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Community Planning & Development
Structure for Preservation Designation Application
Landmark Preservation

LANDMARK OFFICE

Structure for Preservation Designation Application

(Jan 3, 2017)

Preparing and Filing Your Application:

Please complete each section of the application. Please type your application and use paper no larger than 11"x17" for supplemental information. Once complete, please submit to Landmark Preservation Commission, 201 West Colfax Avenue Department 205, Denver, Colorado 80204. If you have questions about the application or designation process, please contact Landmark Preservation staff at landmark@denvergov.org or 303.865.2709.

The designation process is outlined in Denver Revised Municipal Code; Chapter 30 which is based upon the criteria used by the National Register of Historic Places. National Register evaluation principles regarding criteria, categories, and integrity have been adapted for local applications.

1. Name of property

Historic Name: 637 South Water Street, Denver CO 80204 (until 1904)

Current Name: "Samsonite House" - 637 North Galapago Street, Denver CO 80204

2. Location

Address: 637 Galapago Street, Denver CO 80204

Legal Description: Parcel 0503629041000, Elmwood Add 05036B17L30

3. Owner Information

Name: Eric Wayne Arthur Kratzer & Meghan Laurel Hinman Arthur

Address: 637 North Galapago Street, Denver CO 80204

Phone: 212-365-0711

Email: erickratzer@mac.com

4. Applicant/Contact Person (If other than owner)

Name:

Address:

Phone:

Email:

Preparer

Name: Patrick Anthony Salazar

Phone: 303-898-0460

Email: patrick.salazar@ucdenver.edu

5. General Data:

Date of construction and major additions/alterations: On January 11, 1890, the building permit was filed with the city of Denver.¹ The following day there was a notice in the Rocky Mountain News.² The exact date when construction was completed is unknown, however, the house appears on a Sanborn Map dated 1890.³ Also, two mortgages were published in the paper.⁴ These references support the hypothesis that the house was completed before the end of 1890.

Several later changes occurred to the property over time, and this is further detailed in section 7. This includes a front porch added in the 1890s and likely modified in the 1910s or 1920s. This was later removed

¹ Original Building Permit - 1/11/1890. Source: supplied by Kara Hahn, Senior Planner - Landmark Preservation, City and County of Denver

² Building Permit published in paper. Denver Rocky Mountain News, January 12, 1890, page 8.

http://www.genealogybank.com/doc/newspapers/image/v2%3A12C601A5C4B97518%40GB3NEWS-138722E00C9B8230%402411380-138584372A418140%407-13894DF1AC8D3278%40?search_terms=malone%7CElizabethv2:12C601A5C4B97518%40GB3NEWS-138722E00C9B8230%402411380-138584372A418140%407-13894DF1AC8D3278%40?search_terms=malone%7CElizabeth

³ House appears on 1890 Sanborn Map.

⁴ Mortgages published in paper. Denver Rocky Mountain News (Denver, Colorado), Date: Sunday, November 9, 1890, Page: 16

http://www.genealogybank.com/doc/newspapers/image/v2%3A12C601A5C4B97518%40GB3NEWS-13189F055E0FE858%402411681-13185BFC86470A58%4015-131987B35C507D48%40?search_terms=malone%7CElizabETH



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to leave the current stoop sometime in the late 1970s or early 1980s. Similarly, a two-story back porch was added around 1900, replaced in brick in 1924 and subsequently enclosed by 1930 to form the present rear section of the house with a bedroom or study above a mudroom. Additionally, an 1890 shed on the alley, used to store wood and coal as of a 1926 Denver building permit, was subsequently converted to or replaced by a brick and stucco one car garage that was replaced by the current wood framed two car garage around 2014. Additionally, exterior doors and windows have been replaced in the house's most recent renovation. And, a decorative window was bricked in.

