

# THE TOUR OF HISTORIC GOLDEN





# Howdy Folks! WELCOME TO GOLDEN WHERE THE WEST LIVES

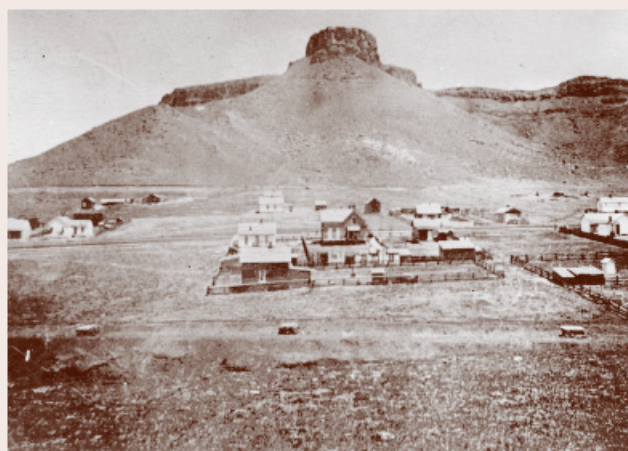
## City of Golden

The **Tour of Historic Golden** guide was prepared by the Golden Historic Preservation Board for residents and visitors alike to tour the city of Golden and read about the homes and buildings they travel past. It details Golden's timeline of development from the Gold Rush beginnings in 1859 and into the postwar 1940s. The Guide is the perfect resource to answer those questions you're always wondering about when passing old buildings. It lists the year they were built and offers many stories about the buildings and the people that built them, lived there, and made Golden the unique town it is today. We hope you enjoy using it as much as we enjoyed researching and preparing it.

The Guide is broken down into color coded neighborhood sections shown both on the map and the neighborhood information section:

	Downtown		East Street Historic District
	12th Street Historic District		8th and 9th Street Historic District
	Colorado School of Mines		Goosetown
	South Area		North Area

The early inhabitants of the Golden valley were the Ute for many years, followed by the Arapaho and Cheyenne around the late 1770s. The gold seekers began arriving in 1858 and the Golden City was founded in 1859. Most sources agree that the town was named for Tom Golden, one of the early settlers and gulch miners who panned gold around Clear Creek. Golden's strategic location at the mouth of Clear Creek canyon enabled it to profit as a supply center by outfitting gold miners heading west. It became a transportation hub for stagecoaches, freight wagons, and in 1870, the railroad. Clear Creek provided the water and local mines yielded the resources for milling, smelting, manufacturing, and generating electricity. Early Golden industries included a cigar factory, candy factory, paper mill, flour mills, breweries, glass plant, lime kilns, brick-making plants, clay and coal mines, and stone quarries. Colorado's 2nd oldest newspaper, The Golden Transcript, was established in 1866. Golden City was incorporated as Golden in 1871. By 1882, there were 120 businesses listed in Golden, including 53 fashion and food shops and 14 saloons.



# Downtown

Downtown is the historic heart of Golden. It possesses some of Colorado's oldest buildings and has institutions dating back well over a century, such as Meyer Hardware and the Buffalo Rose. With buildings spanning all decades of its existence, the Downtown features Victorian to Modern brick storefronts of various styles lining Washington Avenue and individual landmarks such as the Armory and Calvary Church. Seven Downtown buildings are listed on the National Historic Register.



## 621 12th St 1940 Post Office ▲

Golden's first true post office building. The mural in the lobby, "Building the New Road", was painted by Colorado Springs artist Kenneth Everett to commemorate the construction of the highway up Clear Creek Canyon.

## 711 12th St 1864

Built by Joseph Remington, Golden's earliest known blacksmith, it is one of three known buildings that were built in Golden during the Civil War Depression. Also one of the first buildings built with a basement, a cellar made of cobblestone.

## 715/717 12th St 1859

Colorado's oldest known frame cottage and Golden's oldest building was considered a mansion in its time. It became the first Colorado home of the Loveland family (1860). The storefront addition was built for a shoe repair shop by in 1941.

## 718 12th St 1880

## 720 12th St 1870

## 822 12th St 1867 Astor House

The Astor House was known as the finest stone hotel west of the Mississippi and was in continuous operation as a boarding house until 1971. This stone Astor House replaced an earlier wooden establishment owned by Seth Lake called the Lake House.



## 13th and Ford St 1873 Coors Brewery ▲

Adolph Kuhrs (1847-1929) arrived in the U.S. in 1868. He bought a small brewery with saloon proprietor John Staderman (1872). Within ten months, Coors bought out Staderman's interest. He partnered with Jacob Schueler (1873), to buy a vacated tannery just outside Golden city limits to establish the Golden Brewery and bottling business. By 1880, Coors became the sole owner.





### **805 13th St 1911 Quaintance Block**

Built on the southwest corner of 13th and Washington by Charles Quaintance to serve as his investment company, photo shop and law office of his brother Arthur. It was the first building built with experimental glazed brick from Golden. It was moved (1923) to its current location to make way for a gas station. After restoration (1990), became the first storefront in Golden placed on the National Historic Register.

### **623 14th St 1870**

Built behind the Avenue Hotel at 1211-13 Washington as quarters for hotel employees. It was moved by John H. Linder and renovated to its current appearance (1909).

### **700 14th St 1871**

### **701 14th St 1909**

### **705 14th St 1889**

Built by David Vandercar, a member of the family who established the Golden Paper Mills that year.

### **714 14th St 1907**

Built by Union Civil War Captain William A. Rhoads. Converted into a restaurant in the early 1980s.

### **715 14th St 1867**

Expanded and modified in early 1909 for the home of prominent businessman Brough P. Quaintance.

### **817 14th St 1867**

It was later home to Brough P. Quaintance.

### **809 15th St 1872 Foothills Art Center**

Originally the First Presbyterian Church, a number of additions were added including the renovation of the chapel (early 1900's) to its present appearance. The art center's entrance building was built as the home of the presiding minister (1892). The Victorian gift shop next door was built in 1899, and purchased by Golden banker Jesse Rubey as a home for his aged mother. In 1968 it became the Foothills Art Center.

### **1001 Washington Avenue Parfet Park**

The site of the first building in Golden, the Boston Company store (1859-1925). A commemorative marker marks the spot where the building stood.



### **1100 Washington Avenue (north) 1872 ▲**

Built as the grocery, the Golden Globe newspaper was added upstairs. Later became the Davidson Furniture and undertaking establishment (1890s). In 1915 Woods Mortuary, established 1913 in the Loveland Block, moved to this location.

### **1100 Washington Avenue (south) 1877**

Built with a dry goods store downstairs and carpet warehouse upstairs. The upstairs, along with neighbors to north and south, was converted into the Avenue Hotel (1878). Annexed into Woods Mortuary in 1937.



### **1100 Block Washington 1949 ▲ Golden Welcome Arch**

Inspired by the long-departed Welcome Arch of downtown Denver, Golden's arch was originally a modern neon-lined translation that paid tribute to Golden's old western heritage. It has had 4 renovations (1975, 1979, 1997, 2008) and is on the State Register.

**1101 Washington (north) 1935****1101 Washington (south) 1866**

Built as the Capitol Restaurant by Italian immigrant brothers Charles and Louis Garbareno. A 2nd floor was added in 1904 and was taken off around 1950s.

**1103 Washington 1879****1106 Washington 1871**

Built by businessmen Allison H. DeFrance, George W. Dollison, James Kelly and Albert Townsend. It housed Osborne's meat market, then Kelly's drugstore (1910-1914). Originally called Jefferson Hall, the Golden Rebekah Lodge and the Golden Lodge #13 of the International Order of Odd Fellows met here for over 100 years. Storefront was replaced in 1961.

**1108 Washington 1907****1110 Washington 1892**

Built as one story jewelry shop. It was expanded to two stories after storefront collapsed in windstorm (1894). Later home to the Gem Theatre (1910-1911). Renovated to current appearance 2007.

**1112 Washington 1871**

Built as grocery, it became longtime dry goods store (1873). Golden's first telephone exchange (Golden Telephone & Dispatch Company) was housed upstairs (1879). The building is Colorado's oldest remaining home of a telephone exchange. William Mark Sarell moved his hardware store here which became Meyer Hardware in 1945. Renovated to current appearance 2007.

**1114 Washington 1880**

Built as dry goods store by George W. Dollison and John Nicholls. Originally 2 stories, it was expanded to 3 stories, then trimmed back to 2 in the 1920s. Became dime store of G.G. Fetterman (1920s). It has 1920s oak floors and 1881 wooden ceiling.

**1115 Washington 1870**

Built by George West and Dr. James Kelly as Kelly's drugstore on the 1st floor and the Colorado Transcript office, published by West, on the 2nd floor. The Transcript took over the building (1910) and operated there into the 1960s.

