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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL  
REGISTER

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

### 1. Name of Property

historic name Wallstreet Assay Office  
other names/site number Bailey Residence

### 2. Location

street & number 6352 Four Mile Canyon Drive, Salina Star Rt.  not for publication  
city, town Wallstreet/Boulder  vicinity  
state Colorado code CO county Boulder code 013 zip code 80302

### 3. Classification

#### Ownership of Property

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

#### Category of Property

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

#### Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> buildings
<u>    </u>	<u>    </u> sites
<u>    </u>	<u>    </u> structures
<u>    </u>	<u>    </u> objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:  
Metal Mining and Tourist Era Resources  
of Boulder

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

### 4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet.

Barbara Sudler  
Signature of certifying official

6-15-89  
Date

State Historic Preservation Officer  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting or other official

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

### 5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- 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:) \_\_\_\_\_

Delores Byer

8/3/89

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of the Keeper

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date of Action

## 6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Commerce/Office building

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single dwelling

## 7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals

Other: Vernacular Stone

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone

walls Stone

Brick

roof Corrugated Metal

other Stone Trim

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Wallstreet Assay Office Building is a simple, but substantial, commercial building located in the heart of Wallstreet, a tiny mountain community of Boulder County, Colorado. The building is one of the only intact structures related to precious metal mining that remains in Wallstreet and the county. The site of the Assay Office is adjacent to Four Mile Creek and the roadway that traverses the narrow canyon floor. Although settled since the late 1800s and only a short distance from the metropolitan area of Boulder, Wallstreet is distinctly rural in character. Heavily wooded slopes surround the Assay Office and large stands of scrub oak are interspersed among the buildings nearby. Just to the west of the Assay Office looms the fortress-like remnants of the Wallstreet Gold Extraction Mill.

The Assay Office Building is a two story structure with a rectangular plan. Its corrugated metal hipped roof is steeply pitched. Exposed rafters are visible beneath the roof's wide projecting eaves which almost completely obscure the windows of the second floor. The first story of the building is constructed of stone that was brought by the Colorado and Northwest Railroad from Gunnison by the building's original owner, Charles Caryl. The foundation, with its distinctive watertable, is constructed of rounded rubble with uncut faces. The exterior walls to the bottom of the second story windows are constructed of a similar stone that has been laid into random ashlar courses. The joints between the stones are beaded. In a somewhat unusual combination, brick is used to finish the construction of the exterior walls on the second floor. Although the Wallstreet Assay Office is a vernacular style building, there is some distinctive detailing that distinguishes the building. Corbelling is used to create a decorative stringcourse at the juncture of the stone and brick. Brickwork also frames the windows of the first floor and the original arched entry to the structure.

The openings on the facade of the Wallstreet Assay Office are symmetrically arranged with a central entrance flanked by triple windows. The windows of the first floor are large, rectangular, double-hung sash windows. The upper sash is divided into six lights. Windows on the east and west elevations are narrower with only four lights in the upper sash. The front facade of the second floor contains nine windows arranged at regular intervals. The side elevations have two windows on each floor. The windows of the upper story are similarly appointed but considerably smaller than the windows of the first floor. Originally the entrance was open with doors leading to the various offices inside. Today, the round arched entry has been filled

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Wallstreet Assay Office

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in to accomodate a modern door. An aluminum storm door and storm windows also have been installed.

Despite changes in its use and the alteration to the entrance, the Wallstreet Assay Office still retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. As a result, the building is a rare and excellent example of the Vernacular Stone buildings that were constructed in a few of the metal mining communities of Boulder County in the early 1900s.

**8. Statement of Significance**

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally  statewide  locally

Applicable National Register Criteria  A  B  C  D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)  A  B  C  D  E  F  G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture  
Exploration/Settlement

Period of Significance

1901-1938

Significant Dates

1901

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Wallstreet Assay Office meets Criterion A for its historic association with Wallstreet, an early day mining community. The Vernacular Stone Building type is one of the more rare property types associated with metal mining in Boulder County. It is the only known stone assay office extant in the county. It meets Criterion C for its architectural significance which embodies the distinctive characteristics, unusual design and method of stone construction of this building type.

During the late 1800s a variety of mining activities were conducted in the vicinity of present day Wallstreet. The potential for the area was demonstrated by Gardner P. Wood, who came to the area in the late 1860s. His operation, The Wood Mountain Mine and Tunnel, ultimately consisted of an 1800 foot crosscut tunnel that reached numerous veins of telluride ores and intermittently produced gold and silver for many years. Nearby Four Mile Creek also was the site of numerous placer mining operations. Much of this activity was undertaken by the Chinese who came to Colorado as laborers for the construction of the railroad lines. The Chinese had many camps along the creek bed but one of the most prominent was at Wallstreet, previously called Sugar Loaf Station and Delphi. They worked the area until the 1890s.

