. London: Fontana Press, 1997, pp. 33-4. According to the 1861 census, 64% of the “entire population lived in one- or two-roomed houses” where families “including men, women and children, huddled together at night on such straw or rags as they can gather.” Average life expectancy for males in Scotland was 41 years and for females 43.5 years.

^{vii} Murdoch, Alexander. *British Emigration, 1603-1914*. NY: Palgrave MacMillan, 2004, p.116.

^{viii} Hoerder, Dirk. *Migrations and Belongings, 1870-1945*. Cambridge/London: Harvard University Press, 2012, pp.53-54.

^{ix} Ibid.

^x The MacLaren clan has deep roots in the Trossachs, known in lore for their strength in battle and numbers. See: Munro, R.W. *Scotland: Land of Kin and Clan*. London: Johnston and Bacon, 1980, pp.106-108.

^{xi} Thomas MacLaren was awarded the Royal Academy Silver Medal (1883), the Pugin Travelling Studentship Medal of Merit (1885), the Royal Academy Gold Medal of Merit (1885), and the Pugin Travelling Scholarship (1887). See: Calder, Alan. “Thomas MacLaren: The European Years,” *The James M. MacLaren Society Journal*, Vol.4 (Summer 2007), pp.3-4; Calder, Alan. “Thomas MacLaren’s Student Drawings,” *The James M. MacLaren Society Journal*, Vol.10 (Winter 2011-2012), pp.2-7; Thomas MacLaren was admitted to RIBA on June 13, 1892. “Dictionary of Scottish Architects, 1660-1980: Thomas MacLaren.” http://www.scottisharchitects.org.uk/architect_full.php?id=204455

^{xii} “Thomas M’Laren Dies at Hospital after Operation,” *Colorado Springs Gazette*, 12/5/1928, p.3.

^{xiii} Ibid (*Colorado Springs Gazette*); 1881 Census, Source: FHL Film 0223992 GRO Ref Volume 685-1 EnumDist 81 Page 3, Reference Number: 695420, Census Place: Edinburgh St Cuthberts, Edinburgh, Scotland. National Records of Scotland (<https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/>).

^{xiv} The 1881 Scottish census shows Douglas’ occupation as “Apprentice to Architect.” There is a reference to Douglas being educated at the University of Edinburgh in *Colorado Springs Gazette*’s 2/3/1901 issue, (p.11), but graduation from degeed coursework could not be corroborated with enrollment records at the University of Edinburgh (see: *Edinburgh University Graduate Records, 1869-1889 / 1884-1922*, Edinburgh College of Arts Library. Edinburgh, Scotland.). There is reference to Douglas being educated at Glasgow University in a document prepared by the Colorado Springs Planning Commission entitled “Biographies of Architects Associated with the Development of the North End,” but there is no source citing where/how this information was ascertained (See: “Biographies of Architects Associated with the Development of the North End,” CPC Addendum for 1/31/91, Appendix C, p.39.).

^{xv} Grace Church Parish Register, 3/20/1941, Bk.4, p.294. Hannah Douglas passed away of bronchopneumonia in Colorado Springs just 3 months after her husband, she too was buried at the Evergreen Cemetery (See: Grace Church Parish Register, 3/20/1941, Bk.4, p.294).

^{xvi} 1861 Canada West Census, Personal Census, Enumeration District, No. 3, Township of Uxbridge in the County of Ontario, p.36 n.45-49. Public Archives of Canada.

http://data2.collectionscanada.gc.ca/1861/pdf/4391565_00311.pdf

^{xvii} 1881 Census, Source: FHL Film 0224062 GRO Ref Volume 895-1 EnumDist 1 Page 19, Reference Number: 826503, Census Place: Penninghame, Wigtown, Scotland. National Records of Scotland (<https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/>). Hetherington may or may not have taken art and/or architecture courses to supplement his training, as many apprentice architects did. If so, it is likely that he would have moved away from Newton Stewart as opportunities for such education would have been limited or unavailable there. There is no information related to who Hetherington may have been articulated to for his apprenticeship. One assumption is that he may have worked under the architect Richard Park who had his own practice in Newton Stewart, having residences on both Victoria and Albert Street where the Todd/Hetherington family lived. There is a reference to Hetherington being educated at the University of Edinburgh in a document prepared by the Colorado Springs Planning Commission entitled "Biographies of Architects Associated with the Development of the North End," but there is no source citing where/how this information was ascertained, nor could graduation from degreed coursework be corroborated with enrollment records at the University of Edinburgh (see: *Edinburgh University Graduate Records, 1869-1889 / 1884-1922*, Edinburgh College of Arts Library. Edinburgh, Scotland; "Biographies of Architects Associated with the Development of the North End," CPC Addendum for 1/31/91, Appendix C, p.39.).

