

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 GOLDEN BURRO CAFÉ AND LOUNGE

other names/site number 5LK.40.35/GOLDEN BURRO

2. Location

street & number 710 HARRISON AVENUE

not for publication

city or town LEADVILLE

vicinity

state COLORADO county LAKE zip code 80461

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

I hereby certify that this 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 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 local

 Daniel A. Edm State Historic Preservation Officer 2/2/23
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

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 eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register

other (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

GOLDEN BURRO CAFÉ AND LOUNGE
Name of Property

LAKE COUNTY, CO
County and State

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		Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

- COMMERCE/RESTAURANT
- COMMERCE/SPECIALTY STORE
- COMMERCE/ORGANIZATIONAL
-
-
-
-

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

- COMMERCE/RESTAURANT
-
-
-
-
-
-

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

- LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY
- MOVEMENTS
-
-
-
-

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

- foundation: PIER AND BEAM; CONCRETE
- walls: BRICK; GLASS BLOCK; WOOD
- roof: ASPHALT SHEETS
- other:
-

GOLDEN BURRO CAFÉ AND LOUNGE

Name of Property

LAKE COUNTY, CO

County and State

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Golden Burro Cafe and Lounge (5LK.40.35; "Golden Burro building") is a one-story, generally rectangular, 5,200 square foot, brick building with a bracketed cornice and flat roof, facing west on Harrison Ave. in downtown Leadville, CO. Originally built in 1898¹ by E.H. Dimick (Wolfenbarger Survey, 2017, p.32) for HG Richner in the Nineteenth Century Commercial Style, the building contains three main sections arranged north to south. The Golden Burro® café business was started as Roy's Lunch by restaurateur Roy Pray in 1934 at 614 Harrison Ave., renamed the Golden Burro Café and Lounge in 1938, and sold to Charlie Frey who moved the business to its present location in the Golden Burro Building in 1945. Since then, the middle and southern sections of the building house the original café dining room and kitchen. In 1958, Frey expanded the business into the north section, which houses the saloon at the front entrance (now known as the "Brass Ass Saloon", adopting a pejorative nickname for the café among locals) and a banquet room at the rear. The front of the building has mid-century commercial updates ca. 1940's to 1950's, with Vitrolite tiles, enamel panels, glass-and-aluminum doors and windows, glass blocks, painted brick, and is topped by an iconic neon burro sign.

The building is located mid-block and the sides are obscured by buildings to the north (Melanzana (716 Harrison Ave.), a recent structure that architecturally matches the nearby historic buildings) and to the south (the historical C. E. Blossfeld Building (706 Harrison Ave.), now the Rock Hut). The rear of the building has a parking area between an alley and several successive wood and corrugated steel additions of unknown dates (presumably 1940's to 1970's). These additions consist of restrooms and storage/office areas with receiving doors/hallways at extensions from the extreme south and north ends that create a U or C-shape plan for the additions, which span the extent of the north-south width of the building and extend roughly 40-60 feet from the original 19th-century building lines.

Narrative Description

Front Façade

At the front, the southern portion of the façade for the 1945 café section has a main entry door that is recessed at a diagonal with a glass block surround, and windows on either side of the door. The window to the south is a large, fixed window with wood trim at the top replacing a portion of a previously larger window, while the windows to the north are two side-by-side horizontally oriented fixed windows surrounded by glass block similar to that around the door. Below all of the windows is a sand-colored brick-veneer foundation, which also continues to the saloon section to the north.

Surrounding the windows on the café section are columns and rows of midnight blue Vitrolite glass tiles (ca. 1940's). Small, rectangular decorative metal vent grates (no longer functional) are inset near either end of the row of Vitrolite tiles above the windows. Above the Vitrolite tiles, there is a replacement "GOLDEN BURRO CAFÉ AND LOUNGE" sign (2022) in gold painted metal lettering on blue metal signboard paneling.

The northern saloon section of the façade has a glass-and-aluminum entry door (ca. 1940's-1950's) with fixed aluminum windows on either side, two to the north and one to the south edging the Vitrolite tiles. Two rows of yellow enamel steel panels (ca. 1950's) are positioned directly above the door and windows, and rows and columns of blue enamel steel panels (ca. 1950's) are placed above and to the north side of the yellow panels and below the windows above the brick foundation. A large blue and white striped awning (2022) is positioned on the enamel panels above the saloon entry door.

Above the café and saloon entry assemblies is an un-fenestrated band of painted yellow brick that contains the marquee sign and extends up to the projecting cornice.

The neon burro marquee (ca. 1940's) is centered over the cafe section and secured to the yellow brick and the top of the roof. It consists of a two-sided neon illuminated pink/orange over painted yellow "Golden Burro Café" sign on both sides, and an illuminated green over painted yellow vertical "cocktails" sign in the front, with an illuminated pink/orange over painted yellow burro on top with a wagging tail in the neon. There is also a later-added burro weathervane at the top and back of the neon burro sign.

1. Some sources state a construction date of 1888; the Lake County Courthouse burned down in 1942 and its records were lost; the Denver Public Library shows a photo of the building purporting from 1893 (CHS.X5366).

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The cornice has large end brackets and cannonball finials at either end of the building. The end brackets are painted on their lower surfaces with three designs that match the same painted designs on the cornice end brackets of the adjacent C. E. Blossfeld Building to the south. At the building section joining lines, there are two sets of paired triple brackets between the soffit, upper molding, lower molding and onto the top of the painted brick. There are eight small, evenly spaced single brackets on the soffit and upper molding in each building section between the paired triple brackets and end brackets.

A 20-person seating area is located on the brick-paved sidewalk area in front of the building. A retaining wall extends down to a narrow sidewalk at street level at the western edge of the seating area. Steps from the sidewalk to street level are located at the north end of the seating area opposite the saloon section of the building, and further south of the seating area at the C.E. Blossfeld Building. Decorative chains and bollards are located on top of the retaining wall and continue north and south to the ends of the block, except at the steps.

Interior/Dining Room, Banquet Room, Saloon, Kitchen, Rear Office and Storage Areas

Inside, the southern and middle cafe sections of the original building are joined together with pole supports at the joining line. A brick wall separates the middle and northern sections of the original building.

A 7-seat counter seating area (counter ca. 1950's) is located at the front of the southern section behind an entry area adjacent to the entry door. The counter seating area is separated from the 80+ seat dining room occupying the extent of the original middle section by a pony wall at the joining line. A back bar (ca. 1940's), which was moved from the original site of the GOLDEN BURRO® Café at 614 Harrison Ave., and a heavy safe (ca. 1900's-1950's) are displayed along the south wall behind the counter.

There is a small serving area located between the counter seating area and the kitchen, which is the back of the original southern section. The kitchen has a dish pit, icemaker, grille, hood, sandwich prep tables, prep sink and counters, refrigerators, and ovens (mostly 2021). At the rear of the kitchen near the original building line, stairs next to the southern wall have three steps leading up to a rear area corridor addition (ca. 1940's-1950's). Two walk-in coolers are built on the north side of the corridor, and their compressors are located on the northern side of the corridor at the east end. A bakery/food storage area (ca. 1940's-1970's) to the east with a butterfly roof is entered by stepping up from the east end of the corridor. A wide, ramped hallway continues east from the bakery past additional storage areas on either side to a large receiving door opening onto the south side of the rear parking area.

The original men's/women's restrooms (ca. 1940's-1950's) were installed behind the original middle section to the rear of the dining room. These restrooms are on a raised area with steps leading to narrow entry doorways.

