

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 Property

historic name West Side Court Building

other names/site number Bernard Valdez Hispanic Heritage Center; 5DV7045

2. Location

street & number 924 W. Colfax Ave. [N/A] not for publication

city or town Denver [N/A] vicinity

state Colorado code CO county Denver code 031 zip code 80204

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this [X] nomination [ ] request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property [X] meets [ ] does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant [ ] nationally [ ] statewide [X] locally. ([ ] See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title: Margarita Coutegrelin, National Historic Preservation Officer; Date: 3/10/04

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:

- [X] 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
[ ] other, explain [ ] See continuation sheet.

Signature of the Keeper: Edson A. Beall; Date of Action: 3/5/04

West Side Court Building  
Name of Property

Denver 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	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	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)

Courthouse  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Recreation and Culture  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Classical Revival  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation	<u>Concrete</u>
walls	<u>Brick</u>
roof	<u>Synthetic</u>
other	<u>Terra Cotta</u>

**Narrative Description**

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

West Side Court Building  
Name of Property

Denver 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.)

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Law  
Architecture

**Periods of Significance**

1921-1952

**Significant Dates**

N/A

**Significant Person(s)**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Hyder, James B.

**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

# \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

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

Name of repository:

Colorado Historical Society

West Side Court Building  
Name of Property

Denver County, Colorado  
County/State

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.4

### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

- |    |      |         |          |                            |
|----|------|---------|----------|----------------------------|
| 1. | 13   | 500076  | 4398670  | (NAD27)                    |
|    | Zone | Easting | Northing |                            |
| 2. |      |         |          |                            |
|    | Zone | Easting | Northing |                            |
| 3. |      |         |          |                            |
|    | Zone | Easting | Northing |                            |
| 4. |      |         |          |                            |
|    | Zone | Easting | Northing | [ ] 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 I. D. Bowerman, Vice President; DeAnn Vickles  
organization Alvarado Construction Inc. date 10-7-2003  
street & number PO Box 40366 telephone 303-629-0783  
city or town Denver state CO zip code 80204

## 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 Hispanic Heritage Center, LLC  
street & number 924 W. Colfax Ave. telephone 720-904-1482  
city or town Denver state CO zip code 80204

**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 average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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West Side Court Building Denver County, Colorado

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## DESCRIPTION

The 1921 West Side Court Building site is bounded by on the north by West Colfax Avenue, by Speer Boulevard on the east, Kalamath Street on the west and high density commercial and residential mixed use buildings to the south. The building fronts north onto Colfax Ave. The site is landscaped with sod and deciduous trees on the north while a parking lot wraps the building to the west, south and east.

The rectangular plan (80 ft. x 90 ft.) building with rear extension, rises two-stories in height above a raised concrete basement. Exterior walls are of dark red tapestry brick laid in Flemish bond. Bays are defined by banded pilasters on all elevations. A secondary cornice wraps the building level with the pilaster capitals. A wide frieze is composed panels of alternating diagonal brick accented by terra cotta and tile inserts. The primary cornice is topped by a soldier course with metal coping. The flat roof is covered with a synthetic covering and is pierced by a central skylight.

The facade consists of five bays. The central bay contains a long set of concrete steps with stepped sidewalls which lead to the double-door entry. The fully glazed metal frame doors are surrounded by sidelights and transoms. The second-story sash is a triple window with tall rectangular panes surmounted by a square lights and arched transom. The windows and door are framed by a lighter color brick quoinlike surround which arches over the window. A soldier forms the flat arch above the entry. A soldier course also forms the second-story sill. The brick spandrel is accented by a blue tile plaque.

The entablature above the pilasters projects forward. The frieze is framed by rectangular terra cotta medallions in tan and green. A central terra cotta sign plate with a white field and tan surround contains the current building name, "Bernard Valdez Hispanic Heritage Center." The cornice consists of a round terra bull's-eye flanked by scrolls. Originally, the bull's-eye contained the round seal of the City and County of Denver.

The remaining facade bays are of identical design. The basement fenestration consists of three one-over-one windows with soldier course sills and lintels that extend across the bay. The sill course forms a belt that continues across the brick pilaster plinths. The first-story sash are narrow triple windows with transoms. The sills and lintels are formed by soldier courses; the sill course extending across the tops of the pilaster plinths. The second-story triple windows differ from the first story in that