**1116 Washington 1949**

Built as Fair dime store expansion. Historic Wrigley's sign mural painted in 1920s, with counterpart Fair Store ad on upper story. Dime store continued until 1993. It has the original 1949 floor.

**1117 Washington 1922 (Buffalo Rose)**

Built as Overland Garage selling Overland automobiles (on site of Overland Hotel), it was converted to the Golden Plunge swimming pool (1926) with 20-foot diving tower and 2 water slides. Later became a labor

hall, then resumed recreational use, and in 1953, became Eakers Department Store. Annexed into Buffalo Rose in 1986. The swimming pool where 1936 Olympian and employee Nils Christiansen worked and trained still remains beneath the dance hall floorboards.

**1118 Washington 1900**

Built as the grocery store of German immigrant Julius Schultz, who established Goosetown Tavern. Became Sarell Hardware (1905), Foss Appliance Shoppe (1946), and Christian Science Reading Room (1958) which lasted for 34 years.

**1119 Washington 1902 (Buffalo Rose)**

One of Colorado's oldest businesses was established at this site as the International Bowling Saloon (1859). After two shootouts and more owners, the original wooden false front structure was replaced with a brick upgrade (1902). Weathering Prohibition by serving soft drinks, alcohol was poured again in 1934. It was known as Paul's Place, Larson's Cafe, Dud's, DeVere's, Shotgun Annie's, and Buffalo Rose.

**1120 Washington 1906 Coors Building**

Adolph Coors built this new saloon and bottling works, as bottling on his brewery grounds was then prohibited by state law. John Treffeisen moved his City Market from the NE corner of 10th and Ford in 1907. It was renovated (1992) to an approximation of its original appearance and the space merged with the Loveland Block to become part of the Capital Grill restaurant.

**1122 Washington 1863 Loveland Block**

**(Capital Grill)** Possibly Colorado's oldest remaining brick commercial building, the Loveland Block was built by William Loveland. It was the second home of Loveland's mercantile, which would be among Colorado's longest-lived businesses, 1859-1978. The building was expanded in 1866 to accommodate the Colorado Territorial Legislature which met in Golden from 1862-1867. After numerous changes to the exterior, the building was renovated in 1992-93 to a rough approximation of its early 20th century appearance.

**1123 Washington 1871**

Possibly Jefferson County's oldest remaining frame storefront was built as a meat market. It became a dry goods store (1881), later a drugstore, a barber shop, clothing store (early 1900s), Ashton Chevrolet (1930-1935), Jack's Pharmacy in the north storefront (1940s-1980s), Golden Cafe (later known as Lilly Langtrees, 1947-1983), and H.J. Foss Clothing store (1984-2007).



Golden Savings Bank, Capital and Surplus \$28,000.  
Broad, Jr., General Dry Goods, Golden, Colo.  
Bank and Store in same room.



### 1200 Washington 1873 Everett Block ▲

Golden Mayor and banker Francis Everett built and housed his bank until its spectacular demise (1884). He committed suicide after losing the bank's money on bad mining investments. It became a dry goods store and then a clothing store. It nearly collapsed when a central support wall fell into Lilly Langtrees restaurant on July 23, 1983.

### 1201 Washington 1873

Originally the Jefferson County Bank which failed in the Silver Crash of 1893, it became the Rubey National Bank owned by 2 term Golden mayor Jesse Rubey. Crooks tried many times to rob the place and in 1916 succeeded, only to find very little money available. Outraged, they set fire to the building, causing its main floor to collapse into the basement. Edward A. Phinney started another bank and sacrificed much of his personal wealth trying to save it before failing again during the Great Depression (1931). First National Bank opened in 1937.

### 1205 1/2 Washington 1901

Built by banker Jesse Rubey to fill the hole between buildings. The original tenant was Golden's first watchmaker James A. McGee.

### 1206 Washington 1867 Harrison Block

Duncan Harrison, the contractor who built the Loveland Block, built this for his own as Golden's first triple storefront. When built, the building was set back from the street and one story. The 2nd floor and forward addition were added late 1867. He opened a drugstore in the center store which operated for over a century. Creekside Jewelers, originally established by G.L. Muffley in 1902, has spent most of its history in this storefront.

### 1207 Washington 1901

Built by Daniel L. Williams as the Williams Building, it served as the Oxford Bar where cannibal Alfred Packer was a patron.

### 1209 Washington 1906

This little building started out as the hotel bar until the Ashworth Building was finished. It then became the Metropolitan Barber Shop run by Charles Herdic, which continues to operate today at 807 12th Street and is one of Colorado's oldest barber shops founded in 1880 by Richard Lichtenheld. Harold Fremont, known best as Harry the Tailor, opened the City Tailor Shop (1909) here which operated for 50 years.

### 1211 Washington 1870 ▼

The Avenue Hotel was, until recently, the longest-operating hotel building in Golden. It was built as the City Restaurant Hotel (1870-1880s) by Charles Garbareno from Italy. In 1931 the hotel ceased operation after 61 years.



### 1212 Washington 1879 Opera House Block ▲

Golden's first 4-storefront building housed the Opera House Restaurant on the main floor and the opera hall on the second floor with seating for 600. The opera hall closed in 1947. In 1956 a main support truss broke almost causing a collapse of the facade. You can see the fracture faintly above the 4th window from the right. The pressed metal ceiling is original from 1879.

### 1213 Washington 1910

The Ashworth Building was built by the father and son team of William and Clyde Ashworth to replace the original Avenue Saloon which was a one-story frame building that served as the Ashworth's Avenue Hotel (1875-1906). The saloon continued in this building, while the upper floor served as Avenue Hotel.



### **1224/1228 Washington 1913 Foss Building**

Originally 3 different buildings. The center building (built 1913) was a drug store owned by Henry Foss. The north building (built 1917) was a clothing store. The south building (built 1934) was the first home of the Safeway grocery store. By 1951 the tiny drug store engulfed the Safeway Building. A restaurant was added on the 2nd floor (1961). Foss also eventually bought the clothing store. The upper floor was remodeled to become the Miners Alley Playhouse (early 2000s).

### **1299 Washington 1873 Linder Block**

HS Van Gorder established a hardware shop (1878) which would operate for 83 years. John Linder bought into the business in 1887, buying it outright in 1895, and soon annexed the Loveland Block (2nd downtown building by that name, original at 12th and Washington) to the south. Linder rebuilt the two buildings into the Linder Block (1903). The building was taken down except for the north wall and the façade (2006).

### **1301 Washington 1911 (Starbucks)**

Originally The Gem Theater (1912-1976) and housed the Golden Athletic Club on the second floor. During the Depression, sacks of groceries were given to winning ticket holders.

### **1305 Washington 1915 (Woody's Pizza)**

Built by William "Cement Bill" Williams as the Williams Garage to house his fleet of Stanley Steamer automobiles

which ferried tourists to many nearby sights. It was the Tropics Inn (1940s), the Lookout Inn, the Golden Eagle Saloon, and Woodys Pizza (1993).

### **1310 Washington 1924 (Table Mountain Inn)**

Currently the longest-operating hotel in Golden, it opened for business in 1925 as the Hotel Berrimoor. It failed during the Great Depression but reopened again in the 1930's. Lu Holland bought the hotel (1948) and renamed it the Holland House, but it closed again in 1987. The hotel was purchased, renovated and became the Table Mountain Inn (1991).

### **1323 Washington 1903**

Designed and built with wood hand carved by Union Civil War Captain William A. Rhoads until building its successor next door east. Became Golden Pet Shop (1947), which operated for around 50 years. Storefront added by pet shop in 1957.

### **1301 Arapahoe 1913 Armory**

Believed to be the largest cobblestone structure in the US according to Ripley's Believe It Or Not. The walls are made using 3,300 tons of cobblestones from Clear Creek. The original design called for brick. It was headquarters for the ROTC unit active at the Colorado School of Mines during World War I and II and Company A Engineers of the Colorado National Guard. It was converted by the Red Cross into an emergency hospital for sufferers of the great flu epidemic that year (1918).

### **1320 Arapahoe St / 805 13th St 1867 Calvary Episcopal Church**

One of the earliest examples of Gothic Revival architecture remaining in this area, it was the work of noted contractor John Parsons who also built Old Main at the University of Colorado at Boulder. The chapel's woodwork, resembling that of an Old English church, was carved by Robert Millikin & Woods. It is on the National Register of Historic Places.

### **1314 Jackson St 1879**

## 12th Street Historic District



This residential area has the city's best preserved historic homes. Many of the residents along Twelfth Street were prominent in state and local business, political, and education circles. In recognition of its architectural and historic importance it was listed on the National Register in 1983 and established as a local historic district in 1984.



**907 11th St 1900**

**919 11th St 1871 ►**

Built by Peter Ahlstrom, brother of Nils Ahlstrom who brought Swedish immigrants to this area and established the area's Swedish Colony on Ralston Creek (1868).



**923 11th St c.1882**

Home of the Dahlberg family, where two generations ran the Goosetown Tavern, before and after Prohibition.