A narrow, ramped hallway on the south side of the original restrooms leads to an office/storage area (ca. 1940's-1950's) with a shed roof located to the rear of the original north and middle sections. The office is located behind the banquet room and to the north of the original restrooms and the storage area is located east of the office/old restrooms. The storage area continues north from the end of the hallway, past an entrance to the office on the west side of the storage area, to the north end of the building where steps lead up to a double-doored vestibule entry to the east. More steps lead east up from the vestibule to a double-doored receiving entry opening east onto the rear parking area.

There is also a narrow, covered alleyway (ca. 1940-s-1970's) between the additions to the rear of the middle and south sections, which connects to a rearmost storage area behind the office/storage area between the south and north receiving doors. Outside access to the rearmost storage and alleyway is via a doorway positioned in the east wall of the addition.

The northern section of the original building has a small 15+ seat saloon at the front with a V-shaped bar (1958) and backbar mirroring (1958). A 40+ seat banquet room is entered through an enlarged opening to the rear of the saloon. A new accessible restroom and entry alcove (2021) are located to the rear of the north section behind the banquet room, within the original building lines. Side-entry doorways (1958) in the brick joining wall allow egress at the front end between the dining room and the saloon, and at the rear end near the restrooms between the dining room and the banquet room.

A roof-mounted swamp cooler at the hip of the alleyway storage provides ventilation to the kitchen. The dining room and banquet room/saloon are heated by two forced air heaters and exposed ducts (2021).

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Alterations

From Original Building Construction in 1898 to 1945

Originally constructed in three sections, these housed different business tenants until the middle and south sections were joined before or at the time of relocation of the café business into the building in 1945.

Period of Significance, 1945-1973

The location of the café in the building in 1945 marks the beginning of the period of significance, which extends to 1973, fifty years in the past.

The café section façade was installed ca. 1940's and consists of brick, glass block, midnight blue Vitrolite glass tiles and aluminum doors and windows.

There is evidence of a recessed awning box above the doors and windows which appears to have been used as a sign board for GOLDEN BURRO CAFÉ AND LOUNGE signage during the period of significance.

Behind the middle section, the old restrooms (ca. 1940's-1950's) were added.

Behind the north section and the old restrooms, the private office and storage area (ca. 1940's-1970's) were added on a concrete slab.

A storage/receiving area (1940's-1970's) with a butterfly roof was added behind the kitchen. A concrete floor (ca. 1940's-1950's) was installed in the kitchen to replace the original floor joists. Walk-in coolers (ca. 1940's-1950's) were installed along a corridor between the kitchen and the back storage/receiving area.

In 1956-58 Frey acquired the north section, which at that time was the A.T. Schaefer Hardware Store building. The hardware store was remodeled as the present-day saloon at the front, and the present-day banquet room in the rear. The ca. 1958 remodel included the V-shaped bar in the saloon with a mirrored back bar, a rubber tiled floor, a suspended ceiling, and some recessed lighting. Blue and yellow enamel panels were installed around the entrance to the saloon, and the lower sand-colored brick foundation, were also added (See *Carbonate Chronicles*, May 1958). Later, the floor throughout the dining room, lounge, and banquet room, was carpeted, and this was replaced with black and white checkered vinyl composite tile (2021).

The period of significance ends in 1973, fifty years in the past.

Post-Period of Significance, 1973-2023

Since the 1970's, modifications have consisted of installation of a fiberglass sidewalk canopy (ca. 1980), and painting the enamel yellow around the lounge entrance (ca. 1980's-2000's). The recessed awning box was apparently replaced with a wooden board to which the canopy was anchored.

Meanwhile, ca. 1950's – 2000's, a water closet in the rear of the original north section was converted to a liquor storage cabinet and the remainder of the rear of the original north section was converted to a private back-stage area.

The dining room/counter service area has been remodeled repeatedly throughout the building's history, and there is little historic fabric from the period of significance aside from counter, back bar, V-shaped bar, and the open floor plan for restaurant use. Even here, many minor interior dividing walls have been erected, moved, or removed in the open floor plan to meet space needs.

The Lundeens, the current owners, converted the rear area of the banquet room to an accessible family restroom/entrance alcove in 2021.

The lighting throughout the public areas was installed as a mixture of mismatched ad hoc fixtures replaced over the years. New lighting fixtures were installed in 2021.

In 2021, the carpet was removed and a black-and-white checkerboard vinyl composite tile was installed in the dining room, banquet room, saloon, and new accessible restroom.

Also in 2021, the sheetrock in the dining room ceiling was replaced with 5/8" sheetrock to meet fire code.

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The Lundeens removed the canopy and paint from the enamel panels in 2021 for consistency with the period of significance and repainted the upper façade brick and cornice with existing colors.

In 2021-2022, the neon burro sign was repaired, and missing and broken Vitrolite tiles were replaced or repaired by a Vitrolite specialist from Missouri.

The Lundeens obtained grant funding, made possible by American Express and the National Trust for Historic Preservation, for the "GOLDEN BURRO CAFÉ AND LOUNGE" signage installed in 2022. Also, replacement of the canopy posts with bollards matching the adjacent sidewalk architecture, repair of the Vitrolite, repair of the neon sign, and the new awning over the lounge entrance in 2022 were funded by the grant.

Thus, the exterior of the building, with the recent removal of the canopy addition and Vitrolite repair, and with addition of the signage and saloon awning, retains its ca. 1958 context. While the kitchen and private areas have been updated and modernized, the public areas of the Golden Burro building interior thus largely retain their historical context.

Integrity

The Golden Burro building retains good historic integrity with alterations and changes minimally impacting integrity overall. The building retains its integrity of location as the building is in the location that it was originally built. The property also retains integrity of setting, located on the busy thoroughfare of Harrison Ave. in the commercial core of downtown Leadville. While some businesses and buildings surrounding the Golden Burro have been altered, the setting of a commercial business on a main street in Leadville continues to remain allowing the property to express its significance. Other buildings from the historic period flank the Golden Burro and the continued use of Harrison Ave. as a main thoroughfare for commerce in the city of Leadville means that the setting remains largely unchanged.

The property also retains integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. Current owners have undertaken rehabilitation efforts to ensure the integrity of character defining features including the bracketed cornice, signage, and paneling to ensure continued integrity of design and materials from the building's period of significance. Similarly, the aspect of workmanship has been retained through the use of the appropriate methods during the rehabilitation activities including the retention of a Vitrolite specialist to repair broken and replace missing Vitrolite tiles. Workmanship is also visible in the architectural details of the cornice and brackets on the building's façade. The original neon sign was fully restored to functionality with transformer and some glass tubing replacement in 2021-2022 and the Lundeens are committed to ongoing maintenance that may be required. The GOLDEN BURRO CAFÉ AND LOUNGE sign is copied from a sign of the same wording that was once placed (ca. 1940's to 1970's) to cover what may have been a recessed awning box(es), previously removed.

The Golden Burro has had some alterations with regards to the architectural design and materials used on the building including the use of Vitrolite and enamel panels on the façade, but these are within the period of significance and are historic in their own right. Alterations to the interior of the building maintain the historic 1958 interior wall placement and do not impact the overall historic integrity of the building and its association with the area of commerce for the city of Leadville. The additions to the rear of the building are also within the period of significance. As a result, the Golden Burro building retains good integrity with regards to design, materials, and workmanship.

