

Resource Number: 5DA.3002
Temporary Resource Number:

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: 5DA.3002
2. Temporary resource number:
3. County: Douglas
4. City: Castle Rock
5. Historic building name: The Maples
6. Current building name: 422 Front Street LLC
7. Building address: 422 Front Street, Castle Rock, CO Douglas County 80104
8. Owner name and address: 422 Front Street LLC, 422 Front Street, Castle Rock, CO 80104

II. GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

9. P.M. 6th Township 8S Range 67W
NE ¼ of SW ¼ of NW ¼ of NE ¼ of section 11
NW ¼ of SW ¼ of NW ¼ of NE ¼ of section 11
10. UTM reference
Zone 13 N; 512281 mE 4358318 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): 1 & 2 and North 20 ft of Lot 3 Block: 7
Addition: Craig and Gould's Addition
Year of Addition: 1874
13. Boundary Description and Justification: The site boundary is defined as the boundary of 0.2-acre legal parcel number 2505-111-19-001.

III. Architectural Description

14. Building plan (footprint, shape): Rectangular plan
15. Dimensions in feet: Length 50 x Width 35
16. Number of stories: 1.5
17. Primary external wall material(s): Stone - Rhyolite
18. Roof configuration: Hipped
19. Primary external roof material: Asphalt Roof
20. Special features: The roof features flared eaves and a dormer.
21. General architectural description: The residence is a 1.5 story, rectangular plan residence. It rests on a concrete foundation and features a frame structural system that is clad by local, wet laid rhyolite veneer. It is topped by a hipped roof with flared and overhanging eaves. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. A central hipped dormer is located on the primary roof slope. A small window on the rear

elevation indicates that the residence rests on a crawlspace. The residence's typical window is a replacement vinyl, one-over-one, single-hung sash unit.

The primary elevation faces west and is accessible via a set of centrally located concrete steps. The centrally located entry is a four-panel aluminum door with a window that features a sunburst pattern. The door is fronted by a two-lite metal storm door. The primary (west) elevation features a half-width porch with a rhyolite-clad pony wall and square rhyolite support columns. It is topped by the overhang of the hipped roof. There are two typical windows along the primary (west) elevation. The primary (east) elevation features a central, hipped roof dormer, clad in asphalt shingles; the dormer has a wood, one-by-one window, that appears to be fixed.

There are three typical windows along the north elevation. The lower-lite on the west end of the elevation is fronted by a wood frame window.

The south end of the east elevation features an enclosed sunroom/porch. Fenestration includes a pair of wood, four-over-four, double-hung sash units fronted by metal framed, storm windows. Beneath these windows, the exterior is clad in vertically oriented wood siding. The east elevation of the residence's core features three typical windows. There is a window well located on the east elevation that provides access to a crawlspace.

Two typical windows are present along the south elevation. The east end of the south elevation features an enclosed sunroom/porch. It has an additional entrance that consists of a two panel, six-lite door. The exterior wall around the door is clad in horizontal wood siding. To the east of the additional entrance, there is a pair of wood, four-over-four, double-hung sash units fronted by metal framed, storm windows. Beneath the windows, the exterior is clad in vertical wood siding. A concrete wheelchair ramp with a metal railing extends from the east of the residence, providing access to the additional door.

22. Architectural style/building type: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements/Classic Cottage
23. Landscaping or special setting features: The residence is located within a residential area, on the edge of the commercial area of the Town of Castle Rock. The west side of the parcel is bordered by a chain link fence. A concrete walkway extends from the fence to the front porch. The north side of the property is lined by a stepped, stone wall to block the residence from the adjacent street. The front yard features patches of sod grass and natural grasses, shrubs, and two large fir trees at the entrance of the chain link fence. The east side of the property is bordered by a concrete alleyway. The yard east side of the residence is filled in largely with gravel and features sparse patches of grass and several shrubs. There are two gravel parking spaces.
24. Associated buildings, features, or objects:
Feature 2 is a one-story, two-stall, rectangular plan garage that is located to the east (rear) of the residence. The garage rests on a concrete foundation and features a wood frame structural system clad in asbestos siding. It is topped by a front gable roof clad in asphalt shingles with exposed rafter ends. The garage features two sliding, wood, garage doors on its west elevation. Half of the south elevation is clad in vertically oriented wood siding. A tall, wood framed, rectangular window and a vinyl, one-by-one, horizontal sliding unit are present on the south elevation. The east and north elevations are devoid of fenestration.

