General Livestock Superintendent for 13 years. Kirk Hall at the Douglas County Fairgrounds is named in Kirk’s honor.

20. Holcomb House - 220 Lewis Street (1892)
Wallace Holcomb, co-owner of the Holcomb-Whitney Hardware Store at Third and Jemy Streets, built this house in 1892. Its four-square design features a decorated apron across the front with five wide steps and a veranda with half hipped roof. The comic book scroll roof trim adds 19th century charm to the building. Bay windows, low hipped roof, unique lightning rods and sloping front lawn made it a showcase in early Castle Rock. Many visitors were entertained at the frequent socials hosted by Mrs. Holcomb for her charities, such as the Mite Fund for her charities, such as the Mite Fund (1885). Mr. Ball was the county coroner from 1886 to 1889 and was the first County Coroner. He was also a traveling salesman for the Colorado Life Insurance Company and a member of the Castle Rock Lodge of the Odd Fellows. The house is named after Civil War veteran and H.W. Carver.

21. Breuss House - 312 Lewis Street (1924)
John H. Craig was the original owner of this property, which was platted in 1874. John Breuss (pronounced Brice), a laborer from the state of Washington, acquired the property in 1879. On the corner of Fourth and Lewis, this two-story house in 1892. Its four-square design features a decorated apron across the front with five wide steps and a veranda with half hipped roof. The comic book scroll roof trim adds 19th century charm to the building. Bay windows, low hipped roof, unique lightning rods and sloping front lawn made it a showcase in early Castle Rock. Many visitors were entertained at the frequent socials hosted by Mrs. Holcomb for her charities, such as the Mite Fund for her charities, such as the Mite Fund (1885). Mr. Ball was the county coroner from 1886 to 1889 and was the first County Coroner. He was also a traveling salesman for the Colorado Life Insurance Company and a member of the Castle Rock Lodge of the Odd Fellows. The house is named after Civil War veteran and H.W. Carver.

22. Ball House - 705 Fourth Street (circa 1885)
On the corner of Fourth and Lewis, this two-story house in 1892. Its four-square design features a decorated apron across the front with five wide steps and a veranda with half hipped roof. The comic book scroll roof trim adds 19th century charm to the building. Bay windows, low hipped roof, unique lightning rods and sloping front lawn made it a showcase in early Castle Rock. Many visitors were entertained at the frequent socials hosted by Mrs. Holcomb for her charities, such as the Mite Fund for her charities, such as the Mite Fund (1885). Mr. Ball was the county coroner from 1886 to 1889 and was the first County Coroner. He was also a traveling salesman for the Colorado Life Insurance Company and a member of the Castle Rock Lodge of the Odd Fellows. The house is named after Civil War veteran and H.W. Carver.

High School graduating class was in 1902.

23. Christ’s Episcopal Church - 615 Fourth Street (1906)
In 1906, residents from England and Wales built Castle Rock’s third church on a lot purchased for $200. Crafted from native stone, the building displays Gothic arched stained glass windows and a high-pitched roof. A cornerstone of Colorado marble was laid in the building at the time of construction and contains a copy of the Castle Rock Journal, dated August 10, 1906, and a resolution of the Town officers elected the previous spring. Over the years, additions have been made to the original box-like chapel. A new worship space was built on the edge of the church property in 2005, however the old chapel is still used for small services and weddings.

24. Hunter House - 418 Lewis Street (1917)
Walk a short distance north on Lewis Street to see an example of a classic cottage style of architecture. Built in 1917, by Lida L. Hunter, this home retains its original windows and wood siding. The structure was purchased in 1931 by Justin Van Lopik, who operated a drugstore of the same name on the 300 block of Wilcox Street. He also served as Mayor of Castle Rock from 1940 until 1946.

Recognizing the historic significance of the Craig and Gould Neighborhood, the Town undertook a sixteen million dollar improvement project that was completed in 2005. The results included improved utility and transportation infrastructure, enhanced landscaping, extensive tree replacement and unique identification monuments.