The Golden Burro building continues to be associated with its historic role as a main place of commerce on Harrison Ave. and within the city of Leadville. The GOLDEN BURRO® cafe currently operates under its historical trade name as a restaurant and gathering place for locals and tourists who occupy the city throughout the year. GOLDEN BURRO is a federally registered trademark (Reg. No. 6,929, 631; December 20, 2022), maintaining the 77 years of goodwill of the GOLDEN BURRO® restaurant and café services associated with the building proprietors and their predecessors (and several years before that also in the Leadville Historic District). In the context of its location and a relatively similar setting, there is a strong association of the Golden Burro building with the commercial restaurant business operating as a part of the commercial core of Leadville, readily conveying that significance. Finally, The Golden Burro building strongly conveys integrity of feeling as a prominent commercial business on Harrison Ave. Its distinctive signage, prominent architectural features, and inviting entryway signal the purpose and function of the building.

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.)

COMMERCE

1958- North section of building incorporated into
Golden Burro café

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Period of Significance

1945-1973

Architect/Builder

E.H. Dimick

Significant Dates

1898 – Original building constructed

1945– Golden Burro Café relocated to building

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 Golden Burro Café and Lounge is significant at the local level under Criterion A for Commerce as a prominent commercial property along Harrison Ave.—Leadville’s main street—serving as a café from 1945 until the present day. The property was renovated into a café in 1945, took its current form in the 1950’s, and became a well-known commercial property along Harrison Ave. Its period of significance begins in 1945 with the renovation of the building into a café, and continues to 1973, fifty years in the past, keeping with NPS guidance, as the building continued to represent its significance up to and past that date. The property does not contribute to the existing National Register District/National Historic Landmark District (NRIS.66000248) in Leadville due to its mid-century updates which occurred after the original period of significance dates in the NHLD (originally 1860-1901, which were recently updated locally to 1860-1970), however, it possesses sufficient significance and integrity to justify individual inclusion on the National Register.

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

The Golden Burro Café and Lounge is significant in the area of Commerce as a prominent restaurant during a period of commercial resurgence for the town of Leadville, serving locals and tourists during this time period. The Golden Burro Café and Lounge (5LK.40.35) was one of the few new commercial developments along Harrison Ave. in the 1940’s with the exception of older commercial properties renovated to serve the growing automobile industry, such as the Anderson Motor Company building (5LK.40.66). The café’s development reflects a time when the commercial fortunes of Leadville began to improve and the building became a recognizable property along the city’s main street. The building retains sufficient integrity to serve as a visual reminder of an important chapter in Leadville’s commercial history.

The development of the GOLDEN BURRO® cafe at 710 Harrison Ave. turned the building into a different commercial use than what had been there before, and demanded renovation such as construction of a kitchen, seating areas, and counter. This development also included the addition of character-defining features and integration of the café’s GOLDEN BURRO trademark into the façade that were meant to draw in customers. These updates including Vitrolite tile and glass block, were very much reflective of changes made to commercial corridors across the country to appeal to the mid-century American consumer. The two-sided neon burro marquee has advertised the GOLDEN BURRO® trademark since it was installed in the 1940’s with the illuminated words “GOLDEN BURRO CAFÉ” on both sides, “COCKTAILS” on the front, and a lighted burro with a wagging tail on top. Since then, the Golden Burro Café and Lounge building and the GOLDEN BURRO® café business have been synonymous. The sign and trademark, which have been an icon in downtown Leadville for the better part of a century, are easily some of the most memorable features from passing through the town on highway US 24 (Harrison Ave.), especially at night.

During the period of significance of the building, the GOLDEN BURRO® café was an establishment of the downtown commercial core of Leadville that continually served locals and tourists alike. As a gathering place for the citizens of Leadville, it was a location of continued commerce that provided an essential service to the community. Numerous community groups, prominent citizens, and events came to be associated with the Golden Burro, solidifying its place within the commercial core of Leadville.

The Golden Burro Café and Lounge is comparable to other historic-aged private restaurants and saloons in Leadville. The Golden Burro Café and Lounge retains a strong level of integrity in relation to its mid-century update that represents its ongoing commercial development and that contributes to its significance. In particular, it retains a strong sense of association as the GOLDEN BURRO® cafe has continuously operated there since 1945 (except for a brief Covid-related closure in 2020-2021) and retains the character-defining features that help express that aspect of integrity. Probably the other most recognized establishment in Leadville from the same period is the Silver Dollar Saloon (5LK.40.4), also located on Harrison Ave. However, this property has been clad in wood siding—covering the brick masonry—which is unsympathetic to its historic character.

Other similar restaurants/saloons from the same historic period are not located along the main thoroughfare; these include the Pastime Club (5LK.40.44), and the Pioneer Saloon (5LK.40.38) both on West 2nd Street. Although the Pastime Club has served as a restaurant and saloon since it was constructed in ca. 1882, its façade has also recently been clad with wood over the masonry, along with other alterations, and also appears to lack integrity. The Pioneer Saloon has strong physical integrity with recent rehabilitation completed on the building, however it is no longer associated with its context of

a local historic restaurant/saloon. The Golden Burro Café and Lounge compares well with the other historic restaurants in Leadville with a strong degree of integrity to express its historic commercial context.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

Leadville Historic District

Leadville, today (2022), is one of the largest of the old mining towns. With a population of 2,700 people, it is the highest incorporated city in the United States at an elevation of 10,152 feet ("Leadville," Colorado Encyclopedia). Simultaneously in the present and in the old West, the periphery of the town has been developed with modern commercial and residential buildings. However, the centrally located Leadville Historic District (5LK.40) encompasses a group of distinctive and important historic buildings supported by dwellings and business establishments that harmonize well with the central architectural theme associated with late 19th-century mining towns of the West (Leadville Historic District Nomination, 1975). The architecture—frame, brick, and stone – is varied in style but still conveys in its details the Victorian flavor of the historic period.

There remains, however, along the Harrison Ave. corridor a considerable number of historic structures in the Leadville Historic District. Included among these, just to the south and north of the Golden Burro building, are the Delaware Hotel at 700 Harrison and City Hall at 800 Harrison Ave. Other historic buildings in the District include the Tabor Grand Hotel at 701 Harrison; St. George's Church and the Temple Israel Museum both at 4th and Pine; Annunciation Church at 609 Poplar; Tabor Opera House at 308 Harrison Ave.; Healy House at East 10th and Harrison Ave.; Dexter cabin adjacent to the Healy House; Englebach House at 815 Harrison Ave.; and Tabor House at 160 East Fifth Street.

Leadville History

The history of the Leadville Historic District up to the 1960's is detailed in the Leadville Historic District Nomination, 1975, from which the following description is adapted. The Leadville district is one of the richest mineral regions in the world. It has in turn produced gold, silver, lead, zinc, manganese, and molybdenum. The first boom of the region of modern Leadville was in 1860 with the discovery of rich placer gold diggings, but the surface deposits were quickly exhausted.

The second boom in the 1870's ushered in the silver era. One of the most spectacular strikes in Colorado mining annals, it began with a series of incredibly rich discoveries along California Gulch. Almost overnight the desolate pine flat just below timberline sprouted into a rowdy, rugged mining camp with the usual assortment of pine bough shelters, tent hotels, banks, grocery stores, beer gardens, and mine dumps. The extravagance and gaudy taste of the richest miners equaled or surpassed that of their counterparts in other Colorado mining camps.

In 1880, Leadville's population was estimated at from 25,000 to 40,000 and it was proud of its reputation as a wide-open mining town, with 100 licensed saloons and a dozen gambling houses operating around the clock. It has been estimated that the district produced some \$136,000,000 in silver between 1879 and 1888. Below the silver-bearing strata, quartz veins heavily seamed with gold were discovered, and in spite of the panic of 1893, which ended the silver boom, Leadville prospered again as a gold camp until the end of the century. Since that time, lead, zinc, manganese, and molybdenum have been mined in the district.