**1107 11th St 1869 ▲**

Built by Nils Bengson, founding secretary of the Swedish Lutheran Church, Colorado's 1st Swedish immigrant congregation and 2nd Lutheran church. Bengson was a tailor by trade, he served as de facto pastor when the congregation could not afford one (most of its history). Later home to Ida Louise Goetze, who ran the Astor House. Also home to Goetze's relative, Captain Melvin Wallace Evans, who survived the Bataan Death March and was killed when his prison ship was inadvertently bombed in the China Sea (1944).

**1109 11th St 1872**

**1111 11th St 1897**

**1117 11th St 1908**

Spec home built by Oscar Nolin

**1119 11th St 1908**

**1121 11th St 1901**

Spec home built by Oscar Nolin

**11th St (Clear Creek History Park)**

Many of the structures were part of the 1878 Pearce Homestead, which was located in Golden Gate Canyon. They were in continual use on the Pearce ranch until the 1970's. Thomas Pearce came to Colorado (1878) to work the mines in Central City and Black Hawk. He supplemented his income by farming. Also in the park is Guy Hill School. It was built atop Guy Hill in the Golden Gate Canyon area around 1876. It was moved to the park in 1995.

**900 12th St 1873 ►**

Standley Lake in Arvada and Standley Hall at the Denver Museum of Nature & Science were named after this early Golden resident, Joseph Standley who lived here. He made his fortune in mining and later banking.



◀ **906 12th St 1879**

Built for prominent contractor Thomas Gow, who among other landmarks helped construct

the Rock Flour Mills Warehouse and original Territorial School of Mines.

**914 12th St 1865**

Oldest house in the 12th Street Historic District. It was the original home of Dr. James Kelly. Fred Struck moved it to the back of its lot (1924) anticipating building a new house on the front of the lot, which he never did.

**920 12th St 1879 ►**

Home of Dr. James Kelly, a territorial legislator, Jefferson County Treasurer, the County Physician, town coroner, owner of a drug store on Washington (1864-1914) which was annexed by Foss in 1914, and was mayor of Golden. This house was built for a cost of \$8,000 and stayed in the Kelly family until 1944.



**1000 12th St 1902 ►**

Built as a duplex by John Collom, early proprietor of the Trenton Smelting Works and CSM professor. 3rd story added in 1903.

**1003 12th St 1873**

Early spec home built by George West.

**1006 12th St 1903**

Built by James W. Maddux, pastor of the First Christian Church.





**1007 12th St 1901**

Built by Perre O. Unger for John Perry Kelly, son of Dr. James Kelly, who took over the family practice and drug-store. Later an early home of CSM President Parker.

**1010 12th St 1897 ►**

Built by Norwegian immigrant Soren Sorensen, prominent downtown grocer.



**1011 12th St 1868**

Built by and home of early contractor John H. Parsons, who built among other places the Everett Block, Calvary Episcopal Church, and Old Main at the University of Colorado.

**1014 12th St 1893**

Built by downtown grocer Simon E. Parshall.

**1017 12th St c.1871**

Early home of Mrs. Emily French, whose diary is published as "Emily: The Diary of a Hard Worked Woman".



**◀ 1018 12th St 1871**

Home of George West, an original town founder when he moved from Boston as a member of the Boston Company (1859). He was part of a group that built

Golden's first building, a trading post, next to Clear Creek. The Boston Company founded the Western Mountaineer newspaper in 1859, of which West served as editor (it was the first corporate owned media concern in Colorado). He was the local editor of the Rocky Mountain News (1865-1866). Founded the Colorado Transcript (1866), Colorado's oldest weekly newspaper and is still published today.

**1022 12th St 1903**

**1100 12th St 1873 ►**

**1105 12th St 1873**

**1106 12th St**

Home of Joseph Dennis, who ran a local grocery store and livery barn.

He served on the Golden city council, spent 26 years as a Jefferson County Sheriff, 3 years as Golden Police Chief, and was Justice of the Peace for Jefferson County until his death in 1937.

**1110 12th St 1911**



**1111 12th St 1873**

Built by George C. Coleman, later longtime home of Nicholas Koenig, German immigrant and onetime mayor, whose family owned the mercantile downtown for 57 years.

**1114 12th St 1871 ►**

Among the best preserved homes in the district.

**1116 12th St 1871**

Built by downtown clothing proprietor Archie M. DeFrance, brother of prominent judge Allison H. DeFrance.



**1123 12th St 1877 ►**

Built by Union Civil War Captain and railroader George Keith Kimball.

**1200 12th St 1873**

Built by White Ash Coal Mine and Rock Flour Mills manager Charles H. Case.

**1205 12th St 1873** Built by Marcellus C. Kirby, later added to and modified by the Tripp family.

**1211 12th St 1911**

**1213 12th St 1873**

**1215 12th St 1925**

**1219 12th St 1869**

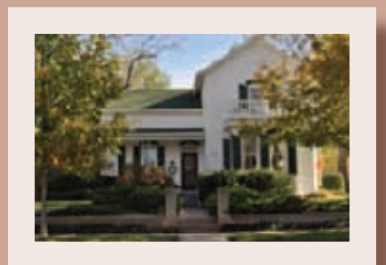
Originally an outpost of Golden, built by George W. Jones who ran the Golden City Brick Works nearby. Later abandoned for around 30 years, was rehabilitated by Jesse W. Rubey.

**12th St end of street 1867 White Ash Mine**

The most famous coal mine in Golden. On June 8, 1889, under what is now the CSM soccer field, 10 men were mining coal 730 feet underground. A nearby abandoned mine had filled with water and broke through the 90 foot wall of dirt between the 2 mines. The men's shaft was flooded and all drowned.

**910 13th St 1909 ►**

Built by Evan Jones, during whose watch the White Ash Mine flooded, and converted it into the Colonial Hotel in the 1920's. When Evan died the hotel was passed to his son Albert Jones, a onetime Major League star pitcher for the Cleveland Spiders and the St. Louis Cardinals, and later the longest serving Mayor of Golden.



**912 13th St**                      **1873/1879**

Combination of two homes.

**920 13th St**                      **1924**

**1006 13th St**                      **1910**

Built as spec home by Oscar Nolin, one of a number he built or renovated to improve the neighborhood.

**1012 13th St**                      **1873**

**1100 13th St**                      **1923**

**1110 13th St**                      **1936**

**1114 13th St**                      **1945**

**1102 Cheyenne St**              **1914**

**1106 Cheyenne St**              **1914**

**1110 Cheyenne St**              **1914**

**1102, 1106 and 1110 Cheyenne St**              **1914**

Three spec homes built by Oscar Nolin to improve the neighborhood. Saving up his janitor's salary, Nolin built, sold and purchased properties to gradually improve the 12th Street area.

**1111 Cheyenne St**              **c.1915**

Originally the garage for Dr. John Kelly's residence at 920 12th Street.

**1211 Cheyenne St**              **1873**

**1212 Cheyenne St**              **1873**

Second home of pioneer downtown blacksmith Joseph Charles Remington.

**1220 Cheyenne St**              **1874**

Built and operated as a boarding house by John Bradway. Later renovated and improved by Oscar Nolin.

**1100 Illinois St**                      **1873**

Built by Charles Nolin, Swedish immigrant and founding trustee of the Swedish Lutheran Church. It passed to son Oscar Nolin, janitor of the South School, firefighter, and City Councilor devoted his efforts to improving the 12th Street neighborhood.

**1101 Illinois St**                      **1907**

Built as spec home by Oscar Nolin, home of G.G. Fetterman who ran Fair dime store downtown.

**1107 Illinois St**                      **1878**

**1114 Illinois St**                      **1873**

Originally built as a barn.

**1200 Illinois St**                      **1941**

**1210 Illinois St**                      **1902**

Later home of George West.

## Colorado School of Mines

The first Colorado public institution of higher learning was established (1870) to serve the local mining industry was originally where the youth correction center is now located, on South Golden Road. The original buildings of the Colorado University Schools campus, of which the Territorial School of Mines was a part, were destroyed by three fires. Jarvis Hall was destroyed by defective flue (1878). Matthews Hall destroyed by arson a few days later. The Mines building was also destroyed by defective flue (1893). In 1873, the school opened the first building in the school's present location. The school has an international reputation for excellence in both engineering education and the applied sciences with special expertise in the development and stewardship of the Earth's resources. CSM has the highest admission standards of any public university in Colorado and among the highest of any public university in the US. The campus features beautifully renovated historical architecture as well as award-winning new buildings.

**900 14th St**              **1902**              **Stratton Hall**

Named for Colorado miner, philanthropist, and CSM trustee Winfield Scott Stratton.

**914 14th St**                      **1895**

Built as mansion by George R. Cruzen, later home of prominent banker Jesse W. Rubey.

**918 14th St**                      **1909**

**922 14th St**                      **1905**

Served as a fraternity house.

