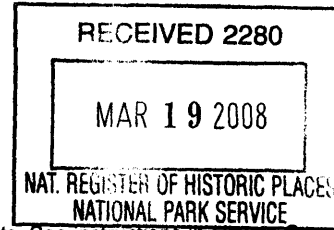


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service



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National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Bode-Stewart House  
other name/site number 5CF2343

2. Location

street & number 803 F Street N/A not for publication  
city or town Salida N/A vicinity  
state Colorado code CO county Chaffee code 015 zip code 81201

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  nationally  statewide  locally. (  See continuation sheet for additional comments.)  
Mark Wolfe Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer Date 3/10/08  
Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. (  See continuation sheet for additional comments.)  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date  
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register.  See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register  See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action  
Edson H. Beall 4-29-08

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
(check as many boxes as apply)

- public-local
- private
- public-State
- public-Federal

**Category of Property**  
(check only one box)

- district
- building(s)
- site
- structure
- object

**Number of Resources within Property**  
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
2	0	Total

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

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

N/A

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Function**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/secondary structure

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Function**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/secondary structure

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE

walls BRICK

STUCCO

roof ASPHALT

other STONE

**Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

**8. Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

**Criteria Considerations**

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography**

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

**Areas of Significance**

(enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE \_\_\_\_\_

COMMERCE \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1908-1933 \_\_\_\_\_

1938-1958 \_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Date**

1908 \_\_\_\_\_

1938 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Persons**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Bode, Theodore C. \_\_\_\_\_

Stewart, Joseph E. \_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A \_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

Unknown \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other Name of repository:

\_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of Property Less than 1 acre

**UTM References**

(Place additional boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

1. 1/3 4/1/3/1/1/4 4/2/6/4/9/0/1  
Zone Easting Northing (NAD 27)

2. 1/3 ////// //////  
Zone Easting Northing

3. 1/3 ////// //////  
Zone Easting Northing

4. 1/3 ////// //////  
Zone Easting Northing

See continuation sheet

**Verbal Boundary Description**

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The UTM's were derived from heads up digitization on Digital Raster Graphic (DRG) maps provided to the Colorado Historical Society Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (OAH) by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management and were provided to the preparers of this nomination by OAH.

**Boundary Justification**

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title R. Laurie Simmons and Thomas H. Simmons, historians (prepared for the owners)  
organization Front Range Research Associates, Inc. date 7 December 2007 (revised)  
street & number 3635 West 46<sup>th</sup> Avenue telephone 303-477-7597  
city or town Denver state CO zip code 80211

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

**Continuation Sheets**

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

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

**Photographs:** Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

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

**Property Owner**

name/title Christopher Harris and Megan Bajon, owners  
street & number 1406 Law Street telephone \_\_\_\_\_  
city or town San Diego state CA zip code 92109

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 1

Bode-Stewart House, Chaffee County, Colorado

### Narrative Description

The 1908 Bode-Stewart House is a two-story Edwardian style dwelling located at the southeast corner of Eighth and F streets in a historic residential neighborhood of Salida, Colorado (Photograph 1). The house has a steeply-pitched front gabled roof center wing intersected on the north wall by a projecting gabled roof bay with an unusual curved balcony on the second story. There is a projecting wrap-around columned porch at the northwest corner of the facade topped by a balcony, and a projecting hipped roof two-story bay is south of the porch. A raised foundation of coursed, painted, concrete blocks with recessed mortar joints is surmounted by a three-course brick water table topped by painted brick walls with decorative courses of projecting brick on the first story, stuccoed walls on the second story, ornamentally shingled gable faces, and asphalt composition roofing shingles. Windows are predominantly flat arch one-over-one-light (exceptions are described), and sills are painted stone. The house is in excellent condition and has had few alterations to its historic appearance.

The house is situated at the center of a three-lot corner parcel and is set back from both streets and the alley. The level site is landscaped with grass, bushes, flowers, and trees. A concrete sidewalk stamped with diamond and rectangular shapes runs along the edge of the front yard and is intersected by a wide concrete sidewalk flanked by flowers and rose bushes extending to the front porch. There are bushes along the foundation of the house and a large Blue Spruce tree is at the southern end of the front yard; there is another large tree at the north end of the parking lawn in front. On the north, the parking lawn is filled with river rock and has large trees. A woven wire fence is interlaced with vines growing on it along the northern edge of the yard. A pergola with classical columns extends from the house to the sidewalk on the north side of the house (Photograph 4). At the south end of the pergola is a low brick wall topped by panels of wood lattice that extends eastward toward a brick garage on the alley.

