



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE 2280
National Register of Historic Places
1201 "I" (Eye) Street, NW
Washington D.C. 20005



The Director of the National Park Service is pleased to announce actions on the following properties for the National Register of Historic Places. For further information contact Edson Beall at (202) 354-2255 or E-mail: Edson_Beall@nps.gov
Visit our web site at <http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr>

WEEKLY LIST OF ACTIONS TAKEN ON PROPERTIES: 8/13/07 THROUGH 8/17/07

KEY: State, County, Property Name, Address/Boundary, City, Vicinity, Reference Number, NHL, Action, Date, Multiple Name

ALABAMA, JEFFERSON COUNTY

Graymont School, 300 Eighth Ave. W, Birmingham, 07000838, LISTED, 8/16/07
(Civil Rights Movement in Birmingham, Alabama 1933-1979 MPS)

ARKANSAS, YELL COUNTY

Mickles Bridge, Spanning the Petit Jean R., 0.25 mi. N of AR 10 and approx. one mi. W of Yell County Rd. 49, Mickles, 07000437, LISTED, 8/16/07 (Historic Bridges of Arkansas MPS)

COLORADO, ADAMS COUNTY

Bromley Farm--Koizuma Hishinuma Farm, 15820 E. 152nd Ave., Brighton, 07000811, LISTED, 8/16/07

MARYLAND, FREDERICK COUNTY

Woods Mill Farm, 11210 Cash Smith Rd., Woodsboro vicinity, 07000812, LISTED, 8/15/07

MISSOURI, BUCHANAN COUNTY

Western Tablet and Stationery Company, Building #2, 1300 S 12th St., St. Joseph, 07000814, LISTED, 8/16/07 (St. Joseph, Buchanan County, Missouri MPS AD)

MISSOURI, CALLAWAY COUNTY

Court Street Historic Residential District, Roughly along Court bet. St. Louis and 10th Sts, Fulton, 07000817, LISTED, 8/15/07

MONTANA, CARBON COUNTY

Kero Farmstead Historic District, 223 W. Bench Rd., Roberts vicinity, 07000815, LISTED, 8/16/07

MONTANA, LAKE COUNTY

Big Arm School, 7th and D Sts., Big Arm, 07000816, LISTED, 8/16/07

NORTH CAROLINA, ALAMANCE COUNTY,

Alamance Mill Village Historic District, 3927-3981 NC 62 S, Great Alamance Creek W of NC 62S, Alamance, 07000821, LISTED, 8/16/07

NORTH CAROLINA, CABARRUS COUNTY

Peeler, Harvey Jeremiah, House, 101 S. Ridge Ave., Kannapolis, 07000818, LISTED, 8/16/07

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
**National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determination for individual properties and districts. See instruction in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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 entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Propertyhistoric name Bromley Farm / Koizuma-Hishinuma Farmother names/site number 5AM1841**2. Location**street & number 15820 E 152nd Avenue [N/A] not for publicationcity or town Brighton [N/A] vicinitystate Colorado code CO county Adams code 001 zip code 90601**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ 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 ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Colorado Historical Society
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria.
(☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

- ☐ entered in the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.
- ☐ determined eligible for the
National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.
- ☐ determined not eligible for the
National Register.
- ☐ removed from the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.
- ☐ other, explain
☐ See continuation sheet.

Bromley Farm / Koizuma-Hishinuma Farm
Name of Property

Adams County, Colorado
County/State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☐ private
☒ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- ☐ building(s)
☒ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not count previously listed resources.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
4	0	buildings
1	0	sites
4	0	structures
0	0	objects
9	0	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.

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Function

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling
Agriculture/Subsistence: animal facility
Agriculture/Subsistence: storage
Agriculture/Subsistence: outbuilding

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Not in Use

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian
Late 19th and early 20th Century
American Movements

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation	Sandstone
walls	Weatherboard
	Steel
roof	Shingles
	Steel
other	

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Bromley Farm / Koizuma-Hishinuma Farm
Name of Property

Adams County, Colorado
County/State

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.)

- ☒ **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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Agriculture

Architecture

Ethnic History: Asian

Politics/Government

Periods of Significance

1883-1957

Significant Dates

1899

1922

1947

Significant Person(s)

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above.)

Bromley, Emmet A.

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State Agency
- ☐ Federal Agency
- ☐ Local Government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:

Colorado Historical Society

Bromley Farm / Koizuma-Hishinuma Farm
Name of Property

Adams County, Colorado
County/State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 9.6 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

- | | | | | |
|----|------|---------|----------|---------|
| 1. | 13 | 516953 | 4424401 | (NAD27) |
| | Zone | Easting | Northing | |
| 2. | | | | |
| | Zone | Easting | Northing | |
| 3. | | | | |
| | Zone | Easting | Northing | |
| 4. | | | | |
| | Zone | Easting | Northing | |

The UTM point was derived from heads up digitization on Digital Raster Graphic (DRG) maps provided to OAHF by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management.

[] See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Patricia Reither, Historian (prepared for the property owner)
organization Brighton Historic Preservation Commission date February 23, 2006
street & number 1548 Manor Way telephone 303-659-4437
city or town Brighton state Colorado zip code 80601

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

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.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name City of Brighton
street & number 22 South 4th Avenue telephone 303-655-2000
city or town Brighton state Colorado zip code 80601

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to range from approximately 18 hours to 36 hours depending on several factors including, but not limited to, how much documentation may already exist on the type of property being nominated and whether the property is being nominated as part of a Multiple Property Documentation Form. In most cases, it is estimated to average 36 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and

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Bromley Farm / Koizuma-Hishinuma Farm
Adams County, Colorado

Section number 7 Page 1

DESCRIPTION

The Bromley Farm / Koizuma-Hishinuma Farm lies southeast of downtown Brighton just south of 152nd Avenue (Bromley Lane). The area surrounding the 9.6-acre farm building complex on the west, south and east remains largely agricultural, although a shopping center now occupies the western edge of the larger farm and the land immediately around the nominated area is platted for residential development. The area north of the farm is single-family housing.