Feature 3 is a one-story, rectangular plan outbuilding located to the east (rear) of the residence. It is constructed of large, red brick. It is topped by a front gable roof clad in asphalt shingles. The gable ends are clad in vertically oriented wood. It is accessible on its west elevation through a vertical wood plank pedestrian door with carriage door hinges. The west elevation features one window opening, while the east elevation has one window opening that was covered with sheet metal at the time of survey. The north and south elevation are devoid of fenestration.

Feature 4 is a small shed located west of F2. It is a rectangular shed clad in painted plywood. It is topped by an asymmetrical side gable roof clad in tar paper. There is one plywood, pedestrian entrance on the south elevation.

IV. ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY

25. Date of Construction: Estimate: _____ Actual: 1902
Source of information: Douglas County Assessor's Office
26. Architect: Unknown
Source of information:
27. Builder/Contractor: Unknown
Source of information:
28. Original owner: Amelia Stewart
Source of information: Douglas County Clerk and Recorder
29. Construction history (include description and dates of major additions, alterations, or demolitions):
 - 1902: Residence is constructed under ownership of the Stewart family.
 - 1906: Stewart constructed a fence around the property.¹
 - 1977: Garage was constructed.²
 - 2006: The residence caught fire. It appears most of the damage and subsequent renovations were focused on the interior.
 - 2011: Front porch post repair – did not result in obvious alterations.
 - 2014: House and garage re-roofed – replaced red shingles with gray.
 - 2014: present – A short, shed roof structure located to the south of F2 was removed from the property.
 - 2025: The occupants filed for a change of use with the city, converting the building from a single family residence to a business. Along with interior improvements, the additional entry on the south elevation was altered. Stairs were removed and a concrete wheelchair ramp was constructed. A column of windows to the west of the entryway door were also removed with this alteration.

Historic photos show that the residence formerly featured an interior stone chimney towards the east side of the residence.³ It is unknown when it was removed.

¹ Barabara Darden, "5DA.3002 The Maples, Colorado Cultural Resource Survey Architectural Inventory Form," Scheuber + Darden Architects, December 2014, on file at the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver, Colorado.

² Barabara Darden, "5DA.3002 The Maples, Colorado Cultural Resource Survey Architectural Inventory Form," Scheuber + Darden Architects, December 2014, on file at the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver, Colorado.

³ Barabara Darden, "5DA.3002 The Maples, Colorado Cultural Resource Survey Architectural Inventory Form," Scheuber + Darden Architects, December 2014, on file at the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver, Colorado.

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Sanborn maps show that the wood-clad portion on the southeast (rear) corner of the residence originally was a porch. The date of its enclosure is unknown.

The windows on the residence have been replaced with vinyl, which slightly altered the opening to at least two windows. It appears these replacements were added after 1986 and before 2013, suggesting they were replaced after the aforementioned fire.

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): Commerce/Trade – Business

34. Site type(s): Residential

35. Historical background:

Douglas County, Colorado, was one of the original seventeen counties when the Colorado Territory was established in 1861.⁴ 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.⁵ 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.⁶

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."⁷ 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.⁸

⁴ Encyclopedia Staff, "Douglas County," History Colorado, Colorado Encyclopedia, accessed May 27, 2026, <https://coloradoencyclopedia.org/article/douglas-county>.

⁵ "Town History," Town of Castle Rock, Colorado, accessed May 27, 2026, <https://www.crgov.com/2237/Town-History>.

⁶ Tim Weber and Larry Schlupp, eds., *Douglas County Colorado: Prehistory to 2020* (Castle Rock, CO: Historic Douglas County, Inc. 2022), 82, 235

⁷ Ibid; Joe Gschwendtner, "Castle Rock's Founding Triumvirate," The Connection, June 1, 2024, <https://www.castlepinesconnection.com/castle-rocks-founding-triumvirate/>.

