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WALKING TOUR OF HISTORIC GUNNISON

Enjoy the tour!

Begin the Historic Walking Tour on the Southeast corner of Main Street and Tomichi Avenue:



Gunnison Arts Center (1) 102 S. Main St.

A large, stone, Italianate commercial structure built in 1882 by local master stonemason Frederick

Zugelder. The building once served as the US Land Office, the Denver and Rio Grande Railroads Railway Express Agency, then in 1898 as the Gunnison Hardware.

Quinn Building (2) 101 N. Main St.

A prominent, two-story, brick commercial building built in 1910 that was erected for the Gunnison Bank and Trust. The bank was in operation at this location until 1955.



Hartman Block (3) 103 N. Main St.

A two-story brick structure built in 1881 by Alonzo Hartman, is one of the original buildings in the Commercial District. Its Italianate style is evident in the brick cornice, arch windows, and lintels along the second story façade. This building

once housed the U.S. Post Office, a bookstore, a saloon, and the Walker Drugstore from 1920 to 1951.

Gunnison Gallery (4) 124 N. Main St.

This late Victorian style structure was built in 1881. The Vienna Bakery was the original occupant. Later the Royal Café occupied the building. It was the Johnson Restaurant from 1920 to 1994. The building was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2005.



Circus Train & Turquoise Junction (5) 125 N. Main St.

The two-story brick structure built between 1882 and 1886 has been covered with plaster and a wood shingle façade. The building was originally a hotel and bakery. Harry Fogge Clothiers replaced the hotel and later, the Endner Hardware operated in the building for 41 years.



Downtown Woodshop (6) 222 N. Main St.

A two-story, brick commercial building built in the mid-1880's. Exterior walls have decorative brick courses and diamond shaped insets.

Interiors (7) 229 N. Main St.

A three-story, brick structure with a rectangle floor plan was built in 1882. A decorated and bracket cornice and window detailing are typical of the Italianate style. The building originally served as the Shilling & Co. Dry Goods Store. A second dry goods store was operated here by Herman Webster, a prominent civic leader. The building was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1984.



Farrells' Restaurant (8) 310 N Main St.

A wood frame two-story building with bracketed cornice and course separating the two floors. Elaborately carved window surrounds and segmented arch, double-hung windows are visible in the second story. This structure is a rare example of the Italianate style executed in wood. The building was build around 1885 and was known as the Bojangles Restaurant.



317 N Iowa St. (9)

A Gothic Revival, single-story, brick structure with U-shaped floor plan. Details include: three gable dormers, bay windows, decorative lintels and brick chimney pots, and wrought iron roof cresting.



200 E Virginia Ave. (10)

This three-story brick structure was built in 1880-81. The bricks came from the Harland Brothers brick yard, that was located south of the city. The brick has since been covered with stucco. The original structure forms the nucleus of the present Courthouse complex. Several added wings and a series of remodeling efforts have significantly altered the appearance of the structure.



214 E Georgia Ave. (11)

A prime example of Gothic Revival architecture, this 1880's house was an early showplace of Gunnison.

The two-story, frame structure has multiple cross gables, oriel and bay windows, pierced aprons in the gables, decorative door and window surrounds, and a covered porch with turned posts and banisters. By 1900, the house belonged to the Endner family, who started an early lumber industry in Gunnison. The house and grounds are surrounded by a cast iron fence and remains relatively unchanged.

515 N Iowa St. (12)

The 1882 structure is an example of Gothic Revival with corner boards. The cross gables, bracketed cornice hoods over the bay windows, and the pointed arch tracery (ornamental



intersecting work in the upper part of the window panels) certainly identify this period.

601 N Taylor St. (13)



Built in 1885, an Italianate, two-story, rectangle structure with hip roof, bay windows, and decorative window and door surrounds. The porch roof is supported by four columns.

204 W Denver Ave. (14)

A two-story stone Gothic Revival structure built in 1882 by local master stonemason Frederick Zugelder. It has a steep gable roof with a single cross gable. A framed



addition is located to the west. Decorative window lintels and segmented arch windows are visible.

601 N Wisconsin Ave. (15)



Two structures known as the Fisher-Zugelder House and Smith Cottage were completed in 1881. They were built by David Fisher, a local sandstone quarry owner who incorporated sandstone in the design of the house and the cottage. Fisher hired Frederick Zugelder, a well-respected stonemason and stonecutter to construct the buildings, which served as prototypes for subsequent stone construction in Gunnison.



restored the west wing to its original grandeur.

Colonial Revival style. Buell Renovation in 1996 Savage Library is excellent example of the Spanish



Leslie J. Savage Library

Built in 1939, the west wing of most recent renovation was in 2011.

connected the two buildings. The High School. The central section, completed in 1930,

was built to be used as the Gunnison Normal School. The south section first structure of the Colorado State of Taylor Hall, built in 1911, was the



(39) Taylor Hall The north section *Western State Colorado University*

Post and Ladies Auxiliary. Built in the mid-1920's as a clubhouse for the Legion



The Legion Hut (38)

Places in 1998. National Register of Historic

front. The site was listed on the privy and lunch counter stands in

boarding house. A second structure identified as the built in 1881 and was a hotel /



The Edgerton House (37)

structure was built in 1884. this area. The log cabin was built in 1880 and the stone



320 N Boulevard St. (36)

The two structures on this site span the camp and town phase and indicate the evolutionary trends in

and roof brackets. Built in 1881 as the residence of London Mullin.



123 N Boulevard St. (35)

A square frame vernacular with hip roof and central chimney features

renamed the Grand Apartments. built in 1880. About 1886 it was remodeled and



Smith Opera House (34)

This two-story brick building was

OTHER HISTORIC POINTS OF INTEREST

City of Gunnison

Gunnison is one of the oldest municipalities on the Western Slope. Much of its history still stands nestled between newer structures that comprise the city today.

Both the residential area, and the business district in the downtown area contain significant numbers of historic structures which have retained their basic character and have, thereby, maintained the "Old West" flavor of the ranching community.

Gunnison became a permanent settlement during 1879-1881. Thousands, from every walk of life, came to the new promised land. The influx of people necessitated the formation of the City, which was incorporated on February 28, 1880. The silver rush that brought settlers to the valley was characterized by a chaotic mixture of tents, log cabins, and rough frame buildings. By the end of the frantic rush, brick and stone edifices began to appear. By 1880, residents and businessmen began to build larger structures with an eye toward permanence. During this period, Gunnison had three school houses, six churches, two banks, a courthouse, seven hotels, railroads, a smelter, and four newspapers.

Gunnison was not without violence in its mining heyday. A railroad laborer employed at the Black Canyon was accused of a fatal laceration on one of the contractors. He was taken from his jail cell in the middle of the night and lynched on Tomichi Avenue. Even the legendary Jesse and Frank James worked on a ranch near Doyleville for a month and William Bonney worked on a ranch for a week near Parlin. Also, Wyatt and Warren Earp stayed in Gunnison while Doc Holiday was in Pueblo.

This building boom/heyday began to fall off by 1884, and by 1893 the silver panic had significantly fallen off.

A sense of "time and place" can be garnered from the collection of buildings and open spaces, and for visitors who take time to "look," a tour of Gunnison can be a richly rewarding experience.

The crystal clean, mountain air of Gunnison will invigorate and renew you as you take your walk through Historic Gunnison. Please remember, our mountain air is thin, so pace yourself, and wear sunscreen or a hat. Enjoy!