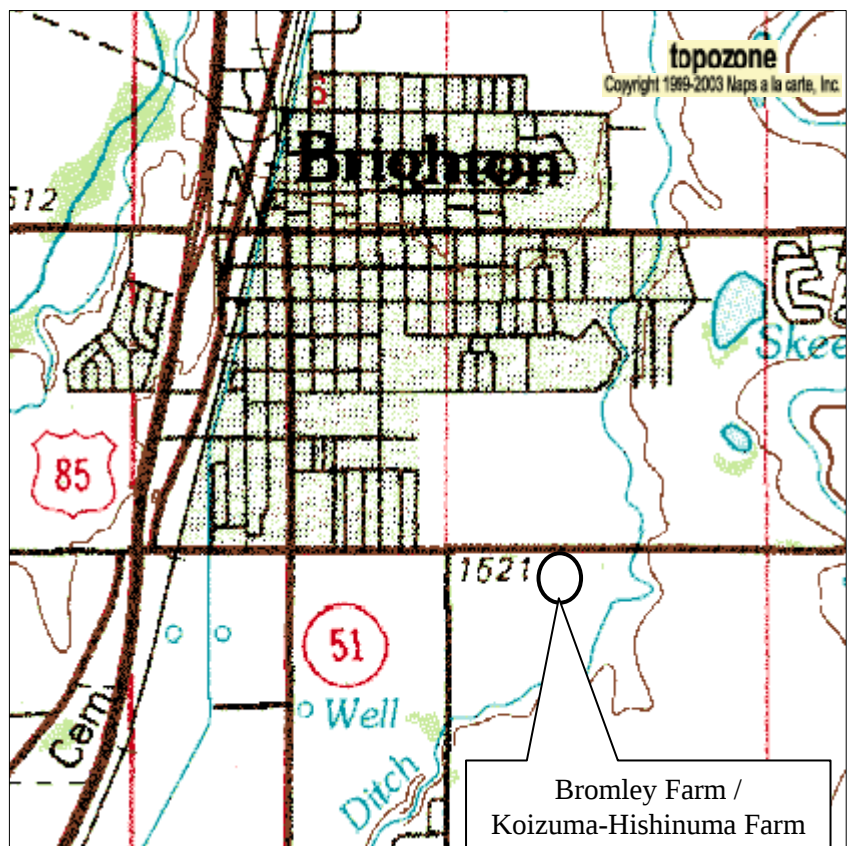
A gravel road accesses the building complex from Bromley Lane. The land around the buildings is largely devoid of vegetation except immediately around the main house. Cottonwood trees once lined the drive up to the house and formed a leafy canopy. A farm yard surrounds the immediate building area with the remaining agricultural fields forming the rest of the nominated property.

Main House (1899)
Photographs 1-8

The main house is surrounded by a wire fenced yard filled with lilac bushes, shrubs, and flowers. A rectangular, 4' x 16' x 2½' deep, concrete trough is located about 50 feet north of the house. Also in this location is a 5' square pit for a well water pump.

The exact construction date of the house is uncertain. All the Adams County records burned in a fire at the courthouse on January 22, 1904. The county assessor's office lists the date of construction as 1901 and the Adams County courts estimated the construction date as 1899.

The house is 1½-stories with a generally rectangular plan, 51' x 36', rising from a sandstone foundation covered with a cementitious parge coat. The wood-frame building has clapboard sided walls and a steep cross-gabled wood shingled roof pierced by two brick chimneys on the north (front) side. The gable ends are filled by wood fish scale shingles with decorative trusses in the gable peaks. A galvanized metal ridge with ball end caps finishes the roof. Historic wood-frame windows remain throughout the house but are now covered by protective plywood sheets. A one-story extension with a half-hipped roof wraps around the rear of the building.



USGS Brighton (CO) Quadrangle
Projection is UTM Zone 13 NAD83 Datum

M=9.926
G=0.127

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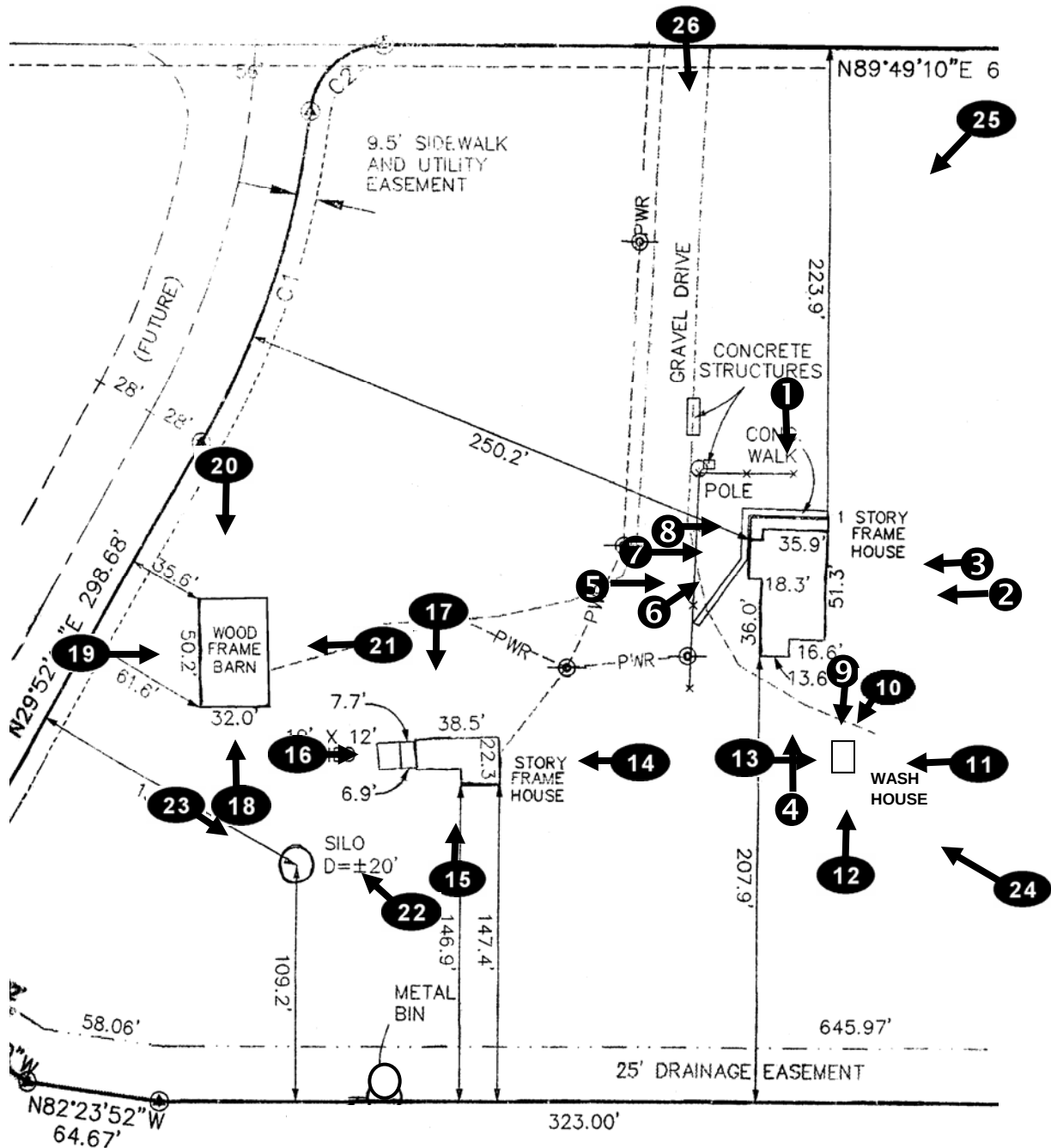
Bromley Farm / Koizuma-Hishinuma Farm
Adams County, Colorado

