100. **Forrest Jones Cabin**
870 County Road 83, Forrest Jones’ Welsh parents took up residence in this Sunshine cabin in 1888. As early settlers, the family mined and ranched in the area and owned the cabin until 1976.

101. **Sunshine School**
355 County Road 83, The schoolhouse is one of the few remaining structures from the once-thriving mining community of Sunshine and is distinctive due to the construction material of granite with contrasting sandstone sills and lintels.

102. **Superior Historical Museum**
Corner of Maple Street and 2nd Street, Previously located in the Industrial Mine camp south of Old Town, this house now serves as the town museum. The museum is open the first Saturday of each month. For hours: 303-499-3675 or www.townofsuperior.com/TownGovernment/

103. **Grasso Park**
122 E. Williams Street, The complex includes a ca. 1895 house, a ca. 1904 house, a barn, a root cellar and a privy. The park represents one of the last vestiges of Superior’s early agricultural heritage.

104. **James F. Bailey Assay Office Museum**
6352 Four Mile Canyon Drive, A mining camp begun in 1866, Wall Street eventually had a hotel, mercantile and assay office to support the 23 mines. Boulder County bought the building and it now serves as a museum. The museum is open June – September, the third Saturday of each month. For hours: 303-678-6200 or www.bouldercounty.org/play

105. **Ward Congregational Church**
41 Modoc Street, Constructed in the 1890s, the church is clapboard carpenter Gothic that today serves as a community church.

106. **Ward School**
66 Columbia Street, Built in 1898, this ship-lap sided building survived a fire by being covered with wet blankets. Today, it serves as the town hall, town library, and town post office.

107. **Switzerland Trail**
The Denver, Boulder and Western Railway was constructed to connect the mountain mining communities with the city of Boulder. When the railway was dismantled in 1919 the dressed stones of its bridges were used in the construction of Boulder public structures. The rail line wound through the mountains from Boulder to Sunset where it divided and either went north to Ward or South to Eldora.

The historic photos contained in this brochure were provided by the Boulder Public Library’s Carnegie Branch Library for Local History and the Boulder Historical Society Collection.

Many of these properties are privately owned. Please do not trespass on any property not clearly open to the public.
**Allenspark**

1. **Bunce School**
   - Hwy. 7, south of Allenspark. The one-room log cabin school is typical of a ca. 1888 mining camp school. The school was typically in session from April to October when students were more likely to avoid snow.

2. **St. Catherine Chapel at Camp St. Malo**
   - 10738 Peak to Peak Hwy. Constructed in 1830, this striking chapel was first sited in 1916 when Father Joseph Julius Bosetti found the rock upon which it sits while trying to find a meteor that fell from the sky.

**Boulder**

3. **Red Rocks Park a.k.a. Settler’s Park**
   - Canyon and Pearl. This site is where the first permanent non-native settlement established camp in the Boulder area back in 1858. Today, it is enjoyed by locals and visitors for its popular short hikes.

4. **Arnett-Fullen House**
   - 646 Pearl Street. Gold prospector W. Arnett’s Gothic architecture “Gingerbread House” was built in 1877. It is surrounded with a custom-made wrought iron fence.

5. **Carnegie Library**
   - 1235 Pine Street. Part of the library heritage of Andrew Carnegie, the building was the Curran Opera House constructed in 1906, which featured opera, musicals, and silent movies. Renovation in the 1930s gave the art deco style seen today with hand painted murals and frescoes.

6. **Boulder Downtown Historic District**
   - The district showcases several architectural types including turn of the twentieth century styles Romanesque, Queen Anne, and Italianate, and also later styles such as Art Deco.

7. **Hotel Boulderado**
   - 2113 13th St. Opened in 1909, the Victorian elegance of the red brick hotel has remained the standard of luxury for Boulder visitors who continue to be entranced by the suspended stained glass ceiling in the atrium.

8. **Boulder Courthouse**
   - 1325 Pearl Street. Constructed in 1894, this art deco style courthouse replaced the 1883 Victorian style courthouse which burned in 1932.