⁸ Tim Weber, "Three Founders of Castle Rock," Historic Douglas County, accessed May 27, 2026, chrome-extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcglclefindmkaj/<https://historicdouglascounty.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/01/The-Three-Founders-of-Castle-Rock.pdf>.

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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.⁹

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.¹⁰ 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.¹¹ 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."

Chain-of-title research shows that by 1882, lot 1 was owned by A. M. Craig, the wife of town pioneer, John H. Craig. In 1875, lots 2 and 3 were purchased by Patrick McInroy, the husband of Amelia McInroy (nee Curtis). Amelia was originally from Australia, and moved near Sedalia, Colorado with her parents and siblings in 1871. In that same year she married Patrick McInroy, with whom she had five children. Patrick passed in 1882, at which time Amelia took 4/10 interest in lots 2 and 3, and took ownership of lot 1.¹²

George P. Stewart was also born in Australia and moved to Colorado ca. 1879, where he became a rancher and dairy farmer. He married Amelia McInroy in 1883, and together they raised five additional children. Originally, the family lived on a ranch ~3 miles west of Castle Rock. The Stewart family had this residence constructed in 1901-1902, so their children could attend Cantril Schoolhouse. The residence became known as "The Maples." Also in 1901, Stewart purchased the Santa Fe Quarry, a rhyolite quarry on the west side of Castle Rock. George later was a cashier at the Castle Rock State Bank.¹³

Sanborn Fire Insurance maps from 1902 show a residence on lots 2-3; however, the residence depicted has a different, T-shaped configuration, lacks a porch or half-story, and is in a different location on the lots than the current residence, so it is assumed to be a different residence. The 1902 Sanborn maps show Feature 1 located on the northeast corner of the property. Feature 2 was reportedly the original barn that Stewart used for his horse and buggy.¹⁴ The 1914 Sanborn maps show the residence with its current location and configuration, with both porches depicted, as well as its stone construction.

⁹ Tim Weber and Larry Schlupp, eds., *Douglas County Colorado: Prehistory to 2020* (Castle Rock, CO: Historic Douglas County, Inc. 2022), 72.

¹⁰ Tim Weber and Larry Schlupp, eds., *Douglas County Colorado: Prehistory to 2020* (Castle Rock, CO: Historic Douglas County, Inc. 2022), 127.

¹¹ "The Star," Town of Castle Rock, Colorado, accessed May 27, 2026, <https://www.crgov.com/2548/The-Star>.

¹² Barabara Darden, "5DA.3002 The Maples, Colorado Cultural Resource Survey Architectural Inventory Form," Scheuber + Darden Architects, December 2014, on file at the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver, Colorado.

¹³ "Castle Rock State Bank," *Record Journal of Douglas County*, December 8, 1922.

¹⁴ James Hansmann, *Castle Rock: An Architectural and Historical Walking Tour*, Xlibris US, 2018.

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Notably, the homestead of the Steward family also included the Castle Rock landmark. Amelia passed in 1942, and when George passed in 1943, his descendants gifted the "Castle Rock" to the town of Castle Rock. In 1945, J.J. Hendrix, a local rancher, bought the residence from the Stewart family.¹⁵ Hendrix owned the property for one year before selling to Albert and Minnie Wight. Albert worked as a café helper and both were noted to work as farmers. The Wight family owned the property for 13 years, before it was passed on to Ethel I. Kinard (daughter of the Wights) and Roland Albert Schriener (Kinard's nephew). In Castle Rock, Kinard worked as both a waitress and café owner. Later in life, Kinard crocheted dolls that could be found on display at local shops.¹⁶ In 2003, the property was transferred to the Roland A. Schriener Trust. In 2018, Timothy A. and Nicholas G. E. Johnson bought the property. Over seven years later, the property was transferred to 422 Front Street LLC.

36. Sources of information:

Brodbeck, Mildred. "Arthritis Therapy Creates 'Little Babies'." *Douglas County News-Press*. September 9, 1988.

Darden, Barabara. "5DA.3002 The Maples, Colorado Cultural Resource Survey Architectural Inventory Form." Scheuber + Darden Architects. December 2014. On file at the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver, Colorado.

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/>.

Hansmann, James. *Castle Rock: An Architectural and Historical Walking Tour*. (Xlibris US, 2018).

Record Journal of Douglas County. "Castle Rock State Bank." December 8, 1922.

