

COLORADO CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY

Architectural Inventory Form

Page 1 of 6

Date _____ Initials _____

_____ Determined Eligible-NR

_____ Determined Not Eligible-NR

_____ Determined Eligible-SR

_____ Determined Not Eligible-SR

_____ Need Data

_____ Contributes to Eligible NR District

_____ Noncontributing to Eligible NR District

I. IDENTIFICATION

1. **Resource Number:** 5JF.544
2. **Temporary Resource Number:** N/A
- Parcel Number:** 30-273-16-005
- SHF/CLG Grant Number:** N/A
- Temp. Survey Number:** 9
3. **County:** Jefferson
4. **City:** Golden
5. **Historic Building Name:**
Harrison Block
6. **Current Building Name:**
Harrison Block



7. **Building Address:** 1204-10 Washington Avenue, Golden
8. **Owner Name and Address:** Thomas G. Plummer Trust, c/o/ Donna Plummer, 1010 14th Street, Golden, Colorado 80401

II. GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

9. **P.M.** 6th **Township** 3 S **Range** 70 W
 SW 1/4 SW 1/4 SW 1/4 SW 1/4 of Section 27
10. **UTM Reference(s):** Zone 13, 481037 E, 4400594 N
11. **USGS Quad Name:** Golden, Colo. **Year:** 2016 **Map Scale:** 7.5'
12. **Lot (s):** 1-2 **Block(s):** 25
 Addition: South Golden **Year of Addition:** 1863
13. **Boundary Description and Justification:**
Boundary includes the building and the parcel on which it is located.

III. ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

NOTE: For complexes, Items 14 through 22 apply only to Resource 1.

14. **Building Plan (footprint, shape):** Irregular
15. **Dimensions in Feet: Length** 91 **X Width** 56
16. **Stories:** 2
17. **Primary External Wall Material(s) (enter no more than two):**
Stucco
18. **Roof Configuration (enter no more than one):**
Flat

19. Primary External Roof Material (enter no more than one): Unknown

20. Special Features (enter all that apply):

Decorative cornice. Porch.

21. General Architectural Description:

The irregularly-shaped building is 6,663 square feet. The two-story flat roof masonry building (Resource 1) includes three storefronts on the first story (addressed as 1206, 1208, and 1210 Washington) and offices on the second story (addressed as 1204 Washington). Walls are stuccoed.

The front features a full-width shed roof porch with square wood supports, standing seam metal roofing, and overhanging eaves with exposed rafters. The first story contains three inset entrances, aluminum frame glass doors, plate glass store windows with stucco below, storefront transoms covered with vertical wood paneling, and projecting business signs. The entrance for number 1204 at the north end features a metal glazed door with a transom, ceramic tile walls, and a quarry tile floor. Numbers 1208 and 1210 share an inset entrance with angled side walls; the areas around the doors and west wall are clad with salmon-colored brick. The second story contains six flat-headed metal casement windows with brick sills and metal awnings. The corbelled wood cornice (2008-09) features an inverted U design with "HARRISON BLOCK" on a panel at the center.

The rear includes a two-story stuccoed section to the north; the first story is open at the west end and supported by metal pole supports; access to the upper story is provided by wood stairs at the west end. Most of the north wall of this section abuts the adjoining building; the west wall is unfenestrated; and the south wall holds three one-over-one-light vinyl windows. The second story of the original building is stuccoed and contains two two-part vinyl sliding windows (the north window holds an air conditioning unit. A full-width shed roof addition projects from the first story of the original building and contains rear entrances to the Washington Avenue storefronts. From north to south the one-story section holds: a metal casement window with a brick sill; a flush wood door with a metal security door; a multi-light window with a brick sill holding an air conditioning unit; a flush wood door with a metal security door; and a flush door. A shorter one-story component projects from the addition at its south end; it is stuccoed, abuts the building to the south, and is unfenestrated.

22. Architectural Style/Building Type: No Style

23. Landscaping or Special Setting Features:

The level parcel in Golden's downtown business core includes 0.17 acres. The area between the building and the public street includes a concrete public sidewalk adjacent to the building. Brick pavers fill the area between the sidewalk and the curb and contain a small tree in a metal grate and a metal streetlight (historic replica). The rear part of the parcel contains a paved parking lot with a trash shelter at its southwest corner. A paved alley abuts the parcel on the west.

