



*It's About Time.*

*presents*

# A Walking Tour Guide *of* Historic Glenwood Springs



Glenwood Springs in 1886

Glenwood Sps. Historical Society Museum located at 10<sup>th</sup> &  
Colorado Call us at (970) 945-4448 or email us at  
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## **1. 576 Pine Street Hotel Colorado (1893)**

Placed on the National Register of Historic Places May 26, 1977

The Glenwood Hot Springs Company, lead by developer Walter Devereux, conceived the building of the Hotel Colorado in the early 1890s. East coast, local and British investors funded the project, but only after the City of Glenwood Springs deeded to the Glenwood Hot Springs Company the rights to all of the hot mineral waters which may be present under the streets and alleys of Glenwood Springs. This deed was necessary to prevent the sinking of private wells, therefore preserving the integrity of Glenwood's hot springs as well as the financiers' investment.



The New York architectural firm of Boring, Tilton and Mellon designed the Hotel Colorado in the style of the Villa de Medici in Italy. Construction started in 1892, and on June 10, 1893, the Hotel Colorado was formally opened to the public.

From its genesis, the Hotel Colorado catered to the wealthy tourist and Hollywood star. In addition, the hotel served as the "Western White House" during the visit of President Theodore Roosevelt in 1905, and hosted a visit by President Taft in 1909.

In 1943, the Hotel Colorado was commissioned as a U. S. Naval Convalescent Hospital, aiding in the recuperation of thousands of World War II veterans. After decommissioning by the Navy in 1947, the building returned to its use as a hotel, and continues to serve tourist visitors to Glenwood Springs.

## **2. 601 East Sixth Street**

### **The Glenwood Light and Water Company Hydroelectric Plant (1888)**

Placed on the National Register of Historic Places October 14, 1998



Through the ingenuity of developer and engineer Walter Devereux in 1886, the darkness of Glenwood Springs was first parted with electric lighting. Near the north end of today's Grand Avenue, Devereux erected a coal-fired steam-driven electric power plant. In doing so, he made Colorado history by making Glenwood Springs one of the first towns in the state to be supplied with commercially available electricity.

However, Glenwood Springs was growing, and the need for more electric power was evident. In December 1887, Devereux and his British financiers announced plans to erect a hydroelectric plant, and

two months later, architect Theodore von Rosenberg was hired to design the new building.

The hydroelectric building was designed to be unobtrusive in a mix of industrial and residential styles which blended into its surroundings. The upper floor served as a machine shop. Below, four dynamos, regulated by three Pelton water wheels driven by water from No Name Creek, generated the plant's electricity. In November 1888, Glenwood Springs received its first hydroelectrically generated power which was owned by the private corporation, the Glenwood Light and Water Company.

The City of Glenwood Springs purchased the Glenwood Light and Water Company, including the hydroelectric plant building, in 1947.



### **3. 709 East Sixth Street Vapor Cave No. 3 (1894)**

Glenwood Springs' earliest inhabitants, the Utes, discovered the healing powers of the area's hot mineral waters. In caves dug along the banks of the Colorado River, the Utes found that the heat and humidity produced therein would sweat away from the body aches, pains and ailments.

White settlers discovered the curative powers of these vapor caves, and in the 1880's developed two on the south side of the Colorado River. In 1892, Colorado Land and Improvement Company workers began the development of Vapor Cave No. 3 with the cutting of chambers into the mountain on the north side of the river. Once the hot springs within were accessed, construction of the cave building began in 1895. The facilities opened to the public in March 1896.

From the dressing rooms in Vapor Cave No. 3, an attendant led a health seeker down electrically lighted corridors into the many steaming caverns. Marble benches provided seating in this "hygienic Hades" where it was advised a person should linger for only 20 minutes. (An hourglass, and later a clock, timed the visit.) To prevent embarrassing encounters, men and women used the caves at different prescribed times.

During World War II, Vapor Cave No. 3 served as a physical therapy center for wounded soldiers. In 1953, Dr. C.W. McFadden purchased the cave for use in his chiropractic practice. Today, the history of the relaxing and curative powers of the cave is carried on by the Yampah Spa.



### **4. 401 North River Glenwood Hot Springs Pool and Bathhouse (1888)**

Since Jonas Lundgren sold ten cent hot mineral baths in 1881, man sought to harness and profit from the curative powers of the Glenwood hot springs. These major springs were located on an island situated in the Colorado River; therefore, to develop these waters, the river would need to be diverted.

Developer Walter Devereux started development of the hot springs with just such a diversion. Construction of the stone diversion wall was begun in 1886, with much of the labor supplied by convicts and local lawbreakers. The aqueduct and pool construction started in early 1888. On July 4<sup>th</sup> of that year, the pool was dedicated during an elaborate ceremony with patrons taking their first dip shortly thereafter.

Architect Theodore von Rosenberg designed the Richardson Romanesque styled stone bathhouse. Constructed of Peachblow sandstone quarried from a site on the Frying Pan River, the bathhouse construction was completed by the end of 1888.

Upon its creation, the Glenwood Hot Springs Pool attracted the wealthy health and recreation seeker. From 1943 to 1946, the pool was commissioned as part of the United States Naval Convalescent Hospital, helping to restore the health of thousands of wounded World War II soldiers. Today, the pool continues to serve as a spa to thousands of locals and visitors each year.



## **5. 308 Seventh Street Commercial Restaurant Building (1890)**

Entrepreneur Katie C. Bender constructed her Commercial Restaurant on this site in 1890. A convenient eating place for weary travelers arriving by train in Glenwood Springs, her restaurant was described as “a large place, there being the spacious public dining room with its large lunch counter at one side and a number of private dining rooms beside.” Her eating establishment was open day and night, with Mrs. Bender and her loyal staff serving good meals in generous proportions for twenty-five cents each.