The asymmetrical façade (west) has a projecting hipped roof bay on the south end with a large window at the center of the first story (Photograph 2). There is a lintel course of projecting brick along the front wall, as well as a brick sill course. A belt course between the first and second stories is composed of two horizontal boards and projecting molded trim. The second story has a window with decorative shutters that is aligned with the first story window. The lintel of the window cuts through the plain board cornice under the eaves.

A substantial wrap-around porch at the northwest corner has a base of concrete piers and wood lattice (Photographs 1, 2, and 3). The wood porch deck is covered with carpet, as are the entrance stairs, which are flanked by wood sidewalls. The porch features grouped, fluted, Doric column supports atop paneled pedestals ornamented with a narrow band of dentil molding. The porch balustrade has turned balusters between the pedestals. The porch has a wide frieze ornamented with dentil molding, a flat roof with overhanging eaves with shaped rafters and dentil molding, and a ceiling of varnished wood. A central entrance facing the porch has a varnished, paneled and glazed, wood door with a large rectangular beveled glass light. Above the door is a rectangular transom. There is a small rectangular stained glass window north of the door. The window has a gauged brick

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 2

Bode-Stewart House, Chaffee County, Colorado

lintel and a painted stone sill. The porch wraps around the north wall of the center wing and also shelters the west wall of the north projecting bay, where there is a second stained glass window of similar size on the first story.

The balcony above the porch is crowned at the south end by a triangular pediment with a horizontal blank window and is supported by single fluted columns atop paneled pedestals with dentil molding (Photograph 2). The gable face above the balcony is clad with evenly coursed square and fish scale shingles, with some shingles laid to form decorative triangular and diamond shapes above a narrow horizontal four-light window enframed by decorative molding. At the north end, the balcony is open, without a roof, and is enclosed by a balustrade with short paneled piers and turned balusters. At the south end of the balcony there is an entrance from the north wall of the projecting hipped roof bay. A large single-light window on the center wing faces west onto the balcony and a similar window faces north. An entrance from the north projecting bay faces west onto the balcony.

The north wall of the north projecting bay has a central window on the first story (Photograph 3). Flanking the top of the window are large decoratively-cut brackets, with inscribed ornaments, spindles, and pendants, that support the wood base of the projecting, curved balcony. The balcony has a solid, curved balustrade with vertical siding and dentils below the rail (Photographs 3 and 4). A flat roof, curved, projecting hood shelters a central inset area with paired windows. The steeply-pitched gable above the balcony is pedimented and has decorative fish scale and diamond-shaped shingles, with shingles laid in a diamond shape at the apex of the gable above a semicircular window. East of the gable is a one-and-a-half-story, overlapping, steeply-pitched, rear-projecting gable, which has a concrete block foundation, brick water table, and brick sill and lintel courses. At the center of the north wall of the projecting gable is one window.

On the rear, the first story of the projecting rear gable has brick walls with decorative sill and lintel courses and a concrete block foundation (Photographs 4, 5, and 7). There is a window toward the north on the first story. The gable face above is clad with stucco, and there is a full-size one-over-one-light window toward the center and a smaller three-over-one-light window toward the south. A tall painted brick chimney with corbelled top extends from the south slope of the roof. The face of the taller gabled central wing is also stucco. A shed roof frame addition erected circa 1945-47 projects from the first story of the rear wall south of the first story window. The projection is clad with asbestos shingles and has an entrance at the west end of the north wall and a band of four-light casement windows at the east end. There is also a band of casement windows on the east wall of the projection, while a rectangular painted brick chimney topped by a metal pipe is on the south wall. The projection overlaps the north part of the original one-story enclosed brick porch at the south end of the rear wall, which contains a window on the east.

The enclosed porch has brick sill and lintel courses and paired windows on the south wall. The first story of the south wall of the house has a one-story canted brick bay window with a flat roof and three windows. West of the bay window is a single window. The upper story has two widely spaced windows aligned above the bay window and the single window (Photograph 6).

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 3

Bode-Stewart House, Chaffee County, Colorado

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### Interior

The house interior also maintains substantial historic physical integrity and features extensive hardwood millwork. The focal point of the entrance hall is the wood staircase with turned balusters and paneled newel posts featuring carved decorations. The newel post at the bottom of the stairs is surmounted by a metal Art Nouveau figural sculpture of a woman with raised arm holding a lamp. The name of the sculpture, "Voix des Chenes" ("Voice of the Oaks"), is inscribed at the base, as is the name of the French sculptor, W. Hering. The dining room includes a built-in sideboard and French doors. The original hardwood floors are present throughout the house, as well as wide baseboards and moldings around doors and windows, and metal radiators.

