

COLORADO CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY

Architectural Inventory Form

Official Eligibility Determination  
(OAHP use only)

OAHP 1403

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: 5DA.217
2. Temporary Resource Number: 838
3. County: Douglas
4. City: Castle Rock
5. Historic Name: Christensen House (Victoria's House)
6. Current Building Name: Castle Rock Chamber of Commerce
7. Building Address: 420 Jerry Street
8. Owner Name and Address: Castle Rock Chamber of Commerce; 420 Jerry Street, Castle Rock 80104



44. National Register Eligibility: Not Eligible
- 44A. Local Landmark Eligibility: Eligible

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## II. GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

9. PM: 9 Township: 8 Range: 67  
1/4 of 1/4 of 1/4 of 1/4 of of Section: 11
10. UTM Reference Zone: 13 Easting: 512087.87 Northing: 4358429.49
11. USGS Quad Name: Map Scale: MapYear:
12. Lot: N 37 1/2' Lot 17, W 1/2 of Lo Block: 13 Addition: Town of Castle Rock
13. Boundary Description:  
The property is bounded on the west by a sidewalk, angled on-street parking and Jerry Street; it is bounded on the north by Fifth Street; on the east by a public alley; and on the south by another building.
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## III. ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

14. Building Plan: Rectangular Plan
15. Dimensions in Feet: 78.5 x 44'
16. Stories: Two
17. Wall Material: Stone/Rhyolite Wood/Weatherboard/Horizontal Siding
18. Roof Configuration: Gabled Roof/Cross Gabled Roof
19. Roof Material: Asphalt Roof/Composition Roof
20. Special Features: Chimney Dormer  
Porch

21. Architectural Description:

The original building (circa 1889) is a front gable vernacular building constructed of Castle Rock rhyolite that was quarried locally and can be seen in numerous buildings in town. The stone is rusticated with a historic beaded mortar joint that has not been replicated consistently with the more contemporary repointing. The sills of the windows, unless noted otherwise are a rusticated rhyolite with a tooled edge banding. The heads of the windows have a similar detail. The original plan was square with a front gable roof. A framed historic addition was added on the east and south elevation (circa 1917). The addition is two story with the second floor having a shed roofed dormer on the south elevation and a large, hipped dormer on the east elevation. In 1995, a contemporary addition was added to the south elevation. There are three masonry chimneys. One is at the south elevation of the historic addition. This chimney straddles the ridge of the roof. Another chimney is centered on the main roof of the original rhyolite building. The final chimney is located at the southeast corner of the rhyolite building and extends up the face of the east elevation.

**Front Façade:** The front façade has an original four window hipped-roofed bay on the first floor. The original 1/1, wood double hung windows remain behind aluminum storm windows. Above, centered on the gable, is a 4/1 double hung window behind an aluminum storm window. The main entrance to the historic building is on the south elevation and was accessed by a historic porch. The porch that now exists, does not appear to be original and is a hipped porch that dies into a hipped roof addition, covering the L-shaped original floor plan on the west elevation.

**South Elevation:** The primary entrance to the historic building is located on this elevation and is offset in the stone elevation. Above toward the intersection of the "L" there is an original shed roofed dormer with south facing 1/1, wood double hung windows. One has an aluminum storm window. There is wood trim and sills, that is showing some deterioration. The dormer is clad with wood shingle siding.

**West Elevation:** The west elevation of the original building is described above under Front Façade. The remainder of the west elevation is a string of additions that were added onto the west elevation of the original

building and to the south end of the original building. The addition connected to the west elevation of the original building, is accessed from the porch described above under Front Façade. The entrance door is a contemporary wood door with a single glazed lite with single glazed sidelights on either side. To the south of the doors is a large plate glass window.

There is a framed cross-gabled addition on the south elevation of the original building. The building is clad with horizontal wood siding and asphalt shingle roof. The addition is separated from the original building with a glass ridged, skylight at the roof and an inset area at the first floor with a large plate glass window. This separation clearly delineates the separation from the original building and the addition. Centered on the cross-gable is a hipped gable bay window with a single plate glass window, flanked by 1/1, wood, angled, single hung windows. Further to the south are four 1/1 single hung windows, banded together with a single wood sill and header.