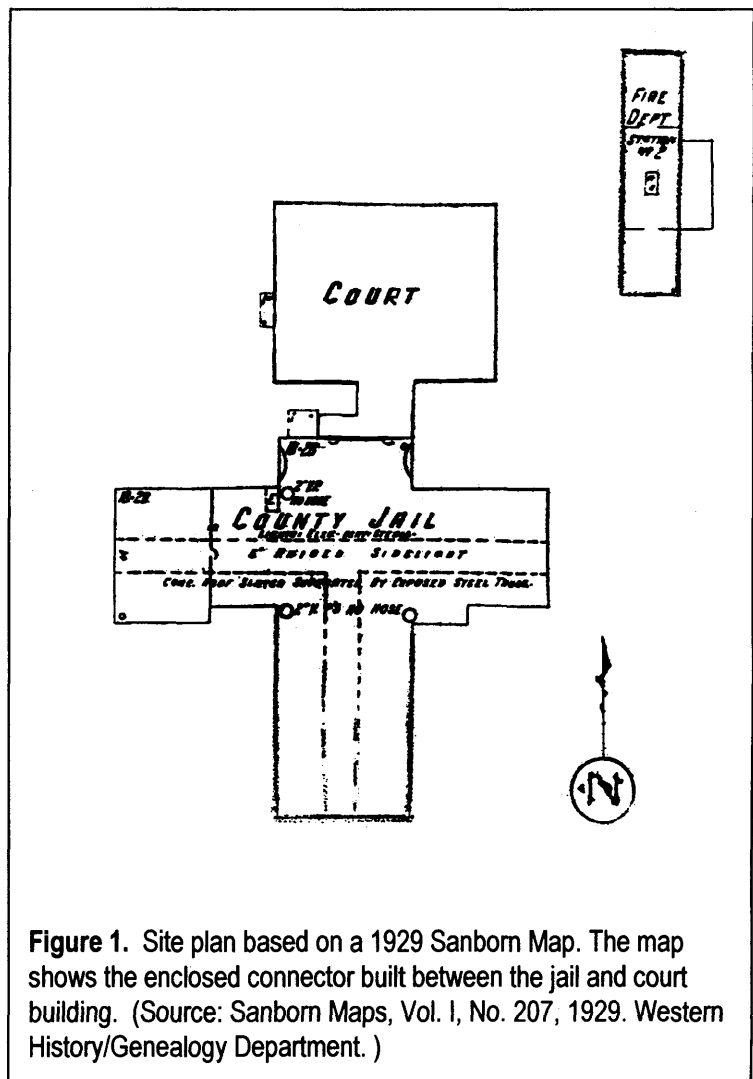


Figure 1. Site plan based on a 1929 Sanborn Map. The map shows the enclosed connector built between the jail and court building. (Source: Sanborn Maps, Vol. I, No. 207, 1929. Western History/Genealogy Department.)

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West Side Court Building Denver County, Colorado

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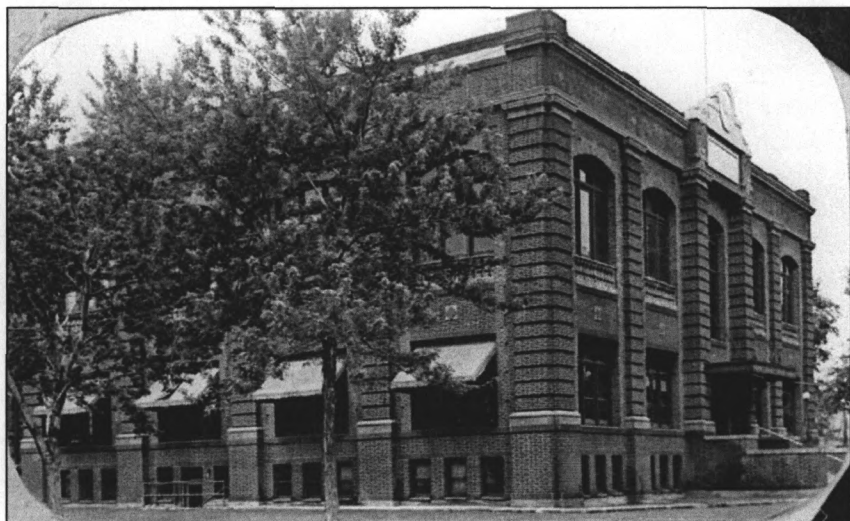
they have arched transoms. The sill is formed by a solid course supporting a blind balustrade. The brick spandrel is accented by a blue tile plaque. The first- and second-story windows are framed by the same type of surround as the center bay.

The east and west elevations are each composed of four bays identical in design to the facade bays. The south elevation consists of five bays. The two bays on each end repeat the basic fenestration of the side elevations, though the elevation lacks many of the stylistic elements. The terra cotta plaques and classical balustraded spandrels are absent. The parapet entablature has also been eliminated. The roof drains to the building corners where metal downspouts follow the pilasters to grade. The central bay consists of a brick extension which originally connected the court building to the now demolished county jail. Fenestration on the east and west elevation consists of a pair of multi-light metal casement windows on each story. The south elevation of the extension contains a single metal door.

The interior consists of a series of office spaces opening off of a large central lobby. A open central stair accesses the second floor. Original interior materials include the mosaic tile floor and crown molding in the entry, Greek key molding in the lobby, and wood doors with elaborate surrounds. A large central skylight provides natural light to the first floor by means of a large circular light well.

## Alterations

A recent rehabilitation of the building resulted in the replacement of all the existing windows with the exception of those in the rear extension. The existing windows were not original to the building. The window pattern of the new windows closely imitates that of the originals.



**Figure 2.** This circa 1935 view of the West Side Court shows the facade as constructed. (Source: Western History/Genealogy Department, Denver Public Library.)

The interior was modified sometime after 1952 to accommodate its use by the District Attorney's office. During the recently completed rehabilitation, mechanical and electrical systems were upgraded, accessibility improved, and preservation treatment given to all remaining historic surfaces and materials.

In 1963, the connected Denver County Jail was demolished. The building had not been used since 1956.