### Garage

A rectangular, one-story, gabled roof brick garage, built between 1914 and 1929, is located at the northeast corner of the lot at the alley (Photographs 7 and 8). The garage has lower walls of painted concrete block with incised mortar joints and upper walls of painted brick. The gable faces are clad with variegated decorative shingles, and there is a two-light horizontal window on the west face. The steeply-pitched gabled roof has eave returns and asphalt composition roofing. The west wall has an off-center segmental arch entrance with a paneled wood door at the north end and a segmental arch window with wood sill toward the south end. The north wall has two segmental arch windows. The rear wall has a modified vehicle entrance with an overhead sectional garage door. The entrance has vertical boards across the upper part of the opening. There is a concrete apron between the garage and the alley. The south wall of the garage has a segmental arch window. There is a tall painted brick chimney with corbelled top near the southwest corner.

# National Register of Historic Places

## Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 4

Bode-Stewart House, Chaffee County, Colorado

### Significance

The 1908 Bode-Stewart House is significant under Criterion C, in the area of architecture, as an excellent representative of the Edwardian style in Salida, Colorado. The house exemplifies the style in its asymmetrical composition, multiple gables, variety of construction materials, wrap-around porch, and classical details. The well-preserved interior of the house also retains original materials and design elements representative of the period of construction. Larger and more architecturally distinguished than the average Salida dwelling of the period, the house reflects the growing prosperity and comfortable lifestyles of the city's successful businessmen and civic leaders that developed only a quarter-century after the founding of the city. No other examples of Edwardian style residences in Salida are listed in the National Register. The period of significance for the house in the area of architecture is 1908.

Houses in the Edwardian style are described in the Colorado Historical Society's *A Guide to Colorado's Historic Architecture and Engineering* as "residences similar to the Queen Anne style in form and massing but lacking ornamentation. Sometimes called Princess Anne, these buildings feature multi-gabled roofs, asymmetrical massing, simple surfaces, and occasionally wrap-around porches, a short tower, and classical detailing."<sup>1</sup> The style derives its name from the era marking the reign of England's King Edward VII (1901-1910), who ascended to the throne following the death of Queen Victoria. The Bode-Stewart House reflects this transitional period through its incorporation of familiar residential features of the Queen Anne style, as well as the more restrained ornament and classical influences favored in the early twentieth century. The complex, asymmetrical massing and multiple gables, the wrap-around porch with balcony, and the combination of materials including painted brick, wood shingles, stained glass, and stucco demonstrate its ties to earlier Queen Anne style houses. However, the porch exhibits classically-inspired Doric columns and paneled pedestals, dentil moldings, and shaped brackets, and the overall appearance is less highly ornamented than that of the earlier style. Additionally, the curved hood and balustrade of the north balcony and the use of concrete blocks for the foundation represent more modern design influences.

The house is also significant under Criterion B, for its association with two prominent Salida businessmen and civic leaders: Theodore C. Bode and Joseph E. Stewart. Theodore C. and Elizabeth Bode built the house and lived here from November 1908 until 1938. Bode was a well-respected Salida druggist and town alderman. From 1938 until 1985, the Joseph E. and Mary K. Stewart family resided here. The Stewarts were a prominent business couple associated with the Stewart Funeral Home for more than sixty years. Joseph Stewart also served on the local school board and as Chaffee County Coroner for many years and belonged to a wide array of civic and fraternal organizations. The period of significance for the house's association with Theodore C. Bode extends from 1908 (the year the house was completed) to 1933 (the year Bode died). The period of significance for its association with Joseph E. Stewart extends from 1938 (the year the Stewarts began living here) until 1958 (a date fifty years in the past).

<sup>1</sup> Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Colorado Historical Society, *A Guide to Colorado's Historic Architecture and Engineering*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. (Denver: State Historical Society of Colorado, 2003), 21.



