

**CITY OF GLENWOOD SPRINGS, COLORADO
HISTORICALLY LANDMARKED
& SIGNIFICANT PLACES**

Prepared by the Glenwood Springs Historic Preservation Commission, 2015

About the Glenwood Springs Historic Preservation Commission

The mission of the Historic Preservation Commission is to identify, preserve, develop, and promote Glenwood Springs' architectural, historical, and cultural heritage and to assist the community in maintaining this connection.

The Historic Preservation Commission created this landmark booklet to promote the buildings and sites in Glenwood Springs that have been recognized officially as national, state, or local landmarks, or that officially have been determined to be historically or architecturally significant, and therefore, are eligible for such listing.

What does it mean to be "landmarked"? A landmark is an official recognition that a property is important to an area's history and culture. Landmarks can be buildings, objects, landscapes, and archaeological sites.

Local Landmarks are buildings and places that are significant to the city's historical, architectural, and cultural character. Landmarks are designated officially by the Glenwood Springs City Council and the program is overseen by the city's Historic Preservation Commission.

The Colorado State Register of Historic Properties is an official list of cultural resources within the State of Colorado. The State Register is administered by the Colorado Historical Society's Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (OAHP).

National Register of Historic Places is the official list of the nation's historically, architecturally, and culturally significant places that are worthy of recognition and preservation. This is a federal program administered by the National Park Service. Properties that are listed in the National Register are recognized as being significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture and can include districts (multiple buildings), sites, individual buildings, structures, and objects.

What does it mean to be historically or architecturally significant and "eligible" for listing?

Significant places include buildings and sites that are not listed in the state or national registers or locally landmarked, but are officially recognized by the State Historical Society as historically or architecturally significant and worthy of preservation.



The Historically Landmarked & Significant Places booklet was prepared by the members of the Glenwood Springs Historic Preservation Commission:

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History

Glenwood Springs has a rich and colorful history. For hundreds of years, the Ute Indians fought over and protected this sacred spot at the confluence of the Rio Grande de Buena Esperanza (Colorado) and Bunkara (Roaring Fork) rivers. Next to an island in the middle of the river, and at the western end of a magnificent canyon, hot thermal water rich in minerals and gases flowed. Nearby, in a series of caves, the flowing hot water created a natural sauna. The Utes came to this place to rest, to hunt, and to fish, and to use the "miraculous healing powers" of the hot water to heal their sick and wounded. The Ute Indians called the hot springs "Yampa," meaning "Big Medicine," and sanctified the spot to their great god "Manitou."

In 1860, a party of geologic explorers, led by Captain Richard Sopris, discovered the Yampa hot springs. Captain Sopris named the place Grand Springs and this name continued to be used until 1885. Permanent settlements in the area started in 1880. Captain Isaac Cooper came to this area in 1882 and was the first to dream of turning the hot springs into a health spa. He formed a company called the Defiance Town and Land Co. of Colorado, acquired 400 acres of land, and began to survey a town site which he named Defiance. In 1885, the name was changed to Glenwood Springs, after Cooper's home town of Glenwood, Iowa.

In 1886, Walter Devereux and his two brothers bought the Yampa hot springs and 10 acres of land from Cooper. Their plan to build the largest hot springs pool in the world began by undertaking a massive project to divert the natural flow of the Colorado River to the south side of the mid-river island. The hot springs pool was completed in 1888. As part of their grand plan, in 1891 the brothers began construction of the Hotel Colorado. The Italianate architecture was modeled after the Villa de Medici in Italy. The Hotel Colorado served as the "Little White House of the United States" in April 1905, when President Theodore Roosevelt came west for his famous bear hunt. Glenwood Springs hosted European royalty, US senators, presidents, and movie stars, including Presidents Benjamin Harrison and William H. Taft; actor Tom Mix; and captains of industry such as the Armour and Swift families. Glenwood Springs also attracted such characters as Doc Holliday, Buffalo Bill Cody, Diamond Jack Alterie, and Al Capone.

1. GLENWOOD SPRINGS HYDROELECTRIC PLANT

Constructed: 1888

State Register: 09/09/1998

National Register: 10/14/1998

601 6th St., Glenwood Springs

In 1888 water, brought from No Name Creek and later Grizzly Creek by tunnel and by flume, powered four original dynamos installed in the Glenwood Springs Hydroelectric Plant to provide the city with its first electric lighting by hydroelectricity, ending its era of candles and kerosene. Nationally, Glenwood Springs preceded New York City for being lighted with electricity. By 1912 only one of the six dynamos was in use and the steam boilers were replaced by generators. Privately owned, the plant was purchased by the city in 1947 and remained in service until 1961.



Designed by renowned architect of the period, Theodore von Rosenberg, the plant's vernacular style looks like an old house from a distance. The plant survived neglect and disuse for many years before becoming the city's Center for the Arts.



2. Hot Springs historic area: Bathhouse, Natatorium, Yampa Spring, Hotel Colorado and Glenwood Springs Train Station

Spanning both sides of the Colorado River, the Hot Springs historic area includes, on the north side of the river, Hotel Colorado and the buildings and pools that make up the Glenwood Hot Springs, and on the south side of the river, the Glenwood Springs Train Station. All of the buildings are similar in style and material. Theodore von Rosenberg, a local architect and immigrant from Vienna, designed the hot springs Bathhouse and Natatorium in the Romanesque Revival style. The Hotel Colorado was designed in the Italian Renaissance style by New York architects Boring, Tilton & Mellon. In both cases the designers used red sandstone from the Peachblow Quarry near Basalt, Colorado. The Greenlee Stone & Building Company constructed the train station using red sandstone but also incorporated red brick.

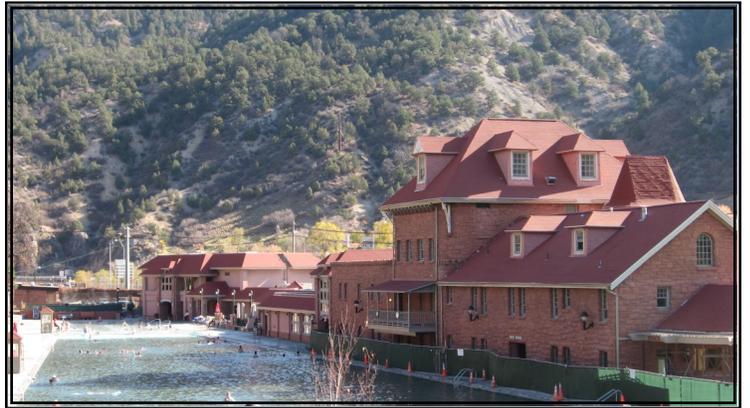
2.a. Glenwood Hot Springs Bathhouse

Built: 1890

National Register: Eligible

401 North River St., Glenwood Springs

"A Spa in the Mountains," the dream resort of Isaac Cooper and Walter Devereux and the logo today for



the City of Glenwood Springs, was developed originally on what was at that time an island in the Colorado River. The river was diverted to the south of the island (its current location) by construction of a large rock wall. The lodge's basement contained sunken Roman baths made of imported porcelain tubs-30 for men and 12 for women. The main floor consisted of separate parlors for men and women and a physician's residence. The top floor was an exclusive and elite mens'-only gambling casino. The lodge, considered the largest and most lavish in Colorado at the time, was built at a cost of \$100,000.

2.a. Glenwood Hot Springs Pool/Natatorium

Opened: 1888

National Register: Eligible as historic district
401 North River St., Glenwood Springs

The natatorium, the swimming pool, was excavated in what was essentially the original river bed along the north edge of the island. It was lined with stone walls



and paved with fire brick. At 615 x 75 feet, the pool set a record for the world's largest pool at the time. A small wooden bath house was constructed at the west end of the pool (since demolished) for use by the "general public." Two separate corridors, one for men and one for women, were used by swimmers to get to the pool.



Yampa Hot Springs

Found: Capt. Richard Sopris Survey Party,
1860

Ute Indians, circa 1700

National Register: Eligible as historic district
401 North River St., Glenwood Springs

Yampa Hot Springs, which means "big medicine" in the Ute language, was used by them to ease their ailments after hard days of hunting in the valley. After the Utes were forced onto reservation lands in 1881, James Landis homesteaded 160 acres which included most of the hot springs area. Later that same year, he sold the acreage to Isaac Cooper so he could begin his "Spa in the Mountains." The rest is history. In the

early days, an Inhalatorium was built on the east side of the springs. Wicker chairs were provided inside the screened-in wooden building for tourists and patrons who wanted to breathe in the warm vapor. Later called "Cocktail Spring," health-seekers drank the water for its advertised healthful benefits, including thicker hair for women.

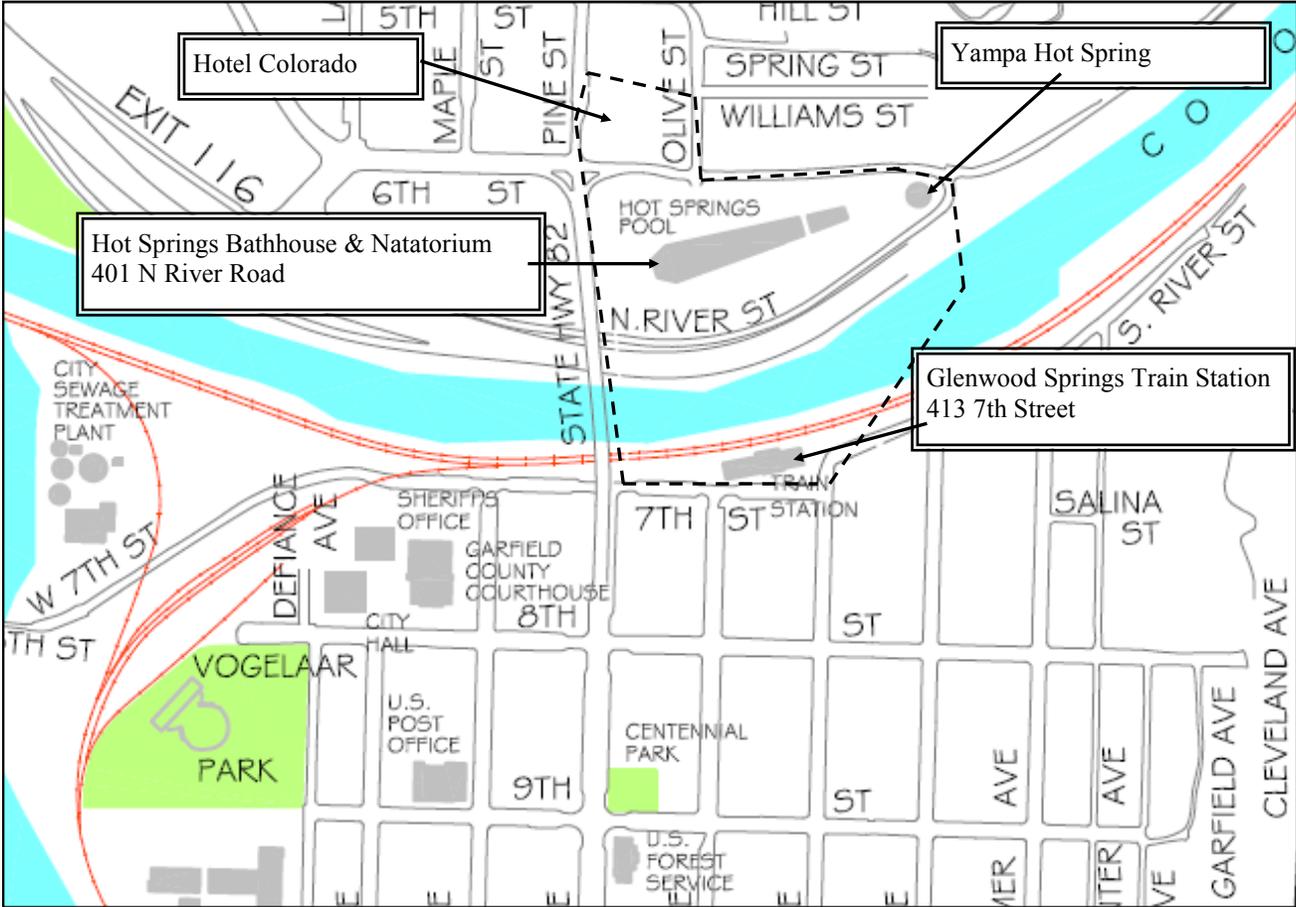
Located east of the Yampa Hot Springs, but not included within the Hot Springs historic area, is a vapor cave that was also used by the Utes. In 1896 Walter Devereux opened a new vapor cave at this location after tunneling 35 feet into the mountain. It replaced two caves on the opposite side of the river, one of which was destroyed when the railroad came through Glenwood Springs in 1887. In the early days, men and women used the caves at separate hours.



Men at Cocktail Spring with Inhalatorium in background. Photo courtesy Frontier Historical Museum, Glenwood Springs.