**1015 14th St**              **1900/1904**              **Chauvenet Hall**

Originally separate Assay Lab and Heating Plant, joined in 1937. Named for CSM President Dr. Regis Chauvenet.

**820 15th St**              **1894**              **CSM Hall of Engineering**

This is the third and oldest remaining building of the Colorado School of Mines. Designed by Colorado's first licensed architect, Robert Roeschlaub, and made of Golden produced pressed brick with a rhyolite foundation and sandstone trim.

**1300 Illinois St**              **1937**              **Steinhauer Field House**

Named in honor of Frederich C. Steinhauer, a member of the school's Board of Trustees from 1911-1915 and from 1931-1947. He also served as President of the Board of Trustees from 1913-1915 and from 1942-1947.





### **1500 Illinois St 1905 ▲ Guggenheim Hall**

Simon Guggenheim, smelter magnate and US Senator, donated \$80,000 to build this hall to celebrate the birth of his son. It is the most prominent of several Guggenheim Halls at Colorado universities.

### **1516 Illinois St 1939 Berthoud Hall**

Dedicated to the memory of Captain Edward R. Berthoud, who came to Golden in 1860 and served with distinction under Colonel Leavenworth during the Civil War. Captain Berthoud's first job in Golden was to survey the original town plat. He also worked on the surveying and construction of a railroad up Clear Creek Canyon. Captain Berthoud joined the faculty (1872) to teach civil engineering and geology. In 1880 he began teaching mining engineering and geology. He was also on the Board of Trustees from 1874-1904. Captain Berthoud discovered the first pass, which bears his name, through the central Rocky Mountains.

### **1700 Illinois St 1922**

### **1704 Illinois St 1925**

Built by contractor Charles J. Buckman, later home to Golden Mayor Everett Barnhardt, vice president of Coors and mentor to Pete Coors. Designated Golden landmark.

### **1710 Illinois St 1937**

### **1722 Illinois St 1927**

Originally Sigma Nu Fraternity House, became CSM President's House. Designed by architect brothers Burnham F. and Merrill H. Hoyt, the former later designed Red Rocks Amphitheatre.

### **1812 Illinois St 1922**

Built by John Gray, proprietor Lookout Mountain Service Station on corner next door.

### **1310 Maple St CSM Geology Museum**

Began as Jarvis Hall Museum established by Arthur Lakes in 1874. It was split between Matthews Hall (natural history museum with animal exhibits) and the Territorial

School of Mines (geology exhibits). After Matthews Hall was destroyed by arson in 1878 and museum contents destroyed, the school focused on the remaining geology collection. Today the museum showcases more than 50,000 minerals, fossils, gemstones and artifacts from Colorado and around the world. There are also displays of Colorado mining districts, old photographs, mining equipment, and a walk-through faux uranium mine.

### **1616 Maple St 1906**

### **1620 Maple St 1909**

### **1700 Maple St 1921**

Noted CSM professor and president (1925-46) Melville Fuller Coolbaugh built this house on the far reaches of Golden.

### **Campbell Field 1892/1922**

The field was built in a clay pit. Grandstands were built by William "Cement Bill" Williams in 1922 and 1924. In a 1990 Transcript article a student during the 1940s described how they would celebrate CSM touchdowns by lighting a stick of dynamite and tossing it over their shoulder into an adjacent clay pit. The school ended the practice after someone lit an entire case of dynamite at once. The field was converted from soil to sod (1922), and sod to turf (2010). Originally named Athletic Park, changed to Brooks Field (1922), changed to Campbell Field (2010). An all-purpose athletic park when built, it is now solely a football field named after Harry D. Campbell, a 1942 Petroleum Engineering graduate and a member of the Orediggers' 1939 undefeated football team.

### **Darden Field 1936**

Home to CSM baseball team featuring fieldstone stands with flagstone benches built into the hillside and is on the National Register.

## South

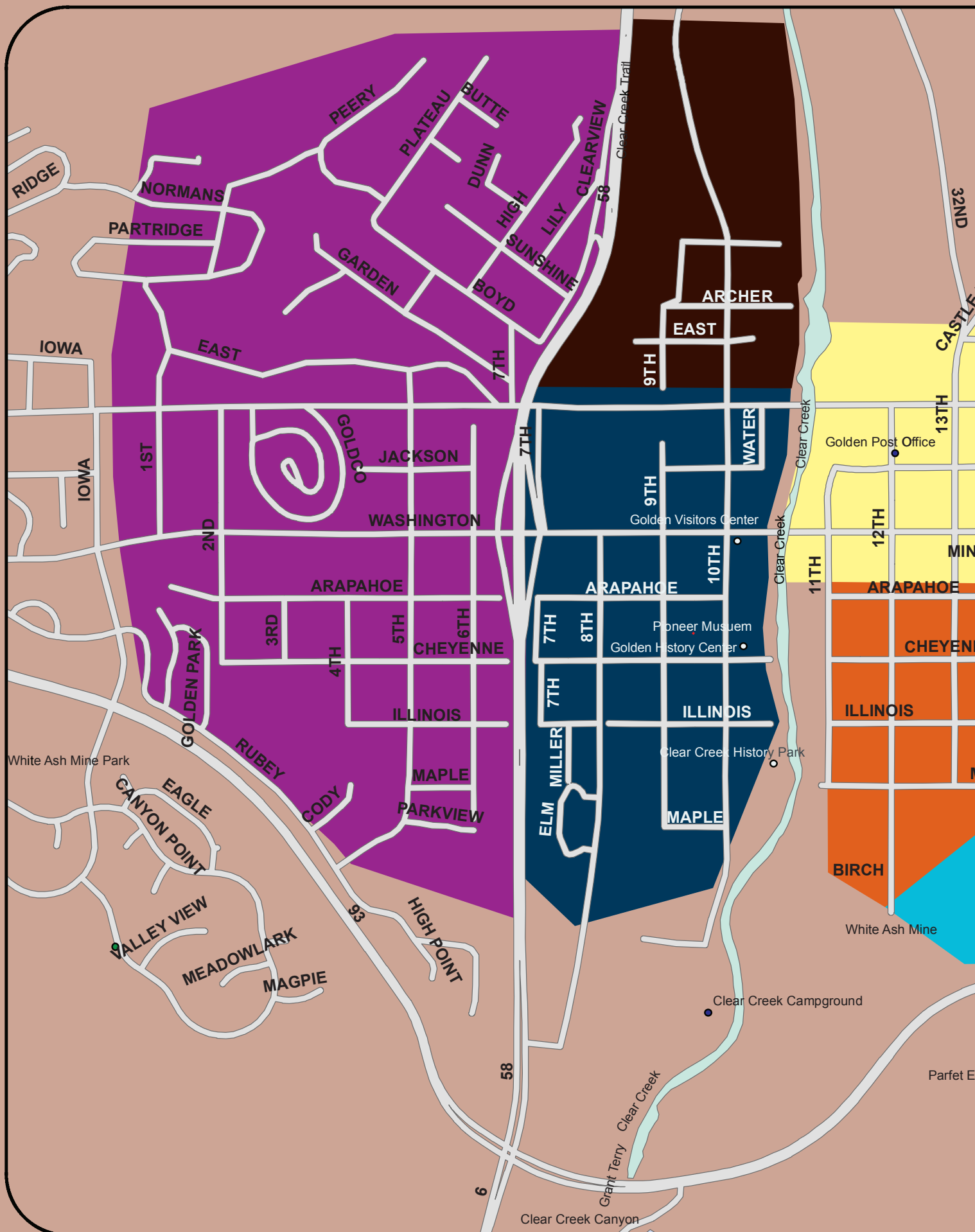
The historic residential area south of the Colorado School of Mines is the City Park Heights neighborhood, bounded by 16th, 19th, Washington, and Illinois. It had many of Golden's finest and largest homes. Over time CSM expanded across part of the neighborhood but much of it remains intact. Modern subdivisions like Goldcrest Heights joined it further south in the 1940s-60s.