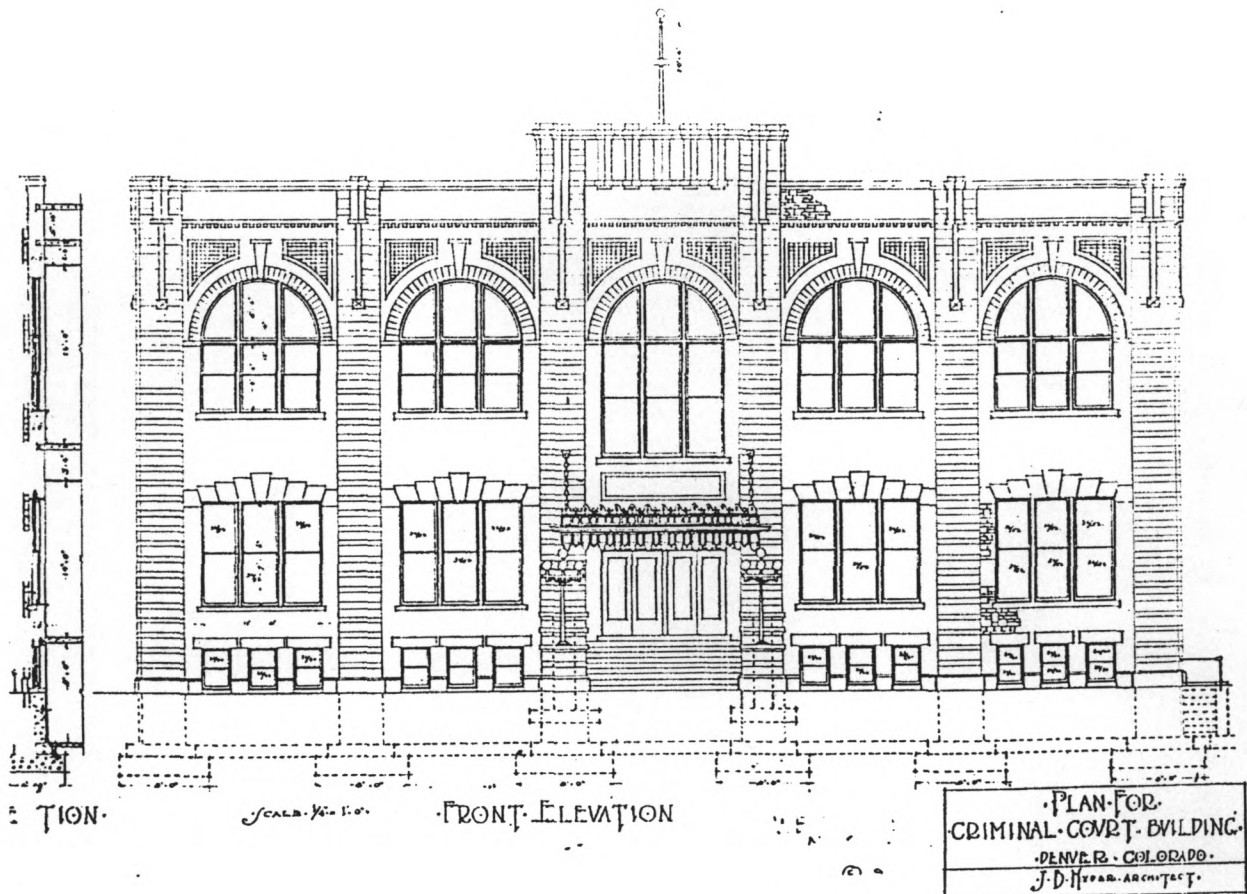
At an unknown time the original entry canopy was removed.

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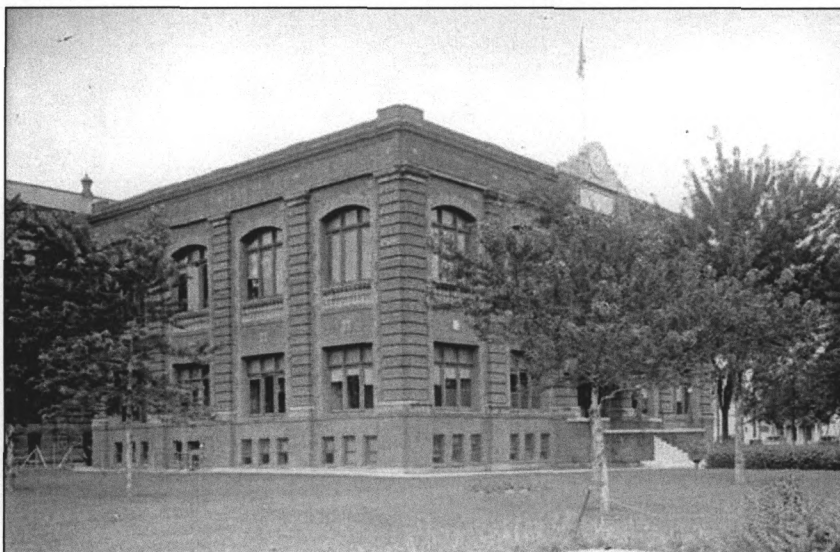
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West Side Court Building Denver County, Colorado

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**Figure 3.** Front elevation for "Criminal Court Building" by James Hyder. The final building design does not match the drawing in a number of areas, including the second-floor window pattern, window surrounds, spandrels and parapet detailing. (Source: Denver Public Works Department as reprinted in *Westside Court Building Feasibility Study*.)