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SITE PLAN DETAIL

From site survey by Advanced Survey Services, Inc. , 8/15/2006

➡ Photograph numbers, locations and views



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Bromley Farm / Koizuma-Hishinuma Farm
Adams County, Colorado

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The north (primary) elevation contains a full-width porch with wood strip flooring wraps around a small portion of the west elevation. Five square wood columns with decorative triangular brackets support the roof. Fenestration consists of a central door and flanking single-light windows with stained glass transoms.

A twin-gabled extension projects from the end of the porch on the west side. The projection contains a large single-light window with multi-light stained glass transom and two small multi-light stained glass windows. A door provides access off the porch. South of the projection is an enclosed porch. The south elevation contains a single window and two doors.

The east elevation contains a three-sided bay window with half-hipped roof centered below the gable. The gable contains a two-over-two double-hung window. The southern portion of the east side contains a five irregularly spaced and sized windows.

The interior of the house is very elaborate. The main level paneled doors are of solid wood. The typical Queen Anne wood trim includes rosette corner blocks and baseboard skirting blocks. Several doors contain frosted and stained glass panels. The woodwork throughout the lower level is stained pine except for a doorway to the right of the front entrance which has been painted white. A fireplace and a heater are backed in a typical tile of the era. The house is a contributing resource.

Wash House (c. 1920)
Photographs 9-13

To the southeast of the main house is a rectangular plan, 12' 2" x 10' 1½", wood-frame building with board and batten siding, a front gable roof with wood shingles, and a brick chimney. The single entry door is on the north side and the building's only window is a two-light fixed type on the south side. A wood or coal stove was probably located in the interior to heat water for washing. The Hishinuma family used this building to store coal. The building is a contributing resource.

Migrant Worker House (1929)
Photographs 14-17

Located to the southwest of the house is a rare surviving example of migrant worker housing. The one-story L-shaped plan wood-framed building is sided with clapboards and has a cross-gabled wood-shingled roof with a single brick chimney. The wood-frame windows are primarily one-over-one double-hung sash with a few fixed multi-light windows in the shed-roofed south side extension. The construction date of 1929 is based on the County Assessor's records. The house is a contributing resource.

Cistern

Located to the east of the main house is a concrete subsurface cistern with a wood ladder and cover. The main well was located here along with the pump to supply water to the interior of the house. Inside is a 30-gallon pressure tank. The cistern is a contributing resource.

Silo (c. 1930)
Photographs 22-23

Located to the southwest of the main house is a cylindrical poured-in-place concrete silo with the remains of a wood shingled roof. The access shaft is wood enclosed as is the ground level. No date of construction is available for this structure though it appears to date before the end of the period of significance. The silo is a contributing resource.

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Bromley Farm / Koizuma-Hishinuma Farm
Adams County, Colorado

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Barn (1929)

Photographs 18-22

Located to the southwest of the main house is the large rectangular plan barn. The 1929 construction date is based on the County Assessor's records. Bromley family records indicate that the barn may have been constructed at an earlier date. The building measures approximately 50' x 32'. The central two-story 25' wide gable-roofed central section is flanked by shed-roofed extensions. All the roofs are wood shingled. The siding is vertical board and batten. The barn has a concrete foundation which rises to form partial side walls on the barn's side extensions. The central section of the east side contains centered double door on the ground level with a single window to the south. The upper level contains a side-hinged loft door and a four-light window in the upper gable illuminates the loft. The northern extension contains a large double door. The south extension contains a pedestrian door and single window.

The south side contains six irregularly spaced windows on lower level and four short windows in the upper level of the central section. The upper level of the north elevation repeats this fenestration while the lower level contains a central Dutch door and two flanking windows. The central section of the west side contains a centered Dutch door on the ground level, a side-hinged loft door and a four-light window in the upper gable. The northern extension contains a pedestrian door and single window and the south extension contains a single window. The interior of the barn has a concrete floor in the central section only.

An early photograph of the barn shows a cupola. The barn may date before 1929 or perhaps another barn existed on the property as the Bromley's raised purebred Cleveland Bay horses. The Bromley family records contain a story of a confrontation between the Bromley brothers in a barn and some National Guard troopers. The barn is a contributing resource.

Milk Trough

South of the barn are the remains of a concrete trough. The milk cans were placed in the trough to await pick up. The trough most likely dates to the post-1926 period when the Roberts owned the farm and raised dairy cattle. The trough is a contributing resource.

Metal Granary

Photographs 1-8

Located south of the labor cabin is a metal granary usually used to store grain such as wheat, barley, or oats. It will hold approximately 1,000 bushels of grain. Fabricated by the Butler Company, the bin appears to date prior to 1957 as is therefore a contributing resource.

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Bromley Farm / Koizuma-Hishinuma Farm
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SIGNIFICANCE

The Bromley Farm / Koizuma-Hishinuma Farm is eligible for the National Register under Criterion B, in the areas of *agriculture* and *politics/government*, for its association with Emmet Ayers Bromley, an early settler who came to Colorado in 1877. Bromley became one of the largest sheep and livestock owners in Colorado. Beginning the farm with 200 acres in 1883, he eventually farmed and ranched on several hundred acres of irrigated land and on 8,000 acres of dry land. Emmet Bromley also built a long and distinguished record of public service. In Arapahoe County he held the positions of deputy sheriff and deputy assessor. He served two terms in both the Colorado House of Representatives and the Colorado Senate. Bromley sponsored the 1901 senate bill that separated the northern half of Arapahoe County into Adams County (the southwestern-most portion of which became part of the new City and County of Denver the following year) with Brighton as the county seat. He died in 1922. The period of significance under this criterion is 1883 to 1922.