Mrs. Bender was a widow and had no children, but her generous heart and philanthropic nature gained her the recognition as a “doer of good deeds” and earned her the title of “Mother Bender”.

After Katie Bender’s death in 1917, many cafes, including Red’s Café, Andrew Tessadri’s Café and the Lariat Café and Bar, have operated from this building. The building today carries on Katie Bender’s vision by housing a restaurant.

## **6. 312 Seventh Street Durand’s Opera House/Odeon Theatre (1888)**

Originally constructed in 1888 as a single story commercial building, Charles Durand converted the structure in 1891 for use as an opera house. Immediately, the building became a community meeting place in addition to an entertainment hall.

In May 1891, Durand’s Opera House welcomed its first dignitary when President Benjamin Harrison delivered a speech within its halls. A decade later, John Philip Sousa and his band gave a rousing performance of marches here, drawing an audience from far beyond the city limits of Glenwood Springs.

By the late 1920s the opera house became known as the Odeon Theatre, hosting dances and silent movies. It was during the filming of the movie “The Great K and A Train Robbery” in 1926 that silent film star Tom Mix staged a prize fight at the Odeon.

The Fraternal Order of Eagles acquired the building in the 1940s, but sold it in 2018.

## **7. 413 Seventh Street Denver and Rio Grande Depot (1904)**

The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad’s original wooden depot was constructed on the corner of Seventh Street and Pitkin Avenue in 1887. Although adequate to handle the passenger traffic of the day, this small depot did not provide travelers with a good first impression of the elegant resort and health spa that was Glenwood Springs.

Citizens demanded a new train station be built. However, the poor economic conditions combined with some public resistance to the idea postponed the depot’s replacement until 1903.

As the gateway to Glenwood Springs, the depot through its architectural design and construction materials complemented the architectures of the Hotel Colorado and of the stone bath house at the Glenwood Hot Springs Pool.



The new Denver and Rio Grande train station experienced its first mass arrivals and departures of visitors on Strawberry Day, June 1904. From that moment on, the depot has directed the comings and

goings of numerous passenger, military and ski trains. The depot has also welcomed the “Red Express” of Socialist Eugene V. Debs in 1908; presidential train of William Taft in 1909; train of spiritual leader Abdul’-I-Baha in 1912; and provided a whistle stop platform for President Harry Truman in 1948 and 1952.

Today, AMTRAK passengers arrive and depart Glenwood Springs through the depot that architecturally has remained unchanged from its construction of one hundred years ago.

## **8. 402 Seventh Street The Star Hotel and the Hotel Denver (1907)**

A traveler disembarking from the train in Glenwood Springs in 1907 saw four saloons, two rooming houses, a restaurant and a grocery store all located in the block across from the depot.

It was at this time that Art Kendrick established the Denver Rooms above the grocery store at 406 Seventh Street directly across from the depot. By 1913, Kendrick had purchased the building and added to the structure on the east.



With Prohibition in Colorado in 1916, the saloons closed, allowing Kendrick to purchase the Columbus Saloon and Senate Bar buildings to the west. Art Kendrick by 1920 had remodeled the facades of all of his three-story buildings to form a uniform structure. His Denver Rooms were renamed the Hotel Denver.

While Art Kendrick was building the Hotel Denver, Italian immigrant Henry Bosco constructed the Star Hotel. In 1906, Bosco had established in the basement of his saloon at 414 Seventh Street a wholesale liquor business and Coca-Cola bottling works. He acquired two lots to the east of the Hotel Denver, and by 1915 erected the Star Hotel. The prosperity of the 1920s allowed him to expand his hotel to a vacant

lot to the east.

In 1938, Mike Bosco, who had leased the Star Hotel from his uncle Henry, purchased from Art Kendrick the Hotel Denver. Mike Bosco then united the Star Hotel and Hotel Denver buildings, creating today’s massive Hotel Denver which the Bosco family owned and operated until 1973.

Chicago gangster Louis Varain, also known as Diamond Jack Alterie, was the Hotel Denver’s most infamous guest. In November 1932, Alterie, after being bested in a fist fight, shot two men at the Hotel Denver. He was arrested and then ordered by a judge to leave the state of Colorado. Alterie was killed in a Chicago gangland shooting in 1935.

## **9. 715 Cooper Avenue Blake Block/Veltus Building (1886)**

John C. Blake influenced Glenwood Springs in many ways. He was a mining speculator, and a principal investor in the Town of Glenwood Springs. Ironically, Blake’s common law wife, Gussie, set up the first “house of ill repute” within the town.

In 1886, Blake constructed this brick building which soon became the headquarters for the *Glenwood Echo*, one of Glenwood Springs’ first newspapers. In 1889, Blake sold his building to Rosa McKenzie, who operated a laundry and tailoring business here. Furnished rooms were located on the second floor.

O’Neil and Richardson operated a saloon from this site in the early Twentieth Century. Since that time the building has housed a variety of retail establishments. Ghost signs on the building’s north side continue to advertise the laundry and drinking businesses that operated from the building over one hundred years ago.



### **10. 716 Cooper Avenue Western Hotel (1907)**

Henry Bosco purchased this property in 1907, and shortly thereafter constructed this two story brick building. The building's first occupants, Ed and Rosa Bosco, operated a saloon on this site while offering rooms for rent on its second floor.

With the passage of Prohibition in Colorado in 1916, the Bosco's closed the saloon and went into the hotel business. By 1925, their establishment at this site was known as the Western Hotel.

John and Ida Toniolli purchased the Western Hotel from Mike Bosco in 1939, and continued to operate the hotel, offering rooms at that time for rent at 75 cents per night. Today, the Western Hotel is no longer in operation.