**Figure 4.** This circa 1935 view of the West Side Court by photographer Harry Rhodes offers a good view of the original casement windows. (Source: Western History/Genealogy Department, Denver Public Library.)

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West Side Court Building Denver County, Colorado

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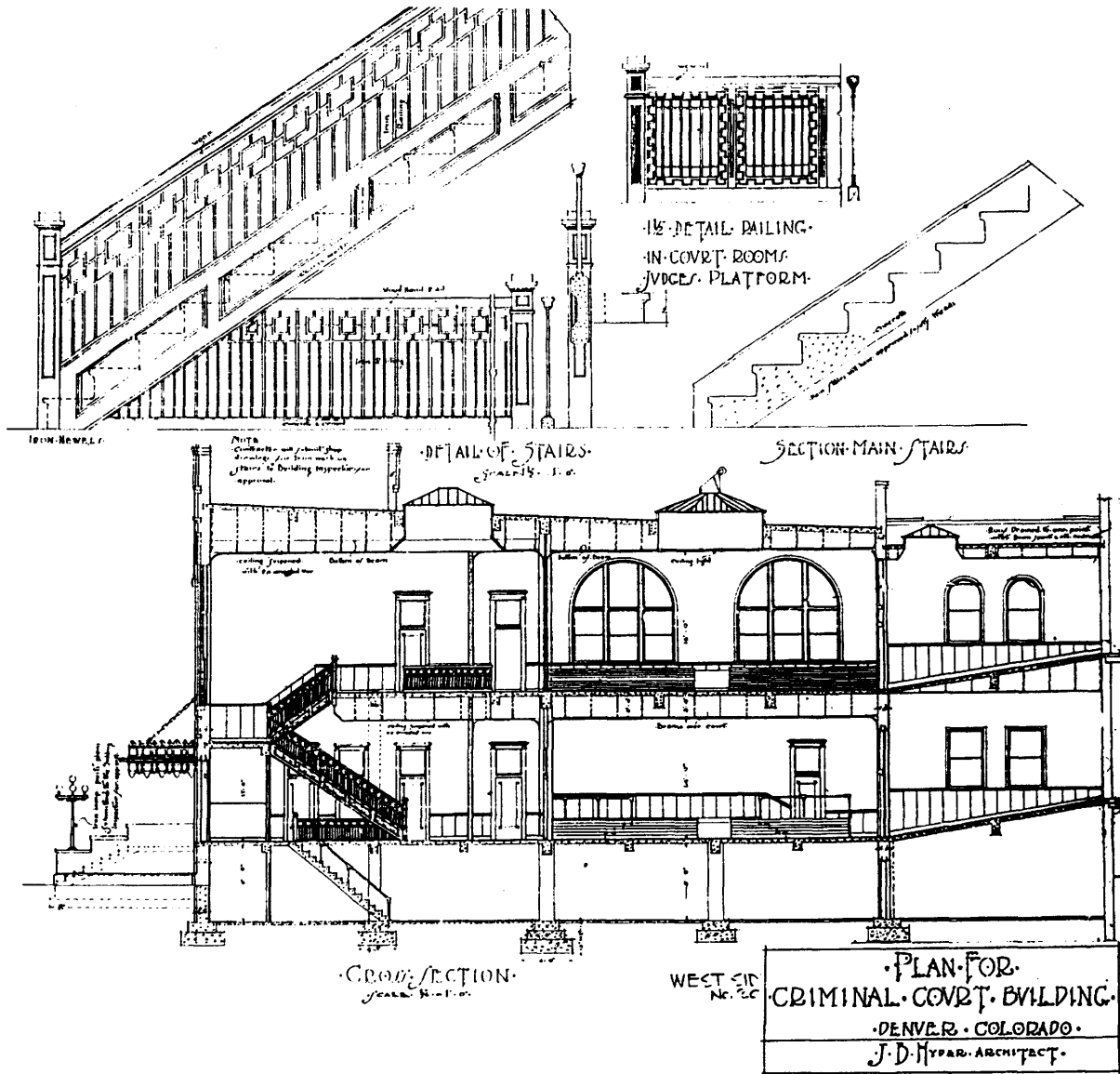
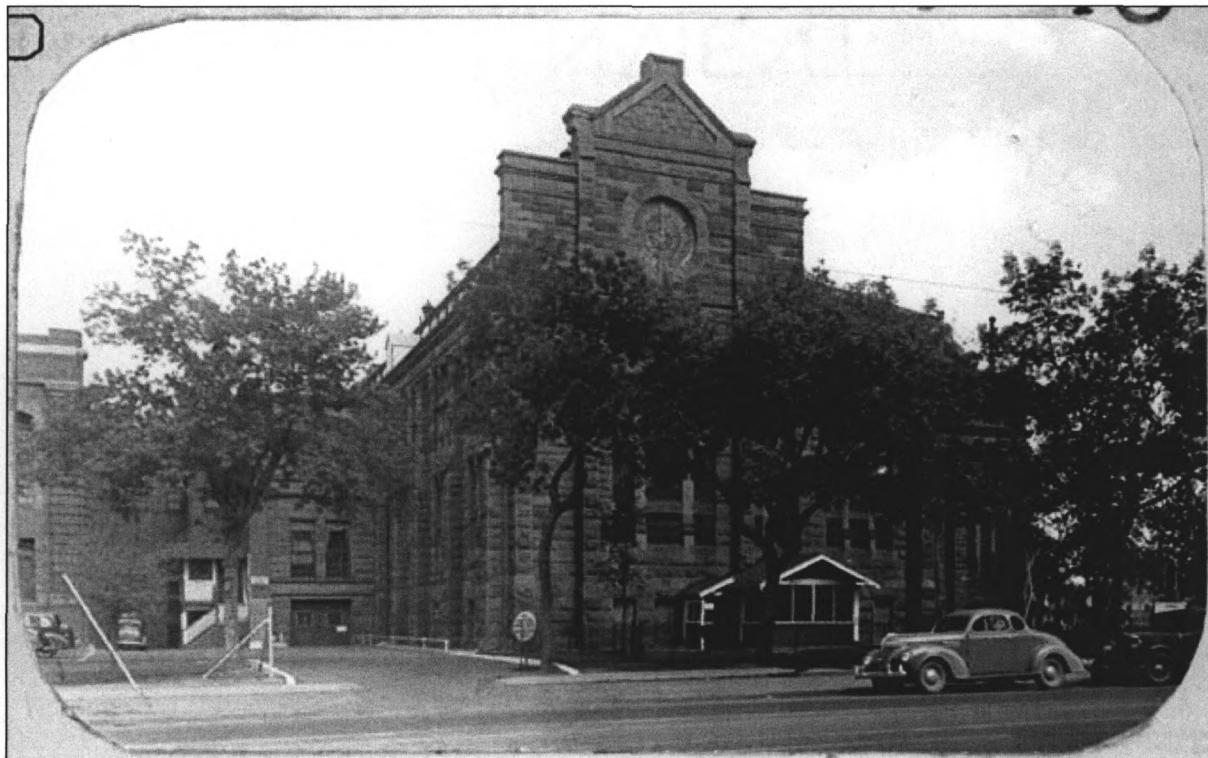