Start Tour...
4. Upton Treat Smith House - 403 Cantril Street (1882)

Built of Castle Rock rhyolite stone in 1902 by Civil War veteran Upton Treat Smith, the house is distinguishable by its steep pitch front gable roof, tall dormers, rough hewn stone lintels and sills, double-hung window openings, rough hewn stone roof porch with decorative brackets. Upton Treat Smith was an unsuccessful gold hunter from Maine who homesteaded along West Plum Creek in Douglas County. Mr. Smith was elected County Treasurer in 1897 and served seven years in office. He also ventured into banking becoming President of First National Bank and President of the Peoples Bank of Castle Rock.

5. Cantril School - 300 East Cantril Block (1897)

Walk across Cantril Street and climb the old stone steps to the front of the schoolhouse. The Cantril School was built in 1897, and is the most architecturally significant structure in Castle Rock. When the wooden Castle Rock School burned in 1896, plans were made to construct of rhyolite or lava stone from nearby quarries. A bell tower was added in 1899, and the west entrance which holds a large bell cast in 1881. The Plain Bronco's 1987 edition of the Douglas County Courthouse, and the focal point of Wilcox Square, looks like a Roman arch set in the west side of the bell tower. Above all of the rectangular windows are transom panels. The bell cast-style window is decorated with ornate scroll design corribee brackets. A north wing was added in 1922. In 1930, the north wing was enlarged and a two-room addition was constructed to the east. A third addition was made to the building in 1962.

6. The Doctors' House - 521 Third Street (circa 1906)

Cross to the west side of Cantril Street and walk south to the corner of Third and Cantril Streets. The house at 521 Third Street has been home to three doctors and their practices. This two-entrances on Third Street; one was to the residence, the other was to the physician's office. Dr. Palmer served as the organist for Christ's Church, unless called away by a medical emergency. Dr. Keller was the company physician for the DuPont dynamite plant located in Castle Rock. Dr. Range was a rhyolite stone doctor to occupy the house, lived here until the 1960s.

7. Cantril House - 221 Cantril Street (circa 1900)

Continue south on Cantril Street, crossing Fourth Street. The house, with assisted living facility, this two-story, four-bedroom home was the only brick house in Castle Rock's Craig & Gould Addition. It was owned by William W. Cantril, who ran a sawmill and lumber business north of Frankfort before moving to Castle Rock in 1905. Mr. Cantril built the first Douglas County Courthouse, a wood-frame building which still stands on Fourth Street, near Wilcox Street. Cantril House is south to the south side of the Cantril House added patient rooms and a sun room.

8. Breslow House - 213 Cantril Street (1920s)

Longtime Denver & Rio Grande (D&RG) Station Master, E.G. Breslow, owned this house from the Sears & Roebuck catalog. It was shipped in sections to the D&RG Depot in 1920, and in 1928-1940, Sears & Roebuck not only manufactured the house, but also marketed, assisted in installing, and sold them, providing all of the materials needed to build this home. Ordered by mail and sent by rail, these popular houses met the need for sturdy, inexpensive "modern" homes, with indoor plumbing and electricity.

9. Hammar House - 203 Cantril Street (1881)

This gable revival style house was built in 1881 by Benjamin Hammar, who was known as a stone mason, sheep rancher and one of the original owners of the Colorado Stone Company. His sheep ranch was located south of Castle Rock and extended from the back, and two bedrooms upstairs. In spite of its small size, its 10-foot ceilings made it seem more spacious. Dr. Maxwell died of consumption (tuberculosis) in 1897, at age 34, before the house was completed. He and his wife and three children remained in the house for 15 years.

10. Dyer House—208 Cantril Street (1875)

This building is possibly the oldest house in Castle Rock. The corner stand on the front porch is inscribed "July 1875." It was built by Samuel Dyer, the son of the famous Methodist circuit preacher, John Dyer, who was a frequent visitor here. The country village character of early Castle Rock can still be observed on this property with its large barn at the rear of the lot, a small "Model T" style rhyolite 1902. In 1902, Dr. George E. Alexander purchased the home and 14 acres from his father, John Dyer, the pioneer. They were located first on the north wing and in 1930, the north wing was eventually moved his ranch to Elbert County.

