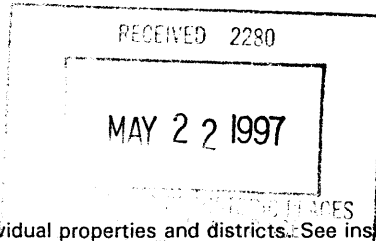


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



594

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 Keystone Hotel

other names/site number Castle Hotel & Café; 5DA681

2. Location

street & number 219 & 223 Fourth Street N/A not for publication

city or town Castle Rock N/A vicinity

state Colorado code CO county Douglas code 035 zip code 80104

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally.
(See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

James Edward Hartman
Signature of certifying official/Title

May 15, 1997
Date

State Historic Preservation Office
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:

- 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 _____

Edson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6-20-97

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.

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC - hotel

COMMERCE/TRADE - restaurant; business

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE - business

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY

Commercial Style

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone

walls Stone

roof Synthetics

other _____

Narrative Description

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

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.)

9. Major Bibliographic 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 # _____

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE
COMMERCE
SOCIAL HISTORY

Periods of Significance

1901 - 1946

Significant Dates

1901

1910

Significant Person(s)

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above).

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Name of repository:

Local History Collection, Douglas Public Library District

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1. Zone	Easting	Northing	3. Zone	Easting	Northing
13	512070	4358040			
2. 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 Nancy R. Lyons, Preservation Consultant
 organization Preservation Partnership date March 24, 1997
 street & number 1540 Cook Street telephone (303) 399-4550
 city or town Denver state CO zip code 80206

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 Castle Keystone LLC
 street & number P.O. Box 491 date March 24, 1997
 city or town Sedalia state Colorado zip code 80135

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.

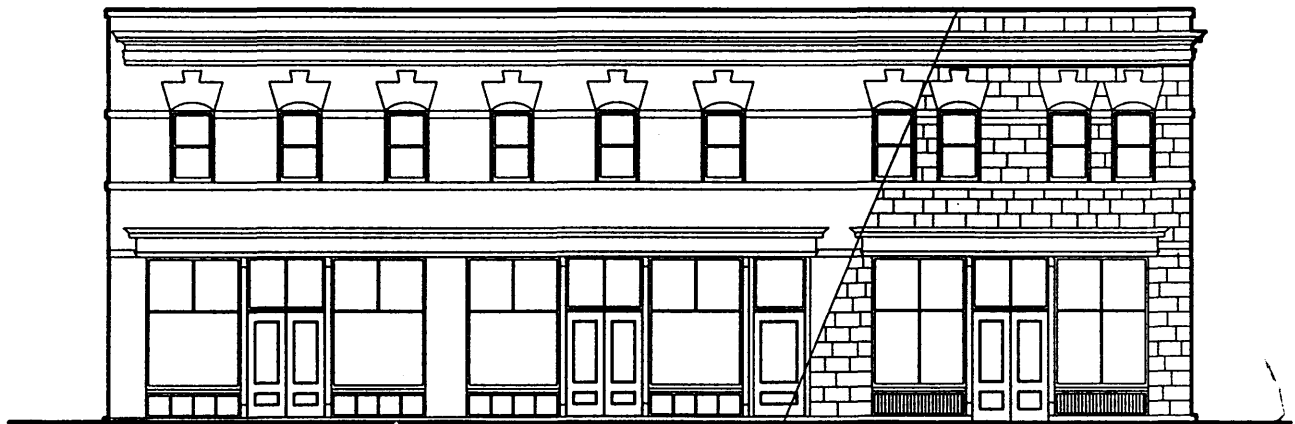
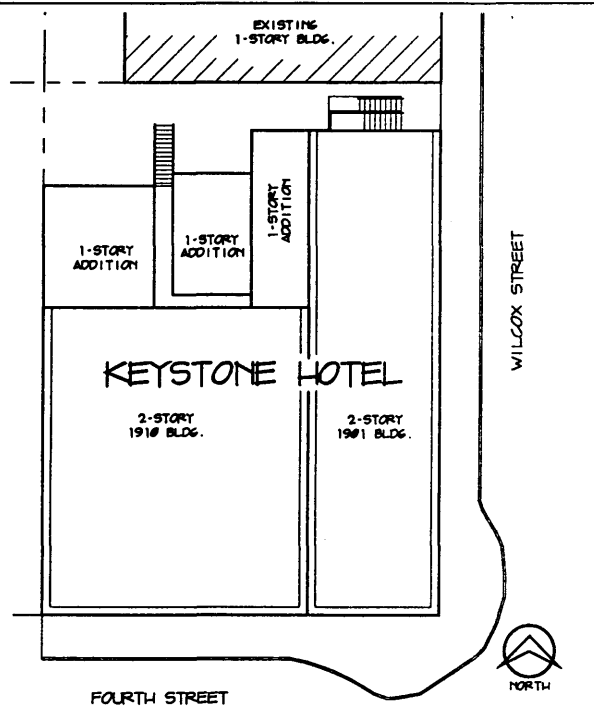
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1 Architectural Description