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Continuation SheetSection No. 8 Page 5

Bode-Stewart House, Chaffee County, Colorado

**The Original Owners: Theodore C. and Elizabeth Bode**

Theodore C. Bode (pronounced Bō'-dee) was born in St. Charles, Missouri, in 1870. He pursued a pharmaceutical career and graduated from the St. Louis College of Pharmacy. The school, founded in 1864, is currently the oldest college of pharmacy west of the Mississippi River. Accepting a job in Atchison, Kansas, Bode met his future wife, Elizabeth Swisher, a Pennsylvania native who was born about 1870. They became engaged, and Bode traveled east to complete postgraduate work at the prestigious Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, the first college of pharmacy in the country, from which he graduated in 1896. The couple married in November of that year and immediately moved to Colorado.<sup>2</sup>

Theodore Bode secured a position in Fort Collins, Colorado, with the A.W. Scott Pharmacy, where he worked as a pharmacist for the next six years. He became actively involved in politics in Fort Collins. In 1900, Bode was a delegate to the Prohibition Party's national convention and waged an unsuccessful race for alderman on the town board. Bode served on the Larimer County Democratic Central Committee and was chairman of the Democratic Senatorial Convention for the 10<sup>th</sup> District (Boulder and Larimer counties). He also belonged to the Knights of Pythias, while his wife was a member of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Presbyterian Church. The Bodes were socially prominent, participating in a variety of dinners, dances, and other gatherings.<sup>3</sup>

In April 1902, the Bodes were reportedly considering leaving northern Colorado for a business opportunity in Grand Junction. The *Fort Collins Weekly Courier* broke the news with sadness, noting that Bode "has by his skill as a druggist, urbanity and genial good nature drawn about him a cordon of warm friends in whose good will and esteem both he and Mrs. Bode have become so strongly entrenched that the separation will indeed be a painful one." The Grand Junction opportunity was abandoned subsequently, but in the fall of 1902 Theodore acquired a drug store in Salida and sold their house in Fort Collins for \$2,000.<sup>4</sup>

*Salida Prominence*

In October 1902, Theodore Bode purchased the A.M. Alger Drug Store in Salida. Reporting the transaction, the *Salida Record* opined, "This is one of the oldest business establishments in Salida, dating back to the time when Salida was a wild and woolly shack town frontier settlement. It has always been considered one of the best of the business houses of the city and Mr. Bode is to be congratulated on having secured such a business."<sup>5</sup> By 1902 Salida was a town of nearly four

<sup>2</sup> *Salida Mail*, 28 April 1933, 1 (Theodore C. Bode obituary); *Bulletin of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Alumni Report*, vol. 5 (Philadelphia: Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, 1912), 155.

<sup>3</sup> *Fort Collins Weekly Courier*, 18 January 1900, 6, 8 March 1900, 6, 28 June 1900, 8, 3 October 1901, 7, 1 October 1902, 10, 22 October 1902, 8.

<sup>4</sup> The Fort Collins newspapers continued to report on the Bodes after they left that city. *Fort Collins Weekly Courier*, 30 April 1902, 8 and 22 October 1902, 5.

<sup>5</sup> Alger, who was very popular in Salida, sold his business due to failing health, and died a few months later. *Salida Record*, 10 October 1902, 1, and 2 January 1903, 1.

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 6

Bode-Stewart House, Chaffee County, Colorado



IT'S RIGHT  
IF PUT UP BY **BODE THE DRUGGIST**

Figure 1. The interior of T.C. Bode's drug store is shown in this undated view. Bode's motto (at left) appeared in city directories. SOURCE: Salida Regional Library, local history archives, brochure on businesses in Salida. C. 1910.

thousand inhabitants and a principal railroad center. Bode introduced himself to Salidans in a letter in the *Salida Record* in early November:

It is the aim of the new management to maintain a high standard in the conduct of the business and to so maintain the stock as to be able at all times to supply all that may be expected to be found in a first-class and up-to-date drug store in any city.

I am a graduate of a college of pharmacy, and having had sixteen years experience in the retail drug business, can guarantee careful and accurate compounding of all prescriptions. Combining this with courteous treatment and a well stocked store I present my claim for your consideration.<sup>6</sup>

Bode's drug store was located in a two-story building at the principal business intersection of the city, 1st and F streets (101 F Street). According to city directory listings, the enterprise carried drugs, toilet articles, and cigars. Display advertisements in city directories guaranteed: "It's right if put up by Bode the Druggist." (See Figure 1)

The Bodes and their daughter, Gladys, originally lived at 407 E. 3<sup>rd</sup> Street in Salida. In 1905 they acquired a three-lot parcel at the corner of F and E. 8<sup>th</sup> streets, where their new house was to be built, from Daniel P. Cook. Cook, a conductor for the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, president of the Commercial National Bank, and a town alderman, lived across the street in a large dwelling at 802 F Street. The Bodes did not begin construction on the site until 1908, a time described by the *Salida*

<sup>6</sup> *Salida Record*, 7 November 1902, 8.