Number, type, and date of construction of outbuildings:

Brick building with stone front

Later garage on alley, built around 2014

Source of Information: **Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1903⁵**

Approximate lot size and acreage: **3,125**

Source of Information: **Denver Property Taxation and Assessment System⁶**

Architect: **James J. Castillo**

Source of Information: **Building Permit from 1/11/1890⁷**

Builder: **James J. Castillo**

Source of Information: **Building Permit from 1/11/1890⁸**

Original Use: **Rectory (priest's house) built by St. Joseph's Church**

Source of Information: **"The Tale of a Little Trunk and Other Stories" by Hannah Shwayder Berry, page 8⁹**

Present Use: **Private residence**

Source of Information: **self (current owner)**

Previous field documentation (date and surveyor) **N/A**

National Register Status and date (listed, eligible, study list): **Not yet listed on the national register**

6. Statement of Significance

Explain how the structure meets at least one criterion in at least two of the categories.

To qualify as a Landmark, a property must meet at least one criterion in at least two of the three categories; history, architecture, geography. The specific criterion must be identified and a statement provided as to how the property meets each selected criterion. The explanation should summarize why the property meets the criterion and therefore has the exceptional, unusual, or outstanding characteristics that make it qualify as a Denver Landmark. As part of the designation criteria a structure must have historic and physical integrity.

Landmark Designation Categories and Criteria

Category 1: History.

To have historical importance, the structure shall be more than 30 years old or have extraordinary importance to the architectural or historical development of Denver, and shall:

- a. Have direct association with the historical development of the city, state, or nation;
- c. Have direct and substantial association with a person or group of persons who had influence on society.

⁵ Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1903, page 67

⁶ Denver Property Taxation and Assessment System - <https://www.denvergov.org/property/realproperty/assessment/161113938>

⁷ Building Permit from 1/11/1890. Source: supplied by Kara Hahn, Senior Planner - Landmark Preservation, City and County of Denver

⁸ See previous citation.

⁹ "The Tale of a Little Trunk and Other Stories" by Hannah Shwayder Berry, published 1977, page 8. Hannah was the sister of the founder of Jesse Shwayder and grew up at 637 Galapago Street. In her book she writes "Now the family was desperately in need of larger quarters. St. Joseph's Church at 6th and Galapago Streets, had built a priests house at 637 Galapago Street, but the parish had grown to such an extent that they found it necessary to build a larger structure. The Shwayder Family were indeed delighted to find this big roomy stone structure for sale. With a small down payment and the acquisition of two mortgages, they took possession of this large six-bedroom home which was luxury indeed."

The period of significance for the house at 637 Galapago Street begins in 1890, when the house was built as a rectory for the adjacent St. Joseph's Catholic Church, and extends to 1921, when the Shwayder family who founded the renowned Samsonite luggage manufacturer sold the property. 637 Galapago Street was most notably inhabited by the Shwayder family, who started what became known as the Samsonite luggage company, while living in the house. Isaac Shwayder was born in 1855 in Poland.¹⁰ He immigrated to England where he met and married his wife Raechel Kobey.¹¹ Isaac Shwayder came to America from Russia in 1879 and traveled to Central City, Colorado to work with Raechel's uncle.¹² After two years he had saved enough money to rent a house and sent for his family in England. Later, Raechel convinced Isaac to move their family to Denver.¹³

637 Galapago Street in Denver was the Shwayder family home from January 18, 1900¹⁴ to November 9, 1921.¹⁵ The Shwayder family started the "Shwayder Trunk Manufacturing Company" in 1910, which later went on to become "Samsonite International, the world's largest travel luggage company." A religious man, Shwayder named one of his initial cases "Samson," after the Hebrew strongman and began using the trademark "Samsonite" in 1941.¹⁶



The Shwayders in front of 637 Galapago in 1905. (Image Source: Berry, Hannah Shwayder. *The Tale of a Little Trunk and Other Stories*. 1977, page 3.)