9. **Boulder Theater**
   - 2032 7th Street. Prior to opening as the Boulder Theater in 1936, this building was the Curran Opera House constructed in 1906, which featured operas, musicals, and silent movies. Renovation in the 1930s gave it the art deco style seen today with hand painted murals and frescoes.

10. **Mapleton Hill Historic District**
    - Including Boulder’s purportedly oldest house at 1019 Spruce Street, the district also includes the 1888 Mapleton Elementary School, which serves as a cornerstone for the eclectic mix of architectural styles found in the hill’s residences.

11. **Boulder History Museum**
    - 1206 Euclid Avenue. The museum is located in the 1899 Harbeck-Bingham House. It exhibits artifacts of historical significance donated by Boulder area families over the past sixty years, and rotates its displays 2 or 3 times a year. The museum is open Tuesday – Sunday, for hours: 303-449-3640 or www.bouldermuseum.org

12. **Columbia Cemetery**
    - 9th Street between Pleasant and College. Known as the “Pioneer” cemetery, a Who’s Who of early Boulder residents are buried in Columbia, where the epitaphs provide insight into minds and hearts.

13. **CU Heritage Center**
    - 1202 University Avenue. The center houses and interprets artifacts related to the university. It is located on the third floor of the historic Old Main building on the University of Colorado at Boulder campus. The center is open Mon – Fri., For hours: 303-492-6299 or www cuheritage.org

14. **Norlin Quadrangle Historic District**
    - This district includes twelve buildings at the heart of the University of Colorado’s Boulder campus, while the “Quad” is a groovy area of recreation, contemplation and eventual graduation.

15. **40th Parallel Marker**
    - Baseline Road and Broadway. In 1854, the Kansas-Nebraska Act established the boundary between Kansas and Nebraska territory to be the parallel latitude line 40 degrees north of the equator. It took surveyors 15 days in 1859 to travel 345 miles over diverse terrain to survey this line which terminates at the foot of the Rockies.

16. **Nelson House**
    - 1818 Baseline Road. Built in 1911 by architect James M. Hunter, this Modern house features several Oshunian quidities including horizontal organization and the blending of the indoor spaces with the outdoor spaces.

17. **Colorado Chautauqua National Historic Landmark**
    - 900 Baseline Road. Sprung from the National Chautauqua Movement, Boulder’s district is one of only three remaining in the country. The Auditorium dates to 1896, with at least fifty cottages built by 1900. The district now offers lodging, dining, performances, and public and private events. For more information: 303-442-3282 or www.chautauqua.com

18. **Flagstaff Mountain Cultural Landscape District**
    - This 100-acre site is significant in the development of Boulder’s city parks system and houses several structures including the Sunrise Circle Amphitheater, the Flagstaff Summit Shelter House, the Green Mountain Lodge, the Halway House, and the Wood Shadle. The 1930s structures were built by the Civilian Conservation Corps.

19. **National Bureau of Standards (NBS)**
    - 325 Broadway. Founded in 1901 as NBS, the office is now called the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). Many of today’s technologies rely on NIST research which has made significant contributions to atomic clocks, medical devices, semiconductors, and more. NBS came to Boulder in the early 1930s and was integral in the area’s growth as a technology center.

20. **NCAR**
    - 1850 Table Mesa Drive. The National Center for Atmospheric Research was built in the 1960s and is operated by a consortium of universities. Its abstract geometric style was designed by architect I.M. Pei and was inspired by the Anasazi cliff dwellings located in Mesa Verde, Colorado.

21. **IBM**
    - 6300 Diagonal Hwy. In 1965, IBM opened manufacturing and research/corporate development laboratories in Boulder, bringing jobs and technological innovation to the area. With the new jobs created by this large employer there was also growth in housing and other businesses.

22. **Ball Aerospace**
    - 1600 Commerce Street. For over 50 years, Ball Aerospace in Boulder has supplied state of the art aerospace technology for military and space applications. Parts of its Boulder campus were designed by area architect Hobart Wagoner.

