20. B & B Café – 322 Wilcox Street (circa 1925)
The B & B Café, at 322 Wilcox Street, accentuates the small-town atmosphere of Castle Rock. This building, which is used as an office, was built in 1925. It features a gabled brick façade and a conical roof. The structure was moved to its current location in 1970. The Café maintains its original brick façade and original window designs.

21. Cantril Courthouse – 324 Wilcox Street (1875)
At Fourth Street turn right and walk about 100 feet to Douglas County’s first courthouse. Constructed at the corner of Wilcox and Fourth Streets in 1875, the two-story, wood-frame structure was moved to the rear of the lot around 1925 where it is still located. The building maintains its original brick façade and original window designs.

22. Bank of Douglas County – 402 Wilcox Street (1922)
Walk back to Wilcox and then north across Fourth Street to the former Bank of Douglas County. This building represents one of several older brick commercial buildings designed with large display windows oriented to the street. For much of the mid-20th Century this bank was the ONLY bank in Castle Rock.

Agricultural overproduction led to farm depression and many banks suffered. The Castle Rock State Bank closed in 1932 and the Town bought the bank building in 1936 to use as Town Hall and Library. By 1938, Philip H. Miller, Lou Higby and Josef Winkler raised money to lease the Town Hall which opened as a bank again on August 28, 1939. As the Town grew after World War II, the bank expanded and added drive-through facilities. In 1972, the building was refurnished and tripled in size by expanding to the east and north. In March 1996 the Bank of Douglas County was acquired by FirstBank of Douglas County.

23. Keystone Hotel/Castle Café – 403 Wilcox Street (1901)
Walk west across Wilcox Street to the old Keystone Hotel on the corner of Fourth and Wilcox Streets. Now known as the Castle Café, the structure was built in 1901 from Castle Rock rhyolite. It had thirteen rooms on the second floor with the Tivoli Saloon on the ground floor. A dance hall was built over the bar and during the 1920s, 30s and 40s, residents from around Douglas County attended monthly dances here. In 1956 it was restored and continues to operate as a restaurant with apartments on the second floor.

24. Hackett Funeral Parlor – 213 Fourth Street (1882)
From Wilcox, continue west on Fourth Street to the former Hackett Funeral Parlor at 213 Fourth Street. The structure was at this location, detached from 1875, and has been a funeral home since 1875. The building still retains much of its original appearance.

End of Tour
Continue west on Fourth Street, turn right on Elbert and back to the D&RG Depot Museum.
handle its growing parish and the congregation moved to a new location on Highway 86. In 1975 the church was converted into a restaurant.

4. Holcomb-Whitney Hardware Store – 321 Jerry Street (1887)

Walk north on Jerry Street to 321 Jerry and the site of the former Holcomb-Whitney Hardware store. Built in 1887 it included a large wooden form and the boomtown false front. It once housed the Odd Fellows Lodge and the Baptist Church on the second floor. It was converted into a furniture store and then into apartments when damaged by fire. The small structure on the south side was once used for religious meetings.

5. Victoria's House (Chamber of Commerce) – 420 Jerry Street (1889)

Continue north on Jerry Street to the Chamber of Commerce building known as Victoria's House. The rhyolite house was built in 1889. An addition was added to the south by the Chamber of Commerce, a teacher, was known as "a beautiful socialite and leader of women's groups." Her parents bought the house in 1889 and moved in with Victoria and her two siblings. When her mother died in 1917, the house was left to Victoria and her sister, Esther. Two days later Victoria became sole owner by a Quit Claim Deed. Victoria died in the house December 8, 1942.


Head east on Fifth Street and north on Wilcox to the Leonard House at 519 Wilcox Street. An addition on the north side, the building still retains a popular Castle Rock device of using a drip cap with enclosed gables to prevent moisture damage and to hide the eave overhang. The house also retains a patterned inverted triangular cut wooden siding.

George and Evelyn Leonhard built this house in the early 1900s on lots purchased in 1875 by John Dyer. In 1919 the property was sold to John and Anna Schweiger, owners of the original Happy Canyon Ranch. John died in 1925; his property was divided among his wife and seven children. Rose, his eldest daughter who married Leonhard in 1926, and her husband completely restored and added for the home. The house now stands at Perry and north side of the current structure. This house is similar to 704 Wilcox, varying only in the style of the porch.

7. 522 Wilcox Street (1912)

Across Wilcox, the building at 522 Wilcox Street should be noted for its chimney treatments, one decorated with varying levels of brick and another covered by a metal spark container used to prevent roof fires. This building's shape, roof, windows and doors represent a basic design found throughout Castle Rock's older homes. This house is similar to 704 Wilcox, varying only in the style of the porch.


Walk north across Sixth Street. In 1907 a brick High School was constructed in the 600 block of Wilcox Street to handle the growing student population of Castle Rock. In 1909 this brick school burned down and a new rhyolite block school was constructed to replace it. In 1961, with a growing student population, a new Douglas County Senior High School was constructed on Front Street and the school at 620 Wilcox retained grades four through six. After the new Castle Rock High School was completed and a new rhyolite block school was constructed on Perry Stree. In 1984, the Wilcox School became the home of the Douglas County School District's administration offices. During the mid 20th Century an addition of brick was added to the eastern facade of this building. The original rhyolite exterior of this 1911 building can still be viewed from the east side.