Keystone Hotel Douglas County, Colorado

DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING CONDITIONS

The Keystone Hotel is a two-story, rhyolite-faced, commercial structure with flat roof and parapet that occupies a very prominent location at Fourth and Wilcox Streets across from the County Courthouse square in the town of Castle Rock. Both primary facades have a uniformly coursed rhyolite ashlar exterior finish highlighted with a contrasting stone parapet cap, stringcourse that is continuous with the sills of the second story windows, and segmental relieving arches over second story windows. The structure has a 75-foot primary frontage on Fourth Street and a 90-foot frontage on Wilcox Street. It is comprised of three storefront bays facing Fourth Street with a single recessed entry that leads upstairs to the upper floor residential apartments. The overall height of the first floor is approximately 13 feet; the upper floor is approximately 11 feet. The rear of the building has three small single-story, shed-roof additions that serve ancillary functions for the commercial space.



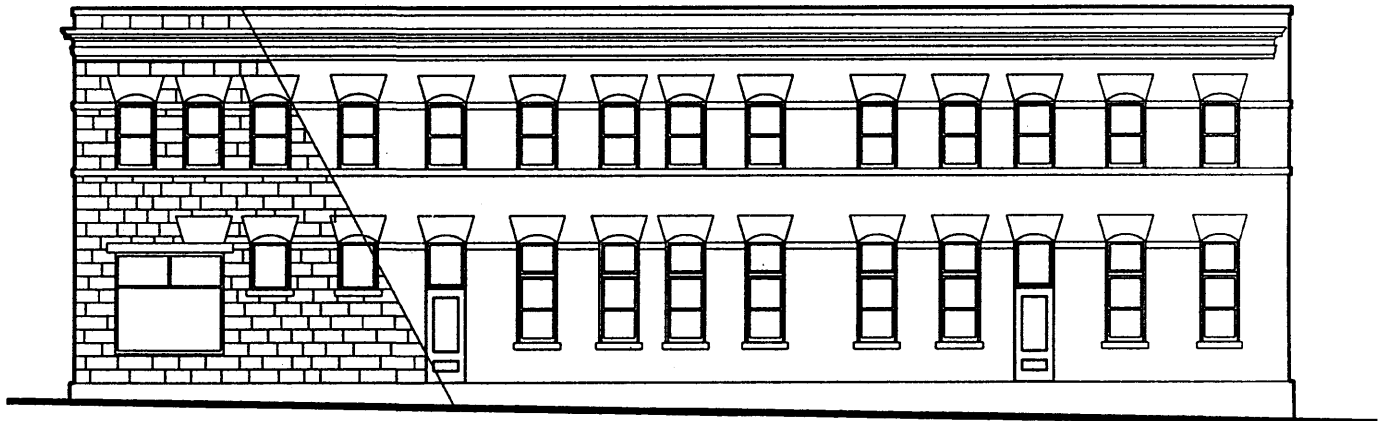
SOUTH ELEVATION

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2 Architectural Description

Keystone Hotel Douglas County, Colorado

The three Fourth Street storefronts are typical of the period: double glazed and paneled entry doors with transom set off by cast iron pilasters and flanked by display windows. Each storefront is capped with a sheet metal secondary cornice. The corner storefront exhibits minor distinction in detail from the other two storefronts. The corner storefront has a beadboard kickplate; the other storefronts have paneled kickplates. The pilasters differ slightly in detail. Second story windows are one-over-one arranged in pairs over the corner storefront and arranged in a regularly spaced group of six above the other two storefronts.



EAST ELEVATION

All windows on the Wilcox Street facade are wood frame. On the upper story, there are 14 identical, double-hung one-over-one windows. First floor openings are generally aligned with upper floor windows; these openings are comprised of 8 narrow, one-over-one windows with transoms, 2 small, fixed sash windows, 1 wider two-over-one window at the corner, and 2 wood-paneled entry doors with transoms. The larger window at the corner is an obvious modification that has a heavy timber lintel.

The west facade is cast-in-place concrete with two small second story windows identical to those on the east facade.

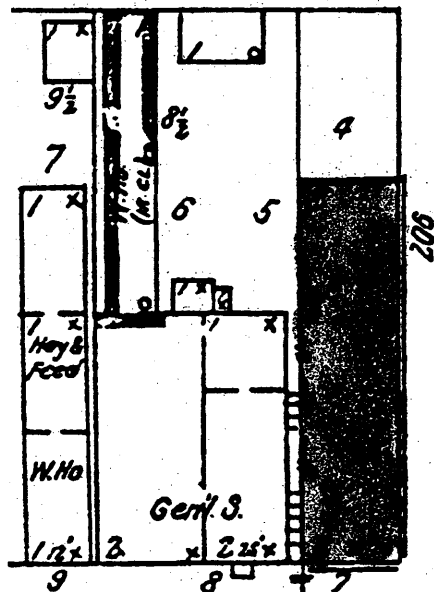
There are three small, frame additions with shed roofs are on the north side on the building. The center one of these additions was remodeled during the 1995 rehabilitation. The other two additions date to the 1960's.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