The Bromley Farm / Koizuma-Hishinuma Farm is eligible under Criterion A, in the area of *agriculture*, for its long association with farming and ranching in the South Platte River valley of Arapahoe and Adams counties. Following the Bromleys' 31-year ownership of the property, the William O. Roberts family purchased and operated the farm, growing alfalfa and milking dairy cows. The Roberts family farmed the land until 1947, selling the land to the Koizuma family. The Koizumas and their relatives, the Hishinuma family, continued farming on the land until 2006. The period of significance under this criterion is 1883 to 1957.

The farm is eligible under Criterion A, in the area of *ethnic history*, for its association with Asian American families who made a major contribution to local agricultural and social history. Arriving in the Brighton area in the first years of the twentieth century, Japanese immigrants and their decedents were recruited to work for irrigation ditch construction and to labor in the sugar beet fields. Many initially lived in migrant worker housing or leased property as tenant farmers. As families saved money, some were able to purchase farms of their own. Typical of these families in Brighton area, the Koizumas and Hishinumas raised sugar beets, cabbage, alfalfa, and corn. The Great Western Sugar Company and local canneries, such as Kuners, played a major role in the economic well being of Brighton and Japanese American farmers played a big part in the production of crops for each of these industries. The period of significance under this criterion is 1947 to 1957.

The farm is also eligible under Criterion C as an important and intact representative of a regionally disappearing Adams County agricultural complex. The architecture represents the full range of buildings and structures necessary for the operation of a twentieth-century Colorado cattle ranch and farm. The complex provides a visual context for understanding the development of early-twentieth-century ranch and farm structures. All of the primary and secondary buildings and structures essential to farm life are in their historic locations, including a rare surviving example of migrant worker housing.

Emmet Ayers Bromley

Emmet Ayers Bromley descended from the first Bromley to come to America from England. Luke Bromley emigrated in 1648 from Bromley (since absorbed by the city of London). He settled in Warwick, Rhode Island. His descendants moved to New York State where Emmet Bromley was born in Peru, New York, on February 18, 1858. Emmet's parents, John B. and Roxey Ann (Ayers) Bromley, died when he was nine years old. Emmet went to live with relatives and was educated in Plattsburg, New York. At age 15, he went to work for two years on a steamboat in Lake Champlain before moving to Burlington, Vermont, where he worked in a clothing store. In

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Bromley Farm / Koizuma-Hishinuma Farm
Adams County, Colorado

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April of 1877, Emmet and his brother Martin left for Colorado.

Arriving in Colorado on July 18, 1877, Emmet worked in Denver for a year while saving his money. He then purchased some cattle and rented a farm where he established a dairy business. In 1883, he bought 200 acres at what is now South Fourth Ave. and Bromley Lane (named after him) in Brighton. He also worked 600 acres of dry land east of his ranch.

On December 24, 1892, Emmet married Anna Dickson in Golden, Colorado. Anna had been born in Canada to Thomas and Margaret Dickson. When Anna was a young girl, she crossed the plains with her parents and they established a home in Henderson, Colorado. Her father is buried on that land but her mother rests in the Elmwood Cemetery in Brighton. Anna loved to ride horses and once won \$2,000 that she gave to her parents to build a home. Emmet and Anna had six children with four surviving to adulthood: Maria, born July 25, 1898, lived to be 102 years old; Emmet Jr. was born January 20, 1900; Clinton Enos on July 25, 1903; and John Ayers on June 6, 1906.

By 1895 reports showed that he lived on a farm of 299 acres, all of which was under construction and cultivation. The existing main house and outbuildings are located in the center of this acreage. His brother Martin owned land adjacent to Emmet's. He continued to purchase land until he assembled over 1,100 acres approximately a half-mile south of the town of Brighton. The parcel of land was bounded on the north by the present day Bromley Lane and extended 1¼ miles east of Highway 2 to Buckley Road and a mile wide to the south. The land was planted in orchards of Black Walnut trees, a few orange trees, a vegetable garden, and field crops. Emmet also raised stock and spent much of his time working on improving some of the best breeds of cattle and horses. Bromley grazed his cattle on land as far as the Barr Lake area. In 1895, he raised some fine Cleveland Bays horses, included an interest in a \$2,500 Cleveland Bay stallion. Bromley was one of the largest sheep and livestock raisers in Colorado before 1900. His Bromley Bar Heart brand is still in use by the family.

Emmet Bromley's contributions extended beyond the farm to community activities and politics. He established a long and distinguished record of public service. Wilbur Fisk Stone, in his *History of Colorado*, described Emmet Bromley "as a man of vision and public spirit, of high ideals and of successful achievement." At the county level, he served as a Arapahoe County deputy sheriff and a deputy assessor. After the establishment of Adams County from northern Arapahoe County, Bromley served as clerk of the district court in Brighton from 1900 to 1912. He was a director and president of the First National Bank of Brighton, located at 101 N. Main. Bromley was involved in oil development and was president of the Gibraltar Oil Company. He was a Mason and master of the Brighton lodge, where his portrait still hangs. Bromley's name appears on many of the early abstracts in Adams County and especially in Brighton.

Beginning in 1891, Bromley served two terms in the Colorado House of Representatives. In 1896, he was elected to his first of two consecutive terms in the Colorado Senate. He returned to serve a final two-year term in the Colorado House. Commenting on his legislative career, the *Denver Times* of March 10, 1899, stated:

No representative or senator is the superior of Senator Bromley as a parliamentarian and his witticisms on the floor of the two houses have made him famous throughout the state. While he is ever ready for a joke, he is equally active at considering measures that grace the calendar and is to be heard with visible effects. He has a faculty of impressing his sentiments with unusual firmness and leaves no stone unturned to accomplish his purpose.

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During his time in the senate, the growth of the Denver metro area provided the impetus for the creation of Adams County and the establishment of the City and County of Denver. Arapahoe County extended east from the Continental Divide to the Kansas border with Denver as the county seat. In 1902, the Colorado legislature passed an act permitting the creation of Denver County. Two separate bills provided for the division of the rest of Arapahoe County. Emmet Bromley presented the bill in the senate to divide the eastern part of Arapahoe County into Adams County with Brighton as the county seat. For his successful effort, Emmet Bromley is fondly remembered as the "Father of Adams County." Littleton became the county seat for what remained of Arapahoe County.

Bromley played a major part in the establishment of Columbus Day as an official State holiday. In 1905, at the urging of members of the state's Italian immigrant community, State Representative Bromley first introduced the bill to create the holiday. Meeting with initial setbacks, the bill finally passed in 1907 and was signed into law. Colorado became the first state to formally establish the holiday.

Bromley was also instrumental in the passage of a State Farm Loan Act permitting loans to be made to farmers from funds generated under the state school act. The loan act contributed in a large measure to the continued development of agriculture throughout the state as it eased a financial burden for many farmers.