Rocky Mountain News (Daily). "Grand Jury and Legislators Open Inquiries into Wolhurst Gambling." March 27, 1946.

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

¹⁵ "Grand Jury and Legislators Open Inquiries into Wolhurst Gambling," *Rocky Mountain News (Daily)*, March 27, 1946.

¹⁶ Mildred Brodbeck, "Arthritis Therapy Creates 'Little Babies'," *Douglas County News-Press*, September 9, 1988.

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VI. SIGNIFICANCE

37. Local landmark designation: Yes ____ No X Date of designation: ____
Designating authority: **Per request of the Town of Castle Rock, we have included Castle Rock's Criteria for Landmark Designation (Chapter 15.64.080) to the standard OAHF form.**
38. Applicable National Register Criteria:
- X 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;
 - X 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)
 - ____ Does not meet any of the above National Register criteria

Criteria for Landmark Designation – Castle Rock

1. Significance

- ____ a. People. Associated with person(s) significantly contributing to local, state, or national history.
- X b. Events. Associated with a significant local, county, state or national event (s).
- X 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.
- X 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.
- X f. Constructed at least fifty (50) years prior to designation.

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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 of 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 of person and an Historic Property.

39. Area(s) of significance: Community Planning and Development; Architecture

40. Period of significance: 1901-1902

41. Level of significance: National ____ State ____ Local ☒

42. Statement of significance:

The residence at 422 Front Street was previously recorded in 2014 by Barbara Darden. Darden recommended the residence as "Field Eligible;" however, there is not an official determination of eligibility listed on the OAHIP Compass website. The residence was constructed in 1901-1902 in the Craig and Gould's Addition in east Castle Rock, under the ownership of the Stewart family. The family owned the property until 1945. Research into the residence through historic newspapers, census records, aerial imagery, Sanborn maps, assessor data, and regional contexts revealed significant associations under NRHP Criteria A and C and local Criteria B, C, and D.

First, the residence was evaluated for eligibility under NRHP Criterion A and local Criterion B for its association with Community Planning and Development. The residence was constructed in 1901-1902 in the Craig and Gould's Addition of Castle Rock. The neighborhood originally was platted in 1874 and slowly developed throughout the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The subdivision was reportedly the first mainly residential neighborhood platted in the town of Castle Rock. Its platting marked the beginning of the town's development on the east side of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad. As the residence was constructed in 1902 by a local family, within the first decades of development of the subdivision, it is recommended locally eligible under NRHP Criterion A and local Criterion B.

Second, the resource is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion B, nor is it recommended eligible under the corresponding local landmarking Criterion A: People. The residence is associated with the Stewart family, who owned the lots when the residence was constructed until the 1940s. While research indicated that George P. Stewart owned the natural landmark of the "Castle Rock," and his

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descendants were responsible for donating it to the city, neither Stewart nor his wife Amelia rise to the level of significance required under NRHP Criterion B and local Criterion A.

Third, the residence is recommended eligible under NRHP and local Criterion C, as an example of the Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements style of architecture, the Classic Cottage building form, and its use of local materials. Classic Cottages are comparable to one-story, American Foursquare, dwellings. The residence features and elongated hipped roof plan, central dormer, wide front porch inset under the main roof, porch support columns, and flared eaves. Notably, the residence is constructed of local rhyolite. The residence is significant in a neighborhood with largely wood-frame residences. For its embodiment of the Classic Cottage form, and its use of local rhyolite, it is recommended locally eligible under NRHP and local Criteria C.

Additionally, for its construction with rhyolite from a local quarry and its association with the early development of Castle Rock, it is recommended eligible under the local Criterion D: Heritage.

Lastly, the resource is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion D and local Criterion E: Archaeology. 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. It is unlikely that historic materials associated with the resource will be discovered or that the property would provide information important to prehistory.

The residence also meets local landmarking Criterion F, as it is over 50 years old.

