

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received DEC - 9 1983

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*  
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic North Seventh Street Historic Residential District

and/or common North Seventh Street Historic Residential District

2. Location 7th st. between Hill and White Aves.

street & number 300, 400, 500, 600, 700 blocks of N. 7th Street n/a not for publication

city, town Grand Junction n/a vicinity of

state Colorado code 08 county Mesa code 077

3. Classification

<b>Category</b>	<b>Ownership</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Present Use</b>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	n/a in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	n/a being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Ownership (see continuation sheet)

street & number

city, town n/a vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Mesa County Clerk & Recorder Office

street & number Mesa County Courthouse, Sixth Street & Rood Avenue

city, town Grand Junction state

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Colorado Inventory of Historic Sites has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

date August, 1982  federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records Colorado Historical Society, 1300 Broadway

city, town Denver state Colorado

# 7. Description

<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

## Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Located in Grand Junction, the most populous city (pop: 27,956) in Colorado on the Western Slope, the North Seventh Street Historic Residential District represents the most intact historic residential area in the community. In terms of its history and architecture, it is the most significant older neighborhood in the city. The district-- comprised of 34 structures, which includes 31 houses, two churches, and one school-- is located within a five-block area along North Seventh Street. The buildings reflect vernacular interpretations of a variety of styles popular during the period from 1893 to 1929. The impressiveness of the district is enhanced by the spacious set-backs of the houses and the tree lined boulevard, which also has a grassed median that runs the full extent of the district. It is one of only two neighborhoods which is distinguished by such landscaping.<sup>1</sup>

North Seventh Street was shown on the city's original town plat as a 100' wide avenue designed to serve as a major north-south connector to the downtown area, situated three blocks to the south. The street rapidly became the major thoroughfare, and today is one of the most heavily utilized entrances to downtown Grand Junction.

While many affluent citizens chose to establish their residences on North Seventh, it remained a dusty, dirt road until the early 1930s when it was first paved under the Work Progress Administration during the Roosevelt years. At this time the grassy median extending from Belford to Grand avenues was planted and adorned for many years with lampposts similar to those which currently are situated down the center of Seventh. The original lamps of Seventh Street were removed in 1965 but years later were replaced with original lamps from Main Street as a bicentennial project. Seventh Street is one of two neighborhoods with a center grassed median, which adds to its distinctiveness and sets it apart from other surrounding older neighborhoods.

Development on North Seventh began in 1893, a decade after Grand Junction was first settled, and continued until 1929. The houses are one and two story, of brick and frame construction. The styles are vernacular interpretations of those popular in the period: Italianate (#31 Sickenberger House); Craftsman (#15 Hottes House; #4 Berry House); Bungalow (#6 Martin House; #14 Willsea House; #30 Anderson House); Mission (#5 Hasty House; #3 Herman Bull House); Colonial Revival (#32 Jordan House); Spanish Colonial Revival (#22); Dutch Colonial Revival (#310 Shafer House); and the Four-square (#28 Smith-Schmidt House). The two churches and the one school in the district (Christian Science Church #9; First Baptist Church #34; Lowell School #35) are Neo-Classical.

## Significant Buildings

The properties described in this section are the most significant contributors to the district.

1. "Doc" Shores House -- 327 North Seventh Street (1893) - This two-story Italianate style structure now serves as office space. The interior arrangement of rooms and circulation remain basically unchanged. When restored, the building received new heavy bodied fiberglass roof shingles, new decorative iron work at the rooftop widow's walk, simulated lap siding painted light in color with dark colored shingles at each window. Exterior woodwork and trim was painted in a four color scheme to accent the detail particularly at the cornice and front and rear entrances.