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Bode-Stewart House, Chaffee County, Colorado

*Mail* as “a great year in real estate. . . . Every one who can is building—many for their own homes and many for investment. This is an ideal time to build because every really decent house in Salida is rented.” The *Salida Mail* listed the construction cost of the house at \$7,200, while the *Salida Record* placed its cost at \$7,000. The contractor and/or architect were not named. The Bodes moved into their new home in early November 1908 (See Figure 2). The “T.C. Bode residence” was listed among “buildings completed or under course of construction for 1908” in a January 1909 newspaper article and is shown on the October 1909 Sanborn fire insurance map.<sup>7</sup>

In February 1909, the Bodes welcomed seventy-five guests in their new house for a card party of six-handed euchre. The *Salida Mail* described the get-together as “one of the really fine social events of the season.” The house, characterized as “conveniently arranged for entertaining, with its large and spacious rooms,” was “quietly but artistically decorated in smilax and carnations.”<sup>8</sup>



Figure 2. Undated early view of the Bode House decorated in bunting for a Colorado-Wyoming Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. SOURCE: [www.rootsweb.com](http://www.rootsweb.com), Chaffee County, Colorado, website, accessed 10 October 2007.

Theodore Bode became a civic leader in Salida, serving as an alderman on the Salida Town Board in 1905-06 and 1909-10. In 1906, Bode was a member of a three-person committee of the board that was charged with securing a cost estimate for a municipal sewer system. In March 1909, when he was described as one of the “new men” running for alderman on the Democratic ticket, the *Salida*

<sup>7</sup> *Salida Mail*, 13 November 1908, 2 and 1 January 1909, 1; *Salida Record*, 1 January 1909; *Fort Collins Weekly Courier*, 11 November 1908, 4.

<sup>8</sup> Smilax is a type of climbing flowering plant, commonly known as Catbrier, Greenbrier, and Sarsaparilla. *Salida Mail*, 23 February 1909, 3; *Salida Record*, 19 and 26 February 1908.

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Bode-Stewart House, Chaffee County, Colorado

*Mail* judged, "Mr. Bode is so highly regarded by the people that it was by a mere chance he was not placed at the head of the ticket." Bode chaired the Finance Committee during his second term and was on the Health Committee in 1910. He also served as secretary of the Chaffee County Democratic Convention, was appointed to the party's State Central Committee in September 1908, and was a delegate to a Democratic National Convention. In the election of 1912, Bode became a successful Democratic Presidential Elector for Colorado. When the Electors met in Denver to cast their votes for Woodrow Wilson for president and Thomas R. Marshall for vice president, they chose the druggist as the messenger to carry the results to Washington.<sup>9</sup>

Bode operated his drug store until selling it in about 1922. He served briefly as a pharmacist under the new owners (the Maier Drug Company) and then retired. In subsequent years, the Bodes took several "extensive trips," but Mr. Bode reportedly "preferred to spend most of his time in Salida." At the time of his death in April 1933, the *Salida Mail* described Bode as "a prudent businessman and a shrewd investor" who had lived "a successful and congenial life." His advice on commercial matters was "considered weighty" and "many friends went to him for counsel about investments." Reverend Fulton of the Presbyterian Church eulogized Bode as "one of the most highly respected and useful citizens of Salida."<sup>10</sup>

After her husband's death, Elizabeth Bode continued to live in the house until 1938. Although the Bodes estimated the value of the house at \$10,000 at the time of the 1930 Census, it sold for just \$5,000 in 1938, perhaps reflecting declining market values during the Depression decade. After disposing of the house, Mrs. Bode moved to Denver to live with her daughter Gladys (the couple's only child), who worked as the secretary at Byers School.<sup>11</sup>

### Joseph E. and Mary K. Stewart

Joseph E. and Mary K. Stewart became the new owners of the residence in September 1938. According to their son, Joseph L. Stewart, his mother "fell in love with the house" when she first came to Salida in 1924. Born in Salida in 1905, Joseph E. Stewart was the son of L. B. and Winifred Stewart. He graduated from Salida High School in 1924, having worked during high school in Theodore Bode's drug store. After graduation, Stewart joined his father in the family business—Stewart Mortuary. Louis Wenz, Joseph's grandfather, started the firm in the 1890s. Wenz, an original stockholder in Salida's Fairview Cemetery, founded the Colorado Funeral Directors Association.

