

Resource Number:
Temporary Resource Number: CR-EW-01

OAHP1403
Rev. 9/98

COLORADO CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY

Architectural Inventory Form

Official eligibility determination
(OAHP use only)

Date _____ Initials _____
 Determined Eligible- NR
 Determined Not Eligible- NR
 Determined Eligible- SR
 Determined Not Eligible- SR
 Need Data
 Contributes to eligible NR District
 Noncontributing to eligible NR District

I. IDENTIFICATION

1. Resource number:
2. Temporary resource number: CR-EW-01
3. County: Douglas
4. City: Castle Rock
5. Historic building name: N/A
6. Current building name: Peach Residence
7. Building address: 607 6th Street, Castle Rock, CO 80104
8. Owner name and address: Luke Steven Peach and Elissa Ann Peach, 607 Sixth Street, Castle Rock, CO 80104

II. GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

9. P.M. 6th Township 8S Range 67W
NE ¼ of NW ¼ of NW ¼ of NE ¼ of section 11
NW ¼ of NE ¼ of NW ¼ of NE ¼ of section 11
10. UTM reference
Zone 13; 512368 mE 4358497 mN
11. USGS quad name: Castle Rock North
Year: 1965 Map scale: 7.5' X 15' _____ Attach photo copy of appropriate map section.
12. Lot(s): 5A Block: 2
Addition: Craig and Gould's Addition
Year of Addition: 1874
13. Boundary Description and Justification: The site boundary is defined as the boundary of 0.181-acre legal parcel number 2505-111-04-022.

III. Architectural Description

14. Building plan (footprint, shape): Square
15. Dimensions in feet: Length 32 x Width 32
16. Number of stories: 1.5

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17. Primary external wall material(s): Synthetics-plastic
18. Roof configuration: Side gable
19. Primary external roof material: Asphalt Roof: Composition Roof
20. Special features: N/A
21. General architectural description: The residence is a 1.5 story, square plan residence. It rests on a concrete foundation and features a wood frame structural system that is clad in replacement faux cedar shingle siding. It is topped by a side gable roof clad in asphalt composition shingles and has an interior brick chimney that extends from the south sloping gable. The residence is built on a sloped surface, exposing a basement level on the west elevation. The residence features a wraparound porch that extends across its east, south, and west elevations. The windows appear to be replacement vinyl.

The primary elevation faces south and is accessible via a set of steps that extend off the front porch. The primary elevation is asymmetrical, with the primary entrance located on the east side of the elevation. The entrance is a two-panel, six-light, aluminum door. The entrance is topped by a gable wall dormer with wooden brackets. The primary elevation features a nine-by-nine, horizontal sliding window unit and an eight-by-eight, horizontal sliding window unit.

The west elevation features the exposed basement level, which consists of a vinyl sliding glass door. The basement level appears to be of concrete construction. The sliding glass door is surrounded by vertically oriented wood siding. The main floor of the west elevation is spanned by the wraparound porch. The porch features a long stairway that extends west into the gravel driveway in front of the basement level. The main floor has a centrally located secondary entrance that is topped by a front gable portico with wood brackets. The entrance is a two-panel, nine-lite, aluminum door. There are three windows along the west elevation: a six-over-six, double-hung sash unit; a twelve-by-twelve, horizontal slider unit; and a six-over-six, double-hung sash unit just beneath the gable end.

The north elevation features two six-over-six, double-hung sash window units and a one-by-one, horizontal slider unit in between.

The east elevation features an additional entrance through a two-panel, nine-lite aluminum door; the door features a pet entrance cut out of the bottom. The east elevation features two six-over-six, double-hung sash windows that are two different sizes. A small, one-by-one window is just below the gable end peak.

