

Resource Number: 5DA3457
Temporary Resource Number: 828

COLORADO CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY

Architectural Inventory Form

Official Eligibility Determination

OAHP 1403

(OAHP use only)

Date _____ Initials _____

☐ Determined Eligible - National Register☐ Determined Not Eligible - National Register☐ Determined Eligible - State Register☐ Determined Not Eligible - State Register☐ Need Data☐ Contributes to Eligible National Register District☐ Noncontributing to Eligible National Register District

1. Resource Number: 5DA3457
2. Temporary Resource Number: 828
3. County: Douglas
4. City: Castle Rock
5. Historic Name: None
6. Current Building Name: Nancy and Craig Ferris Residence
7. Building Address: 17 South Lewis Street
8. Owner Name and Address: 17 South Lewis Street, Castle Rock, Colorado



44. National Register Eligibility: Not Eligible

44A. Local Landmark Eligibility: Eligible

II. GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

9. PM: 6th Township: 8 Range: 67W
1/4 of SE 1/4 of SE 1/4 of NW 1/4 of SE of Section: 11
10. UTM Reference Zone: 13 Easting: 512505.6E Northing: 4357708.6N
11. USGS Quad Name: Castle Rock South Map Scale: 7.5' MapYear: 1965/1994
12. Lot: 7, 8, and S 1/2 9 Block: 23 Addition: Craig and Gould's Addition
13. Boundary Description:
Historically, the house may have been a front gable building with a hipped roof porch at the east and west elevations. At some time, the porches were enclosed and possibly, the entrance moved to the south elevation. The property is bounded on the north by chicken wire fence between this property and the adjacent property. The east side is bounded by a 42" tall board fence. The south and west sides are bounded by wire fencing.
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III. ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

14. Building Plan: Rectangular Plan
15. Dimensions in Feet: 30' x 60'
16. Stories: 1
17. Wall Material: Wood/Weatherboard/Horizontal Siding
18. Roof Configuration: Gabled Roof/Front Gabled Roof
19. Roof Material: Asphalt Roof/Composition Roof
20. Special Features: Chimney Fence

21. Architectural Description:

Historically, the house was probably a front gable building with a hipped roof porch. The porch, which was located at the northeast corner was infilled and the entrance was moved to the south elevation. The building is wood framed with grey asphalt shingles. The walls are clad with horizontal wood siding with 1" x 4" wood trim at the corners and around the windows. There are aluminum gutters and downspouts at all elevations.

East Elevation

The east elevation has two window openings. The north window opening, appears to be more contemporary. The trim appears to be newer and there is no water table on the head trim and no angled sill like the historic windows. This window has a tri-part window with unequal 3/1 divided lite sashes with screens. The shorter south windows are a pair of window sashes with equal 4/1 divided lite windows with an angled wood sill and water table at the head trim. There is a small flower box under the windows.

South Elevation

The south elevation is the primary entrance. It has two, 6-lite windows at the southeast corner with the typical historic trim. To the west of these high windows, is the entrance door with a contemporary glass storm door. To the west is another set of tri-part, 3/1 divided lite windows that are more contemporary than the original windows. There is a modern vinyl window assembly to the west of these windows. The vinyl windows appear to have a center-fixed or operable window with windows flanking the center window and three transom windows above. There is a window box below. There is a single, historic window at the west corner of the south elevation. It has the historic water table trim and the angled window sill with a 4/1 divided lite sash.

There is a brick chimney near the west end of the house on the south facing gable roof.

North Elevation

The north elevation has a series of windows. There are two, single windows at the eastern portion of the house that are similar to the south windows on the east elevation. They are 4/1, divided lite, wood windows with no screens or storms. Historically, there were screens and/or storms as there are screen hooks on the trim above. The west end of the elevation has a pair of window sashes mulled together, like the east elevation windows with 4/1, divided lite window sashes. Between the windows at the east and west ends are two smaller bathroom windows. The east window has a wood storm window, while the west window does not. There is also a modern gas fireplace vent between the two east windows.

West Elevation

There is a historic opening that matches the rest of the historic openings at the north end of the elevation. The opening has a pair of mulled 4/1, divided lite, wood windows with historic trim and sills.

22. Architectural Style: Late Victorian - Queen Anne

23. Landscape or special setting features:

The front yard faces south and has a large stone patio beyond the concrete entrance stairs and porch. The stone patio has a raised planting bed to the south with an ornamental, deciduous tree and ornamental grasses. Beyond, there is a small boarder of grass flanked by a series of deciduous bushes. Beyond the bushes is fine gravel and then the rest of the yard is left natural. The south yard has a large evergreen tree just south of the sidewalk that leads to the front stairs. There is another large deciduous tree alongside the public sidewalk and one directly behind the house between the garage and house. The east yard is landscaped with gravel and stone and a small sitting area with a large evergreen tree at the southeast corner and a variety of deciduous bushes. The north elevation is also landscaped with rocks and gravel with a variety of deciduous and evergreen bushes alongside the house. All of the trees appear to be very old.

The entrance at the south façade has concrete steps that flank either side of the front door. There is a wood arbor and gates at the east stairs, and there is a small shed roof canopy over the front door, supported by angled brackets. Evergreen bushes flank the concrete steps and stoop. There is another arbor with lattice at the west corner of the house.

There is also an area that was a garden in the southwest corner of the property. It is lower than the rest of the yard and has railroad ties that surround the area. There is a small contemporary garden shed just to the north of this area.

24. Associated buildings, features, or objects:

Garden Shed

This building is a shed-roofed, wood framed building that appears to have been a chicken coop at one time. The roof is clad with asphalt roofing with metal edging on 2" x 4" wood rafters. The walls are clad with unfinished, vertical board siding. There is no evidence that battens ever existed. There is a door, almost centered on the south elevation, with windows flanking the door. The windows have been boarded up. The north and east sides of the shed have newer boards that have been whitewashed.

Garage

The garage is a front gable garage with drop siding and an asphalt roof on board sheathing and exposed rafter tails. The vehicle entrance is off of the alley and has a contemporary overhead garage door. The historic door hardware remains above the door opening. Gutters and downspouts exist on the north and south elevations. There is a small shed roof concrete masonry unit addition on the east elevation. It has a boarded up window opening centered on the north elevation. There are also two, 4-lite windows centered on the north and south elevations of the original garage. The glazing of the north window has been infilled with a solid material.

