

MUSEUM TAPE MU 36  
WALKING TOUR FOR HISTORIC TELLURIDE JULY 5-6, 1974

(Transcribed by Davine Pera Oct, 2000)

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- 00 - 04 In the early days of Telluride's history, there were only two days that the mines closed, and that was the fourth of July and Christmas. These were the days that all the miners came in to celebrate. The only exception would be if one of their countrymen had died, they came in for the funeral.
- 04 - 11 This little town was founded as the county seat of San Miguel County in 1883 and it was called Columbia until it became Telluride in 1887. It boomed with silver, gold and copper mining and at one time had a population of 5000. Even though businesses closed, and the town shrank in the '30s, some mines operated through the depression and World War II, producing up to the present about sixty million dollars in precious metals and gained for Telluride in 1964 the designation, by the United States Department of the Interior, a National Historic Landmark. The name Telluride comes from the element Tellurium, which is often found, combined with precious metals.
- 11 - 21 We start our tour, this morning at the site of the old school, which was built in 1895. But it collapsed because of faulty bricks and had to be closed and was rebuilt and opened in 1896. The 1899 census showed an enrollment of 300 students in Telluride, with seven teachers, a principal and a library of 900 volumes. However within the county there were eight enrolled and there were schools at nearly all of the mines such as the Tomboy Mine, the Liberty Bell and Placerville, and many of the other places. One reason that the old school deteriorated was the faulty brick. They rebuilt it with imported new brick, which has made it possible for the building to still stand
- 21 - 34 The first schools in Telluride were in a private home and then their next school was at the site of the present post office which is on the main street of Town and at that time there was a log cabin there that was the building of the school. And the third school was in our town hall building and it was originally built for a school until the new one was built in 1895 when money was raised for the school. The present building (that we are standing in front of) in 1902 there were four rooms added at the rear to enlarge it and there has not been any additions since then. On the corner adjoining the building is a Quonset building. It is not really an old building but it is a part of Telluride's history. It was added in 1949 as a gym for the school. The Telluride Fire Department owns it and uses the south end for a recreation hall and at the north end is being used by our Telluride Community Library. .

34-50 On the corner we have the L.L. Nunn residence. This house has been changed slightly and at the museum is an original picture of this. This residence was built in 1890. Nunn was a lawyer for the Gold King Mine and he worked with George Westinghouse to reduce the cost of running machinery at the mines. They perfected and installed an alternating current system, the first in the world, that not only reduced costs per month from twenty five hundred dollars a month to five hundred dollars, but also lighted Telluride and powered all the surrounding mines. The power plant still operates at Ames south of Telluride. And this transmission line was one of the longest ones ever built. It was about eight miles in length and is still in operation. This two story white house was also bought by Nunn in 1902 and it was to become what they called the Telluride Institute at that time and students from the Cornell University in New York came here to learn the practical application of electrical engineering. They also served as skilled labor for the power plant. The Institute was moved to Provo, Utah about 1923 and is now at Deep Springs, California. There is still a Telluride House at Cornell University.

50-60 On this corner, we want you to look down the street toward our main street and you will see the brick house that had been owned by an attorney, in the early days, a Mr. Hogg, H.S. Hogg, and he was a congressman from this district in 1904. He also owned the Moorhead Mining Company. There is one humorous story that's been told about him, handed down through history. About his coming home late one night after being out with the boys and his wife met him at the door, very angry, and said to him "You are a hog by name and a hog by nature". But he was not feeling too bad and so he shot back at her "And you are a hog by choice" and went on down the street.

60-68 As we are going back to this place on the corner, the Bushwhacker was originally a First Methodist Church and it was also used through the years in the early days as a school and a recreation hall. The school did own it and they had many of their recreation al functions, basketball games and dances and some parties here.

68-86 We are going to going into this building, the Opera House, and we'll have a few things to tell you about it while you are seated and admiring the famous roll down curtain. This curtain was originally painted by J. Erickson and his work was shown in the Chicago Museum. The curtain was restored just a very few years ago by Ken Wolverton, a local artist. However it had been so well preserved that Ken actually did, the main work he did was in the border and just a few touch ups. So you might say it is very original. The Opera House was built in 1914 by J.A. and A. W. Segerberg. They were famous for their operation of the New Sheridan and the Opera House. And this place, the New Sheridan and its fine food did compare with the Brown Palace in Denver. And they did excellent food, and an excellent wine cellar. When they built the Opera House they did take room eighteen at the hotel, making it possible for you to go from the Opera House to the hotel and from the hotel to the Opera House very conveniently, so I guess if you were having a late dinner, you wouldn't miss the curtain and the beginning of the play or the opera. As we just mentioned, they are so closely connected the Opera House and the New Sheridan that they sort of seem like one building.