### **11. 720 Cooper Avenue The Sheridan Building (1905)**

Hailing from Ireland, James Sheridan came to the United States in 1873. Working his way westward, by the late 1890s Sheridan had located to Glenwood Springs, setting his sights upon joining the ranks of the town's businessmen. He soon found himself immersed in the lucrative wholesale and retail liquor business.

James Sheridan constructed his building at 720 Cooper Avenue in 1905. Fitted with some of the finest bar fixtures in town, his new drinking establishment and wholesale liquor house was considered one of the most modern in Glenwood Springs. Sheridan himself was considered one of the most honest saloon owners in town.

Eleven years later prohibition made Colorado a dry state, forcing Sheridan to close his saloon. The building then housed a soda pop bottling company known as the City Bottling Works and later the Glenwood Springs Creamery Company. Currently, the building contains a mix of offices and residential condominiums.



### **12. 732 Cooper Avenue Leach Block/McCoy Building (1886)**

In 1886, Aspen businessman James Leach saw Glenwood Springs had economic potential. Desiring to capitalize on the community's growth, Leach decided to construct a building at 732 Cooper Avenue. Leach was so sure of success that his own brickyards furnished the 210,000 bricks required for his building's construction.

In January 1887, saloon operator Ed Korupkat leased a portion of Leach's building. Korupkat's saloon was joined by other tenants, including the newspaper office of the *Glenwood Daily News*. Furnished rooms for rent were available upstairs.

At the beginning of the Twentieth Century, a gentleman's furnishings store and confectionary shop operated from here. Then, in 1914, the Town of Glenwood Springs leased the building for use as a City Hall. John F. McCoy purchased the building in 1925 for use as the McCoy Auto Service Garage. Today the building houses retail shops and residential apartments.

### **13. 412 Eighth Street Avalanche Echo Building (1893)**

Henry J. Holmes, founder of *The Avalanche Echo*, constructed this building in 1893 to house his newspaper and printing business. While his shop was located on the first floor, Holmes, his wife Mary, and his five daughters lived on the second floor. Editor Holmes was known to be so passionately opinionated about political and social issues that he would engage in public fist fights with his readers who had an equally passionate opposing view.

The *Avalanche Echo* operated from this building until 1927. At that time the old newspaper office was transformed into the apartment complex which is still in use today.

### **14. 732 Grand Avenue Former Site of the Hotel Glenwood (1887)**

Completed at a cost of \$150,000 in 1887, the Aspen Daily Times newspaper declared the Hotel Glenwood "the finest hotel outside the City of Denver". That declaration may have been a stretch, but for Glenwood Springs the hotel was a modern improvement, with the building containing a dining room, bar, billiards room, kitchen, elevator and about sixty rooms. Most importantly, the hotel contained a "perfect fire alarm service, securing perfect safety to those who patronize it."

Dentist and gambler John Henry "Doc" Holliday resided at the Hotel Glenwood during the final six months of his life losing his battle with tuberculosis on November 8, 1887.

For nearly fifty years the Hotel Glenwood served travelers. The building also provided retail space for businesses. During World War II, a housing shortage was created by personnel moving here in association with the U.S. Naval Convalescent Hospital commissioned at the Hotel Colorado. In response, individuals and families resided in the Hotel Glenwood even though the building was close to condemnation.

On the evening of December 14, 1945, a raging fire was discovered in the Hotel Glenwood. With exits blocked by smoke and flame, people on the upper floors were forced to jump from the building. In a fire declared at the time the worst in Glenwood Springs' history, five people either died in the fire or by injuries sustained while trying to escape.

Bullock's Department Store was built on the burned out site in the late 1940s and is still owned by the Bullock family with Frontier Museum's Doc Holliday collection in the basement.



### **15. 726 Grand Avenue Glenwood Barber Shop Building (1893)**

Traveling salesmen staying at the Hotel Glenwood stored their sample cases in this long narrow building. For nearly 20 years that was the sole use of this tiny Grand Avenue structure, constructed in 1893 during a remodel of the Hotel Glenwood.

In 1912, a restaurant operated from this site, but by 1919 the structure was transformed into the Glenwood Hotel Barber Shop. Various barbers, including black resident Billy Stiles, cut the hair of hotel patrons and local residents within this building.

In December 1945, a horrific fire destroyed the Hotel Glenwood. While damaged, the barber shop building survived the fire. This only remaining portion of the Hotel Glenwood continues to serve as a barber and beauty shop.

**16. 724 Grand Avenue**  
**E.L. Peisar Jewelry Store (1900)**



Throughout the 1890s, the community's music lovers listened to concerts performed from a bandstand located on this site. In 1900, a brick commercial building was constructed here, and over the years housed such businesses as E.L. Peisar, jeweler; J.W. Rawles, jeweler and optician; H.J. Mangnall Billiards; Lake's Pool Hall; and the Club Café.

In 1971 the building became known as Doc Holliday's Tavern. Today, Doc Holliday's continues to serve food and beverages from this building.

**17. 722 Grand Avenue**  
**J.H. Campbell's Saloon Building (1900)**

This building's first tenant after its construction in 1900 was J.H. Campbell's Saloon and Club Rooms. By 1910, the building housed a jewelry store, and the offices of the Globe Express Company and the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Beginning in 1937, Mickey's Pool Hall began twelve years of business here. Mickey's Pool Hall was replaced in 1950 by the Glenwood Recreation Hall, which offered billiards, pool and card games. Since 1974 the Springs Restaurant has served food and beverages from this location.

**18. 714 Grand Avenue (vacant lot)**  
**Mirror Saloon Building (1886)**

Twenty-two saloons existed in Glenwood Spring in 1888. The Mirror Saloon was one of those establishments. Built in 1886, and located in what would become known as Glenwood Springs' "Sporting District", the saloon also served as a billiard and gambling hall and as a wholesale liquor establishment.