North Elevation: The north elevation of the original rhyolite building has two double hung, original 1/1, wood sash windows with aluminum storms centered on the elevation. To the east is the framed addition which abuts and aligns with the north side of the stone building. The addition has 1" x 4" corner boards with approximately 8" barge boards at the top. There are 3, 1/1 double hung wood windows with ¼ wood trim and head and wood sills centered on the elevation. Above the large shingle sided dormer has two 1/1, double hung, wood windows with storms. There is 1" x 4" trim surrounding the windows with a rain cap at the head.

East Elevation: The addition has a set of French doors near the south end of the elevation, flanked by two 1/1, wood sash windows. There is also another wood 1/1, single hung window near the north end of the addition. The historic addition has three 1/1, wood sash, double hung windows to the south of the back door. The historic door has been replaced with a contemporary 6-panel, metal door. To the north of the door are two windows. They differ in size and most likely the northern one was a historic bathroom window, as it is smaller and has obscure glazing. All the windows have aluminum storms. Centered on the dormer and to the north of the two windows is two historic double hung windows.

22. Architectural Style: Late Victorian - Queen Anne

23. Landscape or special setting features:

The west side of the building is the primary entrance with a large evergreen tree centered on the addition. Adjacent to the addition and just to the south of the bay window is a large evergreen bush. Additionally, there are several deciduous bushes at the bay window. The remainder of the west side is xeriscape with deciduous grasses and flowers with a large rose bush at the historic bay window at the north end. There is a small rhyolite wall near the concrete sidewalk leading from the public sidewalk to the porch. The retaining wall and resulting flat area has a wrought iron bench. There is also a rhyolite sign with the Castle Rock Chamber signage at the northwest corner. A small brick seating area is also located at the south end of the west side. It has a large wrought iron table with six chairs. Two concrete sidewalks lead from the public sidewalk. One is perpendicular to the public sidewalk and leads directly to the front porch. It has four risers and leads to a landing in front of the covered porch. There are memorial bricks in-laid in the concrete landing. Another sidewalk centered on the addition, leads perpendicular from the public sidewalk and then turns and runs parallel to the building, ramping up to the concrete landing.

The xeriscape continues to the north elevation with additional deciduous bushes and a large evergreen tree at the northeast corner near the alley access.

24. Associated buildings, features, or objects:

Barn: The barn is a front gable framed building with two side sheds. It is a rectangular plan with a smaller shed on the south elevation and a larger shed on the north elevation. The roof is clad with asphalt shingle siding. The walls are clad with board and batten siding.

West Elevation: There is a pair of newer doors on the north shed addition, while the historic sliding barn doors

remain on the center gabled portion and the single man door remains on the south shed, along with a boarded-up window.

North & South Elevations: There is an offset, boarded-up window.

East Elevation: This elevation may have had several doors, which have been removed and replaced with board and batten siding. Above, in the central gable section, there appears to be another door into the hay loft.

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#### IV. ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY

25. Date of Construction: Estimate: 1889 Actual:  
Source of Information: Douglas County Clerk and Recorder; 1900 Sanborn Map
26. Architect: Unknown Source of Information: N/A
27. Builder: Unknown Source of Information: N/A
28. Original Owner: John Lofe  
Source of Information: The Castle Rock Journal, 9 August 1893; Castle Rock, A Grass Roots History
29. Construction History:  
ca 1889 John Lofe had the house constructed. Consisted of a two-story front gable stone building and a smaller, one-story offset portion to the south.
- ca 1917 Victoria Christensen constructed the two-story addition to the east of the house.
- 1995 Framed addition constructed by the Chamber of Commerce to the south elevation.
30. Original Location: 1 Date of Move:
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#### V. HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS

31. Original Use: Domestic/Single Dwelling Intermediate Use: Domestic/Single Dwelling
33. Current Use: Commerce/Trade/Professional
34. Site type(s): Single Family Residence; Chamber of Commerce
35. Historic Background:
- 1889 JOHN AND EMMA LOFE
- 1893 CHARLES J. PALM
- 1893 ANDREW ANDERSON
- 1896 ANDREW AND HEDVIG ANDERSON
- 1904 HEDVIG ANDERSON
- 1917 ESTHER ANDERSON, HENRY & VICTORIA ANDERSON HONNOLD
- 1917 HENRY & VICTORIA ANDERSON HONNOLD
- 1919 THORWALD & VICTORIA ANDERSON HONNOLD CHRISTENSEN
- 1958 RAYMOND AND IRENE BLACKER
- 1980 - 1984 FRANK C. MCLISTER
- 1992 CASTLE ROCK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE



John Lofe was living in Douglas County as early as 1885 according to the Colorado State Census. According to Castle Rock Journal, he and his family were living in Douglas and worked in the Santa Fe Quarry as a foreman (Castle Rock Journal, 9 June 1886). On May 15, 1889, he and his wife Emma purchased the property, now known as 420 Jerry Street in Castle Rock (Castle Rock, A Grass Roots History).

It is not believed that they began building a house, because they moved into a brick house on Wilcox Street owned by Mrs. Wright (Castle Rock Journal, 22 July 1896). It is believed that he did begin building a house on the property, but he died before it was completed (West Creek Mining News, July 28, 1899).

They sold the property to Charles J. Palm on August 5, 1893 (Castle Rock, A Grass Roots History). Charles was the brother of Judge Robert E. Palm and ran a saloon in Castle Rock. He immediately sold the property to Andrew Anderson.

Andrew was born in Sweden in 1858 and immigrated to the United States in 1879 according to the 1900 US Federal Census. After arriving in the United States, he worked for the Pullman Car Company in Kansas City, Missouri for two years (Obituary – November 18, 1904). He left Missouri and moved to Colorado where he spent the remainder of his life.

Soon after arriving in Colorado, he married Ida Margreta Carlsdotter in Denver on October 8, 1882 (Colorado Marriage License). She was born on December 26, 1855, in Sweden to Carl Carlson and Anna Bengtsdotter in Husaby, Vastergotland, Sweden (Obituary – Castle Rock Journal – June 22, 1887). She died suddenly on June 15, 1887. She was slowly recovering from an illness after the birth of her baby, when she developed pneumonia and suddenly died. She left behind three boys along with her husband Andrew. Two of the boys were Andrew, born in 1883 and Frederick, born in 1884. The name of the other son is unknown (1900 U.S. Federal Census).

Andrew remarried in 1888 to Hedvig Louis Carlson Anderson in 1888. Hedvig was born in Sweden, May 25, 1857, and after her common school education, she was confirmed in the Lutheran Church. She immigrated to the United States in July 1888 and married Andrew on September 22, 1888. Andrew and Hedvig had four children, Victoria in 1889, Hattie in 1890 and Esther in 1891. One son died in infancy (Hedvig Anderson Obituary).

In 1893, Andrew purchased 420 Jerry Street from Charles J. Palm, brother of Judge Robert E. Palm and local saloon owner. The house was constructed by John Lofe and his family between 1889 – 1893 (Castle Rock Journal 9 August 1893). It is possible he knew Charles Palm from the saloon business as Andrew also owned a saloon (Castle Rock Journal, 9 October 1896), which he sold to John Fetherholf in October 1896 and moving the family to Sedalia (Castle Rock Journal 9 July 1897). He moved into the Beutel and opened a saloon and ran a hotel in Sedalia (Castle Rock Journal 7 May 1897). The family leased the house at 420 Jerry Street to Mrs. Maxwell (Castle Rock Journal 22 October 1897).

The family did not remain in Sedalia for long and returned to their home in spring of 1898 (The Castle Rock Journal, 15 April 1898). During the years of 1899 and 1900, Andrew remained in the saloon business, reopening his own saloon in early 1900 (The Castle Rock Journal, 9 March 1900).

In August 1904, Andrew was taken to Denver for stomach cancer treatment. He had been ill for several months being unable to work (The Castle Rock Journal, 19 August 1904). Andrew passed away at his home in Castle Rock on November 14, 1904, at the age of 46 (The Castle Rock Journal, 18 November 1904).