24. Associated Buildings, Features, or Objects:

2. Trash Shelter (ca. 1971-99, USGS aerial, 1971 and Google Earth aerial, 1999). The shelter is not shown on a 1971 aerial but is present on a 1999 Google Earth aerial. This small, one-story, flat roof concrete block shelter is used for storing trash bins. It is located at the southwest corner of the parcel on the alley with its front angled slightly from the alley line. Its front (west) is open and the remaining walls are unfenestrated. The roof is composed of a poured concrete slab; eaves are flush.

IV. ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY

NOTE: For complexes, Items 25 through 30 apply only to Resource 1.

25. Date of Construction: Estimate

Actual 1867

Source of Information: Colorado Transcript, 4 September 1867

26. Architect: Unknown

Source of Information:

27. Builder/Contractor: Unknown

Source of Information:

28. Original Owner: Duncan E. Harrison

Source of Information: Colorado Transcript, 4 September 1867

29. Construction History (include description and dates of major additions, alterations, or demolitions):

When built in 1867 this was a one-story building divided into three storefronts. Soon after, it was expanded to two

stories and was shown on the 1873 bird's-eye-view drawing as having a side-gabled roof, one-story brick projections on the rear (the one on 1206 was frame), stairs to the upper story on the north, and a full-width projecting covered walkway. The 1878 Willits map showed the building with three stores and labeled "Harrison," and the 1882 bird's-eye-view drawing depicted the two-story building with a flat roof and abutting the Everett and Loveland buildings. An early photograph and a drawing in the 1893 Golden Globe Industrial Edition document a brick cornice, seven segmental arch windows with stone lintels on the second story (including one above the stairs), and a storefront cornice above three storefronts with entrances flanked by large windows, with the stairs to the second story at the north end. There were three distinctive chimneys with projecting metal pipes along the front of the roof. The 1882 bird's-eye-view drawing did not show a porch. The first Sanborn map coverage in 1886 showed three stores with one-story rear projections and three frame one-story outbuildings at the rear of the parcel. Between the time of the 1890 and 1895 Sanborns the one-story rear projections were extended and were all brick. A March 1895 newspaper account reported the owner was expanding the three stores with additions 72 feet in length and adding water closets. Between 1900 and 1906 four small outbuildings were added to the rear yard.

In 1907 a "new front and big plate glass windows" were installed on the building. In 1924 the building was remodeled with "a new front of brick and glass" and a wall separating two stores removed; units 1208 and 1210 were merged into one space. The owner planned to remove the upstairs partitions to create a dance room. By 1941 the façade of the building was remodeled with stucco, the cornice was removed, and six replacement windows in flat openings were on the second story. Awnings sheltered the storefronts. By 1989 the building façade was entirely altered on both stories. In 2008-2009 a façade remodeling added a wood cornice, removed a corner tower, added new metal awnings above second-story windows, created a frame porch with metal roofing on the front, and added a sign reading "Harrison Block" in aluminum letters.

30. Original Location: Yes

Date of Moves: N/A

V. HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS

31. Original Use(s): Commerce and Trade/Specialty Store
Recreation and Culture

32. Intermediate Use(s): Commerce and Trade/Specialty Store
Domestic/Multiple Dwelling

33. Current Use(s): Commerce and Trade/Specialty Store
Commerce and Trade/Business/Professional

34. Site Type(s): Multi-storefront commercial building with second story offices

35. Historical Background:

Called "Golden's first triple storefront," the original Harrison Block was erected in 1867. In September 1867 the Colorado Transcript reported: "D.E. Harrison commenced laying the foundation for a block of three brick stores, 16 feet wide and 45 feet deep, on the west side of Washington Avenue, adjoining the post office. The rooms are to be 12 feet high in the clear, the front of the building will be carried up high enough to give it a good appearance; it is to be covered with Weible & Koenig's new tile roofing, which can be readily removed without loss when it is found desirable to add a second story." In booming Golden, the need for expansion of the building came quickly. An 1869 newspaper article mentioned a New Year's ball at Harrison's hall upstairs, which drew seventy couples and featured a Denver band and a catered supper. A 1873 bird's-eye-view drawing of the city shows it as two-story building. The Harrison Block is closely tied to Golden's early commercial development through its role in providing three storefronts on the first story, while the upper story held a large hall and later boarding rooms and offices. The building is also closely associated with Duncan E. Harrison, who erected the building and operated his own businesses in it—most notably a drugstore in the central storefront during 1886-1919.

