

PH0352292

30/02/0000/1976 DATA SHEET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED APR 28 1976
DATE ENTERED SEP 28 1976

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC ****** Town of Mt. Morrison

AND/OR COMMON Morrison Historic District

LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

See attached continuation sheet #8

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE

VICINITY OF

CODE

COUNTY

CODE

CLASSIFICATION

X CATEGORY

- DISTRICT
- BUILDING(S)
- STRUCTURE
- SITE
- OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

- PUBLIC
- PRIVATE
- X BOTH
- PUBLIC ACQUISITION**
- IN PROCESS
- BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

- X OCCUPIED
- X UNOCCUPIED
- X WORK IN PROGRESS
- ACCESSIBLE**
- YES: RESTRICTED
- X YES: UNRESTRICTED
- NO

PRESENT USE

- AGRICULTURE
- MUSEUM
- X COMMERCIAL
- PARK
- EDUCATIONAL
- X PRIVATE RESIDENCE
- ENTERTAINMENT
- X RELIGIOUS
- GOVERNMENT
- SCIENTIFIC
- INDUSTRIAL
- X TRANSPORTATION
- X MILITARY
- OTHER: Tourist

OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Numerous mixed ownership.

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

STATE

VICINITY OF

LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Jefferson County Court House

STREET & NUMBER

1700 Arapahoe

CITY, TOWN

STATE

Golden

Colo.

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Jefferson County Historic Site Survey

DATE

August, 1975

FEDERAL X STATE X COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Hiwan Homestead Museum Library

CITY, TOWN

STATE

Evergreen

Colo.

See continuation sheet #1

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Though worn by age and lacking the early vitality and bustle of the original town, Morrison is essentially the same town physically and intrinsically. The location and the makeup of the structures is still the same; the makeup of the residents is essentially the same. The vital element of the railroad is missing, but the town's geographical placement insures its continued involvement as a focus of movement from plains to mountains and vice versa. In a society that places great value on change and revision, it has remained a reflection of the pioneer ethic and physical integrity of a time past.

Colorado's history trailed up the creeks and cañyons into the mountains. Morrison's placement insured it a place in Colorado's history. It is situated in a small valley formed by the confluency of Mt. Vernon and Bear Creeks. As the westward and mountain bound traveler passes through the first gap between the hogback and Mt. Carbon, he sees the area that holds Morrison. It is bordered to the east by a shale and sandstone ridge or "hogback" of approximately 6300 feet elevation. To the west rise foothills forming a gradual uplift to the mountains. The surrounding hills to the west are approximately 8000 feet high. To the north and south, the topographical features exhibit rolling hills which from a distance seem to be flat, but are punctuated by large extrusions of red sandstone.

Immediately adjacent to the Morrison district in the Morrison Formation of the "hogback" can be found well preserved remains and evidence of prehistoric life. The most famous of all discoveries in this area was a complete Brontosaurus, which can be seen in assembled form in the Peabody Museum. Many footprints, perhaps of the very brontosaurus that was disinterred, are found in the shale stone.

The location was idyllic to many of the early Americans who traveled between the mountains and plains. It was used by indians for camping, fishing and hunting. Many found the location convenient while trading with the white merchants who visited the area periodically. Many of the early white settlers found indian beads and artifacts in abundance on the present site of Morrison. In 1930, while excavating for the present road bed for State Highway 8, an indian burial site was uncovered. No attempt was made to preserve the site or the artifacts, as no one seemed to care and it was not very uncommon.

Morrison was a community that evolved with the influx of a hardworking core of middle class residents. Its industry, its commercial buildings and its residences all reflect this background. Quarrying was the basic industry. Morrison was also a transportation hub, both for goods and people. Tourism was its third involvement.

The buildings comprising the district have the solid feel of the middle class working man's town that Morrison has always been. There are splendid exceptions that indicate the aspirations once entertained by prominent people associated with the town.

The district consists of one main street of stolid one-storey commercial structures that never pretended to be unusual or unique. They are the comfortable, narrow lot, low profile solid limestone and native stone or rough lumber and fake front buildings associated with thousands of buildings in hardworking western towns. The old wood

See continuation sheet #1

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		Example of a social structure

SPECIFIC DATES	BUILDER/ARCHITECT
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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Morrison Historic District represents a dependable era of American life - the hard working, middle class, undramatic but steady and dependable basis of western solidity. It is remarkably unchanged. Its people are still hard working middle class citizens.

It was conceived and developed by George Morrison, one of Colorado's true pioneers, and a powerful combine consisting of A.B. Robbins, John Evans, D.H. Moffet, Jr., and Henry Crow. They incorporated in 1872 as the Morrison Stone, Lime and Town Co.