Yampa Vapor Cave #3. Photo courtesy Frontier Historical Museum, Glenwood Springs

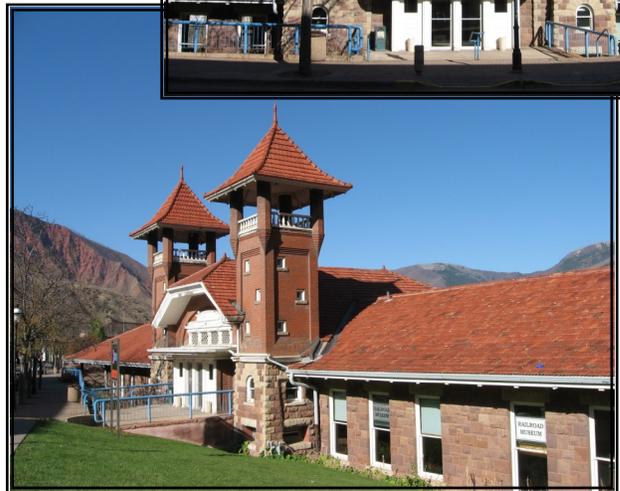
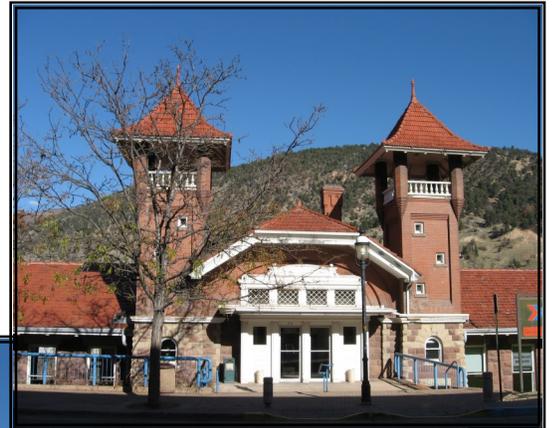


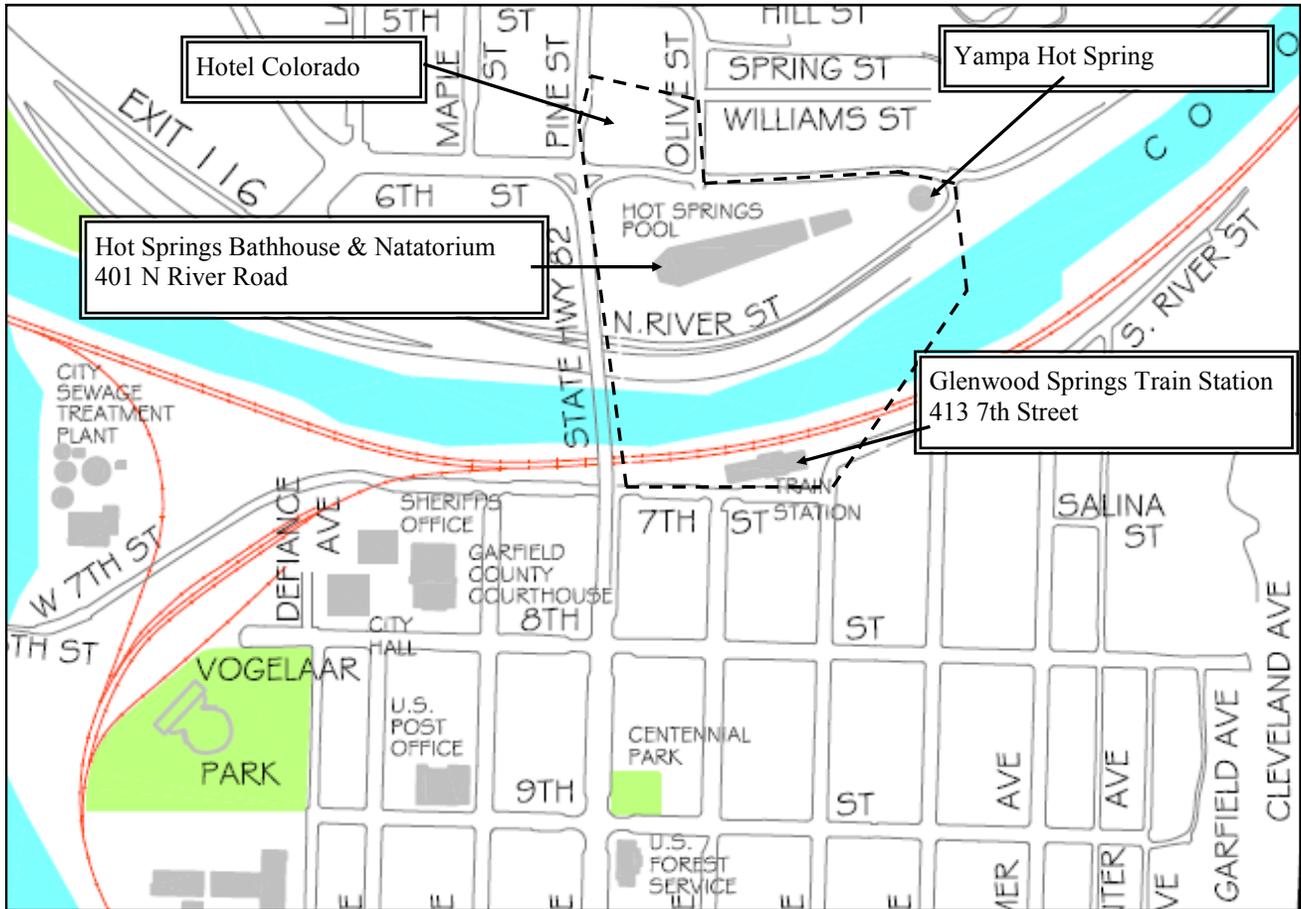
2.b. Glenwood Springs Train Station Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Station

Built: 1903

National Register: Building individually eligible
and as part of a Hot Springs Historic District
413 7th Street, Glenwood Springs

When the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad first pulled into Glenwood Springs in 1887, only a simple wooden depot in the railroad yard at the end of Pitkin Avenue greeted alighting visitors. A newer, grander depot was needed. Indeed, another showcase for the town was completed in time for the town's first Strawberry Days celebration in 1904. The area, known as "the Sporting District," greeted many a happy passenger. The railroad opened the area to the coal mining industry and the new-born travel industry. Today, in addition to housing Amtrak, the depot is also home to the Glenwood Railroad Museum.





3. HOTEL COLORADO

Built: 1893

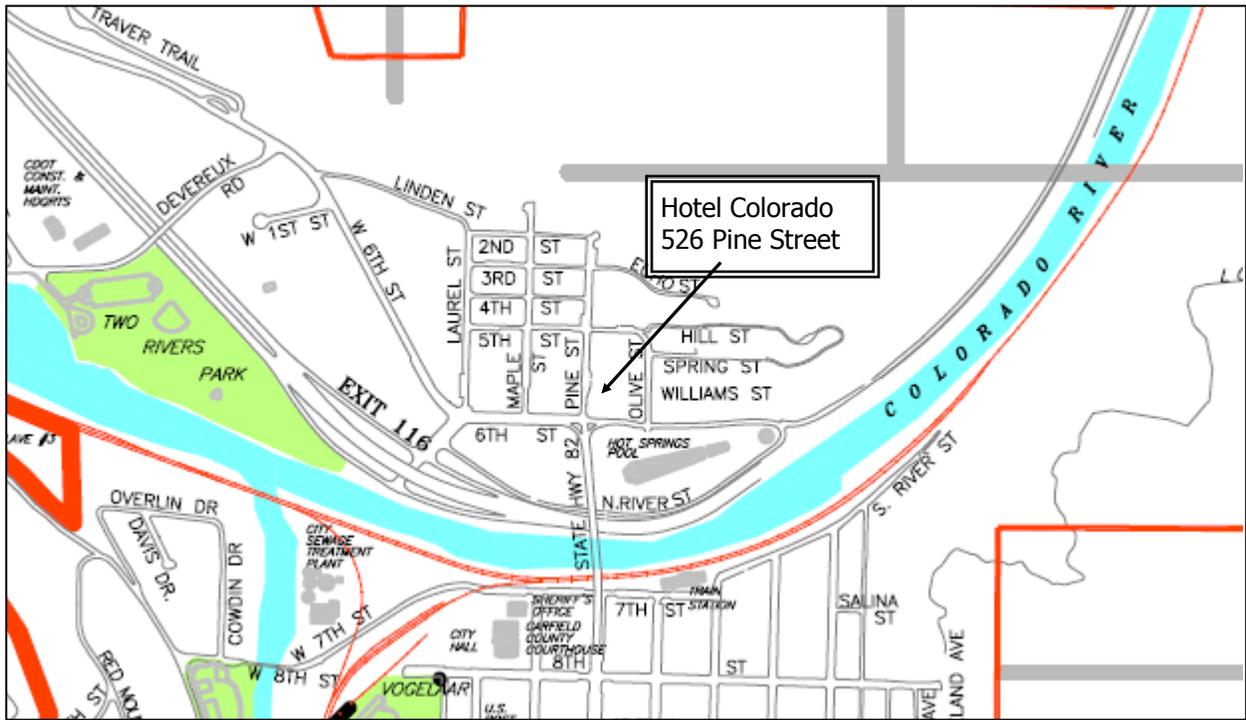
National Register: 05/26/1977

and as part of a Hot Springs Historic District
526 Pine St., Glenwood Springs

The Hotel Colorado opened with fanfare and was a place where elite Americans and dowager Europeans could stay and play in the new West. Designed by well-known New York City architects Boring, Tilton & Mellon in the Italian Renaissance style, the hotel was modeled after the Villa de Medici in Italy. The sandstone blocks came from the Peachblow quarry up the Frying Pan Road, near Basalt, Colorado.



In the months and years following its grand opening, the hotel was visited by the famous and infamous. Guests included Molly Brown, David Moffat, "Legs" Diamond, "Diamond Jack" Alterie, and Al "Scarface" Capone. The most famous was President Theodore Roosevelt who stayed at the hotel in 1905. During WWII, the hotel closed to the public and re-opened as a U.S. Navy Hospital for the returning injured Navy personnel. It remained a hospital for two years. The hotel is renowned for its beauty, service to the area, and friendly ghosts.



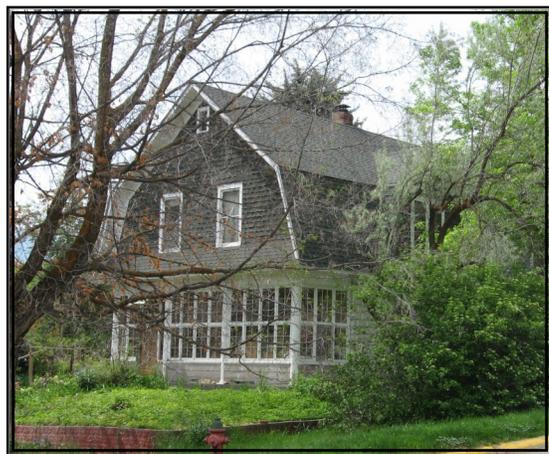
4. SHELTON-HOLLOWAY HOUSE

Built: 1901

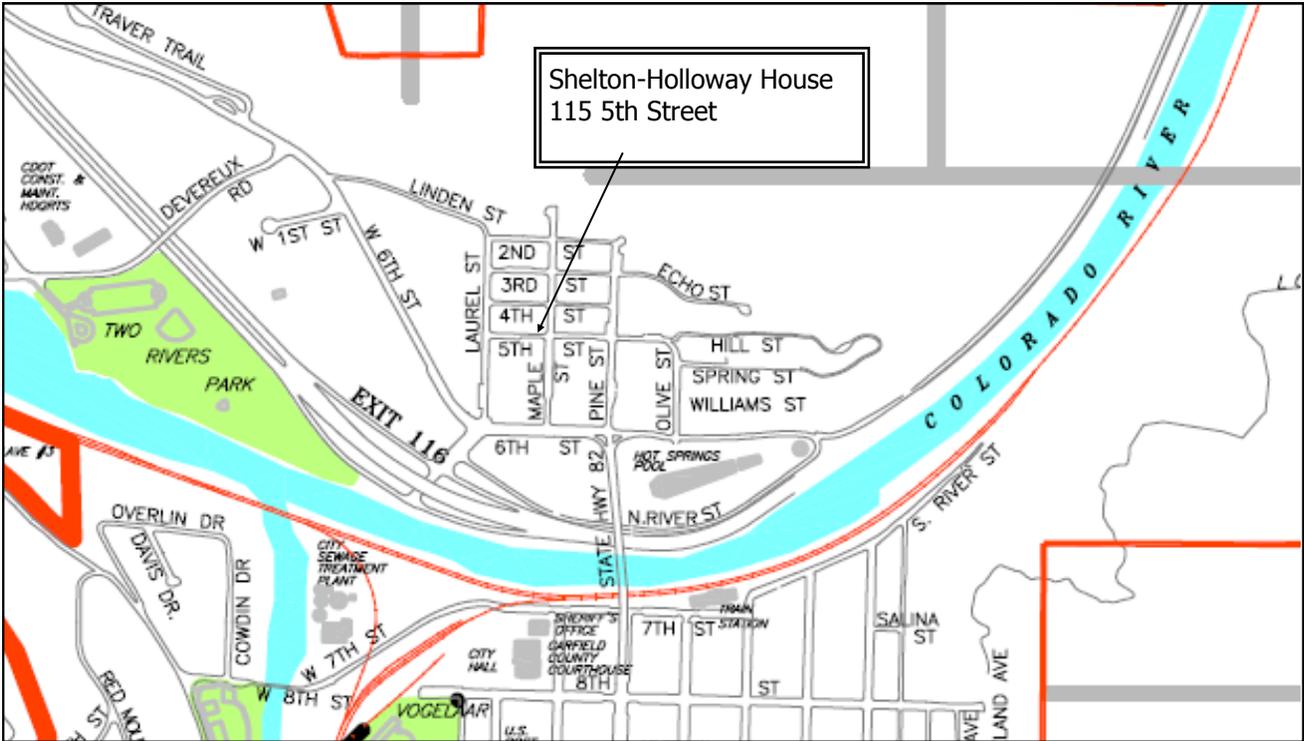
State Register: 08/11/1993

115 5th St., Glenwood Springs

This Dutch Colonial Revival home is as unusual as its owners. The home was built by John Shelton, horticulturist for the Glenwood Hot Springs Company and local cement contractor. John was responsible for planting many of the trees along the city streets. His wife, Georgia, was a well-known seamstress. John built the molded block house from the concrete block factory he owned south of Glenwood. In 1912 John and his wife created the extensive gardens and plantings surrounding the home that are still maintained today. Daughter Marie attended the University of Oregon where she obtained a law degree before returning home. Marie served as a Garfield County Court Judge from 1948 to 1964, and was thought to be the first female judge in Colorado. Her son, Lawrence



Holloway II, born in the house in 1922, went to Syracuse University and became an industrial engineer and patent attorney with the U.S. Patent Office and then with the U.S. Navy's Air Command. A fourth generation of the Shelton-Holloway family currently lives in the home. The house was later painted in silver aluminum to protect it from the weather.