Duncan Edward Harrison was born on a ship at sea in 1829, while his parents were in the process of moving their family from Scotland to Canada. The Harrisons spent a few years in Canada and then moved to Iowa, where Duncan grew up and worked as a carpenter, joiner, and pattern maker. At the age of thirty he was among the Fifty-niners who came to present-day Colorado to find their fortunes in mining. He first located in Gilpin County and engaged in placer mining before acquiring property in Golden City in 1859. He built a log cabin on this site before the present building. His wife, Mary B. Mills was hailed as "one of the best known of the women pioneers of Golden." Born in Vermont in 1835, she married Harrison in 1854 and became the mother of five sons. In the early years in Golden, Mr. Harrison continued to pursue mining interests and also engaged in contracting, working on "many buildings in the city, including brick buildings on Washington Avenue." Historian Wilbur F. Stone called him "one of the real builders of Golden." He served on the first board of Jefferson County Commissioners, was a charter member of the Golden Masonic Lodge, and was active in promoting the town. Duncan Harrison loved dancing, and after erecting a large hall

in the upper story of this building he sponsored balls and offered a dancing academy, described as the first in Colorado.

The Harrison Block attracted such enterprises as the Post Office Book Store, A.J. Hoar's restaurant and day-board hotel, Dollison & Townsend's market, and McEachern & Worth's liquor, tobacco, and cigar store in the 1870s. Harrison also operated a store offering fruits, confections, nuts, and groceries in the building. Prosperity in business allowed the Harrisons to construct of a "fine residence" at 4th (now 14th) and Arapahoe, opposite the School of Mines campus in 1871. The hall in the Harrison Block became a roller skating rink in 1872, but in the same year Harrison divided it into six offices. In 1883 he established the "City Drugstore" in this building, described as "one of the most prosperous lines of business in the city" in 1893 and "one of the leading commercial establishments of Golden" by historian Wilbur F. Stone. Items for sale in the drugstore included a large stock of patent medicines and drugs, five-cent cigars, paints and oils, malaria poison, and "sundries."

Mrs. Harrison died in 1908. In 1920 Duncan Harrison shared his house with his son, Louis B. Harrison, his wife Rose and son Duncan E. In 1921 Jessie Harrison Jones was identified as conservator of the estate of Duncan E. Harrison, "mental incompetent." In June 1924 Alpine Drug leased the entire Harrison Block and its owner planned remodeling and improvement of the building. Duncan E. Harrison died at age 95 and was buried in Golden Cemetery in 1924. He was hailed as a "pioneer of 1859" and a "prominent businessman of Golden."

The 1886 and 1890 Sanborn maps indicated the Harrison Block storefronts housed: 1206 (north space)-vacant; 1208 (the center space)-drugs; and 1910 (south space)-fancy goods. The upstairs was used for boarding rooms. In 1888 Dr. C.R. Hammond, dentist had rooms upstairs. The 1893 Golden Globe Industrial Edition called Harrison's Block "a fine block," and described it as "an imposing block of three business places, double story, substantially built of Golden brick." By 1895 a millinery was operating in 1206, while the other spaces retained the same tenants as in 1890.

In 1900, number 1206 was a boot and shoe store, 1208 held a drugstore, and 1210 was occupied by a fancy goods shop. In 1904 H.S. Mather's photo gallery was here. In 1906 1206 was the site of a combined boot and shoe and millinery shop, the center space held a drugstore, and the south store sold notions. Five years later, the Sanborn map showed a vacant north store (1206) and the others having the same functions as in 1906. In 1909 Harrison & Lyon sold their shoe store to S.A. Barton of South Dakota, who moved his family to rooms over the store. Harrison & Lyon retained the millinery department. In 1918 the notions and drugstore remained and a jewelry store operated in 1206. A "Tour of Historic Golden" indicates that "Creekside Jewelers, originally established by G.L. Muffley in 1902, has spent most of its history in this storefront." In 1919 Jessie and D. Harrison and William McColl were listed as owners of this building in assessor records. In 1922 1206 was occupied by the Tierney Jewelry Co. (James G. James); 1208 held the Alpine Drug Co. of E.F. Kronke; and 1210 was not listed.