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2. White House -- 337 North Seventh Street (1893) -- This structure has elements of Colonial Revival, Tudor, and Queen Anne. It has brick masonry walls at the first level and wide heavy stone sills. The second level is frame wall finished with irregular built shingles. Double hung windows incorporate finely crafted diamond panes and wood muntins in the upper sashes. The roof is a central peak with attic gables extending in three directions, attic dormers, and a decorative ball-topped iron finial at the peak.
3. The Herman Bull House -- 407 North Seventh Street (1906) -- This Mission style house is a two-story central plan brick masonry structure. It is a large building with low pitched roofs with widely overhanging eaves and full width entrance porch. Roof gables terminate on all sides at decorative arched parapets. The rounded arch motif is repeated in the round topped attic windows and the arched openings on all sides of the entrance porch.
5. The Hasty House -- 433 North Seventh Street (1906) -- The house is a two-story stuccoed structure in the Mission style with a hipped roof. A great variety of elements emerge, however, including hipped roof dormers, round parapets, and Palladian windows. There is extensive use of leaded beveled glass in the round top windows and upper sashes of double hung units. Roof eaves are decoratively bracketed and gutters feed into large wall-mounted drain leader basins.
6. The Martin House -- 445 North Seventh Street (1923) -- This two-story bungalow has low pitched roofs and wide matched eaves which impart a comfortable scale to a large house. Heavy white sills, caps and lintels strengthen the strong horizontal lines of the house and contrast elegantly with the gray pebble dashed stucco. A central entry stair opens onto a full width covered porch.
9. Christian Science Church -- 535 North Seventh Street (1929) -- The building is of traditional Neo-Classical design, with a recessed portico. The church entrance and flanking windows are well defined in Romanesque arched recesses. The round arch is effectively used again to frame the attic vent louver in the brick finished entrance pediment, which is supported as Ionic columns. The building relies upon symmetries, not only in building elements and detail, but in the landscape design and the site plan.
10. The Shafer House -- 605 North Seventh Street (1900) -- The Dutch Colonial house has two levels situated characteristically "in the roof" of the structure clearly distinguished from the main living level by a strong belt course and shadow line. A simple gable roof with supportive columns formalizes the entry to a very informal building.
14. The Willsea House -- 639 North Seventh Street (1926) -- The house is a 1½ story brick bungalow which, although very large in size, achieves a balance of scale through its form, color, and materials. The simple but crisp detailing of wood and stucco in the half-timer gable end, and the easy curves of the bargeboard contrast sharply with the solidity of the double belt course tying them to the wood main level brick masonry walls and piers. The white, tan, and cocoa brown color scheme emerges elegantly from the summer green landscape.

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15. The Hottes House -- 707 North Seventh Street (1910) -- The house is two-story frame with Craftsman elements. It dramatizes a very simple plan with elegant use of exterior wall materials and fenestration design. Bracketed face rafters, shingled gable ends, and sheltered attic windows all add to the detail of the entrance facade.
24. The Coleman House -- 640 North Seventh Street (1906) -- The house exhibits great simplicity in the use of materials, colors, and traditional elements. The first and second levels are defined horizontally by dark colored belt courses and water tables. It has a single pitched roof. The entrance facade includes a closed gable end with Palladian attic window that neatly caps the simply planned lower two levels. The wood lap siding was widely used in early Grand Junction residences. It is milled to a 2 1/4" round edge lap.
26. The Moyer House -- 620 North Seventh Street (1906) -- This two-story structure was built with brick from Delta, Colorado. It has heavy square brick piers, a gallery porch, hipped roof, attic dormers, large double hung windows, and finely detailed wood moldings at the doors, windows and eaves. It is a fine example of early Grand Junction architecture.
27. The Goodwin House -- 604 North Seventh Street (1907) -- This three-story brick and half-timber house demonstrates many characteristics of Tudor period design. Heavy eaves and bracketed face rafters terminate gable ends of the simple pitched roof dormers and the main entrance enclosure. Gable ends are detailed with varying designs in white stucco and contrasting dark stained timbers. The double hung windows are large and employ many paned upper sashes. Lower level windows, six feet high, balance the scale of the window openings and high interior ceilings with uneven upper and lower sashes. The overall height of the building is modified by the use of a light colored belt course, approximately five feet above grade.
28. The Smith-Schmidt House -- 536 North Seventh Street (1909) -- This house is similar to the Moyer house at 620 North Seventh Street. It is a two-story brick structure with heavy square brick piers, a full width gallery porch, hipped roof, attic dormers, large double hung windows and finely detailed wood moldings at the doors, windows and eaves.
30. The Anderson House -- 520 North Seventh Street (1920) -- This residence typifies many of the bungalow style structures built in early Grand Junction. The frame building incorporates a full width screened-in porch, a low pitch gable roof with hipped gable ends and a hipped attic dormer and large uneven sash double hung windows. Broad eaves are "supported" with decorative brackets.
31. The Sickenberger House -- 710 Ouray (1923) -- This house is one of several stucco and masonry structures built on North Seventh Street. Like the Hasty and Martin houses it incorporates strong horizontal lines in broad bracketed eaves and similarly capped balcony rails, sills, and lintels. Multiple double hung windows with paned upper sashes provide varied fenestration and abundant natural interior light. Broad covered porches and heavily supported trellises characterize exterior facades.