IV. ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY

25. Date of Construction: Estimate: 1925 - 1935 Actual:
Source of Information: Lumber stamp on wood siding - Mumby Lumber Company, Malone, Washington
26. Architect: Unknown Source of Information: N/A
27. Builder: Unknown Source of Information: N/A
28. Original Owner: Anna Luella Lewis and Anna Lenora Lewis; or James M. and Grace Olivia Lewis Prescott
Source of Information: Douglas Clerk and Recorder
29. Construction History:
1925 - 1935 House was constructed
Unknown Porch was infilled.
Unknown Fire in the fireplace. Fireplace was reconstructed, and siding was replaced - North Elevation.
2003 - 2013 Window openings were modified on the south elevation and some of the windows were replaced with new vinyl replacement windows. Interior rehabilitation and restoration was completed to update the kitchen and bathroom and interior finishes.
30. Original Location: yes Date of Move: N/A
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V. HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS

31. Original Use: Domestic/Single Dwelling Intermediate Use: Domestic/Single Dwelling
33. Current Use: Domestic/Single Dwelling
34. Site type(s): Single Family Residence
35. Historic Background:
1902 - 1905 Howard Williams
1905 - 1918 John D. King
1918 - 1919 Douglas N. Stewart
1919 - 1929 Anna Luella Lewis and Anna Lenora Lewis
1929 - 1936 James M. and Grace Olivia Lewis Prescott (daughter of Burr and Anna Lewis)
1936 - 1957 Mary Cole Briscoe (Enderud)
1957 Carol Jean Curtis
1957 - 1958 Mary C. and Henry A. Enderud
1958 - 1980 Henry A. Enderud
1980 - 1981 Bonnie V. Enderud McCosh (daughter of Henry Enderud)
1981 - 1982 Bonnie V. and Richard Edwin McCosh
1982 - 1987 Richard E. and Bonnie E. McCosh Trust
1987 - 1989 Russell C. and Jeanne M. Palmer-Downes
1989 - 1998 Russell C. Downes
1998 - 2003 Nancy S. Bodie (Ferris)
2003 - Present Nancy B. and Craig F. Ferris

Howard Williams was born on February 15, 1859, in Shell Rock, Iowa (Ancestry.com, Family Tree). Nothing else is known about Howard's early life, except that by 1882, he had moved to Table Rock, Douglas County, Colorado, where he married his wife, Mary Russell, on January 26, 1882 (Western States Marriage Record Index). The young couple began their family quickly, with the birth of their daughters, Minnie Alice Williams on January 23, 1884, and Anna Catherine Williams on December 5, 1885. A son followed in 1887, Oliver Perry Williams, born on June 17, 1887. The family continued to grow, with a birth every two years: Frances Edna Williams, born in 1889, Ruth Williams, born in 1891, Mary Grace Williams, born in 1893, and William McKinley Williams, born in 1897 (Ancestry.com, Family Tree).

Howard was a successful farmer, raising potatoes in the southern part of Douglas County, most often known as

Spring Valley (Castle Rock Journal, 4 November 1891, page 4). In 1891, he came in second, behind Willis Walker, in a potato competition (Castle Rock Journal, 4 November 1891, page 4) and harvested 140,000 potatoes on his farm (Castle Rock Journal, 19 January 1893, page 1) in 1893. His reputation continued to grow and in 1892 was elected Douglas County Commissioner (Castle Rock Journal, 30 November 1892, page 4), taking office in 1893. He served in this capacity through 1895. His success as a potato farmer continued when he harvested over 400,000 potatoes in 1898, some weighing over 19 pounds apiece (Castle Rock Journal, 4 May 1898, page 3). In 1900, he constructed a new 54' x 60' barn for his profitable farm and newspaper records continue to describe his potato crops as profitable and abundant. He improved his property again in 1907, when he bored a new well and windmill (Record Journal of Douglas County, 9 October 1908, page 4).

In 1902, he purchased Lots 7, 8 and the South ½ of Lot 9, Block 23, in the Craig and Gould's Addition (known as 17 South Lewis Street). It is not clear whether he purchased the property to build a house so his children could attend the Castle Rock schools easier or if it was for retirement. In 1905, he sold the property to John King for \$700 (Douglas County Clerk and Recorder; Castle Rock Journal, 21 July 1905, page 5).

The health of Howard Williams began declining as early as 1906. He began making visits to doctors and hospitals in Denver. In 1906, he entered the hospital to have his feet treated to prevent blood poisoning (Castle Rock Journal, 20 April 1906, page 4). In 1909, his health began to decline even further, suffering from a complication of diseases and entering St. Luke's Hospital for treatment (Record Journal of Douglas County, 14 May 1909, page 5). He passed away from these illnesses on June 21, 1909, at the age of 50 years old (Record Journal of Douglas County, 25 June 1909, page 1 and page 8). He was buried at Spring Valley Cemetery. On the Find A Grave website, his date of death is listed incorrectly as June 21, 1903 (FindAGrave.com).

Howard Williams sold the land to John King in 1905.

John King was born to Thomas and Mary King in Missouri around 1855 (1900 U.S. Federal Census). John was the oldest of five children. His father was a farmer, and John, early in life, began helping his father on the farm. By 1870, the family was living in Douglas County, working a farm (1870 U.S. Federal Census). John remained with his mother and father helping on the farm into the 1900s, probably until 1905, when he purchased the Howard William's property, which was all of Block 23 in the Craig and Gould Addition (1900 U.S. Federal Census and Castle Rock Journal, 21 July 1905, page 5). After the purchase, he constructed a frame house on the property, most likely for his father, mother and himself (Castle Rock Journal, 10 November 1905, page 5). According to the Douglas County Clerk and Recorder, the house was Lot 6, Block 23.

Although he was a farmer as a young adult, later in life, he became a carpenter and worked on numerous buildings in Castle Rock, including the residence of Alice Maxwell, reconstructing the cellar way in the Triplett hardware store, a new house for the Nixons and remodeling the Farrell Building for Fisher's new store (Castle Rock Journal, 22 March 1907, page 1; Record Journal of Douglas County, 3 November 1911, page 7; Record Journal of Douglas County, 23 February 1912, page 5).

By 1918, John was living in Denver (Record Journal of Douglas County, 28 June 1918, page 5). Little else is known about John. John King sold this property to Douglas Stewart in 1918.

Douglas Noel Stewart was born December 25, 1887 (Social Security Death Index), to George P. and Amelia Curtis Stewart. Douglas grew up on the family ranch, called Springs Ranch, which was approximately three to four miles west of Castle Rock (Castle Rock Journal, 29 October 1897, page 3). His mother often lived in town during the school year so that he and his brother could go to school and lived on the ranch in the summer and holidays (Castle Rock Journal, 13 October 1886, page 3, Castle Rock Journal, 8 January 1897, page 3). In April, 1903, the

family decided to move to California for his father's health. They rented the ranch, left for California and returned a year later.