43. Assessment of historic physical integrity related to significance: The residence retains sufficient integrity to convey its historic significance; the building retains integrity of location, workmanship, setting, feeling, and association. The building has not been moved since its original construction in 1901-1902. While development and modernization of the surrounding area has altered the setting along the edges of the commercial core of Castle Rock (i.e., modern signage, traffic lights, sidewalks, and modern construction), the setting of the dwelling itself remains largely intact. The building is neighbored by historic-age residential structures and retains its historical view of the railroad on the west. Integrity of feeling and association have been retained, as it continues to convey its historic association as a turn-of-the-century single family residence.

While the building retains many of its character-defining features of the Classic Cottage form, the use of replacement vinyl windows and minor alterations, such as the enclosure of the rear porch into a sunroom, and the removal of steps accessing that porch with a concrete ramp have diminished the integrity of design and materials. That being said, the enclosure and ramp are not readily visible from the front of the residence. The dwelling does retain workmanship based on its construction of stacked rhyolite, the defining feature of the residence.

Although the residence has undergone some alterations that have had an impact on the historic integrity, these alterations do not diminish its ability to convey its historical significance as a turn-of-the-century single family dwelling in the Craig and Gould's Addition of Castle Rock, and its local rhyolite construction in the Classic Cottage form. Most character-defining features have been retained. The residence thus retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance under Criteria A and C.

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VII. NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

44. National Register eligibility field assessment:

Eligible X Not Eligible Need Data

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

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 X Noncontributing

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

VIII. RECORDING INFORMATION

47. Photograph numbers: Roll 26-450, images 104932-110319

Negatives filed at:

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

49. Date(s): June 1, 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

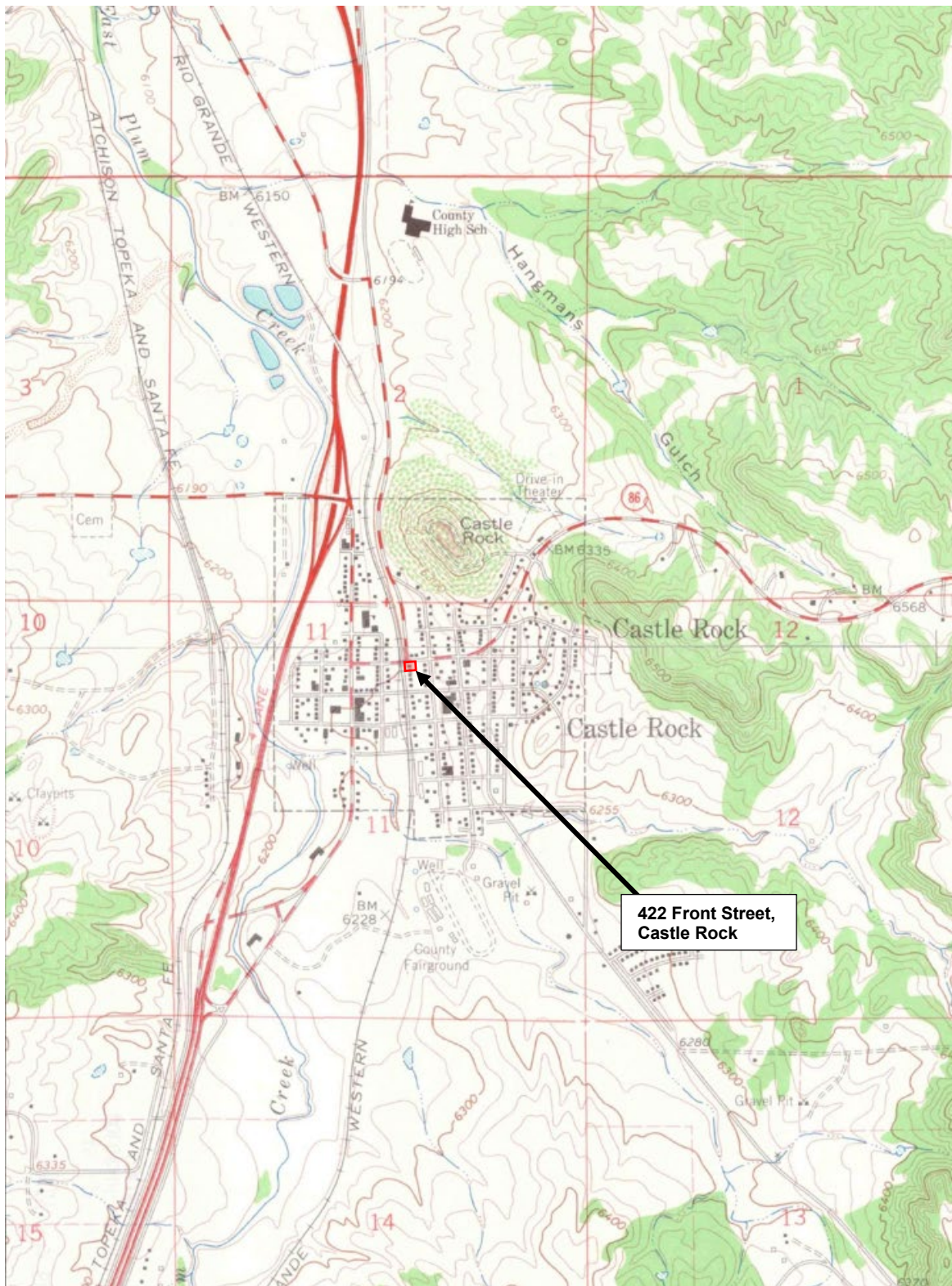
NOTE: Please include a sketch map, a photocopy of the USGS quad map indicating resource location, and photographs.