86-99 To get back to the Segerbergs who did make this place such a successful and long, long place of fine foods and entertainment. When the mines began to close, they did leave here, and they went to Durango. Many of you have heard of the Strator Hotel in Durango and this is the place that they developed. They did a chandelier from this dinning room its now in the Strator Hotel dinning room. One of the things that they had, they did import fresh strawberries when they were out of season. And pork tenderloin, seafood, even had possum and plank steaks. And their plank steaks were suppose to have been two inches thick, a foot wide and maybe two feet long garnished in greens. They employed a Japanese cook for their special pastries. And they had many costume parties here. That seemed to be a type of party that was very popular in the early days.

99-107 The house rules that they had at the turn of the century that are recorded in the new book that's out called "ONLY FIVE TO A BED" I think are rather interesting. Some of them were such things as: "no horses above the first floor--beds fifty cents; with sheets seventy-five cents—please don't swear, damn you—warmth is provided by horse blankets, liquor and Christian zeal" and "don't shoot the pianist, he's doing his damdest, funeral s on the house".

107-117 The Sheridan Hotel was built in 1897 and it was originally a grocery store and then the Segerburgs leased it in 1901 and they were the ones that did all the new decorating. Brickson and Hickler were the builders of the hotel. The saloon was redone by the Segerbergs and had walls covered with calfskin, had a cherry wood bar imported from Austria with a mirror from Paris and beaded glass windows. William Jennings Bryan made his famous "Cross of Gold" speech in front of the Sheridan in 1903 on the Fourth of July celebration. → Hippo

117-128 We will go outside and walk across the street so you can get a complete view of the Sheridan building and the Opera House. Its called the New Sheridan because of the many changes after part of it had burned and the Segerbergs did their remodeling and added bar and the Opera House, Then it became known as the New Sheridan. You can see the building, the hotel and the bar. And if we have time we would like to show you the bar and the dining room. They have tried to restore this particular dining room similar to the original calf skin but its very attractive and I think you might enjoy seeing it.

128-135 Now we are on the way to the old telephone company building. We will be passing the old Elks Hall and that isn't on our tour this year as the old drug store isn't. But do observe the brick at the drug store that was made from the old Telluride brick, which we mentioned earlier. Thus brick has been a source of constant need of repair.

135-141 Now at the telephone company building it was always used, was only used as a building for the Telephone Company and had been built in 1900, but it was purchased by Dick Wagoner in 1964, remodeled and made into an Art Gallery. We thought it would be pleasant for you to go in and see what an attractive art gallery we have. The switchboard out of the building is at the museum.

141-159 No we are on our way down to the Mahr, which were constructed B. M. and Andy Mahr in 1892. This is next door to the drug store and it is the site of the San Miguel Valley Bank that was robbed by Butch Cassidy and the Wild Bunch in 1886. Of interest to you, since we have brought up the subject of banks, one of the first banks was the San Miguel Valley Bank. It did fail in 1901. There was the First National Bank that was started in 1891 and it had been housed in the old Elks Building. They also had this building down the street they called the Bank of Telluride. This one with the pillars was the last place for the Bank of Telluride. The Mountain View Café here had been the site of the original Bank of Telluride, but when they built this new building that you see over at the pillars, they moved out of it and this bank. This bank was open until 1929 when it closed and Telluride did not have another bank until our present bank, which is down in the next block, was opened in 1970.

159-197 We are on our way down to a very interesting place called the Senate. It was used as a boarding house in the 1880's. After the top half burned off, it became a saloon and gambling house owned and run most of the time by Mr. and Mrs. Gabardi. In here you will see the original poker and faro tables inside and also the bullet hole in the floor from a gun fired at the local sheriff. This property was also owned by Bill Hamner before Terry and Steve Catsman, present owners, purchased it. They reconstructed the Victorian dinning room in the back and this use to be the private living quarters for the Gabardis and I believe the Hamners also used this for their living quarters. You will also notice above the front window is a planter, a basket type of planter. This type of basket had originally been used as a type of stretcher for injured miners. Actually they were called basket cases. They were really injured pretty seriously. And they were brought down in these wicker baskets because they were more comfortable to be moved in. We do want to tell you a little bit about this bullet hole. There is a bullet hole in the floor, not a hole actually but a piece of lead from the bullet. There was a fight in the saloon, so the story goes, between two very good friends. One was always bragging what he could do, so it came to a point and they were calling each other's losses, the story goes, and one man shot the other one. This is supposed to be the lead from the bullet that killed one man's very best friend. We also have a side story on that, that someone said the man wound up in the jail next door and the next morning he discovered his best friend and he shot himself.