23. **McKenzie Well**
    - Hwy. 119 near Independence Road. Drilled in 1902, the McKenzie Well is on the site of the first discovery of oil in the Denver Basin. It is still in use on occasion.

24. **Ryssby Church**
    - 9500 N. 63rd Street. This 1881 church was built by Swedish settlers in the close image of their church back home in Sweden.

**Eldora**

25. **Gold Miner Hotel**
    - 601 Main Street. The Gold Miner landmark is a neon log boarding house from 1897 that was renovated into a bed and breakfast in 1984 in its heyday, it was reported that 50 people arrived daily on the stage coach from Boulder and Central City.

26. **Eldora Historic District**
    - Once known as “Happy Valley,” Eldora’s mining boom started in the 1870s. Today, the old miner’s cabins and log commercial buildings dot the streets.

27. **Moffat Road**
    - Formerly named the Denver, Northwestern and Pacific Railway, the line opened in 1904 traveling over Rollins Pass. The arduous task of keeping the line open in winter was eventually replaced in 1927 by the Moffat Tunnel.
52. Longmont College/Landmark Apartments
346-646 Wolff Street. Originally opened in 1886 as one wing of the Longmont College of the Presbyterian Synod, it was used as various educational facilities until 1948 when it was converted to apartments.

53. Longmont Fire Department
667-4th Avenue. The 1907 brick two-story “Old Firehouse” continues to serve the city as the Firehouse Art Gallery.

54. Empson Cannery
15 3rd Avenue. This building dates to ca. 1903 and was under constant remodeling and revision during its time as a cannery ending in 1970.

55. Longmont Carnegie Library
457-4th Avenue. Completed in 1912, the cream brick structure served as the community library until 1996 when it became the production Studio for the Longmont Cable Trust, Channel 3.

56. Longmont Museum & Cultural Center
400 Quail Road. The museum highlights the history of Longmont and the St. Vrain River Valley. The museum is open Tuesday – Sunday. For hours: 303-651-8374 or www.ci.longmont.co.us/MUSEUM/

57. The Dougherty Museum
1306 North 107th Street. The museum houses antique automobiles including, perhaps, the first car in Boulder County. In addition, there is a sizable collection of early 20th Century farm equipment. The museum is open June – August, Friday – Sunday. For hours: 303-678-6200 or www.bouldercounty.org

58. Hoverhome & Farmstead
1309 Hover Road, Built by Roeschlaub & Son, the 1913 red brick mansion is the showplace of the St. Vrain Historical Society today. It sits in an open park that still gives it a feeling of isolation in the middle of the city. For more information: 303-774-7810 or www.stvrainhistoricalsociety.org

59. Affolter House
9393 Nelson Road. In 1907, the bungalow-style house stood in the middle of fields of alfalfa. The family moved to Colorado during the gold rush and found it profitable to feed the miners and their animals.

60. Dickens Homestead and Lashley Barn
1365 1st Street. This homestead site contains three that are original to it – the brick residence, carriage house, and root cellar – and two that were moved in – the Dickens grain elevator and the Lashley barn.

61. Montgomery Farm
3435 S 1st Hwy. The eclectic Victorian-style farmhouse, double-wing barn, granary and privy are part of several significant buildings on this property. The Montgomery family has owned the property since the 1880s, and it was designated as a Colorado Centennial Farm in 1991.

62. Agricultural Heritage Center a.k.a. Loyle McPherson Homestead
3834 S 1st Hwy. For 117 years, the farm contributed to the agricultural development of the St. Vrain Valley, including the farming of sugar beets, feed crops, milk, cattle, chickens, and apples. The site was homesteaded in 1866, and has many historic agricultural structures intact. The museum is open April – October, Friday – Sunday – November – March, first Saturdays of months. For hours: 303-678-6200 or www.bouldercounty.org/play/

63. Stroh-Dickens Barn
3834 S 1st Hwy. The Stroh-Dickens Barn was used continuously until it was moved from the original location in 1997. William Dickens was well-known for his wealth and influence in Boulder County, including his construction of the Dickens Opera House in Longmont. It is now part of the Agricultural Heritage Center listed above.