Little is known about Hedvig after Andrew's death, but ownership of 420 Jerry Street remained with her family,

so it is assumed she remained living there until her death, from pneumonia, on April 5, 1917, and buried next to her husband at Cedar Hill Cemetery in Castle Rock (obituary and Find a Grave).

After Hedvig's death, Victoria Christensen and Thorwald obtained ownership of the house at 420 Jerry Street. Victoria Christensen was the first child of Andrew and Hedvig Anderson, born in 1889 in Castle Rock, Douglas County, Colorado. She grew up and went to school and Castle Rock and married Milton L. Honnold on November 23, 1910, in Denver, Colorado.

Milton L. Honnold was the son of John M. and Mollie H. Warner Noble Honnold of Denver. His father worked for the railroad as a telegraph operator. He had four siblings, three of which were Dora, Alice, and Mattie (1900 U.S. Federal Census).

They had one child Milton E. Honnold in 1911. Tragedy struck in November 1911 when Milton was killed by an accidental gunshot wound, leaving Victoria alone (The Record Journal of Douglas County, 24 November 1911). It is believed at this time, that she and her son moved into 420 Jerry Street with her widowed mother. Victoria taught at the Glade School near Tomah and the Happy Canyon School (Castle Rock, A Grass Roots History).

She married Thorwald Christensen on September 24, 1919. From this marriage, two sons were born, Raymond T. and Willard Lawrence. Victoria and Thorwald are believed to continue living at 420 Jerry Street and at Thorwald's ranch for many years.

Thorwald Christensen was born in 1873 in Fyn, Denmark. He immigrated with his brother to the United States in 1893 (his occupation was listed as a shoemaker, on the passenger list) and first settled in Iowa before moving to Castle Rock in 1906. He was relocated to Castle Rock by the bank he was working for in Minnesota. He became the teller for the First National Bank in Castle Rock, when he moved to town. In 1907, he purchased property and began farming near Franktown. By 1909, he began experimenting with conservation practices. After the 1912 devastating flood that caused immense damage along the Cherry Creek, Thorwald conceived a plan to construct small dams in all the draws feeding the Cherry Creek. He was unable to gain sufficient support for his idea and it died. Devastation once again hit the area in the 1933 flood when the Castlewood Canyon dam broke and flooded the area again. Also at this time, the depression hit, and Christensen closed the Castle Rock Bank where he was President. Early summer of 1933, E. S. Kiethley, Supervisor of Pike National Forest was seeking a location for a CCC camp to experiment in soil conservation practices, when Christensen unveiled his plan, he had created in 1912. Kiethley, impressed by his idea, established the CCC camp on Christensen's property on McMurdo Gulch. The CCC camp constructed stock-water dams, diversions, pasture furrows, check dams, and performed grass seeding. In 1943, the Cherry Creek Soil Conservation District was organized to protect much of the land along Cherry Creek. The district implemented many of the measures that were utilized on Christensen's property. Christensen was made secretary-treasurer of the district and served from October 1944 until his retirement in 1957. He was also appointed a member of the board of supervisors of the district by the state in 1945 and served in that capacity for ten years. Christensen also operated an insurance and real estate agency in Castle Rock for numerous years. In 1908, he was instrumental in consolidating the Record Journal of Douglas County and the Castle Rock Journal. He also helped organize the Citizens party in 1908 and was president of the School District. He served as a Town Trustee, Clerk of the Town of Castle Rock, Mayor of Castle Rock, Vice-Chairman of the World War I liberty bond drive in the county and was the first welfare director of the county. He was also an avid volunteer. He helped in the relocation of U. S. Highway 85 east of the Santa Fe Railroad tracks, helped to organize the Douglas County Lions Club and served as its secretary for 20 years.

Victoria suffered a massive stroke on December 7, 1942 and passed away at her home on December 9. Thorwald retired from his insurance agency in 1954, devoting his time to soil conservation, visiting his sons and

their families on the east coast, and part time real estate agent. After failing health, he passed away in the fall of 1957 and was buried adjacent to his wife Victoria at Cedar Hill Cemetery in Castle Rock, Colorado.