### **706 15th St 1905**

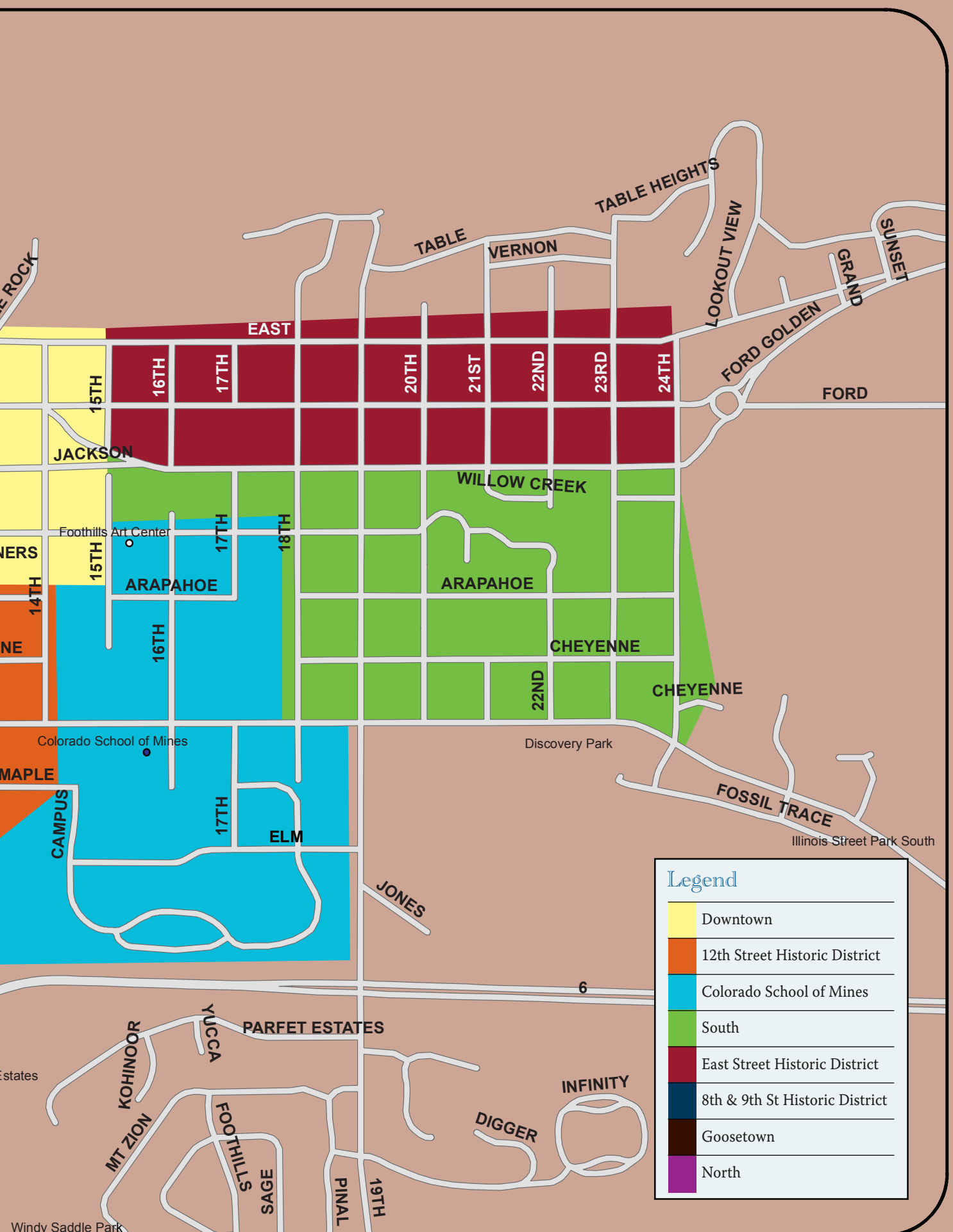
### **707 15th St 1932**

### **710 15th St 1905 ►**









**700 16th St c.1946**

Originally a garage in back of the home at the SW corner 16th and Washington, moved here and converted to house in 1946.

**806 16th St 1934****807 16th St 1904****808 16th St 1930****812 16th St 1886****815 16th St 1899****817 16th St 1902****814 17th St 1906****917 18th St 1923**

Home built by CSM professor Arthur Emmons Bellis.

**923 18th St 1915**

Built by George Parfet Jr., clay miner, County Commissioner and a founder of Golden's museum. His father, who at the time of his death in 1924, ran the largest clay-mining operation in Jefferson County. George Jr. took over the family business until he was killed in an explosion in one of the clay pits.

**810 & 812 19th St 1928**

Built by Edward A. Phinney as Caretaker's House (810) and Stable (812) for his home across the alley. In 1943 a new stable was built between them.

**914 19th St 1907****921 19th St 1878**

Built by Prof. Thomas Lloyd Bellam as new home for Jarvis Hall college after the original burned, as well as a residence for him and his students.

**922 19th St 1903****1010 19th St 1878**

Home of John A. Banning, constructor of major rail lines and canals in the region.

**1020 19th St 1906****1121 19th St 1914****1201 19th St c.1915**

Home of Nils Christiansen who competed in swimming at the 1936 Olympic Games. Home has swimming pool in which he practiced.

**1900 19th St 1909**

One of Golden's first designated landmarks, the Allen Farmhouse was designed and built by James G. Hartzell to replace his home which burned here.

**916 24th St 1900****1409 Washington 1924**

Built by August Berninghausen, German immigrant and longtime proprietor of City Tailor Shop.

**1414 Washington 1867**

First house on Court House Hill.

**1415 Washington 1901**

Built and designed by sisters Harriet and Julia Mencimer as boarding house.

**1420 Washington 1866**

Possibly the oldest schoolhouse in Colorado. The original front doors faced north since the building was then on the southern edge of the city. It was converted into a home in 1873 by Dennis Murphy who owned the Murphy coal mine of Ralston Creek.

**1421 Washington 1910**

Built as boarding house by CSM professor Ira D. Hall. Early Sigma Nu fraternity house.

**1422 Washington 1879**

Built by Nathan G. Sales. It was expanded and remodeled as home of prominent clothing merchant and politician Richard Broad Jr.

**1510 Washington 1899****(Foothills Art Center Gift Shop)**

Designed and built as a spec home by Perre O. Unger, a contractor responsible for building many Washington Ave. buildings and several private homes in the early 1900's. It became home of Ella Rubey, mother of prominent Golden bankers and industrialists Harold and Jesse Rubey.

**1518 Washington 1901**

Designed and built by Perre O. Unger as his own home. Early tenant was George Alexander Parks, future Governor of Alaska Territory. Later home to attorney William G. Boatright.

**1601 Washington 1903**

Built by Jefferson County attorney and judge Charles McCall.

**1800 Washington 1924**

Built by Golden attorney Arthur D. Quaintance. Designated Golden landmark.

**1914 Washington 1923****1921 Washington 1931****1801 Arapahoe St 1925****1806 Arapahoe St 1912**

Once owned by landscape architect Saco R. DeBoer.

**1810 Arapahoe St 1903****1811 Arapahoe St**

1917 ►

**1815 Arapahoe St**

1914







### 1817 Arapahoe St 1915 ▲

Golden's first locally designated landmark was built as

a bungalow facing 19th Street by Elmer Johnson. It was converted (1917) into this Tudor Revival style home for H.F. Coors who started H.F. Coors porcelain plant in Inglewood, California. Later home to Edward A. Phinney, proprietor of Jefferson County Power & Light and also Rubey National Bank. It is considered among the best works of architecture in the Golden area.

### 1818 Arapahoe St 1910

Built by George Parfet.

### 1822 Arapahoe St 1937

### 1813 Illinois St 1889

## East Street Historic District

The East Street neighborhood was historically known as South Ford Street, and is one of the oldest residential areas of Golden. It spread from north to south. The neighborhood includes Kinney's Addition, an 1867 subdivision by Calvin Kinney established as one of Colorado's design controlled developments, and Charles Welch's 1871 addition platted further south. The Welch Ditch, built in 1872, supplied the neighborhood with water. Homes of prominent merchants mixed with middle class dwellers made up its north side, while historic farmhouses, neighborhood business buildings and many of Golden's earliest postwar subdivision homes are further south.

### 501 14th St 1873

### 507 14th St 1879

### 607 14th St 1867

### 611 14th St 1873

### 615 14th St 1875

Built by judge Alexander Jameson.

### 619 14th St 1897

Built by Isaiah M. Parfet.

### 623 14th St 1870

Built behind the Avenue Hotel at 1211-13 Washington Avenue. Moved here in 1909 and renovated by hardware dealer John H. Linder.

### 500 15th St 1873

Built as spec home by Alfred S. Turner and Horace Alden. Home of Charles Quaintance who also owned the Castle Rock Scenic Railway and Resort on Table Mountain. Later home to CSM professor Clark F. Barb.

### 506 15th St 1900

### 509 15th St 1900

### 509 ½ 15th St 1867

### 515 15th St c.1890

### 520 15th St 1929

### 528 15th St 1911

Built by William "Cement Bill" Williams as his workshop, made of cement blocks.

### 530 15th St c.1906

### 423 16th St 1910

### 503 16th St 1890

### 507 16th St 1900

### 511 16th St 1900

### 512 16th St 1929

### 510 17th St 1919

### 511 17th St 1920

### 515 17th St 1889

### 403 18th St 1930

### 413 18th St 1900

### 500 18th St 1892



Built by businessman Charles O. Sauter and one of the best-preserved landmark homes of the neighborhood.

When built the Golden Globe called this home "one of the best houses in the city". Its barn, now converted to a house, was built in 1893.