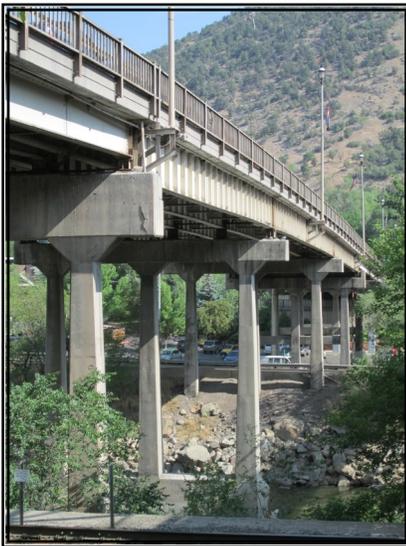
5. Grand Avenue Bridge Glenwood Springs Viaduct

Built: 1953

National Register: Eligible

State Highway 82 across the Colorado River,
Glenwood Springs

The first crossing of the Colorado River in Glenwood Springs was a wooden bridge built in 1883 by Isaac Cooper at Cooper Avenue. High water destroyed it the



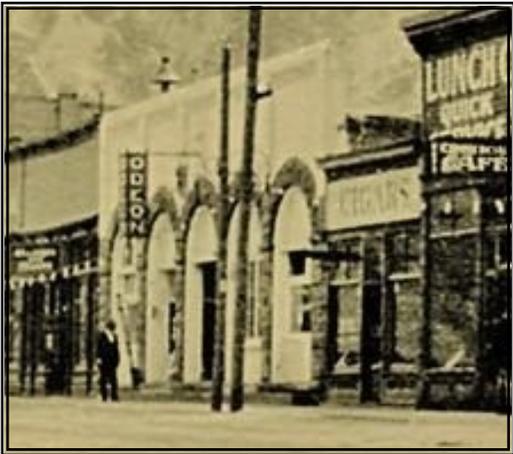
following spring but Garfield County crews rebuilt it at the same location. The first bridge at Grand Avenue was completed in 1891 and designed by Theodore Von Rosenberg to complement the Hotel Colorado. It included a pedestrian walkway separated from the main bridge which provided visitors and residents a pleasant journey be-



Photo: Cooper Avenue Crossing. Courtesy Frontier Historical Museum, Glenwood Springs.

tween the Hotel Colorado and downtown. By 1953, that bridge needed replacing. Because of its stature as one of the most important bridges in the state due to its role in regional transportation, a steel-girder bridge was needed to replace the original trusses for such a long-span urban crossing. The Glenwood Springs Viaduct is distinguished as a well-preserved, large-scale example of beam bridge construction in Colorado.





6. DURAND'S OPERA HOUSE

Built: 1888

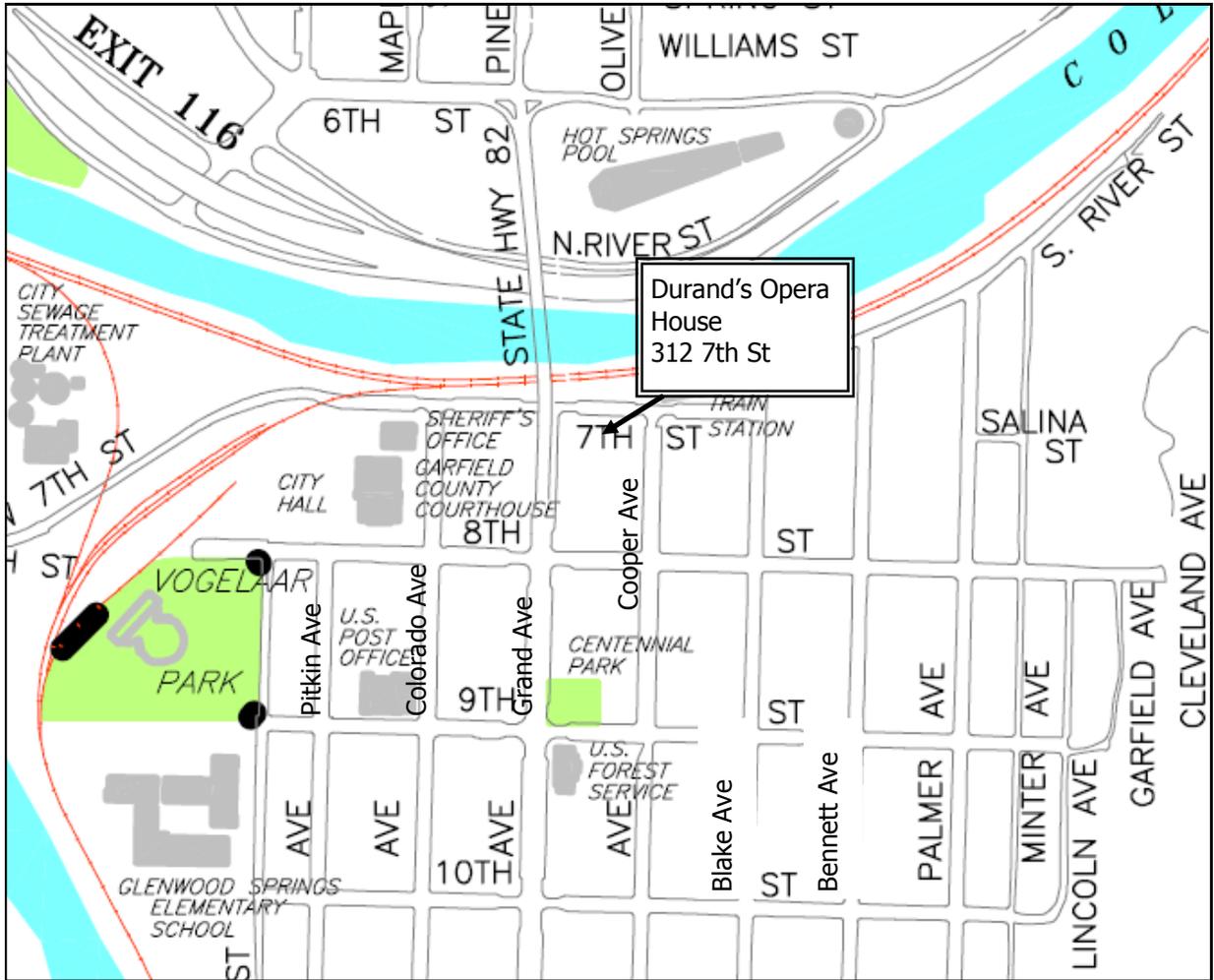
Local Landmark: 2014

312 7th St

Early photographs of 7th Street show that this building had an arcaded front. Originally, the building housed a stove and hardware store, but by 1892 the retail space had been converted into an opera house and around that time the rear fly loft was added. Through the years, the opera house was known by many names. First it was Durand's Opera House; between 1905 and 1910 it was the Glenwood Springs Opera House; in 1919 it was the Odeon Theater; and in 1927 it was the Odeon Dance Hall. Two notable events occurred here, the first in 1901 when John Philip Sousa, "The March King", and his band performed here, and the other in 1926 when actor Tom Mix who was in town filming "The Great K & A Train Robbery", sponsored a prize fight.



The building's current Art Deco-styled brown and beige brick façade was likely added around 1926, by which time 312 7th Street was connected to the neighboring building to the east.



7. KAMM-DEVER BUILDING

Built: 1884

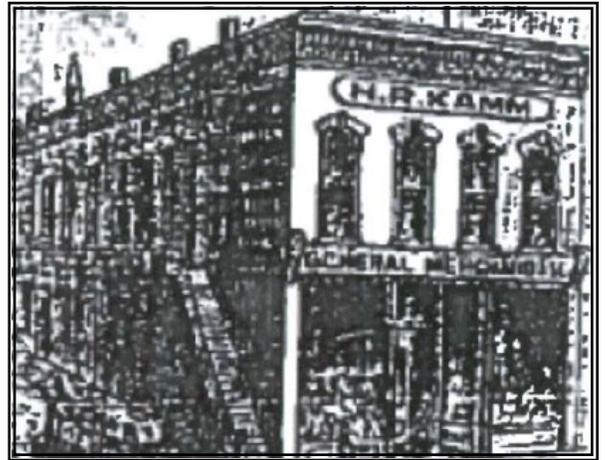
Local Landmark: 2015

731 Grand Avenue, Glenwood Springs

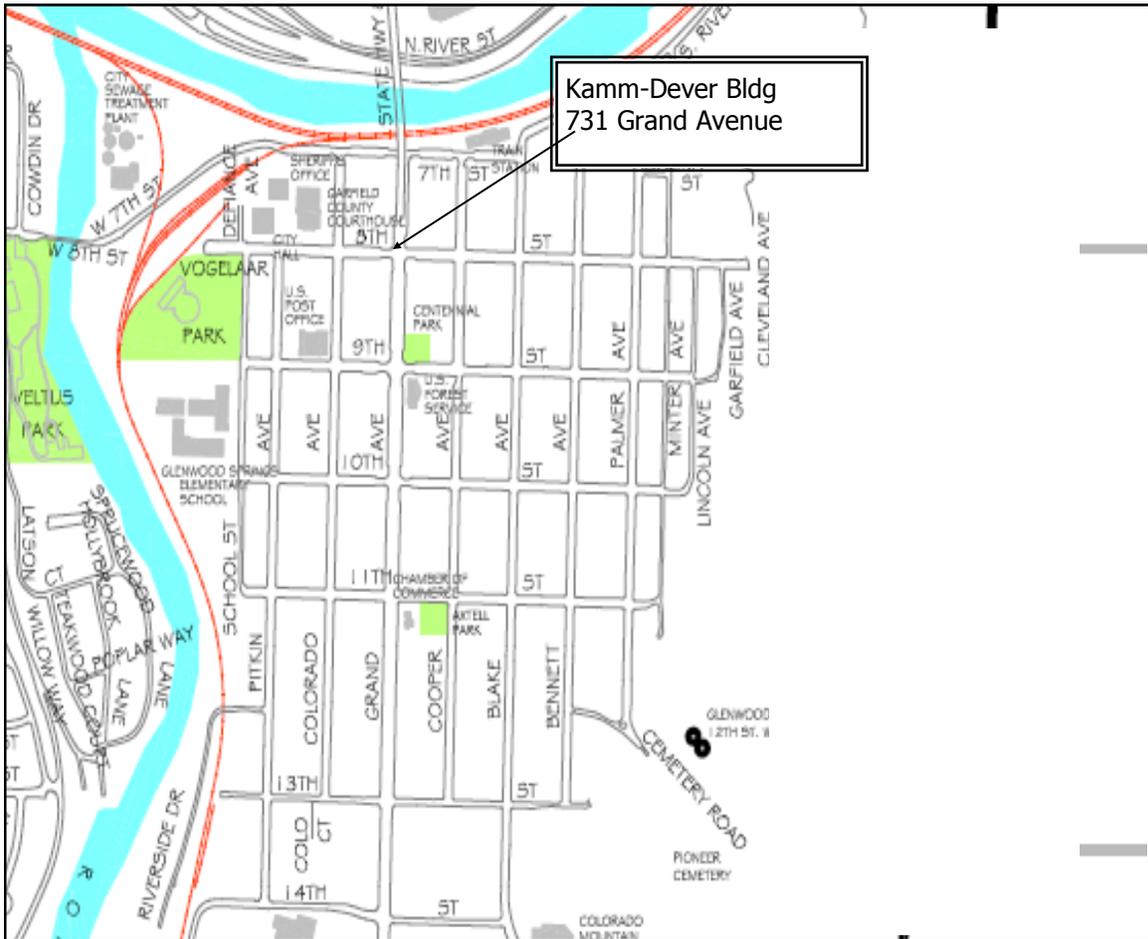
This two-story commercial building is significant for its association with Henry R. Kamm who arrived in Glenwood Springs in 1883. He established HR Kamm & Co., which was reported to be one of the first businesses to open in what was a tent city at that time. Originally Kamm sold groceries, but by 1884 when he constructed this building at 8th & Grand, he expanded the business to include general merchandise, hardware, clothing and farming implements. Kamm is reported to have constructed the first brick building in Glenwood Springs which signaled Glenwood's transition from a transient tent community to a permanent town.

Kamm operated his business in this location until the 1890s after which he turned his interests to banking, mining and politics. He served as vice-president of the First National Bank and one term as Garfield County Commissioner. In 1898 he was elected as representative to the Colorado legislature.

The building is also associated with prominent local attorney, state legislator, and US congressman Edward T.



Taylor who had an office on the second floor beginning in 1910; and with Tom Dever who in 1926 opened his jewelry store in this building. From 1936 through 1944 Dever served on City Council and then as mayor from 1936 through 1944. During his tenure on Council, he oversaw the purchase of the City's electric and water systems from private owners, and successfully lobbied to have the Navy establish a convalescent hospital at the Hotel Colorado during WWII.



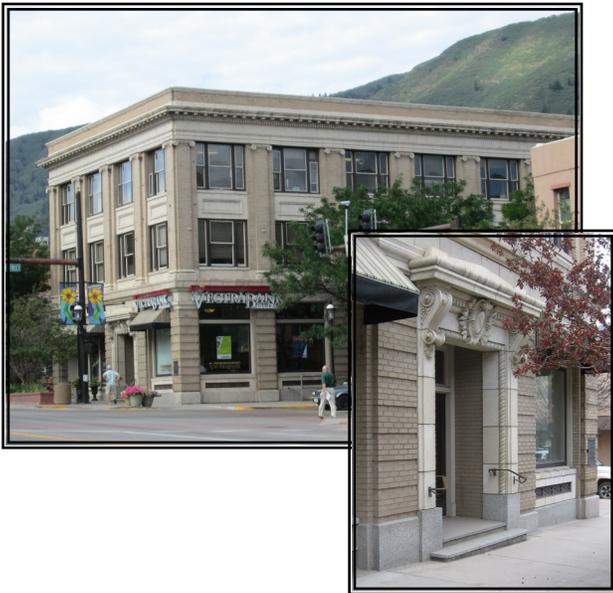
Kamm-Dever Bldg
731 Grand Avenue

8. CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK BUILDING

Built: 1913

National Register: 07/15/1999

801 Grand Ave., Glenwood Springs



The bank first opened in 1903 with B.T. Napier as president and George Yule as vice president, most known for the Yule marble quarry in Marble, CO. In 1909, the bank was robbed of \$10,000, making it the largest bank robbery in Glenwood's history. The bank was replaced by a larger structure in 1913. Designed by architect Guy B. Robertson, the Classical Revival style building was composed of tan brick with extensive Italian terra cotta trim. The Depression closed the bank in 1932 and forced it into receivership. Today a portion of the ground floor of the building has returned to its original use as a bank.