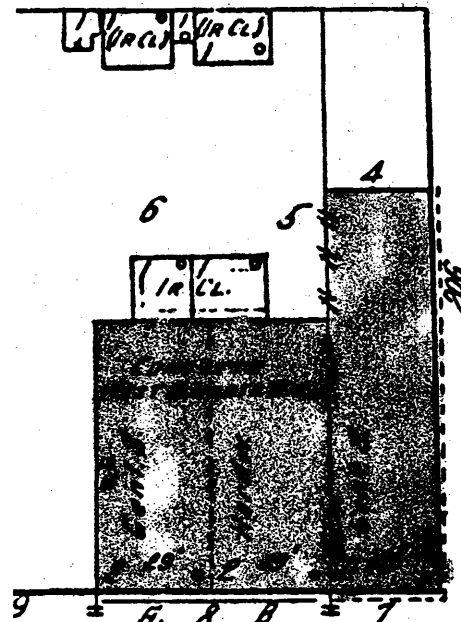
Section number 7 Page 3 Architectural Description

Keystone Hotel Douglas County, Colorado

CONSTRUCTION HISTORY



1902 Sanborn Map



1914 Sanborn Map

The existing building consists of the original single-storefront portion built in 1901 and a double-storefront addition constructed circa 1910 with stonework, fenestration, and storefront detail nearly identical to that of the 1901 structure. An outline of the construction history is as follows:

- 1901 Original construction of two-story structure as storefront saloon and second floor hotel.
- 1910 Two-story addition along Fourth Street comprised of two first floor stores and second floor dance hall space accessed from entry door on Fourth Street.
- 1940's Corner window on Wilcox modified from small fixed to large double-sash.
 Remaining first floor windows on Wilcox Street filled in with rhyolite block.

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 4 Architectural Description

Keystone Hotel Douglas County, Colorado

- 1960's
- Rear shed additions to stores.
 - Main cornice that extended the length of both primary facades is removed.
 - Storefront modifications including partial brick infill of corner storefront and large corner window.
 - Replacement of all original entry doors and transoms.
- 1996
- Major rehabilitation:
- Removal of stone infill at Wilcox Street openings, exposing original windows and transoms.
 - Restoration of all existing original wood windows.
 - Removal of non-original entry doors and replacement with new wood paneled entry doors and transoms to match original.

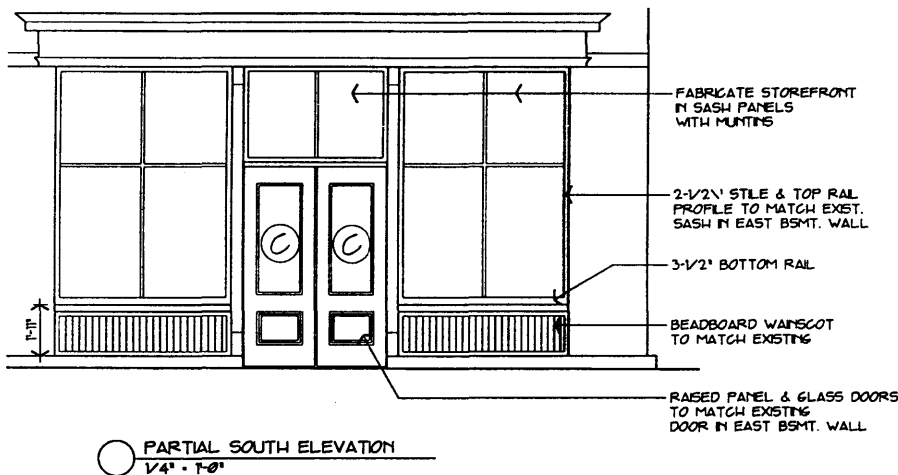
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 5 Architectural Description

Keystone Hotel Douglas County, Colorado

HISTORIC INTEGRITY OF THE EXISTING PROPERTY

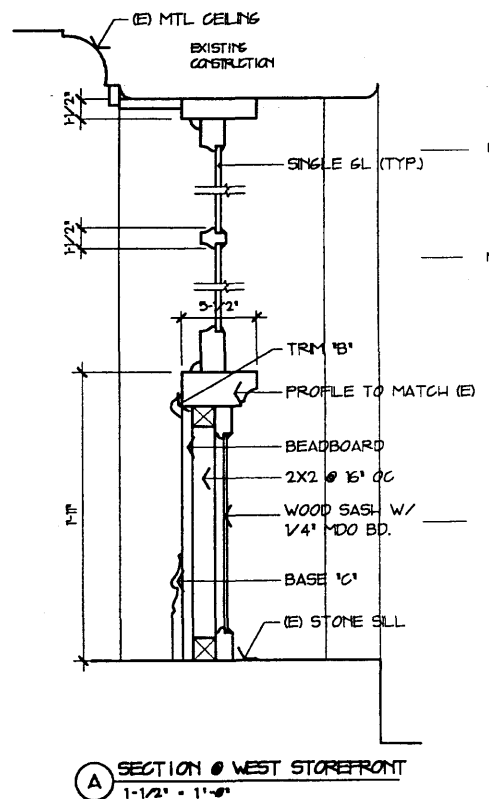
The structure is largely intact as originally constructed. The rhyolite stone facade, the single-most significant feature, is unchanged from its original condition and requires only appropriate