9. City Hotel – 415-419 Perry Street (1877)

Walk east on Sixth then two blocks south on Perry Street to the City Hotel at 415-419 Perry Street. The hotel was originally built by Thomas Harris in the Town of New Memphis (located where the Douglas County Justice Center now stands along East Plum Creek) in the early 1870s. In 1877 the building was moved to its present location at 420 Perry Street, which is the main thoroughfare of Castle Rock, one block from the train depot. Known as the Harris Hotel in New Memphis, it became the Castle Rock Hotel. After the hotel burned down in 1894 (he was killed by a runaway steer in the streets of Castle Rock), Philip Crenshaw acquired the hotel and renamed it the City Hotel. Note the original main entrance under the front gable and the original double hung window with a window box evenly spaced on the front and north facades.

10. Denver & Rio Grande Railroad (1871)

Continue south on Perry and turn right onto Third Street. In front of you lie the tracks of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad which led Castle Rock to its early days. By 1872 the railroad was constructed further southwest along Plum Creek.

11. Castle Rock Fuel and Feed Elevator – 420 Third Street (circa 1905)

Facing the railroad tracks turn right to see the most noticeable landmark on the Castle Rock skyline - the Castle Rock Fuel and Feed elevator at 420 Third Street. Castle Rock's banker and benefactor, Philip S. Miller, started a fuel and feed business. There are still Castle Rock residents who remember the special train whistle that signified that the grain car had arrived at the Fuel & Feed platform to be filled with funnel fed grain.

12. Douglas County Mercantile Lumber Warehouse – 400 Third Street (circa 1905)

400 Third Street is now "The Barn." and houses about 20 shops selling antiques, art, and collectibles. Built in 1905, the warehouse was the site of Douglas County Mercantile Company until 1942 when Clyde Richardson, a Park photographers owner, bought the building and its contents to operate Richardson Lumber Company for the next 42 years. Later sold and renamed, the warehouse sign can still be seen on the roof. The frame warehouse structure retains most of its original windows and doors as well as exterior finishes, wood trim and brick chimney. It is representative of early 20th Century business architecture in Castle Rock and is closely associated with the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad.

13. Saunders House – 203 Perry Street (circa mid-1870s)

Walk one block south on Perry and at Second Street cross over to the west side of Perry. The house at 203 Perry Street dates to the mid 1870s. The Town of Castle Rock was platted in 1874 and the newly created lots were sold at public auction that same year. Due to financial difficulties, the house was left to Victoria and her sister, Esther. The first owner of record (1905) was Phila Webster. Phila was postmistress of Castle Rock from about 1881 to 1909. The building is now a residence.

14. 207 Perry Street (1904)

The next house at 207 Perry Street is perhaps one of the oldest houses in Castle Rock. Samuel M. Dyer built the house in 1875. Dyer was one of Castle Rock's first residents who remember the special train whistle that signified that the grain car had arrived at the Fuel & Feed platform to be filled with funnel fed grain.

15. Owens Hotel – 213 Perry Street (circa late 1870s)

The Owens Hotel was built in the late 1870s. David Owens, the first owner, purchased the hotel October 11, 1879. The previous owners used it as a primary residence. Situated on the main business street (Perry), the main building was continuous and extended the front gable to make it a two story building. In 1887, Owens converted it into a fancy luxury hotel. Considered pricey at the time, Owens charged up to $2 per night. He advertised the hotel as a health resort for people suffering from "lung disease." After Mayor Harris' death in 1884 (he was killed by a runaway steer in the streets of Castle Rock), Philip Crenshaw acquired the hotel and renamed it the City Hotel. Note the original main entrance under the front gable and the original double hung window with a window box evenly spaced on the front and north facades.

16. Methodist Episcopal Church - 221 Perry Street (1897/1922)

In 1887, the Methodists built the first church in Castle Rock, a brick church building at the corner of Third and Wilcox. In 1904, the First National Bank of Douglas County paid to move the church building to 221 Perry Street and gave the congregation the site opposite of the bank. Later the wooden church was moved a yet a corner to Fourth of Perry, (today the site of The Rhyolite Agate) which was eventually destroyed by fire. In 1922 the Methodists built a new church to the west side of Perry Street, which stood unfinished for 25 years. The new church building was completed and moved to 221 Perry Street in 1947. In 1977 a new Methodist church was built on South Street and the congregation moved. The Perry Street building has been subsequently occupied by a variety of businesses.

When the Methodists first moved to Perry Street, they built a brick parsonage at 316 South, just around the corner. It has since been covered with stucco.

17. 313 Third Street (circa 1898)

Turn west onto Third Street to the structure at 313 Third Street. This one-story frame single storefront with a front gable roof and a false front is a good example of a "boom town" storefront. The building is a representative of early 20th Century business architecture in Castle Rock and is closely associated with the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad.

18. First National Bank of Douglas County/Masonic Temple – 300 Wilcox Street (1904)

Continue west on Third Street to Wilcox Street. The elegant detail on the building at 300 Wilcox Street anchors the south end of this historic block. The two-story stone building constructed in 1904 was originally The First National Bank of Douglas County until it closed during the Depression in 1933. In 1937 it was purchased and re-opened by the Masons for Douglas Lodge No. 153 AF and AM. The building features two stories of glass and rusticated stone and has a clock and fusee decorations. All windows are rectangular with transoms. Above the second floor windows are parapets with a recessed flat roof. The building has been converted into offices.

19. 300 Block of Wilcox Street (1900 - present)

Continue north on Wilcox. Note the buildings located on the east side of the street from Third to Fourth. Known as the "300 Block of Wilcox," this row of buildings forms the east face of the historic Town Square and contains eleven separate structures. This block is the Town's most visually prominent and historically significant commercial block. This block was converted into a furniture store when the Bank of Douglas County moved to the south of the building. The building was then converted into apartments. Eventually it was converted into apartments.

20. Methodist Episcopal Church - 221 Perry Street (1897/1922)