Perhaps the best known of Leadville's silver kings was H.A.W. Tabor. This Vermont-born stonecutter with his wife and small son came to Pikes Gold Rush early in 1859 and endured several years of hardship and privation. In 1860 they came to California Gulch where he washed out several thousand dollars' worth of gold dust, but his claim was soon depleted.

When the silver strike was made in the region, Tabor was keeping a small store and acting as a postmaster of Oro City. Tabor's luck changed suddenly. About the time of the silver strike, Tabor grubstaked two prospectors, August Rische, and George T. Hook, for a small amount. As a result of their labors, the Little Pittsburgh mine was discovered and ultimately paid Tabor \$1,300,000. Tabor had fabulous success in mining and he was said to have had the "Midas touch." Within a few years Tabor had a fortune estimated at more than \$9,000,000.

Tabor then embarked upon a public career. He was elected Lieutenant Governor of the State, took an active part in the campaigns of the Republican party, and gave generously to many civic enterprises in both Leadville and Denver. When Henry M. Teller became Secretary of the Interior in 1883, Tabor was appointed to the United States Senate, where he filled a 30-day term. Tabor was divorced from his wife, Augusta, whom he had married in Maine in 1857, and married Elizabeth McCourt ("Baby") Doe, a young and beautiful divorcee to whom he became attracted in his early days. President Arthur attended the Tabors' lavish wedding at the Willard Hotel in Washington, D.C.

Tabor's fortunes were to fall as rapidly as they rose. When silver prices collapsed in 1893, his financial empire quickly crumbled. He became virtually penniless and was postmaster of Denver at his death in 1899. He advised Baby Doe to hold onto the Matchless Mine, near Leadville, which had earlier proved very profitable. Baby Doe held onto and lived at this mine until her death in 1935, when she died in poverty.

Leadville was *the* wide-open mining town. Nearly 100 licensed saloons and a dozen gambling houses were in full blast night and day. These were described as "the largest in the State, situated on Chestnut Street, averaging profits of \$32,000 a month" (Leadville Historic District Nomination, 1975). The population was very cosmopolitan. The Leadville Historic District Nomination, 1975, cites one newspaper that described the city on January 1, 1879, as follows:

. . . On all sides was a conglomerate mass of diversified humanity--men of education and culture, graduates of Harvard and Yale and Princeton, mingling with ignorant and uncouth Bullwhackers; men of great wealth mixing with adventurers of every degree without a sou in their pockets with which to pay for their night's lodging at the big corral down the street; men of refinement jostling against cheap variety actors and scarcely less masculine actresses, dancehall herders and others with callings less genteel; representatives of the better element in all the callings of life—hopelessly entangled in throngs of gamblers, burro-steerers, thugs, bullies, drunkards, escaped convicts, dead beats and 'scum of the earth' generally.

Within a short time after the boom of 1878 began, substantial brick buildings appeared on Harrison Ave. and throughout the district. Banks were overrun with deposits; the post office, however, remained the main depository of the miners who purchased money orders payable to themselves and renewed them upon expiration. Money orders averaged \$1,000 a day for a long period. Two large hotels were built, the Clarendon and the Tabor Grande. Tabor built the Tabor Opera House with elaborate private boxes for himself and his friend "Bill" Bush.

Among those who found fortunes at Leadville was Meyer Guggenheim, who came to Leadville from Philadelphia in 1879. In 1880, Samuel Newhouse made a lucky strike near Leadville and later became one of the largest copper operators in the world. Alva Adams, three times Governor of Colorado, and father of Alva V. Adams, U.S. Senator from Colorado, took a fortune from the Blind Tour Mine near Leadville. Charles Boettcher, a pioneer merchant in Leadville, later organized the Colorado Portland Cement Company and became one of the State's wealthiest industrialists.

Leadville's boom from silver was of short duration. Production of silver in 1880 reached a peak of almost \$11,500,000. The city's decline began in 1881. For several years several of the leading mines held production at about \$10,000,000. As silver production decreased the population dwindled. However, the big collapse occurred with the repeal of the Sherman Silver Purchase Act in 1893, which sent the price of silver tumbling. Ruin faced practically every silver miner and by the middle of the 1890's the fabulous era of silver had ended.

However, Leadville did not die with the decline of silver prices. In 1891, rich gold mines were discovered on the site of the city. In 1901, Leadville experienced another boom as the result of the working of large lead, zinc, and manganese deposits in the vicinities. The working of these deposits continued until the close of World War I. Leadville faced a long and painful decline after the silver boom bust. From 1910 to 1920 Leadville lost 40 percent of its population, which continued to decline after that (Wolfenbarger Survey, 2017). Although molybdenum was produced from the Climax mine during World War I, it shut down after the war until 1924. Nor did Leadville experience the financial success of the Roaring Twenties like the rest of the country since the local mining industry had not yet recovered from the recession following World War I.

In the 1930's Leadville experienced another boom as a result of the developments of the molybdenum deposits in nearby Climax Mine and the intensive working of old gold, silver, lead, and zinc properties. Molybdenum is used as an alloy for hardening steel. From the mine near Climax approximately 85% of the world's molybdenum was procured at one time. By 1934, Climax was pulling in \$7.5 million in annual revenue. This success meant a large and strong workforce that supported a property tax base and started to have more discretionary money to spend in an economic resurgence of the town ("Leadville," *Colorado Encyclopedia*).

Leadville experienced its last boom during World War II when Camp Hale was established a few miles beyond nearby Tennessee Pass, 12 miles from Leadville. This camp and Cooper Hill Ski Area (now Ski Cooper) located at Tennessee Pass became the alpine training grounds for mountain troops of the 10th Mountain Infantry Division. Hundreds of men were employed during its construction period and the camp accommodated a large number of troops after its completion. During this period Leadville overflowed with people who occupied practically every available hotel, house, cabin, and trailer. The Camp Hale-Continental Divide National Monument was designated by President Biden in 2022.

The Climax mine continued to richly support Leadville with property taxes and high wages for residents into the 1970's when employment at the mine was 3,000. However, when recession hit in the 1980's and the Climax Mine cut back production in 1980 and closed in 1982, Leadville experienced a steep economic decline that led the nation, losing 1/3 of its population from 1980-1982, and fully one-half by 1990. Many of the remaining residents took lower paying jobs with long commutes to nearby ski resorts in Summit and Eagle Counties ("Leadville," Colorado Encyclopedia).

Additionally, Leadville was included in the California Gulch EPA Superfund Site in 1983 due to lead contamination from more than 100 years of largely unregulated mining activity ("Leadville," Colorado Encyclopedia). The City of Leadville was remediated and removed from the site in 2014 (California Gulch Superfund Site, Superfund Success Stories: Region 8).

Leadville has long had a combative relationship with tourism, long preferring to see itself as a mining town. Leadville made a concerted effort in the 1980's to build the tourism industry. In 1983, Ken Chlouber, a Climax employee and Lake County commissioner, helped endurance athlete Jim Butera stage a 100-mile foot race in Leadville, with the idea that competitors would have to spend at least a night or two in Leadville ("Leadville," Colorado Encyclopedia). Mountain bike and running events have been expanded and now extend to nearly every weekend in the summer, except for the Leadville Boom Days festival weekend which now includes burro races, keeping practically every available temporary housing unit full with participants, many who come early to acclimatize to the elevation, and their supporters, friends, and family.