In 1903, Charles Lang purchased the building from wholesale liquor distributor Ed S. Hughes with the provision that he would buy all of his "bottled goods" from Hughes.

Prohibitionist Carrie Nation visited Glenwood Springs in 1903. Though she did not enter the Mirror Saloon, her visit prompted a clean up of the town's gambling and liquor businesses. In 1906, owner Charles Lang was arrested for running a gambling hall from the building. When Lang pled guilty to the charges, Garfield County seized the gaming equipment, burning it in the court house furnace.

With Prohibition taking effect in Colorado in 1916, the Mirror Saloon was transformed into the Mangnall Cigar Store, selling candy, soda pop, ice cream and near beer. From the 1930s the building housed a number of retail establishments, the last being the Glenwood Shoe Service before demolition.

**19. 715 Grand Avenue**  
**The Silver Club (1893)**

Built in 1893 by John Fesler and Clifford Parks, this building originally housed the Lee Hardware Company. When, two years later, the hardware store closed, Silver Club owners John Campbell and James Connor moved their saloon, gambling establishment and gentleman's club a few doors north into the elegant brick building at 715 Grand Avenue. Ironically, just three weeks after the Silver Club's relocation to this building, three masked bandits stole \$615 in cash from the faro table during a daring robbery.



John Richardson and Patrick O'Neil purchased the Silver Club in 1900 and carried on the tradition of high stakes gambling within the building. Richardson and O'Neil were economically powerful, and, in a political fight with competing liquor distributor Ed S. Hughes, battled for control of Glenwood Springs. Ironically, when prohibition was enacted in Colorado, John Richardson became a state liquor investigator.

The Baillie family purchased the building in 1938, and for about 40 years operated a garage, machine and welding shop here. The building was remodeled in 1975 to accommodate a restaurant and a theatre. Today, the Italian Underground restaurant shares the structure with retail shops and offices. Ghost signs on the building's north side continue to advertise businesses that are now a part of Glenwood Springs' history.



## **20. 731 Grand Avenue Kamm/Dever Building (1884)**

Henry R. Kamm may have been a miner, but when he came to Glenwood Springs in 1883 he saw opportunity as a businessman. The town needed groceries, hardware, guns, clothing and agricultural tools, and Kamm filled those needs.

In 1884, he built this building – reportedly Glenwood's first brick structure - in the heart of what was to be downtown. He supplied goods to the citizens of Glenwood Springs, but he also had a lucrative business supplying necessities to the survey and construction crews working for the Denver and Rio Grande and Colorado Midland railroads. Politically as well as financially savvy, in 1890, Kamm was elected Garfield County Commissioner and in 1898 began a term in the Colorado State Legislature.



Three drugstores - Ewing's Pharmacy, Howard and Hubbard's Drugstore, and the Busy Corner Drug – occupied the building before Tom Dever, a mayor and one of Glenwood Springs' prominent civic leaders, moved his jewelry store to the Kamm building in 1924. Chicago gangster Al Capone was one of Tom Dever's notable customers.

This building's retail shops continue to serve the consumers of Glenwood Springs.

## **21. 207 Eighth Street Noonan Building (1912)**

John C. Noonan came to Glenwood Springs in 1884 and established one of Glenwood Springs' first law practices. One of Noonan's first notable acts was his drafting of incorporation papers for the Town of Glenwood Springs in 1885. Later, John Noonan was elected county judge, served as city and county attorney, and served two terms in the state legislature for Garfield and Rio Blanco counties.

In 1912, Judge John Noonan constructed his professional building at 207 Eighth Street. This building not only housed his thriving law practice, but also provided office space to other professional offices. In 1920, John Noonan's son, William, joined the firm which became known as Noonan and Noonan.

A series of tragedies struck the Noonan family beginning with deaths of Judge Noonan and his wife in 1934. Then, in one of the most notorious criminal acts to occur in Glenwood Springs' history, William Noonan was gunned down in front of the Noonan Building in September 1935. The assailant, Charles Taylor, was allegedly enraged by Noonan having an affair with his daughter who was also Noonan's secretary.

The building today continues to serve as professional and retail office space.

## **22. 109 Eighth Street Garfield County Courthouse (1928)**

Glenwood Springs' first settler, James Landis, constructed a brick home on this site in the 1880s. Other structures soon surrounded Landis's home on this site, including Glenwood Springs' first Masonic Lodge Hall.

In the summer of 1927, the Landis house and Masonic Lodge were razed to make room for construction of the new Garfield County Courthouse. This new building replaced the original 1888 courthouse located across the street to the south of the new building.

Denver architect Robert K. Fuller designed the ornate three storied Art Deco styled building which was constructed of tan colored brick and limestone. Contractor A.E. Danielson completed the structure in 1928.

Aside from housing the offices of Garfield County's government, the top floor of the building served as the county's jail. Cells housed the prisoners, while the sheriff and his family were housed in private quarters within the jail facility.

A jail annex on Seventh Street to the north was constructed in 1966, replacing the jail within the courthouse building. Notorious serial killer Ted Bundy escaped from the facility in 1977.

In 1983, a 45,000 square foot addition to the courthouse was completed on the north side of the courthouse. Yet another expansion was completed in 2001 with the opening of the new Garfield County Jail to the west of the courthouse structure.

## **23. 801 Grand Avenue Citizens National Bank Building (1913) Placed on the National Register of Historic Places July 15, 1999**

Founded in 1903, the Citizens National Bank quickly became a community cornerstone. Housed originally at 729 Grand Avenue, the economic boom of the early 1900s provided the bank with its early financial success. By 1912, the Citizens National Bank was ready for expansion.