On January 18, 1900, Solomon Shwayder, son of Isaac and Raechel, purchased 637 North Galapago Street (then 637 South Water Street) from Edward T. Jones, the 5th owner of the home.¹⁷ Solomon then sold the property to his mother Rachael Leah (Kobey) Shwayder seventeen months later on July 1, 1901.¹⁸ The entire family moved into the home in 1900 - parents Isaac (45) and Raechel (42) and their nine children: Solomon (22), Jessie (18), Rachel (16), Mark (14), Gertrude (12), Florence (10), Morris (7), Hannah (5) and Benjamin (2).¹⁹ In 1903, Jesse convinced his father Isaac to sell his furniture store and open a luggage shop. Jesse was noticed by one of the store's suppliers and invited to New York City as a salesman for the Seward Luggage Company, where he earned over \$4000 in his first year.²⁰

According to the 1910 United States Census records, Isaac (55), Rachael (52), Gertrude (22), Maurice (17), Hannah (15), Benjamin (12) and Lieche D. (9) still lived in the home,²¹ implying that Solomon (32), Jesse (28), Rachel (26), Mark (24), Florence (20) and Morris (17) had moved out. In 1910, Jesse (28) returned to Denver with his wife and son, and expanded the luggage shop into a luggage factory, the Shwayder Trunk

¹⁰ Berry, Hannah Shwayder. *The Tale of a Little Trunk and Other Stories*. 1977, page 6.

¹¹ See previous citation.

¹² See previous citation.

¹³ See previous citation.

¹⁴ Solomon Shwayder purchased 637 South Water Street from Edward T. Jones January 18, 1900. Denver County Clerk Recorder - Grantee/Grantor Deeds 1894-1895, Vols 47-49 L878

¹⁵ Rachel S. Shwayder purchased 637 South Water Street from her son Solomon Shwayder July 1, 1901. Denver County Clerk Recorder - Grantee/Grantor Deeds 1894-1895, Vols 47-49 L878

¹⁶ "Samsonite" in Wikipedia - <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Samsonite>

¹⁷ Denver County Clerk Recorder - Grantee/Grantor Deeds.

¹⁸ See previous citation.

¹⁹ Occupants of 637 South Water Street in 1900 - 1900 census record.

²⁰ Berry, Hannah Shwayder. *The Tale of a Little Trunk and Other Stories*. 1977, page 9.

²¹ Occupants of 637 Galapago in 1910 - 1910 census record

Manufacturing Company, with his father Isaac and brother Benjamin.²² They took out a loan from Colorado National Bank to finance the operation.²³ The company first started at 1050 South Santa Fe Drive on March 10, 1910²⁴ (now demolished).

Six years later in December of 1916, Isaac had a stroke and died. The funeral was held at the family home (637 North Galapago Street).²⁵ Raechel put his life insurance money towards a new and larger factory that opened in 1917.²⁶ By that time, due to rapid growth the company had 10 employees working under Jesse Shwayder, and its net worth had reached \$35,000, ten times what it had been when the company had been founded.²⁷ As a result of this rapid expansion, Jesse Shwayder rented the Zang building at 16th and Platte streets as a factory.²⁸



The Zang Building with ghost painted signage still visible from its time as a Shwayder Bros./Samsonite factory. (Photo by Patrick Salazar.)

By 1920 many of the children had grown and moved out, however Benjamin (22) and Hannah (25) with her husband Harry Berry and their children Raphael (4) and Lawrence (2) as well as a boarder still lived in the house.²⁹ Jesse Shwayder served as the president of the Shwayder Trunk Manufacturing Company from 1910 to 1960, with his brothers Mark, Sol, Maurice and Ben also working for the company.³⁰ By 1918 the brothers began nationally marketing their high-quality suitcases.³¹

The company became renowned for durable but inexpensive luggage, with innovations like hidden locks,³² and they soon expanded into production of card tables and later folding chairs.³³ In the beginning, the results of this innovation were illustrated in unique advertising and promotions. A 1916 photo showed Isaac Shwayder and four of his sons standing on a plank balanced on top of a company hand case to show that it could withstand close to one thousand pounds of weight.³⁴ Similarly, department store display windows featured heavy items like bags of flour being applied to Samsonite cases.³⁵

Due to the success of the Samson suitcase, the company again expanded. In 1923, the company again outgrew its factory, and purchased land from Gates Rubber Co. to build a large plant at 1050 South Broadway³⁶ which has since been demolished for a recently constructed mixed use residential and retail

²² See previous citation.