tuckpointing and cleaning to maintain its appearance. The 1996 rehabilitation has recovered the integrity lost to modifications of windows and storefronts that occurred during the building's history. All original building components existing at that time of the

rehabilitation were retained and restored - these include all first floor windows on Wilcox, 6 of the second floor windows, the secondary cornices, and the cast iron pilasters. The first floor corner window was restored to its 1940's condition. Rehabilitation of the storefronts and entry doors using new materials was based on careful field investigation and examination of historic photographs.

The building interior retains its original configuration and volume. Pressed metal ceilings in the 1910 portion are intact. All interior wood casing, base, and picture molding in the first floor have been reproduced based on existing remnants and "ghosts".

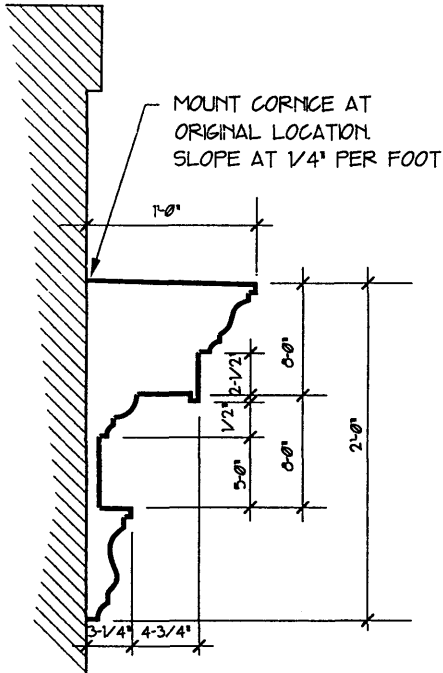


National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 6 Architectural Description

Keystone Hotel Douglas County, Colorado

The restoration of the sheet metal cornice that originally capped the building has been designed based on historic photo documentation and the field investigation (see illustration this page).



CORNICE PROFILE

1" = 1'-0"

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 7 Statement of Significance

Keystone Hotel Douglas County, Colorado

SUMMARY

Built during the town's initial phase of substantial building construction, the Keystone Hotel building has maintained an important place as both a visual and social landmark adjacent to the Courthouse Square in Castle Rock. The property maintains ample integrity to convey its original architectural character and its association with significant historical events.

The Keystone Hotel is architecturally significant for its use of locally quarried rhyolite, an important Colorado building material at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th centuries. Numerous buildings throughout the state used the stone as a primary or secondary building material. This structure is the only existing local example of a storefront-type commercial rhyolite structure in Castle Rock.

The building is associated with the commercial development of Castle Rock. As a second generation, multi-use facility, the building represents the evolution of commercial activity in Castle Rock. The series of small storefronts with second-story hotel and open mixed use social/community space is typical of buildings constructed during this period.

Known simply as "the Hotel" from 1901 to 1946, the property at Fourth and Wilcox has a long tradition as a community anchor and the town's social hub. Not only was it the only hotel in the town during most of its history, it was also the only mixed-use commercial building that lent itself to a variety of adhoc functions including prostitution and gambling. The corner storefront saloon with its prominent location at the Courthouse square became the town's most renowned and patronized restaurant in 1918, a distinction it retained until the 1950's. However, the period of significance arbitrarily ends in 1946 to comply with the National Register 50-year rule.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Keystone Hotel is architecturally significant for its use of locally quarried rhyolite, an important building material at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th centuries. The Keystone Hotel is one of five of the town's commercial/public rhyolite buildings; the others are:

- Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Depot, 1875 (5DA216)
- Douglas County Courthouse, 1890 (destroyed by fire 1978)
- Cantril School, 1896 (5DA342)
- First National Bank of Douglas County, 1904 (5DA661)

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 8 Statement of Significance

Keystone Hotel Douglas County, Colorado

Of this group, the Keystone Hotel is distinguished as the only storefront-type structure, and, as such, merits particular attention as a resource.

The Castle Rock Rhyolite Quarry Industry

Mesa tops in Douglas County, between Sedalia and Palmer Lake are the source for high-quality Castle Rock rhyolite. Rhyolite flows and thin layers of ash fall tuff originated from volcanic eruptions 35 million years ago.¹ These materials were deposited on a Tertiary erosion surface. The "Castle Rock" which landmarks the town illustrates how the hard lava cap protected the earth and formed a hill as the rest of the valley floor eroded away. Rhyolite is chemically and mineralogically similar to granite, consisting of a fine-grained texture and light color.