The Climax Mine reopened in 2012 with a few hundred employees and is expected to operate to the end of the 2030's ("Climax Molybdenum Mine," Colorado Encyclopedia). Additionally, Leadville attracted the National Mining Museum, undertook many historic building renovations, built the interpretive 11.6-mile paved Mineral Belt Trail encircling the city as well as several miles of mountain bike trails, and enjoys proximity to attractions such as Turquoise Lake and Mt. Elbert ("Leadville," Colorado Encyclopedia). Leadville is now a mecca for endurance athletes and outdoor enthusiasts, and also attracts history and mining enthusiasts. Leadville today is drawing an influx of remote workers, second-home owners, and short-term rentals, as well as new housing developments around the city's fringes.

History of the Golden Burro Building

The building was originally built in 1898 by Erastus H. Dimick (Wolfenbarger Survey, 2017, p.32) for H.G. Richner in downtown Leadville. Dimick moved to Leadville from Boulder with his wife and two sons, Wilbur and Herbert, who also assisted in the business at his office and shop located at 519 Harrison Ave. Dimick designed several houses in Leadville, including the James Martin House at 212 East 9th Street, as well as the Old Main building at the University of Colorado-Boulder (1876) and Taub Jones Hall at Ottawa University in Kansas. In the 1880 City Directory, E. H. Dimick & Son had an advertisement as architects and builders. Herbert C. was the son that participated in the business, but Wilbur Dimick was also working as a carpenter in Leadville in 1880. By 1890, Herbert Dimick had set up his own business as an architect. According to newspapers in 1890, Dimick was busy designing and constructing several other properties that year (Wolfenbarger Survey, 2017).

Before the café, the building housed Milner Publishing Company, Leo A Klein Pianos and Organs (1898), Moir and Curtis Bakeries (1900-1911), John Jorgensen Tailors, Home Baking and Mercantile (1911), A.T. Schaeffer's Hardware (1915-1955), Feller & Threike Bakers (1916), Grove & O'Keefe Wallpaper, AF of L Building Trades, and the Monarch Trading Company.

It was the advent of the economic success of the Climax Mine that provided context for the development of Roy's Lunch in 1934 by famed Colorado restaurateur Roy Pray at 614 Harrison Ave. (5LK.40.31/5LK.586) (Pray Obituary, Denver Post). In addition to the Roy's Lunch/Golden Burro Café and Lounge in Leadville, Roy Pray also ran two other Roy's Lunch locations in Springfield and Canon City; Crystal Lodge in Lake City; and Golden West in Canon City (*Id.*). In 1938, Pray expanded the Roy's Lunch business into the adjacent Marson's Dress space. He renamed the business the Golden Burro Café and Lounge. In this time period, the cafe was open 24/7, and Pray claimed to have thrown away the key (Pray Obituary, Denver Post).

Pray sold the establishment to Charlie Frey in 1940, who prospered with the patronage of servicemen from Camp Hale in the 1940's. Frey moved the business to the café's current location in 1945, operating in the middle and southern sections of this single-story building (Leadville Herald Democrat 1946).

In the 1940's, the GOLDEN BURRO® café was strongly identified with Leadville culture. In 1946, the GOLDEN BURRO® café sponsored bus transportation for Leadvillians to attend ski school at Ski Cooper (Leadville Herald Democrat 1946). In

1949, according to one account, the sport of competitive skijoring was invented in a booth in the Golden Burro (See Leadville Ski Joring History). Ever since, with the exception of Covid in 2020-2021, the GOLDEN BURRO® has featured prominently in the annual event, overlooking the starting location at 8th Street and Harrison Ave. and serving drinks and food to throngs of spectators the first full weekend in March.

In 1952, the city also began the festival of the Leadville Boom Days on Harrison Ave., featuring a burro race, with the GOLDEN BURRO® again featuring prominently in the festivities. In 1959, the GOLDEN BURRO® sponsored 16-year-old Iretta Bell (née Jackson), the first woman to win the burro race (Leadville Herald Democrat 1959).

A.T. Schaeffer's Hardware continued to occupy the north section of the building until Frey purchased it from Adolph and Mary Schaefer in 1955. In 1958, Frey extensively remodeled, incorporating the north section into the GOLDEN BURRO® to create saloon and banquet room spaces for the restaurant (*Carbonate Chronicles*, May 1958). Under Frey and later owners, the GOLDEN BURRO®, with its larger venue, became a fixture in the community and a common meeting place for the Toastmasters Club, Toastmistress Club, Business Men's Club, Lion's Club, and many others over the years (See Golden Burro website archives).

Prominent Leadvillians were breakfast regulars at the GOLDEN BURRO® into the 1950's and 1960's. The Leadville Herald Democrat published menu and price changes at the GOLDEN BURRO® (Leadville Herald Democrat, March 1, 1968), which prompted letters from patrons recalling childhood breakfast and lunch experiences there on snowy days (Leadville Herald Democrat, May 2, 1968).

Frey operated the GOLDEN BURRO® until the late 1960's when the establishment was sold to L.G. Osborne, who continued to use the building as a venue associated with community events. Since then, the fortunes of the GOLDEN BURRO® have reflected those of Leadville, almost closing in the 1990's. In 1993, the GOLDEN BURRO® was known as a "happening hippie joint" featuring musical performances by Colorado musicians, including an occasion where the group String Cheese Incident composed a popular instrumental song, Dudley's Kitchen, named after the Burro's then owner, Dudley Duel (Leadville Today, April 8, 2020).

Since Osborne, the owners after him were Donald Wickman, Wilma Pixler, Jack and Carol Louma, Dudley Duel (1992-1997), and David and Jane Wright in 2005-2021. The Wrights, capitalizing on the combative relationship between locals and tourists, made known their preference to favor locals by closing the Burro on 100-mile race weekends. The GOLDEN BURRO® closed for a short period in 2020-2021 due to Covid restrictions and then renovations.

Finally, Daniel and Marcee Lundeen purchased the Burro in 2021 and have undertaken renovations to re-open the GOLDEN BURRO® café, which is operated by their company Golden Burro LLC as a trendy restaurant venue catering to athletes and the sustainability-minded.

It is in this context that the Golden Burro Café and Lounge serves as a reminder of the last booms of Leadville in which the restaurant was conceived and borne and holds out the promise of the city's future resurgence.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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Gage Davis & Associates, [Leadville: A Study in Urban Conservation](#) (Boulder, 1979)

Golden Burro photos in the Denver Public Library

Call number CHS.X5366: 1893 "Campbell Music Co., Steinway pianos," "Fishing Tackle," John L. Jorgensen, Fine Tailoring <https://digital.denverlibrary.org/digital/collection/p15330coll21/id/10252/rec/9>

Call number X-6367: 1925-35 John L Jorgensen Fine Tailoring
<https://digital.denverlibrary.org/digital/collection/p15330coll22/id/992/rec/5>

Call number X-434: 1969 Golden Burro Café downloaded from
<https://digital.denverlibrary.org/digital/collection/p15330coll22/id/977/rec/269>

Call number X-390: 1981 “This view of the Golden Burro Café on Harrison Ave. in Leadville, Colorado shows the one story brick structure built in 1898 by E.H. Dimick. The building features a bracketed cornice and the facade has been modernized with block glass windows, a canvas awning, and a two-sided neon sign with a burro on top. Brick structures flank the cafe and Cass Office Supplies is next door on the right.”
<https://digital.denverlibrary.org/digital/collection/p15330coll22/id/986/rec/101>

Call number X-391: 1981 porch canopy “one story brick structure built in 1898 by E.H. Dimick and featuring a bracketed cornice, canvas awning, and a two-sided neon sign with burro on top”
<https://digital.denverlibrary.org/digital/collection/p15330coll22/id/984/rec/100> 1981

Call number X-6325: “This view is of the exterior of the Golden Burro Cafe and the Blossfeld building on Harrison Ave. in Leadville, Colorado. The Golden Burro Cafe is in a one-story brick structure with a bracketed cornice, built in 1898 by E.H. Dimick. It has a remodeled facade with new brick, glass block windows, a canvas awning supported by four posts and a two- sided neon "Golden Burro Cafe, cocktails" sign with a burro on top. . . .”
downloaded from <https://digital.denverlibrary.org/digital/collection/p15330coll22/id/701/rec/164>

Golden Burro Internet Archives, downloaded from
<http://web.archive.org/web/20200128032851/www.goldenburro.com/burrohistory2.html>.