George Morrison arrived in Colorado in 1859, with the first flush of dreamers. He was more practical than most immigrants being an accomplished stone mason and having a background of construction materials. However, practical or not, gold was his reason for being in Colorado. He spent nine weeks mining at Idaho Springs before becoming discouraged. He tried being a store keeper, a ranch hand, and finally, in 1860, moved to Mt. Vernon in Jefferson County and opened the Mt. Vernon House, a hotel he operated until 1865. He was in the Morrison area by 1866 because at that time he sold property to Jasper Sears. It is probable that he had discovered the rich deposits of building material just three miles to the south of his Mt. Vernon location, in Bear Creek Canyon, and determined that it was to be the source of his success. Morrison did quarry sandstone, lime and gypsum. He filed for a patent, which he received on Feb. 15, 1872. He must have also been a convincing promoter, because just nine months later, the combine mentioned above got a certificate of incorporation for the Morrison Stone, Lime and Town Co. It is possible that these enthusiastic speculators met at the Mt. Vernon House on their way to other prospects. Subsequent deeds to property in the Town of Morrison all mention the names of one of the four incorporators. In 1873, Morrison built his residence. Also in 1873 the Denver, South Park and Pacific Railroad was almost completed to the area. In 1874, Gov. Evans had George Morrison build the Swiss Cottage, a remarkable hotel and spa. A number of important factors had come together to form the Town of Mt. Morrison, as it was officially known until 1950.

First of all, the area had been a natural stopping place for travelers headed for the mines in South Park. Second, George Morrison had begun quarrying rich construction material. Third, important promoters had realized the potential of the "Red Rocks" country for tourism plus industrial quarrying. Gov. Evans obviously wielded influence. Before there was a really good terminus, he had the Denver, South Park and Pacific, in which he was a controlling investor, build a line to Morrison. The line would freight Morrison's construction material, the products of numerous lumber mills up and down Bear Canyon, and transport tourists to the area. Both the

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Maps, county records, private abstracts, newspaper articles, oral interviews.
 Rohrer, Dan. Morrison Collected Papers. Mimeographed.
 School census list from 1869 to 1918. Morrison. Jefferson County School Records.
 Morrison Cemetery Records; 1874 to 1976.
 Crain, Mary Helen. Circle of Pioneers. Tri-Canyon Publishing Co. n.d.
 Bancroft, George. The Record of the Rocks, 1946. Typewritten.
 Robbins, Sara. Jefferson County Colorado. Lakewood County Bank, Lakewood, 1962.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 40.8

UTM REFERENCES

A	13	483503	4388930	B	13	483939	4389363
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C	13	483517	4389400	D	13	483193	4389145
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

See attached

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Lorene Horton

Sept. 15, 1975

ORGANIZATION

Morrison Historical Committee of the Jefferson County

DATE

697-8526

STREET & NUMBER

Box 223

Historical Society

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN

Morrison

STATE

Colorado

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

Walter G. Stutz

TITLE

Acting State Historic Preservation Officer For Douglas + Jefferson Counties, Colo

DATE

1/28/76

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Acting DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION
 ATTEST:

John P. ...

DATE

9/28/96

DATE

9/27/76

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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Representation in existing surveys.

Colorado State Historic Inventory
August, 1975

Depository: Colorado Historical Society, Denver, Colorado

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Description.

buildings burned in the fires of 1890, 1916 and 1931 and were replaced by native brick. They represent the means to satisfy the needs of the residents who worked in the quarries or in areas of transport or provided service to tourists. The arteries that lead to the residential and auxiliary activities are leisurely lined with small unpretentious mountain Victorian homes in perfect harmony with themselves and the time they represent - the 1870's, the 1880's and the 1890's. The homes and commercial buildings were all built in a 30-year time span. Even the architectural exceptions are capable of insertion into the time structure. The Pillar of Fire Church is completely unremarkable, uninspiring typical shiplap construction. The Cliff House and Pine Haven Nursing Home are extravagant extensions of the same period. The Cliff House was built by the town's founder as his personal residence and incorporated his dreams - and materials from his quarry. The Pine Haven Nursing Home (originally the Swiss Cottage) was the physical representation of the enterprising and entrepreneurial thrust of one of Colorado's pioneer dreamers, Gov. Evans. The industrial and business buildings and sites represent the occupational focus of the community - transportation, quarrying and tourism.

The residential and commercial and the industrial elements are homogenous and harmonious - not beautiful or charming, but fluid and complimentary.

The following structures are prime examples of the district:

a. The Jamieson House is the restrained mountain type of Victorian dwelling. It was built in 1873 as a residence. In later years it was the home of the grandson of the town's founder when he was a young man working on the railroad and roding with the other young men of his age from the town.

b. John Ross' Hardware and Lumber Co. was built in 1876 and typifies the one-storey native stone commercial buildings of the town. It is now owned by his daughter.

c. The livery stable was built in 1870 and was one of six in town during its peak transport and tourist period. Abbo and Lewis, who ran the stable, a stage coach line and rented horses and buggies, were successful in their occupation. The carriage house and stage coach building were part of their complex, too. Many

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Description (cont.)

Morrison residents were drivers for the companies using the complex. The buildings are built of materials typical of the area - sandstone in the carriage house, Victorian fishscale shingles and shiplap gabled home, and native rough sawn boards for the livery.

d. The Pine Haven Nursing Home (originally the Swiss Cottage) is a splendid example of Morrison's dreams. It was conceived by Gov. Evans to reinforce and capitalize on the tourist capabilities of Morrison. It is built of red and white sandstone, three stories high. It had 42 rooms, extravagant Swiss style architecture. It was successively a hotel and resort, a sanatorium, a college, a retreat, a gambling casino, and a home for the aged. Although it had a long succession of names and uses, it still retains the same appearance, although unfortunate circumstances led to the removal of the front porch in the last year.