The quarry industry had a significant impact on Castle Rock as both a valuable source of revenue and as a visual trademark of the town. Railroads transported large quantities of this attractive, hard volcanic rock to Denver and beyond. The local newspaper proudly described the quarry industry in 1900:

LAVA STONE QUARRIES

An Important Industry That Gives Employment to Many Skilled Workmen

Extensive deposits of lava stone occur at various points in Douglas county, especially in the vicinity of Castle Rock, where several large quarries have been largely developed, three of these being now in operation. Three colors of stone—white, pink and blue—are produced, each being of a delicate and attractive shade. The stone is easy to work and is quite extensively used for the foundations and facings of large buildings of modern height. Many of the depots along the Denver & Rio Grande and Santa Fe railroads are built of Douglas county stone, as are all the large arch conduits along its system. The union depot in Denver, the Arapahoe county court house, the Kittredge block, the King block, St. Elizabeth's church and many other handsome structures in the capital city are examples of the beauty of the lava stone.

In Castle Rock the court house and school house, two buildings which are the pride of the county, and which compare favorably with any similar structures in the state, are constructed of this product, as are several private residences. This material is particularly popular among the stone men for facades, window sills and trimmings, and it can be seen in this form in nearly every residence of any pretension in Denver. The total output of stone from the lava quarries around Castle Rock runs about 1,800 cars per annum.²

The best times for the Colorado dimension stone industry was a short span at the end of the 1800s, when profits from gold and silver mines and railroads were at their peak. In 1893, the Sherman Silver Purchase Act eliminated government subsidies for silver production, panic

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 9 Statement of Significance

Keystone Hotel Douglas County, Colorado

seized the economy, and construction projects halted abruptly. The stone industry never regained its former prominence. In the 1900's, concrete replaced stone foundations, walls, and sidewalks, and asphalt supplanted paving stones on streets.³

Details of the Original Construction

The site of the Keystone Hotel property was initially sold for development in 1874 to finance the construction of the Douglas County Courthouse. Charles Herb commenced work cutting the rhyolite stone for the structure in March, 1901. The excavation begun in May by S.E. Leonard provided desired fill dirt for the Town and was distributed in 4th Street to bring it up to grade. The new building occupied the same footprint as a prior wood frame structure, and may have been constructed using this original foundation.⁴ The building was in its final stages of construction in September: "The handsome iron cornice has been placed on the Fetherolf building this week, adding greatly to its appearance. The stonework will be completed this week."-*Castle Rock Journal* 9/27/1901.

A two-story masonry addition was constructed by Fetherolf circa 1910. This rhyolite-faced, poured concrete structure shared a common wall with the corner hotel building and added two additional storefronts along Fourth Street with a dance hall space above. The 1910 addition matched very closely the stonework, fenestration, and storefront detail of the 1901 structure. It is not known whether the cornice was replaced on the hotel building at this time, but photographs indicate a continuous cornice along the Fourth and Wilcox Street facades.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Context: Douglas County (1858-1900)

Douglas County is located in a natural corridor between the high plains and the foothills of the Rocky Mountains. The area was ideal for early Native Americans seeking food sources. Shielded from heavy winter storms and away from the hot dry plains, there was abundant game for the nomadic peoples. The Cheyenne and Arapaho hunted buffalo and used the pine for lodges. Connecting routes to the Santa Fe and the Oregon trails ran through this area. In 1858, the William Green Russell Company discovered gold along the Cherokee Trail, five miles south of Franktown, and "Pike's Peak Gold Rush" was underway. The Colorado Territorial Sessions established seventeen counties, including Douglas, named after Stephen A. Douglas in 1861. A large number of white settlers came seeking gold. Some continued on to the mountains for the "mother lode". Others settled and started businesses or cultivated the land opened up in the 1862 Homestead Act. In the late 1860's the railroads were quickly supplanting Anglo use of the trails. By 1868, the Union Pacific reached Cheyenne, Wyoming, and wagon travelers re-oriented

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 10 Statement of Significance

Keystone Hotel Douglas County, Colorado

themselves into a north-south direction to take advantage of the railroad and establishing the front range travel corridor. In this corridor midway between Denver and Colorado Springs, Douglas County developed an economic base in agriculture and ranching during the 1870's-1890's.⁵

The picture of Douglas County in 1900 was essentially that of a dairy county, and its population of approximately 3,500 in a 1,200 square mile area engaged primarily in live stock, dairy and agricultural interests. The rolling topography comprised of a myriad of small valleys, gulches, and hills was well suited for grazing, and there were about 15,000 cattle and 2,500 milk cows. Agricultural crops included grain, potatoes, and alfalfa. The region also had a moderately strong timber business and supplied Denver to the north and Colorado Springs to the south with lumber needed for construction.

Context: Castle Rock (1858-1900)

In 1869, Jeremiah M. Gould claimed a 160-acre tract on what is today Castle Rock. Later John H. Craig and Philip P. Wilcox added on to the town. J.D. McIntyre, Deputy Surveyor for Douglas County, was commissioned to draft a townsite plat which was filed in April, 1874.⁶ Castle Rock was also named the Douglas County seat that same year.