Leadville | Articles | Colorado Encyclopedia, downloaded 12/9/2022 from <https://coloradoencyclopedia.org/article/leadville>.

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Leadville Herald Democrat, 1959

Leadville Herald Democrat, March 2, 1969

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Leadville Historic District Nomination, 1975

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<http://web.archive.org/web/20210513162613/https://www.leadvilletoday.com/2020/04/08/a-string-cheese-incident-and-jimmy-buffet-in-leadville/>.

Roy Pray “gave a lot of joy” through his restaurants – The Denver Post, Roy Pray Obituary in the Denver Post
downloaded from <https://www.denverpost.com/2007/10/21/roy-pray-gave-a-lot-of-joy-through-his-restaurants/>.

Wolfenbarger, 2017 Leadville Historic Resources Survey: Phase 1 August 2017, Three Gables Preservation, Deon Wolfenbarger

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

_____ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
_____ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than 1 – 0.176
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

Latitude/Longitude

Datum if other than WGS84: N/A
(Insert additional points as needed.)

1	<u>39.2498241</u> Latitude	<u>-106.29218767</u> Longitude	3	_____ Latitude	_____ Longitude
2	_____ Latitude	_____ Longitude	4	_____ Latitude	_____ Longitude

or

UTM References

Datum:
NAD 1927 N/A or **NAD 1983** N/A
(Insert additional UTM references as needed.)

1	_____ Zone	_____ Easting	_____ Northing	3	_____ Zone	_____ Easting	_____ Northing
2	_____ Zone	_____ Easting	_____ Northing	4	_____ Zone	_____ Easting	_____ Northing

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

Lots 4 and 5, Block 9, Leadville Improvement Company's Addition to the City of Leadville, County of Lake and State of Colorado.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

Per County Assessor. The legal parcel boundaries for the property include all historic features associated with the Golden Burro Café and Lounge.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Daniel N. Lundeen
organization LUNDEEN PROPERTIES LLC date February 2, 2023
street & number 710 HARRISON AVENUE telephone 713-557-9414
city or town LEADVILLE state CO zip code 80461

e-mail

DAN@LPATS.COM

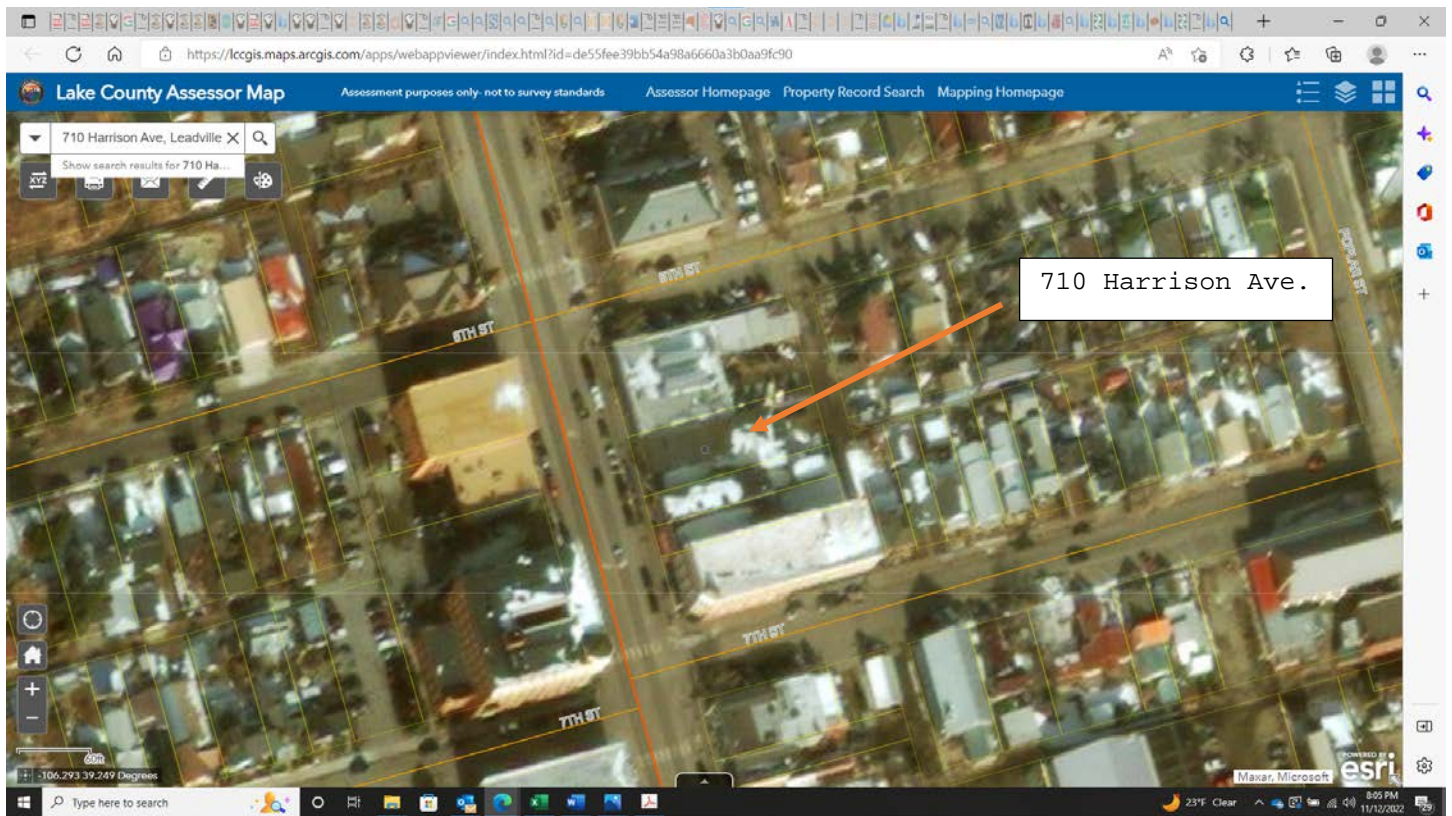
Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) or **Google Earth** map indicating the property's location.



