

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

## 1. Name of Property

historic name Fountain Inn

other names/site number Executive Inn, All Inn Motel/5DV.35192

## 2. Location

street & number 3015 E. Colfax Avenue

|     |                     |
|-----|---------------------|
| n/a | not for publication |
|     | vicinity            |

city or town Denver

state CO county Denver zip code 80206

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination \_\_\_ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

    national        statewide      X   local

Ally K. Norton  
Signature of certifying official/Title

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer 2 June 2020  
Date

History Colorado  
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property \_\_\_ meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Title \_\_\_\_\_ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government \_\_\_\_\_

## 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- other (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_
- determined eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register

Signature of the Keeper \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Action \_\_\_\_\_

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**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

**Category of Property**  
(Check only **one** box.)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

**Number of Resources within Property**  
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

| Contributing | Noncontributing |              |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1            |                 | buildings    |
|              |                 | sites        |
|              |                 | structures   |
|              |                 | objects      |
| 1            |                 | <b>Total</b> |

**Name of related multiple property listing**  
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

Commercial Resources of the East Colfax Avenue Corridor

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

N/A

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/Motel

COMMERCIAL/Restaurant

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/Motel

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

MODERN MOVEMENT/International Style

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: CONCRETE

walls: STONE, CONCRETE

\_\_\_\_\_

roof: METAL/Steel

other: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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## Narrative Description

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### Summary Paragraph

The Fountain Inn motel on Denver's East Colfax Avenue is a four-story, 54-room motel, with a restaurant space on the first floor. Built in 1959, the Fountain Inn is associated with East Colfax's development as a nightlife and entertainment hub fueled by motorists driving along the avenue. The Fountain Inn motel and Gold Room restaurant remained in operation from their opening in 1959 until their concurrent closure in 1969. The building is located at 3015 E. Colfax Avenue on the northeast corner of Milwaukee Street. Colfax Avenue is the main street running east to west across the Denver Metropolitan area. In its entirety, Colfax Avenue spans from Golden to Aurora. Situated on the eastern section of Colfax, the Fountain Inn is 1.8 miles east of the Colorado State Capitol (5DV.6000) and the Denver Civic Center National Historic Landmark District (5DV.11336) and 0.3 miles south of Denver's City Park (DV.50). With proximity to many of Denver's popular amenities, travelling by car, the building is 1.8 miles from the Denver Zoo (DV.50), 1.7 miles from the City Park Golf Course (5DV.5311), and 1.1 miles from the Denver Museum of Nature & Science (DV.50). The building is 3.2 miles east from the Bonfils Memorial Theater (5DV.4045) and approximately 2 miles from the Cathedral Basilica of the Immaculate Conception (5DV.111). The Denver Botanic Gardens lay 1 mile south.

The subject property encompasses Lots 20 to 29 of Block 15 within the Colfax Avenue Park Subdivision. The entire parcel encompasses 36,996 square feet. The concrete commercial motel building faces south toward Colfax Avenue and is approximately 120' in length and 50' in width. Consisting of four stories, the gross square footage of the building is 29,200 square feet. The building is located near the southwest corner of the property parcel, and there are large areas of paved parking adjacent to the north and east. Three historic light poles illuminate the parking area, which is bounded by a non-historic black metal fence. Broad concrete sidewalks border the site on the west, south, and east. A concrete drive near the southeast corner of the motel provides access from Colfax Avenue to the parking lots on the north and east sides. The drive passes through the building creating a covered drop-off area adjacent to the main lobby.

The Fountain Inn exhibits characteristics of the International Style and retains good historic physical integrity. The building is rectangular in plan and form and has a flat roof. The first-floor level features uncoursed, random-rubble stone walls of Palos Verde stone on the south (front), east, and west sides.<sup>1</sup> Palos Verde stone is a stone native to the west coast of California. The irregularly shaped stones that comprise the wall are artfully positioned, with some stones placed on edge. Recessed mortar joints emphasize the natural stone shapes. The south (front) facade features tall, narrow, aluminum-frame fixed windows with smooth concrete sills. The motel room floors are symmetrical in design with alternating bands of aluminum windows and rectangular painted concrete panels that emphasize the building's horizontal lines. Two open-air concrete and steel cantilevered staircases extend from the ground level to the fourth floor and are located on both the east and west sides of the building. Located roughly 20' from the southeast corner of the building is a pole sign with a rectangular signage area and the word "Motel" in stacked vertical lettering.

### Front (South)

The first floor of the south side (facing East Colfax Avenue) projects approximately 8' from the floors above and has a flat roof with a plain concrete cornice. Two entrances into the first-floor restaurant space are located near the center of the wall. To the east is the drive-through entrance that leads to the motel lobby and the parking lots beyond (Photograph 1). The flat roof over the projecting first floor extends across the drive, supported by three steel trusses that form a rectangular entryway.

From the southwest corner of the building, a band of Palos Verde stone, approximately 9.5' high, runs for roughly 60' along the first floor façade. This stretch of the façade features a series of six, fixed, narrow, single-light vertical windows with smooth concrete sills west of the main restaurant entrance. Some of the lights are reeded glass, while others are textured glass.

The entrance features a replacement wood pedestrian door with metal security door set within a slightly recessed pointed arch. The stucco wall within the recessed arch is rough-textured, while the wall surrounding the arch is smooth. To the east of the main entrance is a 7' x 9' rectangular projecting flat-roof addition that functions as a vestibule and contains a secondary entrance into the restaurant on its east wall (Photograph 15). The addition was constructed after the Gold Room closed in 1969. The south-facing side of the addition is clad with Palos Verde stone and features two narrow single-light windows identical to those on the main facade. The east side of the addition contains a non-historic swinging door.

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<sup>1</sup> "New Motor Hotel-Inn Now Open," *Denver Post*, 8 February 1959.

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The wall surrounding the door is smooth stucco, as is the west wall of the addition. A non-historic signage structure is located in the corner where the west wall of the addition meets the south wall of the motel. The signage is no longer extant. A non-historic 4'-tall black metal fence separates the entrance area from the sidewalk along Colfax Avenue. To the east of the addition is another band of Palos Verde stone, approximately 29' in length, and an additional four narrow vertical windows. The stone continues, wrapping around the building and into the covered drive-through. Within the drive-through area, eight concrete pilotis support the upper motel floors (Photograph 14).

The south wall on the second, third, and fourth floor is symmetrically organized into eleven vertical bays and features rectangular painted concrete panels and aluminum window units. Each window unit consists of two fixed single-light sashes and a central single-light sliding sash and is set back slightly from the plane of the wall. The easternmost and westernmost bays (Bays 1 and 11, respectively) feature single window units on each floor separated vertically by a rectangular smooth concrete panel. Bays 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 consist of smooth concrete scored with a rectangular grid pattern and painted to emphasize the horizontal lines of the building. Bays 3, 5, 7, and 9 consist of paired window units on each floor separated vertically by a rectangular smooth concrete panel. The paired window units are separated by a smooth concrete mullion. At the top of the wall is a plain painted concrete cornice.

### **West**

At the south end of the west wall, the band Palos Verde stone wraps around from the front wall for roughly another 20' (Photograph 2). A central open-air concrete and steel staircase rises from ground level to the fourth floor of the building. The staircase is notable for its cantilevered concrete construction. The stairs feature two tall steel columns that support a thin, flat concrete roof sheltering the stairs. The precast concrete stairs run counterclockwise and feature tube-steel balusters with rectangular expanded metal panels (Photograph 3). Each floor has a metal pedestrian door that provides entry into and exit from the motel corridors. Plain cylindrical overhead light fixtures illuminate each landing.

On the first floor, north of the staircase, is a rectangular flat-roof projecting addition. Like the vestibule addition on the front of the building, this is likely a later addition. The addition serves as an extension of the kitchen and is clad with Palos Verde stone. The west wall of this section features a three-part aluminum window with two fixed single-light sashes and a central single-light sliding sash. On the upper floors, to the north and south of the centrally located staircase, the concrete wall is scored with the same rectangular grid pattern found on the south wall. There are no windows on the second, third, and fourth floor.