²³ Lovelace, Walter B. and Walter S. *Jesse Shwayder and the Golden Rule*. Shwayder Bros, Inc. The Lakeside Press. R. R. Donnelley & Sons. Chicago and Crawfordville, 1960.

²⁴ Berry, Hannah Shwayder. *The Tale of a Little Trunk and Other Stories*. 1977, page 9.

²⁵ Isaac Shwayder Funeral - Rocky Mountain News, Friday December 29, 1916, page 10

²⁶ Berry, Hannah Shwayder. *The Tale of a Little Trunk and Other Stories*. 1977, page 9.

²⁷ See previous citation.

²⁸ Lovelace, Walter B. and Walter S. *Jesse Shwayder and the Golden Rule*. Shwayder Bros, Inc. The Lakeside Press. R. R. Donnelley & Sons. Chicago and Crawfordville, 1960.

²⁹ Occupants of 637 Galapago in 1920 - 1920 census record

³⁰ The Shwayder Family: From Back-Pack Peddling to Samsonite Luggage, Denver Colorado published by the Jewish Museum of the American West - <http://www.jmaw.org/shwayder-jewish-samsonite-denver/>

³¹ See previous citation.

³² See previous citation.

³³ Lovelace, Walter B. and Walter S. *Jesse Shwayder and the Golden Rule*. Shwayder Bros, Inc. The Lakeside Press. R. R. Donnelley & Sons. Chicago and Crawfordville, 1960, page 35-38.

³⁴ Lovelace, Walter B. and Walter S. *Jesse Shwayder and the Golden Rule*. Shwayder Bros, Inc. The Lakeside Press. R. R. Donnelley & Sons. Chicago and Crawfordville, 1960, page 20, 25.

³⁵ Lovelace, Walter B. and Walter S. *Jesse Shwayder and the Golden Rule*. Shwayder Bros, Inc. The Lakeside Press. R. R. Donnelley & Sons. Chicago and Crawfordville, 1960, page 21.

³⁶ Lovelace, Walter B. and Walter S. *Jesse Shwayder and the Golden Rule*. Shwayder Bros, Inc. The Lakeside Press. R. R. Donnelley & Sons. Chicago and Crawfordville, 1960, page 27-29.

development. At this factory, Shwayder descendant Bruce Heitler recalls that the children of the family would visit the plant on weekends with their dad, Emmet Heitler.³⁷ They fondly remembered riding on the facility's intricate network of conveyor belts in large boxes.³⁸

While residing at 637 Galapago, which Rachel sold in 1921, the Shwayder family developed and established the luggage company that came to be known as Samsonite. While living there, the Shwayders created a durable, economical luggage product that supported Denver's regionally important industrial economic base and allowed the city to compete on the national level. This further relates to entrepreneurial activity that saw the upward mobility of the Shwayders from eastern European Jewish immigrants to leading a locally prominent manufacturer with a plant in Denver for almost a century. The Samsonite brand soon became significant nationally and continues as one of the best luggage products on the market.

Category 2: Architecture.