Bromley served as president of the German Ditch and Reservoir Company and as secretary of the Fulton Irrigation and Brighton Lateral Ditch companies. After incurring trouble over water rights with the Fulton Ditch that ran through his property, Bromley became well-versed on irrigation laws. He worked hard to simplify and liberalize state irrigation laws. Bromley became well known in the legislature as a strong advocate for farmers and ranchers.

In addition to his irrigated acreage, Bromley owned 8,000 acres of dry land by the early 1900s, which he traded for investment property in Denver. His extensive, and for a time, very profitable Denver real estate investments soured prior to the 1920s. He sold a great deal of land to pay his creditors and was forced to move his family in with his Brighton area in-laws, the Dicksons. When Emmet died on July 1, 1922, he left a debt of \$40,000. Anna relinquished the official deed of trust for the Brighton farm in 1926. Her daughter Maria worked for Adams County and eventually repaid the remaining debt.

Brighton Area Agriculture and Japanese American Farmers

Brighton's history is deeply tied to the rich agricultural land surrounding Brighton and the South Platte River valley. Its history as a thriving center of agriculture and as a garden spot of the state is linked to the production of life sustaining crops. These crops included sugar beets, tomatoes, cabbages, cucumbers, corn, cauliflower, broccoli, green beans and melons. For many years the Great Western Sugar Company factory in Brighton processed locally raised sugar beets. Several generations of farmers grew produce to be processed by the Kuner plant in Brighton. Begun as the Kuner Pickle Company by Max Kuner, the firm merged with the Longmont based Empson cannery to form the Kuner-Empson Company in 1927. The Bromley-Hishinuma Farm visually conveys the long history of agriculture in the Brighton area.

After the Bromleys, the land of the present Bromley-Hishinuma Farm was next owned by the William O. Roberts family. The family consisted of William, his wife Myrtle, and three children, Irene, Marge and son Frank. All three children attended Brighton High School. Frank went to college, obtaining his Bachelor, Masters and a

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Ph.D. degrees. Myrtle was a member of the DAR and a regent in 1950-1951. The farm consisted of 160 acres at this time. The existing barn and silo were on the property while the Roberts resided here. The family grew alfalfa, milked dairy cattle, and sold milk to the Northern Dairy in Brighton. A photograph of the property during the Roberts ownership shows a field on the west side of the barn planted in tomatoes. Tomatoes grown in the rich soil of this area with their sweetness originally brought Max Kuner to Brighton.

In 1943, with all of the children gone, the Roberts boarded a student from Brighton High School at the farm. Stanley Reither paid \$5 for room and board Monday thru Friday. Stanley did not have transportation to attend school. The Reither farm was located 17 miles south of Brighton on the east side of the Rocky Mountain Arsenal. There was no bus service at that time and the war bought gas rationing. Stanley could walk down the lane from the Roberts house and catch the school bus to the High School. He was allowed to call his home once a week for a dime. The farm's indoor plumbing facilities impressed Stanley, as the Reither farm did not install an inside bathroom until 1947.

Roberts retired in 1947 and sold the farm property to the Koizuma family, relatives of the Hishinumas. The Roberts moved into a house in Brighton at 1010 Bridge Street. After William's death, Myrtle moved to 91 North 8th Avenue where she lived until her death.

The first Japanese in America helped to build railroads, dams, and irrigation canals. They worked in the mines, performed domestic service, found employment in heavy industry and labored in the sugar beet fields, especially near Brighton, where they often leased or purchased farms of their own. Between 1900 and 1910, Colorado's Japanese population increased from 48 to more than 2,000. Tightened federal immigration policies after 1908 stemmed immigration, and only a few hundred Japanese arrived in the state from 1910 to 1920. Records indicate that \$5,100 was awarded to a Japanese farmer who worked for Mr. Bromley in 1917.

It is likely that O.E. Frink, who built the 1905 Blayney Canning Factory in Brighton at 220 N. Main, was responsible for bringing the Hishinumas to this area. Yachi Hishinuma, (a first generation Japanese immigrant or Issei), his wife Sen, and their children, George, Roy, Fred, Harry, James, Aki Ushiyana, Sumi Gilliland, Ellen Terrasi, Jane Shimizu, Grace Hitomi and Mary, first appeared in Ft. Lupton in 1924. It was Frink's idea to arrange to lease land to Japanese families to grow produce for his cannery. Frink not only helped the families to settle in Brighton and Ft. Lupton, but he also provided them with seed and farm machinery.

The beginning of World War II caused confusion in the Japanese American community and often spurred suspicion, anger, and racism on the part of other Americans against those of Japanese ancestry. Most of the Japanese Americans living on the West Coast were rounded up and forced into relocation camps, including the Granada Relocation Camp (Camp Amache) in southeast Colorado. German immigrants and Germans from Russia in the Brighton area often empathized with the Japanese Americans as they have faced suspicion and persecution during World War I. Colorado governor Ralph M. Carr took a courageous stand and was the only western governor to proclaim that that under his administration, no American citizen, regardless of ancestry, would be denied his constitutional right to reside unmolested in the state of Colorado. Governor Carr agreed to grant evacuees to Colorado from other states the full and equal protection of the laws. With anti-Japanese hysteria easing, in 1944 Colorado voters rejected a state constitutional amendment that would have barred Japanese aliens from owning land.

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James Hishinuma, the youngest of the family, felt it was his duty to fight in the war for the United States. He joined the army and was assigned to the 442nd Infantry Regimental Combat Team. Shortly after Pearl Harbor, Japanese American men were categorized "4C" or non-draftable. However, on February 1, 1943, the government reversed its decision on Japanese Americans serving in the armed forces and announced the formation of the 442nd Infantry Regimental Combat Team. The 442nd initially consisted of Japanese American volunteers from the mainland United States and the Hawaiian Islands. There were many different reasons why these young men volunteered. Despite the rampant racism towards Japanese Americans during this period, many volunteers felt that if there was to be any future for Japanese in the United States, they had to demonstrate their loyalty by fighting for their country. For its performance, the 442nd has been recognized as the most decorated unit in United States military history. A total of 18,000 awards were bestowed upon the 442nd including 9,500 Purple Hearts, 52 Distinguished Service Crosses, Seven Distinguished Unit Citations, and one Congressional Medal of Honor.

The Hishinumas farmed in Ft. Lupton and Barr Lake before occupying the Bromley land with the Koizumas in 1947. The Hishinuma family consisted of Yachi Hishinuma (a first generation Japanese Issei), his wife Sen and eleven children: George, Roy, Fred, Harry, James, Aki Ushiyana, Sumi Gilliland, Ellen Terrasi, June Shimizu, Grace Hitomi and Mary. All of the children attended school in Brighton. The Roberts farm was a prime location with good soil to grow crops and water rights to the Fulton Ditch. Though the Hishinumas desired to obtain the property, they could not finance the purchase of the farm.