9. CORYELL HOUSE

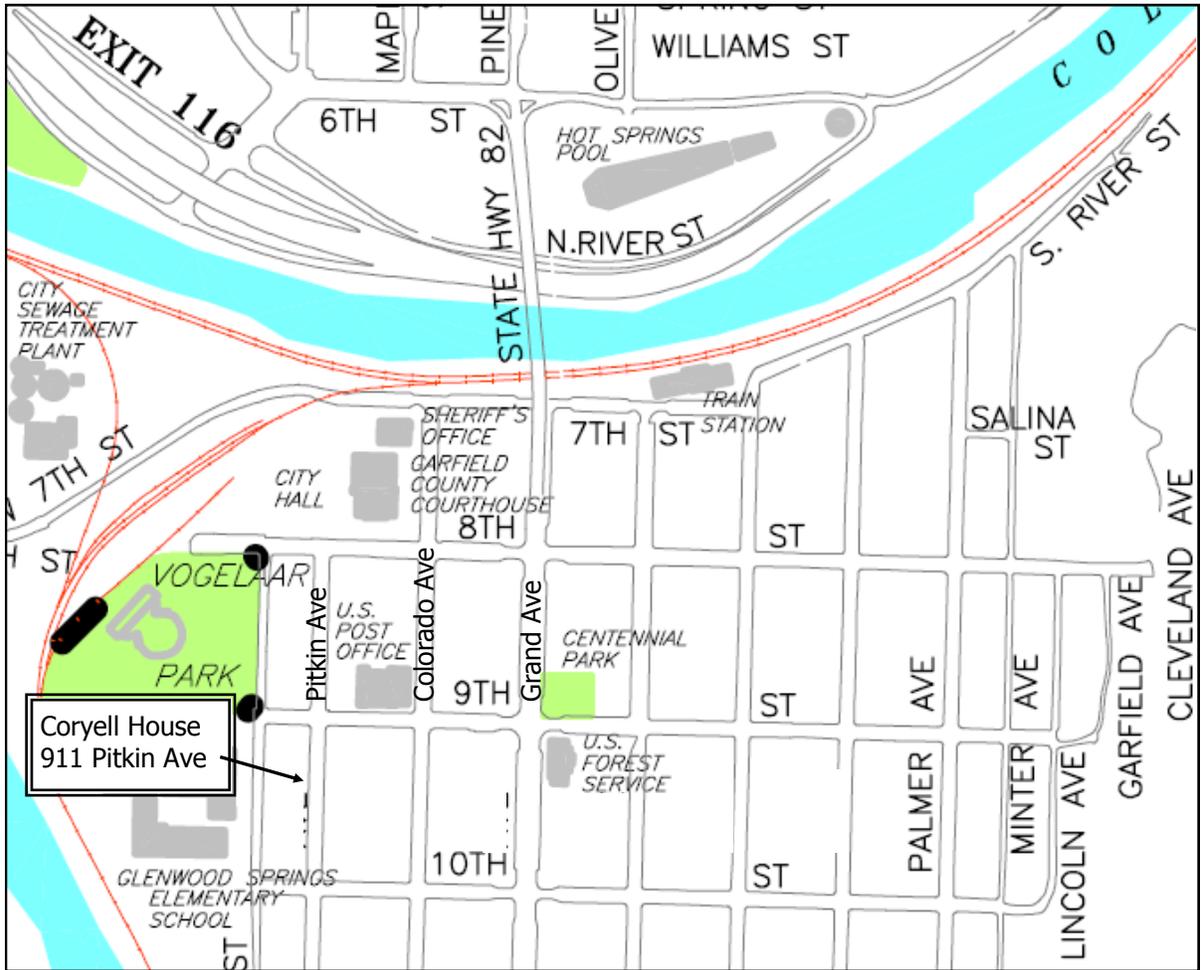
Built: 1909

Local Landmark: 10/01/2009

911 Pitkin Ave., Glenwood Springs

The Coryell family has been well-known and long associated with the history of Glenwood Springs. The home was owned by George P. Coryell, son of Charles Coryell and the nephew of Perry Coryell, both miners. Perry owned the Coryell mine in New Castle and the town's newspaper of the time, "Non Pareil" (meaning, without equal). The home was built with the innovative use of concrete block, likely coming from the New Castle Portland Cement Company of which Perry was the first president. Perry may have used the construction of his nephew's home to demonstrate the quality and versatility of the locally produced concrete block and as a way to promote his new plant.





Coryell House
911 Pitkin Ave

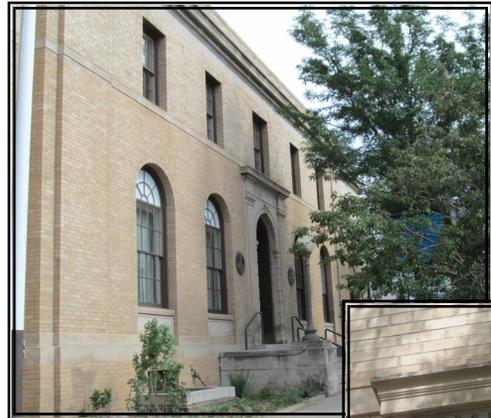
10. Federal Building

Built: 1917-1918

National Register: Eligible

900 Grand Ave., Glenwood Springs

U.S. Representative Edward Taylor, prominent Glenwood Springs attorney and member of the U.S. House Appropriations Committee, pushed for federal funding for the \$100,000 needed to construct the building. Designed in the Renaissance Revival architectural style, the Federal Building housed the U.S. Post Office through 1965, and has been the headquarters of the White River National Forest Service since 1925. A 1930s mural depicting a stylized map of the Glenwood Springs area by the internationally acclaimed artist Frank Mechau is still featured on the wall of the main stairway. Born in Kansas City in 1904 and reared in Glenwood Springs, Mechau was one of the nation's most prominent Work Progress Administration's muralists during the 1930s. Mechau spent a significant part of his painting career in Paris, later returning to Western Colorado where he died at the age of 46.





11. ANNA & GEORGE KINNEY HOUSE

Built: 1910

Local Landmark: 2014

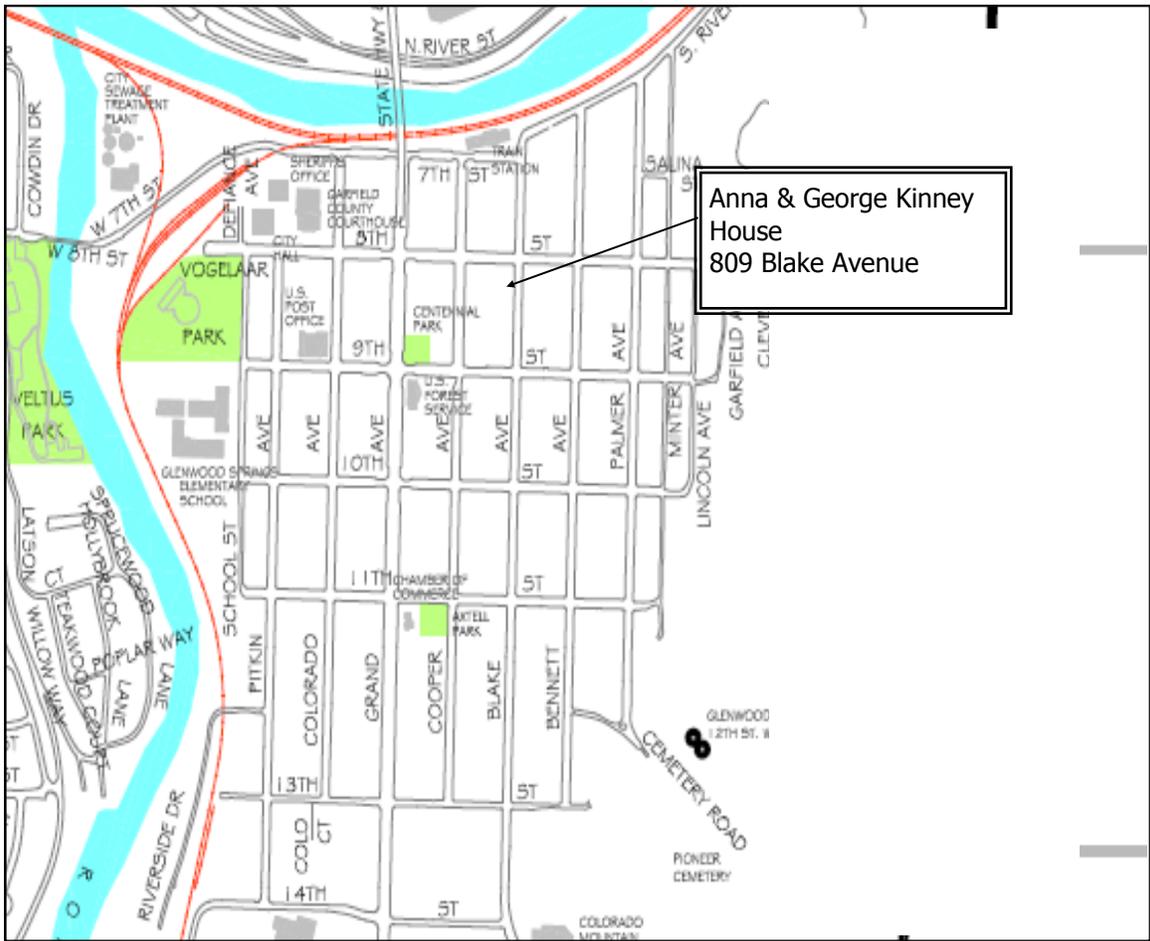
809 Blake Avenue, Glenwood Springs

This Folk-styled home is significant for its association with several notable residents of Glenwood Springs' past beginning with Anna & George Kinney who were one of this city's prominent black families. The Kinney's purchased the vacant lot at 809 Blake in 1908 and began construction of their home which was completed in 1910, making them the first black family to build and own a home in Glenwood Springs. Just two years after moving in, George dies at the age of 51. Anna and her son Luther continued to own this home until 1923.

This home is also significant for its association with RW McGuirk, Sr., who resided here in the 1920s. McGuirk and his wife Martha owned and operated the Central Grocery with son R.W. Jr. McGuirk was active in civic affairs having been elected Garfield County Assessor in 1910 where he served 10 years. He was involved in the local Democratic Party, and elected to City Council for four years, serving as mayor at the time of his death in 1942.



Daisy Croyle lived at 809 Blake Avenue from 1923 to 1965. Her contribution to Glenwood Springs' history is the diary that she wrote in daily from 1950 to 1953. It records meaningful times of living in a Colorado mountain town, but it also delves into the life of a woman confronting her own mental illness, providing a deeply personal glimpse into the state of mental health care during the 1950s.



Anna & George Kinney
House
809 Blake Avenue

12. HJH Print Shop Building

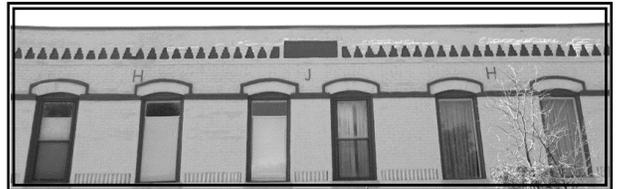
Built: 1893

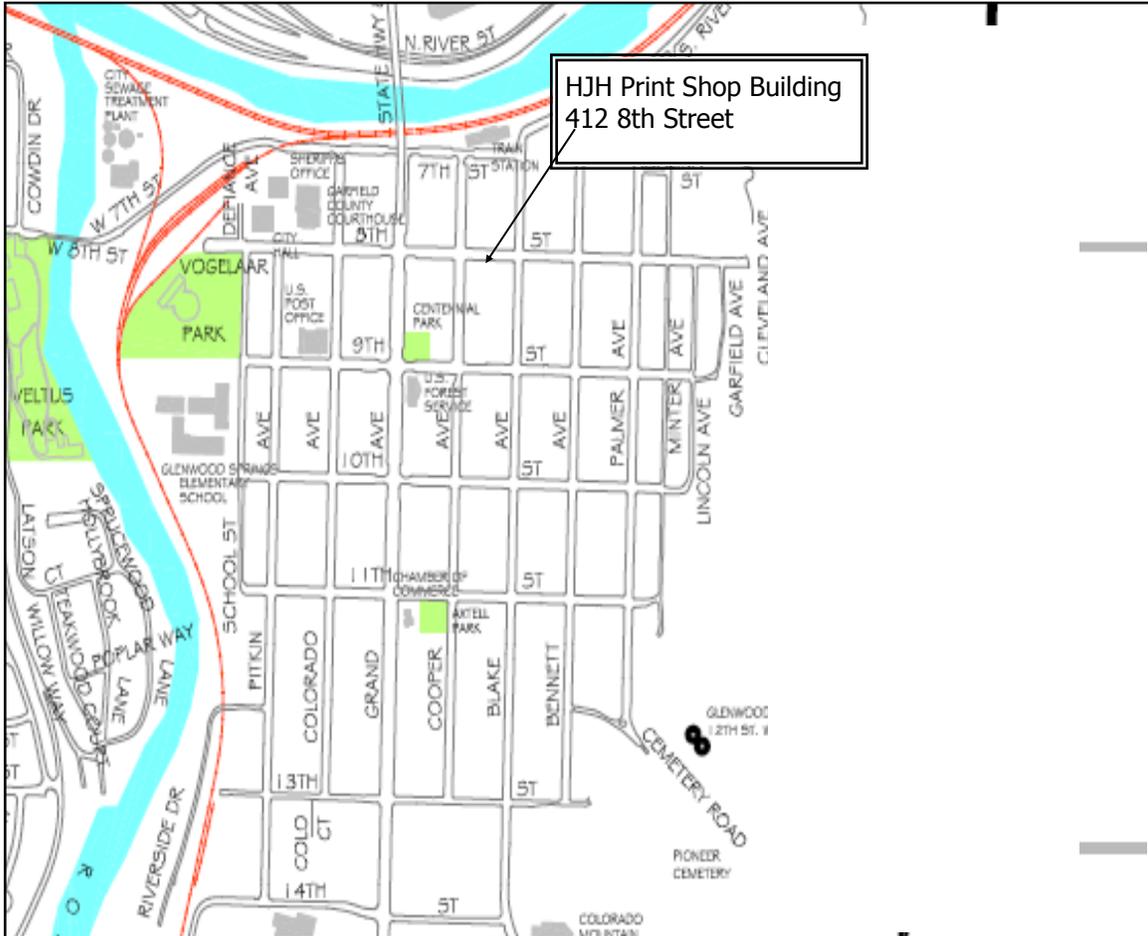
Local Landmark: 2015

412 8th Street, Glenwood Springs

This two-story commercial building is significant as a relatively unaltered example of architect Theodore von Rosenberg's work. Von Rosenberg came to the Glenwood Springs area as a bridge engineer for the Midland Railroad. In the late 1880s he was hired by Richard Devereux to design and construct the hot springs pool, Bathhouse and Natatorium. He is also credited with designing the Hydroelectric plant (1888), the original Grand Avenue bridge (1891), and several private residences.