Stewart married Mary K. Dilley in Alamosa, Colorado, in August 1924. She was born in the Philippines in about 1903. Both Stewarts became licensed funeral directors and actively participated in the business. Stewart Mortuary was located at 136 E. 2<sup>nd</sup> Street in downtown Salida. When his

<sup>9</sup> *Salida Mail*, 4 September 1908, 2, 23 March 1909, 2, and 28 April 1933, 1; *Salida Record*, 24 August 1906; *Fort Collins Weekly Courier*, 17 January 1913, 5.

<sup>10</sup> *Salida Mail*, 28 April 1933, 1; Salida city directories; Sanborn fire insurance maps, 1914 and 1929.

<sup>11</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, Census of Population, Chaffee County, manuscript returns, 1930; Joseph L. Stewart, Albuquerque, New Mexico, Telephone Interview with Thomas H. Simmons, 30 October 2007.

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Bode-Stewart House, Chaffee County, Colorado

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father died in 1954, Joseph E. Stewart became president and manager of the business. A display advertisement for the firm highlighted its Chapel of the Vision facility.

For a few years after 1938, the Stewarts lived in the residence and operated it as a boarding house to provide extra income. The couple had three sons (Joseph L., Robert S., and Michael W.), all of whom became doctors. The Stewarts built the one-story rear addition to the house shortly after World War II, in the 1945-47 period.<sup>12</sup>

Like the first owner of the house, Joseph E. Stewart actively participated in social and civic affairs in Salida. He served as Chaffee County Coroner for decades and was a member of the school board for thirty years (1937-67) and its president for ten years. He served as chairman of the Chaffee County Easter Seal campaign for thirty-five years. Stewart, an active member of the Episcopal Church of the Ascension, served as treasurer for twenty years and as a lay reader. Stewart also belonged to a wide array of fraternal and civic groups, including the Masons, Knights Templar, Knights of Pythias, Elks, DeMolay, the Poncha Springs Grange, and the Salida Sertoma Club. In 1973 the Salida Chamber of Commerce selected Stewart as its Man of the Year.<sup>13</sup>

Joseph E. Stewart operated Stewart Mortuary until his death in January 1979, following a lengthy illness. At that time, the *Salida Mountain Mail* described him as a "prominent Salida businessman and civic leader." Mary K. Stewart continued to live in the house until 1985. She left Salida to live with her sons in Albuquerque, New Mexico, and Pueblo, Colorado.<sup>14</sup>

### Later Owners

Mary K. Stewart sold the house to Dwight F. and Cynda W. Goddard in July 1985. In September 1991, the Goddards transferred the property to Jeffrey S. Preston. Jocelyn F. Mullen and William J. Woodul acquired the house in May 1993, with Ms. Mullen becoming sole owner in July 1998. In the late 1990s, the house was briefly used as the Pinon Sage Bed and Breakfast. The current owners, Christopher Harris and Megan Bajon of San Diego, California, purchased the house in October 2006.<sup>15</sup>

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<sup>12</sup> The Stewarts did not consider moving the mortuary to this location, although some large houses in Colorado towns were utilized as mortuaries during this period. Joseph L. Stewart, Telephone Interview.

<sup>13</sup> *Salida Mountain Mail*, 24 January 1979, 1; Joseph L. Stewart, Telephone Interview; June Shaputis and Suzanne Kelly, *A History of Chaffee County* (Marceline, Missouri: Walsworth Publishing Co., 1982), 70.

<sup>14</sup> *Salida Mountain Mail*, 24 January 1979, 1; Joseph L. Stewart, Telephone Interview.

<sup>15</sup> Central Colorado Title and Escrow, Inc., Salida, Colorado, "Chain of Title for 803 F Street, Salida, CO 81201," 2 April 2007.

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## Geographic Information

### Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated area consists of Lots 24 through 26, inclusive, Block 101, Haskell's Addition to Salida and is indicated by the dashed line on the included to scale sketch map on page 13. The building is located in the City of Salida, Chaffee County, Colorado.

### Boundary Justification

The nominated area includes the house, a garage, and the immediately adjacent land associated with the house during its period of significance.