Mitsuye and Sumi Koizuma were related as sister and brother-in-law to Yachi & Sen Hishinuma. The Koizuma family provided the money to purchase the farm. The Koizumas were unable to have children. The Hishinuma, who had many children, gave two of their daughters, June and Grace, to the Koizumas. This was not an uncommon practice to their culture to provide a better life for a child. The practice was usually but not always limited to relatives. It is customary for the girls to assume the name of the adopted family. Ellen Hishinuma claims there was a little jealousy on the part of the Hishinuma girls as they had many more daily chores than the Koizuma girls.

The Hishinuma family lived in the main house on the Bromley Farm because of their large family. The Hishinuma boys occupied all three bedrooms upstairs. One bedroom downstairs was the parents, which was very private space. Another bedroom held the girls and they sometimes slept in the dining room. The Koizumi family with their new daughters lived in the migrant worker house. The families worked together raising sugar beets, cabbage, alfalfa, and corn. Vegetables grown for family use included tomatoes, cucumbers, pickles, lettuce and cantaloupes. The Great Western Sugar Company and Kuner-Empson and other canneries played a major role in the economic well being of Brighton. The Japanese Americans played a big part in the production of crops for each of these industries. The schools during this period released students who were required to work in the fields during harvest. When the sugar industry closed, the Hishinuma family changed their crops to alfalfa and corn.

Yachi Hishinuma died in 1958. In 1963, the Koizumi family moved to New York and transferred the farm property to George, Roy, Fred, Harry and James Hishinuma. On July 1, 1974, 51 percent of the property was transferred to James Hishinuma. This allowed James to make all decisions necessary to maintain the property. Sen Hishinuma, matriarch of the family, died in 1982. James died in March of 2004 and the property then reverted to the brothers. James was the last family member to occupy the land. The property remained in the Hishinuma family until it was sold to Bromley Farms, LLC. The City of Brighton recognizing the historic worthiness of the property purchased 9.6 acres with all of the farm buildings. The property had gone from the 1,100 acres in Bromley ownership, to 160 acres in Hishinuma ownership, to the 9.6 acres now owned by the city.

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The long history of the Bromley-Hishinuma Farm has come full circle starting with the acquisition of the land by early settlers and the creation of a cattle kings grazing cattle on a large stretch of land. As more demands were placed on the land and its owners, crops were planted and temporary and migrant laborers were required to work the land. The Japanese came to the area to pursue a livelihood and many became landowners over time. The City of Brighton hopes to save the agricultural and ethnic heritage and character of the farm for future generations.

Architectural Significance

The collection of buildings on the Bromley Farm / Koizuma-Hishinuma Farm is an intact representative of a regionally disappearing agriculture complex. The architecture represents the site characteristics and full range of buildings and structures necessary for the operation of a Colorado cattle ranch and farm in the twentieth century. The district provides a visual context for understanding the development of the farm. The high style Victorian-era house was constructed on land that was open range. It was built with inner beauty needed to entertain government officials and friends in a comfortable fashion. The property contains a labor cabin which is a rarity in the United States as so many of these structures have been destroyed. No road or highway existed when the house was built. Now the gateway to the city of Brighton is a six-lane thoroughfare that has truly impacted this property. All of the primary and secondary buildings and structures essential to farm life are in their historic locations. The main house compares favorably with other historic farm complexes in the state in terms of historic physical integrity with completeness of construction techniques, preservation of setting, diversity of function and completes the ideal inventory.

Archaeological Potential

The archaeological component of the site may provide an important opportunity to study cultural change and adaptation by examining possible historic use of American technology by a Japanese ethnic group in an agricultural setting. The migrant worker house occupied by the Koizuma family with daughters from the Hishinuma family and their relationship with each other might yield information about the social history of these families. It is possible that investigation of this site would provide insights into the lives of the people who worked and lived at the farm. The cultural remains could contribute to the public's appreciation of the history of this site.

To the west of the worker house, on the ground surface, are scattered bricks and wood boards believed by the previous owner to have been historic outhouses. South of the barn is the remains of a concrete trough used to place milk cans to await pickup. It is also possible that this trough was used to water livestock.

An archaeological assessment of the farm is needed to establish the potential of the property to yield important information related to the occupancy and use of the farm.

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Willits Farm Map, 1899

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Ken Bromley, Sr. (3rd generation Bromley descendent, grand nephew of Emmet Bromley, grandson of Martin Bromley, Emmet's brother.

Grace Bromley Hagen, (3rd generation Bromley descendent, grand niece of Emmet Bromley, granddaughter of Martin Bromley.

Harry Hishinuma, son of Yachi Hishinuma., 2005 & 2006

Ellen Hishinuma, daughter of Yachi Hishinuma, 2006

Teri Hishinuma, granddaughter of Yachi Hishinuma, Feb. 2007

Adams County Records, Book 1942, Page 587
Book 1304, Page 227
Book 1074, Page 248

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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

SUB:BROMLEY FARMS DESC: TRACT J
Parcel Number: 0156917202001

Legal description of Tract J:

A TRACT OF LAND IN THE NORTHWEST QUARTER OF SECTION 17, TOWNSHIP 1 SOUTH, RANGE 66 WEST OF THE 6TH P.M., COUNTY OF ADAMS, STATE OF COLORADO, BEING MORE PARTICULARLY DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS;
BEGINNING AT THE NORTH 1/4 CORNER OF SAID SECTION 17, SAID POINT BEING A 3-1/4" ALUMINUM CAP LS# 23519 IN RANGE BOX, SAID POINT BEING S 89.57'43" E, 2649.15 FEET FROM THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF SAID SECTION 17, SAID POINT BEING A 3-1/4" ALUMINUM CAP LS# 23519 IN RANGE BOX; THENCE ALONG THE NORTH-SOUTH CENTERLINE OF SAID SECTION 17, S 00°05'17" W, 85.00 FEET TO A POINT; THENCE LEAVING SAID NORTH-SOUTH CENTERLINE S 89°49'10" W, 372.06 FEET TO THE TRUE POINT OF BEGINNING; THENCE ALONG THE FOLLOWING NINE (9) COURSES:
1) S 00°10'50" E, 41.97 FEET TO A POINT;
2) THENCE S 47°16'43" E, 116.20 FEET TO A POINT;
3) THENCE S 12°09'47" E, 365.00 FEET TO A POINT;
4) THENCE N 90°00'00" W, 180.54 FEET TO A POINT;
5) THENCE S 79°11'05" W, 71.24 FEET TO A POINT;
6) THENCE S 89°52'10" W, 650.00 FEET TO A POINT;
7) THENCE N 82°23'52" W, 64.67 FEET TO A POINT;
8) THENCE N 60°07'50" W, 77.74 FEET TO A POINT;
9) THENCE N 29°52'10" E, 298.68 FEET TO A POINT OF CURVATURE;
THENCE ALONG A CURVE TO THE LEFT HAVING A CENTRAL ANGLE OF 23°57'47" AND A RADIUS OF 388.00 FEET, AN ARC LENGTH OF 162.28 FEET, A CHORD BEARING OF N 17°53'16" E, AND A CHORD DISTANCE OF 161.10 FEET TO A POINT OF REVERSE CURVATURE; THENCE ALONG A CURVE TO THE RIGHT HAVING A CENTRAL ANGLE OF 83°51'31" AND A RADIUS OF 34.30 FEET, AN ARC LENGTH OF 50.20 FEET, A CHORD BEARING OF N 47°40'06" E, AND A CHORD DISTANCE OF 45.84 FEET TO A POINT OF TANGENCY; THENCE N 89°49'10" E, 637.52 FEET MORE OR LESS TO THE TRUE POINT OF BEGINNING, SAID PARCEL CONTAINS 9.60 ACRES OR 418,143 SQUARE FEET, MORE OR LESS.

Tract J is depicted in the aerial photo labeled "Assessors Aerial Photograph/Site Map."

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary includes all the land historically part of the Bromley Farm / Koizuma-Hishinuma Farm not slated for future residential development as the Bromley Farms Subdivision.

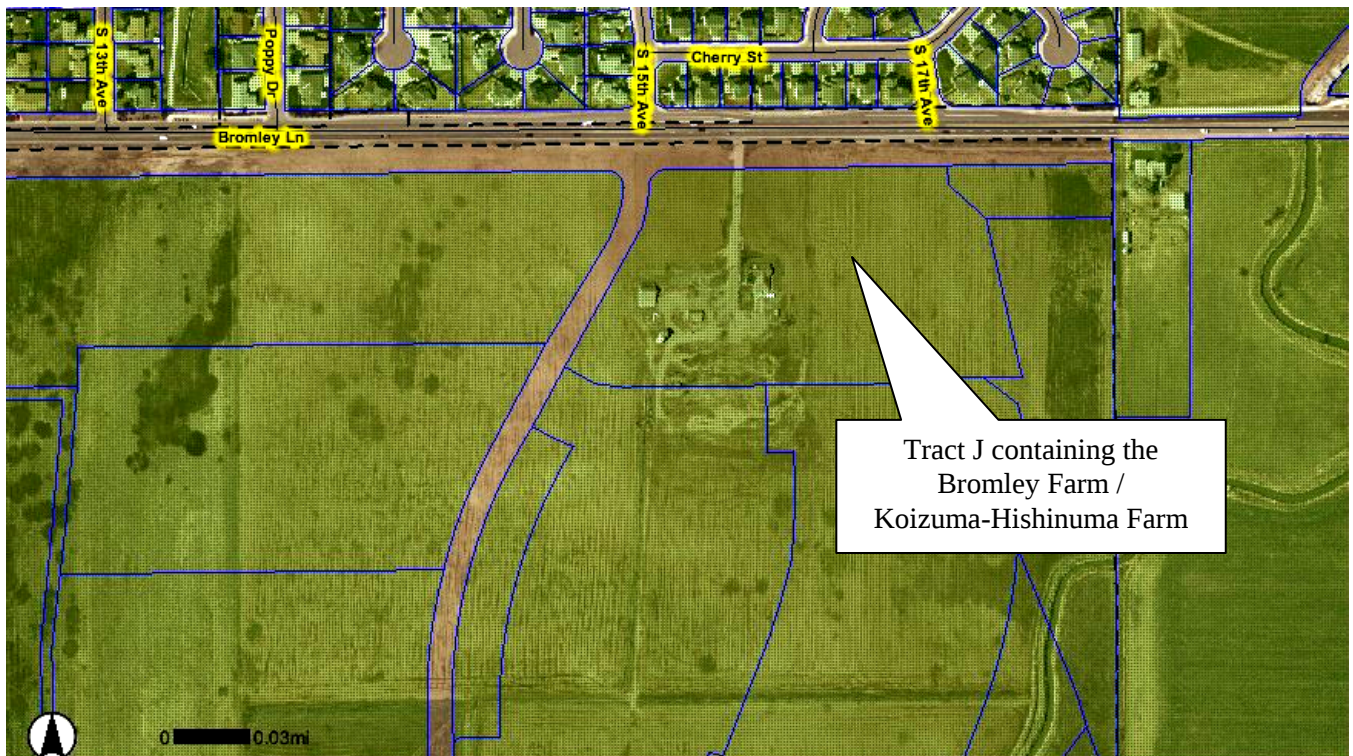
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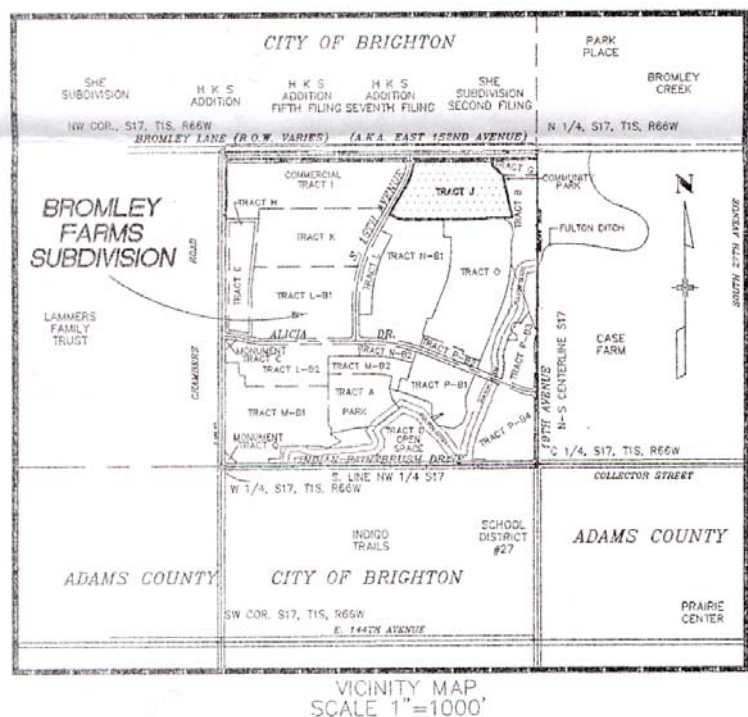
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Adams County Assessor's Aerial Photograph/Site Map



Reduced Vicinity Map from site survey by Advanced Survey Services, Inc., 8/15/2006.