^{xviii} New York, Passenger Lists, 1820-1957, Roll M237, 1820-1897, Roll 466, No.447-448; *The Lakeside Annual Directory of the City of Chicago, 1885*. Chicago: The Chicago Directory Company, 1885, p.651. It is likely that the Hetherington men settled in Chicago to take advantage of the many opportunities presented for architectural draftsmen following The Great Chicago Fire of 1871.

^{xix} "Mr. T. Duncan Hetherington." *Colorado Springs Gazette*, 2/3/1901, p.11:1.

^{xx} "T.D. Hetherington Obituary." *Colorado Springs Gazette*, 12/9/1934, p.1:4.

^{xxi} Smout, pp.21, 90.

^{xxii} Valuation Roll of the County of Perth for the Year 1875-1876, Dunblane District, No.6 – Parish of Kincardine, p.294, No.143, 144,145. National Records of Scotland (<https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/>), Reference Number VR011300021-/294. Valuation Rolls are records of property ownership compiled for collecting local taxes. Ownership of the following properties was attributed to the MacLarens: "House, Office Houses and Lands of Middleton," "House and Lands of Chapel of Boquhapple," and "House and garden at Thornhill."

^{xxiii} Valuation Roll for the Burgh of Edinburgh for the Year 1885-1896, Parish of St. Cuthbert, p.77, No.21. National Records of Scotland (<https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/>), Reference Number VR010000131-/277; 1881 Census, Source: FHL Film 0223992 GRO Ref Volume 685-1 EnumDist 81 Page 3, Reference Number: 695420, Census Place: Edinburgh St Cuthberts, Edinburgh, Scotland. National Records of Scotland (<https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/>).

^{xxiv} Smout, pp.119-120. Mortality attributed to tuberculosis and respiratory disease in Scotland, was more than 10 times that of typhus, scarlet fever, whooping cough, diphtheria, measles, and smallpox

^{xxv} "The Late J.M. MacLaren, Architect," *Stirling Journal and Advertiser*, 10/24/1890, p.3; Calder, Alan. *James MacLaren: Arts and Crafts Pioneer*, pp.161.

^{xxvi} “Mr. T. Duncan Hetherington.” *Colorado Springs Gazette*, 2/3/1901, p.11:1. Relatives of the Hetherington family, who have done a considerable amount of genealogical research, have relayed that the Hetherington family had “long been afflicted with consumption.”

^{xxvii} Iddings, Lewis Morris. “Life in The Altitudes, the Colorado Health Plateau,” *Scribner’s Magazine*, Vol.24 No.2 (February 1896), p. 151.

^{xxviii} “Colorado Springs.” *Glasgow Herald*, 2/19/1887, p.8.

^{xxix} Voynick, Stephen. *Colorado Gold: From the Pike’s Peak Rush to the Present*. Missoula: Mountain Press Publishing Company, 1992, pp.65-81. By 1895 half of Colorado’s gold output, approximately \$13 million, came from the Cripple Creek District; in 1900 two-thirds of the total output of gold in the United States, approximately \$19 million, came from the Cripple Creek District. The 900,000 troy ounces of gold mined in the Cripple Creek District in 1900 would have a current day value of approximately \$1.1 billion dollars (1 troy ounce gold as of 1/5/2018 = \$1202.90; \$1202.90 x 900,000 = \$1,082,610,000.00); Rastall, Benjamin McKie. *The History of the Cripple Creek District: A Study in Industrial Evolution*. Madison, WI: Bulletin of the University of Wisconsin, No. 198; Economic and Political Science Series, Vol.3, No. 1, 1908, p.21. Benjamin McKie Rastall was a local resident of Colorado Springs and a student at Colorado College at the turn of the 20th century. Rastall noted that “fully three-fourths of the principal mine owners of the district” lived in Colorado Springs, rather than in the Cripple Creek District. Rastall’s examination of the Cripple Creek Miners Strikes of 1894 and 1904/05 were completed as his doctoral thesis at the University of Wisconsin in 1908. Rastall’s work remains one of the most comprehensive and definitive accounts of the Cripple Creek Miners Strikes.