### **Rear (North)**

The westernmost section of the rear wall consists of the north wall of the kitchen addition and is clad with Palos Verde stone. The remainder of the first-floor rear wall is smooth concrete and divided into four bays, separated by slightly projecting concrete columns. There are three pedestrian doors on the north wall. One, a flush metal door near the northwest corner, provides access into the kitchen. East of the door is a pair of historic steel casement windows. Another entry, near the northeast corner of the building, contains an aluminum-frame glass door that provides access to the motel lobby. Directly above this door is an illuminated box sign that reads "LOBBY." West of the lobby door is a set of louvered wood double doors. The northeast corner contains the covered drive-through leading to the rear surface parking area. The rear wall on the second, third, and fourth floors resembles the front of the building and is also divided into eleven vertical bays. The easternmost and westernmost bays (Bays 1 and 11, respectively) as well as Bays 5 and 7, feature single window units on each floor separated vertically by a rectangular smooth concrete panel. Bays 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10 consist of smooth concrete scored with a rectangular grid pattern. Bays 3 and 9 consist of paired window units on each floor separated vertically by a rectangular smooth concrete panel. The central bay, Bay 6, is wider due to the elevator shaft positioned in this area (Photograph 4). Like the front wall, the wall is capped by a plain painted concrete cornice. The north wall of a rooftop bulkhead is visible above the roofline.

### **East Side**

The east wall of the first floor is set back underneath the covered drive-through and clad with Palos Verde stone. The lobby entrance consists of five single-light aluminum storefront windows with transoms and a set of aluminum-frame glass double doors with transoms that provide entry into the lobby. The storefront windows feature concrete sills and the bulkhead below is clad with Palos Verde stone. South of the entry doors is a set of three windows with concrete mullions and sills. The windows are covered with non-historic tinted protective glass (or perhaps acrylic) panels. The floors above the drive-through are supported by eight concrete pilotis. The drive-through has a historic fiberboard drop ceiling with

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recessed light fixtures. The east wall at the second, third, and fourth floor mirrors the design of the west wall and the central section of the smooth concrete wall behind the metal staircase extends to ground level.

## Interior

### *Restaurant*

Immediately inside the main entrance of the restaurant is a large open space. The Palos Verde stone on the south exterior wall is revealed on the interior of the restaurant area (Photograph 10). Apart from the stone, nearly all of the original interior finishes were removed after the closure of the Rock Bar in 2012. The ceiling has been removed and the mechanical systems are presently visible. Several concrete structural columns are positioned throughout the restaurant. Many of the walls are stripped of wallpaper leaving concrete block and brick walls exposed. Small sections of reflective silver and orange wallpaper remain present in the eastern section. All carpeting has been removed leaving the concrete floor exposed and visible. A large commercial kitchen is located on the west end of the restaurant. The kitchen features red tile flooring and white tile wall finishes. Through the kitchen, a set of stairs descends to the basement where a small prep station, walk-in fridge, commercial ovens, and various storage spaces are located. Located in the prep station is a small dumbwaiter that extends up to the full kitchen on the first floor.

### *Lobby*

Accessed from the covered drive-through, the lobby features a small waiting area, a front desk and employee office, and an open hallway leading to the elevator and the interior stairs. Floors in the lobby are white and black ceramic tile. The smooth plaster walls are painted white.<sup>2</sup> The front desk is faced with grey marble tiles (Photograph 12). The area above the desk was enclosed sometime after 1970.

### *Motel*

Each floor of the motel consists of a single double-loaded corridor running east to west, providing access to a total of fifty-four rooms. The corridor walls are painted white plaster and the floors are covered with non-historic patterned carpet. The individual rooms are minimally finished. The bathrooms have non-historic white tile shower walls and non-historic green floor tiles. The motel room doors are assumed to be replacement doors, and several of the rooms feature connecting interior doors.

## Alterations

Based on a historic photograph of the Fountain Inn from the 1960s (Figure 2), alterations to the exterior consist of modifications to the restaurant entrance on the south side, the removal and addition of signage, and the presumed construction of a small one-story addition to the northwest corner of the building.

When first built, the south wall featured a set of six narrow single-light fixed windows on both the west and east side of the restaurant entrance. The construction of a one-story vestibule addition, presumably after 1969, left four windows in their original location to the east side of the entry; the two remaining windows were presumably reused on the south wall of the addition. The flat-roof vestibule addition was designed to be compatible with the original motel design and is clad in the same Palos Verde stone as the main facade. The historic restaurant entrance was altered to its present appearance, and a small round portal window east of the addition removed, presumably ca. 1969.

Historically, above the east set of narrow vertical windows on the motel's south side was channel letter signage advertising the "GOLD ROOM." This signage is no longer present, presumably removed when the Gold Room closed in 1969. A number of historic blade signs have also been removed, presumably when the Fountain Inn changed ownership in 1969. One was attached to the building near the southeast corner. This sign read "MOTEL" in vertically stacked lettering. Above that sign was another smaller blade sign attached to the roof of the motel that read "Fountain Inn" in cursive lettering. A freestanding pole sign stood off the southeast corner of the building. This sign featured two columns constructed of rough-cut stone and advertised the motel as a Best Western Motel. This sign was replaced by the current signage presumably ca. 1970.

At an unknown date, a small, one-story flat-roof addition was added to the northwest corner of the building. The addition was designed to be compatible with the original motel design and is clad in Palos Verde stone. Except for several kitchen appliances, most of the restaurant's interior features and finishes were removed ca. 2012.

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<sup>2</sup> Wall material information is per current owner and has not been confirmed through physical investigation.

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## Integrity

The Fountain Inn retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance as a post-World War II example of the Hotel/Motel subtype within the East Colfax Avenue commercial corridor and a rare example of International Style-influenced design along East Colfax. The building has not been moved since its construction in 1959, and retains excellent integrity of **location**. The building's integrity of **setting** has been diminished to a small degree by modern alterations to the nearby historic buildings, but overall the surrounding streetscape and immediate setting remains largely unchanged since the period of significance.

The motel's integrity of **design** and **materials** is high. The building retains its historic design features that convey characteristics of the Hotel/Motel Building subtype and the International Style, including its rectangular form, simple massing, flat roof, fenestration pattern, strong horizontal lines, pilotis, and cantilevered open-air staircases. The materials used in the construction of the Fountain Inn also remain largely intact, including the historic Palos Verde stone and concrete walls, steel staircases, and aluminum-frame lobby entrance. The ca. 1970s northwest kitchen addition and vestibule addition are both small in scale and compatibly designed, and the replacement of the historic restaurant entrance was executed in a manner that limited the loss of historic material. The overall impact of these changes on the motel's overall design and proportions is minimal. The removal of the historic motel signage ca. 1969 diminishes the motel's integrity of design and materials to a small degree; however, it is not atypical for historic signage to be removed when motels are rebranded and the overall impact is minimal. The existing freestanding motel pole sign, likely installed outside the period of significance, is in keeping with the historic signage and does not detract from the overall integrity of the property. As noted in the registration requirements documented in the *Commercial Resources of the East Colfax Avenue Corridor* MPDF, changes to entrances at street level are typical in successful commercial corridors and should not render a resource ineligible for listing if they do not detract from the overall design, character, and proportions of the building. The same argument can be applied to signage.

The motel's integrity of **workmanship** is high, the building techniques and craftsmanship used to construct the building are expressed in the building's historic stonework, concrete details, and cantilevered staircases. With its high integrity of design, materials, setting and workmanship, the Fountain Inn continues to clearly convey the **feeling** of a mid-twentieth century Modern motel, evoking a strong sense of the past. The building retains excellent integrity of **association**, the motel continues to offer temporary lodging services and clearly reads as a commercial motel building constructed during East Colfax Avenue's early post-World War II period.