This building is also significant for its association with HHJ Holmes, who financed the construction of this building as a print shop for his newspapers, the *Daily Avalanche* and the weekly *Avalanche Echo*. The *Avalanche* operations were located on the first floor while Holmes, his wife Mary, and four daughters resided on the second floor. The newspapers were an important part of early Glenwood Springs, reporting national events and, more importantly, the local happenings in and around Glenwood Springs.





HJH Print Shop Building
412 8th Street

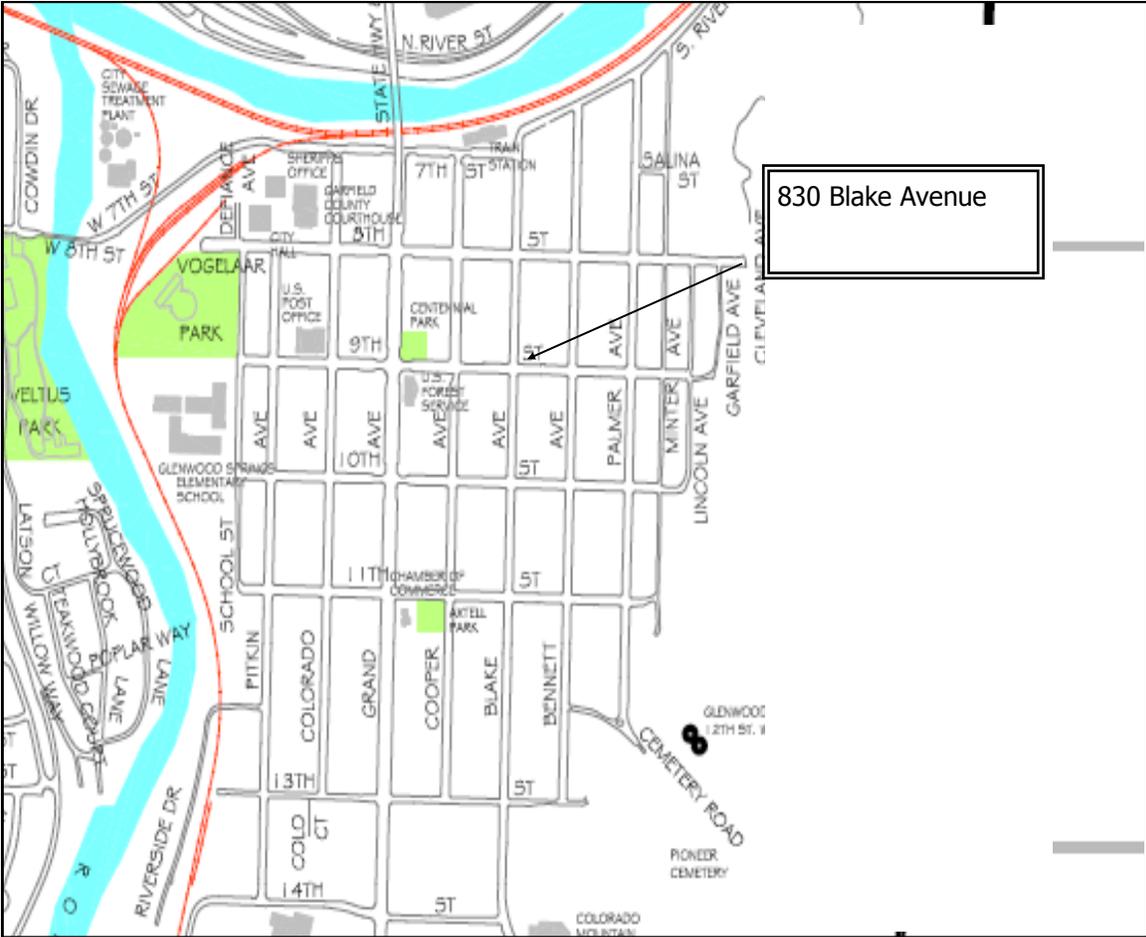


13. 830 BLAKE AVENUE

Built: 1885

Local Landmark: 2013

This Queen Anne styled residence is significant for retaining much of its original architectural character and for its association with well-known local characters in the area's history: George Edinger and Thomas Latta. The residence was constructed in 1885 by George Edinger a private banker and notorious opportunist. Edinger and his family lived at this residence until 1890. Between 1902 and 1904, Thomas Latta resided here. Latta was an Aspen alderman and businessman who financed the construction of a two-story red brick saloon named the "New Brick", but later renamed the "Red Onion" - a well-known Aspen watering hole from the moment it opened its doors.



830 Blake Avenue

14. EDWARD T. TAYLOR HOUSE

Built: 1904

National Register: 10/14/1986

903 Bennett Ave., Glenwood Springs

This two-story frame house with its Colonial Revival style front porch is a variation of the Foursquare residential building type, very popular in early Denver homes. The residence was built for Glenwood attorney Edward Thomas Taylor whose political career had a profound effect on the conservation of water and land resources in both Colorado and the western United States. A state senator from 1896 to 1908 and a U.S. Representative from 1909 to 1941, Taylor was responsible for the passage of the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934, which regulated ranchers' overgrazing of cattle on federal property; for building the first toll road through Glenwood Canyon while creating the first major east-west road, known as the Taylor State Road (now Interstate 70), winding across the mountains from Denver to



Grand Junction; for introducing legislation to change the name of the Grand River to the Colorado River; and, many other contributions to the development of the West.



Edward T. Taylor House
903 Bennett Ave



15. STARR MANOR

Built: 1901

National Register: 06/20/1986

901 Palmer Ave., Glenwood Springs

In the late 1890s Edward Starr came to the Glenwood Springs area from Kansas City with his ailing wife and initially settled in the Four Mile Creek area. By 1900 Starr purchased two lots on Palmer Avenue and began building the couple's dream home. Shortly after the home was completed, Starr lost it to George Edinger, a private banker and well-known opportunist, through a tax sale. Edinger is known to have taken advantage of peoples' misfortunes by purchasing a number of properties at tax sales, and loaning money at high interest rates. Edinger lived here until about 1907 when Starr was able to repurchase the home. A lovely Queen Anne style home, much of its interior detailing remains in place.





16. FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST

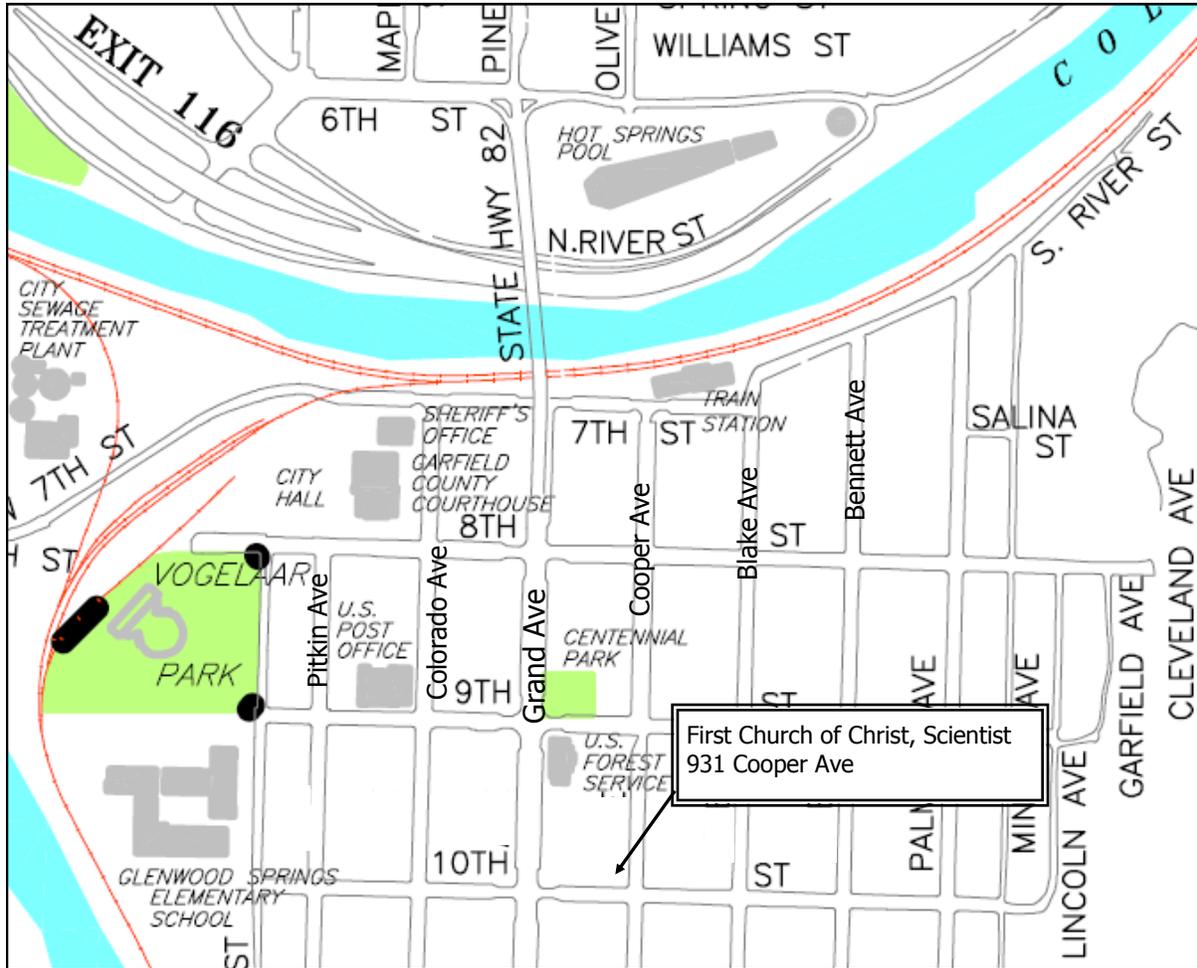
Built: 1916

Local Landmark: 06/17/10

931 Cooper Ave., Glenwood Springs



Designed by Chicago architect Solon S. Beman, the church is an excellent example of the Neoclassic architectural style and is highlighted with Early Classical Revival Palladian windows. Beman is known for designing the nation's first planned company town for the Pullman's Palace Car Company, buildings in and around Chicago, numerous Christian Scientist churches across the country, and notable buildings, such as the Studebaker plant in South Bend, IN, the Pabst building in Milwaukee, WI, and the Proctor & Gamble building in Cincinnati, OH. One of the founding members was Sadie H. Korn, who in 1924 was reported to be the only woman attorney on Colorado's Western Slope.



First Church of Christ, Scientist
931 Cooper Ave

17. GLENWOOD SPRINGS SANITARIUM

Built: 1906

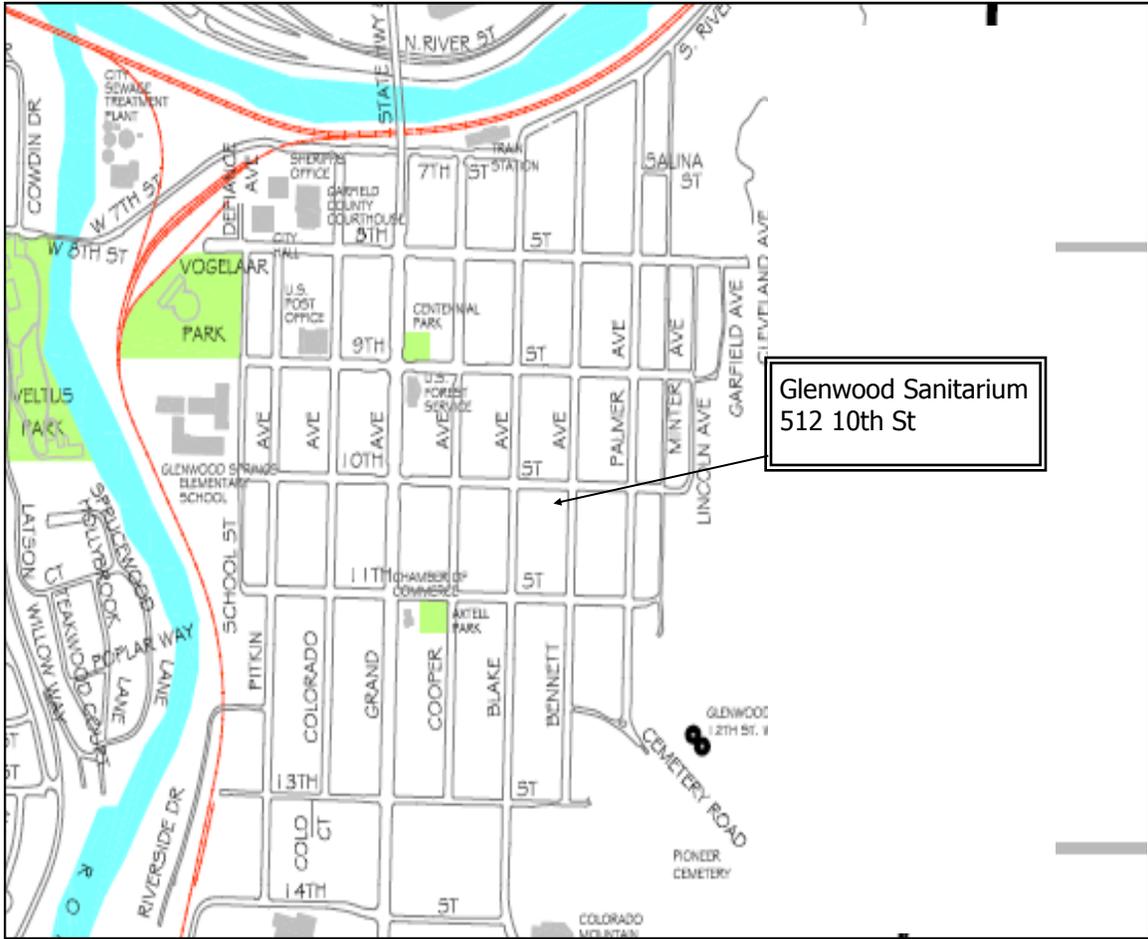
Local Landmark: 06/17/10

512 10th St., Glenwood Springs

Glenwood's first modern facility for general medical treatment and surgery was built under the direction of Dr. W.F. Berry, who completed his studies with the Mayo brothers in Minnesota. The hospital featured a large ward for coal miners, another for railroad workers, and yet another for employees of the Shoshone Power Plant. (One wonders how safe these occupations were to merit specific wards.) The hospital also housed the first nurses training school on the Western Slope, Glenwood Nurses Training School. The hospital closed in 1933 because many patients could not pay for their care due to the Depression. In 1936 it was converted into an apartment house, still its current use.