### 501 18th St 1903

### 503 18th St 1924

Built by contractor H.W. Axtell. Became home to educators Roger and Erdeena Mitchell. Roger came to Golden to be principal of Golden High School and went on to help establish the Jefferson County R-1 School District. He spearheaded building Golden's Central School and Pleasant View Elementary. The former was renamed after him and today its successor bears the Mitchell name. Two Jefco school buildings have been named after him.



**509 18th St 1873**

Built by Frank J. and Olive D. Beck. Eventually became home to news editor James Cuyler Miller, who started at the Transcript and became editor of the Jefferson County Republican. Their son Sergeant James Stough Miller died in World War II as a prisoner of war at Manchukuo, Japan, and daughter Virginia became a noted news writer.

**519 18th St c.1910**

Home to Lorren W. Babb, Golden's Mayor from 1962-1964.

**420 19th St 1885****500 19th St c.1901****513 19th St 1929****500 21st St 1897**

Built by James A. Helps. Grandson and Staff Sergeant David Henry Helps Jr. died in World War II when his B-17 Flying Fortress, the Silver Slipper, was shot down over Normandy on June 8, 1944.

**610 22nd St 1871****614 22nd St 1922****710 22nd St c.1909**

Built by Karl Wagner as the barn for his residence in front.

**402 23rd St 1872**

Well-preserved landmark built by Judge Chester Calvin Carpenter, and long home to his family. It encloses the spring where Golden was founded on June 16, 1859, known as Carpenter Spring.

**403 23rd St 1937**

An early auto lodging facilities, the Golden Tourist Cabins included the office and two rows of rooms. It served automobile tourists when East Street was a main thoroughfare into Golden from the south. Not to be confused with the Golden Tourist Park, a few blocks west.

**1409 East St 1867**

Built by contractor William H. Curry, who among other things was co-contractor building the Colorado Central Railroad works.

**1415 East St c.1870****1427 East St 1902****1431 East St 1942****1501 East St 1890****1505 East St 1915****1509 East St 1909****1515 East St 1907****1519 East St 1927****1521 East St 1945****1611 East St 1906**

The East Street Barn, long a landmark of the neighborhood, was built by German immigrant Alfons T. Thuet as the barn for his house next door. Now restored, it is a

designated Golden landmark.

**1615 East St 1925**

Built by D.R. Berrier, it became home to Oyer A. Saunders, longtime proprietor of the Woods Mortuary and Jefferson County Coroner.

**1623 East St 1925****1701 East St 1924****1709 East St 1935****2148 East St 1871**

One of a series of homes built by Golden and Boulder citizen Clinton M. Tyler. It was moved here from 11th Street in the 1930s when the new Central School was built at its original location.

**2200 East St 1941**

Home of F.C. Bunzel, developer of Bunzel's Addition mixed use neighborhood south of this neighborhood in the 1950s.

**2201, 2203 and 2205 East St 1946**

Series of spec homes built by developer Charles W. Martin who searched coast to coast for building materials due to postwar shortages to build needed housing in Golden.

**2208 East St 1938****1415 Ford St 1873****1418 Ford St 1872**

Built by James P. Mallon, Golden Constable from 1874-1875. Became home to downtown furniture dealer and undertaker John Calon Davidson, whose business was a downtown mainstay for many years.

**1419 Ford St 1893****1422 Ford St 1872**

Bernard Mallon, a city councilor during the 1870s and downtown meat market proprietor, built this next door to his brother.

**1423 Ford St 1873****1503 Ford St 1873****1505 Ford St c.1905****1509 Ford St 1867**

Last remaining survivor of one of the earliest design controlled developments in Colorado. Developed by Mt. Vernon businessman Calvin Kinney requiring homes to be built conforming with design specifications and at a respectable size.

**1515 Ford St 1938****1519 Ford St 1889****1523 Ford St 1893**

The home of Judge Charles S. Staples. It was also home to his niece, Grace McHugh, who became an early western movie star until her tragic death in a filming accident on the Arkansas River in the early 1914.



**1607 Ford St**      **1900**  
**1609 Ford St**      **1879**  
**1615 Ford St**      **c.1870**  
**1619 Ford St**      **1867**  
**1623 Ford St**      **c.1919**  
 Home of Ed Furniss, longtime downtown blacksmith.

**1703 Ford St**      **c.1928**  
 Home of Joseph Francis O'Byrne, CSM mathematics professor who designed the landmark "M" on Mt. Zion. His wife Dorothy, formerly Mrs. Foss, was proprietor of the Foss Drugstore and her son Heinie, would eventually become the proprietor.

**1707 Ford St**      **1878**  
 Home of Swiss-German immigrant Rudolph Koenig who became Golden Mayor, County Commissioner, co-proprietor of the Golden City Brewery, a leader of the Golden Smelting Works and involved in Golden's brickmaking industry.

**1709 Ford St**      **1901**  
**1715 Ford St**      **1934**  
**1719 Ford St**      **1903**  
 Built by Sarah E. Easley of the pioneer area farming family.

**1800 Ford St**      **1874**  
 Built by downtown bookstore proprietor James T. King, whose bookstore would continue downtown for a century.

**1801 Ford St**      **1873**  
**1804 Ford St**      **1906**  
 Built by CSM professor Edwin S. Greene.

**1807 Ford St**      **c.1890**  
**1809 Ford St**      **1900**  
**1810 Ford St**      **c.1878**  
 Home of Washington A. Power, City Councilor (1886-1888).

**1812 Ford St**      **1927**  
**1907 Ford St**      **1924**  
**1911 Ford St**      **1924**  
**1917 Ford St**      **1873**  
**1950 Ford St**      **1942**  
 Originally a chapel at Camp Hale, the 10th Mountain Division training camp during World War II. it was moved and given brick veneer siding in 1947. Served as St. James Lutheran Church (1947-1997).

**1955 Ford St**      **c.1890**  
**2002 Ford St**      **1902**  
**2101 Ford St**      **1896**  
**2101 Ford St**      **1896**  
 Became the Golden Tourist Park Grocery catering to automobile tourists and area residents in the early-to-mid 20th Century. Later known as Evans Market.

**2211 Ford St**      **c.1928**  
 Home of Golden Mayor George Hering, proprietor of the downtown Hering Garage.

**2318 Ford St**      **1873**  
 Believed to be home to the Hayward family in 1879, whose murder of patriarch Reuben Benton Hayward set off an interstate manhunt for his killers and ultimately their double lynching in Golden.

**2410 and 2414 Ford St**      **c.1905**  
**2105 Jackson St**      **1871**  
**2122 Jackson St**      **1909**  
**2200 Jackson St**      **1934**  
 The Caretaker's House was built to serve the Golden Tourist Park, an early auto lodging facility, which was established here (1924-1950s).

**2305 Jackson St**      **1931**

## 8th and 9th Street Historical District

The district is centered around the 9th Street neighborhood, originally known as Garrison Street. It was a middle class blue collar industrial neighborhood which began in 1859. The neighborhood once included the Golden Pressed & Fire Brick Works, Rock Flour Mills, and Golden Paper Mills, the only paper mill west of Missouri for many years. This neighborhood has many small to moderate sized single family homes made of brick and wood, built in the economical styles of their time.

**908 8th St**      **1875**  
 Built one lot to the east and moved here (1965).

**917 8th St**      **1881**  
 The Rock Flour Mills Warehouse (1881-1937) stored flour made at the Rock Flour Mills (9th and Cheyenne). A corrugated metal addition was added in 1891 to store hay in a "fireproof" place. Its docks, originally wood, were set at railroad car level.

**807 9th St**      **1873**  
 Likely designed and constructed by the architect brothers James B. and Henry C. Baker, who designed the Everett, Rubey, and Linder Blocks downtown. They also owned a furniture store next door to the east.

**815 9th St 1879**

Built by downtown blacksmith and Union Civil War veteran Henry L. Wannemaker, part of a prominent pioneer family.

**818 9th St 1904**

**823 9th St 1882**

**900 9th St 1924**

**906 9th St 1870**

**908 9th St 1875**

Built by Joseph B. Jobs, who ran the lumberyard adjoining it.

**911 9th St 1926**

Built as an addition to an 1870s house, this storefront was the Spears Cash Grocery and continued for some 50 years.

**915 9th St c.1863**

**916 9th St c.1863**

**920 9th St 1875**

**921 9th St 1871**

**1005 9th St 1910**

Within this Swiss chalet is the original little brick house.

**1013 9th St c.1876**

At one point home to the office of the Trenton Smelting Works.



**1027 9th St 1874**

**1100 9th St c.1882**

**1101 9th St 1941**

**1105 9th St 1937**

Built by James Critchfield, husband of Carrie Critchfield, Golden's first female City Councilor.

**1109 9th St 1945**

**11109th St 1900**

**1120 9th St 1873**

**1125 9th St 1873**

**1145 9th St c.1882**

Home of downtown grocer and Golden Mayor James E. Nankivell.

**1150 9th St 1875**

Built by downtown shoe shop proprietor Alexander Barron.