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**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

**Criteria Considerations**

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Commerce

**Period of Significance**

1959-69

**Significant Dates**

1959

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Aubrey B. Brelsford

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**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, areas of significance, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Fountain Inn is locally significant under Criterion A for Commerce and Criterion C for Architecture and meets the registration requirements established in the Multiple Property Documentation Form *Commercial Resources of the East Colfax Avenue Corridor* as an excellent post-World War II example of the Hotel/Motel Building subtype. The Hotel/Motel Building subtype includes facilities that provided temporary lodging and post-World War II examples are identified as typically tall (four or more stories), free-standing buildings that were designed in subcategories of the Modern style and featured off-street parking and eye-catching neon signage. The building is located within the geographic area covered by the MPDF; was historically used as a facility that provided temporary lodging; and constructed within the time period covered by the historic context Commercial Development of the East Colfax Avenue Corridor, 1880s-1968.<sup>3</sup> The period of significance for the motel is 1959-69, embracing the initial construction of the building and its operations as the Fountain Inn and Gold Room until their closure in 1969. The Fountain Inn appears to be the only post-World War II example of the Hotel/Motel Building subtype within the MPDF's geographic area that retains historic integrity.

**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

The Fountain Inn is significant under **Criterion A** in the area of **Commerce** for its association with East Colfax Avenue's development over time into one of Denver's most important commercial corridors. As a luxury, 54-room motor hotel, with a restaurant component and 111 parking spaces, the Fountain Inn was a full-service hospitality business that supported tourists, travelers, and local residents by providing lodging and entertainment. In response to the rise of Colfax Avenue as a commercial thoroughfare, the developers of the motel designed a motel that provided accessibility for automobiles and ample parking. The restaurant and lounge, known as the Gold Room, had a dining room capable of seating 114 guests, with an additional 48 persons in the cocktail lounge. Its prominence was largely driven by nightly music and the restaurant's world-class menu options. During the day, the Gold Room offered a space for local community groups and nonprofits to host meetings and luncheons. After the Fountain Inn and Gold Room closed in 1969, the building continued to serve as a motel and entertainment venue through the subsequent decades.

The Fountain Inn is also significant under **Criterion C** in the area of **Architecture** as an excellent example of the Post-World War II Hotel/Motel Building type and a representative expression of Modern Movement architecture, specifically International Style design principles as applied to the motel type. The building represents local Colorado architect Aubrey B. Brelsford's interpretation of the International Style, a popular style for commercial buildings constructed during the 1950s and 60s. Representative features of the style embodied by the Fountain Inn include the use of concrete, glass and steel; flat surfaces; symmetry; and repetition of geometric forms. The building's rectangular form, simple massing, flat roof, pilotis, cantilevered open-air staircases, and minimalistic design details are also characteristic of the style, which emphasized volume over mass and eschewed decorative ornamentation. The motel's architect responded to the growing dominance of the automobile as a mode of transportation in Denver by employing pilotis to create a covered drive-through, which led to ample parking lots at the rear of the building. Beyond their structural function, the pilotis raised the architectural volume, allowing a portion of the building to float above the street level, freeing space for circulation and sheltering the motel lobby entrance from the elements. Strictly speaking, the use of irregular rough-faced stone veneer at the first-floor level is a departure from International Style norms that favored smooth surfaces, but in keeping with Modernist architecture of the period. The Fountain Inn is distinctive in comparison with the post-World War II motel example highlighted in the MPDF, The Royal Host Motel (5DV.10389), due to its clear and thoughtful expression of Modern Movement design principles and high level of historic integrity.

<sup>3</sup> Thomas H. Simmons and R. Laurie Simmons. *Commercial Resources of the East Colfax Avenue Corridor*, National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form, 4 March 2009. NRIS.64501039.

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## Developmental history/additional historic context information

### Origins of Colfax Avenue

Historically called the "Golden Road," the history of Colfax is rooted in the days of the Gold Rush as Denver rose as a boomtown and gateway to the west. Named after Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives and Vice President to Ulysses S. Grant, Colfax Avenue was established in 1868 as one of the major thoroughfares through the region. Denver's population boomed in the last quarter of the nineteenth century with the arrival of the railroad, and Colfax Avenue quickly rose as a hub for business and tourism. The development of a trolley line, and later a bus system, provided for the ease of commerce and the East Colfax neighborhood, early on, developed as an attractive residential area as the eastern gateway to downtown Denver. In its infancy, Colfax Avenue was lined by large brick and stone mansions that were home to some of Denver's wealthiest residents. As a result of the Panic of 1893, financial strife made maintenance of the area's larger homes difficult and often unaffordable. As the area continued to develop, many of the larger mansions were taken down and replaced by the commercial shops and storefronts that created the Colfax Avenue that is recognizable today. The 1886 Colorado State Capitol (5DV.6000) was constructed on East Colfax Avenue, along with numerous theaters, churches, hotels, restaurants, jazz clubs, bars, shops, and other various tourist attractions. The 1902 Cathedral Basilica of the Immaculate Conception (5DV.111; NRIS.75000506), designed in the Gothic Revival style, dominates the skyline with its towering spires on the corner of Logan Street and East Colfax. Other significant buildings along East Colfax include the 1967 Googie style White Spot Restaurant (5DV.10388; NRIS.09000776), the 1914 Bluebird Theater (5DV.4519; NRIS.97000018), and the 1917 Ogden Theatre (5DV.2609; NRIS.95001055).<sup>4</sup>

The automobile was a significant catalyst in the development of East Colfax. East Colfax was paved prior to 1920, and in the mid-1920s it was designated as part of U.S. 40, a transcontinental highway extending from Atlantic City, New Jersey, to San Francisco, California. Following the end of World War II, a major shift occurred along Colfax's eastern corridor. Returning veterans, now entering the middle class, encouraged the construction of inexpensive homes and automobile-friendly suburbs outside downtown Denver. Many residents of East Colfax moved away, and the shift from residential to new, commercial construction resulted in a change to the dynamics of the avenue. Increased automobile usage, paired with city planning efforts that catered to the car, impacted the landscape of the avenue. Colfax Avenue was widened several times and city planning prioritized motor vehicles, which ultimately proved to be a detriment to pedestrian walkability. Colfax's rise to prominence as the premier automobile route would not last forever. The completion of I-70 in 1964-68 provided a faster and more direct route west that diverted much of the tourist traffic that once traveled along Colfax. The loss of traffic to Interstate 70 had a negative impact on some commercial businesses along East Colfax; though some new auto-oriented construction continued, including the five-story, fifty-four room Royal Host Motel at 930 East Colfax Avenue, completed in 1966. In the late 1960s, however, less desirable businesses began moving into the area, some as a result of downtown Denver's Skyline Urban Renewal Project. Commercial activity along Colfax began to slowly spiral downward during the 1970s and 80s as the price of real estate fell and tough economic times hit the area.<sup>5</sup>

### The Fountain Inn

Valued at \$1 million at the time of construction, the Fountain Inn opened in 1959.<sup>6</sup> The 54-unit, four-story luxury motor hotel was commissioned by Julius A. Buerger Sr., a partner in the Buerger Brothers Supply Company. The original, proposed name of the motel was the Buergerhouse, in honor of Buerger. The Buerger Brothers Supply Company was a Denver-based national supplier of barber and beauty shop products and manufacturer of cosmetics for international distribution. At the building's opening in 1959, the motel was named the Fountain Inn and featured a signature restaurant, the Gold Room. The motel replaced several existing buildings on the site, including a large mansion on the corner of Colfax and Milwaukee belonging to W.C. Johnson, three commercial storefront buildings, an auto shop, and several other residences on the north side of the lot. Parking space for 111 cars was provided. Plans for a roof-top garden, a swimming pool, and a signature fountain existed, though it is unclear if any of these features were actually built.

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<sup>4</sup> Ibid.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid.

<sup>6</sup> "Work Starts on \$1 Million Motor Hotel," *Denver Post*, 20 July 1958, 20.