Figure 5. Cross section of "Criminal Court Building" by James Hyder. (Source: Denver Public Works Department as reprinted in *Westside Court Building Feasibility Study*.)



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**Figure 6.** The passage way between the West Side Court (on the far left) and the Denver County Jail is visible in this circa 1935 photograph. (Source: Western History/Genealogy Department , Denver Public Library.)

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West Side Court Building

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**SIGNIFICANCE**

The 1921 West Side Court Building is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A, in the area of *Law*, for its thirty-year history as the municipal court for the City and County of Denver and as one of the primary court facilities of the State district court system. The courthouse functioned as the principal court for the city until the completion of the Denver City and County Building in 1931. The building continued to function as a municipal court in conjunction with the new building. Municipal Judge Joseph Cook presided over the last hearing in the West Side Court in January 1952.

The courthouse is also eligible under Criterion C for its architectural significance as a good local example of the Neoclassical style. The West Side Court exhibits the typical symmetrical facade of the style, divided into five bays by banded pilasters with Tuscan capitals and bases. The central entry and triple windows on the facade and side elevations are common Neoclassical elements, as are the wide frieze, the balustraded second-story windows, and the quoinlike window surrounds. Interior elements include the classical balustrade around the circular light well, the crown molding with decorative frieze, and the door trim with classical entablatures.

**West Side Court**

The West Side Court Building was constructed as both a facility for the Denver municipal court system and as a district court in the State's district court system. Prior to its construction, Denver used both its city hall building on Larimer Street and the former Arapahoe County Courthouse at 16<sup>th</sup> and Court Place. Denver became a city and county in 1902. The county seat for Arapahoe County shifted to Littleton. Neither the old city hall nor the old county courthouse were ideal court facilities as the former Arapahoe County Jail, now the city's penal facility, was located some distance away at W. Colfax Ave. and Kalamath St. This necessitated the transit of prisoners to and from the courts for hearings.

The West Side Court Building remedied the transit problem. Constructed immediately north of and connected to the jail, prisoners need only be escorted from their cells to the courtroom via an interior passageway. Those sentenced to serve time were marched back to their cells.

The West Side Court heard its first case in November 1921. The building originally housed two large criminal courtrooms. There were two judge's chambers, three jury rooms, and one room used as a dormitory for sequestered juries. There were eleven offices for the District Attorney's staff and a law library. The courthouse also had accommodations for a grand jury and ample room for the clerk of the court, probation department, criminal division, sheriff's office, consultation rooms and newspaper reporters. The basement of the new court building contained one company of the Denver Fire Department. The fire company had originally been housed in a separate building northeast of the courthouse (*Fig. 1*).

By its very nature, a courthouse has a long and interesting past. Denver's early twentieth-century court cases were heard in the West Side Court. The cases include the two-year long Western Securities Fraud trial, the trial of Harold Henwood who murdered "Tony" Von Paul in the Brown Palace Hotel bar, and is the place where murderer Andy Greene was sentenced to hang, the last person executed publicly in Denver.