Douglas graduated from Douglas County High School in 1905 (Castle Rock Journal, 2 June 1905, page 4), leaving for Colorado State University in Fort Collins the following fall (Castle Rock Journal, 14 September 1906, page 5) taking civil engineering and irrigation coursework (Record Journal of Douglas County, 26 November 1909, page 5). Before his graduation in 1910, he went to Montana to work for the Federal government on the Huntley Irrigation Project (Record Journal of Douglas County, 13 May 1910, page 5; and Record Journal of Douglas County, 22 October 1920, page 5). After graduating from college, he began working with his father, George, who was the Douglas County Surveyor (Record Journal of Douglas County, 7 October 1910, page 5; Record Journal of Douglas County, 16 December 1910, page 5). By 1911, they had an engineering company, Stewart and Son (Record Journal of Douglas County, 20 January 1911, page 5). By 1912, he was the Deputy County Surveyor (Record Journal of Douglas County, 19 January 1912, page 5). After his father's retirement, Douglas became the County Surveyor (Record Journal of Douglas County, 23 January 1914, page 4).

Douglas married in June, 1911, to Lean Ayres of Fort Collins. After their marriage, Douglas returned to the Stewart Ranch where he had been living with his father and mother (1910 U.S. Federal Census and Record Journal of Douglas County, 16 June 1911, page 1). Their first child, Mildred, arrived in April of 1912 (Record Journal of Douglas County, 26 April 1912, page 5). Another child was born, a son, on December 24, 1915 (Record Journal of Douglas County, 24 December 1915, page 5).

Because of his County Surveyor responsibilities, the family left the historic Stewart ranch in 1918, moving temporarily to the Ritchey Ranch (located north of town), which he had purchased (Record Journal of Douglas County, 24 January 1918, page 5). Then in February, 1918, purchased the John King residence in Castle Rock, where the family moved, renting the newly acquired Richey Ranch to Harry Brown (Record Journal of Douglas County, 1 February 1918, page 1; Record Journal of Douglas County, 24 October 1919, page 7) and auctioning off all of the animals and equipment at the historic Stewart Ranch (Record Journal of Douglas County, 7 February 1918, page 10). After the purchase of the city residence, Douglas made extensive repairs to the building, adding a toilet and bathroom to the house (Record Journal of Douglas County, 1 March 1918, page 5). In 1919, the Stewart family moved out of their city residence into the old Webster property that had been occupied by Burr Lewis, and the Burr Lewis family leased the Stewart home (Record Journal of Douglas County, 31 October 1919, page 9). By April, they had moved out of this house into 309 Cantril Street, which had been owned by O. P. Weston (Douglas County Clerk and Recorder and Record Journal of Douglas County, 16 April 1920, page 7).

By 1924, Douglas had been the Road Supervisor for the Douglas County area for six years and was promoted to Division Maintenance Superintendent for the Fifth Division of the State Highway Department. His territory included the counties from the Continental Divide east to the state line, and from the north line of Arapahoe to the south line of Pueblo County (Record Journal of Douglas County, 6 June 1924, page 6). It was at this time, that they moved away from Castle Rock to 1348 North El Paso in Colorado Springs (1925 Colorado Springs City Directory), renting their home in Castle Rock to Mr. and Mrs. Harold Strange (Record Journal of Douglas County, 5 September 1924, page 5) and then selling it in 1926 to Ella J. Mikolizik (Douglas County Clerk and Recorder and Record Journal of Douglas County, 9 April 1926, page 1). In 1927, Douglas was relocated to Steamboat Springs for his job (Record Journal of Douglas County, 26 August 1927, page 1). He took the Civil Service Exam for Assistant State Highway Inspector late in November, 1927, in hopes of being promoted (Record Journal of Douglas County, 18 November 1927, page 8). He didn't remain long in Steamboat Springs before he was transferred to Division 4, which was the Pueblo area (Record Journal of Douglas County, 17 February 1928, page 1). By 1936, he had been appointed as Acting Superintendent of Maintenance for the State Highway Department (Record Journal of Douglas County, 16 October 1936, page 1) and moving to Denver, living at 917 S. Downing

Street (1937 Denver City Directory). He remained working and living in Denver at the same location until around 1955, when they moved to Boulder, living at 787 Lincoln Place, working as a Road Supervisor for the County Highway Department (1953 Denver City Directory and 1955 Boulder City Directory).

Douglas Noel Stewart passed away in March, 1977, while living in Glenwood Springs, Colorado (Social Security Index).

Douglas Stewart sold this property to Anna Lewis and Leonora Lewis in 1919.

Anna Luella Lowell Lewis was born in August 26, 1871, to Charles Lowell and Lydia Bowman Lowell at Manchester, Maine (Douglas County News, 14 June 1956, page 14). The family moved to Colorado in 1872 and Charles Lowell, homesteaded the historic Lowell's OV Ranch (5DA. 1915) that is now a historic landmark located south of Castle Rock, along Interstate 25. She grew up on the ranch, with her brothers and sisters, marrying Burr Wadsworth Lewis on December 24, 1888 (Western States Marriage Index).

Burr Wadsworth Lewis, son of John and Nancy Lewis, was born on September 24, 1862, in Delaware, Ohio (Record Journal of Douglas County, 9 January 1942, page 1). Growing up in Kansas, he moved to Douglas County around the 1880s, living in Sedalia in 1887 (Castle Rock Journal, 20 July 1887, page 2). After his marriage, Burr went into business with Frank Green. They purchased the J. B. Karcher property and opened it as a hotel (Castle Rock Journal, 22 May 1889, page 4). While owning the hotel, their daughter, Anna Leanora Lewis, was born on November 15, 1889. It is believed that the hotel included a saloon and that he gave up the business and moved to Denver in September, 1890 (Castle Rock Journal, 3 September 1890, page 1). They remained in Denver for a few years, moving back to Sedalia in 1893, moving into the old school house. Later that year, in October, the small family moved into the Clay residence in Sedalia. They moved again in 1895, into one of Mr. Victor's residences formerly occupied by C. E. Clark (Castle Rock Journal, 17 April 1895, page 1). After moving into the house, Burr constructed an "L" addition to the house (Castle Rock Journal, 26 June 1895, page 1). It is believed that he built the addition to accommodate the birth of his daughter, Grace, who arrived on June 26, 1895 (Castle Rock Journal, 10 July 1895, page 4).

Burr was a painter by profession and painted the Douglas County Courthouse in 1894 (Castle Rock Journal, 21 November 1894, page 4). He also did odd jobs, working at the Castle Rock Creamery and opening a saloon in Nighthawk (Castle Rock Journal, 12 February 1896, page 4, and Castle Rock Journal, 8 April 1896, page 4). In 1898, Burr and his family moved to Denver to work again as a painter at B. L. James Mercantile and Manufacturing Company (Castle Rock Journal, 29 April 1898, page 2 and 1900 Denver City Directory). While living in Denver, the small family lived at 211 South Water Street; 435 South Water Street; 630 West 4th Avenue; 430 South 12th Street; 436 South Tremont Street; 365 Irvington Place; 1921 West 38th Avenue; 238 West 2nd Avenue; 600 Delaware; and 242 South Lincoln Street (1899 Denver City Directory, 1900 Denver City Directory, 1901 Denver City Directory, 1902 Denver City Directory, 1903 Denver City Directory, 1904 Denver City Directory, 1905 Denver City Directory, 1906 Denver City Directory, 1907 Denver City Directory, 1908 Denver City Directory, 1909 Denver City Directory, and 1910 Denver City Directory). In 1911, Lewis was promoted to Department Foreman at B. L. James Mercantile and Manufacturing Company (1911 Denver City Directory). The growing family was living at 18 South Logan Street. In 1912, they moved down the street to 14 South Logan Street (1912 Denver City Directory). They remained in Denver until 1917, living at 250 Cherokee Street; 568 South Washington Street; and 10 Lincoln Street (1913 Denver City Directory, 1914 Denver City Directory, 1915 Denver City Directory, 1916 Denver City Directory, and 1917 Denver City Directory). While living in Denver, their only son, Raymond, and their daughter, Nancy, were born in 1902 and 1909, respectively.