64. Migrant Workers Quarters
9772 N 119th Street. This building is the only remnant of what was once a larger complex of buildings used to house migrant farm workers. The structures were reported to be military surplus obtained once a larger complex of buildings used to house migrant farm workers.

65. Grain Elevator
340 County Road. One of the only remnants of Louisville’s often overshadowed agricultural heritage, this grain elevator’s wall construction is of stacked horizontal planks

66. Casa Alegre
1006 Pine Street. The location of the bar near the railroad tracks is reflective of Louisville’s early ordinance to restrict the location of saloons.

67. The Huckleberry a.k.a. Louisville Bank
780 Main Street. With a history as a bank, a post office, a grocery store and restaurants, this 1903 corner commercial structure still has its siding.

68. State Mercantile Building
801 Main Street. Built in 1905, this sizable false-front building has a long commercial history with roots back to a mining company store.

69. Old Louisville Inn
740 Front Street. This long-time saloon was once part of Louisville’s red-light district.

70. Louisville Historical Museum a.k.a. Jacose Store
1001 Main Street. The main building of the museum complex is a false-front former retail store dating to ca. 1908. The city acquired the property in the 1980s and it now houses Louisville’s artifacts including mining equipment. The museum is open Wednesdays and the first Saturday of each month. For hours: 303-665-9048 or www.library.louisvilleco.gov

71. Louisville Center of the Arts
801 Grant Avenue. This brick building was constructed in 1894 to serve as a school for first and second graders and had regular usage as a community building before it became the Louisville Center for the Arts in the 1990s.

72. First Congregational Church
717 4th Avenue. Lyons “Old Stone Church” was built of the native red sandstone in 1881 and has been its current size since 1902. It was saved in 1977 and is now a museum. The museum is open June – Sept, Monday – Sunday. For hours: 303-823-5271 or www.lyonsredstonemuseum.com

73. Lyons Railroad Depot
430 5th Avenue. One of the buildings in the sandstone district is the former railroad depot, which today serves the community as its public library.

74. Lyons Sandstone Buildings District
Hey. 36 Hey. 7. Fifteen red sandstone buildings constructed between 1870 and 1917 make up the district.

75. Lyons Redstone Museum
340 High Street. The stone building was originally a schoolhouse built in 1881 and has been its current size since 1902. It was saved in 1977 and is now a museum. The museum is open June – Sept, Monday – Sunday. For hours: 303-823-5271 or www.lyonsredstonemuseum.com

76. Meadow Park Shelter House
600 Park Drive, Meadow Park is a community park with camping, picnicking and recreational facilities in the city of Lyons. One of the structures in this park is a red sandstone shelter with shake shingles, a large fireplace and sides with large window openings.

77. Rabbit Mountain
N 55th Street. Rabbit Mountain was once home to the Anapah Indians during the winter season and is rumored to have been a place where Chief Niwot spent some time. Homesteaders in the mid-1800s displaced the Indians as they began to settle the area. The land has been protected since 1984 under Boulder County Parks and Open Space to preserve its natural state, which consists of gutsy plains, rocky buttes, rattlesnakes, deer, and more. For more information: 303-678-6200 or www.bouldercounty.org

78. Allen Farm
9417 N Foothills Hwy. This 1910 farm complex northeast of Boulder contributed to the development of agriculture in Boulder County. The civically-active Allen family homesteaded the farm in 1876 and owned it until the 1950s.

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Marshall

80. Fox Mine Office
1226 S Cherryvale Road, The Fox Mine operated from 1884 until 1936. Part of Marshall was once known as Fastown and it's where the English and Irish miners lived.