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Section No. PHOTOS Page 12

Bode-Stewart House, Chaffee County, Colorado

### Common Photographic Label Information:

Resource Name: Bode-Stewart House  
Location: Salida, Chaffee County, Colorado  
Photographer: Thomas H. Simmons  
Date: August 2007  
Negative on File at: Christopher Harris and Megan Bajon  
1406 Law Street  
San Diego, CA 92109

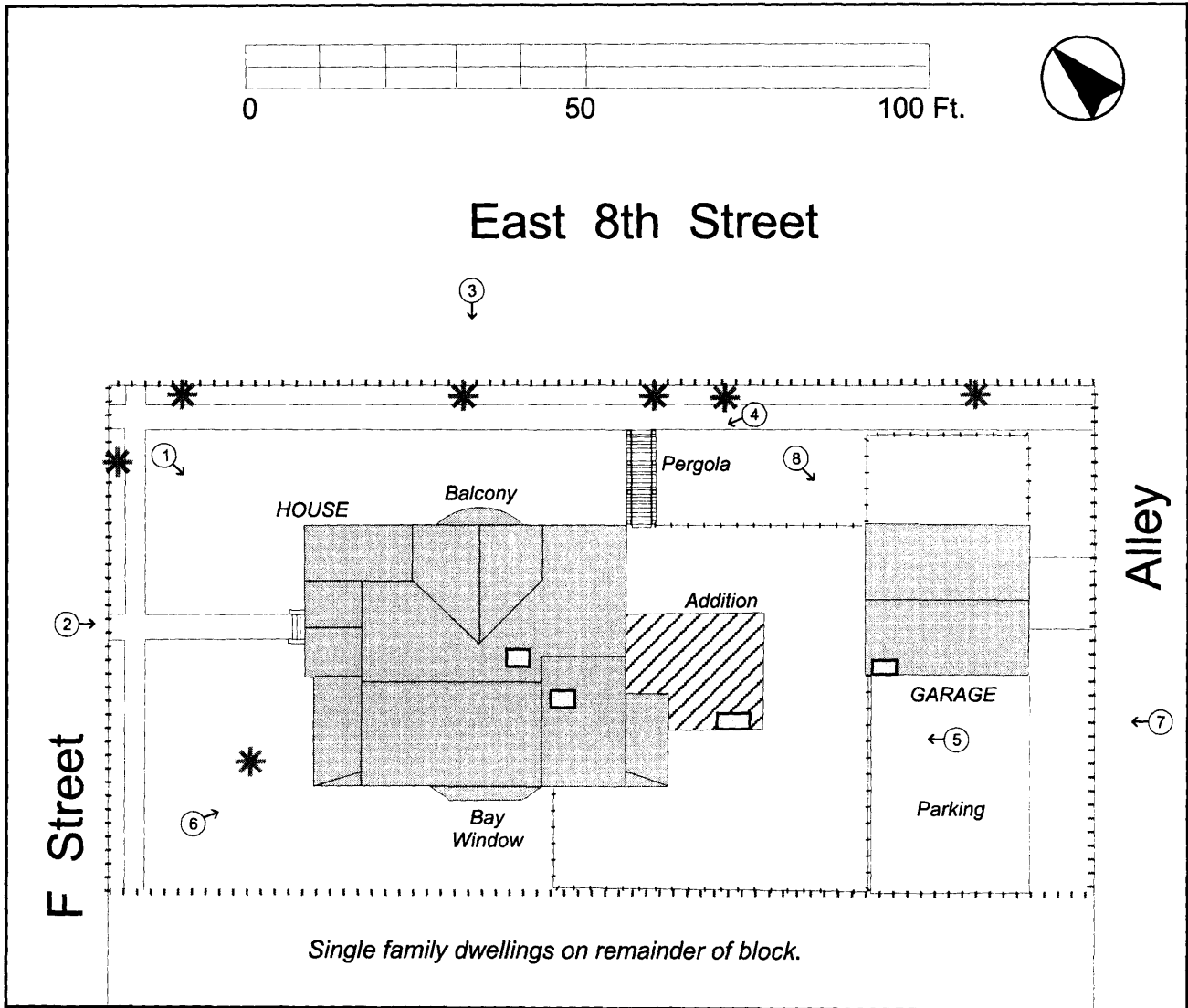
### Information Different for Each View:

Photograph Number, Description of View, and Camera Direction

Photograph Number	Description of View	Camera Direction
1	Front and north wall	South
2	Front	Southeast
3	North wall	Southwest
4	North wall with pergola in foreground	West-Northwest
5	Rear with one-story addition to right	Northwest
6	South wall and part of front	East-Southeast
7	East and south walls of garage and rear of house	Northwest
8	North and west walls of garage	South