Burr and Anna returned to Douglas County in 1917, purchasing the Berger Ranch near Tomah (Record Journal of

Douglas County, 23 February 1917, page 1). A year later, he sold the ranch because of his poor health and moved into the Webster property in Castle Rock (Record Journal of Douglas County, 17 May 1918, page 1, and Record Journal of Douglas County, 31 October 1919, page 9). In 1919, the Lewis's purchased Lots 5 – 12, Block 23, Craig and Gould Addition, from Douglas N. Stewart (Record Journal of Douglas County, 31 October 1919, page 9). The property included the house constructed by John King on Lots 5 & 6.

The 1920 U.S. Federal Census lists the family living on Main Street, which is the current Wilcox Street, but it is believed that, in fact, this was Lewis Street. Living with Burr and Anna, was her daughter, Leonora. Leonora had married George Edward Gammon in 1912 and had two children, George and Anabelle (Record Journal of Douglas County, 18 October 1912, page 9, and Record Journal of Douglas County, 22 October 1920, page 5). George passed away in 1919 during the flu epidemic, and Leonora and the children moved back in with her parents (1920 U.S. Federal Census and Record Journal of Douglas County, 22 October 1920, page 5). Grace, Raymond and Nancy were also still living with their parents at the same address.

Burr and Anna sold Lots 7, 8 and the S ½ of Lot 9 to their daughter, Grace in 1929 (Douglas County Clerk and Recorder). She had married James M. Prescott in 1921, and by 1930, had two children, Shirley S. and James M. Shirley was seven years old in 1930 and James was 8 months old. It is believed that the Prescott's constructed the house that now sits on Lots 7, 8, and the South ½ of Lot 9, also known as 17 South Lewis Street. According to the 1930 U.S. Federal Census, though, the small family was renting their residence for \$20.00 per month, probably from Burr and Anna. In addition, the 1939 aerial photograph of the town shows three homes on Lots 5 – 12, Block 23. The 1930 U.S. Federal Census lists Burr and Anna Lewis owning their residence (probably Lots 7, 8 and the South half of Lot 9); James and Grace Prescott living next door to the north (possibly the house that sits at the back of Lots 5 and 6) and renting their residence; and then Luella and Lillian Lewis, Burr's sisters, living north of James and Grace and renting their residence (possibly the house on Lots 5 & 6). The next family listed is the Misner family, which lived at 7 North Lewis Street, the next residence seen in the 1939 aerial. With all of the information provided, it is still unclear, which of the three houses Burr and Anna lived in and when all of the house were constructed.

In 1936, James and Grace sold Lots 7, 8, and the South ½ of Lot 9, also known as 17 South Lewis Street, to Mary Cole Briscoe. They remained living at this address, according to the 1940 U.S. Federal Census, renting it for \$25 a month. Burr and Anna were living with James and their daughter, Grace. Charles and Anna Prescott (Burr and Anna's daughter) are living next door with their aunts, Luella Lewis and Lillian Lewis, in the house on Lots 5 and 6, now known as 9 South Lewis Street. Charles and Anna own their home. Both families were living in the same house in 1935, according to the 1940 U.S. Federal Census.

In 1941, Burr and Anna moved into the Scott property (believed to be 104 Fourth Street – 5DA. ????) on the west side of town (Record Journal of Douglas County, 24 October 1941, page 5). Martha Scott had passed away, and Burr and Anna rented the house from the Scott family.

Burr Wadsworth Lewis passed away on December 31, 1941, and was buried in the Bear Canon Cemetery (FindAGrave.com). In 1949, Anna moved to Albuquerque, New Mexico, to live with her daughter, Nancy Blake and her husband (Record Journal of Douglas County, 24 April 1952, page 1 and Douglas County News, 14 June 1956, page 14). Anna passed away on June 6, 1956, and was buried alongside her husband in Bear Canon Cemetery (Douglas County News, 14 June 1956, page 14).

Anna Leonora Lewis was born on November 15, 1889, in Sedalia, Colorado, to Burr Wadsworth Lewis and Anna Luella Lowell Lewis. Shortly after her birth, the family moved to Denver where they lived in numerous places until returning to Sedalia in 1893. They moved several times in Sedalia before returning to Denver in 1895,

where her father worked as a painter. She remained living with her parents in Denver, but began working as a stenographer at Thomas F. Daly Agency around 1907 (1907 Denver City Directory). On October 12, 1912, she married Mr. George Edward Gammon, a resident of Denver. The marriage was a double wedding on her uncle's property, the O.V. Ranch (Record Journal of Douglas County, 18 October 1912, page 9). The young couple remained in Denver, until 1917, when her husband was hired by her father, Burr, to help run the Berger Ranch near Tomah (Record Journal of Douglas County, 16 March 1917, page 5). They settled in Sedalia.

Leonora's husband passed away during the 1919 flu epidemic, leaving her alone with two children and no income. She had no choice but to return to her former profession, leaving her beloved Douglas County and returning to Denver to work with Keeler Brothers bond brokers in their legal department. During her employment, she received extensive experience in school bonds, which led her to run for County Superintendent for Schools in Douglas County in 1920 after returning to Douglas County a short time beforehand (Record Journal of Douglas County, 22 October 1920, page 5). She received a majority of the votes and entered office in 1921. Additionally, she and her mother purchased Lots 5 – 12, Block 23 in the Craig and Gould Addition. This property is the current 9 South Lewis Street, 11 South Lewis Street, and 17 South Lewis Street. There are currently three houses on the lots (Douglas County Clerk and Recorder).

Her life and her two children's lives changed dramatically in 1921, when she remarried. Her wedding to Charles A. Prescott was a surprise to many and occurred on March 14, 1921 in Denver at St. Mark's Cathedral. Charles Arthur Prescott moved to Douglas County from Michigan in 1919, farming on the Franhoff Ranch in the north part of the county (Record Journal of Douglas County, 18 March 1921, page 1). He was born September 30, 1892, in Liberty, Jackson County, Michigan, to John Robert Prescott and Minnie Rachael Sanford Prescott (Family Trees, Ancestry.com).