^{xxx} “Springs Maintains its Reputation for Health.” *Colorado Springs Gazette*, 6/30/1912, p.5:4.

^{xxxi} “Colorado Springs.” *Glasgow Herald*, 2/19/1887, p.8

^{xxxii} “United States Census, 1900,” database, *FamilySearch*

(www.familysearch.org/search/record/results?facetType=ON&query=%2Bresidence_place%3A%22colorado%20springs%22%7E%20%2Bresidence_year%3A1900-1901%7E&collection_id=1325221&count=20)

: accessed 24 October 2018), Colorado Springs city, El Paso, Colorado, United States; citing enumeration district (ED).

^{xxxiii} Parrish, Thomas. *Colorado Springs: Its Climate, Scenery, and Society*. Colorado Springs: Gazette Printing Company, 1889, p.35.

^{xxxiv} “United States Census, 1900,” database, *FamilySearch*

(www.familysearch.org/search/record/results?facetType=ON&query=%2Bresidence_place%3A%22colorado%20springs%22%7E%20%2Bresidence_year%3A1900-1901%7E&collection_id=1325221&count=20)

: accessed 24 October 2018), Colorado Springs city, El Paso, Colorado, United States; citing enumeration district (ED). This total includes those born in England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, The Isle of Man, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and India.

^{xxxv} Andrews, pp.22-42. Palmer learned to read natural coal strata during his time studying in England. It was this skill which led him to discover the rich coal fields of southern Colorado that created his wealth. England also introduced Palmer to the transformative force of coal-powered industrialization. “Life of Doctor Bell Closely Interwoven with That of City.” *Colorado Springs Gazette*, 7/31/1921, Sec 2, p.9:3. Palmer and Bell met on an expedition to survey the U.S. for a southern railroad to the Pacific Ocean. Having observed and identified the coal fields in southern Colorado, Palmer and Bell would become life-long business associates founding and presiding over the Denver and Rio Grande railway and the Colorado Coal and Iron Company.

^{xxxvi} “English Influence Gave City Nickname of ‘Little London’.” *Colorado Springs Gazette*, 5/21/1952, p.9; “Black Patrolman Kept Order in Little London.” *Colorado Springs Gazette*, 2/1/1998, p.1:1.

^{xxxvii} Some prominent Scottish immigrants in Colorado Springs included Dr. Samuel Edwin Solly, the area’s most distinguished physician; future State Senator, John B. Stephen; James A. Connell, President of Colorado Title and Trust Co.; future county and district attorney, Willis Strachan; and golf pro Willie Campbell.

^{xxxviii} *The Club and Social Directory: Colorado Springs, CO – 1901*, pp.13, 17, 30, 34, 37. Pikes Peak Library District, Special Collections, 20 N Cascade Ave, Colorado Springs, CO; *El Paso Club Membership Rolls*, 1900,1906,1910,1916,1925. El Paso Club, 30 E. Platte Ave, Colorado Springs, CO.

^{xxxix} Greensted, Mary. *The Arts and Crafts Movement in Britain*. Great Britain: Shire Publications, 2014, p.7; Kaplan, p.101-2. The term “Gothic” as clarified by Kaplan is not meant to infer a “specific stylistic response – or the copying of the Gothic – but rather a freedom from academic travails... an architecture that was ‘organic’ and resulted in the conditions and life of the people.”

^{xl} Kaplan, Wendy. *The Art that is Life: The Arts & Crafts Movement in America, 1875-1920*. Boston: Bulfinch Press, 1987, pp.52-54, 107.

^{xli} In 1900 Douglas wrote an article published in Colorado Springs’ *Mountain Sunshine* deriding local builders for their poor designs and craftsmanship, this in stark contrast to professionally trained architects whose “life’s’ work is one of responsibility” that “has an influence on the surroundings of generations after their day is over.”^{xli} MacLaren, too, wrote of design principles common to the Arts and Crafts Movement, citing John Ruskin in his letter included in the Colorado Springs time capsule of 1901, as well as writing an article for the *Colorado Springs Gazette* describing the necessity of observing the natural environment in creating regional architecture that is “beautiful and appropriate... types at their best [that] look almost as if they had grown out of the soil.” See: Douglas, W.F. “Architects of Colorado Springs Past.” *Mountain Sunshine*, Colorado Springs: Colorado Springs Chamber of Commerce, Vol.11, No.3 (Dec, Jan, Feb 1900-1901), p.22; MacLaren, Thomas. “To the citizens of Colorado Springs of the year 2001: An account of the architecture of the city at the above date,” p.10; MacLaren, T. “A Distinctive Colorado Type of Architecture.” *Colorado Springs Gazette*, 3/12/1905, p.14.