199-216 As we leave here we do want to mention that there were twenty-six saloons during the period of 1880 to 1915. The busiest places on Saturday night were the Pick and Gad, the Silver Bell, and the Senate. These were three of what they called the twenty-six parlor houses and the lace curtain cribs. And you can look down the street here and see the little cribs. There is a white one across the street and they went all the way to the corner. It has been rumored that at one time there were as many as a hundred seventy-five girls in these various boarding houses. Another name for this was "The Line" or they might say the "Girls from the Line". Many of these girls later did leave their profession and they married and became very respectable wives and mothers. It was said at that no respectable woman would ever go south of Colorado, which is our main street. But when these girls did marry they moved to the north part of town, were accepted, and were respected by the whole town.

216-224 Across the street as we walk towards the Catholic Church, we do want to stop in front of the old jail. Its thought to have been built by Billy Anderson who had a livery stable in Telluride. There is now a grant in process from the state to start a historical society of Colorado to restore this building, which will then be used as a library if San Miguel can provide the necessary operational funds through a vote in November in 1974.

229-248 Well, here we are at St. Patrick's Catholic Church. Well, before we get here we are going to talk about prohibition days in Telluride. There are a couple of stories told by people who are still residents here. One of them is told about this man was hauling a half a ton of raisins at a time to Telluride and they just couldn't understand how anybody could eat that much raisin pie. And of course they were actually using the raisins in the process of making home brew. Many of the houses were used for this industry of making home brew and bootleg whiskey and there is one up on the hill that we will point out to you. It's the Dallas house and for the guides information we will show you where that is. Another story that is told is by Don O'Rourke who use to haul twenty tons of sugar up here in truckloads of sugar at a time from Delta. One time when he was after a load of sugar the man ask him, that was helping him load it, said, "What are you doing with all that sugar in Telluride?" And Don played the innocent young man and said, "Well I guess they're starting in a jelly factory."

248-280 St. Patrick's Church was built in 1896 at a cost of forty eight hundred dollars and by 1899 it had two hundred members. This part of Telluride was known as Catholic Hill because many Austrians and Italians lived here. The wooden figures inside the church which are the stations of the cross were carved in Tyrol Austria. The Parish Hall was built in 1970 and it is in modern style but it does complement the simplicity of the old church. The church grounds also boast a beautiful mountain flower garden. Father Syl Schoening is the pastor. It also might be of interest to you that one of the earliest priests was a Father Gibbon and there is a book which is also in paper back form called "IN THE SAN JUANS" and it is a very interesting, historical story of how the church worked with the miners and all the wonderful things they did and the hardships they had during those early days. But they were a source of great help to the early mining communities.

380-285 At 235 North Pine is the home of Charles D. Waggoner, president of the Bank of Telluride and famous for drawing money illegally from the New York Banks to cover his depositors in the Bank of Telluride at the time of the financial crash in 1929. Wager was ultimately arrested and sent to prison. He was paroled in 1935 and later lived in California.

385-300 Here we have the Miners Union Building, which was built in 1901 by the Western Federation of Mines. It was originally used for a hospital for a couple of years and then for a post office with rentals above. However the Union at the mine did have their meetings here. And from the Telluride Journal in 1899 there's this quote. "The local branch of the Western Federation of Miners in a very prosperous and flourishing condition with a membership of four hundred and eighty-seven. Labor strikes in 1901 and 1903 brought in scabs and general war fare resulted in the calling of the Colorado National Guard to restore order." The present owners here are Tom Hale and Terry Star. The building is now housing a washateria and handball court in the basement and apartments in the upper floor.

302990 There was a hospital built in 1895 by a Dr. H. C. Hall, who also built other buildings in town. In 1960 a museum was established. Mrs. Arlene Reid is the Curator. At one time there were three hospitals in Telluride. We do want to mention where the third hospital is. On the corner opposite the Bushwhacker, the lovely brick home that was owned by Dr. Agnes and it was called the Agnes Hospital. It was mainly used during the years of the flu e epidemic, 1918 and 1919 because the other hospital could not handle all the illness. The other hospital is near the Dallas house, which is one of the houses that were active during the prohibition.

340879 One other footnote for the guide is while we were standing on the corner by the old school and Quonset hut, we do want to point out the brown house on the corner. The present owner is Mrs. Maude Paris but Hendrickson originally owned it. It had been a mule barn. When they plotted the town, this mule barn ended up being in the middle of the street. So they had to build the street around the house, because Mr. Hendrickson insisted that this was his house and his land and he wasn't about to move it. So they just changed the street lines. Martin Anderson bought the property from Hendrickson. Martin Anderson is a character of history. He had been the recording secretary for the Miners Union in 1899 as well as being manager and superintendent of the Liberty Bell and later the Tomboy Mine. He was a very famous and respected person in the town. In fact he was so well respected that the story is told that when one of his Swedish miners was taking out his citizenship papers and the question was asked "Who is the president of the United States?" his reply was Martin Anderson.