The beginnings of the rhyolite stone industry in the area is credited to Silas W. Madge, a rancher who first promoted local stone as an excellent building material. This discovery brought an economic boost to a predominantly agricultural area. Three quarries flourished as the Denver Rio Grande connected Castle Rock to Denver and Colorado Springs in 1872. Lines were added to transport the rhyolite directly from the quarries to cities using the stone.

During the mid 1870's through the 1880's Castle Rock continued to grow, building churches, schools, roads, and many residences out of native wood and stone. Another important industry joined the early entrepreneurs, the Castle Rock "O.K." cheese factory. The town water works system and abundance of pure drinking water was a source of community pride as was the landscaping of the town center with cottonwood trees implemented during this time. In 1890, the new Courthouse was completed in the town square at 3rd Street and Wilcox and Wilcox Street became the primary central business district, supplanting Front Street along the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad. The Silver Panic of 1893 stalled Castle Rock's growth for several years, but the local economy rebounded with a "boomlette" that lasted from 1897 to 1900.

An excerpt from the *Castle Rock Journal*, December 21, 1900, describes the town's setting for newcomers as "one of the most favored residence towns in Colorado" with an unsurpassed climate and the highest record for health. "Typhoid fever, diphtheria and other diseases

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 11 Statement of Significance

Keystone Hotel Douglas County, Colorado

resulting from sanitary evils are almost unknown here". The access to railways was another obvious draw, with twenty-six passenger trains passing through the town in each direction. As well, the town boasted its relationship to larger towns: "as it is only an hour's ride to Denver the resident here can almost enjoy the title of suburban resident of the metropolis". The town's most outstanding structures were the courthouse and the public school, both recently constructed of local "lava stone".

SIGNIFICANCE: COMMERCE



1906, *Castle Rock Journal*

The Keystone Hotel property has a long tradition in the community offering lodging, food, entertainment, and shops. It was a particularly popular destination for traveling salesmen coming through Castle Rock who supplied the local merchants with goods as well as for workmen from the railroads, quarries, and telegraph lines.⁷ As a hotel and saloon (1901-1918) and as a cafe and general stores (1918-1960) it embodies, as no other structure, the story of the town's development and evolution.

In 1901, when Castle Rock was experiencing its second quarry industry boom, owner James E. Fetherolf replaced his existing frame structure on the corner site with a new two-story stone structure: the thirteen-room Keystone Hotel with the Tivoli Saloon on the ground floor.⁸ In 1908, Fetherolf acquired the adjacent properties and shortly after constructed a two-story addition to his hotel with stores on the street level and a dance hall above that was accessed by a narrow stair between the hotel and the addition. One of the first storefront businesses was a shoe store run by his brother Francis in 1912.⁹ Other businesses of prominence included J. H. Woltzen's General Store and the Camel Hardware Store operated by Archie Lapham. The corner saloon space had become a restaurant by 1918, where proprietors Arthur Z. and Ella Clark served specialty chicken dinners.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 12 Statement of Significance

Keystone Hotel Douglas County, Colorado

Fetherolf owned/ran The European Eagle Hotel in Denver before moving to Castle Rock and building the Keystone Hotel in 1901. His brother Francis E. Fetherolf owned his own home in Castle Rock and ran a saloon there prior to James' move.¹⁰ J. Fetherolf owned a considerable number of properties in Castle Rock, most of which he purchased for cash, and was also the proprietor of numerous businesses housed in his properties.¹¹ He operated the Fetherolf Saloon for a number of years that was later remodeled into a store with residence in the rear for a harness maker from Denver. The Keystone Hotel and the Tivoli Saloon were his most popular establishments, located adjacent to the Courthouse Square; the social, political and economic center of Castle Rock.

James Fetherolf sold the property to Charles E. Crosswhite and Grover C. Crosswhite in 1920 and three years later Arthur and Ella Clark took ownership. During this time George Triplett was running the Douglas County Hardware Store in the west store and J. H. Wilson operated a grocery in the east store.¹²

Granille W. Naylor took possession from 1930 to 1939, during which time he effected extensive repairs. The Castle Rock Journal described the improvements "the hotel rooms were painted and papered, the floors sanded and varnished with all new furnishings. It is the plan of the new owners to operate a first class hotel and cafe--one that will appeal to the traveling public and cause them to remember Castle Rock as a good place to get first class accommodations."¹³

Thomas V. and Grace I. Surber were the owners from 1939 to 1944, during which time Surber, a prize fighter, ran boxing competitions with local participants and wagering in the basement.¹⁴ John C. Hawkins subsequently owned the property two years, selling it to Otto K. and Ollie Scholz in 1946. The Scholz's owned the building for more than twelve years and undertook extensive remodeling in 1946, converting the upstairs to apartments and infilling the Wilcox street-level windows.¹⁵

SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE

The "Hotel" and Auxiliary Functions: Prostitution, Boxing, and Gambling

Known simply as "the Hotel" from 1901 to 1946, the property at Fourth and Wilcox has a long tradition as a community anchor and the town's social hub. Not only was it the only hotel in the town during most of its history, it was also the only mixed-use commercial building that lent itself to a variety of adhoc functions including prostitution and gambling, according to local long-time residents who generally decline to be quoted. Prostitution apparently flourished with

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 13 Statement of Significance

Keystone Hotel Douglas County, Colorado

the hotel’s periods of decline. During the 1920’s-1940’s, the basement was used for a number of gambling ventures, including fights, card, and dice. In 1939, a prize fighter from Parker named T. V. Surber set up boxing matches for local participants in the basement below the restaurant.¹⁶

The Saloon and Cafe

There was a saloon or restaurant in the corner location continuously from 1901 until the 1960’s. J.E. Fetherolf paid the substantial sum of \$1,000 for his original liquor license in 1901 during a time when the town held a tight reign on saloons and the drinking and carousing that was viewed as a potential threat to the public welfare. By city ordinance, saloons were not open after 10:00 P.M., with midnight extensions only permitted on New Year’s Day, the 4th of July, and Thanksgiving.

The saloon became a restaurant in 1918, particularly renowned for its specialty chicken dinners, a tradition begun by Arthur Z. Clark and his wife Ella that continued into the 1960’s. It was a point of destination for people taking auto tours from as far away as Denver to enjoy Castle Rock’s tree-lined streets and the Clark’s chicken dinners.



M & N Hotel & Cafe
SERVING REGULAR DINNERS FOR 50c
Fried Chicken Dinners, 60c
▼▼▼▼▼▼▼▼▼▼
ANOTHER DANCE SATURDAY NIGHT
From 8 till 12
Come Join Us For a Good Time Good Music

1930, *Castle Rock Journal*

Pike’s Peak Grange Hall, near Franktown.¹⁷ Arthur Clark would serve midnight snacks to the dancers in the Hotel. Local bands, notably the Harry Barret Orchestra, would play well into the wee hours with a break at midnight. During the Depression, the admission fee was waived after midnight, allowing a queue of the “less fortunate” to take part.¹⁸



They’re Coming
To The
DOUGLAS COUNTY FAIR
and they’re going to be hungry when they get here, and they are going to eat some of that good old
Home Cooking!
that CLARK serves, and they are going to be satisfied at
CLARK’S HOTEL
SPECIAL ORCHESTRA ON FAIR DAYS
Music between 3:30 and 8:00 p. m.
CASTLE ROCK, COLORADO

1925, *Castle Rock Journal*

The Dance Hall

A dance hall above the shops was the site of monthly dances that rotated weekly among Castle Rock and other dance halls in the region at Sedalia, Parker, and The

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 14 Statement of Significance

Keystone Hotel Douglas County, Colorado

¹ Jack A. Murphy, *Geology Tour of Denver's Buildings and Monuments*. Colorado: Historic Denver Inc., 1995, page 16.

² *Castle Rock Journal*, December 21, 1900.

³ Murphy, *Geology Tour of Denver's Buildings and Monuments*, page 17.

⁴ *Castle Rock Journal*, March 29, 1901, September 27, 1901.

⁵ Steven F. Melhs, *Colorado Plains Context*, Colorado Historical Society, 1984.

⁶ *Plat Books*. Douglas County. Office of the Assessor.

⁷ Interview with Betty Sanders, December 1995.

⁸ *Castle Rock Journal*, October 1, 1901.

⁹ *Grantee Grantor Records*, Douglas County. Office of the County Clerk and Recorder.
Colorado Business Directory. 1897-1912.

¹⁰ *Census Records*. 1885, 1900. Colorado State Archives.

¹¹ *Property Land Titles*. Empire Title. Castle Rock, Colorado.

¹² Interview with Helen Daly, December 1995.

¹³ *Castle Rock Journal*, April 20, 1930.

¹⁴ Interviews with Chuck Prescott and Betty Sanders, December 1995.

¹⁵ Interviews with Chuck Prescott and Betty Sanders, December 1995.

¹⁶ Interview with Chuck Prescott, December 1995.

¹⁷ Interview with Helen Daly, December 1995.

¹⁸ Interview with Betty Sanders, December 1995.

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Helen Daly, historian and former writer for the Castle Rock Journal, Parker, CO. Interview December 1995.

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Chuck Prescott, local long time contractor, Castle Rock, CO. Interview December 1995.

Betty Saunders, local historian, Castle Rock, CO. Interview December 1995.

Laraine Christainson, waitress at the Castle Cafe in the 1950's, Castle Rock, CO. Interview December 1995.

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Section number 10 Page 19 Boundaries

Keystone Hotel Douglas County, Colorado

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Lots 4, 5, and 6, Block 13, Town of Castle Rock, except the north 30 ft. of Lots 4 & 5 and the north 30 ft. of the east 20 ft. of Lot 6

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nominated property includes the land historically associated with the Keystone Hotel building.