11. Burgess House (1888)

In 1902, the Burgess House was the home of Dr. George P. Burgess, the town's first doctor and one of the first permanent residents of the town. The building features a dormer window. The original brick building has been altered to accommodate its current use as a dormitory for the Douglas County School Board.

12. Hammond/Remley House—111 Cantril Street (1876)

When the wooden Castle Rock School burned in 1892, it is now used for the Douglas County School Board.

13. Maxwell House-15 Lewis Street (1899)

The Maxwell House was built in 1899 by the Maxwell family. The house is a two-story, four-bedroom house with a gable roof. The building features include shingled gables, decorative trim on door spindles, and a bell cast-style hip roof. A circa 1910 Oldsmobile was stored in the hayloft window. The original entrance of the outbuilding was altered to accommodate the garage doors as the automobile became more popular.

14. Maxwell House-15 Lewis Street (1899)

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15. Lewis Street—7 Lewis Street (1895)

On the northwest corner of South and Lewis Streets stands the four-square, Second Street, Built in 1895. It is the only remaining building within Castle Rock's original 1902 formation. North and Ohio Streets. Note the south facing bay windows with sunburst pattern and the bracketed softs supporting the dormer at the west end of the building. This was built in 1875, hoping to cure his severe consumption. He became the first telegraph operator for the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, and raised pedigreed horses on a ranch south of Town. He was Castle Rock's first Clerk and Recorder, a one-term mayor, and a Douglas County judge. In 1890 he organized the first horse race in the county, the forerunner of the Douglas County Fair.

16. Carver House - 20 South Lewis (1887)

The house was built in 1887 by William E. Carver, a rancher and sawmill operator from Greenwood. Mr. Carver served as Mayor of Castle Rock from 1892 to 1893. The house is best known as the home of Josephine Lowell Marr, author of Douglas County, A Historical Journey (1983) and their daughter, Josephine Lowell Lowther, who was appointed to the U.S. Senate in 1914, Josephine Lowell of Happy Canyon and her sister paid $16 a month to board here while they attended high school in Castle Rock. Boarding in town was a common practice for country students following the construction of the Douglas County Fair. Miss Lowther became a school teacher and married John Marr. The young couple lived in the house from 1922 until 1927.

17. Sellars House - 22 Lewis Street (circa 1876)

The 1876 tax rolls indicate that a house was built on this lot owned by John Sellars, Castle Rock's postmaster and police justice. It was one of the first lots purchased from developer Jeremiah Gould in 1874. John and Nancy Sellars came to Castle Rock after the Civil War to settle on a ranch near Littleton. This house was the home of "Charlie" Kirk, the man who once lived in Castle Rock. The building features include a cross gable and a high pitch. There were once three outbuildings on the property, but the last one was lost to fire in 1934. The house is a 30-foot wall of water roaring down Sellars Creek.

18. Kroll House (1898)

Looking south from the end of Lewis Street, where it crosses Sellars Creek, you will see the Douglas County Fairgrounds. Lewis Street is the original entrance to the Castle Rock Park. In 1934, the house was purchased for $1,900 and raised eight children here, including three sets of twins.

The foundation and walls of the house are stone with ornate scroll design cornice brackets. The building features include a cross gable and a high pitch. There were once three outbuildings on the property, but the last one was lost to fire in 1934. The house is a 30-foot wall of water roaring down Sellars Creek.

19. Kroll House - 110 Lewis Street (circa 1887)

This bungalow, estimated to have been built in 1887, was owned by William E. Carver, the longtime owner of the Wilcox Street grocer Jacob Kroll. Born on a homestead in Happy Canyon, Kroll was beloved for generously “running a tab” for many people during the depression years of the 1930s. He was still working part-time for his successor, Bob Longworth, when he died in 1965. Bob’s Food Store continued to allow customers to charge their groceries until it closed when Safeway opened its store in the late 1970s.


This one-story framed house was built in 1882. The house was never occupied very long by anyone, until 1914. In 1922 it was purchased by W. E. and Grace Kirk moved in. The Kirls lived here for 40 years.


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"Charlie" Kirk was the County Extension Agent for 20 years, and was instrumental in promoting cattle and farming in Douglas County. He was active in the National Western Stock Show in Denver, where he was in charge of the cattle division for 20 years and