329-42 I just want to say for fillers that reading our notebooks, you will be able to find your type of thing you want to tell the people, but I'm thinking that they might be interested in recreation in those days. You can mention the two tennis courts, which were located at Tomboy Lodge. They had a golf course on the West Side of Society Turn down in the sand by the river. You had to tee off on the greens and to get to the second hole you had to shoot across the river, so the river was paved in golf balls. Then there were two horseracing tracks. There was one at the depot. And it was a quarter mile straightaway. That was before the railroad came in. The other racetrack was this side of Reggie Gardner or in the town of San Miguel, the old town of San Miguel. They had chautauquas and circuses in the summer.

#### KEYWORDS FOR THIS TRANSCRIPT

Columbia

Schools

L.L. Nunn

Opera House

Sheridan House

Banks

Senate

Saloons

"The Line"

Prohibition

St. Patrick's Church

Miner's Union

Western Federation of Miners

Hospitals

## SITES FOR WALKING TOUR

- #1 Old Brick School
- #2 Quonset Hut
- #3 L.L. Nunn Residence
- #4 H.S. Hogg Residence
- #5 Oakstreet Inn ( Bushwhacker, Methodist Church)
- #6 San Miguel County Courthouse
- #7 Sheridan Opera House/Sheridan Hotel
- #8 Wagner's Studio (Original Telephone Co. Bldg.)
- #9 Mahr Building (San Miguel Valley Bank that was robbed by Butch Cassidy) / Elk's Building (First National Bank) / Banks of Telluride
- #10 Senate / Red Light District ( Pick & Gad, Senate, Silver Bell The Gold Belt and Monte Carlo across from Pick and Gad and cribs)
- #11 Old Town Jail
- #12 St. Patrick's Church
- #13 235 N, Pine, home of Charles D. Waggoner, president of the Bank of Telluride
- #14 Miner's Union Building (originally used as the first hospital built in 1902 by Western Federation of Mines', also used as a post office)
- #15 Hopital built by Dr. H.C. Hall (now our musuem)



Suggested script for Guides for Tour of Historic Telluride

First Tour: July 5 and 6, 1974 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.

Starting point: Old School

Tickets purchased:

Ticket price: (Includes 50¢ fee for museum)

(This will vary on guided tours when refreshments or meals are included)

Note: Tours must have a minimum of 10 people for 'guided' tour.

Welcome to Telluride's 4th of July Celebration Days. It is most appropriate that we start our tour of Historic Telluride during this 4th of July Celebration since in the early days the mines were closed only on Christmas and July 4th. On these days all the miners came into Telluride to celebrate. As part of the decoration for the July 4th festivities, the main street was lined with evergreens! I guess one would feel like it was Christmas in July if you hadn't had a celebration for six months.

This little town was founded in 1883 and was called Columbia and was the county seat. Due to mail mixup with Columbia, California, the name of the town was changed to Telluride in 1887. It boomed with ~~mixxxx~~ silver, gold and copper mining and at one time had a population of 5,000. Even though businesses closed and the town shrank in the 30s some mines operated through the depression and World War II producing up to the present about 60 million dollars in precious metals. In 1964 Telluride was designated by the U. S. Department of the Interior as a "National Historic Landmark". The name Telluride comes from the element, tellurium, which is often found combined with precious metals.

Historic Site #1 "The Old School"

We start our tour at the Old School which was built in 1895, but it ~~was~~ started to collapse due to faulty Telluride manufactured bricks as soon as it was completed, so it was closed and rebuilt with imported better quality bricks and opened in 1896. The 1899 census showed an enrollment of 300 students in the Telluride school; however there were 800 students in the county. There were ~~mixxxx~~ schools at the mines of Tomboy, Liberty Bell, Alta, Placerville and many other places. The first school was in a private home, with the second at the site of the present post office in a log cabin building. We will be passing this ~~mixxx~~ site when we

on our main street. And the third school was in our town hall building, which was originally built for a school. We will be passing this site also on this tour. This present <sup>building</sup> we are standing in front of had 4 rooms added in the rear in 1902, with no more additions being made. There is a possibility that this building may be converted into condominium units by the present owner, Louise Gerdt.

te #2 The building on the corner is a quonset building and is not an old building but is a part of Telluride's history. It was added in 1949 as a gym for the school. The Telluride Fire Dept. owns it and uses the south end for a recreation hall and the north end is used by the Telluride Community Library.

Before we leave this corner we would like to draw your attention to the brown house across from the ~~quonset~~ quonset building. This was originally owned by a Mr. Hendrickson. It started out as a mule barn. When the town was plotted and streets were being laid out, it was learned that this building was in the middle of the planned street. Mr. Hendrickson made it clear that this was his building and his land and he was not going to move it, so the street was made to go around his barn. Mr. Hendrickson sold his property to Mr. Marten Anderson, who was ~~Recording-Secretary~~ <sup>Miners 1899</sup> Recording-Secretary for the Union and was also Manager-Superintendent for the Liberty Bell and later Tom Boy mines. He was highly respected by the community and especially the miners.