After Thorwald's death, Milton E. Honnold, Thorwald's stepson and Victoria's son from Milton L. Honnold, her first husband sold the house to Raymond and Irene Blacker.

Raymond Blacker was born July 31, 1925, to Roy and Edith Blacker (1930 U. S. Federal Census, tombstone). In 1930, the family was living on Arapahoe Avenue in Otis, Washington County, Colorado where his father worked as an auto mechanic.

Raymond married Irene Helen Keller of Nebraska in July 1948 in Yuma, Colorado. Irene was born December 7, 1929, in Cheyenne County, Kansas to Reinhold and Johanna Louise Lemke Keller. According to the 1950 Census of Population and Housing showed they were living in Yuma. Raymond was the manager of a dry-cleaning store, and they had a daughter, Cherylle K., born in 1949.

The Blackers moved to Castle rock in 1955 and purchased the Thorwald Christensen home (Victoria's House) in 1958 at 420 Jerry Street. Nothing else is known about Raymond until 1960 when an article appeared in the newspaper about his new building. The business was being moved to a new location, the Blacker Building, which was located at 412 Jerry Street (Douglas County News, 23 November 1961, page 4). Fern's Shoppe, a women's clothing boutique; and Castle Laundry moved into the building. Blacker himself owned the Castle Cleaners, which was located at 407 Wilcox Street. He sold his business, located at 206 – 208 Fourth Street (and maintained ownership) and worked as Superintendent of Public Works in Castle Rock for six years.

They sold the house at 420 Jerry Street sometime in the 1980s and moved to Bennett and was living at 710 Third Street (U.S. Public Records Index) when he passed away on December 12, 1999. He was buried at Mount View Cemetery in Bennett, Colorado. Irene remained living in Bennett until her death on November 24, 2019. She was buried alongside her husband at the Mount View Cemetery.

It is believed that the Blackers sold the property to Frank C. McLister, circa 1980 to 1984.

Frank Canterbury McLister was born to Henry B. and Elizabeth McLister in approximately 1946 in Denver, Colorado. His father was the manager of a paint company called Kohler-McLister Paint Company, which was a long family-owned business. Nothing else is known about Frank until 1984.

He had a love for old buildings as he purchased the house at 420 Jerry Street sometime between 1980 to 1984 (Douglas County News Press, 28 February 1984). He also offered to have the Samuel Dyer House to the property in 1984 and then in 1986 began rehabilitating the Manhart Store in Sedalia in 1986 (Douglas County News Press, 11 August 1986). It is believed that he purchased the house at 420 Jerry Street as an investment property. By 1989, he was fighting the E-470 developments that was going to severely impact his residence in the original farmhouse at the Grandview Estates. Douglas County's oldest subdivision. He states in the article that he had lived in the farmhouse since 1976 (Douglas County News Press, 29 March 1989).

He married Roberta Josephine Stoczynski of Parker, Colorado in June 1994.

Frank McLister sold the property at 420 Jerry Street to the Castle Rock Chamber of Commerce in 1992. The Chamber still owns the property today.

### 36. Sources of Information:

Ancestry.com; Colorado Historic Newspapers, Douglas County Clerk and Recorder, Douglas County Assessor,

## Castle Rock, A Grass Roots History

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### VI. SIGNIFICANCE

37. Local Landmark Designation: 1

Designation Authority: Town of Castle Rock

Date of Designation: 1994

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 Consideration A through G (see Manual).
- ☐ Does not meet any of the above National Register Criteria.

Criteria for Landmark Designation - Castle Rock

38A.

1. Significance.

- ☒ 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: Architecture

40. Period of significance: 1889, 1889-1973

41. Level of significance: Local

42. Statement of significance:

The building is significant in the following areas:

A. People: The building is significant for Thorwald and Victoria Christensen. Victoria Anderson Honnold Christensen spent almost her entire life in the house. Her parents purchased the house from Charles J. Palm in 1893, just four years after she was born. She passed away in 1949, in the house. When her husband Thorwald passed away, it has been noted that much of the Christensen household belongings were also sold with the house to Raymond and Irene Blacker in 1958.