With the purchase of two lots on the southwest corner of Grand Avenue and Eighth Street, the bank prepared to construct its own building. Architect Guy B. Robertson of Denver designed a three story structure to be built of tan colored brick. The Classical Revival style of Robertson's design brought a sense of strength and prominence to Glenwood Springs' downtown area.

On October 1, 1913, the Citizens National Bank and the City Drug Store moved into the building's first floor. Attorneys, engineers, doctors, dentists and architects took space on the second floor. The mahogany finished third floor apartments offered premium private living quarters. In all, thirty-one businesses moved that October, either into the new Citizens Building or into vacated offices in other buildings.

The Great Depression forced closure of the Citizens National Bank in 1933. Retail shops, hotels, professional offices, and, more recently a bank, have taken space in the Citizens Bank Building, continuing the tradition of strength and stability in Glenwood Springs' downtown district.



## **24. 825 Grand Avenue I.O.O.F. Building (1905)**

The Sovereign Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows (I.O.O.F.) founded Glenwood Lodge # 68 in the late 1880's. However, the group lacked a meeting hall of their own, and throughout the later part of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century, the fraternal organization met in various locations around Glenwood Springs.



In 1898, the Odd Fellows began construction of a lodge building at 825 Grand Avenue. Construction proceeded as funding permitted. In June 1905, the brick building was complete and the lodge's first meeting was held in the new hall.

In addition to serving as the I.O.O.F.'s meeting hall, the building has been home to other religious, civic and social groups such as the First Church of Christ Scientist, the American Legion, and the Woodmen of Woodcraft.

Throughout its history, the first floor of the I.O.O.F. building has been rented to businesses. The revenues generated are used by the Odd Fellows to fund various social causes.

## **25. 831 Grand Avenue McCoy/Armory Building (1914)**

J.F. McCoy opened his garage to the public by holding a dance in the new building on May 13, 1914. Designed to hold forty cars on the lower level, the upstairs of the structure served as a meeting hall for various organizations, including the Glenwood Springs Eagles Lodge. During World War I, McCoy's building was transformed into a National Guard Armory where teacher M.J. Mayes organized local men for service.

McCoy's Buick dealership, Blossom Motor Company, operated from 831 Grand Avenue through the 1920s. A series of auto dealerships were located in the building until 1938, when the first of several service stations, the Shell Service Station, opened here. Upstairs, a meeting hall, dance hall, and a bowling alley all were located in the building.

In 1965, the McCoy building underwent a major renovation, transforming the structure into retail shop space. Michelle and Kenneth Balcomb donated the building in 1995 to Colorado Mountain College for use as administrative offices until CMC moved to the US Bank building at 802 Grand Ave. in 2011.

## **26. 818 Colorado Avenue Deacon Building and Livery (1893)**

Built in 1893 for use as a livery stable, this building became known as Deacon's Livery in 1913 when long-time livery man J.B. Deacon purchased the building. The building housed horses and wagons on the lower floors, while Deacon and his family roomed in the building's upper floors. A feature unique to the building was "basement parking" whereby teams of horses and wagons were backed into the lower portions of the building.

After Deacon left the livery business, the building fell into disrepair. In 1940, the American Legion Post No. 83, in its search for a meeting hall, purchased the property. A complete renovation of the building was done, with time and money donated





by the City of Glenwood Springs, Garfield County and various civic groups. The resulting structure housed the local World War II draft headquarters and a USO recreational facility. The American Legion met here until 1972. Today, law and professional offices operate from the building.

## **27. 901 Colorado Avenue**

### **Glenwood Lodge No. 65 of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons (1927)**

A group of Masons led by William H. Brandt held its first meeting of the Glenwood Lodge in



December 1886. On September 21, 1887 Glenwood Lodge No. 65 was chartered with twenty-one members. One of the first duties of this new Masonic Lodge was to the escort of the body of Glenwood Springs founder Isaac Cooper to the Denver and Rio Grande depot for transport to Denver.

After meeting in four different sites around Glenwood Springs, the Masons began construction of their new temple at 901 Colorado Avenue in 1927. In addition to a meeting hall, the lodge was designed to accommodate large dances and social gatherings.

On January 16, 1928, the new Masonic Temple was dedicated. The building continues to serve as a lodge hall.

## **28. 900 Grand Avenue**

### **Federal Building (1919)**

For twenty-five years, Edward T. Taylor appealed to Congress to construct a Federal Building in Glenwood Springs. The move by Taylor started when he was Colorado State Senator. Then, when Taylor was elected to the United States Congress, the first bill he introduced fifteen days after his swearing in – on March 24, 1909 – was again to build a Federal Building in his home town. The wheels of government moved slowly, but on March 4, 1913, after lobbying by Taylor, Congress authorized funding for the building.

On October 15, 1917, ground was broken for the building, and during a ceremony conducted by the Glenwood Springs Masonic Lodge, the cornerstone was set on April 6, 1918. On March 13, 1919, the Federal Building was open for business. The structure was one of the final Federal Buildings funded and built during World War I.

Built in the Renaissance Revival style, the building emulated a strong federal presence in the town. From 1919 to 1965 the structure housed the post office; from 1919 to 1925 it housed the federal land office; and from 1925 to the present houses the offices of the White River National Forest.



Located on the main stairway is a mural completed in 1937 by artist Frank Mechau and his apprentices. Mechau, who grew up in Glenwood Springs, was employed by the Public Works of Art Program in the 1930s to paint murals for federal buildings. This stylized mural depicts a map of the Glenwood Springs area, and is a classic example of the strong western style that continues to make Mechau one of the country's most important and prominent muralists of his time.