22. Architectural style/building type: No Style

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23. Landscaping or special setting features: The residence is located within a residential neighborhood. The building is built on a sloped surface. The west and east sides of the front yard are bordered by wet laid retaining walls, while the south end of the property features dry laid stone. A similar, wet-laid retaining wall is located on the northwest corner of the property. The west side of the property features a gravel driveway, with the aforementioned retaining walls on the north and south sides. The yard on the south side of the residence is bordered by a modern wood fence. A modern, concrete and pea gravel path leads through the yard to the porch. The east side of the residence features a large section of pea gravel and features a built-in fire pit.
24. Associated buildings, features, or objects: N/A

IV. ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY

25. Date of Construction: Estimate: _____ Actual: 1939
Source of information: Douglas County Assessor's Office Database
26. Architect: Unknown
Source of information:
27. Builder/Contractor: Unknown
Source of information:
28. Original owner: George and Edna R. Goyett
Source of information: Douglas County Clerk and Recorder's Office Database; The Rocky Mountain News (December 9, 1975)
29. Construction history (include description and dates of major additions, alterations, or demolitions):
- 1939: Residence is constructed under ownership of the Goyett family.
 - Ca. 1984: The wraparound porch was added to the residence. Aerial imagery could not definitively confirm when the porch was added to the residence; however, it does not seem to be extant in the aerial imagery until the 1980s or 1990s.
 - Ca. 2002 – 2012: The exposed rafter ends were replaced with boxed eaves. The windows on the primary elevation were replaced with current windows; the updated windows altered both the material and design of the original windows.
 - 2012 – 2015: The residence is re-sided with faux cedar shingles.
30. Original location X Moved Date of move(s):

V. HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS

31. Original use(s): Domestic-Single Dwelling
32. Intermediate use(s): N/A
33. Current use(s): Domestic-Single Dwelling
34. Site type(s): Residential home

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35. Historical background:

Douglas County, Colorado, was one of the original seventeen counties when the Colorado Territory was established in 1861.¹ By the 1870s, settlers had started to establish the town of Castle Rock, which eventually would be the first incorporated town in the county. In 1870, the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad arrived in Castle Rock, helping to secure the town's future. In 1874, homesteader Jeremiah Gould donated 120 of his 160 acres to the town of Castle Rock, which is where the original townsite was located.² With its establishment, Castle Rock was named the county seat.

The newly established town was supported largely by quarrying and agriculture. Several rhyolite mines were worked in the area surrounding Castle Rock, and the rock was used for construction both in town and nearby cities throughout the late twentieth century. Despite its title as the county seat, Castle Rock remained largely rural and agrarian for several decades. In its early days, most farms remained small; yet, the economy hinged on agriculture, with prominent products of dairy, beef, and wheat.³

Two early settlers of the town had a meaningful impact on the development of Castle Rock. Jeremiah Gould moved west following the Civil War and settled in Castle Rock in 1869. Five years after homesteading his 160 acres, he donated 120 to the town of Castle Rock. John H. Craig moved west with the Colorado Gold Rush, originally settling in what would become the town of Sedalia. In 1870, Craig moved to Castle Rock and settled on land adjacent to Gould. Eventually, Craig "was part of the group that platted the new town in 1874."⁴ The pair became known as founders of the town of Castle Rock. Following Gould's initial land donation, he donated additional acreage east of the railroad tracks "which became the town's first mainly residential area." The two platted this land from Gould's second donation in 1874 as the Craig and Gould's Addition.⁵

Early Sanborn Fire Insurance maps show that the west side of the neighborhood had been developed by 1902, albeit most lots in the mapped area were not depicted to have structures yet. This is likely due to the continued rural and agricultural identity of Castle Rock throughout the early twentieth century. By 1900, Castle Rock's population was still only 304, 1/10th of the county's population.⁶

¹ Encyclopedia Staff, "Douglas County," History Colorado, Colorado Encyclopedia, accessed May 27, 2026, <https://coloradoencyclopedia.org/article/douglas-county>.

² "Town History," Town of Castle Rock, Colorado, accessed May 27, 2026, <https://www.crgov.com/2237/Town-History>.

³ Tim Weber and Larry Schlupp, eds., *Douglas County Colorado: Prehistory to 2020* (Castle Rock, CO: Historic Douglas County, Inc. 2022), 82, 235

⁴ Ibid; Joe Gschwendtner, "Castle Rock's Founding Triumvirate," The Connection, June 1, 2024, <https://www.castlepinesconnection.com/castle-rocks-founding-triumvirate/>.

⁵ Tim Weber, "Three Founders of Castle Rock," Historic Douglas County, accessed May 27, 2026, chrome-extension://efaidnbnmnnibpcajpcglclefindmkaj/<https://historicdouglascounty.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/01/The-Three-Founders-of-Castle-Rock.pdf>.