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The John R. Thompson Co., a Chicago-based restaurant chain that in 1959 operated 44 restaurants around the United States, managed the Fountain Inn.<sup>7</sup> It was the company's first attempt at managing a motel operation.<sup>8</sup> The decision to operate a motel with a restaurant component was made based on the success of the Tiffin Inn and Writer's Manor Motor Hotel at 1730 South Colorado Boulevard in southeast Denver (no longer extant).<sup>9</sup>

### Aubrey B. Brelsford

The lead architect of the Fountain Inn was Aubrey Baumgart Brelsford, AIA, of the firm Huntington & Brelsford. Brelsford was born on March 7, 1915, in Colorado Springs, Colorado. As a youth he was educated at Atelier Denver from 1933 to 1939, during which time he worked for the Oregon Lumber Company from 1935 to 1939. His college education began at the Colorado School of Mines, which he attended from 1940 to 1942. Like many of his time, the war changed the trajectory of his career. Brelsford served overseas during World War II, where he was stationed on the island of Okinawa and built airstrips as a Chief Petty Officer in a U.S. Naval Construction Battalion from 1943 to 1945. The U.S. Naval Construction Battalions, known as the Seabees, were a non-combat division of the Civil Engineer Corps. Their function was as a militarized Naval Construction Force commanded to build advance bases throughout the war zone. Recruits were selected based on experience and prior civilian construction skills that could be adapted to the needs of the military. The Seabees are credited with the construction of 111 major airstrips, 441 piers, 2,558 ammunition magazines, and 700 square blocks of warehouses across the Pacific Theatre.<sup>10</sup> Brelsford was well-suited for the Seabees having spent a few years gaining construction experience while working for the Oregon Lumber Company and given his technical coursework at the Colorado School of Mines prior to the war.

In 1946, Brelsford was a senior partner in the firm of Huntington, Brelsford, and Childress. Huntington is widely recognized for his work on numerous buildings in Denver, but primarily known for his extensive work in Boulder, most notably the 1933 Boulder County Courthouse (5BL1553) and 1935 Boulder High School (5BL.4675), completed prior to joining the firm. Brelsford is noted in the 1962 American Institute of Architects directory as the lead architect for the Writer's Manor at 1730 South Colorado Boulevard (1956), the Fountain Inn at 3015 E. Colfax (1959), the Profile Arts Building & Gotham Hotel at 1196 Grant Street (1956), and the Cherry Creek Inn at 233 Clayton Street (1961). Only the Fountain Inn and Profile Arts Building & Gotham Hotel remain standing today. In the late 1960s, Brelsford served as Chapter President of the Colorado Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.<sup>11</sup>

### The International Style

The International Style developed from the Modern architecture of the 1920s exemplified by the work of European architects such as Le Corbusier, Walter Gropius, Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, and Richard Neutra. First defined by Henry-Russell Hitchcock and Philip Johnson in their essay *The International Style: Architecture Since 1922*, which served as the catalog for their 1932 Museum of Modern Art architectural exhibition, the International Style rejected traditional revivalist styles in favor of a simplified, functional style that emphasized geometric shapes, smooth surfaces, and modern materials. After World War II, the International Style quickly became the architectural style of choice for commercial enterprises seeking to convey a forward thinking, modern attitude. International Style commercial buildings of the post-World War II period are typically rectangular in form with a flat roof; constructed of modern materials such as concrete, glass, and steel; and feature smooth, flat surfaces; minimal ornamentation; and strong horizontal lines, often emphasized by bands of horizontal windows. Architects working in the style often took advantage of modern structural engineering techniques to achieve a sense of lightness; pilotis and cantilevered projections were frequently used to construct buildings that appeared to float above the ground.

No one architectural style predominates along the East Colfax Avenue corridor; the historic commercial buildings in the area display a variety of architectural styles including traditional revivalist styles, Art Deco, Art Moderne, and styles associated with Modern movements such as Googie and Formalist styles. The *Commercial Resources of the East Colfax Avenue Corridor* MPDF discusses only one International Style building, the Royal Host Motel (5DV.10389), which has been heavily altered since the MPDF was completed in 2009. A search of Colorado's On-line Cultural Resource Database

<sup>7</sup> *Denver Post*, 8 February 1959.

<sup>8</sup> *Denver Post*, 22 March 1959.

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>10</sup> "Seabee History: History of the Seabees and World War II." *Naval History and Heritage Command*. 16 April 2015.

<https://www.history.navy.mil/research/library/online-reading-room/title-list-alphabetically/s/seabee-history0/world-war-ii.html>

<sup>11</sup> *The AIA Historical Directory of American Architects*, s.v. "Brelsford, Aubrey Baumgart," 1962.

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did not reveal any additional post-World War II International Style hotel/motel buildings recorded within the geographic area covered by the MPDF, suggesting that the Fountain Inn is the last well-preserved example of post-World War II International Style motel architecture standing today on East Colfax Avenue between Grant Street and Colorado Boulevard.<sup>12</sup>

### The Gold Room

The Fountain Inn had a restaurant and lounge located on the first floor of the building. At the time of opening, until 1969, the restaurant and cocktail lounge was known as the Gold Room. The dining room was capable of seating 114 guests, with an additional 48 persons in the cocktail lounge. While seated in the dining room, patrons could enjoy the lavish décor—mahogany walls with panels dusted with 14-carat gold and an adjacent wall finished in Red Rocks Red decorated with giant gold coins (Figure H9). In partnership with the Restaurant Management School at the University of Denver, a training program was developed as a pipeline for recent graduates into the Thompson organization. In 1958, the restaurant chain donated \$2,000 to the University of Denver's School of Hotel and Restaurant Management development fund as an unrestricted gift to the school. At the time, this feeder program placed graduates into the Thompson's portfolio of restaurants, which included the Tiffin Inn and the Gold Room.<sup>13</sup>

On the corner of Milwaukee and Colfax, the Gold Room was well-positioned along the East Colfax corridor. It had ideal proximity to the Bonfils Theatre, East High School Auditorium, and the plethora of other music and entertainment venues that lined the streets of Colfax. "Oh, we encourage our customers to come here before the theater," said Bob Whiting, one of the restaurants managers in a Denver after Dark review of the Gold Room.<sup>14</sup> "We even issue rain checks so that if they have to leave before they get dessert they can come back after the show for it." The Gold Room was mentioned in the local tabloids as a result of frequent visitations by some of Denver's highest rollers. One article detailed an occurrence where Mayor Dick Batterton had his fedora allegedly go missing over a Friday luncheon at the Gold Room. After spending the rest of the day hatless, the fedora was thankfully returned the following Monday.<sup>15</sup>

Management advertised the Gold Room through local newspapers, offering a variety of promotional specials (Figure 3). The Gold Room was part of the Restaurant of the Month Club. With less than 500 memberships available, this club offered members exclusive deals to several of Denver's top restaurants: Baur's Cherry Creek, the Tiffin Inn, The Martinique, The Profile Room, and the Alpine Village Inn, among others. In addition, the Gold Room became a popular dining spot for holiday meals, its specials frequently posted in the pages of the *Denver Post*.

#### Paul Muller

The Gold Room's prominence as a top Denver dining spot was largely driven by its eccentric head chef and manager Paul Muller (Figure 6). Muller arrived in Denver to direct the Gold Room with nearly a quarter century of restaurant experience. Born in Switzerland, where he served his apprenticeship, he first worked as chef and later as manager in leading restaurants throughout the world. His career had him in the corners of the world, from England and Canada to New York City and Baghdad.<sup>16</sup> In Iraq, he ran a small hotel and restaurant at a railroad station until he was reportedly abruptly forced to leave the country due foreign nationality issues. Muller served a single year as assistant to Eugene Dolan, manager of the Fountain Inn, before he was named manager of both the Fountain Inn and Gold Room in January 1960. Muller had a true passion for the art of cooking and filled the Gold Room menu with an eclectic mix of local and globally inspired specials.<sup>17</sup>

<sup>12</sup> The focus of the *Commercial Resources of the East Colfax Avenue Corridor* Multiple Property Documentation Form is East Colfax Avenue from Grant Street on the west to Colorado Boulevard on the east, located in the City and County of Denver, Colorado (See shaded segment of the street on the map below). The area is defined as including: 1) all properties which directly front onto East Colfax Avenue and 2) all cross-street properties which immediately abut properties that directly front onto East Colfax Avenue. This section of East Colfax Avenue most clearly represents the early commercial development of the thoroughfare. The segment west of Grant Street is primarily devoted to governmental land uses, while the segment to the east of Colorado Boulevard generally reflects less dense development patterns with a predominance of substantial post-World War II and late twentieth century construction.