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32. The Jordan House -- 440 North Seventh Street (1902) -- This is a three-story frame, Colonial Revival structure. Its steeply pitched roof with closed gable end and full width open porch with upper ballustrade create an impressive dominant facade. Modified Palladian attic windows characterize the north and west gable ends. Square bays with multiple double hung windows, shed dormers, eave brackets, roof gable outriggers, and a well coordinated three-color scheme characterize this well detailed structure.

35. Lowell School -- 310 North Seventh Street (1925) -- The Lowell School was built under the supervision of local architect Eugene Groves on its present site. Lowell was one of six schools constructed in the original plat of the city. Whitman, Emerson, Hawthorne, Washington, and Central High schools were the others. Those schools have been lost or modified beyond recognition. The Hawthorne, Washington, and Central High schools were all located within three blocks of Seventh Street. Groves designed the two major extant public buildings of this period, Lowell School and the Mesa County Courthouse.

The building is two-story, of blond brick, with a tile roof. It contains an interesting mix of elements -- Georgian arched windows at the second level, classical portico over the entrance, and brick bands at the first level, emphasizing the horizontality of the structure.

Contributing Buildings

The properties listed in this section while not individually significant do contribute to the scale and character of the district due to their architecture.

7. The Olson House -- 505 North Seventh Street (1899) -- Two-story structure. A centre gable, two gable with overhang. It has been altered with shingle siding.

8. The Smith House -- 515 North Seventh Street (1899) -- The house presents a very informal closed-in porch entrance to Seventh Street. The porch, its windows, and the entry door are of a different character than other elements of the house but establish an undeniable Queen Anne cottage flavor to the residence. The house design is simple and compact. The detail given to the bay windows, the many beveled and leaded glass window sashes, and the lively sunburst mouldings in the gable over the attic windows all contribute to a well coordinated building facade.

11. Residence -- 611 North Seventh Street (1909) -- Two story cross gable, frame with clapboard. It has not been altered.

12. Residence -- 621 North Seventh Street (1902) -- One story center gable, frame with clapboard siding. It has not been altered.

13. Residence -- 625 North Seventh Street (1922) -- One-story bungalow with bracketed gable.

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18. Residence -- 731 North Seventh Street (1909) -- One-story with clapboard siding. Fish-scale shingles in front gable.
19. Residence -- 739 North Seventh Street (1909) -- One-story with clapboard siding. Similar to #18. Shingles in gable ends.
22. Residence -- 712 North Seventh Street (1907) -- One-story Mission style. This was the first duplex built in Grand Junction.
23. Residence -- 706 North Seventh Street (1909) -- Two-story with center gable roof. Made of brick, the house was originally one story but the second story was added in the 1920s. The addition did not detract from the design of the house.
34. First Baptist Church -- 720 Grand Avenue (1912-1929) -- This church and the Christian Science Church on Seventh and Chipeta are both Classical.

Intrusions

The properties listed in this section do not contribute to the historic character of the district (contemporary or greatly altered older buildings).

4. The Berry House -- 417 North Seventh Street -- Two-story with flagstone up to the sills in front. Two brick wings have been added. The use of materials has been inconsistent.
16. Learning Tree -- 715 North Seventh Street -- Two-story -- contemporary design.
21. Residence -- 726 North Seventh Street (1907) -- The building has undergone remodeling which has severely altered its historical appearance.
25. Apartment House -- 626 North Seventh Street -- Two-story with shingle siding. The front porch has been enclosed.
29. Residence -- 522 North Seventh Street -- One-story with contemporary siding. The front porch has been enclosed.
20. Residence -- 750 North Seventh (1950) -- One-story Navajo style stucco with brick. This fits into the area although it was built in 1950.

<sup>1</sup> Three blocks along Gunnison Avenue also have a grassed median. The street is tree-lined as well; however the trees are not as regularly spaced nor are they as fully mature as those along Seventh Street.

## 8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates	1893-1929	Builder/Architect	Eugene Groves and Unknown Others
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### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The North Seventh Street Residential District is a distinctive neighborhood within Grand Junction because it represents the most intact historic residential area in the community as well as the most significant in terms of the architecture and quality of design illustrated by the buildings. As a collection, the structures are important local examples of styles popular during the period of development of the district. The wide tree-lined boulevard, with its grassed median, adds to the ambience of the five-block district and make it unique within the city.