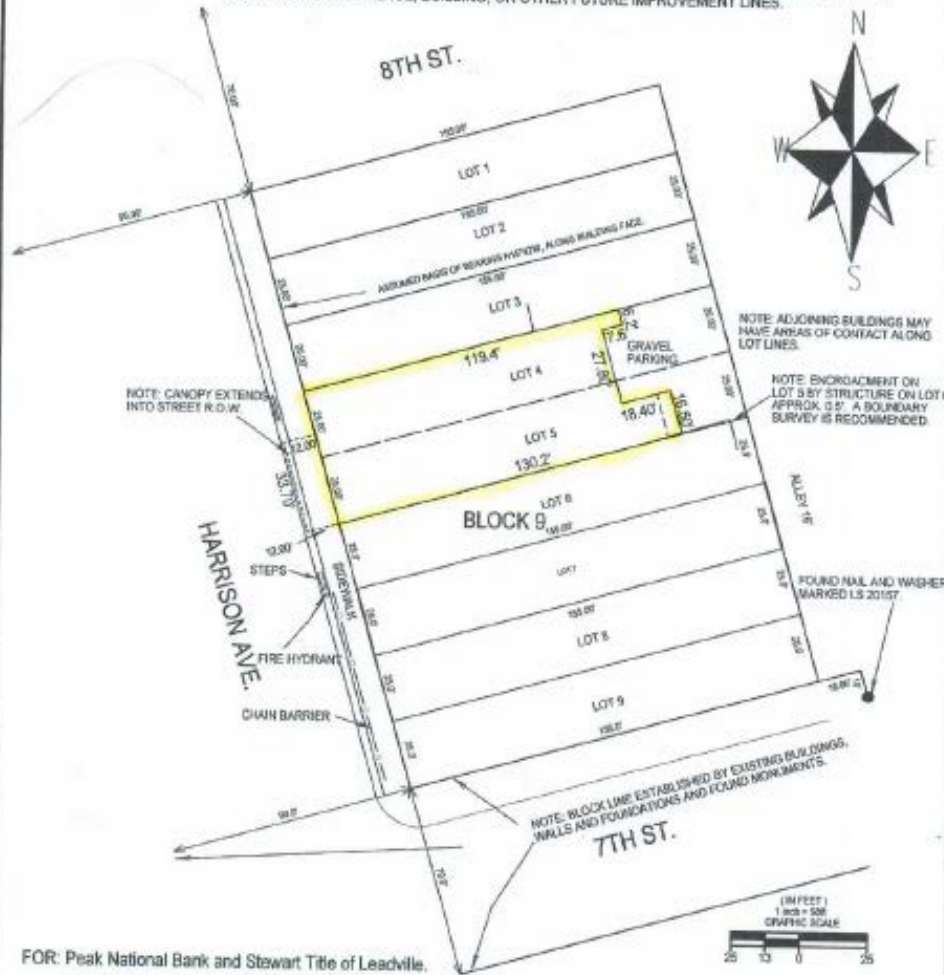
Lake County Tax Assessor Map, Tax Parcel Map



Lake County Tax Assessor Map, Aerial View.

IMPROVEMENT LOCATION CERTIFICATE

THIS IS NOT A LAND SURVEY PLAT OR IMPROVEMENT SURVEY PLAT, AND IS NOT TO BE RELIED UPON FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF FENCE, BUILDING, OR OTHER FUTURE IMPROVEMENT LINES.



FOR: Peak National Bank and Stewart Title of Leadville.

Apparent Deed lines and Easements determined from found monumentation as shown, Plat of Leadville, Improvement Company Addition to Leadville, recorded at the Lake County Court house and Stewart Title Guaranty Company, Commitment # 9187.

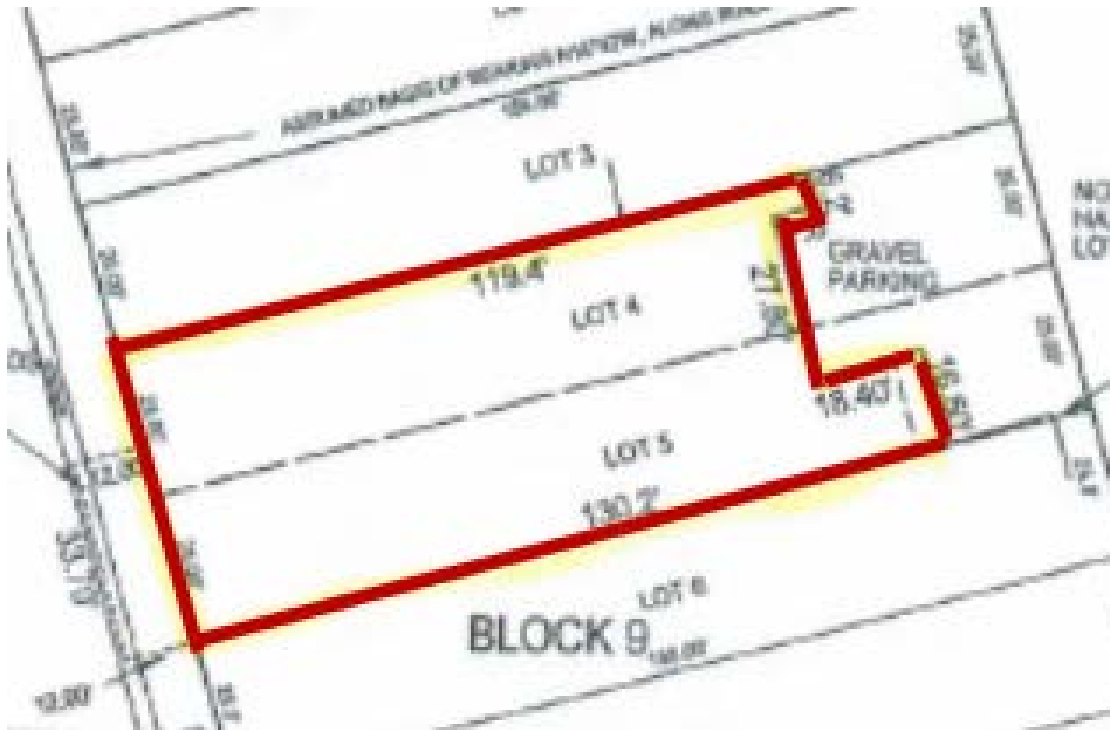
LEGAL DESCRIPTION: LOT 4 and 5, BK 9, LEADVILLE IMPROVEMENT COMPANY'S ADDITION TO THE CITY OF LEADVILLE, COUNTY OF LAKE AND STATE OF COLORADO. (PROPERTY DESCRIPTION & ESM'T INFORMATION PROVIDED BY STEWART TITLE OF LEADVILLE, COMMITMENT NO. 9187)

I hereby certify that this improvement location certificate was prepared for Peak National Bank and Stewart Title of Leadville, that it is not a land survey plat or improvement survey plat, and that it is not to be relied upon for the establishment of fence, building, or other future improvement lines.

I further certify that the improvements on the above described parcel on this date, July 8, 2005, except utility connections, are entirely within the boundaries of the parcel, except as shown, that there are no encroachments upon the described premises by improvements on any adjoining premises, except as indicated, and that there is no apparent evidence or sign of any easement crossing or burdening any part of said parcel, except as noted.

TOTL SURVEYS, INC. M.W. BURTON
 BY KEVIN M. BRIDGES (AGENT)
 KE 34385
 KEVIN M. BRIDGES, R.P.L.S. COLORADO 34385
 PRESIDENT

IMPROVEMENT LOCATION CERTIFICATE	
POSTADDRESS:	710 HARRISON AVE. LEADVILLE, CO. 80461.
TOTL Surveys, Inc.	2200 1/2 S. 1st Ave. Suite 101 Leadville, CO 80461
Top Of The Line Surveys, Inc.	
Sheet:	05-037LC710
Date:	07-06-05
Scale:	AS SHOWN
Sheet:	05-037LC710
Date:	07-06-05
Scale:	AS SHOWN



Sketch of Golden Burro building outline emphasized from Improvement Location Certificate.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

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: GOLDEN BURRO CAFÉ AND LOUNGE
 City or Vicinity: LEADVILLE
 County: LAKE State: CO
 Photographers: NED WARNER; Lundeen Properties LLC
 Dates Photographed: 9/28/2022 (Ned Warner); 12/11/2022 (Lundeen Properties LLC); 1/30/2023 (Lundeen Properties LLC)

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

[see attached]

1 of 23: Golden Burro Façade I, facing east, photo by Lundeen Properties LLC 12/11/2022.