2	8	3
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Statement of Significance.

Swiss Cottage and the Denver, South Park and Pacific represented a sizeable investment.

Of course, Gov. Evans had longer range plans for the railroad. While Territorial Governor of the Territory of Colorado, he led in the project to develop an artery between Denver and the mineral wealth of South Park. The Denver, South Park and Pacific Railroad was organized in September, 1872. Its choice of construction was narrow gauge. Its original route was from Denver up the South Platte River to a junction with Bear Creek, and west along Bear Creek to Morrison. It was to travel up Bear Creek Canyon and on to the South Park area. The steep grades from Morrison on up Bear Creek Canyon changed the plan so that the first construction ended in Morrison. The Denver, South Park and Pacific then changed its course and eventually traveled up South Platte Canyon. However, Gov. Evans had his contact with the Town of Morrison.

Although conceived as a tourist area by Evans, the practical backbone of the project was the quarrying of materials for construction by George Morrison. He opened five quarries for white, red and blue sandstone of the finest quality. A sample piece sent to the Centennial in 1876 claimed first medal as the best sandstone for building purposes in the United States. Other quarries produced limestone and gypsum. Concurrently, the Morrison area served as a hub of transportation. The railroad hauled not only the stone construction materials, but lumber from the many sawmills up and down Bear Creek, and the products of the

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Statement of Significance (cont.)

farmers and ranchers from all over the mountain area. Wagon roads from all directions, from Turkey Creek, from Evergreen, from Golden, all led to the train in Morrison.

Morrison was "town" to most mountain lumbering, ranching and farming pioneers. Freight was hauled on a wagon road from Morrison to Denver, the dispersal or consuming point. After 1874, the Denver, South Park and Park and Pacific narrow gauge appropriated much of the native material to be distributed to Denver and to the States. Not only did the Town of Morrison funnel mountain products to the east; it provided sustenance to residents of the mountain community. It provided both physical sustenance and spiritual sustenance. The spiritual variety ran the gamut from saloons to evangelical fervor. The Morrison School was built in 1875. Saloons and dance halls provided Saturday night entertainment. The Methodist Church was built in 1885, and later became the scene of Alma White's "vision" and the site of the beginning of the Pillar of Fire Church.

And so, although the town developed quickly as a bustling middle class community, with its remarkable exceptions for the tourist trade, it has wound down to a stolid and steady reflection of the past. The homes and the commercial structures are still there. The industry and the vitality of the past are missing.

The following descriptions of representative structures should complete the picture of the development of the community.

a. The Jamieson House is typical of the unpretentious construction of the residential area of the town. It is a rectangular Victorian 1½ storey shiplap frame house. It was constructed in 1873. One of its later occupants was the grandson of the town's founder. He worked on the railroad and rode the rodeo circuit with the other young men of the town.

b. The building now housing Little Bits Antiques has hosted a number of enterprises. It has been a saloon, a barber shop, a drug store, a filling station, and is now an antique store. When it was a filling station, there was one hand pump on the sidewalk. Built of native stone and brick, it is a good representative of the commercial structures in the town.

c. The Pillar of Fire Church was built in 1885. It was Morrison's only church and it was served by a Methodist minister, Reverend Kent White. It is a small Victorian white frame church with a steeple containing its original bell. Rev. White's wife, Alma, sometimes took the pulpit for her husband on the rare occasions when he couldn't preach. In 1893, Mrs. White had the "great experience" which led her to eventually form the Pillar of Fire Church. Although for seven

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Statement of Significance (cont.)

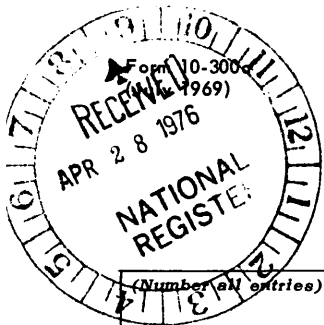
years Mrs. Whi te preached on the sidewalks of Larimer Street, eventually one of her followers donated a home which served as the first Pillar of Fire Church. The denomination now has sixty branches, several colleges and radio stations. The church building in Morrison was purchased by the Pillar of Fire in 1921. Although it has not been used for services, it is maintained in excellent condition by the church as a memorial to Mrs. White.

d. The Cliff House was built in 1873 as the residence of the town's founder. It is considerably more distinguished than most of the other residences. It is, of course, constructed of sandstone from Morrison's quarries. It was three stories tall and exhibited flourishes such as French casement windows not seen in other Morrison homes. When Morrison died in 1895, the home was purchased by John Swanson, and converted into a rooming house for transients, called Cliff House. It was well known for its good food and for its Sunday band concerts in the band stand on the grounds. Unfortunately, Mrs. Swanson lost her mind and was sent to a sanitarium in Pueblo. Mr. Swanson, torn with grief, hung himself in one of the barns adjoining the house. The house still serves transients and is very sturdy, but has taken a step down in the scale of class from days past.