By 1938 two stores were present, with the south store (1208-10) twice the size of the north (1206). The larger store housed the Alpine Drug Co. (E.F. Kronke, owner, and Harry Hoffman, manager) and the smaller was the site of Tierney Jewelry operated by James Tierney and Public Service Company. The upstairs held the five-unit Broad Apartments. In 1939 Fred Bryant and J.D. Slater organized Golden Shoe & Leather Co. in this building. In 1941 the apartments were managed by Karl M. Buehler and consisted of six units. The first-story stores were the same. In November 1944 Victoria and Darrell Hudson became owners of the building. In 1947 the upstairs contained five apartments and the offices of Frank J. Reinhard, Jr., attorney and the Golden Outlook operation of George Barley. The first story included Tierney Jewelry and the Alpine Drug store, now owned by E.W. Hiatt.

Later businesses. The 1950 city directory listed the Broad Apartments (2 units) on the second story, along with the Golden Industrial Bank, Frank J. Reinhard, and other offices. On the first-story the building held: 1206-Tierney Jewelry Co., Wendell G. Plummer, owner; and Alpine Drug Store, operated by L.L. Lakey and L.E. Oxelson, partners. In 1960 the building housed: 1206-Plummer Jewelry; 1208-Dr. E.A. Bader, optometrist; 1210-Modern Beauty Shop; and Osa-Mae's Shoppe (dress shop). The upstairs held offices and the Broad Apartments. By 1962 the Corn Cabin, selling popcorn and candy (Kenneth E. Neuhauser) was in 1210. In 1966 tenants were: 1206-Plummer Jewelry, Wendell G. Plummer; 1208-Dr. Ernest A. Bader, optometrist; 1210-Modern Beauty Salon operated by Violet Boulware and Eleanor's Sweet Shop, W.B. Wales. The upstairs held seven offices. In 1968 the apartments and Jefferson County Public Library administrative offices occupied the upstairs. 1206 housed Plummer Jewelry and 1208 Dr. E.A. Bader. 1210 contained the Eula Beauty Box, Eula Welch, owner. Jefferson County Public Library's processing department also had space here. Thomas G. Plummer, Ernest A. Bader, Harold G. Williams, and Herman J. Victor purchased the building in July 1969. An entity known as Avenue Associates became the owner in August 1969.

In 1971 the upstairs held: Baker Perkins, Inc.; Cotter Corp.; Laborers' International Union of North America; and Williams Realty Investment. Plummer's Jewelry remained in 1206, as did Dr. E.A. Bader in 1208. Del's Tonsorial Parlor (barber) occupied 1210. In 1979 the building contained: 1206-Plummer's Jewelry; 1208-Dr. E.A. Bader, optometrist; 1210-Del's Tonsorial Parlor; and at the rear, Golden Photo. In 1989 the building was known as the Hudson Building and signs on the front indicated three businesses: the tonsorial parlor, the optometrist, and Plummer's Jewelry. Thomas G. Plummer became the sole listed owner in 1989, with Donna J. Plummer being added to the property title in 2000. Mr. Plummer again became the sole listed owner in 2005. In 2009 Donna Plummer was the owner. The current owner is the Thomas G. Plummer Trust.

36. Sources of Information:

Jefferson County Assessor, real estate information, ownership tract books, and real property appraisal cards; Sanborn fire insurance maps, 1886-1938; D.D. Morse, Bird's-Eye View of Golden, 1873 (Cincinnati, Ohio: Strobridge and Co., 1873); J.J. Stoner, Bird's Eye View of Golden, Colo., 1882 (Madison, Wisconsin: J.J. Stoner, 1882); W.C. Willits, Map of Golden (Denver: W.C. Willits, 1878); Golden Landmarks Association, Golden Older Structures Inventory, 9 July 2003; Golden city directories, 1948-71; Golden Globe Industrial Edition, May 1893; Colorado Transcript, 4 September 1867, 3 June 1868, 6 January 1869, 13 October 1869, 2 February 1870, 19 April 1871, 17 May 1871, 21 June 1871, 28 February 1872, 14 August 1872, 7 October 1874, 23 December 1876, 31 October 1877, 1 January 1879, 9 June 1886, 21 July 1886, 3 August 1887, 22 February 1888, 27 March 1895, 25 July 1907, 4 November 1909, 18 September 1913, 10 March 1921, 23 November 1922, 17 November 1924, 16 March 1939; Golden Weekly Globe, 23 December 1876; Wilbur F. Stone, History of Colorado, IV (Chicago: S.J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1919), 708-09; US Geological Survey, aerial photograph, 8 August 1971.