B. Architecture: The building is a Victorian, simple Queen Anne style building. It has the characteristics of gabled roofs, dormers, porches and bargeboard detailing. It is also significant for its use of rhyolite stone, which was unique to Castle Rock and was used in numerous early buildings in Castle Rock in its early years, quarried from local quarries.

C. Age: The building is over 50 years old.

D. Development of the Town: This is one of the earliest buildings in the Town of Castle Rock, having been developed in 1889 just 15 years have the platting of Castle Rock.

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 intact.

Setting: the setting remains with a mix of residential and commercial buildings surrounding Victoria's House as it was historically. The original stable remains behind the building and the original house is discernable from the historic by a clear glass separation on the south elevation.

Location: the building remains in its original location and has not been moved.

Design: the historic building style and configuration is easily discernable from the more contemporary addition to the south. Because they received a grant from the State Historical Fund, there is a glass separation between the historic building and the addition at the west elevation, clearly differentiating the original from the addition.

Materials, Workmanship, Feeling: The original materials remain on the building, except for the wood shingle roof, which has been replaced with a compatible asphalt shingle roof. Additionally, the original windows remain, which are considered character defining features.

Association: Since the building looks much as it did historically, the association between Victoria Christensen and the building and the development of the Town of Castle Rock remains and is intact.

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## 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: No

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. The survey was extended to include Front Street and minimally within the Craig and Gould neighborhood as survey of properties continued.

It is not anticipated that this building would fall within a potential National Register District.

Is there Local District Potential: N/A

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

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

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## VIII. RECORDING INFORMATION

47. Photographic References:

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 2022

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

**History Colorado- Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation**

**1200 Broadway, Denver, Colorado 80203 (303) 866-3395**



## USA Topo Maps



This map features detailed USGS topographic maps for the United States at multiple scales.

0.2mi

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# 420 Jerry Street



## Real Property


 Parcel

## Public Land Survey System

 Township

 Section

## General Features

 School

 Private Road

 Railroad



0 0.0075 0.015  
Miles

## DISCLAIMER:

All data and information ("Products") contained herein are for informational purposes only. Although such Products are believed to be accurate at the time of printing, Douglas County does not warrant that such Products are error free. Douglas County provides these Products on an "as is" basis without warranties of any kind, either express or implied, including, but not limited to, warranties of title or implied warranties of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose. Douglas County shall not be liable for any direct, indirect, incidental, special or consequential damages arising out of the use of such Products, or the inability to use such Products or out of any breach of any warranty. The user acknowledges and agrees that the use of such Products is at the sole risk of the user. General questions about this or any other Douglas County GIS products, including errors, omissions, corrections and/or updates should be directed to the Douglas County GIS Division at (303) 660-7416.

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





**Victoria's House**  
**Castle Rock Chamber of Commerce**  
**420 Jerry Street**  
**West Elevation**



**Victoria's House  
Castle Rock Chamber of Commerce  
420 Jerry Street  
West Elevation - Porch**







**Victoria's House**  
**Castle Rock Chamber of Commerce**  
**420 Jerry Street**  
**West Elevation - Original House**



Victoria's House  
Castle Rock Chamber of Commerce  
420 Jerry Street  
North Elevation







**Victoria's House**  
**Castle Rock Chamber of Commerce**  
**420 Jerry Street**  
**East Elevation - North End**



**Victoria's House  
Castle Rock Chamber of Commerce  
420 Jerry Street  
East Elevation - South End**







**Victoria's House  
Castle Rock Chamber of Commerce  
420 Jerry Street  
West Elevation - Stable**



**Victoria's House  
Castle Rock Chamber of Commerce  
420 Jerry Street  
North Elevation - Stable**







**Victoria's House  
Castle Rock Chamber of Commerce  
420 Jerry Street  
East Elevation - Stable**





**Victoria's House  
Castle Rock Chamber of Commerce  
420 Jerry Street  
South Elevation - Stable**