In November, soon after her marriage, she resigned her position as County Superintendent, desiring to spend her time taking care of her husband and to prepare for the birth of a son, Robert Wayne Prescott (Record Journal of Douglas County, 4 November 1921, page 1). Robert was born February 26, 1922, and another son followed on July 7, 1930 (Record Journal of Douglas County, 11 July 1930, page 5). After she married Charles, she never worked again.

Charles ran for Douglas County Clerk and Recorder in 1936 and won by a clear majority (Douglas County News, 9 November 1950, page 1). He held this office until 1970 (List of Douglas County Officials, Douglas County History Research Center). In 1946, Charles (Chuck) Prescott went into partnership with Tommy Onnam and opened Village Inn in the Fred Hillburger Building in Castle Rock. Village Inn, a restaurant, also had dancing and served wine, beer and alcohol (Record Journal of Douglas County, 31 May 1946, page 5). Ownership changed quickly after opening, with Tommy Onnam being replaced by Al Richman (Record Journal of Douglas County, 26 July 1946, page 5).

According to the 1930 U.S. Federal Census, the family was probably living on a ranch somewhere near Lake Gulch, as their neighbors were John Engel of the Engel Ranch, and Simon Ehmann of Springcliffe Ranch, both of which are in the Lake Gulch area. In 1936, Lenora's parents moved out to the James Prescott ranch for the winter, and Charles and his family moved where Burr and Anna had lived (Record Journal of Douglas County, 16 October 1936, page 5). The address of this property is Lots 10 and 11 and the north half of Lot 9, Block 23 of the Craig and Gould Addition, also known as 9 South Lewis Street. According to research, Anna Luella Lewis, Leonora's mother and Leonora, owned 9 South Lewis, which had two homes. One was a larger home and then a smaller home at the rear of the lot. This smaller home would later become 11 South Lewis Street. They also owned 17 South Lewis Street. It is believed that the Lewis family, which included the Prescotts lived in these homes, switching homes as the families grew. In later years, as Charles grew older, he moved into 11 South

Lewis Street, the small house at the rear of the lot of 9 South Lewis Street and his son and family moved into the large house, which is known as 9 South Lewis Street (U.S. Public Records 1950 – 1993, Volume 1 and 2, 1940 U.S. Federal Census). During the early years, Lillian and Luella Lewis, Charles's Aunts and Burr Lewis's sisters lived in the small house, while Charles lived in the larger house at 9 South Lewis Street (1930 U.S. Federal Census). In 1960, Charles was renting out the small house (Douglas County News, 5 May 1960, page 8). The house caught fire in 1961, but the damage, other than it being an internal fire, was not described (Douglas County News, 11 May 1961, page 1). By 1986, Charles, Sr. was living in the small house (11 South Lewis Street) and his son, Charles II, was living in the larger house (9 South Lewis Street).

Leonora passed away on April 15, 1952, after suffering from poor health for many years. She was cremated at Fairmount Crematorium. There is a memorial for her and many of the other Lewis, Gammon and Prescott family members at the Bear Canon Cemetery. While Leonora was alive, she was a member of the Red Cross since 1917, was a charter member of the Douglas County Women's club and the Douglas County Garden club, a member of the St. Barnabas Guild, Rebecca Lodge, the Book Club, and the Floral Art club of Denver.

In 1954, Charles Prescott remarried. His marriage to Miss Vera Saab occurred on June 17th in Decatur, Illinois. Vera Saab Prescott was an associate professor of home economics at Millikin University in Decatur, Illinois, where she had taught for three years. She graduated from the University of Colorado and then attended the University of Minnesota, Chicago University and Columbia University. She was on the board of the American Association of University Women and was a member of Delta Kappa Gamma society.

Charles passed away in July, 1977, but his burial location is unknown. His memorial, like Leonara's is located at Bear Canon Cemetery.

Anna's other daughter, Grace, and her husband also owned this property.

Grace Olivia Lewis was born to Burr and Anna Lewis, in Sedalia, on June 26, 1895 (Castle Rock Journal, 10 July 1895, page 4). In 1898, the family moved to Denver, where her father worked as a painter (Castle Rock Journal, 29 April 1898, page 2). The family returned to Douglas County in 1917, living on the Berger Ranch near Tomah (Record Journal of Douglas County, 23 February 1917, page 1). Because of her father's poor health, the family moved into Castle Rock. Her father purchased property on Lewis Street, then known as Main Street. The property included the house constructed by John King at 9 South Lewis Street (Record Journal of Douglas County, 31 October 1919, page 9). She remained living with her parents until her marriage to James Prescott in 1921. James Prescott, the son of John Robert Prescott and Minnie Rachael Sanford, was born on September 29, 1897, in Liberty, Jackson County, Michigan. His mother passed away on March 23, 1908 (Ancestry.com, Family Trees). By 1910, James and his two sisters were living with his mother's parents. The whereabouts of his father is unknown. (1910 U.S. Federal Census). In 1918, he was living and working in Hanover, Jackson County, Michigan, when he registered for the draft (World War II Draft Registration Records). James moved to Douglas County, Colorado, in 1919 (Douglas County News, 12 March 1953, page 1).

John was working for the water company at Platte Canyon and Grace was a teacher at Plum Creek when they married (Record Journal of Douglas County, 16 December 1921, page 14). They probably met while James was working on the Charles Prescott Ranch prior to working for the water company. Charles Prescott was married to Grace's sister, Anna Leonora. By 1922, James and Grace were living in house number 22, in Louviers (Record Journal of Douglas County, 11 August 1922, page 4). They had a daughter, Shirley, born December, 1922 (Record Journal of Douglas County, 23 December 1927, page 6); and a son, name unknown, born in 1925. Their son passed away, April, 1925, and was buried in Bear Canon Cemetery (Record Journal of Douglas County, 10 April 1925, page 8). James Michael Prescott, Jr., their third child, was born on July 16, 1929 (Ancestry.com, Family

Trees).

In 1929, they purchased Lots 7, 8 and the S ½ of Lot 9, now known as 17 South Lewis Street (Douglas County Clerk and Recorder). It is not clear whether there was a house on the property, though, or whether they constructed the house after the purchase. During a visit to the house in February, 2016, a lumber marking was found on the interior face of the siding on the garage. Additionally, the concrete foundation of the garage was similar to the concrete foundation of the house, so it is believed that the two were constructed at the same time. The lumber marking was Mumby Lumber Company, Malone, Washington. According to the University of Washington Library Archives, Digital Collections, the Mumby Lumber Company, by S. C. Mumby was opened in 1905 in Bordeaux, Washington. By 1924, it was owned by the Bordeaux family. The Bordeaux family also purchased the Vance Lumber Company in nearby Malone, circa 1922. That mill was renamed the Mumby Lumber and Shingle Company by the Bordeaux family (<http://digitalcollections.lib.washington.edu/cdm/ref/collection/clarkkinsey/id/521>). The Mumby Lumber Company closed in 1938 and was dismantled, according to a photo in the Library of Congress (<https://www.loc.gov/item/fsa2000004089/PP/>). The referenced photo was taken in August, 1939, by the famous photographer, Dorothea Lange. Because of the above research, it is believed that the house and garage were built between 1924 and 1930.