81. Marshall Mesa Trail
Hwy. 93 and Marshall Drive, With coal discovered in 1839, Marshall had some of the oldest coal mines in Colorado. During the 1860s and 1870s coal mining prospered, and Marshall's population exceeded that of Boulder. Self-guided interpretive signs about the coal mining and geologic history of the Marshall area are located along this trail, which is maintained by City of Boulder Open Space & Mountain Parks.

82. Marshall School
1395 S Cherryvale Road, Once known as one of the toughest coal mining camps in the West, Marshall never originally had a church but it did have a schoolhouse. The school has since been converted to a private residence.

Marshall Mesa Trail

Nederland

86. Gillaspie House
2 E 4th Street, The house was built in 1907 and now displays clothing, accessories, and furnishings found in typical early Nederland homes. The museum is open May – September, Saturdays and Sundays, For hours: www.nederlandmuseums.org

87. Nederland Cemetery
82 Forest Street, The Nederland Cemetery dates back to at least 1862 and contributes a significant record of the development of the mining community in Boulder County. It is an intact example of a mountain cemetery with steep slopes, natural vegetation and the resulting intricate layout of graves.

88. Mining Museum a.k.a. Nederland Old Stone Garage
400 N Bridge Street, Built in 1937 with Special Road Funds, the stone garage is similar to several WPA projects in the county. Residents in need of work hauled indigenous rock from above Eliseo to make the garage for country vehicles. The museum is open May – September, Saturdays and Sundays, For hours: www.nederlandmuseums.org

89. Blue Bird Mine at Caribou Ranch
Dating back to the 1870s, this mine complex still has several historic buildings including the mining company house, mine shafts, ore cart tracks, a bunkhouse and a smokehouse. The mine later became a tourist stop on the Switzerland Trail. For more information: 303-678-6200 or www.bouldercounty.org/play/

90. Barker Dam
East of Nederland. Completed in 1910, this hydroelectric dam was constructed to provide electricity to nearby mining towns and Denver. The reservoir formed by the dam supplies water to the City of Boulder.

Salina

91. Peak to Peak Byway
Colorado’s oldest scenic byway passes through Rocky Mountain National Park, Indian Peaks Wilderness, Golden Gate Canyon State Park, historic gold mine towns, and other areas along its 55 mile route. This byway was established in 1918.

92. Mountain House
5454 Magnolia Road, There are five historic buildings on this site including the 1860s original cabin, the 1873 Mountain House once used as a stage stop, its privy and agricultural outbuildings.

93. Old Town Niwot Historic District and Firehouse Museum
"Old Town" Niwot embodies the spirit of Boulder County’s agricultural history. It supported surrounding areas as a town center where farmers and ranchers came to conduct business, participate in civic organizations, and socialize. The Firehouse and the Chemical Firecart were both subsequently added to the district. The Firehouse is now the home of a museum. For more information: www.niwothistoricalsociety.org

94. Niwot Cemetery
Nimbus Road, The first recorded burial in the cemetery occurred in 1874. There are six American Civil War veterans buried in this quiet corner of the community.

95. Little Church in the Pines
314 Gold Run Road, A New England style with white clapboard, the structure was built by prospectors ca. 1902 on the Emma Lode mining claim.

96. Salina School
336 Gold Run Road, The one-room school was originally completed ca. 1876, replacing the saloon where school was held previously. The school was restored in 1994.

97. Cobb & Wood Houses
219-221 Gold Run Road, The hand hewn log-style Cobb House was built in 1890 by a locally important freighter, and the wood-frame Wood House was built in 1875 by a prominent miner. Each family significantly contributed to the development of the Salina community.

98. Clark House
811 County Rd 83, The Clark House was built in 1880. The longest resident of the Clark House was William Wallace Bunch, who came to Colorado via wagon train, married his wife Roxey and purchased the house where they raise their nine children.

99. Larson House
873 County Rd 83, The Larson House was built in 1875, and is part of the American Lode mining claim discovered in part by Hiram Fuller, who was often referred to as the most famous prospector in the area. The small Victorian is typical of miner’s cabins built throughout Colorado.