Photograph courtesy of the Frontier Historical Museum, Glenwood Springs, Colorado



Glenwood Sanitarium
512 10th St

18. FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Completed: 1887

Local Landmark: 07/06/2006

1016 Cooper Ave., Glenwood Springs

Walter Devereux prayed here. And his prayers were answered. A mining engineer who came to Glenwood in 1883, he was instrumental in developing Glenwood's hot springs into a world-class spa; organizing the Glenwood Light & Water in 1886; completing the hydroelectric plant in 1888; founding the city's First National Bank in 1887; and, building the Hotel Colorado in 1893. Other notables who attended services here were President Benjamin Harrison and President Theodore Roosevelt. The building is representative of a vernacular architectural style with some elements of the Queen Anne style.







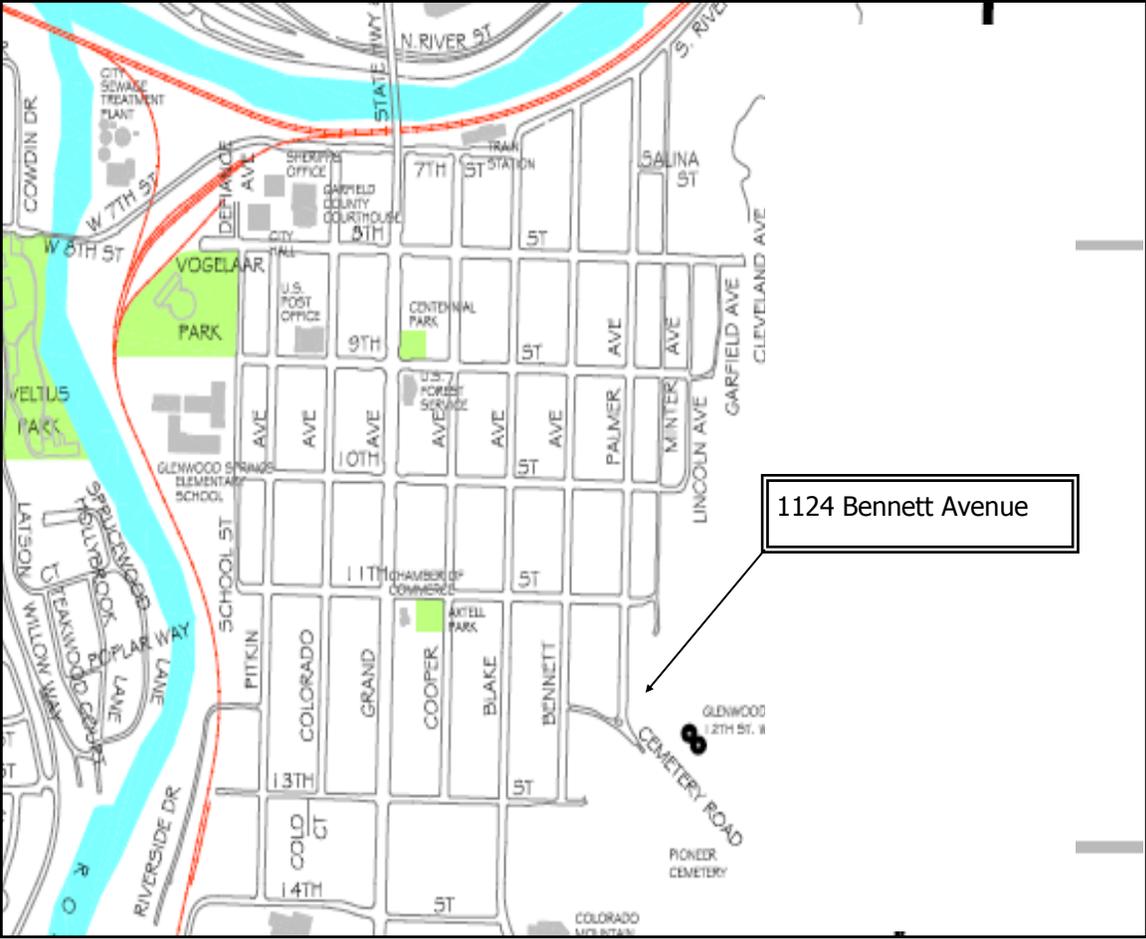
19. 1124 BENNETT AVENUE

Built: 1903

Local Landmark: 2013

This single-story, Folk-styled home is significant for its association with Etta Taylor, wife of Senator Edward Taylor, who owned and rented this home between 1907 and 1937, during the time that her husband was at the height of his political career, first as a member of the U.S. House of Representatives and then as a U.S. Senator. Etta Taylor in her own right was widely respected and influential in furthering women's interests in both Glenwood Springs and Washington D.C.

The Taylor's resided at 903 Bennett Avenue. It is thought that one or more of the Taylor's maids rented 1124 Bennett Avenue. In 1937 Etta Taylor sold this home to William & Hattie Harding who lived here until 1964. William was a patrolman.



1124 Bennett Avenue

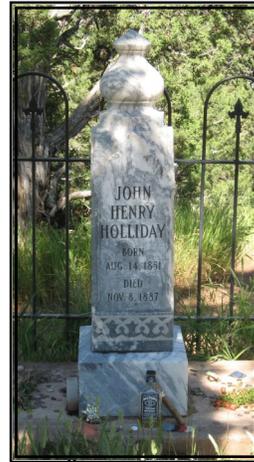
20. LINWOOD CEMETERY

Established: 1886

Local Landmark: 04/03/2003

Bennett Avenue, between 11th & 13th,
Glenwood Springs

Linwood Cemetery, also known as Pioneer Cemetery, provided the last stopping place for famous gunfighter and gambler Doc Holliday; bank and train robber, and Hole-in-the-Wall gang member Harvey Logan, known as Kid Curry; and Jasper Ward, founder of New Castle who was killed on August 25, 1887 during a battle with the Utes in the Meeker area. Ward was one of the first persons buried in the new cemetery, which is why the mountain the cemetery sits on became known as Jasper Mountain. First established as a private cemetery by the Glenwood Cemetery Association, the City of Glenwood Springs acquired the property in 1939.



Doc Holliday marker, upper left; view to northwest from cemetery, upper right; and, cemetery trailhead, below.



Trailhead to Linwood/Pioneer Cemetery
Bennett Ave between 11th & 13th Streets

21. SUMERS LODGE

Built: 1937

National Register: 06/20/1997

1200 Mountain Dr., Glenwood Springs

The lodge reflects the vision of Chilson Aldrich, known as the "Log Cabin Architect" because of his 1928 book, "The Real Log Cabin." He designed it in conjunction with Page & Hill Company, manufacturer of log homes, for wealthy New York financier George Sumers and his family. Although the exterior has never been compromised, the interior appointments and all of the furniture, custom designed for Sumers by acclaimed "Cowboy High Style" designer Thomas Molesworth, were sold at auction at Christie's Auction House by a subsequent owner. In 1995 the new owners began replicating the furnishings from the auction booklet. Two interesting asides about this property and the original owner: the bricks in the



foundation for the lodge were appropriated from the Coke Ovens and Sumers purchased Citizens National Bank out of receivership.

22. CARDIFF SCHOOL HOUSE

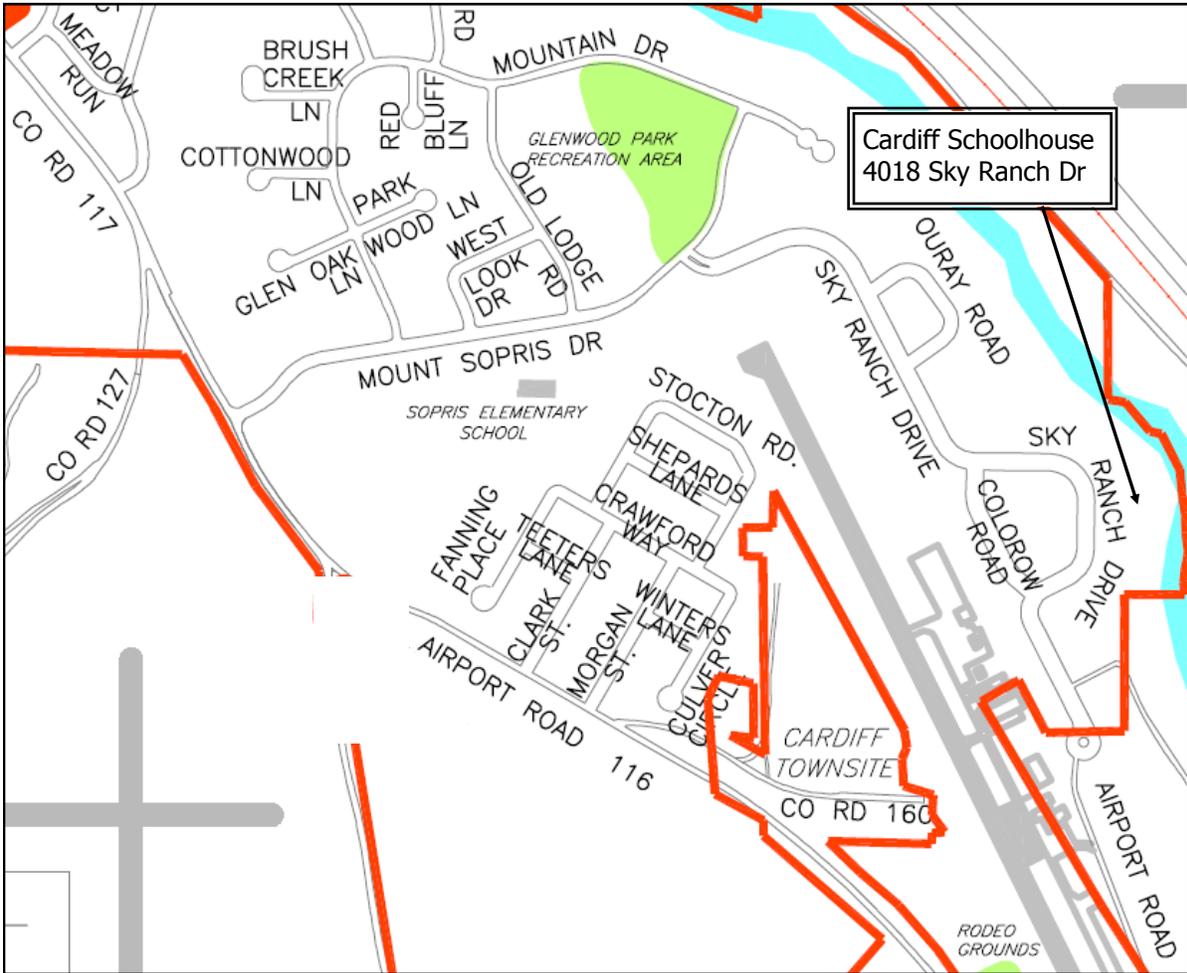
Built: 1889

Local Landmark: 04/03/2003

By the river's edge in Conservancy Park
4018 Sky Ranch Dr., Glenwood Springs

Coal from Cardiff brought a new industry to the area, a new Colorado Midland Railroad to haul it, and a new town site to house its miners and their families. The gathering place for the town was the Cardiff School house: It was used to teach the children during the day; to teach the Italian miners how to speak English in the evening; and, to hold rousing dances on the weekends. Somewhat strangely, it was built a ways out of town by the river to protect the children from the coal dust fumes, although it was warmed by a coal-fired stove that produced enough soot to permanently darken the wood plank floors. The school is significant for being one of the few remaining one-room schoolhouses in the Roaring Fork Valley and the only one in the Glenwood Springs area.