VI. SIGNIFICANCE**37. Local Landmark Designation:** No**Designating Authority:** --**Date:** --**Applicable State Register of Historic Properties Criteria:**

- ☐ A. The property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to history.
- ☐ B. The property is connected with persons significant in history.
- ☐ C. The property has distinctive characteristics of a type, period, method of construction or artisan.
- ☐ D. The property has geographic importance.
- ☐ E. The property contains the possibility of important discoveries related to prehistory or history.
- ☒ Does not meet any of the above State Register criteria.

State Register Field Eligibility Assessment: Not Eligible**38. Applicable National Register Criteria:**

- ☐ A. Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history.
- ☐ B. Associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☐ C. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or that possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction
- ☐ D. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important to history or prehistory.
- ☐ Qualifies under Criteria Considerations A through G, as specified:
- ☒ Does not meet any of the above National Register criteria.

National Register Significance: Area, Period, and Level:**39. Area(s) of Significance:**

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40. Period(s) of Significance:

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41. Level(s) of Significance:

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42. Statement of Significance:

Erected by prominent local businessman Duncan E. Harrison in 1867, this two-story, triple storefront building is associated with the historical development of Golden's downtown commercial district. It housed a variety of businesses in its three storefronts, including long-lived drug and jewelry stores. However, changes over the decades to its façade (the most recent in 2008-09) have impacted its historic integrity and make the building a poor candidate for National or State Register listing.

43. Assessment of Historic Physical Integrity Related to Significance:

This building no longer retains historic integrity. Its façade has been remodeled a number of times with the most recent one dating to 2008-09, when the shed roof porch and cornice were constructed.

VII. NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

44. National Register Field Eligibility Assessment: Not eligible

45. Is there National Register district potential? Discuss. N/A

This building was documented as part of a selective intensive survey.

If there is NRHP district potential, indicate contributing status: N/A

46. If the building is in an existing NRHP district, indicate contributing status: N/A

VIII. RECORDING INFORMATION

47. Digital Image Reference(s): 5JF544_01 to _09

Digital Images Filed At: City of Golden-Comm. & Econ. Dev.