*Rocky Mountain News* writer Frances Melrose, in her July 27, 1986, column, described other court cases that include the Farice King murder trial. This trial was reminiscent of a soap opera with lawyers reading passionate love letters and Ms. King throwing herself on the blood stained pajamas that her

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police officer lover wore the night she shot him. The lawyers attributed her murderous act of passion to a severe case of "love mania".

Another high profile case was that of Theodore Coneys, nicknamed the "Spider Man" by Denver reporters. Coneys secretly lived in the attic of Philip Peters' home in north Denver. Coneys beat Peters to death when Peters caught the uninvited guest raiding his icebox. Coneys was finally caught when neighbors complained of ghosts living in Peters' attic. Coneys weighed just 75 pounds when police captured him.

Some of Denver's most famous trial lawyers argued the points of law in the West Side Court. These include Charles Mahoney, Thomas M. Patterson, Fred Dickerson, Thomas J. Morrissey, Ben Laska and future governor Ralph Carr.

In May 1925, Denver voters approved funding for the construction of a new City and County Building. Ground was broken on March 26, 1929, and the grand opening was held on February 21, 1931. With the opening of the new court facilities, part of the workload switched away from the West Side Court. The facility continued to stage trials until 1952. Judge Joseph Cook heard the last criminal case in the West Side Court Building on January 7, 1952.

The city converted the building to serve as the office of the District Attorney. In 1983, a building inspection indicated that the electrical system posed an immediate threat to its occupants. The city was unwilling to invest in the old facility, electing to move the DA's office to leased commercial space in 1984. The former court building was closed and the city tried unsuccessfully for several years to find a buyer.

In the late 1990s, the building was purchased to serve as an Hispanic Heritage Center. The building was rehabilitated in 2000-01. Alvarado Construction served as general contractor and also contributed \$200,000 to the project. Other funding came from Coors Brewing Company, U.S. West, the Denver Chamber of Commerce, and the Colorado Historical Society through the State Historical Fund. The building reopened in 2001 as the Bernard Valdez Hispanic Heritage Center.

**Courthouse Architecture**

The courthouse building is a good local example of Neoclassical style architecture. Neoclassical is a style of architecture popular in America from about 1895 to 1950 and beyond, based primarily on the use of forms of classical antiquity. The style achieved popularity in part as a result of a renewed interest in classical forms, stimulated by the 1893 Columbian Exposition in Chicago. Architects employed the style widely for public buildings and residences.

Neoclassical public buildings are generally multistoried and may have a smooth ashlar facade, an attic story, an enriched entablature, and a parapet. Facades are almost always symmetrical, commonly having a visually important full-width portico with full-height wood or stone classical columns (often having Corinthian, Doric, or Ionic capitals) or with square columns (sometimes paired) and full-height pilasters. Occasionally a similar portico is only a single story in height. The facade doorway is centered and may be capped with a decorative lintel or with a broken pediment. Ornamental elements usually surround the door.

Roof lines are generally unadorned, though a wide frieze may be employed below the cornice. Windows are usually double-hung, symmetrically arranged with lintels above, sometimes occurring in pairs or in groups of three. Occasionally arched windows or bay windows may be encountered.

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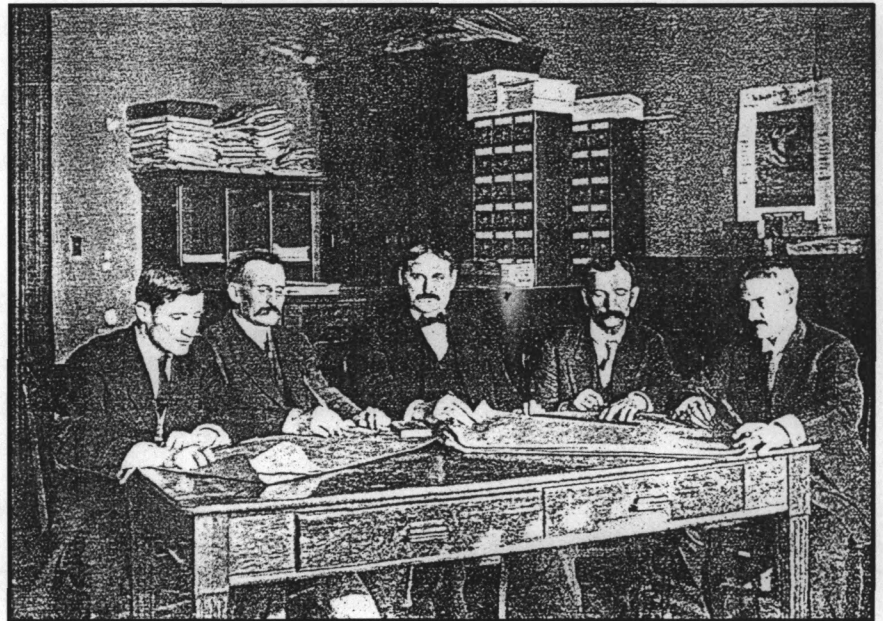
The West Side Court exhibits the typical symmetrical facade, in this case divided into five bays by banded pilasters with Tuscan capitals and bases. The central entry and triple windows on the facade and side elevations are common Neoclassical elements, as are the wide frieze, the balustraded second-story windows, and the quionlike window surrounds. Interior elements include the classical balustrade around the circular light well, the crown molding with decorative frieze, and the door trim with classical entablatures.