e. The stage coach house, the livery stable and the carriage house are presently part of the same parcel of property. They have always formed a complex of sorts. They have been a part of the transportation picture of the town since its earliest history. The carriage house of stone was built in 1865. It was part of the Denver and South Park Stage Company owned by Robert J. Spotswood. That line connected Denver to the mineral lands in South Park. Posters advertised its connection with the D, S.P. and P. RR. in Morrison. The livery stable was added in 1870. It is rough sawn wood siding and also housed a blacksmith shop at one time. The accompanying house was built in 1875, and served as both a dwelling and a blacksmith shop. James Abbo bought the whole complex in 1887 and continued to run a successful transportation conglomerate. Many of the Morrison residents served as stage drivers for the Abbo and Lewis Stage Line to the mountains.

f. The Town Hall is a plain two-storey frame building that now serves as the legislative, administrative and judicial center for the town. It was originally built as a club building for Woodman of the World, but was purchased and presented to the town by the Booster Club.

g. The William Sawyer House was built around 1877. It is a small shiplap construction home typical of the unpretentious Victorian type buildings in the area. Its occupants have taken part in many Morrison activities. Mr. Sawyer



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was a Justice of the Peace for many years. He also drove a stagecoach, and worked in the Rooney coal mine near Morrison. Mrs. Sawyer worked for the post office and at John Brisben Walker's pavilion in the Red Rocks Park.

h. The Pine Haven Nursing Home was originally known as the Swiss Cottage. It is by far the most colorful and well known structure in town. It is a 42 room, three storey structure constructed of large blocks of red and white sandstone from one of Morrison's quarries. Gov. Evans, hoping to develop tourism in the Morrison area, engaged George Morrison in 1874 to build the grand hotel. The Morrison area had all the potentials for a successful tourist town. It had the nearby red rocks outlandish scenery. It had a mineral spring, which was located on the hotel property. By 1874, it had a railroad from Denver. It had roads leading to it from all directions. It had creeks for fishing and mountain

fishing and mountain

The Swiss Cottage was built on the highest ground around Morrison so that its guests could enjoy the red rock extrusions to the north. It was 123 feet long, 50 feet deep, had 42 large rooms, the smallest of which was 15 x 16 ft, high ceilings (the stories were 16 feet high), a 313 foot veranda around the front and sides, a 100' x 7' deck walk on the upper storey surrounded by a strong ballustrade, arched windows with leaded glass panes. It advertised a ballroom, a tennis court, a stable and an 18 hole golf course (which was only on paper).

It had a succession of names and uses. It became the Evergreen House at Morrison Springs, Morrison House, Lorelei Park, Sacred Heart College, Mt. Morrison Hotel and Casino, Hillcrest Inn, St. Elizabeth's Retreat and Pine Haven Manor (or Pinehurst). Its guest register shows a liberal portion of famous visitors - Theodore Roosevelt, Warren Harding and Herbert Hoover, Mary Pickford, Marie Dressler, Raymond Scott, Ozzie Nelson and Harriet Hilliard, Lawrence Welk and many others. It was customary for bands playing at Elitch's to stay at the Morrison Hotel.

Ten years after its grand opening as a hotel and resort, it was purchased in 1884 by Bishop Machebeuf, the pioneer priest who had established the Catholic Church in Denver, for the Jesuit Fathers. It became Sacred Heart College. Students found the location to be too far from Denver, and four years later the college moved to the city and became Regis College. The big Morrison building reverted to a hotel. It was purchased by John Brisben Walker. Like Gov. Evans, Walker believed in the attractions of the Morrison area as a magnet for tourists. The hotel also flourished as a gambling casino. In the 1930's, it was a popular dancing spot when it was known as Hillcrest Inn. Its moments of glory were followed by years of decline. From 1943 to 1952 it functioned as St. Elizabeth's Retreat. It stood vacant for five years, and now operates successfully as a home for the elderly known as Pine Haven Nursing Home.



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STATE <i>Ca.</i>	
COUNTY <i>Jefferson</i>	
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i. John Ross' Hardware and Lumber Company is another typical commercial building of the Morrison area. It is a one-storey sandstone, narrow lot building that has housed a number of different enterprises. It is still owned by Ross' daughter.

j. The Deacon's Bench is now a tea room and antique store. It is a 1½ storey Victorian frame building with gabled roof and shiplap construction. It was built in the 1880's by John Ross. Before becoming a resident of Morrison, Ross had a business in Evergreen and several lumber mills on Bear Creek which shipped lumber to Denver. This house was built as a layover inn and guest house for Ross' employees and business associates.

k. The little house at the end of Red Rock Vista Lane is somewhat separated from the rest of the homes in Morrison, and is somewhat different and a little more stylish than the others, just as was its owner, John Brisben Walker. It was mentioned previously that he had purchased the Mt. Morrison Hotel. Actually, he had purchased about 4000 acres in the Morrison area, with the intent of developing the area for tourism. He had many irons in the fire.