⁶ Tim Weber and Larry Schlupp, eds., *Douglas County Colorado: Prehistory to 2020* (Castle Rock, CO: Historic Douglas County, Inc. 2022), 72.

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Castle Rock eventually saw a slow but steady population increase, and by 1910 the population reached 365. This growth required development of the town's infrastructure. In 1916, the town passed a bond to finance an updated water system.⁷ The water system was followed by the proliferation of electricity in individual homes.

Despite the onset of the Great Depression in 1929, the town of Castle Rock found ways to sustain their population and continued to fund infrastructural improvements. The 1930s saw the approval of the town's first sewer system and the first large-scale road paving effort. Notably, the iconic Castle Rock Star was installed in 1936, with help of local contractors, the donation of the land by George P. Stewart, and the donation of electrical wire by the Mountain States Telephone Company.⁸ These improvements surely helped to support future growth of the town, with one author referring to this period as a transition "from small town to little city." The residence at 607 Sixth Street was constructed amid these modernizations, in 1939.

Chain-of-title research shows that the lot was owned by John H. Craig. Craig was one of the original platters of the subdivision and is known as one of the founders of Castle Rock. He also worked as a County Judge in Castle Rock. In 1891, the property was transferred to Maine E. Johnson, also known as Mary Elizabeth Craig Johnson, in 1891. Johnson was a noted artist and art collector. Johnson owned the property for almost 15 years before transferring to J.W. Farrell in 1906. Farrell was a Canadian-born son of Irish immigrants. He later became a lawyer in Castle Rock who owned several properties in the area, including the Brackett Ranch, a medical office building, an office and residential building, and a laundry.⁹ In 1906, Farrell sold the property to Harry Jones, William B. Quien, and Lucius D. Reynolds. Jones served as County Clerk for a time, owned a creamery, and was in wholesale; He was also a mason and Rotarian.¹⁰ Quien worked as a road overseer, farmer, carpenter, and property owner.¹¹ Reynolds was an agent with Reynolds & Reynolds, a manufacturing stationer.¹² In 1925, Harry Jones took sole ownership of the property, but it was transferred to Bernice Pauline (nee Stream) Senter about three years later. A former machine laborer, Bernice, was married to Harold A. Senter, an attorney in Castle Rock. Senter owned the undeveloped property for ten years, before selling it to George W. and Edna Reese Goyett in February 1939. Thus, the residence likely was constructed under ownership of the Goyett family. George Goyett worked as the manager for the Mountain State Telephone & Telegraph company for thirty years (1921-1951). Goyett specifically was reported to have helped establish power to the Christmas Star at the top of Castle Rock, greatly improving the services to rural areas of Castle Rock, and rebuilding the toll line in Jarre Canyon.¹³ Edna Goyett passed in 1975, which prompted the sale of

⁷ Tim Weber and Larry Schlupp, eds., *Douglas County Colorado: Prehistory to 2020* (Castle Rock, CO: Historic Douglas County, Inc. 2022), 127.

⁸ "The Star," Town of Castle Rock, Colorado, accessed May 27, 2026, <https://www.crgov.com/2548/The-Star>.

⁹ "J.W. Farrell's Real Estate Items," *West Creek Mining News*, March 4, 1899; "Would Disbar J.W. Farrell," *Rocky Mountain News (Daily)*, May 17, 1901.

¹⁰ "Notice," *Castle Rock Journal*, September 27, 1901.

¹¹ "County Commissioners," *West Creek Mining News*, April 21, 1900.

¹² Charles O. Brantigan and Nathan Zeschin, eds., *The 1887 Denver Directory Volume III*, (Denver, CO: Canzona Publications).

¹³ "Telephone Service Greatly Improved in Local Community," *Record Journal of Douglas County*, March 19, 1937; "Beautiful

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the residence in July 1976 to John and Carol Labak. Carol Labak was reported to own Carol's Roofing, and employed her husband John. The Labak family owned the property until 1982, when they sold the residence to Glenn and Christine Fuller.¹⁴ Christine co-owned a local hair salon called, "The Wild Hair." In 1999, Christine Dowdell (formerly Fuller) sold the property to Sean and Melody Kearney. The Kearneys owned the property for almost 22 years before selling it to Smuckley Investments LLC. The LLC owned the residence for less than a year, before selling to the current owners, Luke and Elissa Peach.