### **29. 824 & 826 Grand Avenue Hughes Wholesale Liquors Building (1888)**

Originally erected in 1888 to house a hardware store, furnished rooms and a tin shop, this brick building received its most prominent tenant when Ed S. Hughes moved into the building. Hughes had a profitable contract bottling hot springs water, marketed as “Yampah Water”, and then distributing this proclaimed health elixir across the country.

In 1894 Hughes expanded his operation into wholesale liquor distribution, moving at the same time to this Grand Avenue address. By the late 1890s, Hughes was financially successful and politically powerful. His attempt to control the wholesale liquor market pitted distributor against distributor and ultimately created an intense battle over the political control of the town.

From 1898 to 1904, this building also housed the Glenwood Springs Fire Department. During the Spanish Flu pandemic of 1917, the Iola Rooms (located on the second floor) served as an emergency hospital for the county’s flu victims. From the 1930s to 1970s Benedick’s wholesale merchandise store operated in Hughes’ first floor space. A mix of retail and office space fills the building today.



### **30. 822 Grand Avenue Schwarz Mercantile/ Howard and Torrey Building (1888)**



Constructed in 1888 by Jerome A. Weir, this building is noted for being the home of the J.C. Schwarz Mercantile Company. In 1886, German immigrant Jacob Schwarz, in partnership with John Johnsen, founded Schwarz and Johnsen Furniture and Undertakers specializing initially in paint and wallpaper, undertaking and burial services. As the years progressed, Jacob Schwarz expanded his retail enterprise to offer china and furniture while continuing to conduct undertaking services from the building.

Jacob Schwarz purchased the building housing his mercantile store in 1909. In 1919 he leased the structure to Howard and Torrey who carried on Schwarz’s retail tradition by selling furniture, china and hardware.

Brockway’s Furniture operated here from 1955 to the 1990s. The building continues to house retail establishments.

### **31. 802 Grand Avenue First National Bank Building (1887)**

In the mid-1880s, Glenwood Springs grew in population and prosperity. Businesses sprang up along the streets, and money flowed into town. Banks were needed to safeguard the people’s funds, to make loans, and to execute checks or drafts.

The construction of two railroads in 1887 bolstered the local economy. In March, the First National Bank, backed by the Colorado Midland Railway, was founded, and along with that creation a building was needed.

As a result, the massive brick First National Bank building was constructed that year. Built for the sum of \$40,000, it served not only as the bank's headquarters, but offered on the first floor retail business space. Offices, meeting halls and apartments, and later Porter's Hospital, were located on the second and third floors.

In the 1980s the building expanded to lots located south of the original structure and at the same time underwent remodeling. Colorado Mountain College moved into the building in 2011. US Bank and Glenwood Chamber of Commerce also occupy the building.



### **32. 903 Bennett Avenue**

#### **Edward T. Taylor Home (1904)**

**Placed on the National Register of Historic Places October 14, 1986**

From a humble Midwest farm, Edward T. Taylor came to Leadville in 1881. He served as a school teacher and school principal, and eventually saved enough money to put himself through the University of Michigan Law School. After obtaining his degree, Taylor returned to Leadville to practice law, and served as school superintendent, and deputy district attorney. For health reasons, he moved to Glenwood Springs in 1887, becoming district attorney. He refereed over water rights on the Roaring Fork, Grand (Colorado) and White Rivers, with his judgments earning him the title of "father of water rights on the Western Slope".



With his deep interest in transportation prompting him to enter politics, in 1896 Taylor was elected Colorado State Senator. Envisioning an east-west thoroughfare through Colorado, he obtained state funding for the Taylor State Road, the first continuous road to be built through Glenwood Canyon. In the years following, Taylor continued to win funds to

improve this road, with the final improvement – widening and paving – accomplished in 1938.

Edward T. Taylor was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1908. He authored more than 100 federal laws, including the Taylor Grazing Act; secured establishment of Rocky Mountain National Park; and was involved in the creation of the Colorado River Compact.

Taylor and his wife, Etta, constructed their Foursquare styled home at 903 Bennett Avenue in 1904 at a cost of \$17,000. The Taylor family owned the house when Edward T. Taylor died in 1941 at the age of 83 years and just a few months into his 17<sup>th</sup> consecutive congressional term. Today, the home serves as an apartment complex.

### **33. 901 Palmer Avenue**

#### **Starr Manor (1901)**

**Placed on the National Register of Historic Places June 20, 1986**

Saloon keeper and wholesale liquor distributor Edward Starr purchased two lots on the corner of Ninth and Palmer in 1900, set upon building a fine home for his family. His dream was realized with the completion of this Queen Anne styled home.



In 1901, Ed Starr, his wife Mary, daughters Mary and Marguerite, and son Wallace moved into the house, but their stay was short lived. Ed Starr's financial difficulties forced the property into a tax sale, where it was purchased by private banker George Edinger. The Edinger family resided in the home until 1907 when Ed Starr, his fortunes improved, repurchased the residence. Again, the Starr family's stay was short. By 1910, Garfield County Treasurer John MacRae and his wife Nellie lived in the Starr house.

Throughout its history, the Starr Manor has had many residents. The tradition continues through its use as a multi-person complex.

#### **34. 930 Bennett Avenue Napier House (1912)**

Barnette T. Napier lived many lives. He was a teacher. He was a dry goods store clerk. He sold hay and grain in Aspen. When health concerns brought him to Glenwood Springs in 1886, he saw opportunity. Settlers in the new town needed clothing, prompting Napier to open his dry goods store, B.T. Napier & Company.

Napier's store carried clothing, shoes, linens, carpets and other items needed for comfortable living. So successful was his enterprise that he opened branch stores in seven communities across the Western Slope. In 1903, Napier was instrumental in founding the Citizens National Bank in Glenwood Springs, serving as its president for the remainder of his life. He also served two terms as Glenwood Springs' mayor and as Colorado State Senator from 1906 to 1919.