While living in the smaller home, Walker was having a mansion built for his family on top of Mt. Falcon. It was to serve as an adjunct to his proposed Summer White House. This was a project to have the people of Colorado provide a summer retreat for presidents of the United States. It never materialized beyond the planning, corner stone laying, and publicity stage, but was typical of the grandiose undertakings of Mr. Walker. Concurrently, he planned a hotel on the site of the amphitheatre at Red Rocks, then decided on the more practical course of purchasing the Morrison Hotel and refurbishing it. Walker decided that the red rocks area could serve a better purpose as an amphitheatre. He promoted that idea in various ways. He invited famous entertainers to the area to see and experience its potential. He built a pavilion atop Ship Rock for Sunday afternoon concerts, and a tea room atop Creation Rock. He built a cog railroad up Mt. Morrison to attract tourists to the park, and a funicular up the red rocks. A favorite Denverite afternoon would be to take the train to Morrison for 60¢ round trip, rent a burro or buggy and ride out to the Garden of the Titans, as Walker named the area (it later became the Garden of the Angels and then Red Rocks), listen to the concert and ride up the cog railroad for \$1.00. Walker finally sold the park area to the City of Denver to try to raise funds for his Summer White House scheme. For a number of reasons, the Summer White House never materialized and one of Morrison's most colorful and exciting characters, in a desperate attempt to make it happen, went bankrupt.

Unfortunately two sites of important community functions, the railroad station and the newspaper office, have been destroyed by catastrophic floods.

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STATE CO	
COUNTY Jefferson	
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One additional and applicable consideration of the district is that its composition is essentially parallel to that of the original town—hard working, middle class western America. Only the middle class occupations have shifted their focus. A large percentage of the residents are descendents of the original occupants. It has changed with the years, but only (symbolically) from hay to gas. The town seems to have heaved a sigh of age and settled for tranquility.



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1

Location.

A parcel of land located in the S $\frac{1}{2}$ of said Section 35, Township 4 South Range 70W, and the N $\frac{1}{2}$ of said Section 2, Township 5 South Range 70W. of the Sixth Principal Meridian, County of Jefferson, State of Colorado, more particularly described as follows:

BEGINNING AT A POINT from which the N $\frac{1}{4}$ corner of said Section 2 bears S 40° 05' 30" + E 480+ feet said point being the true point of beginning, said point also being a point of UTM Reference 483503E 4388930N. Thence N23° 15' E 375 ft.; Thence N 26° 25' E 285 ft.; Thence N 56° 30' W 315 ft.; Thence 50° 00'E 90 ft.; Thence along the southern right-of-way of Bear Creek Avenue a curve to the right whose chord bears s 67° 25' E 1,076 ft.; Thence S 2° 10' W 265 ft.; Thence S 68° 15' E 180ft. along the southern right-of-way of Spring Street; Thence N 49° 05' E 340 ft. along the southeastern right-of-way of Spring Street; Thence N 07° 50' E 60 ft.; Thence 53° 40' 975 ft. along the northeastern right-of-way of Mt. Vernon Ave., Thence N 48° 25' E 60 ft.; Thence N 39° 00' W 570 ft.; Thence N 28° 25' W 460 ft.; Thence S 50° 10' W 530 ft.; Thence S 19° 00' E 540 ft.; Thence N 76° 35' W 425 ft.; along the northern right-of-way of Bear Creek Ave., Thence S 21° 00' W 120 ft.; Thence N 85° 20' W 100 ft.; Thence 58° 00' W 420 ft.; Thence S 2° 15' E 425 ft.; Thence 73° 45' E 190 ft.; Thence S 12° 00' E 450 ft.; Thence N 70° 25' E 350 ft. along the northern right-of-way of Red Rocks Vista Drive; Thence along the south-westerly right-of-way of Highway 8, curve to the left whose cord bears N 28° 30' W 215 ft.; Thence N 16° 30' E 225 ft. along the southeasterly right-of-way of South Park Ave.; Thence S 86° 15' E 280 ft. along the southern right-of-way of Spring Street; Thence S 17° 45' W 400 ft.; Thence N 89° 25' E 165 ft. along the northern right-of-way of Summer Street to the true point of Beginning.