So much so that a story often repeated to demonstrate this respect was that of a Swedish Miner who was taking out his citizenship papers and he was asked the question, "Who is the President of the ~~United~~ United States?" His prompt reply was, "Marten Anderson".

Historic Site #3

On the corner we have the L. L. Nunn Residence, now occupied by Rena and Tom Hedlund. The house has been changed some, but you will see the original picture of this dwelling when you tour the museum, which is the last site on our tour. This residence built in 1890. Nunn was a lawyer for the Gold King Mine, but was not a significant personality in the area until he and his brother worked with George Westinghouse to reduce the cost of running machinery at the mine. They perfected and installed an alternating current system, the first in the world. It not only reduced cost per ~~month~~ month from \$2500 to \$500, but also lighted Telluride and powered all of the surrounding mines. This transmission line from Ames to Gold King Mine was the longest one ever built at this time, and was about 8 miles in length. It is still in operation. The power plant still operates at Ames, south of Telluride. The two story white house was purchased by Nunn in 1902 to be the "Telluride Institute" where students from Cornell University in New York could come to learn the practical

application of electrical engineering-- also serving as skilled labor for the power plant. The institute was moved to Provo, Utah about 1923 and now is at ~~Deep~~ Deep Springs, California. There is still a "Telluride ~~House~~ House" at Cornell University. The present owner is Robert Behanna.

On this corner we want you to look down the street to the two story brick house, now ~~owned~~ owned by Terry and Leslie Starr. This was owned by an attorney in the early days. His name was Mr. H. S. Hogg. He was a congressman from this district in 1904. He also owned the Morehead Mining Co. There is one humorous story circulated about him. He came home late one night after an evening of cards with the boys and was met at the door by his wife, who evidently awakened the ~~neighbors~~ neighbors with her berating her husband for his condition and late hours and was heard to say in a loud voice, "You are a hog by nature and a hog by name". His reply was, "And you're a hog by choice!". This little story is on the back of your brochure and may be one you will want to relate.

We are now passing the Bushwhacker, which will eventually be on one of our Historic Tours, and it was a part of the social life of Telluride. We are so pleased it was purchased and rescued by the Garretsons and restored into such an attractive building. It had been in quite a tumbled down state before they took over. It was originally the First Methodist Church. It was purchased by the school and used as a recreation hall, basketball court, and for many parties.

10 W...  
Historic ~~Site~~ Site #4

Our San Miguel County courthouse built in 1887 after the county was established in 1883 was used for dances, meetings and occasional church services also. The only death sentence issued from the court here was in 1930 against a Mr. ~~McDaniels~~ McDaniels who shot the sheriff of Montezuma County near Placerville. The building has been pronounced "sound" by safety experts (in spite of having some of Telluride manufactured brick in it) and has been appraised at \$375,000.

\* Historic Site #5 and #6

This is Sheridan Opera House and we will go inside and have some information on both the Opera House and the New Sheridan Hotel.

We of Telluride are most ~~grateful~~ grateful to Bill Pence, the present owner, who did such a beautiful restoration of this building that houses the Opera House at a cost of \$70,000. The roll down curtain that you see was originally painted by J. Erickson, who has paintings in the Chicago Museum. A local artist did the restoration of the curtain; however, it had been so well preserved that

only the border was in need of most repair with a few touchups on the painting itself. The local artist who added to this originally beauty was Ken Wolverton. The Opera House was built by J. A. and A. W. Segerberg. They were famous for 20 years for the operating of the New Sheridan and the Opera House. The original floor was flat and the seats were moveable and were stored under the stage to make room for dancing. The space below the theatre once housed a commercial laundry.

Before we go out to view the Sheridan Hotel from across the street, there are some historic information that may be of interest. Especially, when the Segerbergs were operating the New Sheridan was it noted for its excellent food and was compared with the Brown Palace of Denver. If you could get it at the Brown, Telluride's New Sheridan also had it. On their menu that offered such things as fresh strawberries, sea foods, ~~possum~~ possum, plank steaks....a plank steak meant a steak 2 inches thick, a foot wide, and 'mebbe 2 feet long' garnished in greens. The had a ~~fine~~ fine wine cellar and employed a Japanese cook who made special pastries. When the opera house was built, room 18 of the hotel was used for an entrance to the opera house, so if you were dining late, you could have a ~~quick~~ quick and easy entrance and not miss the curtain going up.