^{xlii} *Academy Architecture and Annual Architecture Review*, 1889, p.33; *Academy Architecture and Annual Architecture Review*, 1891, p.17, 138.

<https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=mdp.39015067073133;view=1up;seq=1>

^{xliii} Calder, Alan. “Thomas MacLaren: The European Years,” pp.5-9; “Doune,” *The Stirling Saturday Observer*, 4/15/1893, p.2; Calder, Alan. *James MacLaren: Arts and Crafts Pioneer*, pp.159-162. In addition to his own commissions, Thomas MacLaren also worked on several of his brothers’ commissions of passenger vessels for Sir Donald Currie, and likely assisted with the designs for the commissions in Fortingall (also commissioned by Currie).

^{xliv} Calder, Alan. *James MacLaren: Arts and Crafts Pioneer*, pp.162-166; Glendenning; MacInnes; MacKechie, pp.338-348, 356-365; Davey, Peter. *Arts and Crafts Architecture*. London: Phaidan Press Limited, 1995, p112-113; Carruthers, Annette. *The Arts and Crafts Movement in Scotland, a History*. New Haven & London: Yale University Press, 2013, pp. 58-60, 116-118; Calder, Alan. “Thomas MacLaren: The European Years,” pp.5. James Majorbanks

MacLaren's impact on Arts and Crafts design, and subsequent influence on others is largely based on his Scottish and Cornish inspired vernacular designs in the Scottish village of Fortingall, his Richardsonian, red sandstone, Town Hall at Aberfeldy, and his medieval Scottish inspired addition to the Stirling High School.

^{xlv} MacLaren, Thomas. "To the citizens of Colorado Springs of the year 2001: An account of the architecture of the city at the above date," p.1.

^{xlvi} My research has identified at least 70 structures designed by MacLaren, Douglas, and Hetherington in the Pikes Peak Region, but there are certainly many more that have yet to be officially documented as such. See: Bibliography for list of applicable architecture in Colorado designed by MacLaren, Douglas, and/or Hetherington; "Colorado Architects Biographical Sketch: MacLaren, Thomas," History Colorado.

https://www.historycolorado.org/sites/default/files/media/document/2017/Architects_macLaren.pdf; "Colorado Architects Biographical Sketch: Douglas, Walter F." History Colorado.

http://legacy.historycolorado.org/sites/default/files/files/OAHP/Guides/Architects_douglas.pdf;

"Colorado Architects Biographical Sketch: Hetherington, T. Duncan," History Colorado.

http://legacy.historycolorado.org/sites/default/files/files/OAHP/Guides/Architects_hetherington.pdf

^{xlvii} *Constitution and By-Laws of the Caledonian Society of Colorado Springs and District: Instituted December 13, 1897*, p.3 (revised 11/24/1911). Box 3. Manuscripts Collection - Caledonian Society of Colorado Springs Collection. The Colorado Springs Pioneer Museum. Colorado Springs, CO.

^{xlviii} *Scottish Veterans' Garden City Minutes Book, 1915-1926*. Minute Book entry of 5/21/1915, p.1. The Scottish Veterans' Garden City Association Archives. New Haig House, Edinburgh EH7 4HQ. Based on the Garden City Movement, the residences were intended to be self-sufficient communities where disabled veterans and their families would reside, provide for themselves with gardens and livestock, and be given the opportunity for a livelihood. For information on the Garden City Movement see: Davey, pp.33, 50, 109, 139, 181-185.

^{xlix} "Appeal for £50,000" (Scottish Veteran Garden City Association letter), 7/29/1915. Scrap Album. Manuscripts Collection - Caledonian Society of Colorado Springs Collection. The Colorado Springs Pioneer Museum. Colorado Springs, CO.