List of Property Owners of Morrison Historical District

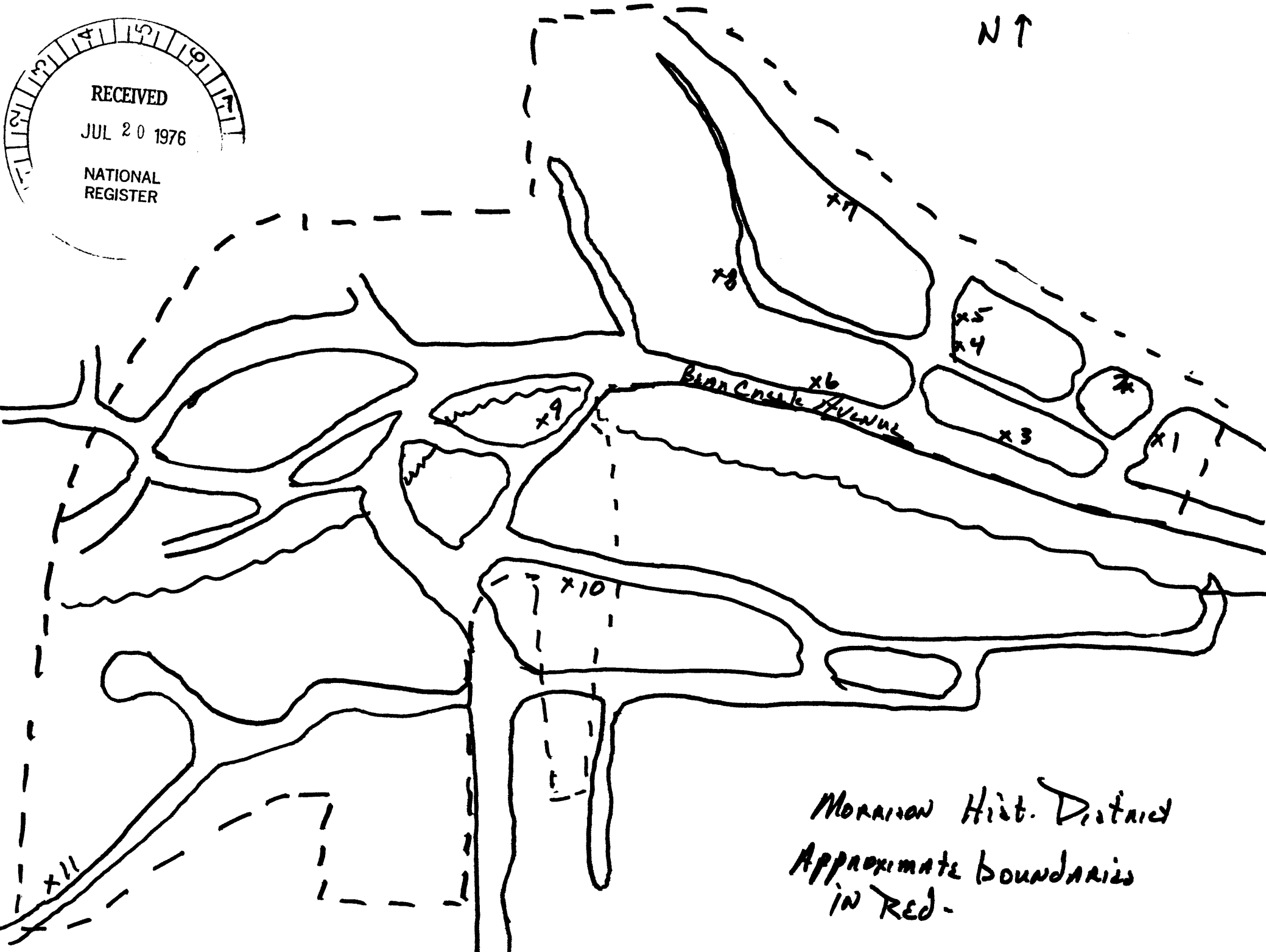
JEFFERSON COUNTY, COL

<u>Morrison Historical</u> <u>Map No.</u>	<u>Historical Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Owner</u>	<u>Mailing Address</u>
1	Old Standard Ser. Station	103 Bear Creek Ave.	Robert M. Allsup	P.O. Box 226 Morrison, Co. 80465
2	Library	113 " " "	Mercy Peinze	P.O. Box 148 "
3	Amos House	120 " " "	Linnie Dunbar	P.O. Box 43 "
4	Peinze House	117 " " "	Mercy Peinze	P.O. Box 148 "
5	Jameison Home	110 Market St.	Ralph Jameison	P.O. Box 37 "
6	Andrew Johnson Home	118 Market St.	J.G. Jacobson	P.O. Box 112 "
7	Pillar of Fire Church	111 "	Pillar of Fire Church	1845 Champa Denver, Co
8	Charley Pike Home	105 "	Pillar of Fire Church	" "
9	Morrison Country Store	201 Bear Creek Ave.	Van Allan	P.O. Box 441 Morrison, Co.
10	Tom Lewis Home	205 "	Margarita Giese Kerr	P.O. Bx 216 "
11	John Ross Hardware and Lumber Co.	209 "	Mary Quaintance	1800 Washington Ave Golden, Co 80401
12	Dean's Grocery Store	215 "	John & Mary Marlin	P.O. Bx. 188 Morrison, Co.
13	John Ross Home	106 Stone Street	Pillar of Fire Church	1845 Champa Denver, Co
14	Town Hall	110 "	%Town of Morrison	P.O. Bx. 95 Morrison, Co
15	Melisa Pearson House	112 "	Lila Lee Jones	4946 So. Perry Littleton, Co.
16	Newland House	114 "	Lorene Horton	P.O. Bx. 223 Morrison, Co.
17	Durham House	307 Mt. Vernon Ave.	Maxine & Dwayne Rhodig	P.O. Bx. 16 "
18	Ed Fleming House	311 "	Mildred Goodrich	P.O. Bx. 223 "
19	Log Cabin	313 "	"	" "
20	Jake Schneider Home	107 Stone Street	Harley Borup	P.O. Bx. 101 "