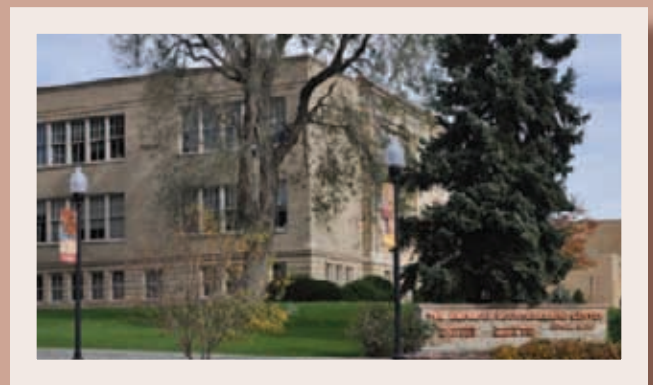
**1160 9th St 1873**

Built by one of the architect Baker brothers.

**1185 9th St c.1882**

**1200 9th St 1885**

**1205 9th St 1900**



**710 10th St 1924 ▲ Golden High School**

Educator Roger Quincy Mitchell served as principal. Converted to a Junior High school (1956-1988), it is now home for the Bradford Washburn American Mountaineering Museum, Colorado Mountain Club, American Alpine Club, Outward Bound, and a one-of-a-kind library with more than 100,000 books, oral histories, and engravings dating back to 1541.



**810 10th St c.1873 ▲**

**816 10th St 1875**

**822 10th St 1873**

**900 10th St 1878**

**911 10th St 1867 City Hall Bell**

The bell in front of City Hall, began as Denver's first fire bell in 1867 and became Golden's first in 1883. During Golden's celebration of the end of World War I (1918) it cracked, and has been preserved as a monument to freedom and liberty ever since.



**918 10th St** 1873

**920 10th St** 1867

**922 10th St** 1873

**923 10th St** ►

### **Golden History Center**

The museum began in 1938 as the Jefferson County Pioneer Museum to collect and interpret artifacts of historic life in this

area: Indians who were here prior to European settlement, domestic life of the pioneers, ranching, mining, antique guns, and many of Golden's historic businesses.

### **1000 10th St Golden Visitor's Center**

Good place to start any visit to Golden. Volunteers are happy to provide maps, directions, and recommendations. Pamphlets describing local attractions are free for the taking.

**1110 10th St** 1900

**700 Arapahoe St** 1901

Built by Col. Joseph C. Taylor, who spearheaded the building of the Armory.

**708 Arapahoe St** c.1890

House was moved (1897) to the back of the lot to build the front brick addition.

**715 Arapahoe St** 1868

Built by George W. Dollison while his family lived in a covered wagon. George and son George E. Dollison ran a downtown dry goods store for many years. The house was modified with a stone front around 1950 with additional buildings added to create the Home Stead Lodges.

**717 Arapahoe St** 1873

Built by Judge Joseph Mann. A designated landmark.

**719 Arapahoe St** 1900

**802 Arapahoe St** 1910

**807 Arapahoe St** c.1906

**808 Arapahoe St** 1867

**817 Arapahoe St** 1938

Built by J.W. Crosser, the remaining known home of educator Gertrude Wheeler Bell (Bell Middle School).

**900 Arapahoe St** c.1878

**904 Arapahoe St** 1921

**910 Arapahoe St** 1941

**912 Arapahoe St** 1868

**700 Cheyenne St** 1873

**708 Cheyenne St** c.1873

Built by Jonas Barber, who established the Rock Flour Mills (1867). It stands caddy-corner from the mill ware-



house, which was built (1881) by his son Oscar F. Barber, who by then lived in this house.

**711 Cheyenne St** c.1880

**815 Cheyenne St** 1890

**913 Cheyenne St** 1873

**923 Cheyenne St** 1871

Originally the barn for the Baird home in front.

**912 Illinois St** 1873

Built by Samuel M. "Swante" Bergstrom, a founding officer of the Swedish Lutheran Church, the second Lutheran congregation in Colorado.

**915 Illinois St** 1927

**923 Illinois St** c.1890

**1100 Miller Pl** 1901

**1112, 1116 and 1122 Miller Pl** 1939 (1112 c. 1944)

Built by Matt G. Miller as his mini-subdivision developed after petitioning the City to widen an alley into a public street.

**908 Washington** 1879

Built with a wooden false front, by Alexander Barron, as his shoe shop. Converted into a residence during early 1900s.

**912 1/2 Washington** 1894

Built by Zina H. Wannemaker as his home behind the blacksmith shop, which operated into the 1940s.

**914 Washington** 1873

Built by early Golden Mayor and grocer Silas W. Fisher at the present site of the Coors Visitors pavilion. It was moved here in the 1940s. Longtime home of prominent lumber merchant and contractor Herbert Tracy Quick, whose lumberyard surrounded it.

**922 Washington**

1892

### **Stewart Block**

One of Golden's best-preserved storefronts, it was built as a grocery, while the second floor was the hall for

the Knights of Pythias, Woodmen Lodge (who built the rear addition in 1910), and the Ku Klux Klan. After the original grocery failed during the Silver Crash (1893) it was the grocery of the Parfet family and then the grocery of Elvyn E. Stewart, the building's namesake. It became a recreation center known as the Golden Canteen (1944). The Indian painted on the side was originally a feature of a Rocky Ford Cigars advertisement.

**622 Water St** 1865

One of Golden's oldest residences, built by Dave Barnes, the founder of the Golden Mill.



# Goosetown



## **500 9th St 1927**

The upgrade of the original Loveland Fire Station. It has been home to the American Legion since the 1960s.

## **506 9th St 1867**

Built by Reuben C. Wells, longtime proprietor of the Golden Paper Mills.

## **506 ½ 9th St 1879**

The original Loveland Fire Station, moved to the back of the lot when its successor was built in 1927.

## **514 9th St 1867**

Built as a boarding house. Rear shed built c.1882 and has one of the remaining ads painted for the American Tobacco Company, for Durham Tobacco, painted to face the railroad track and its passenger cars.



## **518 9th St 1867 ▲**

The oldest remaining home of the Goosetown district and one of Golden's first designated landmarks.

## **600 9th St 1886**

### **Coors USA Chemical & Scientific Porcelain**

Built as Colorado Glass Works warehouse, it became the Coors Porcelain Plant in 1910. The historic brick facade on Ford Street was built during a major expansion (1913) due to wartime contracts during World War I. A world leader today in scientific porcelain, the plant played important roles in the development of scientific porcelain during both World Wars, including the Manhattan project. Metal building at the west end housed the laboratory that created the first seamless aluminum cans in 1959.

## **400 10th St 1949**

Longtime home of the Golden Masonic Lodge. Inside are early relics of Colorado's Masons, including the 1863 cornerstone of the Loveland Block downtown.

## **421 10th St 1934**

## **423 10th St 1912**

One of 3 known remaining buildings (along with the Quaintance Block and Union Station) made with experimental glazed bricks from Golden.

## **502 10th St 1881**

## **509 10th St 1873**

## **510 10th St c.1878**

Built as a grocery with a false front.



## **1015 Ford St 1866 ▲**

Hard rock miner Thomas Burgess built what is now Golden's oldest remaining hotel building with an upper floor public hall and a basement saloon. He converted it into the Burgess House hotel when the railroad arrived in 1872. This building was saved by the Golden Landmark Association only 14 days before demolition in 1995.



# North

The area north of Highway 58 is made up of several historic Neighborhoods: Bible Flats (west of Washington Avenue), Tom Cat Hill (south of 5th Street), Cemetery Hill or Graveyard Hill (bounded by 5th, Ford, 2nd and Washington), Golden Park (north of Cemetery Hill), Dogtown or Clark's Garden (along Boyd and Garden Streets and Tucker Gulch), Sunshine Park (east of Dogtown), and Skunk Hollow or Berthoud's Addition (lowlands at east end of High Parkway).

**701 1st St 1931**

**705 1st St 1927**

**601-725 2nd St (odd numbers only) 1949**

Reputedly the first directly federal financed veterans housing in the country, it was built for World War II veterans.

**704 2nd St 1930**

**900 5th St 1910**

**1024 5th St 1920**

**1100 5th St 1945**

**606 6th St 1890**

**611 6th St 1880**

**616 6th St 1930**

**618 6th St 1925**

Built in the 600 block of 7th Street, was moved here during the porcelain plant expansion.

**619 6th St 1880**

**700 6th St c.1900**

Home of the Tripp family.

**701 6th St 1910**

**704 6th St 1900**

**710 6th St 1881**

Built by Kate B. Oates, it became the Swedish Lutheran Parsonage, housing the pastors of the nearby church. House is the only building remaining from the church.

**714 6th St 1890**

**900 6th St 1896**

The home of William I. Prout, proprietor of the nearby North White Ash coal mine.