The construction of the Wallstreet Assay Office was part of an ambitious undertaking by Charles Caryl, who visited the area initially in 1889. Caryl returned east and raised the money to open the Gold Extraction Mining and Supply Company in 1897. His company constructed the assay office plus a store and boardinghouse for the miners. Caryl's plan for Wallstreet also included the construction of a mill and the development of a new social order to run the operations. His utopia had seven classes of workers and a city plan which would geographically place people according to their rank in the society. Needless to say, Caryl's plans never materialized. The Wallstreet Gold Extraction Mill was constructed of stone in 1901, however, under the direction of Boston businessmen. The large and costly mill only operated for two years. The complex was sold at a sheriff's sale in 1907. At that time James Bailey bought the Assay Office Building and used it for the office of the Storm King Mine. Mr. Bailey also lived on the upper floor periodically when his family returned to Denver for the

See continuation sheet

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

- Bailey, Delores. God's Country USA: Wallstreet, Colorado. Fort Collins, Colorado: Robinson Press, Inc., 1982.
- McAlester, Virginia & Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A Knopf, Inc., 1984.
- Pettem, Sylvia. Red Rocks to Riches. Boulder, Colorado: Westype Publishing Services, Inc., 1980.
- Smith, Duane. Colorado Mining: A Photographic History. Albuquerque, New Mexico: University of New Mexico Press, 1977.
- Weiss, Manuel. Boulder County Historical Site Survey. Denver, Colorado: Colorado Historical Society, 1981.

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 # \_\_\_\_\_

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

Boulder County Planning Office

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of property Less than one acre

UTM References

A 13 446580 4432030  
 Zone Easting Northing

C \_\_\_\_\_

B \_\_\_\_\_  
 Zone Easting Northing

D \_\_\_\_\_

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

Lots 1 through 4, Block 6, Wallstreet Townsite.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the land historically associated with the Assay Office.

See continuation sheet

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Deborah Edge Abele, Consultant - (edited by Barbara Norgren)

organization N/A date revised July 1988

street & number P. O. Box 6367 telephone (303) 635-2065

city or town Colorado Springs state CO zip code 80934

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National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

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Wallstreet Assay Office

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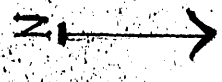
children's schooling. After Mr. Bailey's death, his wife Gertrude converted the Assay Office to the family's permanent home. Her son, Jim continues to live in the building today with his wife, Dolores.

The Wallstreet Assay Office has significance in the exploration and settlement of Boulder County because it is an important vestige of the mining operations that shaped the mining development and settlement of the mountain region of Boulder County in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Its construction, uses and ownership illustrate the vagaries of fortune associated with metal mining. The building has architectural significance because of its substantial stone construction and distinctive roof shape which illustrates the broad range of vernacular building types that occurred as part of the commercial mining development within the communities. Its relatively intact condition and surroundings make it an important historic and architectural resource within the county.

Even though the Assay Office is still owned by the Bailey family, the period of significance has been arbitrarily ended at 1938, the 50 year period required by the National Register of Historic Places.

The Wall Street Assay Office is being nominated as part of the Multiple Property nomination, Metal Mining and Tourist Era Resources of Boulder County. The Assay Office meets the registration requirements as a Vernacular Stone Building type. The history of this building is part of the associated historic context, "Early Mountain Region of Boulder County, 1858-1910."

Wall Street Assay Office - Boundary Expansion



Original Boundary  
Expanded Boundary

Scale 3/4" = 50'

Mill site  
Reserved

Photos

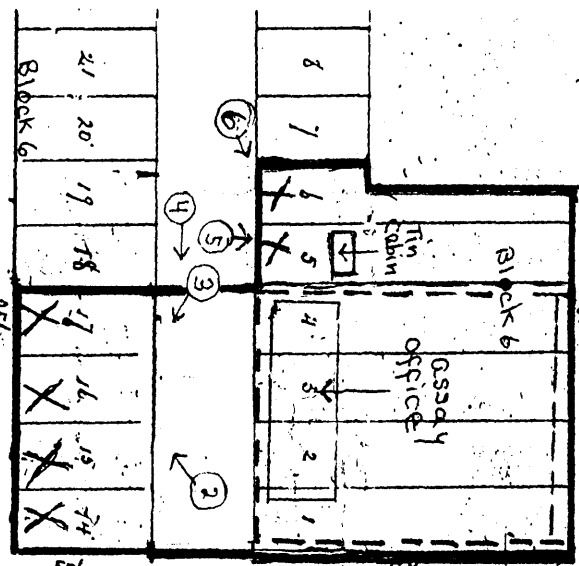
Sec. 1 line between Sec. 24, T. 1, N. R. 72, W. and Sec. 19, T. 1, N. R. 71, W.