21	Pike & Perry Mercantile Co	301 Bear Creek Ave	Wm. Schneider	P.O. Box 138 "
22	Henry F. Wolf's Pool Hall, Tobacca and Barber Shop	303 & 305 Bear Creek Ave.	Eddie Arthur	P.O. Bx. 31 "
23	Pete Christenson's Shop	307 "	Wm. Manley	P.O. Bx 181 "
24	Site Schneider Grocery Restaurant and Rooms	311 "	Wm. Schneider	P.O. Box 138 "
25	" Baker & Smith Garage	317 "	Mary Quaintance	1800 Washington Ave Golden, Co
26	" Railroad Station	316 "	Jene Walten & Jerry Goins	%Dari Treet Morrison, Co.
27	Cliff House	122 Mill Street	Vinnie Dershaw % Ivan Kraft	P.O. Bx. 264 Morrison, Co
28.	William Sawyer Home	109 "	Mary B. Sawyer	P.O. Bx. 75 "
29	Morrison Bank	401 Bear Creek Ave.	Wm. Gerber	13160 West Grand Pl. "
30	William Beckett Home	116 Beckett Lane	Walter J. Chatfield	Box 78 Morrison, Co.
31	Dode Reedy House	120 Beckett Lane	Doral Reedy	5555 Otis Court Arvada Colo. 80002
32	Helen Hanson House	140 Beckett Lane	Ennest Kornnerup	Box 224 Morrison, Co.
33	Jail House	119 Beckett Lane	L.D. Palmer	General Del. Morrison, Co.
34	Site- Newspapers	408 Bear Creek Ave.	Conoco Oil Co. %Morey Stevens	Bx. 491 Morrison, Co.
35	Gotchalk Bakery	505 & 503 Bear Creek Ave.	Marvin W. Quinlan	6285 West 1st Ave. Denver
36	Stagecoach Building	101 South Park Ave.	Lorene Horton	Box 223 Morrison, Co.
37	Abbo's Livery & Carriage House	107 "	"	" "
38	Amos' Blacksmith Shop	104 "	David Morgan & David Graber	Box 463 " "
39	Abbo's Dwelling	119 "	Lorene Horton	Bx. 223 "
40	William Schneider House	207 "	Mr. & Mrs. Wm. Schneider	Bx. 138 "
41.	Robert Smith House	211 "	Robert Smith	Bx. 255 "
42	Knoll's House	215 "	Mr. & Mrs. Bill Clark	Bx. 178 "