<sup>13</sup> *Denver Post*, 3 November 1958.

<sup>14</sup> Barry Morrison, "Flaming Daggers and Bananas Aloha at Gold Room," *Denver Post*, 2 February 1964.

<sup>15</sup> *Denver Post*, 4 December 1961.

<sup>16</sup> Helen Dollarman, "Trout Amandine," *Denver Post*, 3 May 1959.

<sup>17</sup> *Ibid.*

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Muller brought more than delicious food to the restaurant. A gregarious character, Muller was a lively focal point of the Gold Room. He instituted the German holiday tradition of the “lucky pig” (Figure 7). In his native country, it was a customary tradition to start the new year by dining on a suckling pig. This was centered on the belief that the feast would bring good luck and a prosperous year. Muller, an allegedly “sensitive fellow,” adjusted the custom by perfuming the pig and tying a ribbon around its neck. He would then proceed to carry the animal through the restaurant to have patrons touch the animal for good luck. According to Muller, touching a live pig on the holiday would bring good luck for the next twelve months. No New Year’s Eve celebration at the Gold Room would be complete without this.<sup>18</sup>

#### *Frank White*

Live music was regularly performed each night of the week in the Gold Room, excluding Sundays. Known for his infectious humor, Denver pianist Frank White was a staple of the Gold Room. Before his tenure as a nightly performer at the Gold Room, White performed and toured with several big band musicians including Hal Kemp, Gay Claridge, Art Kassel, and Clyde McCoy. During his early high school days in Hammond, Indiana, White ran a 15-minute piano request program on a local radio station. Prior to his time at the Gold Room, Frank White was famous in Denver for having penned the Denver Broncos official theme song, “Mighty Broncos,” a march that debuted at the Broncos inaugural game in 1960 where it was performed by the Colorado State University Band. For some time, the tune was played at every Broncos Game.<sup>19</sup>

Armed with a talent for playing a song on demand, White entertained not only the crowd seated in the Gold Room, but sometimes even a fan calling in long distance over the phone. One night, a call came in from Albuquerque, New Mexico, with a request from a fan to play his favorite tune, “Stairway to the Stars.” The maître d’ brought the phone to White, and, while seated at his piano, he entertained the fan from long-distance (Figure 10). This was the start of a popular “gimmick” where White would receive several long-distance calls a week to have tunes played “over the wires” to the delight of absentee fans and the patrons seated in the lounge. Calls were common from Colorado: Glenwood Springs, Colorado Springs, Boulder, and even Grand Junction. Frank had fans nationally and calls came in from the likes of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and Los Angeles, California.<sup>20</sup>

#### **The Fountain Inn: During the Day**

Outside of being a hub of bustling nightlife, the Fountain Inn served as an important cultural and community center, whereby local community groups, nonprofits, and individuals could rent the Gold Room and use the space as a meeting room. Many of these meetings took the form of luncheons, with food catered by the Gold Room in a banquet-style fashion. Smaller meetings also occurred, such as job interviews, and were posted in the classifieds of the *Denver Post*.

A variety of groups held luncheons and meetings within the space. In 1962, the Zeta chapter of Delta Kappa Gamma, National Honorary Society for Women Teachers, held its November Luncheon in Denver at the Fountain Inn. Thirty-nine members heard Mrs. Gladys Brooks speak on the “Contributions of Women Leaders.”<sup>21</sup> In another instance, in 1966, members of the Mile High Chapter of the National Association of Railway Business Women arrived at the Fountain Inn to hear a book review of “Second Spring and Two Potatoes” by Ilka Chase. The review was held by Maxine Phillips of the Adult Education Council Speakers’ Bureau.<sup>22</sup> Another event was hosted by the Mutual Fund Sales Management Association and was centered on discussions on profit sharing plans.<sup>23</sup> In 1968, another luncheon program was hosted by the Historic Art Club for a program on “The Christmas Story”.<sup>24</sup> In another instance a meeting was held between of the Members of the Columbine Pilot Club of Denver for a viewing of the film, “The Woman in the Stock Exchange.”<sup>25</sup>

<sup>18</sup> *Denver Post*, 30 December 1960.

<sup>19</sup> Lowell Switzer, “Fans Call From Long Distance To Hear Frank White’s Piano,” *Denver Post*, 15 November 1961.

<sup>20</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>21</sup> *Westminster Journal*, 22 November 1962.

<sup>22</sup> *Denver Post*, 19 April 1966.

<sup>23</sup> *Denver Post*, 10 April 1967.

<sup>24</sup> *Denver Post*, 3 December 1968.

<sup>25</sup> *Denver Post*, 22 January 1967.

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### 1970 to Today

The Gold Room closed its doors in early 1969. That spring, the restaurant and lounge furnishings, bar fixtures, and motel furniture were all sold at public auction through the Rosvold Auction Company.<sup>26</sup> Management of the motel transitioned to Cook Management Enterprises, headed by Tony and Ken Cook. The restaurant was rebranded as Stefanino's and featured an elaborate menu of provincial Italian cooking. At the same time, the motel was renamed the Executive Inn.<sup>27</sup>

In 1973, Cook Management Enterprises, which at the time operated the Scotch 'n' Sirloin, Piccadilly Prime Rib, and Le Profil restaurants, converted Stefanino's into the first Los Dos Restaurant. The new manager was Jose Sapien, a native of Chihuahua, Mexico, who had been employed by Cook since 1963 and had previously served as general manager of Le Profil.<sup>28</sup>

As I-70 drew traffic away from Colfax Avenue and neighborhood residents continued to leave for the relative safety of the surrounding suburbs, crime along Colfax increased. During the 1970s and 80s, the motel, its employees, and its patrons were subject to numerous acts of petty crime, and armed robberies, often occurring in the late hours of the night, were not uncommon (Figure 11).

During the 1980s and 1990s, the motel reached an arguable low point. As a result of the bad economy, violence and crime rose along Colfax Avenue. Soo Pak, a Korean immigrant who purchased the motel for \$750,000 from a Canadian Investment group in 1983, encountered extreme difficulty in managing the influx of drugs, crime, and violence. In 1990, Pak spoke with the *Rocky Mountain News*, describing the motel as plagued by drunks, thieves, and loiterers. "My place is like the Vietnam war zone," he told the paper.<sup>29</sup> In response to the upswing in crime and lack of response at the government level, roughly 40 local business owners and residents living between York Street and Colorado Boulevard rallied together and formed a nonprofit group, Colfax at the Park, to work to improve the district's conditions. Slowly conditions along Colfax improved.

Since 2003, the motel has operated under the name The All Inn. Around that same time, the Rock Bar opened in the restaurant space. Occupying the space where the Gold Room once thrived, the venue was recognized as a local hot spot for hipsters, musicians, artists, and celebrities. The Rock Bar closed in October 2012 and the restaurant space has remained vacant since that time. In 2016, the present owner, Inspire Colfax, LLC, acquired the property for \$3.55 million with plans to rehabilitate the property.

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<sup>26</sup> *Denver Post*, 13 April 1969.

<sup>27</sup> *Denver Post*, 23 February 1969.

<sup>28</sup> *Denver Post*, 7 June 1973.

<sup>29</sup> John Rebchook, "Crime Unwanted Guest." *Denver Post*, 28 December 1990.

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**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

*Denver Post*, 3 November 1958.

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*Denver Post*, 30 December 1960.

*Denver Post*, 4 December 1961.

*Denver Post*, 19 April 1966.

*Denver Post*, 22 January 1967.

*Denver Post*, 3 December 1968.

*Denver Post*, 23 February 1969.

*Denver Post*, 13 April 1969.

*Denver Post*, 7 June 1973.

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"New Motor Hotel-Inn Now Open." *Denver Post*, 8 February 1959.