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 (ed.1966). Castle Rock South, 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 422 Front 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



Primary (west) elevation of the residence, view east
(Roll 26-450, image 110136; Emily Wren; 5/22/2026)



Primary (west) and south elevations of the residence, view northeast
(Roll 26-450, image 110146; Emily Wren; 5/22/2026)

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South and east elevations of the residence, view northwest
(Roll 26-450, image 110214; Emily Wren; 5/22/2026)



East elevation of the residence, view west
(Roll 26-450, image 110234; Emily Wren; 5/22/2026)

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East and north elevations of the residence, view southwest
(Roll 26-450, image 110252; Emily Wren; 5/22/2026)



Primary (west) and north elevations of the residence, view southeast
(Roll 26-450, image 110315; Emily Wren; 5/22/2026)

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Close up of enclosed porch and ramp, view northeast
(Roll 26-450, image 105153; Emily Wren; 5/22/2026)



View of enclosed porch and ramp, view northwest
(Roll 26-450, image 105208; Emily Wren; 5/22/2026)

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Close up of porch steps, view east
(Roll 26-450, image 105335; Emily Wren; 5/22/2026)



West and south elevations of F2 (garage), view northeast
(Roll 26-450, image 105859; Emily Wren; 5/22/2026)

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South elevation of F2 (garage), view north
(Roll 26-450, image 105910; Emily Wren; 5/22/2026)



South and east elevations of F2 (garage), view northwest
(Roll 26-450, image 105917; Emily Wren; 5/22/2026)

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East and north elevations of F2 (garage), view southwest
(Roll 26-450, image 105939; Emily Wren; 5/22/2026)



West and north elevations of F3 (shed), view southeast
(Roll 26-450, image 105805; Emily Wren; 5/22/2026)

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East elevation of F3 (shed), view west
(Roll 26-450, image 105819; Emily Wren; 5/22/2026)



South and east elevations of F3 (shed), view northwest
(Roll 26-450, image 105826; Emily Wren; 5/22/2026)

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South and east elevations of F4 (shed), view northwest
(Roll 26-450, image 110027; Emily Wren; 5/22/2026)



West and south elevations of F4 (shed), view southeast
(Roll 26-450, image 110100; Emily Wren; 5/22/2026)

Resource Number: 5DA.3002

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Temporary Resource Number:



View of property from northwest corner, view east
(Roll 26-450, image 104932; Emily Wren; 5/22/2026)



View of property from southwest corner, view northeast
(Roll 26-450, image 104954; Emily Wren; 5/22/2026)

Resource Number: 5DA.3002

Architectural Inventory Form
Temporary Resource Number:



View of east side of the property, F2-4, view east
(Roll 26-450, image 110107; Emily Wren; 5/22/2026)



View of gravel parking space, view north
(Roll 26-450, image 110245; Emily Wren; 5/22/2026)

Resource Number: 5DA.3002

Architectural Inventory Form
Temporary Resource Number:



View of north stone wall, view east
(Roll 26-450, image 110319; Emily Wren; 5/22/2026)