According to the 1930 U.S. Federal Census, the family was living in one of three houses on the Lewis property, the difference is that it states that they are renting their house for \$25/month. It is not clear where they were living at 9 South Lewis Street, 11 South Lewis Street or 17 South Lewis Street. It is presumed that they were living at 17 South Lewis Street, though. Lewis Street was known as Main Street at the time. The name was changed to Lewis Street around 1946 after Ray Lewis, son of Burr and Anna Lewis and Grace's brother, was killed in the line of duty as the Marshall for the Town of Castle Rock. James and Grace sold 17 South Lewis Street in 1936 to Mary Cole Briscoe. James and Grace remained living at this address and according to the 1940 U.S. Federal Census, James and Grace were still living at 17 South Lewis Street with their children along with Grace's parents, Burr and Anna Lewis. It's not clear how long they lived at 17 South Lewis, but by 1954, Grace was living at 509 Cantril Street.

Shirley, their daughter, married Frederick Hirst, Jr., of New York on March 28, 1942, in Melbourne, Pennsylvania. They met in Washington, D.C., while she was working for the War Department and he was in training for the U.S. Marine Corp. in Quantico, Virginia (Record Journal of Douglas County, 24 April 1942, page 1). Their son, James, married Frances Rachel Lambert on April 7, 1952, in Albuquerque, New Mexico (Douglas County News, 24 April 1952, page 8).

In 1943, Grace returned to work. She began working at the Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company, where she had worked prior to teaching (Record Journal of Douglas County, 16 December 1921, page 14; and Record Journal of Douglas County, 2 April 1943, page 5). In 1954, she left her position as Chief Operator and began working as a Business Office Representative (Douglas County News, 29 April 1954, page 1). She retired in 1958 (Douglas County News, 26 June 1958, page 1).

James Prescott passed away on March 5, 1953. He was cremated, but his burial site is unknown (Douglas County News, 12 March 1953, page 1). There is a memorial for him at Bear Canon Cemetery (FindaGrave.com). Grace Olivia Prescott passed away on January 29, 1972. Her name is adjacent to her husband's on the memorial constructed by a Boy Scout Eagle, at the Bear Canon Cemetery.

The Prescott's sold this property to Mary Briscoe in 1936.

Mary Cole Briscoe was born to Cole Briscoe and Ina O'Brien Briscoe on September 17, 1896, in Castle Rock (Ancestry.com, Family Trees). She grew up on her father's ranch, living in Castle Rock when she was older (Castle Rock Journal, 20 May 1898, page 3, and Castle Rock Journal, 10 May 1901, page 5). After graduating from Douglas County High School, she attended the Agricultural College in Fort Collins. She also graduated from the Mercy Hospital School of Nursing in Denver and the University of Seattle, in Washington. After graduating from the University of Seattle, she returned to Douglas County to become the Public Health Nurse for Douglas County (Record Journal of Douglas County, 13 January 1939, page 1).

She married Henry Enderud on January 7, 1939 (Record Journal of Douglas County, 13 January 1939, page 1). Henry Enderud, the son of Herman Emil Olsen Enderud and Rina Augusta Jacobsen Enderud, was born on January 21, 1891, in Freeport, Banner County, Nebraska (Ancestry.com, Family Trees). By 1900, the family was living in Nepesta, Pueblo County, Colorado (1900 U.S. Federal Census). His father was a farmer by profession and Henry was one of 16 children. He was the fourth oldest and all of children stayed with the parents to help on the family farm. In 1910, Henry was still living with his family and working for his father (1910 U.S. Federal Census). By 1917, Henry, and his family had moved to Douglas County. He married Ethel Corey Cantril, the daughter of John Cantril, on October 8, 1919 (Western States Marriage Records Index). The couple had two daughters, Mabel Darlene, born on May 29, 1927, and Bonnie, born in 1922. Ethel passed away on August 22, 1929. His daughter passed away on June 7, 1935 (Ancestry.com, Family Trees).

Henry Enderud worked for the Sinclair Refining Company, which established its first station in Castle Rock in 1917, with Henry in charge (Record Journal of Douglas County, 15 April 1932, page 1). By 1932, he had been working for the company for 15 years. Mary Briscoe, on the other hand, had finished her education and was working in Denver as a nurse. In 1937, Mary had returned to Douglas County and had been appointed as County Nurse by the Colorado State Board of Health (Record Journal of Douglas County, 10 September 1937, page 1). In 1938, her term had ended and her position was taken over by Mrs. Florence (Record Journal of Douglas County, 30 December 1938, page 7). After her marriage and during World War II, Mary returned to Denver to work as a nurse due to a shortage (Record Journal of Douglas County, 29 January 1943, page 5). In 1945, Henry retired from the Sinclair Oil Company after 28 years and opened a liquor store located next to Velma's Beauty Shop in downtown Castle Rock (Record Journal of Douglas County, 3 August 1945, page 1, and Record Journal of Douglas County, 24 August 1945, page 5). In 1951, Henry became a Councilman for the Town of Castle Rock (Douglas County News, 25 January 1951, page 6). Henry sold his liquor store in 1958 to Mr. and Mrs. D. T. "Brownie" Collins of Colorado Springs (Douglas County News, 5 June 1958, page 7).

Henry Enderud and Mary Briscoe Enderud lived at 221 Cantril Street until they sold it to Mr. and Mrs. Ray Norton in August, 1956. The Enderuds moved to their other property at 17 South Lewis Street, which they had owned since 1936 and had never lived in (Douglas County News, 2 August 1956, page 1).

Three months after Henry's retirement, Mary had a cerebral hemorrhage and was taken to Swedish Hospital, where she passed away on 3 October 1958. She was buried at Cedar Hill Cemetery (Douglas County News, 9 October 1958, page 3).

Henry remained living at 17 South Lewis Street, but ownership of the house was transferred to his daughter in 1980. She and her husband, Edwin and later Richard, remained owners of the property until 1987 when it was sold to Russell C. and Jeanne M. Palmer-Downes (Douglas County Clerk and Recorder). Henry passed away on February 21, 1981 in Littleton, Colorado and was buried alongside his wife.

Nothing was found in the historical research on the remainder of the owners.

36. Sources of Information:

Castle Rock Journal, Record Journal of Douglas County, Douglas County News, Douglas County Clerk and Recorder, Town of Castle Rock Building Department, Douglas County Assessor, Douglas County: A Historical Journey - Josephine Marr

VI. SIGNIFICANCE

37. Local Landmark Designation: **No** Designation Authority: **N/A**

Date of Designation: **N/A**

38. Applicable National Register Criteria:

- ☒ A. Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history;
- ☐ B. Associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;
- ☐ C. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or that possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguished entity whose components may lack individual distinction;
- ☐ D. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.
- ☐ Qualifies under Criteria Considerations A through G (see Manual).
- ☐ Does not meet any of the above National Register Criteria.