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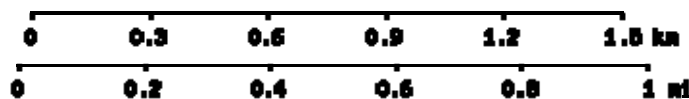
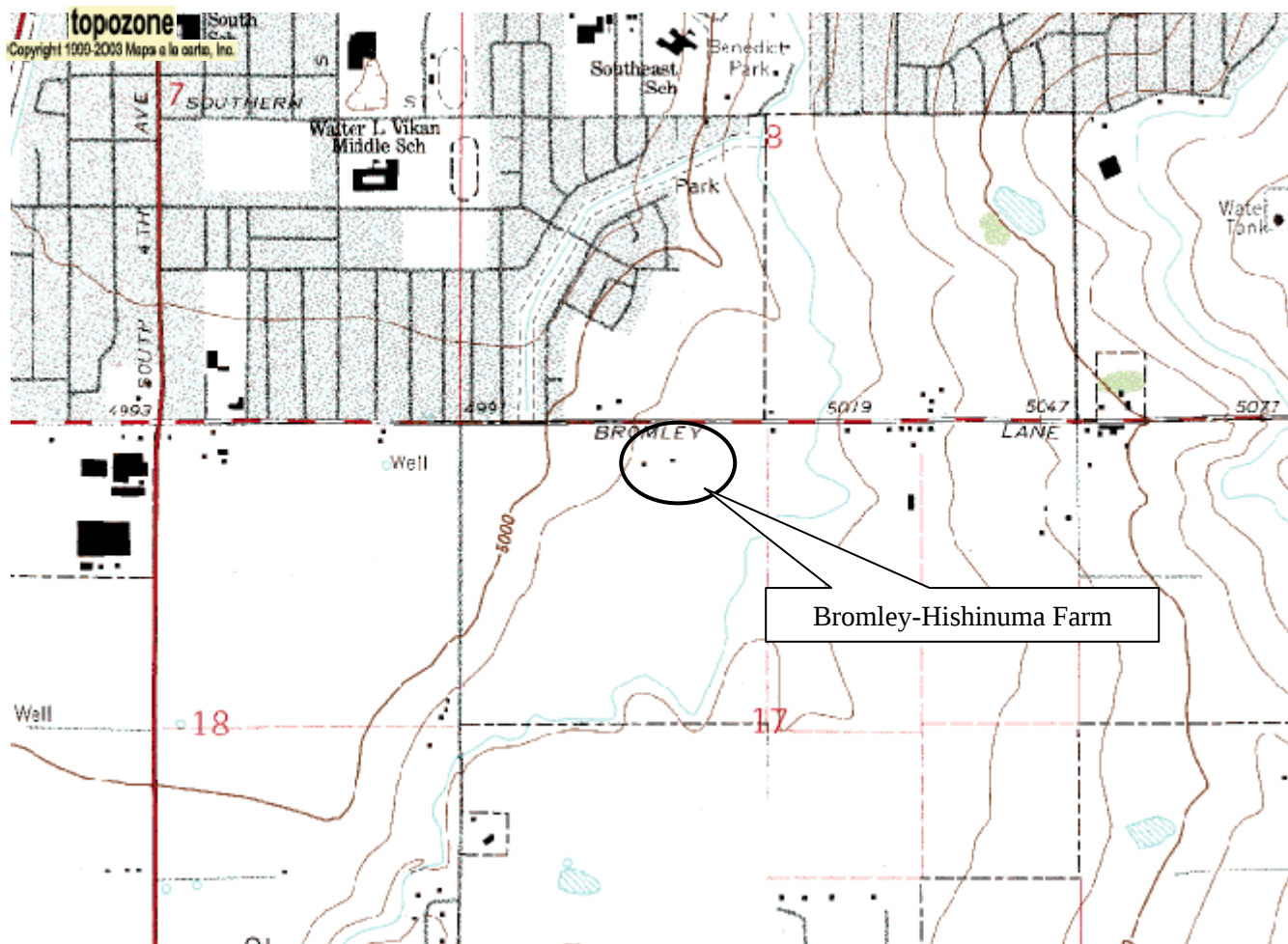
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USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP
Brighton Quadrangle, Colorado
7.5 Minute Series

UTM Zone 13 / 516943E / 4424401N (NAD27)
PLSS: 6th PM, T1S, R66W, Sec. 17 N½ NE¼ NW¼
Elevation: 5,010 feet Site Number: 5AM1841



USGS Brighton (CO) Quadrangle
Projection is UTM Zone 13 NAD83 Datum

N
H
M
H=9.927
G=0.127

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PHOTOGRAPH LOG

The following information pertains to all photograph numbers.
See map on page 2 for photo views.

Photographer: Allison Lockwood
Location of Negatives: Brighton Historic Preservation Commission

Photo No.	Date	Photographic Information
1	2/4/07	Main house, front, north elevation
2	1/28/07	Main house, east elevation
3	1/28/07	Main house, east elevation, facade detail
4	1/28/07	Main house, south elevation
5	2/4/07	Main house, west elevation
6	2/4/07	Main house, west elevation, facade details
7	2/4/07	Main house, west elevation, facade details
8	2/4/07	Main house, west elevation, porch details
9	1/28/07	Wash house, north elevation
10	1/28/07	Wash house, north facade detail, "wash house" sign
11	1/28/07	Wash house, east elevation
12	1/28/07	Wash house, south elevation
13	1/28/07	Wash house, west elevation
14	1/28/07	Migrant labor house, east elevation
15	1/28/07	Migrant labor house, south elevation
16	1/28/07	Migrant labor house, west elevation
17	1/28/07	Migrant labor house, north elevation
18	1/28/07	Barn, south elevation
19	2/04/07	Barn, west elevation
20	2/04/07	Barn, north elevation
21	1/28/07	Barn, east elevation
22	1/28/07	Silo, southeast elevation, looking northwest
23	1/28/07	Silo, northwest elevation, looking southeast, Butler-type granary in background
24	1/28/07	Area photo looking west and slightly north from east side of property
25	1/28/07	Area photo looking southwest from several yards off of Bromley Lane
26	1/28/07	Area photo looking south from Bromley lane