**911 6th St 1875**

**913 6th St c.1882**

**914 6th St 1926**

**917 6th St c.1882**

**920 6th St 1902**

**1000 6th St 1874**

**1008 6th St 1904**

A tragic story. Built by Wilhelm J. Straight as a home for his new bride, which after she refused his proposal he committed suicide.

**1015 6th St 1866**

The oldest home of the neighborhood was built on Jackson Street behind present site of the Golden Post Office. House's blank face originally faced towards the backs of commercial buildings. Moved in 1940.

**1023 6th St 1913**

**1120 6th St 1911**

**703 7th St 1902**

**707 7th St 1918**

**807 9th St 1880**

**812 9th St 1902**

**815 9th St 1885**

**818 9th St 1902**

**823 9th St 1904**

**612 10th St**

**1868 ►**

One of the first duplexes in Golden.

**304 Arapahoe St 1930**

**314 Arapahoe St 1931**

**339 Arapahoe St 1936**

**340 Arapahoe St 1924**

**410 Arapahoe St 1930**

**423 Arapahoe St 1908**

**505 Arapahoe St 1925**

**510 Arapahoe St (rear) 1874**

Historic brick house hiding behind modern apartment building was built as a country mansion.

**530 Arapahoe St 1903**

**555 Arapahoe St 1902**

**600 Arapahoe St 1900**

**203 Boyd St 1879**

**383 Boyd St 1902**

**386 Boyd St 1907**

**401 Boyd St 1930**

**419 Boyd St 1900**

**423 Boyd St 1879**

**500 Boyd St 1879**



603 Boyd St	1879
605 Boyd St	1900
607 Boyd St	1926
609 Boyd St	1899
613 Boyd St	1902
400 Cheyenne St	1905
409 Cheyenne St	1900
422 Cheyenne St	1914
512 Cheyenne St	1930
604 Cheyenne St	1900
608 Cheyenne St	1885
500 Clark St	1866
Built at 701 13th Street downtown and moved in 1956. Originally home to early Golden Mayor and grocer Silas W. Fisher.	
511 Clark St	1882
512 Clark St	1900
422 East St	1870
501 N Ford St	c.1870
Originally a rural dairy house, this was for many years the home of Frederick A. "Heinie" Foss, proprietor of Foss Drugstore downtown, and wife Barbara, a nationally noted artist and sculptor.	
700 N Ford St	c.1938
Built in the 600 block of Water Street. It was moved during the 1970s to make way for the Gold Offices.	
501 Ford St	1915
504 Ford St	1905
510 Ford St	1905
523 Ford St	1874

## Other points of interest

### Wooden Flume and Welch Ditch 1871 Clear Creek Canyon

The Welch Ditch was built by hand to divert agricultural water from Clear Creek. It was extended further to the north side of South Table Mountain in 1874 to irrigate approximately 4,000 acres of land in central Jefferson County. During 1896 the Great Flood wiped out the original dam, headgates, and flume which were quickly rebuilt. William "Cement Bill" Williams built the concrete flume on Mt. Zion and prominent miner Evan Jones drilled the bypass tunnel through hogback outcrop east of Highway 6 in early 1900s.

600 Ford St	1925
610 Ford St	1929
612 Ford St	1929
700 Ford St	1935
827 Ford St	1929
400 Garden St	1897
410 Garden St	1902
420 Garden St	c.1938

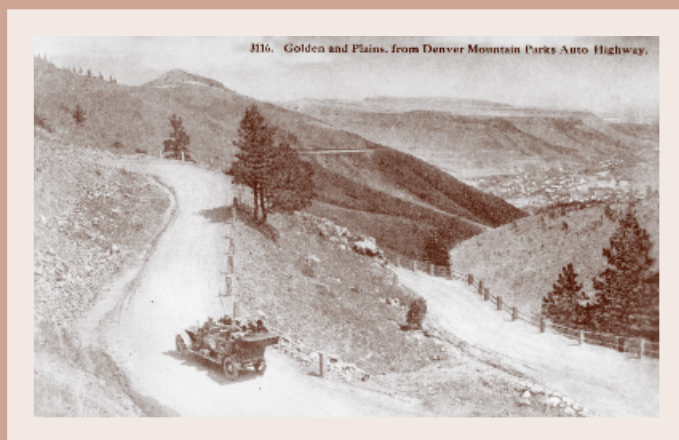
For 56 years, the home to Robert and Viola Dvorak (1953-2009), relations of the famed composer Antonin.

112 High St	1879
121 High St	1885
123 High St	1933
401 Illinois St	1902
601 Jackson St	1885
21 Washington	1941
111 Washington	1920
148 Washington	1937

Built in a day, February 28, 1937, by Fred Cook. Probably a kit house by the Aladdin company.

150 Washington	1941
408 Washington	1924
500 Washington	1907
509 Washington	1900
515 Washington	1912
517 Washington	1874
519 Washington	1866

Annexed into the home next door on corner during 1980s.



### Bottom of Lookout Mtn Rd 1914 (19th St. west of 6 Ave.) Lariat Loop

Built by "Cement Bill" Williams from 1911-1914, this legendary, 4.6 mile switchback of 56 curves (including 7 hairpins) that rise 2,000 feet from 19th Street to Buffalo Bill's Grave. The pylons at the base of the loop were built in 1917.



### **Middle of Lookout Mtn Rd      Beaver Brook Trail**

A primitive Indian-wildlife route was improved in 1917-1929 along the south rim of Clear Creek Canyon, from Windy Saddle to Genesee Park.



### **Top of Lookout Mtn Rd**

#### **Lookout Mtn Nature Center and Preserve 1914**

One of Denver's earliest mountain parks and where the famed scout and showman William Frederick "Buffalo Bill" Cody was buried (1917). The Pahaska Teepee was designed built next to Buffalo Bill's grave (1921). The museum was built (1972) on the 66 acre Lookout Mountain Park.

#### **900 Colorow Rd (Top of Lookout Mtn) 1917 Boettcher Mansion**

One of Colorado's greatest industrialists, Charles Boettcher, built a summer home on Lookout Mountain named "Lorraine Lodge" (1917). The rustic American Arts and Crafts style mansion sits on 110 acres and was used for entertaining and maintaining wildlife for hunting. The Boettcher family donated it to Jefferson County in the 1968 and was listed on the National Register of Historic Places (1984).

#### **Triceratops Trail (one block east of 6th Ave and 19th St)**

This remarkable area contains 68 million year old fossil dinosaur bones and tracks at this half-mile hiking trail near Fossil Trace Golf Course. First discovered in 1878.

#### **Kinney Run Trail      Cambria Lime Kiln      1879 (between Fossil Trace Golf and Heritage Square)**

Built below the quarries owned by a group of Texas capitalists (Cambria Company), this kiln was used to manufacture lime for brick building, then transported to their large brick and pottery plant east of Golden. The Cambria Company continued into the late 1890's. The trail was blazed in 1859 as part of the St. Vrain, Golden City & Colorado Wagon Road and became a railroad in 1879 to reach the quarries and kiln.

### **15000 S. Golden Rd      Camp George West, Ammunition Igloo, Colorado Amphitheater**

Colorado's first national guard post (established in 1916) contains a collection of cobblestone buildings and homes. The amphitheater (1935) was carved into the South Table Mountain hillside above the National Renewable Laboratory but was abandoned due to the incessant presence of snakes watching the events.

#### **16300 S. Golden Rd      1929**

This Jefferson County designated landmark was built in the rustic stone local architectural movement of the 1910s-40s.

#### **16831 W. Alameda Pkwy, Morrison      Dinosaur Ridge**

Tracks of dinosaurs from 145 million years ago were first discovered at the hogback by Arthur Lakes in 1877. A "Dinosaur Freeway" was discovered when Denver was building Alameda Pkwy in the 1930's. The National Park Service designated the Morrison Fossil Area a National Natural Landmark in 1973.

#### **17155 W. 44th Avenue**

#### **Colorado Railroad Museum      1958**

Over 100 historic narrow and standard gauge locomotives and cars exhibited, and an 1880 replica of a train depot. It also has an extraordinary library of rare photos, artifacts, and documents.

#### **18301 W Colfax Ave.**

#### **Heritage Square Theme Park      1957**

Heritage Square is one of the best-preserved examples of Storybook design of theme park architecture in the world using whimsical embellishments, distortions and forced perspective. Originally built as Magic Mountain and designed by veteran Hollywood and Disneyland art directors. It closed in 1960 and reopened as Heritage Square in 1971. Today it features artisan shops, children's rides, alpine slide, music hall, Rio Golden train, and more.

#### **1225 Catamount Dr      1901      Brickyard House**

The Brickyard House served as company housing for the Golden Pressed & Fire Brick Works which was started in 1890 by John and William Church, among the most prominent industrialists in Colorado. Making colored bricks and other innovations catapulted the works from a regional player to internationally renown. The Works closed in 1963.

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c.1900