The early development of Grand Junction was due to the extension of the Denver, Rio Grande Western Railroad into the town in 1881. The town was platted under the supervision of George A. Crawford, president of the Grand Junction Town Company.<sup>1</sup> Early settlement centered largely around the railroad tracks and the depot. By the 1890s, the homes of the more prominent residents could be found along East Main Street.<sup>2</sup> These more impressive houses, as well as the first train depot, were all built in the "Town Company Style"—frame structures characterized by broad sloping roof lines and ornate shingle patterns in the gables.

During the first quarter of the twentieth century, Grand Junction continued to grow and expand as it became a major shipping and distributing point for the region. Development along North Seventh quickened and became one of the most important places of residence for many of the town's prominent citizens. During the years 1915 to 1930, North Seventh and Gunnison Avenue were paved and the grassy parkway installed.

The architecture reflected in the district saw a progression in style indicative of its historical development—from modest to simple to elaborate. The most common of the modest homes was the the Queen Anne cottage. These ubiquitous structures consist of gable roofs with a cross gable filled in with either decorative shingles or a carved gable piece. The frame vernacular house (#11) was also typical of the period and found within the district. The more substantial residences show a diversity of styles—from Colonial Revival, to Mission, to Bungalow. The unity which the area represents, the lack of contemporary construction, and the quality of architecture make it an outstanding historical residential district in the community.

Listed below is historical information on individual structures in the district:

1. The structure was built for Cyrus "Doc" Shores who was a famous peace officer in Western Colorado noted for apprehending a number of elusive railroad bandits and thieves. Shores was also the first treasurer of Mesa County. The structure was converted into apartments in 1926. By 1940 the structure had additions added to the rear and housed ten apartments. As stated before, this structure is now office space.

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

Harshman, Carol and Verhey, Jeannie. The Fabulous Old Houses on North Seventh Street, Grand Junction, Colorado: Roder Graphics, 1982.

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 14.4  
Quadrangle name Grand Junction

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References Nominated area shown in yellow.

A	1 2	7 1 1 1 0 5	4 3 2 7 6 6 5	B	1 2	7 1 1 1 4 0	4 3 2 7 1 0 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C	1 2	7 1 1 0 0 0	4 3 2 7 1 4 0	D	1 2	7 1 1 0 0 0	4 3 2 7 6 6 0
E				F			
G				H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

(see continuation sheet)

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state n/a code county code

state code county code

## 11. Form Prepared By

Kathy Jordan/Resident and Volunteer

name/title Robert D. Jenkins, Architect

Skip Grkovic, Executive Director

organization Downtown Development Authority

date July 19, 1983

street & number P.O. Box 296, 200 N. 6th St., Ste. 204

telephone (303) 245-2926

city or town Grand Junction

state Colorado 81501

## 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national  state  local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

*Barbara Sudler*

title State Historic Preservation Officer

date 12/7/83

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

*Delores Byers*  
Keeper of the National Register

Entered in the  
National Register

date

*1/5/84*

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration



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2. This structure was built by the Grand Junction Town Company. It is locally referred to as the "White House" because the family of a prominent merchant, W. F. White of White Mercantile, lived there until the mid-teens. By 1926 the house was the location of the Knights of Columbus home. James F. Doyle lived there from 1926 to 1940 when it was divided into five apartments and called the Roesler Annes Apartments. Today the building remains apartments. The new owners plan to renovate it into office space.

3. The house was built for Dr. Herman Bull, one of the first and most prominent physicians in Grand Junction. Originally from Warwick, New York, Dr. Bull attended Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia. Bull was the physician and surgeon for the Teller Indian Institute and the Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad. He helped organize the Mesa County Building and Loan Association, was a director of the Mesa County State Bank of Grand Junction, and was a member of the school board. Bull died in 1935 and left a stipulation in his will that the house be sold within a year of his death. Paul H. Prinster purchased the house and lived there until 1945 when William Pantuso bought it.

5. The house was built for John Moore, a prominent orchard owner and beet farmer. He sold the house in 1918 to a local dentist named Billings and the house has been through a long series of residents until the present owner, David Hasty, bought the house in 1971.

7. F.C. "Clyde" Martin, a local undertaker had the house built. Mrs. Pauline Mast, Mr. Martin's daughter, lives there now. This is the only structure in the proposed district which has a member of the original owner's family still in residence.

8. The house was built for Albert Sampliner. He and his brother Joseph owned a locally prominent dry goods store, Sampliner Brothers, which later became Brownson's after World War II. He sold the house to Harry Burnett, a proprietor of the St. Regis Hotel in 1926. Burnett lived there until 1960. The house went through several hands before the present owners Jim and Claudine Smith purchased the house in 1972.