The building's design is credited to James B. Hyder, the official city architect in the 1920s. Hyder was one of the first graduates from the University of Colorado School of Architecture in 1891. His work includes the supervision of the Denver Auditorium and the design of St. Paul's Church, Queen of Heaven Orphanage and numerous residential units. Hyder was also assigned as the local architect to help in the design and construction of the U.S. Mint. Much of Hyder's work continues to help define Denver's urban character.

The West Side Court Building became a Denver Landmark by City and County of Denver Ordinance in 1998.



**Figure 7.** This December 1918 view of the Denver County Jail shows the Romanesque windows that may have inspired Hyder's unrealized rendering of the West Side Court facade. (Source: Stephen Hart Library, Colorado Historical Society.)



**Figure 8.** Shown in this photograph in the December 11, 1909, issue of the city's publication, *Municipal Facts*, is the staff of Denver's building department. Shown right to left at Robert Willison, building inspector; R.S. Stewart, deputy; P.M. McPhee and J.B. Hyder, assistants; and J.H. Bischoff, clerk. (Source: Stephen Hart Library, Colorado Historical Society.)

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West Side Court Building

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**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Autobee, Ronnie. "Application for Historic Designation of the Old DA Building, 924 W. Colfax,"  
Application for Landmark Application, City and County of Denver. n.p., April 16, 1998.

Noel, Thomas J. and Barbara S. Norgren. *Denver: the City Beautiful and its Architects, 1893-1941*.  
Denver: Historic Denver, Inc., 1987.

"Westside Court Building: Feasibility Study for the Reuse & Renovation as a Neighborhood Cultural  
Center," unnamed author, n.p., circa 1986.

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West Side Court Building Denver County, Colorado

Section number 10 Page 10**GEOGRAPHICAL DATA****VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION**

ALL THAT PART OF BLOCK 1, HUNT'S ADDITION TO DENVER AND THAT PART OF LOTS 10, 11, 12, 13 AND VACATED ALLEY IN BLOCK 15 OF WITTER'S FIRST ADDITION, TOGETHER WITH ALL OF VACATED SANTA FE DRIVE ADJACENT THERETO MORE PARTICULARLY DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:

COMMENCING AT THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF BLOCK 1, HUNT'S ADDITION TO DENVER; THENCE EAST ALONG THE NORTH LINE OF SAID BLOCK 1, 130.00 FEET TO A POINT OF CURVE BEING THE TRUE POINT OF BEGINNING AS DESCRIBED IN ORDINANCE NO. 651 OF SERIES 1982, PARCEL 4;  
THENCE ON A DEFLECTION ANGLE TO THE RIGHT OF 180 DEGREES AND ALONG A CURVE TO THE LEFT IN A SOUTHWESTERLY DIRECTION, HAVING A CENTRAL ANGLE OF 90 DEGREES 00 MINUTES 00 SECONDS (MEASURE=90 DEGREES 03 MINUTES 00 SECONDS), A RADIUS OF 80 FEET, AN ARC LENGTH OF 125.66 FEET (MEASURE=125.73 FEET) TO THE POINT OF TANGENT OF SAID CURVE;  
THENCE SOUTHERLY AND ON A LINE TANGENT TO THE LAST DESCRIBED CURVE AND PARALLEL WITH THE WEST LINE OF SAID BLOCK 1, 120.78 FEET TO A POINT ON THE NORTH LINE OF A PARCEL DESCRIBED IN BOOK 1348 AT PAGE 150, SAID LINE BEING 298.72 FEET NORTH OF THE SOUTH LINE OF BLOCK 1;  
THENCE CONTINUING SOUTH ALONG THE LAST DESCRIBED COURSE, 35.23 FEET;  
THENCE EAST PARALLEL TO THE SOUTH LINE OF SAID BLOCK 1, 271.79 FEET TO A POINT ON THE WEST LINE OF SANTA FE DRIVE, VACATED BY ORDINANCE NO. 509-SERIES OF 1980;  
THENCE EAST AND PARALLEL WITH THE SOUTH LINE OF BLOCK 1, 123.87 FEET TO A POINT ON THE SOUTHWESTERLY LINE OF SPEER BOULEVARD AS DESCRIBED IN ORDINANCE NO. 85-SERIES OF 1908;  
THENCE NORTHWESTERLY ALONG SAID SOUTHWESTERLY LINE OF SPEER BOULEVARD, 271.45 FEET TO A POINT ON THE NORTH LINE OF BLOCK 1, SAID POINT BEING 8.11 FEET WEST OF THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF BLOCK 1;  
THENCE WEST ALONG THE NORTH LINE OF BLOCK 1, 181.10 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING, CITY AND COUNTY OF DENVER, STATE OF COLORADO.

**BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION**

The boundary includes all the land historically associated with the courthouse, excluding the redeveloped land formerly occupied by the now demolished jail.