Description

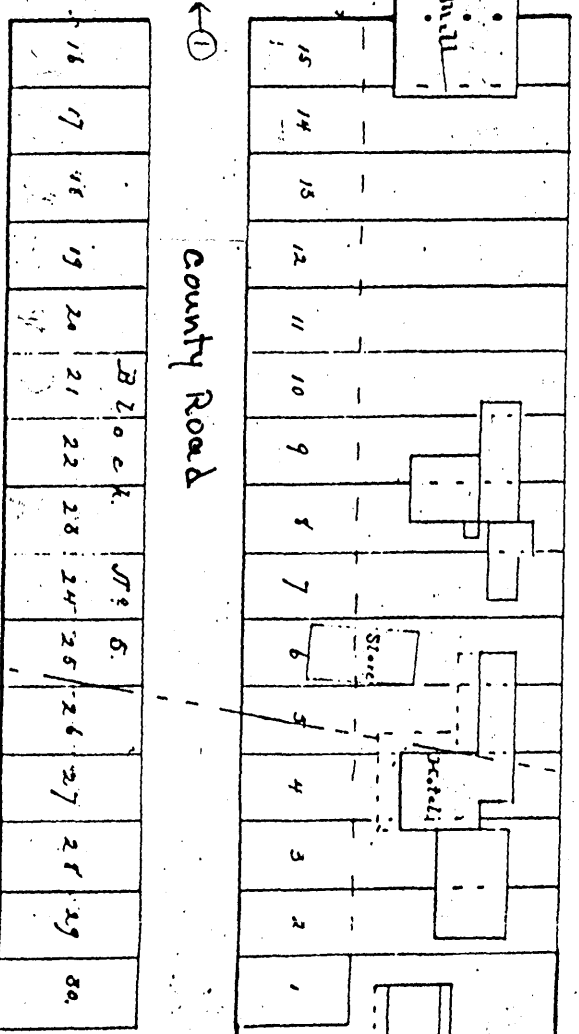
The Townsite consists of such portions of the Phillips Place and Mill site adjoining as is laid out into Streets, Blocks and Lots; the balance being reserved. Said Place and Mill site being as indicated on plat party in T. 1, N. R. 72, W. and part in T. 1, N. R. 71, W. Corner NE 1/4 of said Phillips Place being 532'-45" from Sec corner and distant therefrom 176.9 ft.

WALL  
TON

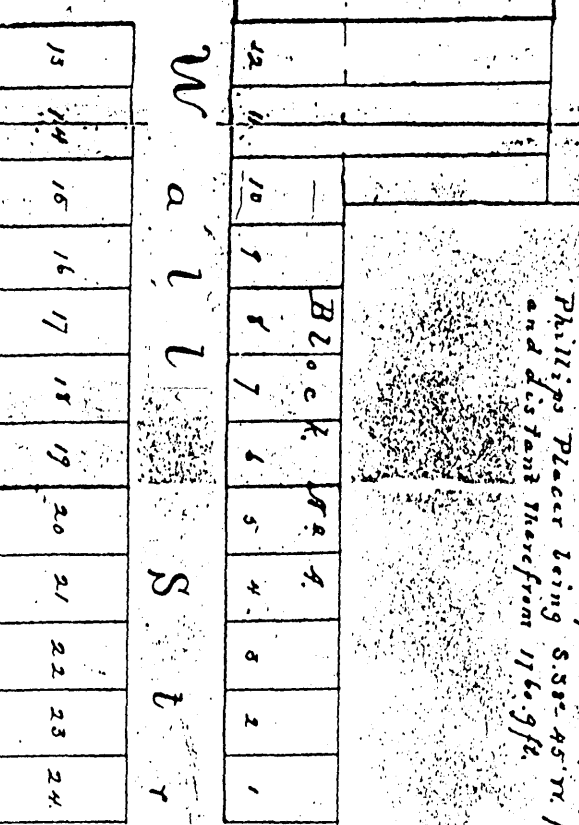
B 0



5th Street



4th Street



3rd Street