Rebchook, John. "Crime Unwanted Guest." *Denver Post*, 28 December 1990.

"Seabee History: History of the Seabees and World War II." *Naval History and Heritage Command*. 16 April 2015.  
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Simmons, Thomas H. and R. Laurie Simmons. *Commercial Resources of the East Colfax Avenue Corridor*. National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form. 4 March 2009. NRIS.64501039.

Switzer, Lowell. "Fans Call From Long Distance To Hear Frank White's Piano." *Denver Post*, 15 November 1961.

*The AIA Historical Directory of American Architects*, s.v. "Brelsford, Aubrey Baumgart," 1962.

*Westminster Journal*, 22 November 1962.

"Work Starts on \$1 Million Motor Hotel." *Denver Post*, 20 July 1958.

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: Denver Public Library

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 5DV.35192

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**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** less than one  
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

**Latitude/Longitude**  
Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Insert additional points as needed.)

|   |                              |                                 |   |                   |                    |
|---|------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | <u>39.740480</u><br>Latitude | <u>-104.952030</u><br>Longitude | 3 | _____<br>Latitude | _____<br>Longitude |
| 2 | _____<br>Latitude            | _____<br>Longitude              | 4 | _____<br>Latitude | _____<br>Longitude |

or

**UTM References**  
Datum:  
**NAD 1927** \_\_\_\_\_ or **NAD 1983** \_\_\_\_\_  
(Insert additional UTM references as needed.)

|   |                   |                          |                            |   |               |                  |                   |
|---|-------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|---|---------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | <u>13</u><br>Zone | <u>504110</u><br>Easting | <u>4398955</u><br>Northing | 3 | _____<br>Zone | _____<br>Easting | _____<br>Northing |
| 2 | _____<br>Zone     | _____<br>Easting         | _____<br>Northing          | 4 | _____<br>Zone | _____<br>Easting | _____<br>Northing |

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The nominated property is bounded on the west by Milwaukee Street, on the south by Colfax Avenue, on the east by St. Paul Street, and on the north by lot 20 and lot 29 as shown on the included survey and legally described as:

SITUATED IN THE SOUTHWEST ¼ OF SECTION 36, TOWNSHIP 3 SOUTH, RANGE 68 WEST OF THE 6<sup>TH</sup> P.M., CITY AND COUNTY OF DENVER, STATE OF COLORADO; COLFAX AVE PARK SUB B15 L20 TO27 & VAC ALY ADJ & L28 & 29 & L19 EXC PT TO ALY

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary of the nominated property includes all land historically associated with the building and its operation as a motel during the period of significance (1959-69).

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Christopher James Imbler (for the property owner)

organization Colorado Historic Advisory, LLC date 1/27/2020

street & number 2160 Mt. Werner Circle #3527 telephone (303) 995-5212

city or town Steamboat Springs state CO zip code 80127

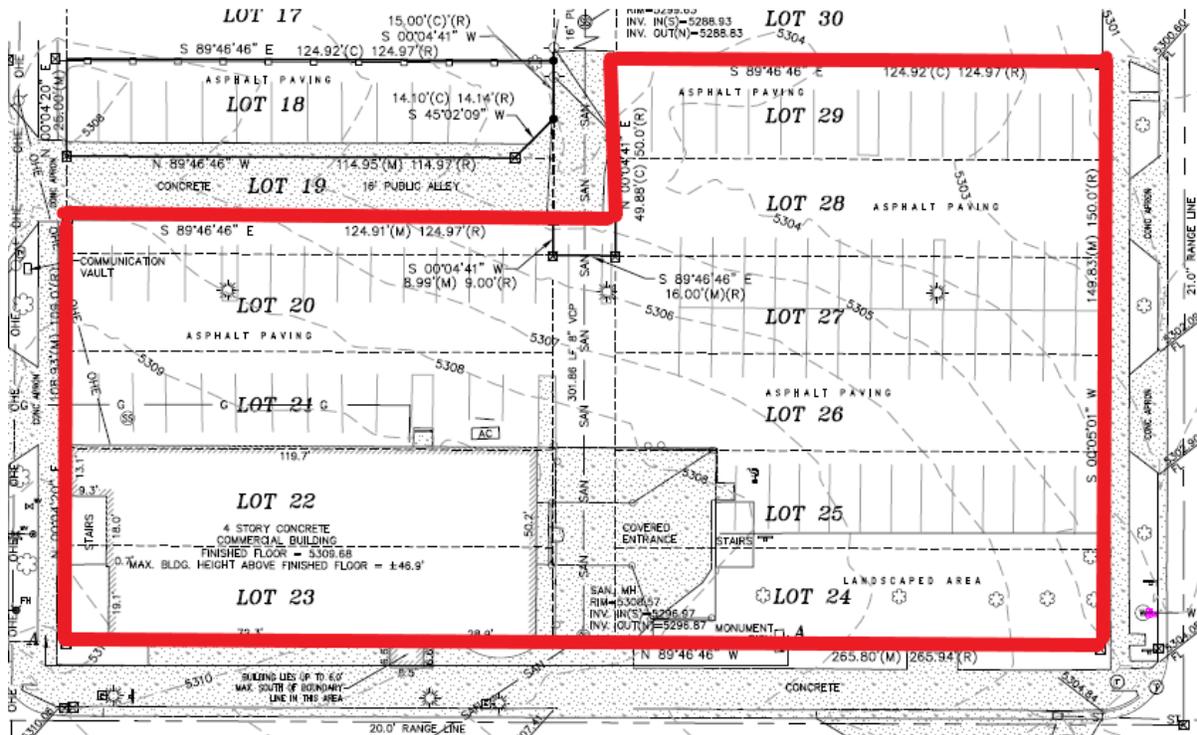
e-mail [chris@historicadvisor.com](mailto:chris@historicadvisor.com)