When the mines began to close the Segerbergs left to go to Durango where they developed a ~~successful~~ successful business at The Strater. They are said to have taken the chandelier from the ~~Sheridan~~ Sheridan Dining room and installed it in the Strater Dining room...so when you visit Durango, you may still be on a Historic Tour of Telluride!

The Hotel House Rules that they listed at the turn of the Century hardly seem in keeping with all the fine food and entertainment that was here, but here are a few of them, which indicate that there must have been a great sense of humor attached to this booming town:

Please don't shoot the pianist, he's doing his damndest!

No horses above the first floor.

Beds, 50¢. With Sheets, 75¢

Only 5 to a bed.

Warmth provided by horse blankets, liquor and Christian zeal.

Funerals on the house.

The Sheridan Hotel was built in 1897 by Brickson and Hippler, with a third floor added in 1899. The Segerbergs leased it in 1901. The saloon of the hotel had

walls covered with calfskins, a cherrywood bar imported from Austria with a mirror from paris and beaded glass ~~windows~~ windows. William Jennings Bryan made his famous "Cross of Gold" speech in front of the Sheridan in 1903 on--when else--the 4th of July Celebration.

Let's go outside and walk across the street so you can get a complete view of the New Sheridan as well as the front of the Court House. You may want to get pictures of these two sites while we are stopped. The hotel was called the New Sheridan after part of the building was burned and it was rebuilt with the bar and opera house being added. We hope you will have time to go in to see the bar and the ~~xxx~~ dining room which has been redecorated as nearly as possible to the way it was in the early days....wall paper can be purchased now to look like most anything--even calfskin! It is very attractive and the food, I hear, is still excellent.

\* Historic Site #7 \*

We will go up the street to Wagner's Studio and as we pass the side of the Drug Store observe "Telluride ~~Brick~~<sup>Dick</sup>" again. This has caused every owner of this building to have much repair done from time to time.

This building that now ~~houses~~ houses the Wagner Art Gallery and Studio was the original Telephone Co. bldg. and was built before 1900. It was purchased by Dick Wagner in 1964. The old switchboard is on display at the Museum.

The Wagners have most graciously asked us to visit the Gallery. This is quite a family of artists. Dick and Evelyn Wagner's daughter, Gail, did the sketches for the brochure you have on Historic Telluride. Their son Scott is also an artist. We will spend about ten minutes here. We of Telluride have been most enriched to have this talented family choose our town for their home. We think you will all agree this scenic area could be most inspirational for an artist.

HISTORIC Site #8

This is the Mahr Building and was constructed by B. M. and Andy Mahr in 1892. It is on the site of the San Miguel Valley Bank that was robbed by Butch Cassidy and the "Wild Bunch" in 1886. First bank was SMVB. Failed in 1901. Then ~~Kxxx~~ there was the First National Bank started in 1891. It was housed in the Old Elks Building that we passed on the corner. Also on this street was the Banks of Telluride. When the ~~mix~~ building with the Grecian Pillars was built the Bank of Telluride moved into it and was here until it closed in 1929. Telluride was without a bank until our present Bank of Telluride opened in 1970.

\* Historic Site #9



\* Historic Site #9

We will now proceed to a historic place known as The Senate. We have been invited to come in and see the original poker and faro tables and also the bullet hole in the floor. There are several stories about this bullet hole. One being that two friends got into an argument while very drunk and one shot his friend and was put to bed at the jail across the street. When he awaked, sober, and learned he had shot his friend, he went crazy and was committed to the asylum in Pueblo. It has also been said the this was from a bullet fired at the local sheriff. The Senate was first Mrs. MacPherson's Boarding house and built in the 1880s. After the top burned off it became a saloon and gambling hall owned and run most of the time by Mr. and Mrs. Barney Gabardi. It was also owned for a time by Mr. Bill Hamner, who was the artist for some of the paintings you see here as well as the ~~XXXX~~ sculptor for some of the other art you see here. Terry and Steve Catsman are the present owners. They have a Victorian dining room in the rear, which was formerly used by the Gibardis as private living quarters. We are invited to walk through it also.

Please take note of the basket above the front window that is used for a planter. This is the type of stretcher that was used for removing injured miners off the

mountain, and those so seriously injured were known as "basket cases". - EXIT SENATE

EXPLAIN #10  
Senate  
The LINE

~~As we get ready to leave here~~ we do want to mention that there were 26 saloons and/or parlor houses during the period of 1880 to 1915; with the most poplar being The Pick and Gad, The Senate, Silver Bell and the Gold Belt and the lace curtained cribs that lined the block. They were all one story buildings like the little white house across the street. <sup>on Pacific St.</sup> It was reported that as many as <sup>150</sup> girls called these places, cribs and parlor houses, home. These girls were referred to as girls on 'the line' No respectable woman would be caught south of the main street, Colorado; however, many of these girls 'on the line' did marry and move the homes --on the north of Colorado, to lead respectable lives as wives and mothers.