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West Side Court Building      Denver County, Colorado

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**PHOTOGRAPH LOG**

The following information pertains to photograph numbers 1-18:

Name of property: West Side Court Building  
 Location: Denver County, Colorado  
 Photographer: Peter Hilb  
 Date of photographs: December 2003  
 Location of negatives: Possession of the photographer

Photo No.	Photographic Information
1	Facade (north or Colfax Ave. elevation); view to the south.
2	Facade; view to the south.
3	Facade entry detail; view to the south.
4	Facade central bay detail; view to the south.
5	Facade entry light; view to the southwest.
6	Original metal casement window in rear (south) extension; view to the east.
7	West (Kalamath St.) elevation; view to the east.
8	West and south elevations; view to the northeast.
9	East elevation; view to the southwest.
10	First-floor entry.
11	First-floor trim detail.
12	First-floor entry and stair to lower level.
13	Lobby light fixtures.
14	Crown molding detail.
15	Second-floor door trim.
16	Second-floor door trim detail.
17	View upward through light well to skylight.
18	Original safe door.



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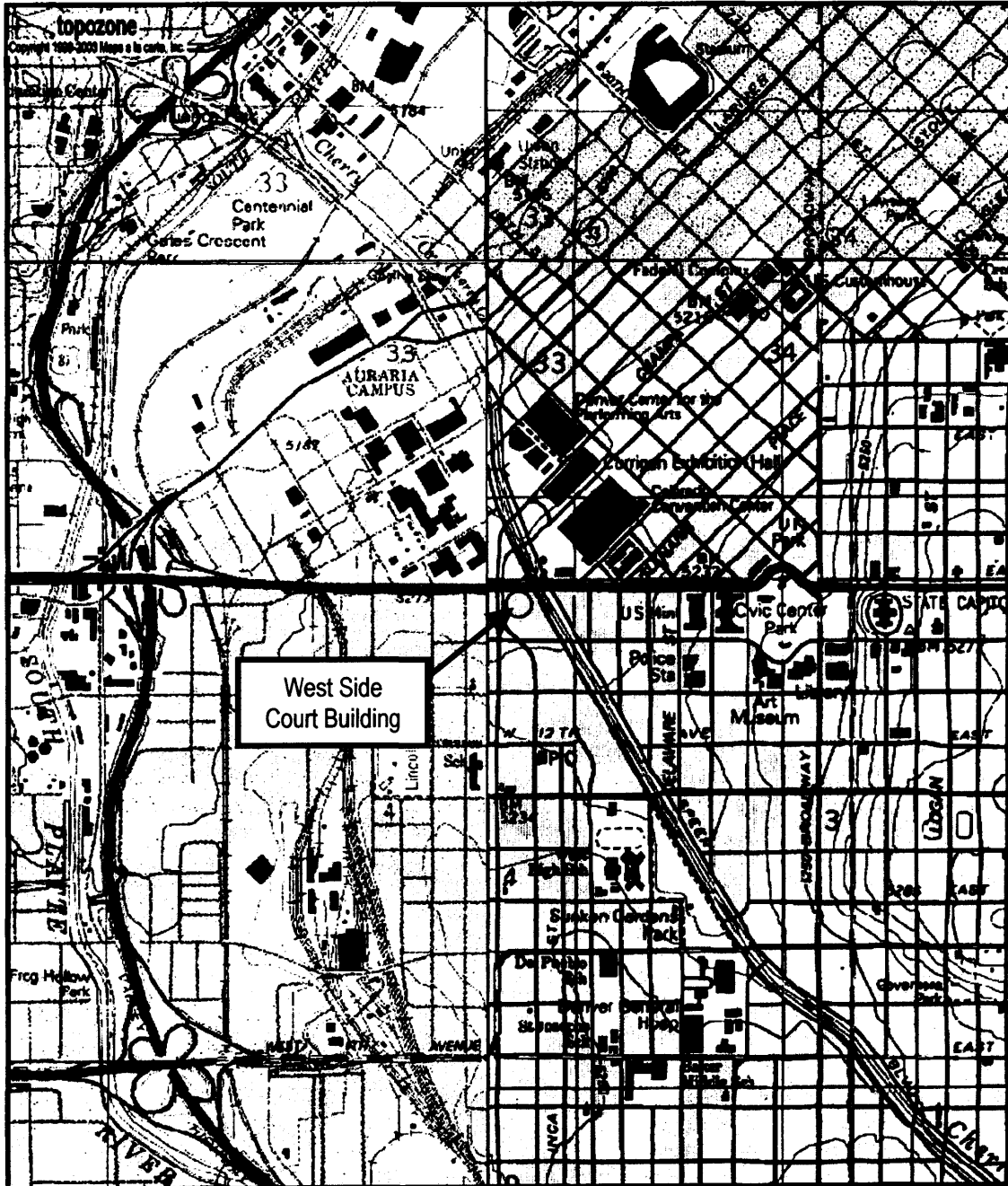
United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

West Side Court Building Denver County, Colorado

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**USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP**  
Englewood Quadrangle, Colorado  
7.5 Minute Series

UTM: Zone 13 / 500076E / 4398670N (NAD27)  
PLSS: 6<sup>th</sup> PM, T4S, R46W, Sec. 68, N½ NE¼ NE¼  
Elevation: 5,230 feet



0 0.3 0.6 0.9 1.2 1.5 km  
 0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1 mi  
 Map center is UTM 13 500076E 4398670N (NAD27)  
**Englewood** quadrangle  
 Projection is UTM Zone 13 NAD83 Datum

\* MN  
 GN  
 MN=10.108  
 GN=0