Cardiff Schoolhouse
4018 Sky Ranch Dr

23. CARDIFF COKE OVENS

Built: circa 1888

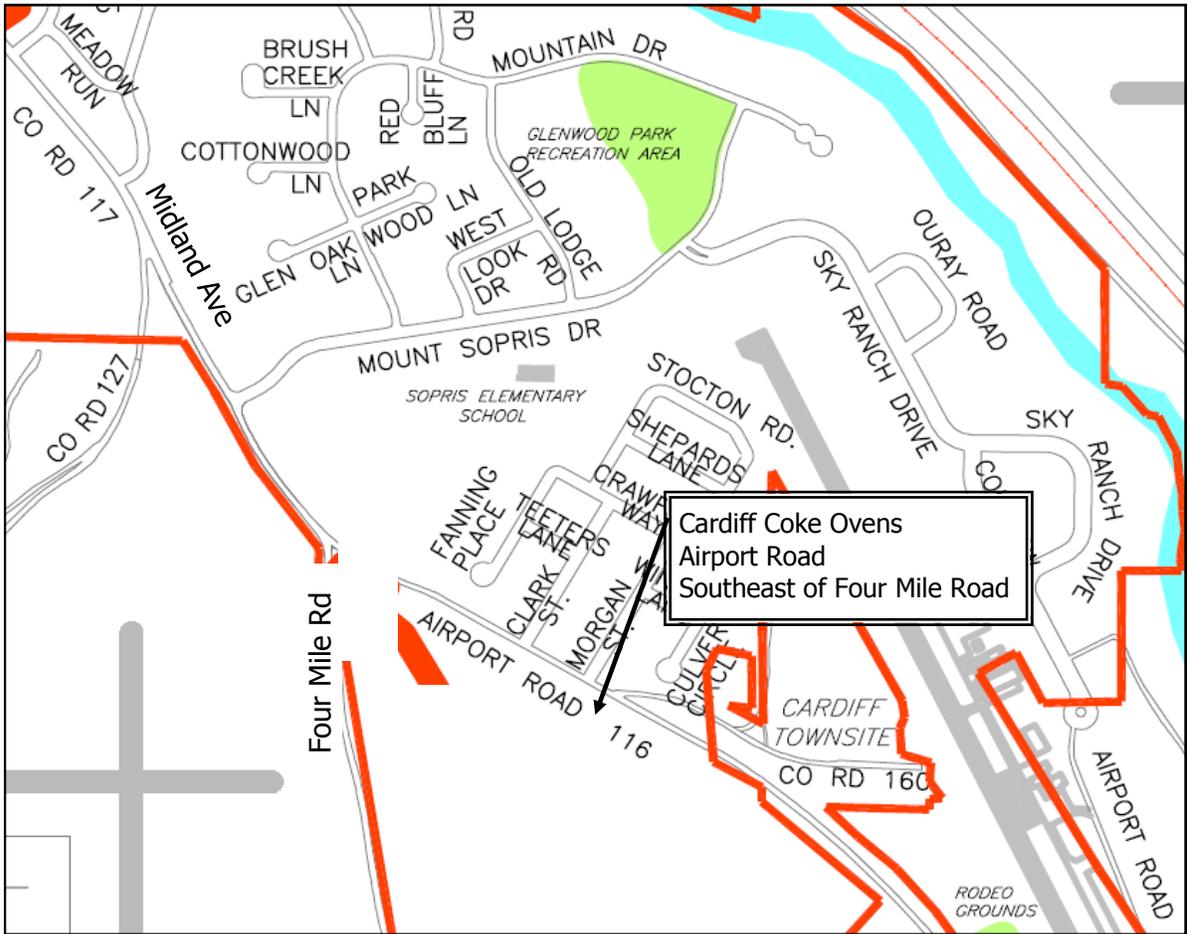
National Register: 11/15/1996

Airport Road/County Road 116; adjacent to the
Municipal Airport, Glenwood Springs

The coke ovens brought a new industry to the Roaring Fork agricultural valley. Its coke rivaled the quality found only in Cardiff, Wales and with the leadership of entrepreneurs Walter Devereux and John Osgood, well-known Redstone coal baron, it was used by area smelters, the Grand Junction sugar beet factory, and the Pueblo steel mills of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. The coal mines of Sunlight, Marion, Spring Gulch, Jerome Park and South Canyon were served by the Cardiff ovens. In its prime, there were 249 coke ovens comprising 199 traditional beehive-shaped ovens, and 50 rectangular Belgium or "stack" ovens at Cardiff. By 1892, the operation produced 53,019 tons of coke. Then Devereux sold all his holdings to Osgood to pursue his



dream of developing a spa in the mountains. The coke ovens closed in 1916.



24. COAL CAMP HISTORIC MINING SITE

Operated: 1903-1950s

National Register: Eligible

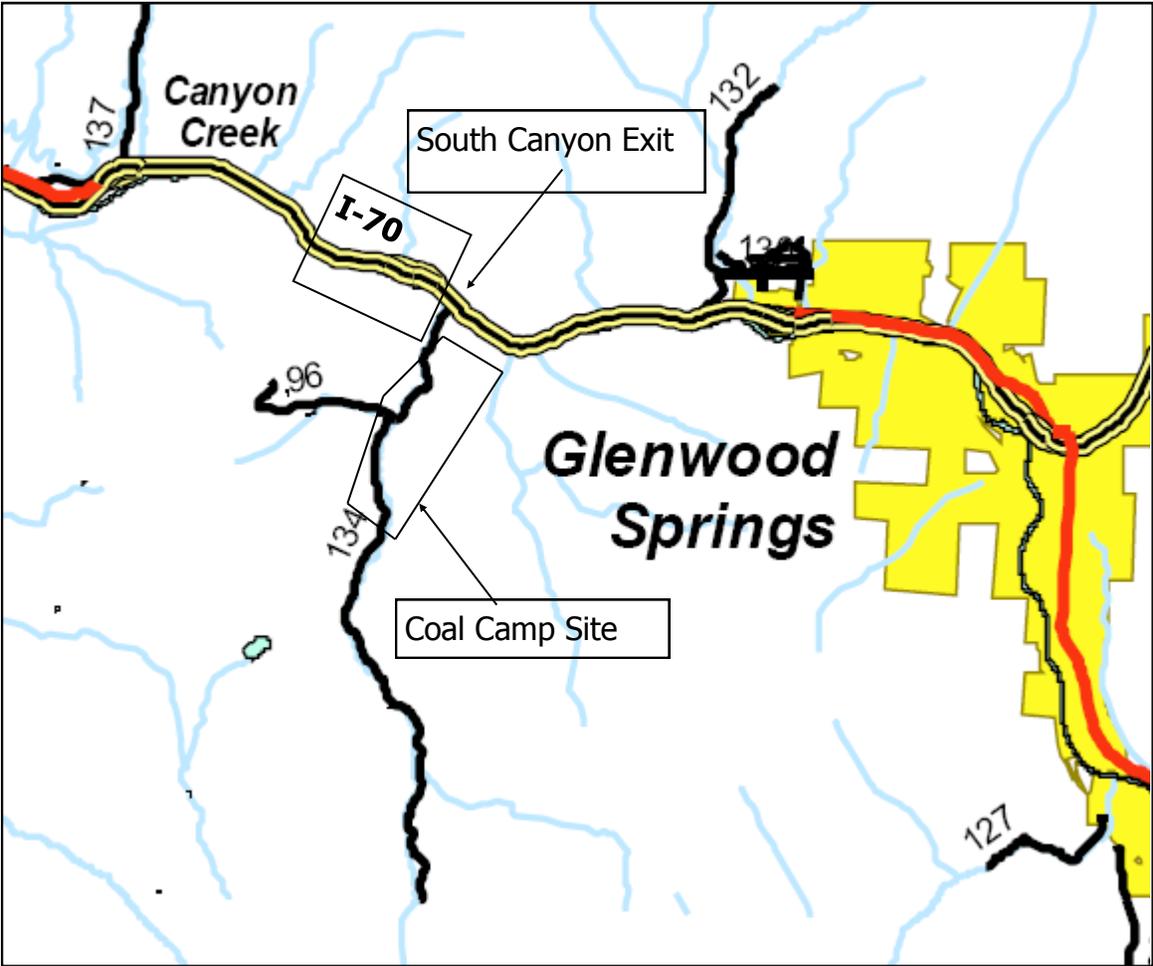
South Canyon Rd / County Rd 134

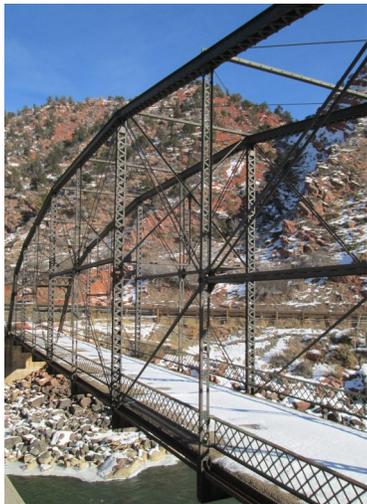
Glenwood Springs

Coal Camp has experienced two lives in its history. In its first life, the Boston and Colorado Coal Company began operations in the South Canyon mining area in 1885, peaking in 1904 with 92,607 tons of extracted coal. An electric tram moved the loaded coal two miles to the rail yard at the Colorado River. Operations closed in 1916. For its second life, the mining operations were reopened in 1919, run mainly by mom-and-pop miners trucking coal to the towns between Glenwood Springs and Aspen for domestic use. In 1951, the mines closed permanently and the remaining homes abandoned. The area, now owned by the City of Glenwood Springs, is important for its many well-known mining families, its well-recorded history of mining life, and the just plain crazy characters who lived there and influenced Glenwood Springs' own history.



Mill foundation (above) and (below) remaining wall of the blacksmith shop.





25. SOUTH CANYON BRIDGE

Completed: 1915

National Register: 1984

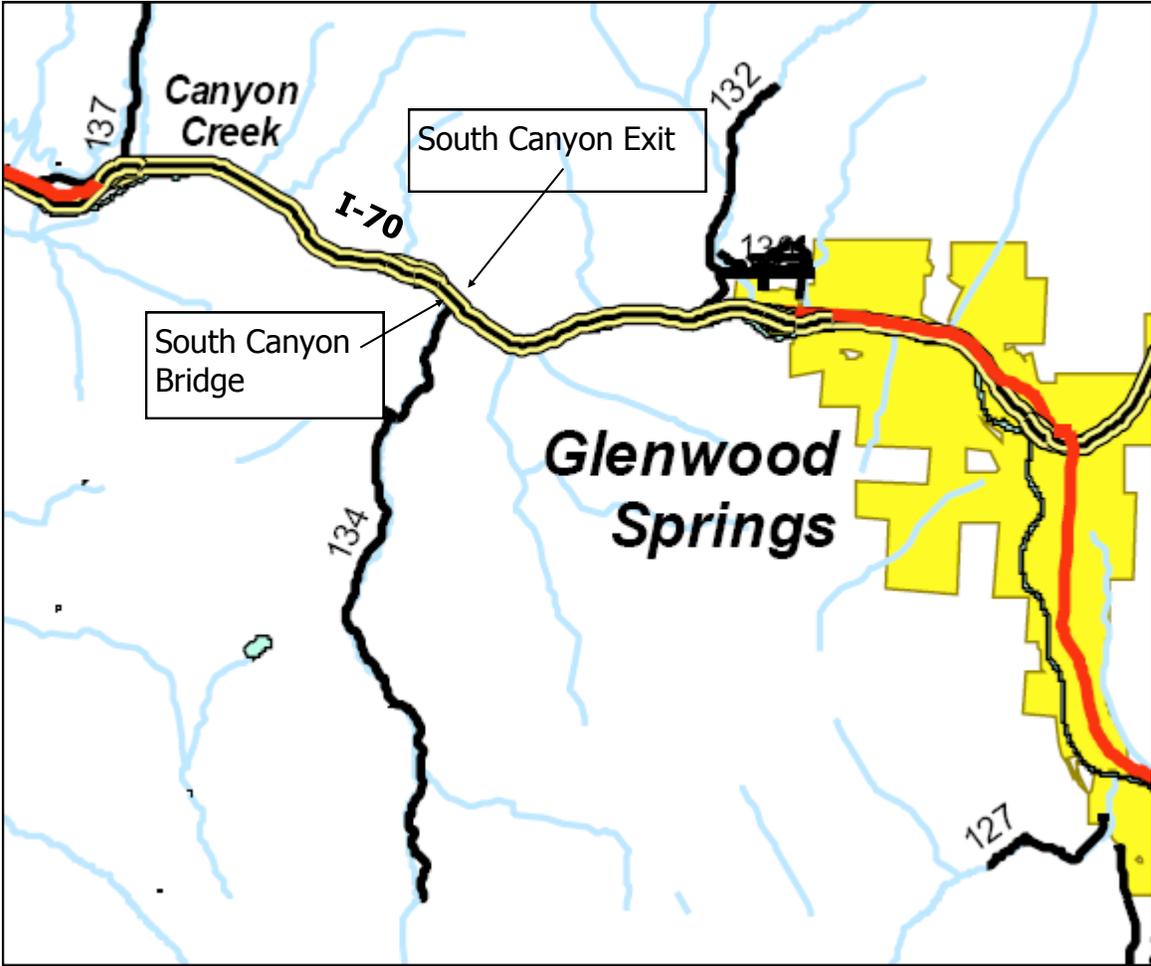
South Canyon Rd / County Rd 134

Glenwood Springs

Beginning as early as 1902, the Boston-Colorado Coal Company, owners of newly opened mines in South Canyon, petitioned the Garfield County Commissioners to construct a bridge over the Colorado River. The commissioners instead built a temporary ferry. After years of intermittent petitioning from the mine operators and Coal Camp residents, in 1914 the County Commissioners finally awarded the Missouri Valley Bridge and Iron Company a \$9,430 contract to construct a long-span Pennsylvania truss bridge. Despite numerous delays, one in which the partially completed bridge was swept away in a flood, this 190-foot span was completed in May 1915.



This long-span bridge is significant both as one of the few remaining examples of its type in Colorado and for its construction by a nationally known bridge contractor.