Historic Site #10 <sup>BIG SWEDC, MONTE CARLO (ACROSS FROM PICK & GAD)</sup>  
<sup>YELLOW ONE ACROSS FROM SILVER BELL WAS THE DIZZY CRIB. GIRLS HAD TO BE OFF OF MAIN ST. AT 9:00 PM</sup>

Across from The Senate we see the old town jail and it is thought to have been built by Billy Anderson who had a livery stable in Telluride. There is a grant in process from the State Historical Society of Colorado to restore the building which will then be used as a library if San Miguel County can provide operational funds through a vote in November 1974.

WALK TO CORNER OF PACIFIC & EXPLAIN THE "LINE"  
THEN TURN AROUND & GO BACK TO MAIN ST. & ON TO

Enroute to St. Patrick's

Prohibition stories....A man hauling 1/2 ton raisins

at a time to Telluride and people who observed this could not understand how they could eat that many raisin pies--of course, they were being used to make home brew. Many homes were used for the industry of making home brew and bootleg whiskey.

*9 bootleggers in business in Telluride*

There is one up on the ~~hill~~ hill, the Del Paso house Yellow & brown, large square house in Telluride, east side of town - which was well known for this 'business'.

Another story told by Don O'Rourke who hauled as much as 20 tons of sugar to Telluride from Delta. He was asked one time by the man who was helping him load, what they were doing with all that sugar in Telluride. Don being a ~~naive~~ naive young man answered, "Well, I guess they must be starting a jelly factory!"

As we approach St. Patrick's Catholic Church, you might be interested to know that some of the early services were even held in the saloons and gambling houses. There was a Parson Hogg who came over from Silverton who held church services at one of the Corner ~~Saloons~~ Saloons on Colorado. The gambling and drinking would stop and all would listen respectfully to the sermon. After sermon, it has been rumored that a Brounley Lee, a hairlipped miner who talked thru his nose would be very effective in his sometimes unchristian remarks, when he passed the collection plate in urging all to put something in his hat. After the service was over, the Parson often bought a stack of chips with some or all of the collection money in hopes to increase the amount before returning to Silverton.

Historic Site #11 St. Patrick's Catholic Church was built in 1896 at and had 200 members by 1899. It cost \$4800 to build. This part of Telluride was known as Catholic Hill because of the many Austrians & Italians living here. Do notice the carved ~~wood~~ wooden figures on the walls inside. These were carved in Tyrol Austria. Father Syl Schoeing is the Pastor. There is an ~~int~~ interesting book by Fr. J. J. Gibbons, called In the San Juans It is full of early day history of how the Church helped and worked with the ~~miners~~ miners.

Book available  
Historic Site #12

235 N. Pine Was the home of Charles D. Waggoner, president of the Bank of Telluride, famous for drawing money illegally from N. Y. Banks to cover his depositors in the Bank of Telluride at the time of the financial crash in 1929. Waggoner was ultimately arrested and sent to prison. Paroled in 1935 and later lived in California.

Historic Site #14 The Miners Union Bldg. which was originally used as the first hospital was built in 1902 by "Western Federation of Mines" It was used as a hospital for two years, then as a post office with rentals above. From the Tellurid Journal of 1899 we learned the Federation had membership of 487. There were labor strikes in ~~1891~~ 1901 and 1903 which brought in scabs and general warfare resulting in calling in the Colorado National Guard to restore order. This building is owned

Sold fellows bought it in 1940 for \$2,500. & used it as their fellowship hall. Sold it 1972 for \$98,500. and built their hall next door.

Next Door to #12 is Alta Casaretto's home which was 1st Episcopal church at one time.

by Tom Hale and Terry S arr. The building now has a ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ washateria and handball court in the basement and apartments on the upper floors.

- City Hall - MAIN PART WAS ONE OF THE FIRST SCHOOLE (WAS USED BEFORE THE HISTORIC SITE #15 BRICK SCHOOL WAS BUILT (BEHIND C. HALL WAS IN USE BARR FOR FIRE STATION))

There was a hospital built in 1895 by Dr. H. C. Hall who also built other ~~hinn~~ buillings in town. In 1960 a museium was established in this hospital and we hope some of the things you see at the ~~xxxxxxxx~~ museum will be more meaningful to you for having taken our historic tour of Telluride. Mrs. Arlene Reid is your Curator. There have been three hospitals in Telluride. During the

flu epedemic ~~brickhouse across from Bushwhacker,~~ Dr. Agnes' home was used, probably during 1918 and 1919. It was know as the Agnes Hospital when it was so used. The other hospital is near the Del Pax ( ) House.