2 of 23: Golden Burro Façade II, facing east, photo by Lundeen Properties LLC 12/11/2022.

3 of 23: Golden Burro Façade, facing ESE, Photo by Ned Warner, 9/28/2022
 [Before bollard, awning, signage installation and repair of neon sign].

4 of 23: Golden Burro Façade, facing E, Photo by Ned Warner, 9/28/2022
 [Before bollard, awning, signage installation and repair of neon sign].

5 of 23: Golden Burro Façade at night, facing E, Photo by Ned Warner, 9/28/2022.

6 of 23: Golden Burro, Counter seating area facing ESE, photo by Ned Warner, 9/28/2022
Historic ca 1930's back bar and ca. 1950's counter.

7 of 23: Golden Burro, Counter seating area facing S, photo by Ned Warner, 9/28/2022
Historic ca 1930's back bar and ca. 1950's counter.

8 of 23: Golden Burro, main dining room area facing E, photo by Ned Warner, 9/28/2022 - Replica ca 1930's neon burro
(upper left), old bathroom entrance (rear), new retro furniture, ceiling, pony walls, flooring.

9 of 23: Golden Burro, main dining room area facing W, photo by Ned Warner, 9/28/2022
new furniture, ceiling, pony walls, flooring, blinds (in distance).

10 of 23: Golden Burro, Brass Ass Saloon facing ENE, photo by Ned Warner, 9/28/2022
1958 V-shaped bar and bar mirroring; ca. 1958 ceiling; repurposed burro chairs.

11 of 23: Golden Burro, Brass Ass Saloon facing N, photo by Ned Warner, 9/28/2022
1958 V-shaped bar and bar mirroring; ca. 1958 ceiling; repurposed burro chairs; gambling wheel; ca. 1940's 10th
Mountain Infantry Skis.

12 of 23: Golden Burro, Banquet Room facing W, photo by Ned Warner, 9/28/2022
New flooring, heating duct, ca. 1958 ceiling, new light fixtures, new mural (right wall), Brass Ass Saloon (in distance).

13 of 23: Golden Burro, Banquet Room facing E, photo by Ned Warner, 9/28/2022
New flooring, heating duct, ca. 1958 ceiling, new light fixtures, new mural (left wall), new ADA restroom alcove (in
distance at left).

14 of 23: Golden Burro, old bathroom entrances facing E, photo by Ned Warner, 9/28/2022
New flooring, mop closet (at left)

15 of 23: Golden Burro, north rear storage area facing N, photo by Ned Warner, 9/28/2022
Double doors to receiving hall (in distance at right).

16 of 23: Golden Burro, private rear office facing NW, photo by Ned Warner, 9/28/2022.

17 of 23: Golden Burro, kitchen facing E, photo by Ned Warner, 9/28/2022
Stairs up to bakery/rear storage areas (in distance at right).

18 of 23: Golden Burro, bakery facing W, photo by Ned Warner, 9/28/2022
Entrance to hallway to kitchen (in distance at left).

19 of 23: Golden Burro, rear parking area facing W, photo by Ned Warner, 9/28/2022
South receiving doors (at left), north receiving doors (at right), outside entry to storage area (center between dumpsters).

20 of 23: Golden Burro, café section façade facing E, photo by Lundeen Properties LLC, 1/30/2023.

21 of 23: Golden Burro, neon sign closeup facing NE, photo by Lundeen Properties LLC, 1/30/2023.

22 of 23: Golden Burro, underneath neon sign facing up/SE, photo by Lundeen Properties LLC, 1/30/2023.

23 of 23: Golden Burro, neon sign closeup facing SE, photo by Lundeen Properties LLC, 1/30/2023.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

1. Golden Burro Façade I, facing east, photo by Lundeen Properties LLC 12/11/2022



2. Golden Burro Façade II, facing east, photo by Lundeen Properties LLC 12/11/2022



3. Golden Burro Façade, facing ESE, Photo by Ned Warner, 9/28/2022
[Before bollard, awning, signage installation and repair of neon sign]



4. Golden Burro Façade, facing E, Photo by Ned Warner, 9/28/2022
[Before bollard, awning, signage installation and repair of neon sign]



5. Golden Burro Façade at night, facing E, Photo by Ned Warner, 9/28/2022



6. Golden Burro, Counter seating area facing ESE, photo by Ned Warner, 9/28/2022
Historic ca 1930's back bar and ca. 1950's counter



7. Golden Burro, Counter seating area facing S, photo by Ned Warner, 9/28/2022
Historic ca 1930's back bar and ca. 1950's counter



8. Golden Burro, main dining room area facing E, photo by Ned Warner, 9/28/2022 - Replica ca 1930's neon burro (upper left), old bathroom entrance (rear), new retro furniture, ceiling, pony walls, flooring



9. Golden Burro, main dining room area facing W, photo by Ned Warner, 9/28/2022
new furniture, ceiling, pony walls, flooring, blinds (in distance)



10. Golden Burro, Brass Ass Saloon facing ENE, photo by Ned Warner, 9/28/2022
1958 V-shaped bar and bar mirroring; ca. 1958 ceiling; repurposed burro chairs



11. Golden Burro, Brass Ass Saloon facing N, photo by Ned Warner, 9/28/2022
1958 V-shaped bar and bar mirroring; ca. 1958 ceiling; repurposed burro chairs; gambling wheel; ca. 1940's 10th Mountain Infantry Skis



12. Golden Burro, Banquet Room facing W, photo by Ned Warner, 9/28/2022
New flooring, heating duct, ca. 1958 ceiling, new light fixtures, new mural (right wall), Brass Ass Saloon (in distance)



13. Golden Burro, Banquet Room facing E, photo by Ned Warner, 9/28/2022
New flooring, heating duct, ca. 1958 ceiling, new light fixtures, new mural (left wall), new ADA restroom alcove (in distance at left)



14. Golden Burro, old bathroom entrances facing E, photo by Ned Warner, 9/28/2022
New flooring, mop closet (at left)



15. Golden Burro, north rear storage area facing N, photo by Ned Warner, 9/28/2022
Double doors to receiving hall (in distance at right)



16. Golden Burro, private rear office facing NW, photo by Ned Warner, 9/28/2022



17. Golden Burro, kitchen facing E, photo by Ned Warner, 9/28/2022
Stairs up to bakery/rear storage areas (in distance at right)



18. Golden Burro, bakery facing W, photo by Ned Warner, 9/28/2022
Entrance to hallway to kitchen (in distance at left)



19. Golden Burro, rear parking area facing W, photo by Ned Warner, 9/28/2022
South receiving doors (at left), north receiving doors (at right), outside entry to storage area (center between dumpsters)



20. Golden Burro, café section façade facing E, photo by Lundeen Properties LLC, 1/30/2023



21. Golden Burro, neon sign closeup facing NE, photo by Lundeen Properties LLC, 1/30/2023



22. Golden Burro, underneath neon sign facing up/SE, photo by Lundeen Properties LLC, 1/30/2023



23. Golden Burro, neon sign closeup facing SE, photo by Lundeen Properties LLC, 1/30/2023