Criteria for Landmark Designation - Castle Rock

1. Significance. 38A.

- ☐ a. People. Associated with a person(s) significantly contributing to local, state, or national history.
- ☒ b. Events. Associated with a significant local, county, state or national event(s).
- ☐ c. Architecture.
 - i. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of an architectural style valuable for the study of a type period or method of construction;
 - ii. Represents the work of a master architect or builder whose work has influenced development in the Town, County, State or Nation;
 - iii. Uses indigenous materials; the use of locally quarried rhyolite being of special importance to the Town; or
 - iv. Is an example of architectural or structural innovation.
- ☐ d. Heritage. Possesses character, interest or value as part of the development heritage or cultural characteristics of the Town, with railroads, quarries and early development of the Town being of special importance to the Town.
- ☐ e. Archaeology. Possesses archaeological Significance or provides information important to prehistory.
- ☒ f. Age. Constructed at least fifty (50) years prior to designation.

2. Historic Integrity.

- ☒ a. Location. The place where the Historic Property was constructed or the place where an historic event occurred.
- ☐ b. Design. The combination of elements that create the historic form, plan, space, structure and style of a property.
- ☒ c. Setting. The physical environment of an Historic Property; the character of the place.
- ☒ d. Materials. The physical elements of an Historic Property.
- ☒ e. Workmanship. The physical evidence of the crafts of a culture and evidence of an artisan's labor and skills.
- ☒ f. Feeling. A property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular time and the ability to convey a property's historic character.

☒ g. Association. The direct link between an historic event or person and an Historic Property.

39. Area(s) of significance:

40. Period of significance: 1925 - 1935

41. Level of significance: Local

42. Statement of significance:

National Register

Criteria A - Events - This house is a part of the historic Craig and Gould neighborhood which is located to the east of the historic Town of Castle Rock downtown. This neighborhood is a product of the interest and popularity of the Town and its successful growth through the years. The neighborhood has a substantial amount of homes dating from 1897 to the 1950s, demonstrating Castle Rock's continued growth and popularity through the years.

Local Criteria

Events - See above under National Register, Criteria A.

Age - the house is over 50 years old.

43. Assessment of historic integrity related to significance:

The building's level of integrity, relative to the seven aspects of integrity as defined by the National Park Service and History Colorado (setting, location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association) is minimally intact.

Setting: The physical character of property has not changed significantly through the years. When the house was constructed, the property was residential. Today, the building is still in a residential neighborhood, surrounded by many historic homes.

Location: The building's location is intact. It has never been moved.

Materials: The original materials are partially intact. Most of the historic siding is still intact, except the north elevation, where a fire occurred in the fireplace and the fireplace and siding and structure was repaired. Some of the original windows have been enlarged and new vinyl replacement windows have been installed. Most of the historic windows remain, though.

Workmanship: The physical evidence of the original artisan's labor does not remain, since most of the historic materials have been covered.

Feeling: The ability of this building to convey its historic character is still intact in a limited manner. The foursquare character defining features are partially intact.

Association: The association of this building with its construction is intact.

The building is not eligible for the State or National Register. Because of the numerous changes to the building's character defining features, but it is eligible for Castle Rock Landmarking.

VII. NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

44. National Register eligibility field assessment: Not Eligible

Local landmark eligibility field assessment: Eligible

45. Is there National Register district potential: N/A

Discuss: This resource was surveyed and documented as part of a project in which buildings within the downtown area of Castle Rock were surveyed. The survey area was from Front Street on the

east, to Fifth Street on the north, to Elbert Street on the west and Third Street on the south.

This building falls outside that boundary as more of the Town of Castle Rock is surveyed to determine its significant buildings. The boundaries of a historic district have not yet been determined since many areas of the town have not yet been surveyed. Additionally, this building might be associated with an adjacent, unsurveyed area. A preliminary evaluation of whether this property would be a contributing resource, if found to be within the boundaries of a district, has been made to assist future studies.

Is there Local District Potential: N/A

If there is National Register district potential, is this building contributing: yes

46. If the building is in existing National Register district, is it contributing: N/A

VIII. RECORDING INFORMATION

47. Photographic References: 5DA3457 Chicken Coop; 5DA3457 Chicken Coop; 5DA3457 East Façade; 5DA3457 Garage & Chicken Coop; 5DA3457 Garage North; 5DA3457 Garage West; 5DA3457 North Elevation; 5DA3457 Outbuildings; 5DA3457 South Elevation 2; 5DA3457 South Elevation; 5DA3457 West Elev

Photographer: Barbara Darden

Negatives Filed At: There are no negatives - photos are digitally reproduced.

48. Report Title: "Town of Castle Rock - Survey of Historic Resources" (August 29, 2005); Preservation Partnership

49. Date(s): February 2016

50. Recorders: Barbara Darden

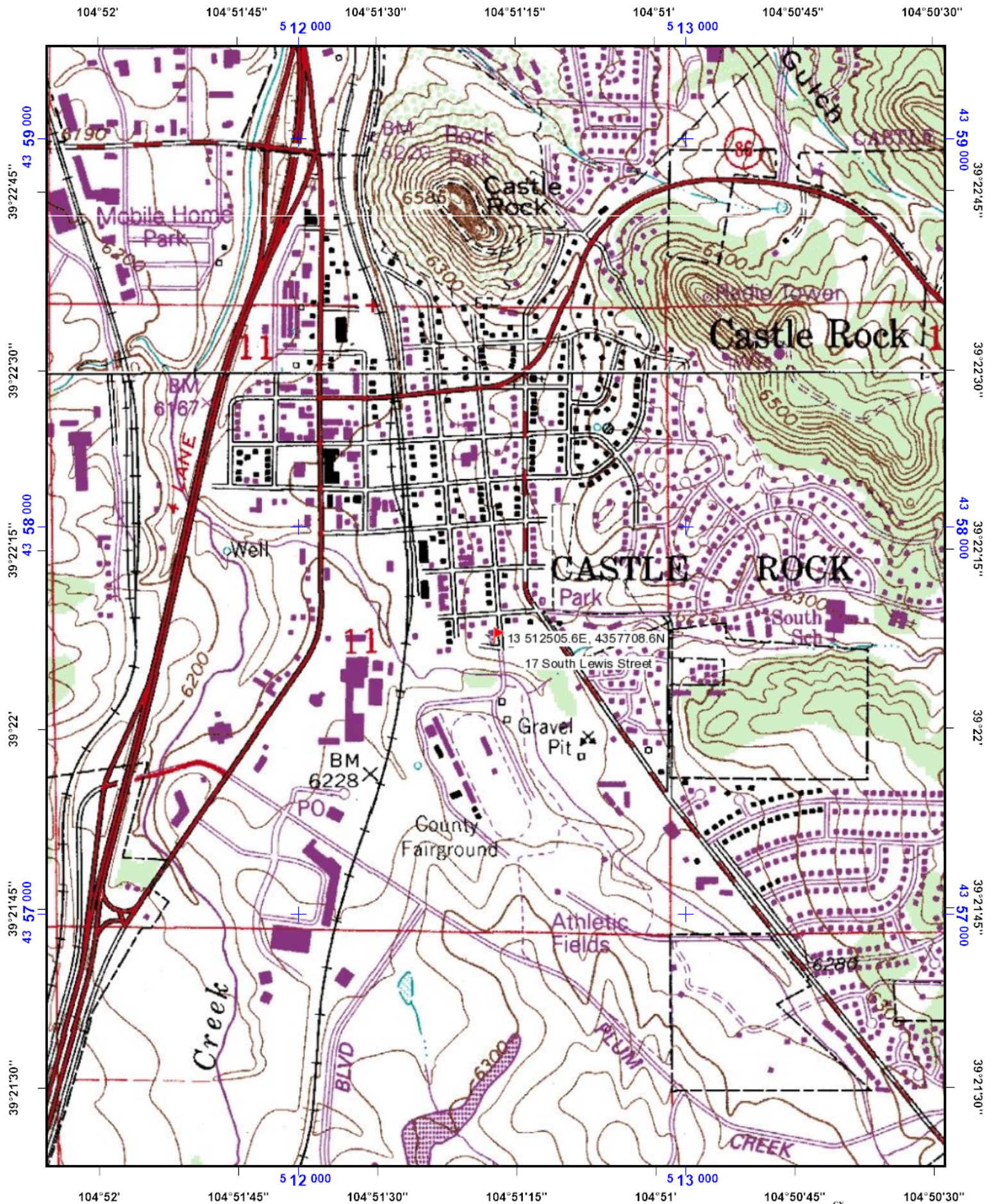
51. Organization: Scheuber + Darden Architects