*THE WHITE GREEN BRICK HOUSE:*

We do want you to know that you can use your ticket to tour the ~~xxxxxxxx~~ MUSEUM anytime between now and five o'clock. You are on your own at the ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ ~~xxxxxxxx~~ museum. We hope you don't have to rush through. Thank you so much for coming on our tour. It's been most pleasant to be with you.

Footnotes to Guides:

There may be added stories that you will want to use for fillers between now and July 5th.

TOUR (without refreshments) SHOULD NOT BE LONGER THAN ONE HOUR--ONE AND ONE-HALF HOUR AT THE MOST....KEEP AN EYE ON YOUR WATCH AS YOU PROGRESS.

Fillers - Information in notesbook such as early day recreation, cultural activities such as Chautauqua and Circuses, horse races, etc. Chautauqua is being brought to Telluride July 19, 20 and 21 of this year by the Colorado Council on the Arts and Humanities, sponsored by our Telluride Arts and Humanities Council, that represents the San Miguel Basin. ~~xxx~~ We hope you will return to visit us for these events. There will be a large tent set up in our city park for this happening...just like old times--bring the whole family!

\* Go In these places - check with owners before day of tours.



From Alta Cassietto and Irene Wickman 7:

1974

Recreational and Cultural Activities of early days - Telluride

Popular

~~Popular~~ Dances of early days: Chicago Glide                      Sailor's Hornpipe  
Varsouviana (sp)                      Virginia Reel  
Black Eagle                      Russian Step Dance  
Highland Fling

Mary Piella of Palisades, Colorado, could have dance and music information of these early days.

Box Suppers were popular.

1907 Easter- Irene has picture. Drug Store owner Anderson Baish gave Easter Eggs to Children Baish was murdered for his Diamond Ring.

Swede-

~~Swede~~ Finns had midsummer Day in June Festivity (Ask Betty Resa)

~~Maypole~~ Maypole Dances held.

Elks went skiing at Dallas Divide in the 30s. Take a washboiler to boil weiners. Spend the day skiing.

In the opera House: 1915 Highschool Graduating Class ceremonies held there.

When dances held in opera house, seats were moved under stage.

Saturday night movie and dance after.

"Million Dollar Myster" was a movie serial. Serials very popular. 10' movies. Songs were illustrated.

Local Rocky Mountain Players gave HMS Pinafore and variety shows.

Sweeney family of Montrose played music for movies. Mrs. Sweeney, on Piano, Mr. Sweeney, on violin and her sister (or his sister) a Mrs. Faussone played the violin.

Costume Parties very popular

History of Telluride Information from Irene Wickman 1974

*4 Alta (assistants)*

John Reese - Durango - Jail History

Early Day Lodges, Clubs, Etc.

Elks Lodge, Masonic Lodge, Woodmen of the World, Neighbors of Woodcraft, Redmond Lodge, Knights of Pythias, Pythian Sisters, Foresters, MacAbees, Moose Lodge, Sweedish Lodge, Finn Lodge, Knights of King Arthur, Queens of Avalon, Fort Nightly Club.

Traveling Stock Companies - performed at Stubbs and Jakway Hall at East end of Main Street (Colorado) Irene may have picture. Plays: Dr. Kekel and Mr. Hyde was one of the plays brought in.

Mule Skinner's Ball held at Redmonds Hall - Big event. Hall turned into Rollerskating Rink. Had Dances also.

Lena Blixt, former Telephone Operator in early days.

Tea Parties held to raise funds for various functions - public invited - silver offering.

Recreation: Sit in snow shovels and slide down hills - Irene may have picture.

*Oval race track up grandstands at east side of Society turn Mary Wood Hall*

Before 1922 Race track <sup>1/4 mile long</sup> along the train track for horse racing. New Mexican Indians would come to enter racing events. Navajos with their ponies. Three Day celebration on 4th of July. Navajos also demonstrated their weaving. (Note: Mrs. Bekis demonstrated weaving for a Chautauqua in Cortez, Colo., 2 years ago. We would contact the Board of Cooperative Services (Project Sun) in Cortez if we wanted this type of activity repeated for history ;interest. They also had hand drilling into Hard Rock--single jack and double jack.

*if race course on west side of Society turn 1st tee on south side of river. Public Hand Grips!*

1918 CHAUTAUQUA ~~XXXXXX~~ shows for a week. Usually held in a tent.

1920s Commonweal was held in Recreation Hall (Bushwhacker).

Uncle Tom 's Cabin was given in the Chautauqua Tent.

Circus came to town with animals and show girls and Big Tent. (Mrs. Fred Stancliff Sr. of Houston, Texas, wants to give us a story of early day circuses, which will include what came here....she has offered to do a program this fall. She is an authority on circuslore. We could have a downtown luncheon --maybe sell tickets, but should be sure the History Committee of Arts Council and Historical Society as well as Literary Luncheon Group are informed so can attend.)