9. The original Christian Science Church building was located on the corner of Seventh and White and built in 1897. It was permanently relocated to its present site in 1929. Some of it's prominent members included the William Moyer's and Mrs. Samuel McMullin.

10. The houe was built for John Brained of Pastime Mercantile Company. The house went through several occupants until Michael and Beki Shafer purchased it in 1977.

14. The house was built for William Murr. His widow, Hattie Pierson Murr, sold the house in 1937 to Charles and Jewell Willsea who have resided there ever since. Mr. Willsea opened the first Chevrolet dealership in Grand Junction.

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15. The house was built by a man named Wichersham. Wichersham was associated with William Moyer in the Grand Valley National Bank. Henry Gust of Hottes bought the house in 1917 and lived there until his death in 1957. Hottes was the head of the Grand Junction Fruit Growers Association and came to Grand Junction from Palisade where he made money in fruit orchards and real estate. After Hottes' death his son Fred Hottes sold it to the Catholic Church. Mary and Jerry Pesman bought it from the Catholic Church and some of the Pesman family still live there.

24. The house was built for C.M. Ferbrache. He sold it to Samuel Cardman in 1921. Edwin Knobel purchased the house in 1948 and his daughter Mary Margaret Coleman now lives there.

26. The house was built for William J. Moyer. Moyer owned the Fair Department Store for forty years. He was a prominent philanthropist and benefactor to the children of Grand Junction. Children today still enjoy some of his generosity in the form of the Moyer Pool at Lincoln Park. At the time of the presentation he stipulated that children would have two free days a week. He was also the primary force behind the building of the YMCA. He paid the expenses to put 18 boys through college. Fred Manty, a saddle maker, bought the house from Moyer. Other owners have been Edith Laura Kemper, Mr. and Mrs. Earl T. Wiley, Richalyn Cox, W.B. and JoAnn Coleman and Walter and Ethel Hatmaker. Mr. and Mrs. Lee Fetters now own the house.

27. The house was built for Vernon Talbert, the cashier at the Grand Valley National Bank. The house later became rental property until 1922 when it was purchased by Harry B. Goodwin, president of the Latimer-Goodwin Chemical Company. Goodwin was a philanthropist and set up the Goodwin Foundation for the dispersal of the funds. The house remains in the Goodwin Foundation.

28. This structure was built for Henry Barkallo, a lumber man. Mr. and Mrs. Claude D. Dmith bought the house in 1914. Smith owned C.D. Smith Drug Company and C.D. Smith Chemical Company. His daughter Melba Schmidt now owns and lives in the house.

30. The residence was built for Mr. and Mrs. Orloff H. Ellison, the owner of P.A. Rice Lumber Company. Mrs. (Pearl) Ellison was the daughter of "Doc" Shores. After their deaths, Melba Schmidt bought the house then sold it to Mr. and Mrs. Paul Anderson, the present owners, in 1966.

31. At the turn of the century the 100 foot high standpipe that held the water supply for the city was located on the spot where Dr. Jesse Sickenberger, a Grand Junction surgeon, built his home. His wife, Etta Sickenberger, still resides there.

32. The house was built for William Smith, treasurer of the W. F. Mercantile Company. Mr. and Mrs. Noah A. Glasco bought the house in 1907. Glasco was president of Glasco-Udlock Investment Company and later vice president of the Grand Valley National Bank. Harriet J. Moulton, the music teacher at Grand Junction High School, bought the house in 1922. Del Evans bought the house in 1945 and later sold it to their daughter Kathy and her husband, Teddy Jordan, in 1974.

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34. The church was started in Grand Junction in 1883 and located on White Avenue between Fourth and Fifth streets. The land designated on White Avenue in the original town plat was swapped for the property at Seventh and Grand where the church now stands. Members called it Lane's Folly after the pastor because construction began in 1912 and was not completed until 1929.

35. Historically Lowell School has been an important part of the neighborhood. Today it is still an active school building. There are plans to restore the Lowell School for use by the Museum of Western Colorado as an interpretive center.

<sup>1</sup>Crawford, an attorney from Pennsylvania, organized the towns of Fort Scott, Kansas, and Delta, Colorado.

<sup>2</sup>The older residential section along Main Street extends from about 8th Street to 12th Street. Most of these houses have been demolished or greatly altered.

<sup>3</sup>The residential area along Gunnison Avenue has experienced more contemporary construction. Because of intrusions, the area would not be eligible as a district.