52. Address: P. O. Box 909, Parker, CO 80134

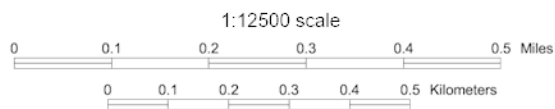
53. Phone Number(s): 720-851-7395

NOTE: Please attach a sketch map, a photocopy of the USGS quad map indicating the resource's location, and photographs

Colorado Historical Society - Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation
1200 Broadway, Denver, Colorado 80203 (303) 866-3395



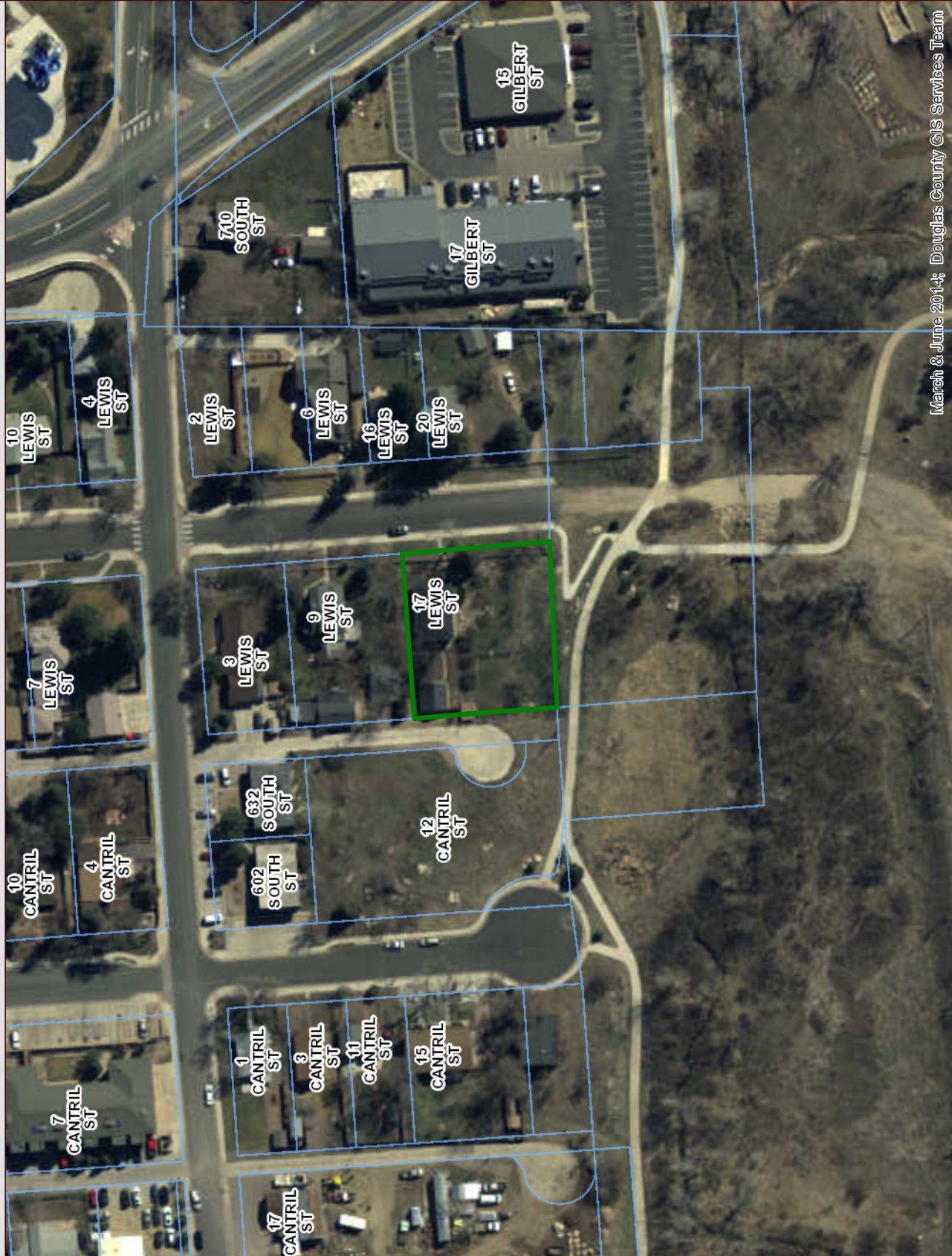
Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) Projection Zone 13
 North American Datum of 1983
 1000 meter UTM / USNG / MGRS
 Grid Zone Designation: 13S
 100,000-m Squares: ED



Magnetic declination of SE at center of map
 on March 17, 2011

17 South Lewis Street

- Real Property**
 - Parcel
- Public Land Survey System**
 - Township
 - Section
- General Features**
 - School
 - Private Road
 - Railroad



March & June 2014; Douglas County GIS Services Team



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 Douglas County GIS Division
 Philip S. Miller Bldg., 100 Third St.
 Castle Rock, Colorado 80104



1949 Aerial – Courtesy of the Douglas County History Research Center