The lot on which 607 Sixth Street is located was originally Lot 6, Block 2 when the neighborhood was platted. The lot was replatted in 2021, and the lot is now Lot 5A.

36. Sources of information:

Brantigan, Charles O., and Nathan Zeschin, eds. *The 1887 Denver Directory Volume III*. Denver, CO: Canzona Publications.

Castle Rock Journal. "Notice." September 27, 1901.

Encyclopedia Staff. "Douglas County." History Colorado, Colorado Encyclopedia. Accessed May 27, 2026. <https://coloradoencyclopedia.org/article/douglas-county>.

Gschwendtner, Joe. "Castle Rock's Founding Triumvirate." The Connection. June 1, 2024. <https://www.castlepinesconnection.com/castle-rocks-founding-triumvirate/>.

Record Journal of Douglas County. "Beautiful Christmas Star Now Shines Over Castle Rock." December 18, 1936.

-----, "Castle Rock Locals." April 17, 1936.

-----, "Telephone Service Greatly Improved in Local Community." March 19, 1937.

Rocky Mountain News (Daily). "Would Disbar J.W. Farrell." May 17, 1901.

Town of Castle Rock. "Town History." Accessed May 27, 2026. <https://www.crgov.com/2237/Town-History>.

-----, "The Star." Accessed May 27, 2026. <https://www.crgov.com/2548/The-Star>.

Weber, Tim and Larry Schlupp, eds. *Douglas County Colorado: Prehistory to 2020*. Castle Rock, CO: Historic Douglas County, Inc., 2022.

Weber, Tim. "Three Founders of Castle Rock." Historic Douglas County. Accessed May 27, 2026. <chrome-extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcglclefindmkaj/https://historicdouglascounty.org/wp->

Christmas Star Now Shines Over Castle Rock," *Record Journal of Douglas County*, December 18, 1936; "Castle Rock Locals," *Record Journal of Douglas County*, April 17, 1936.

¹⁴ "Adopted Teenagers are Father's Day Gift to John Labak," *Douglas County News*, June 22, 1972.

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content/uploads/2013/01/The-Three-Founders-of-Castle-Rock.pdf.

West Creek Mining News. "J.W. Farrell's Real Estate Items." March 4, 1899.

----- "County Commissioners." April 21, 1900.

VI. SIGNIFICANCE

37. Local landmark designation: Yes ___ No X Date of designation: ___

Designating authority:

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 possess high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

___ D. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.

___ Qualifies under Criteria Considerations A through G (see Manual)

X Does not meet any of the above National Register criteria

39. Area(s) of significance: N/A

40. Period of significance: N/A

41. Level of significance: National ___ State ___ Local ___

42. Statement of significance:

The residence at 607 Sixth Street has not been previously recorded. It was constructed in 1939 in the Craig and Gould's Addition in east Castle Rock, likely while owned by George and Edna Goyett. The Goyetts owned the property until 1976. Research into the residence through historic newspapers, aerial imagery, assessor data, census data, and regional contexts failed to reveal a significant association between the property and the four NRHP Criteria.

First, the residence is recommended not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP under Criterion A. The residence was constructed in 1939 in the Craig and Gould's Addition of Castle Rock. The neighborhood was originally platted in 1874 and slowly developed throughout the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. As the residence was constructed several decades following the original plat and is not an original residence to the neighborhood, it is not considered eligible under Criterion A for its association with Community Development. Although the residence was constructed during a period of expansion and modernization of the town of Castle Rock, the association is limited and does not meet the level of significance required for

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consideration under Criterion A. Additionally, research did not reveal the residence to be associated with other themes, events, or patterns important to the history of the area. Second, the resource is recommended not eligible under Criterion B. The residence was constructed under ownership of the Goyetts, who owned the property from 1939-1976. While research indicated that George Goyett was associated with the lighting of the Star of Castle Rock, neither he nor Edna Goyett rise to the level of significance required under Criterion B. Third, the residence is recommended not eligible under Criterion C. The residence featured elements of the Queen Anne and Craftsman styles of architecture, such as the wraparound porch and the exposed rafter ends; however, the boxing of the exposed rafter ends resulted in the loss of character-defining-features. Additionally, it does not possess sufficient character-defining-features of either style to embody a specific type, period, or method of construction under Criterion C. Lastly, the resource is recommended not eligible under Criterion D. The residence is surrounded by residential architecture and paved roads. The building techniques associated with the resource are commonly understood and does not contain new information that would advance contemporary knowledge of building construction, nor is it likely that historic materials associated with the resource will be discovered.