^l *Caledonian Society of Colorado Springs Minutes Book*. Minute Book 2 entries of 2/29/19 and 3/8/16, p.72-73, Box 3. Manuscripts Collection - Caledonian Society of Colorado Springs Collection. The Colorado Springs Pioneer Museum. Colorado Springs, CO. Th stated fundraising goal was \$1000, of which the evening of entertainment raised "a total of \$916.12 towards the completion of the fund."

^{li} *Scottish Veterans' Garden City Minutes Book, 1915-1926*. Minute Book entry of 5/21/1915, p.65.

^{lii} *Ibid*, pp.134, 150.

^{liii} The Scottish Veterans' Garden City Association. New Haig House, Edinburgh EH7 4HQ.

^{liv} MacLaren's design for 1-11 George in Doune, Perthshire displays several distinctly Scottish vernacular traits.

^{lv} Duchscherer, Paul; Svendsen, Linda. *Beyond the Bungalow: Grand Homes in the Arts & Crafts Tradition*. Salt Lake City: Gibbs Smith, Publisher, 2005, p.42.

^{lvi} Messinger, Jean & Rust, Mary Jane Massey. *Where Thy Glory Dwells: A Guide to Historical Churches of Colorado Springs*. Manitou Springs: TextPros, 1998, p.35-37; Architects

Biographical Sketch: Douglas, Walter F.” History Colorado.

http://legacy.historycolorado.org/sites/default/files/files/OAHP/Guides/Architects_douglas.pdf.

^{lvii} Kaplan, p.112.

^{lviii} Architects Biographical Sketch: MacLaren, Thomas,” History Colorado.

https://www.historycolorado.org/sites/default/files/media/document/2017/Architects_maclaren.pdf; A 1926 article on MacLaren in *Pencil Points* notes that MacLaren’s City Hall as featured in “*The American Architect*’s Golden Anniversary number of 1926 as an example of the advance in Municipal Buildings in the decade 1896-1906.” (See: McLachlan, Duncan. “Master Draftsmen, XIX: Thomas MacLaren.” *Pencil Points*, Vol.7, No.12, December 1926, p.721.)

^{lix} MacLaren, Thomas. “To the citizens of Colorado Springs of the year 2001: An account of the architecture of the city at the above date,” p.11.

^{lx} Ibid; Architects Biographical Sketch: MacLaren, Thomas,” History Colorado.

https://www.historycolorado.org/sites/default/files/media/document/2017/Architects_maclaren.pdf; Architects Biographical Sketch: Hetherington, T. Duncan,” History Colorado.

http://legacy.historycolorado.org/sites/default/files/files/OAHP/Guides/Architects_hetherington.pdf

^{lxi} Skewes-Cox, Pamela & Sweeney, Robert. *Spanish Colonial Style: Santa Barbara and the Architecture of James Osborne Craig and Mary McLaughlin Craig*. NY: Rizzoli International Publications, 2015, pp.16-17, 214-216.

^{lxii} Duchscherer; Svendsen, p.98.

^{lxiii} Anne Hetherington secured title to “part of lots 12 and 13, Thomas addition, North Weber and Columbia streets, for consideration of \$1500.” (See: *Colorado Springs Facts*, Vol.7, No.8, 11/24/1900, p.25:2.; “Residence of F.F. (sic) Hetherington,” *Colorado Springs Facts*, 1/1/1902, p.69).

^{lxiv} Kaplan, p.115.

^{lxv} Greensted, p.52; Glendenning; MacInnes; MacKechnie, p.3.

^{lxvi} Duchscherer; Svendsen, p.110.

^{lxvii} “Claremont, Colorado Springs.” The James M. MacLaren Society Journal, Vol.4 (Summer 2007), pp.12-13; Ward, Jan. *Mervyn Edmund Macartney, architect, 1853-1932: The Life and Work of Sir Mervyn Macartney, BA, FRIBA, FSA, with Particular Reference to His Houses and Clients on the Surrey/Kent Border*. Warlingham, Surrey: Jan Ward, 1998, p.9. In her work, Ward indicates that Mervyn Macartney traveled with Thomas MacLaren to Colorado Springs and lived there, too, for a while for his health before returning to Britain. Macartney’s presence in Colorado Springs has not been validated, but that would not be uncommon if he were staying in a sanatorium for treatment. In correspondence I have had with the author, Jan Ward, she indicated that she could not recall the source where this information came from, nor is it cited in her work.