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Additional Documentation

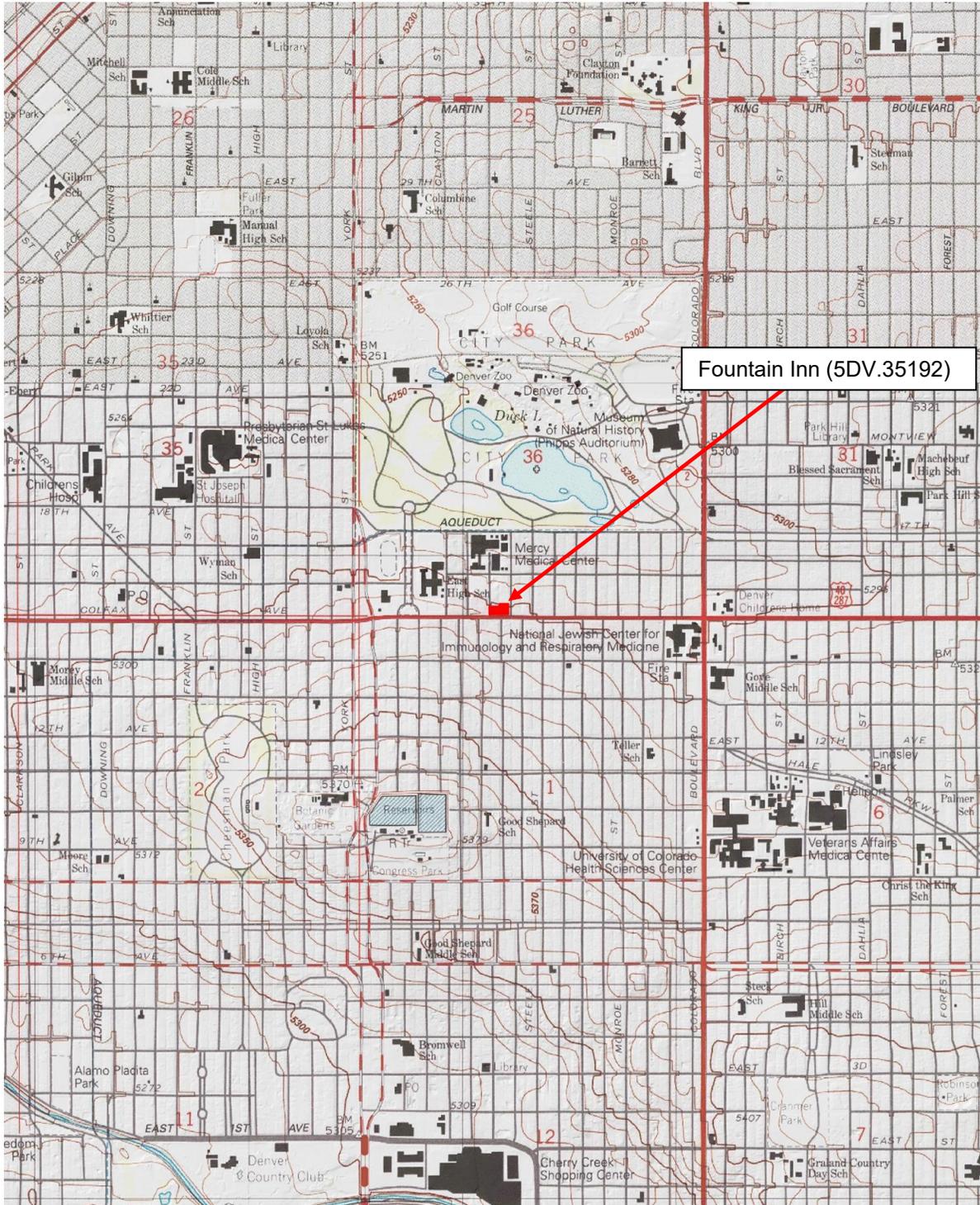
Boundary Maps



USGS Topographic Map

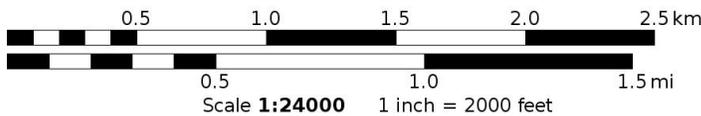
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Fountain Inn (5DV.35192)

Mercator Projection  
WGS84  
USNG 13SED-13SEE  
CalTopo



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**Photographs:**

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Fountain Inn  
City or Vicinity: Denver  
County: Denver County State: CO  
Photographer: Christopher James Imbler  
Date Photographed: 12/26/2019

**Current Photographs:**

| Photo/Fig. Number | Description   | Camera Direction |
|-------------------|---|------------------|
| P1                | Front (south) and west wall. Colfax Avenue in forefront.                      | NE               |
| P2                | West wall. View from Milwaukee Avenue.  | E                |
| P3                | Detail of staircase. West wall.   | NE               |
| P4                | North and east wall.  | SW               |
| P5                | East wall. Pilotis and covered drive-through visible at first floor.          | W                |
| P6                | East wall and sign.   | W                |
| P7                | East wall, detail of sign. Colfax Avenue (left).                              | NW               |
| P8                | Detail of sign.   | W                |
| P9                | Detail of restaurant interior.  | E                |
| P10               | Detail of restaurant interior, secondary entrance. Palos Verde stone visible. | S                |
| P11               | Detail of restaurant interior.  | S                |
| P12               | Detail of entry lobby.  | N                |
| P13               | Detail of lobby storefront.   | E                |
| P14               | Detail of covered drive-through and pilotis.                                  | NW               |
| P15               | Detail of secondary entrance.   | NW               |

**Historic Figures:**

| Photo/Fig. Number | Description   | Camera Direction |
|-------------------|---|------------------|
| H1                | Original Design of the Fountain Inn. SOURCE: <i>Denver Post</i> , 3 December 1958.  | N/A              |
| H2                | Fountain Inn, Postcard, ca. 1959-69. SOURCE: Colfaxavenue.org   | N/A              |
| H3                | Gold Room, Advertisement. SOURCE: <i>Denver Post</i> , 13 October 1964.   | N/A              |
| H4                | The Fountain Inn and Gold Room, Brochure, ca. 1959-69. Detail 1. SOURCE: Denver Public Library, Western History and Genealogy Department, Denver, Colorado. | N/A              |
| H5                | The Fountain Inn and Gold Room, Brochure, ca. 1959-69. Detail 2. SOURCE: Denver Public Library, Western History and Genealogy Department, Denver, Colorado. | N/A              |
| H6                | The Gold Room, Advertisement. Holiday Special Ad. Source: <i>Denver Post</i> , 4 September 1959.  | N/A              |
| H7                | Paul Muller, Head Chef of the Gold Room, date unknown. Source: Denver Public Library, Western History and Genealogy Department, Denver, Colorado.           | N/A              |

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|     |   |     |
|-----|---|-----|
| H8  | Paul Muller's New Year's Pig Tradition, 1960. Source: Denver Public Library, Western History and Genealogy Department, Denver, Colorado.    | N/A |
| H9  | Valentine's Day, outside of the Gold Room, 1960. SOURCE: Denver Public Library, Western History and Genealogy Department, Denver, Colorado. | N/A |
| H10 | The Gold Room Interior, ca. 1959-69. Source: Unknown.   | N/A |
| H11 | Frank White, Piano Player of the Gold Room. Source: <i>Denver Post</i> , 15 November 1961.  | N/A |
| H12 | Police Office at Front Desk of the Fountain Inn. Source: <i>Denver Post</i> , 1 October 1970.   | N/A |

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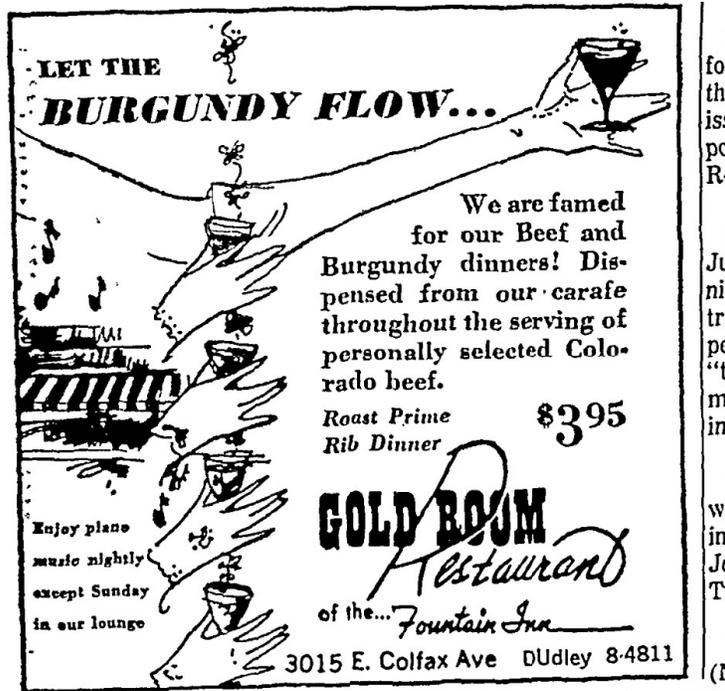
H1: Original design of the Fountain Inn. SOURCE: *Denver Post*, 3 December 1958.



H2: The Fountain Inn, Postcard, ca. 1959-69. SOURCE: Colfaxavenue.org.