In 1912, Barnette Napier and his wife, Carrie St. Clair Napier, hired local contractor Charles Anderson to build their Foursquare styled home on Bennett Avenue. Napier lived in the house until his death in 1919. Carrie Napier continued to operate B.T. Napier & Co. until 1935 and resided in the home until 1949. The building continues to serve as a private residence.

#### **35. 1002 Bennett Avenue Crook House (1888)**

This Queen Anne styled home was purchased in 1895 by Glenwood Springs physician, Dr. William W. Crook. Dr. Crook came to Glenwood Springs in 1888, serving as surgeon to the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad. He established his own clinic, and over time became the official surgeon and physician for the Colorado Midland Railroad, the Central Colorado Power Company, the South Canon Coal Company, the Cardiff Coal Company and the Coryell Mine Leasing Company. In addition to his medical practice that spanned fifty-five years, he served as a member of the Glenwood Springs city council.

Dr. Crook was a close friend of William H. "Buffalo Bill" Cody, and it was at Dr. Crook's urging that Cody came to Glenwood Springs in January 1917 for medical treatment. Cody died five days after his visit to Glenwood Springs. The building continues to serve as a private residence.

#### **36. 512 Tenth Street Glenwood Springs Sanitarium (1906)**

When Dr. W.F. Berry passed through Glenwood Springs in 1903, he became impressed with the health possibilities the community offered. As a creator of a successful sanitarium in Mount Clemens, Michigan, Dr. Berry knew the moderate year-round climate and the mineral waters of Glenwood Springs ensured success.

Dr. Berry returned to Glenwood Springs in 1905, opening a small practice which became a stepping stone to the establishment of a sanitarium. A year later, Berry constructed his massive wood framed two story sanitarium which became the most modern health care facility in Glenwood Springs. However, soon the sanitarium suffered financial difficulty and Dr. Berry left Glenwood Springs.

A group of Glenwood Spring businessmen assumed the hospital's operations in 1908 and in the 1910s opened a nursing school in conjunction with providing medical care.

The Glenwood Springs Sanitarium closed in the 1930s, and in 1937 J.E. Sayre purchased the building. Sayre transformed the building into an apartment complex which continues to serve the community's housing needs today.



### **37. 925 Bennett Avenue Parkison House (1889)**

Will S. Parkison came to Glenwood Springs in the spring of 1886. A licensed pharmacist at the age of 23, he quickly established a small drug store at 710 Grand Avenue. His business flourished, allowing him to marry Miss Maude Bartenshaw in 1887 and then to build in 1889 this Queen Anne styled home for his growing family.

Not only was Will S. Parkison a respected businessman, but he was also was civic leader. He was president of the Board of Trade (the predecessor to the Glenwood Springs Chamber of Commerce) in 1903. As Glenwood Springs' mayor, he introduced President Theodore Roosevelt to an enthusiastic crowd at the Hotel Colorado in 1905.

In 1921, Will S. Parkison passed away, and wife Maude died the following year. The Parkison's son, Walter, inherited the home where he lived with his family until the early 1940s. The building continues to serve as a private residence.

### **38. 932 Cooper Avenue Kaiser House (1902)**

This Queen Anne styled home was built in 1902 by Fred and Aura Kaiser. Fred Kaiser was initially employed as an electrical lineman for the Glenwood Light and Water Company. Over the years, Mr. Kaiser rose through the ranks of the utility company, becoming the corporation's general manager in the 1930s and its president in the 1940s.

The Kaiser's sold the home in 1918, and after a series of owners, was purchased by Glenwood Springs dry goods merchant, John Weir in 1930. During World War II, the house was occupied by Captain Ivan King, Executive Officer of the United States Naval Convalescent Hospital commissioned at the Hotel Colorado.

An expansion and remodel in the late 1980s transformed the Kaiser's home into a bed and breakfast establishment. Today the house is home to professional offices.



### **39. 1016 Cooper Avenue First Presbyterian Church (1887)**

The industrious members of the First Presbyterian Church wasted no time in constructing their house of worship on Cooper Avenue. The church was organized on July 11, 1886, and on July 30, 1887, their new church building was complete. The labor had been supplied by every member of the church. Even women of the congregation had set bricks in the new structure's foundation.

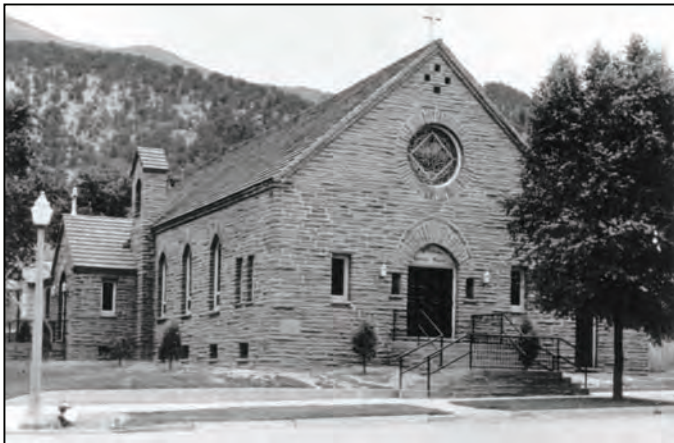
On October 7, 1887, the First Presbyterian Church was dedicated. One month later, on November 8, 1887, the church's pastor, Reverend W.S. Rudolph, presided over the funeral of John Henry "Doc" Holliday. In 1891, President Benjamin Harrison attended services at the church. He was followed in 1905 by President Theodore Roosevelt, who also attended services at this church while on his visit to Glenwood Springs.