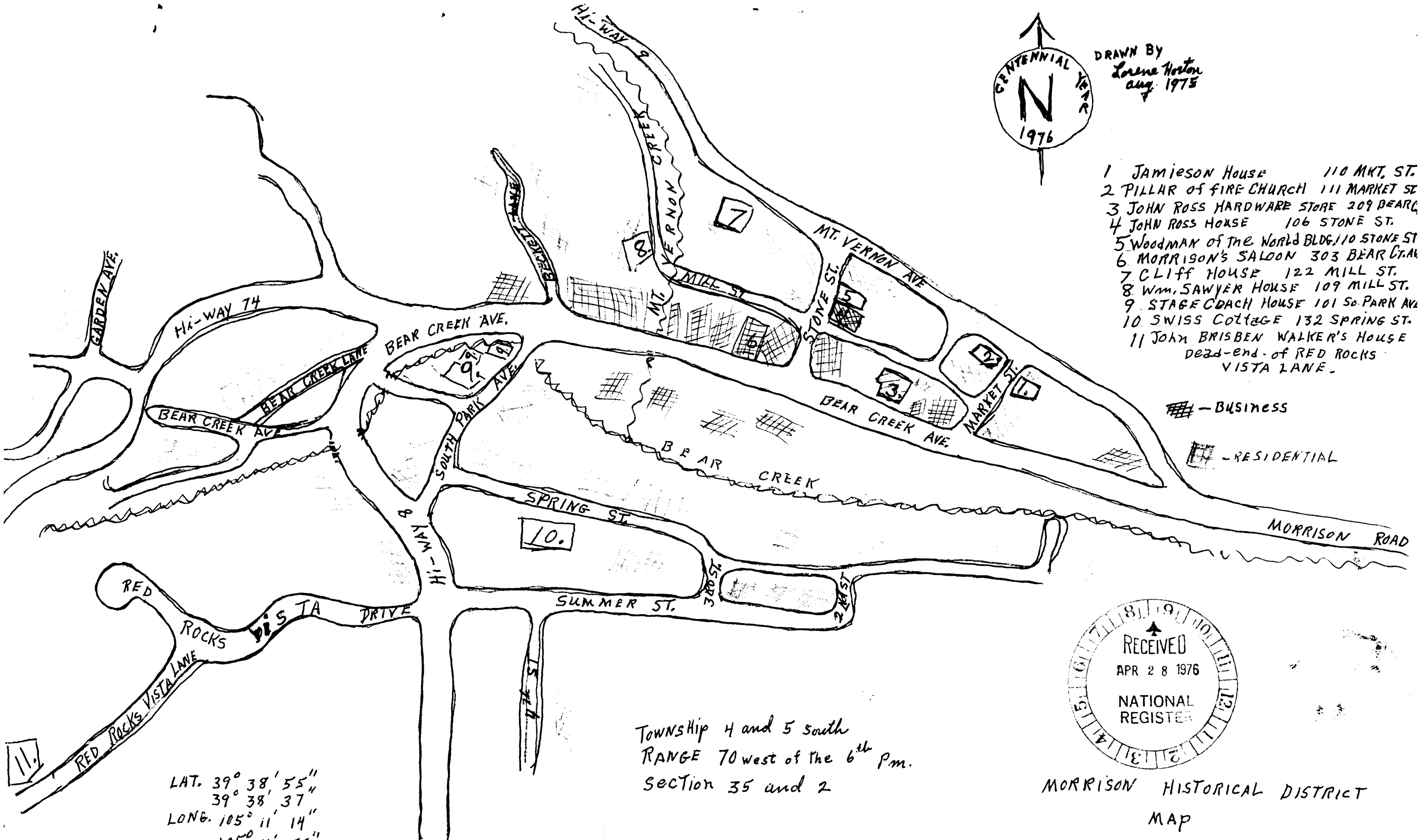
<u>Morrison Historical Map No.</u>	<u>Historical Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Owner</u>	<u>Mailing Address</u>
43	Pearl Pearman House	212 South Park Ave.	Marie Taylor	Box 76 Morrison, Co 80465
44	Cockran House	109 Spring St.	Mr. & Mrs. Alan Herring	Box 233 "
45	Florence Beckett McLain House	115 Spring St.	James L. Oswalt	Box 127 "
46	Railroad Crew House	127 "	Lorene Horton	Box 223 "
47	Swiss Cottage	132 "	%Pine Haven Nursing Home	Box 117 "
48	Morrison School House	226 "	Mary Ann Downs	Box 422 "
49	Grover Denbow House	307 "	Jack Stratton	Box 295 "
50	Baker House	311 "	Glennie Murry Wall	12770 W. 6th Place Golden, Co. 80401
51	Schrock House	314 "	Dora Schrock	Box 102 Morrison, Co
52	Florence Smith Wilson House	320 4th St.	Florence Wilson	Box 131 "
53	John Brisben Walker Home	End of Red Rock Vista Ln.	Mr. & Mrs Robt. Hubbard	Box 275 Morrison
54	Kate Groom Fuller House	231 Highway 8	Mr. & Mrs Louis Lisac	Box 484 "
55	Dr. George Palmer House	229 "	Mr. & Mrs, Joe Phillips	Box 73 "
56	Art Johnson House	225 "	Mr. & Mrs, Art Johnson	Box 104 "
57	Bertha Marie Hebrew Home	804 Bear Creek Ave.	Bertha LaGrow Stickler	Box 194 "
58	Lawrence Ed. La Grow House	207 Bear Creek Lane	Jamee Rogers	Box 79 "
59	Curt La Grow House	201 "	Bertha Mae Jones	Indian Hills, Co.
60	Maggie Crow House	109 "	Donald G. Sandner	Box 183 Morrison, Co.
61	Tuttle House or Alma White House	107 "	Mr. & Mrs, Boyd Jacobson	Box 145 "
62	Mary Smith Home	105 "	Mary Smith	Box 202 "
63	Joel Hocking Dwelling	107 "	Mildred Goodrich & Lorene Horton	Box 223 "
64	Jasper Tracy House	199 Garden Ave.	Ron Metzler	Box 116 "
65	Judge Stroup House	201 "	Sally Long	Box 285 "
66	Howard Beach	201 Mill St.	Tomas Rish	Box 265 "
67	Tom Morrison Home	On Mt. Vernon Creek	Eugene Smith	Box 217 "
68	Crosser House or Davis Home	403 Mt. Vernon Ave.	Judy Harns %Dean Bartell	6362 Pierson Court Arvada, Co. 80004



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MORAVIAN HIST. DISTRICT
APPROXIMATE BOUNDARIES
IN RED.



DRAWN BY
Lorene Horton
Aug. 1975

- 1 JAMIESON HOUSE 110 MKT. ST.
- 2 PILLAR OF FIRE CHURCH 111 MARKET ST
- 3 JOHN ROSS HARDWARE STORE 209 BEAR CREEK AVE
- 4 JOHN ROSS HOUSE 106 STONE ST.
- 5 WOODMAN OF THE WORLD BLDG. 110 STONE ST
- 6 MORRISON'S SALOON 303 BEAR CREEK AVE
- 7 CLIFF HOUSE 122 MILL ST.
- 8 Wm. SAWYER HOUSE 109 MILL ST.
- 9 STAGE COACH HOUSE 101 So. PARK AVE
- 10 SWISS COLLEGE 132 SPRING ST.
- 11 JOHN BRISBEN WALKER'S HOUSE
DEAD-END OF RED ROCKS VISTA LANE.

- BUSINESS

- RESIDENTIAL

LAT. 39° 38' 55"
39° 38' 37"
LONG. 105° 11' 14"
105° 11' 55"

TOWNSHIP 4 and 5 south
RANGE 70 west of the 6th Pm.
SECTION 35 and 2



MORRISON HISTORICAL DISTRICT
MAP