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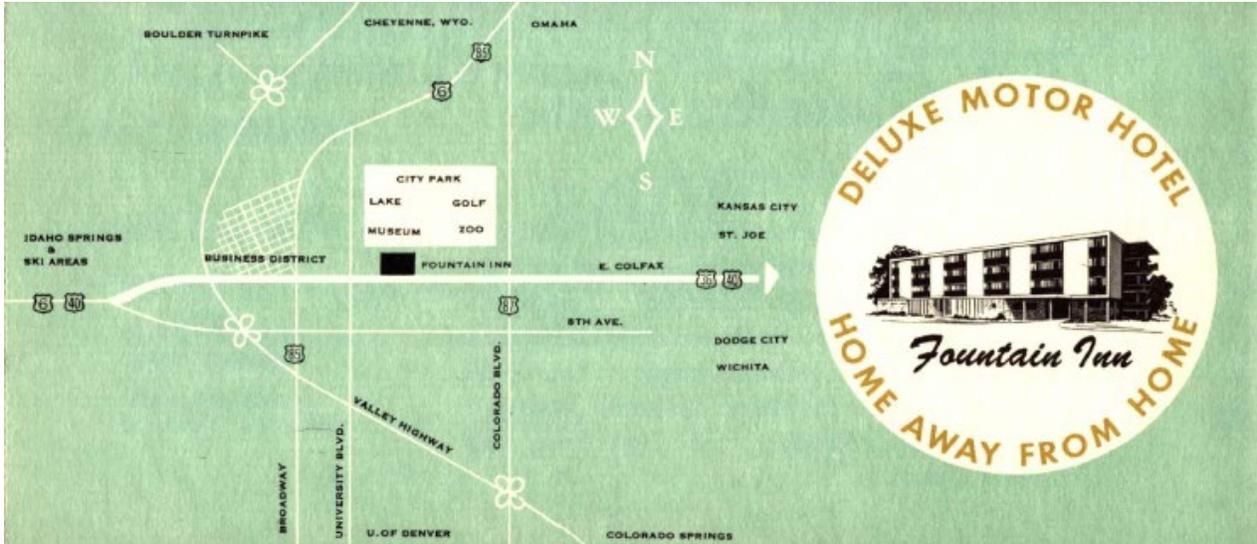
H3: The Gold Room Advertisement. SOURCE: *Denver Post*, 13 October 1964.



H4: The Fountain Inn and Gold Room, Brochure, ca. 1959-69. Detail 1. SOURCE: Denver Public Library, Western History and Genealogy Department, Denver, Colorado.

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H5: The Fountain Inn and Gold Room, Brochure, ca. 1959-69. Detail 2. SOURCE: Denver Public Library, Western History and Genealogy Department, Denver, Colorado.



H6: The Gold Room Advertisement. SOURCE: *Denver Post*, 4 September 1959

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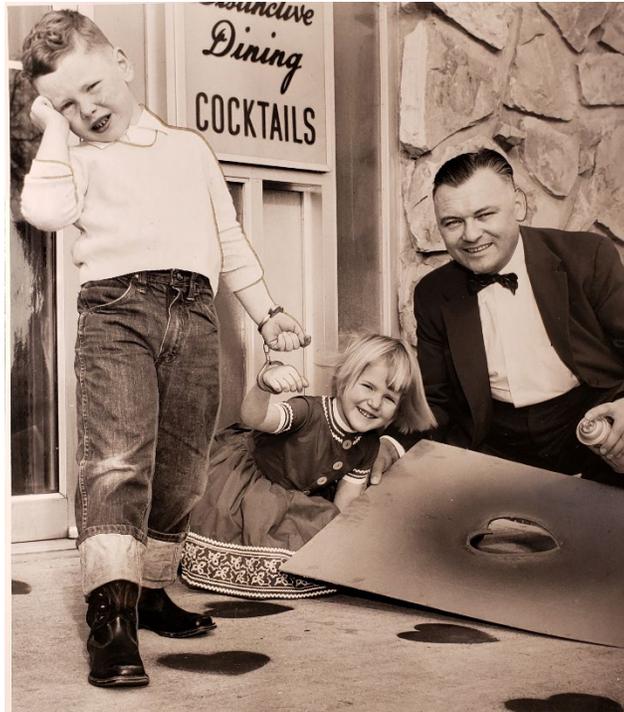
**H7: Paul Muller, Head Chef of the Gold Room, date unknown. SOURCE: Denver Public Library, Western History and Genealogy Department, Denver, Colorado.**



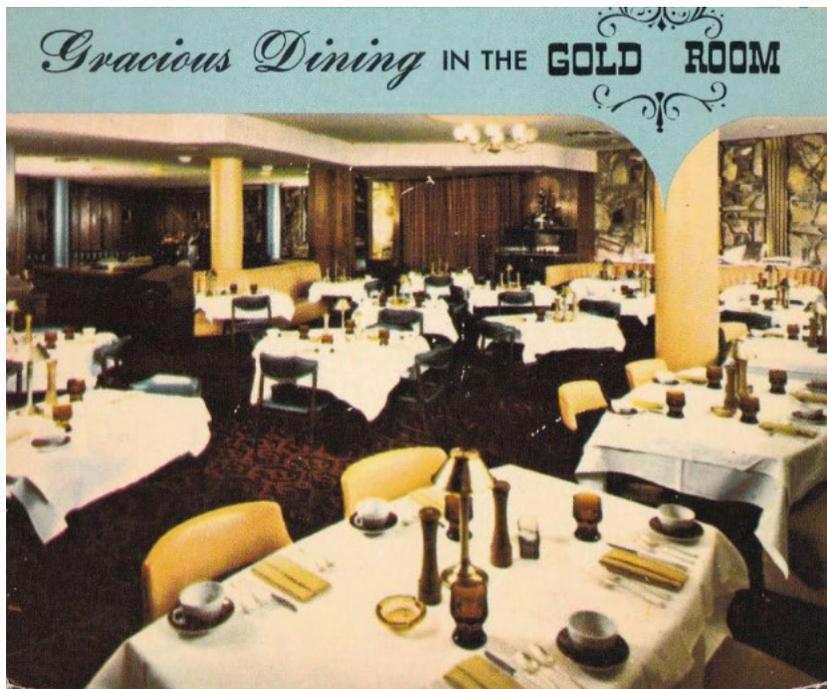
**H8: Paul Muller's New Year's Pig Tradition, 1960. SOURCE: Denver Public Library, Western History and Genealogy Department, Denver, Colorado.**

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H9: Valentine's Day, outside of the Gold Room, 1960. SOURCE: Denver Public Library, Western History and Genealogy Department, Denver, Colorado.



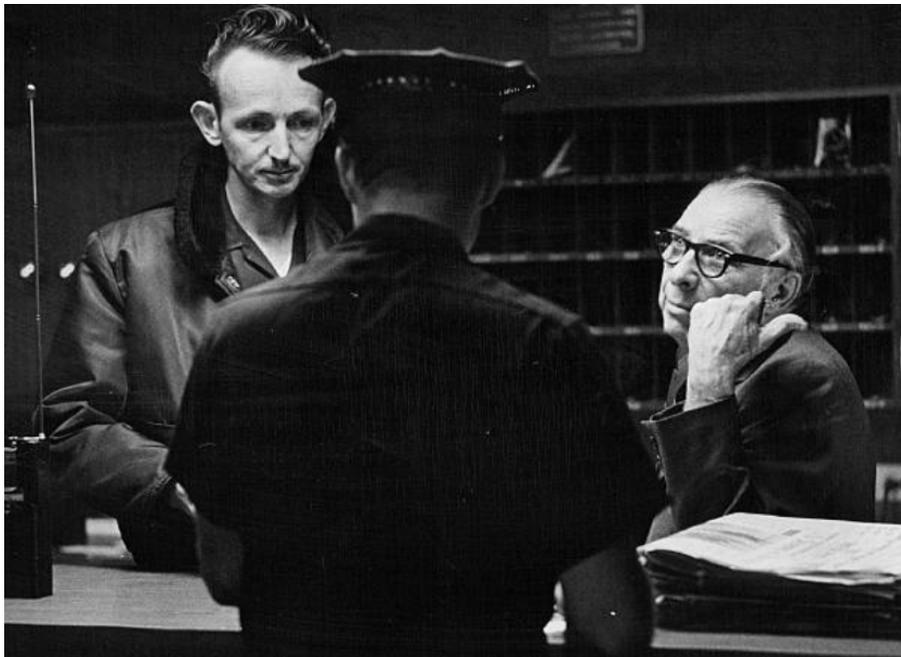
H10: The Gold Room Interior, ca. 1959-69. SOURCE: Unknown.

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**H11: Frank White, Piano Player of the Gold Room. SOURCE: *Denver Post*, 15 November 1961.**



**H12: Police officer at Front Desk of the Fountain Inn. SOURCE: *Denver Post*, 1 October 1970.**