This building continues to serve as the house of worship for the First Presbyterian Church.



### **40. 1010 Grand Avenue St. Stephens Catholic Church (1943)**

Since 1886, St. Stephens Catholic Church at Tenth Street and Blake Avenue served as a spiritual and community center for the community of Glenwood Springs. However, by the 1930s it was evident by the growing congregation that the church would need to expand.



In 1938, lots for the construction of the new church were purchased at Tenth Street and Grand Avenue. Denver architect John K. Monroe was hired to design the building. Subscriptions from Catholics from throughout the Roaring Fork Valley help fund the construction. Red sandstone, quarried from the Frying Pan River by St. Stephens members, formed the churches walls.

In April 1943 the new church was dedicated. It served the congregation until August 2003.

### **41. 932 Colorado Avenue Dougan House (1909)**

Canadian born William Dougan came to Glenwood Springs in 1886. Realizing there was a dire need for building materials in this rapidly growing new town, Dougan established the Glenwood Lumber Company. Thereafter, Dougan became a building contractor and real estate developer. One of his developments, the Dougan Block at 725 Grand Avenue, contained a meeting hall, a mercantile establishment, and residential apartments. Dougan also expanded his interests by becoming a mortician.

Sam Dougan followed his brother to Glenwood Springs. Sam managed Williams's mercantile stores, and then purchased this profitable business from his brother in 1909.



That same year, Sam Dougan and his wife, Ella, constructed this Queen Anne styled home. However, the couple lived in this house for only a few years. By 1919, Glenwood Springs grocer H.O. Switzer and his wife Ida had purchased the house, residing there until 1935. The building continues to serve as a private residence.

#### **42. 1008 Colorado Avenue DeRemer/Korn House (1893)**

A railroad construction engineer and surveyor, in 1887 Jared DeRemer came to Glenwood Springs. At that time he was a passenger and freight agent for the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad. His passion for engineering and hydroelectric power became evident at the turn of the Twentieth Century when he conceived the construction concept for the Shoshone Power Plant in Glenwood Canyon. In 1908, his DeRemer Ball Bearing Water Wheel, a valve used in hydroelectric plants, was patented and marketed by his DeRemer Water Wheel Company.

In 1893, Jared DeRemer, and his wife, Josephine, constructed this wood and brick home on Colorado Avenue, living here until 1917.

Sadie Korn purchased the DeRemer home in the mid-1920s. Korn, after obtaining her law degree and passing the bar exam in 1924, opened her own law practice, one of the few law offices on the Western Slope owned by women. In 1927 Sadie Korn built additions to the DeRemer home, creating the apartment complex that continues to exist today.

#### **43. 1001 Colorado Avenue Dean/Edinger/Shumate House (1905)**

The energetic Dr. Marshall H. Dean came to the Roaring Fork Valley in 1886, where through his private practices gained reputation as a first rate physician. He was a member of the Masonic Lodge, served as mayor of Carbondale, and was known for his boundless civic involvement.

Dr. Dean and his family moved to Glenwood Springs in 1893 when the doctor accepted the position of surgeon and physician to the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad. In 1905, Dr. Dean constructed his Colonial Revival styled home on Colorado Avenue for use as a residence and private medical practice. Dean and his family moved to Denver in 1908, selling the home to Sallie Wulfsohn, wife of a Glenwood Springs dry goods merchant, who later sold the property to George Edinger.

George Edinger was a private investment banker who specialized in the sale of stocks and bonds, made small private loans, and sold real estate and insurance. His purchases of properties at tax sales made him, at one point in time, the largest single taxpayer in Garfield County.

With George Edinger's death in 1944, the property passed to his daughter, Stella, and her husband, Churchill Shumate. The Shumates lived in the house until 1971, and upon their deaths bequeathed their home to the Glenwood Springs Historical Society. The house continues to serve the community as the Frontier Historical Museum.



#### **44. Linwood Cemetery & Doc Holliday Memorial Marker** **Trail begins at 12<sup>th</sup> and Bennett Avenue (1886)**

In August 1886, three men - J.E. Rice, H.T. Sale and John B. Neville – formed the Glenwood Springs Cemetery Association. They chose to locate their new cemetery, named Linwood Cemetery, on a hill to the east of Glenwood Springs. Burials there began almost immediately.

On November 7, 1887, the Glenwood Springs City Council contracted with the town scavenger to move bodies from the old city cemetery located near the south end of today's Palmer Avenue to Linwood Cemetery. By the end of the month the job was complete.

Many of the community's pioneers were buried at Linwood Cemetery. However, after 1899, burials began to decline at Linwood in favor of the newer and easily accessible Rosebud Cemetery. Linwood Cemetery remained privately owned until it was purchased by the City of Glenwood Springs in November 1939. The final burial occurred within the cemetery in 1997.

Gunfighter John Henry "Doc" Holliday was buried November 8, 1887 somewhere in Linwood Cemetery. Although the exact location of Holliday's grave is unknown, in the 1950's the first marker was erected to acknowledge his burial within the cemetery. This marker, however; contained erroneous information and was replaced by the existing marker with corrected information in 2004.



We hope you have enjoyed this walking tour of historic Glenwood Springs. Please visit the Frontier Historical Museum at 1001 Colorado Avenue to view exhibits and learn more of Glenwood's fascinating history.

### **Museum Hours**

**1:00 to 4:00 pm Monday – Saturday**

### **Other Services**

- Museum book store and gift shop
- Guided museum tours for groups
- Archives for research, by appointment
- Photographic collection with copies for purchase
- Group walking tours of downtown Glenwood Springs, by appointment
- Slide shows and historical presentations
- "Explore History!" programs for elementary schools