43. Assessment of historic physical integrity related to significance:

The residence does not retain sufficient integrity to convey its historical significance, as it has undergone significant modern alterations. While the residence retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association, it lacks integrity of design, materials, and workmanship.

The residence retains integrity of location, as it has not been moved since it was constructed in 1939. It retains integrity of setting, as it remains within a residential subdivision in Castle Rock; although the neighborhood does feature some modern infill, most visible residences continue to contribute to the historic setting. Integrity of feeling and association have been retained, as the residence continues to serve as a single dwelling residence and continues to convey its historical association as such.

The residence has undergone significant modern alterations. It features replacement siding and windows, an unoriginal wraparound porch, and its original exposed rafter ends have been removed. Thus, the residence lacks integrity of design, materials, and workmanship.

Because the residence has undergone significant alterations, it no longer conveys its historic significance.

VII. NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

44. National Register eligibility field assessment:

Eligible ___ Not Eligible X Need Data __

45. Is there National Register district potential? Yes X No

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Discuss: The Craig and Gould's addition was platted by two of the founders of the town of Castle Rock, and was platted as the first primarily residential area in the town. As such, there are several buildings within the neighborhood that date from the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century. As the first primary residential area in the town, the addition has potential to be significant under Criterion A for Community Development. Further research is needed to inventory the amount and dates of historic residences in the area.

If there is National Register district potential, is this building: Contributing ___ Noncontributing X

46. If the building is in existing National Register district, is it: Contributing ___ Noncontributing ___

VIII. RECORDING INFORMATION

47. Photograph numbers: Roll 26-450, 102945-110824

Negatives filed at:

48. Report title: N/A: OAHP form prepared at request of Town of Castle Rock.

49. Date(s): May 20, 2026

50. Recorder(s): Emily Wren

51. Organization: Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc., a Terracon Company

52. Address: 17301 W Colfax Ave #305, Golden, CO 80401

53. Phone number(s): (303) 425-4507

NOTE: Please include a sketch map, a photocopy of the USGS quad map indicating resource location, and photographs.