Photographer: T.H. Simmons

48. Report Title: N/A

49. Date(s): Nov. 2018

50. Recorder(s): T.H. Simmons/R.L. Simmons

51. Organization: Front Range Research Associates, Inc.

52. Address: 3635 W. 46th Ave., Denver, CO 80211

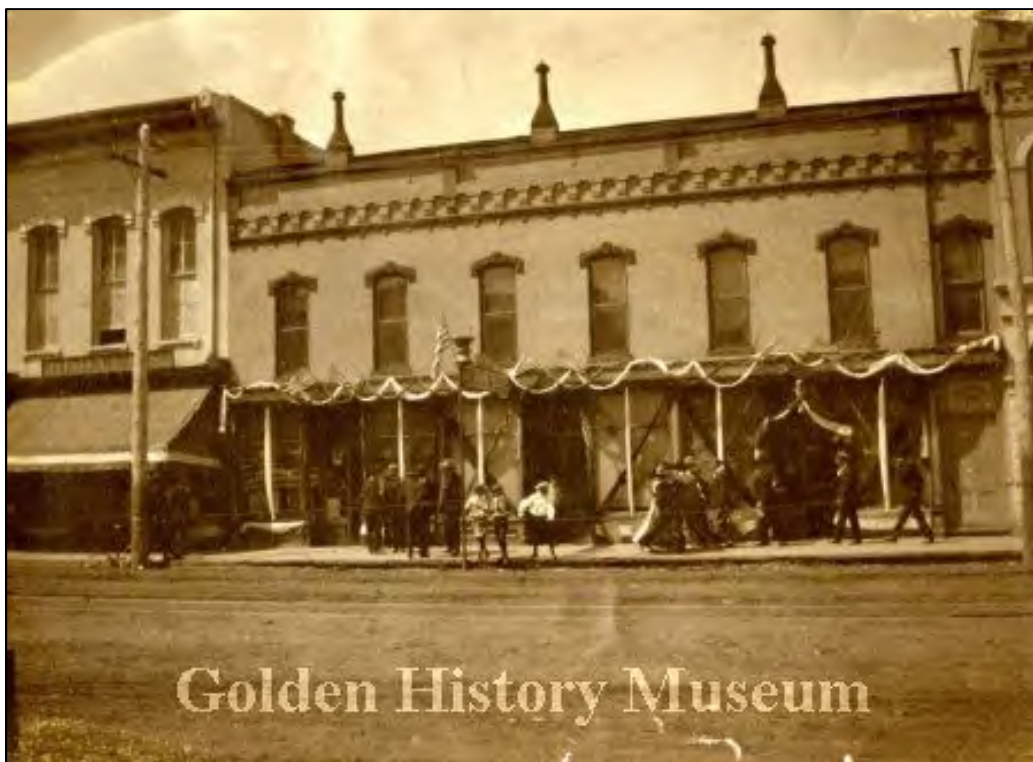
53. Phone Number(s): (303) 477-7597

NOTE: Please attach a sketch map, a photocopy of the USGS quad map indicating the resource's location, and photographs.

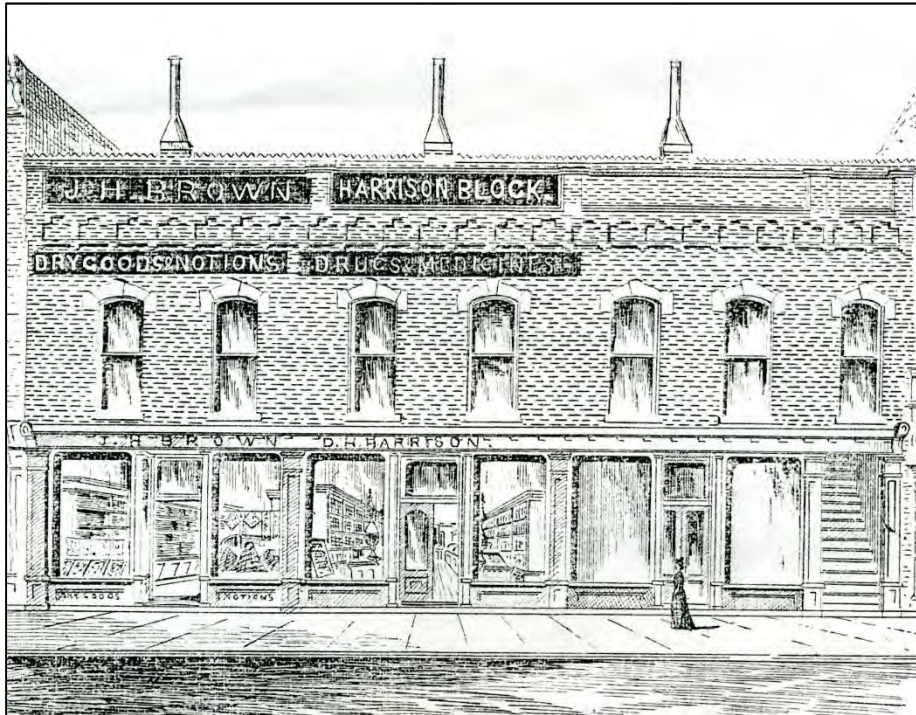
History Colorado-Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
1200 Broadway, Denver, Colorado 80203 (303) 866-3395



5JF.544. The south wall and part of the front of the building (third from the left) are shown here ca. 1880 with its distinctive side gable roof. SOURCE: Western History and Genealogy Department, photograph collection, image X-10117, Denver Public Library, Denver, Colorado.