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Photographs

Keystone Hotel Douglas County, Colorado



c. 1901
Keystone Hotel
Douglas County, Colorado

Local History Collection
Douglas County Library District

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Section number 11 Page 21 Photographs

Keystone Hotel Douglas County, Colorado

EXISTING CONDITIONS PHOTOGRAPHS

The following information is the same for all photographs:

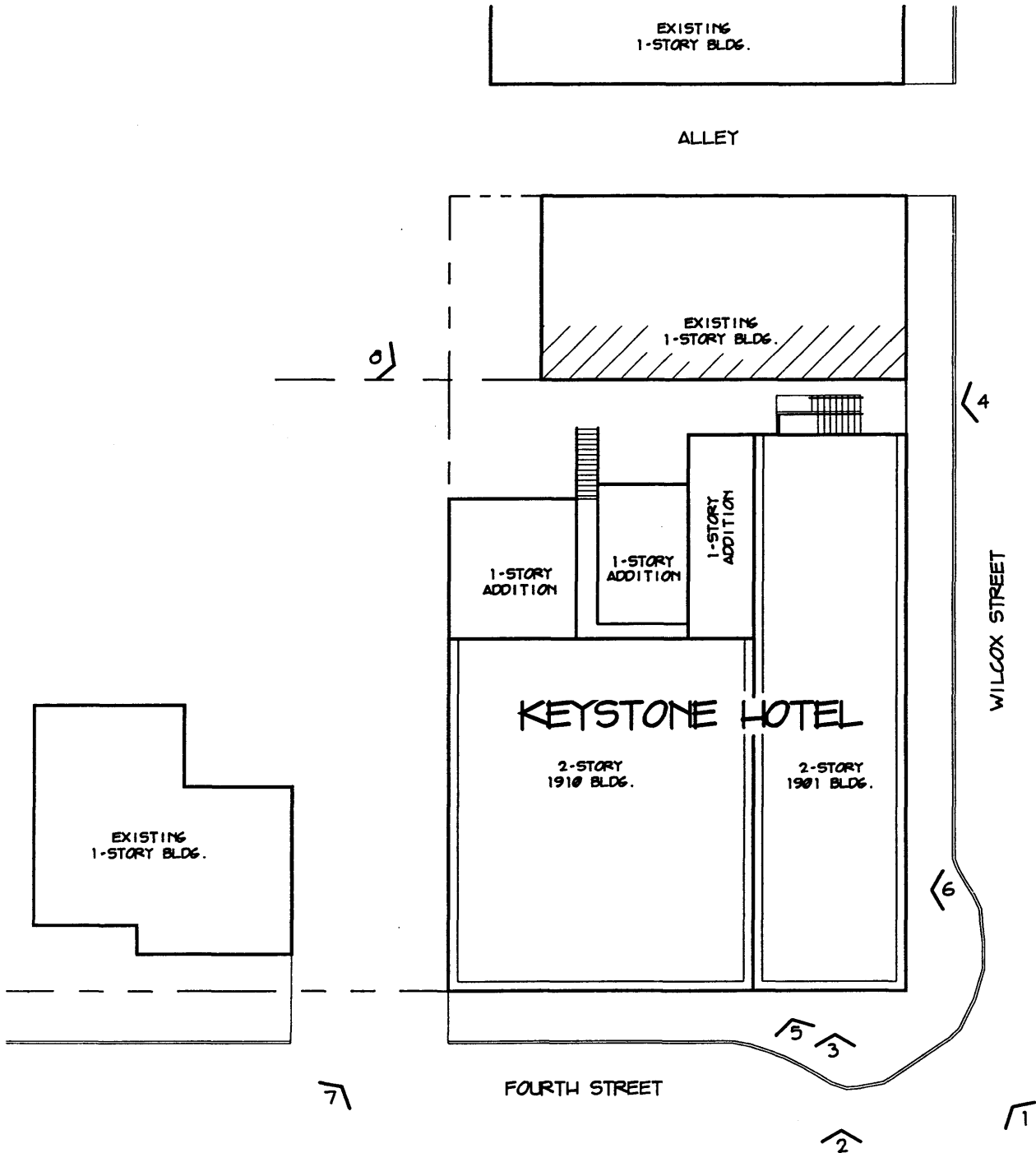
Name of Property: Keystone Hotel
County and State: Douglas County, Colorado
Photographer: Nancy Lyons
Location of Negatives: Preservation Parnership; 1540 Cook Street; Denver, CO

NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION
1	12/96	Wilcox and 4th Street facades; camera facing northwest
2	12/96	Corner storefront - south elevation; camera facing north
3	12/96	Corner storefront - detail; camera facing north
4	12/96	North facade at northeast corner; camera facing west
5	12/96	Corner storefront - detail of kickplate; camera facing north
6	12/96	Wilcox (East) facade - detail @ southerly entry door; camera facing west
7	1/97	West and South facades; camera facing northeast
8	1/97	North and West facade; camera facing southeast

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Keystone Hotel Douglas County, Colorado



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Keystone Hotel Douglas County, Colorado

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

CASTLE ROCK SOUTH QUADRANGLE

(SEDALIA)