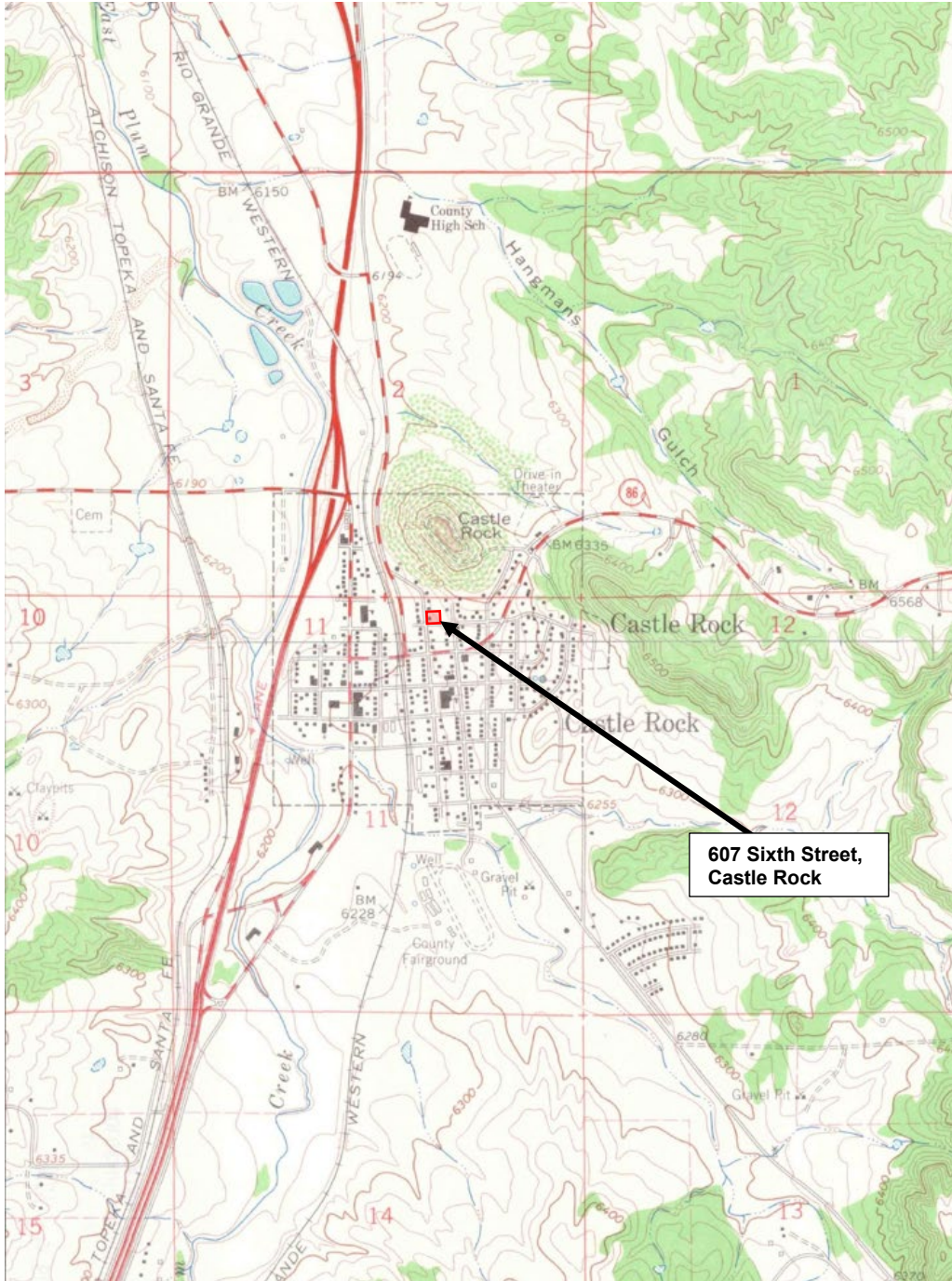
History Colorado - Office of Archaeology & Historic Preservation
1200 Broadway, Denver, CO 80203 (303) 866-3395

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SITE MAPS



Map 1. United States Geological Survey, 1965 (1966 ed.). Castle Rock North, CO 1:24,000 scale topographic map.

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Map 2. Douglas County Assessor Parcel Map.

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Map 3. Sketch Map of 607 Sixth Street, Castle Rock, Colorado, including rough parcel boundary; see Map 2 for official parcel boundary. September 2023 aerial imagery.

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SITE PHOTOS



Photo of residence in ca. 2002. Courtesy of the Douglas County Assessor's Office database.



Primary (south) elevation of the residence, view north
(Roll 26-450, image 103208; Emily Wren; 5/22/2026)

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Primary (south) and east elevations of the residence, view northwest
(Roll 26-450, image 103222; Emily Wren; 5/22/2026)



East and north elevations of the residence, view west
(Roll 26-450, image 103249; Emily Wren; 5/22/2026)

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North and west elevations of the residence, view southeast
(Roll 26-450, image 103316; Emily Wren; 5/22/2026)



West elevation of the residence, view east
(Roll 26-450, image 103504; Emily Wren; 5/22/2026)

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Primary (south) and west elevations of the residence, view northeast
(Roll 26-450, image 103604; Emily Wren; 5/22/2026)



View of the property from the intersection of Sixth Street and Cantril Street, view northeast
(Roll 26-450, image 103028; Emily Wren; 5/22/2026)

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View of the property from the east adjacent parcel, view northwest
(Roll 26-450, image 102945; Emily Wren; 5/22/2026)



View of the property from Cantril Street at the northwest corner, view southeast
(Roll 26-450, image 103100; Emily Wren; 5/22/2026)

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View of front yard and concrete pathway to south elevation of residence, view north
(Roll 26-450, image 103150; Emily Wren; 5/22/2026)



View of the front yard and terracing retaining walls on adjacent parcel, view northeast
(Roll 26-450, image 103153; Emily Wren; 5/22/2026)

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View of outdoor seating area, fire pit, and retaining wall on northeast corner of residence, view north

(Roll 26-450, image 103817; Emily Wren; 5/22/2026)



Close-up of the replacement shingle siding

(Roll 26-450, image 103652; Emily Wren; 5/22/2026)