26. EARNEST RANCH/FOUR MILE CREEK RANCH

Built: 1919

National Register: 1998

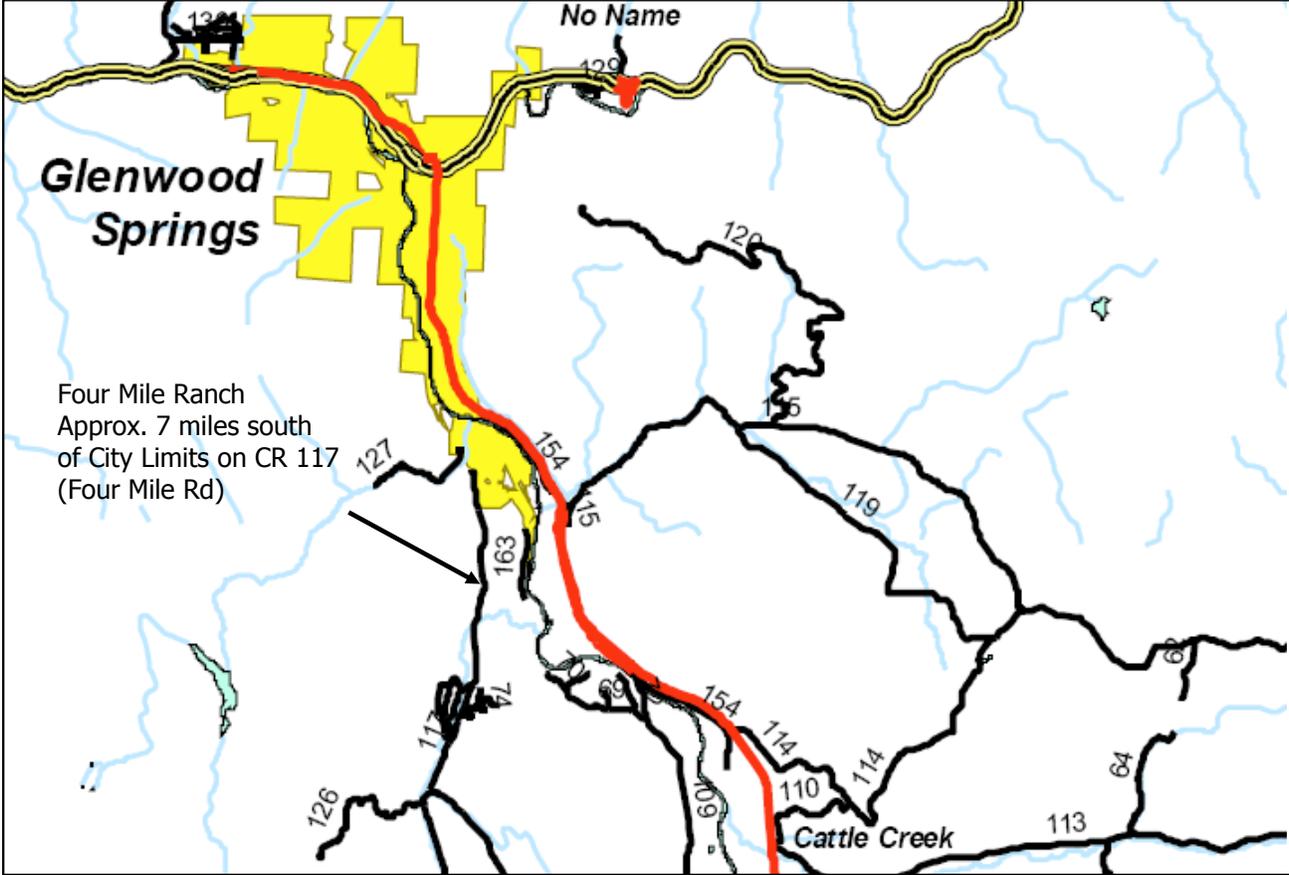
6471 County Road 117 (Four Mile Rd)

Cattle ranchers Hugh and Ella Earnest arrived in the Roaring Fork Valley in 1917 from Lusk, Wyoming and were determined to make this area their new family home. They rented this 336 acre tract along Four Mile Creek from Glenwood Springs grocer and butcher Peter Kirchen. By 1919 the Earnests arranged with Kirchen to purchase the property in installments for \$8,000 and immediately set about making improvements, beginning with the construction of a large gable-roofed barn, which is one of the few barns from this time period remaining in the Roaring Fork Valley.

The Earnest family, which included sons Chester and Ralph, raised dairy cows, poultry, hogs and horses. As their dairy business grew, in 1926 the family decided to move out of the original log homestead cabin and build



a grand, log bungalow, ranch house. In 1929 Hugh Earnest took out a \$10,000 loan through Kirchen and continued to operate the ranch, but the worsening economy led Kirchen to foreclose on the note in 1936. Kirchen rented the ranch to the Ed Koenig family between 1937 and 1948. In 1949 he sold the entire acreage to Emery and Beulah Arbaney, with the exception of a five-acre parcel that contained the ranch house, barn, milk house and bunkhouse, which today are preserved as a bed & breakfast establishment owned and operated by Sherrill and Jim Hawkins.





27. HANGING LAKE & SPOUTING ROCK WATER-FALL

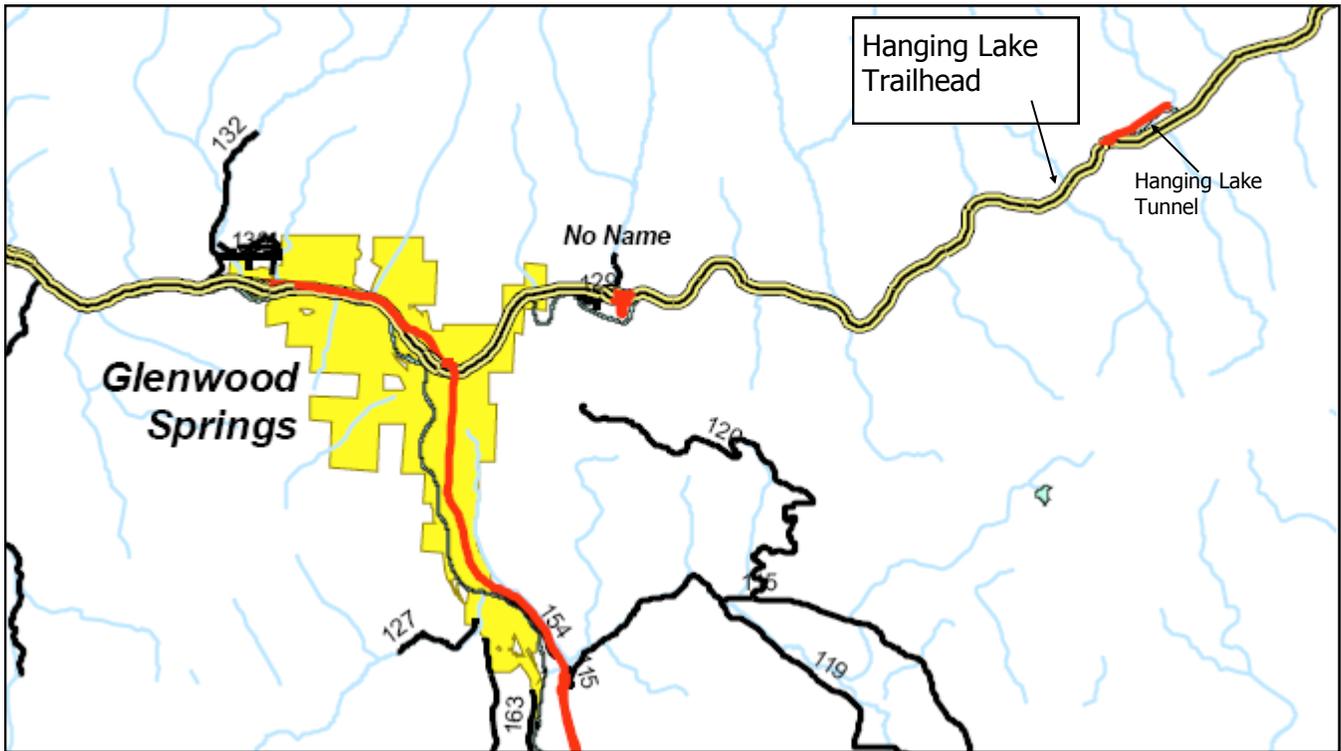
National Natural Landmark: 2011

Glenwood Canyon, 7 miles east of Glenwood Springs

Located about 1,000 feet above Interstate 70 and the Colorado River within the narrow Dead Horse Creek Canyon, turquoise-hued Hanging Lake is nationally recognized as an outstanding example of a lake formed by travertine deposition. The lake and associated Spouting Rock waterfall are also significant for supporting a rare and fragile wetland ecosystem that includes a hanging garden.



Despite the steep trail, Hanging Lake has been a popular tourist destination since it was first discovered by gold-seekers in the late 1800s. A motel, service station and café operated near the trailhead in the 1920s until the construction of Interstate 70.



GLENWOOD SPRINGS AREA STREET MAP



Key to Landmark Locations

1. Glenwood Springs Hydroelectric Plant
601 6th Street

2. Hot Springs Historic District:

- a. Hot Springs Bathhouse & Natatorium, Yampa Hot Springs
401 N. River Street;
- b. Glenwood Springs Train Station
413 7th Street

3. Hotel Colorado - 526 Pine Street

4. Shelton-Holloway House - 115 5th Street

5. Grand Avenue Bridge/Glenwood Springs Viaduct
Grand Avenue bridge over the Colorado River

6. Durand's Opera House - 312 7th Street

7. Kamm-Dever Building - 731 Grand Avenue

8. Citizens National Bank - 801 Grand Avenue

9. Coryell House - 911 Pitkin Avenue

10. Federal Building - 900 Grand Avenue

11. Anna & George Kinney House - 809 Blake Avenue

12. HJH Print Shop Building - 412 8th Street

13. 830 Blake Avenue

14. Edward T. Taylor House - 903 Bennett Avenue

15. Starr Manor - 901 Palmer Avenue

16. First Church of Christ, Scientist
931 Cooper Avenue

17. The Glenwood Springs Sanitarium
512 10th Street

18. First Presbyterian Church
1016 Cooper Avenue

19. 1124 Bennett Avenue

20. Linwood/Pioneer Cemetery
Bennett Avenue, between 11th & 13th Streets

21. Sumers Lodge
1200 Mountain Drive

22. Cardiff School House
4018 Sky Ranch Drive

23. Cardiff Coke Ovens
Airport Road/County Road 116

24. Coal Camp Historic Mining Site
County Road 134 (west of the city)

25. South Canyon Bridge
County Road 134 (west of the city)

26. Earnest Ranch
6471 County Road 117 (south of the city)

27. Hanging Lake & Spouting Rock
I-70 in Glenwood Canyon

See reverse side for map of Downtown area Landmarks

To Earnest Ranch
Four Mile Road

← 26

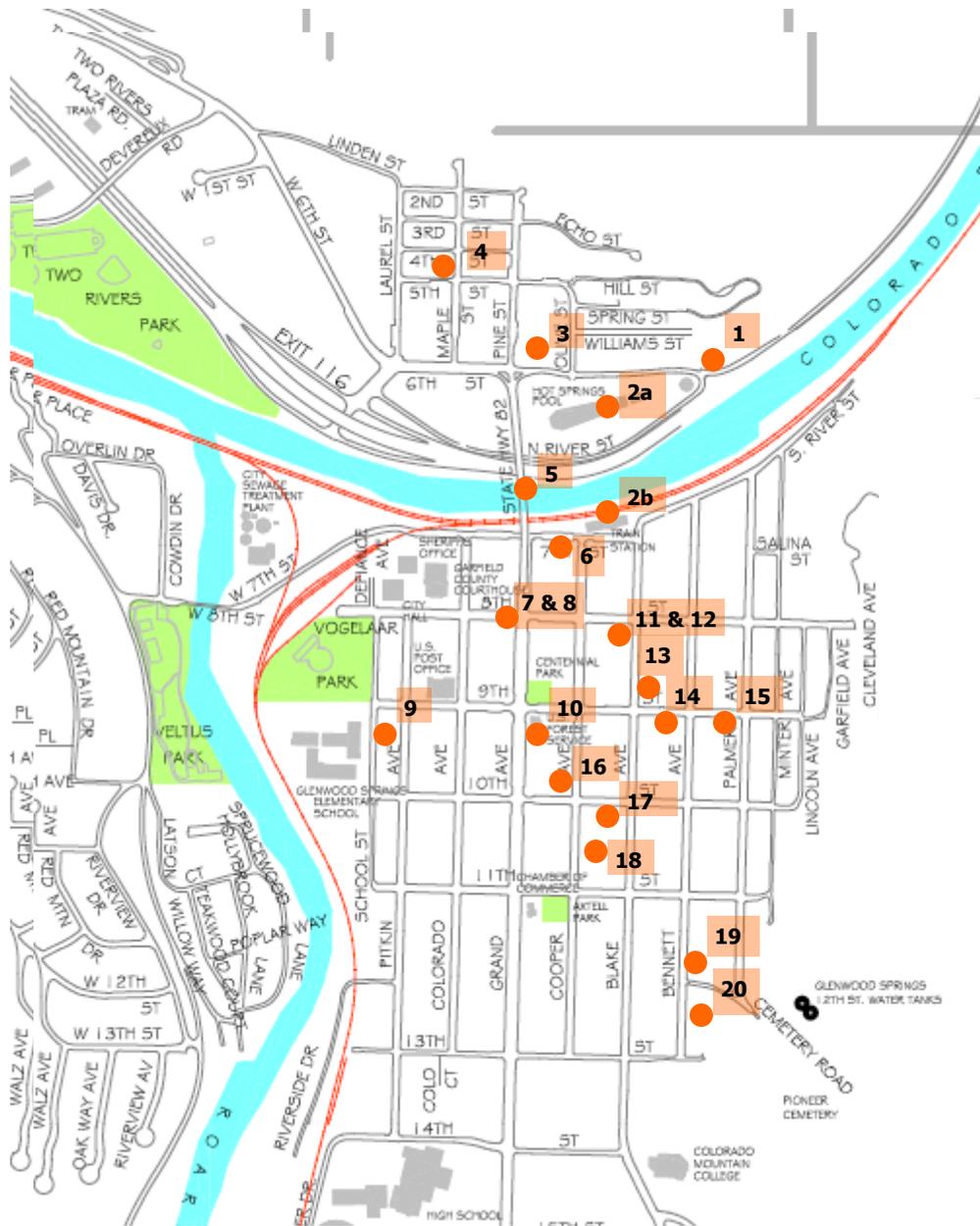
To Hanging Lake

To South Canyon Coal
Camp & South Canyon
Bridge

24 & 25

27

Downtown Area Landmarks



Key to Downtown Landmark Locations

- | | |
|--|--|
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