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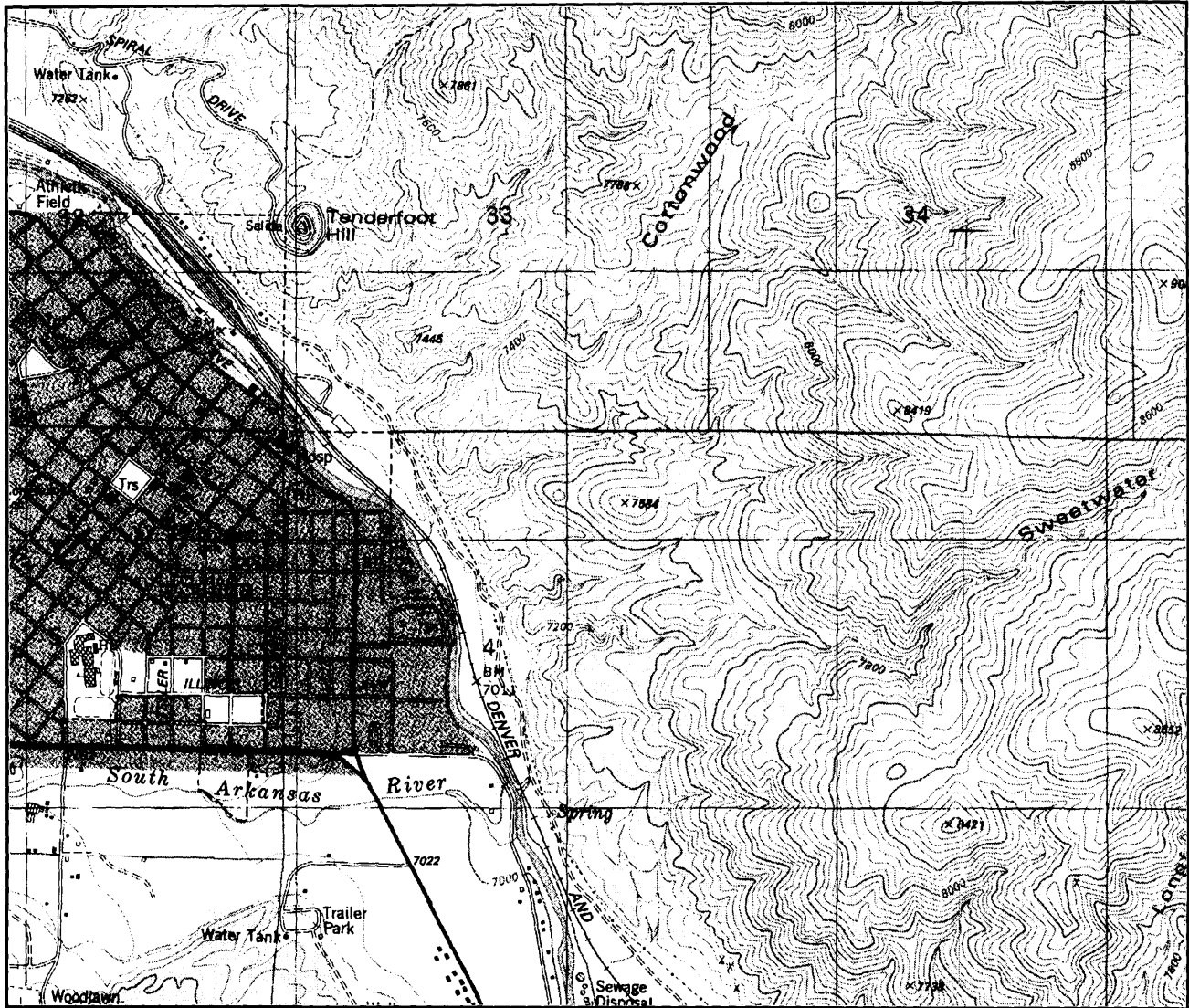
Sketch Map. The shaded buildings are the nominated house and its associated garage, with the dashed line indicating the nomination boundary. Circled numbers with arrows are photograph locations and camera directions.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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Section No. MAPS Page 14

Bode-Stewart House, Chaffee County, Colorado



Location Map. The nominated building is indicated by the black arrow. SOURCE: Extract of U.S. Geological Survey, "Salida East, Colorado," 7.5 minute map (Denver: U.S. Geological Survey, 1994).



1000 0 1000 Feet