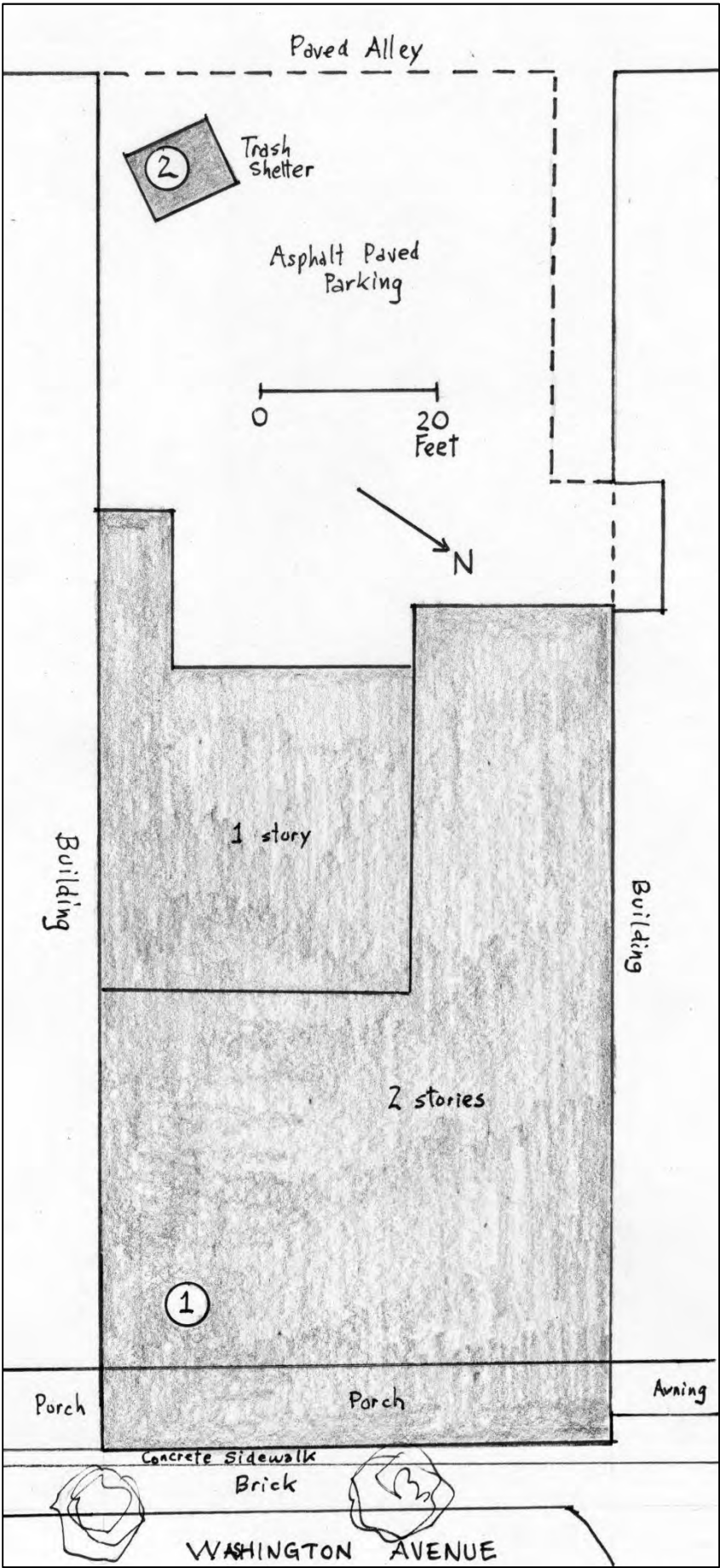
5JF.544. This undated view (post-1886) shows the façade raised in height and with the flat roof in place. SOURCE: Golden History Museum, photograph collection, Golden, Colorado.



5JF544. This drawing shows the Harrison Block ca. 1893. SOURCE: *Golden Globe Industrial Edition*, 1893.



5JF.544. The façade of the building had substantially changed by 1941. SOURCE: Western History and Genealogy Department, photograph collection, image X-10126, June 1941, Denver Public Library, Denver, Colorado.





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Feet





5JF.544_Jefferson_Golden_01_1204-10WashingtonAve_THSimmons_Nov2018_SW



5JF.544_Jefferson_Golden_02_1204-10WashingtonAve_THSimmons_Nov2018_WSW



5JF.544_Jefferson_Golden_03_1204-10WashingtonAve_THSimmons_Nov2018_SSW



5JF.544_Jefferson_Golden_04_1204-10WashingtonAve_THSimmons_Nov2018_S



5JF.544_Jefferson_Golden_05_1204-10WashingtonAve_THSimmons_Nov2018_W



5JF.544_Jefferson_Golden_06_1204-10WashingtonAve_THSimmons_Nov2018_NE



5JF.544_Jefferson_Golden_07_1204-10WashingtonAve_THSimmons_Nov2018_E



5JF.544_Jefferson_Golden_08_1204-10WashingtonAve_THSimmons_Nov2018_N



5JF.544_Jefferson_Golden_09_1204-10WashingtonAve-Res2_THSimmons_Nov2018_E