To have architectural importance, the structure or district shall have design quality and integrity, and shall:

- a. Embody distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style or type; or,

637 North Galapago Street is significant under architecture as a late example of the Italianate style. The house is a two-story brick Italianate building with a rhyolite, red sandstone, and yellow limestone façade using a polychrome decorative effect. The sandstone is used as a decorative accent element in brackets beneath sandstone sills (now painted) and pilaster capitals at the entry and windows on both floors. The red sandstone was likely quarried near Manitou Springs, Colorado and shows some weathering and delaminating typical of the soft stone. This stone can be seen in many prominent nineteenth century Denver Landmarks such as Central Presbyterian Church (1660 Sherman Street, the Brown Palace Hotel (321 17th Street) and the Boston Building (828 17th Street). Limestone is used in the decorative window surrounds as well as the pilasters and pediment. Paneled limestone inserts also appear beneath window sills flanked by red sandstone brackets.

The rhyolite stone of the front facade was most likely quarried in Castle Rock, Colorado and common in many of Denver's most well-known landmarks. "It was a very popular building material during the late 1800's and early 1900's."³⁹ Castle Rock rhyolite is a volcanic rock that erupted from the Mt. Princeton area around 26 million years ago. Its geological name is Wall Mountain Tuff and its "a very durable, high-silica material."⁴⁰ This stone began to be quarried by Swedish immigrants in the late 19th century and was utilized in numerous National Register and Denver Landmark designated structures throughout the historic areas of Denver, including St. Elizabeth of Hungary Catholic Church (1060 St. Francis Way),⁴¹ South Broadway Christian Church (23 Lincoln Street), the Molly Brown House (1340 Pennsylvania Street), Denver Union Station (1701 Wynkoop Street), and Castle Marne (1572 Race Street). Typical of the use of rhyolite in buildings of the era, 637 Galapago uses a rock faced rusticated finish with regular courses of large stones that are square cut. The house is further topped by a prominent wood and metal cornice, with brackets alongside wide molded panels surrounded by deep bands of trim containing vertical elements resembling dentils.

Italianate styling is apparent in 637 Galapago, including decorative brackets along a flat roofed cornice, a prominent two-story bay window, and tall narrow windows with nine ornamental sunburst motifs incorporated into lintels of carved limestone resembling abstracted pediments above doors and windows on the front facade. The paired windows on the second-story are also characteristic of the Italianate style, with sills supported by red sandstone brackets. The rooftop cornice has triangular vertical ornamentation that, along with the brackets beneath each window, appear as though they may have been a conceptual extension of the sunbeams across the facade. Some eclecticism is also apparent in the design as well, with the heavy stone façade being somewhat similar to Richardsonian Romanesque in its use of large rhyolite stones for much of the façade to give it a weighty impression. The sunbursts in the pediments, along with a now vanished front porch with a gabled roof above spindle work posts and rails and the asymmetry of the entry,

³⁷ Interview with Bruce Heitler and David Heitler, members of the Shwayder family, March 13, 2018 by Patrick Salazar.

³⁸ See previous citation.

³⁹ First Unitarian Society of Denver Landmark Designation Application, June 2016, page 7 - https://www.denvergov.org/content/dam/denvergov/Portals/646/documents/landmark/designations/Proposed_Designations/1400_Lafayette_St-First_Unitarian_Society_of_Denver_Application.pdf

⁴⁰ First Unitarian Society of Denver Landmark Designation Application, June 2016, page 7 - https://www.denvergov.org/content/dam/denvergov/Portals/646/documents/landmark/designations/Proposed_Designations/1400_Lafayette_St-First_Unitarian_Society_of_Denver_Application.pdf

⁴¹ See previous citation.



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is reminiscent of Queen Anne style, which was in greatest fashion around the time of 637 Galapago's 1890 construction. The house is a relatively late example of the Italianate style, popular between 1845 and 1880, and largely superseded by Queen Anne and Richardsonian Romanesque.

7. Architectural Description

Please provide a statement for each of the following:

- a. Concisely describe the structure and its surrounds. Include building size, shape, # stories, materials, style and site terrain.

637 Galapago Street is a 3,000 square foot, two-story flat roofed Italianate brick house with an asymmetrical rhyolite stone front façade trimmed with limestone and sandstone and a prominent canted bay on the first and second story. Italianate styling includes decorative brackets along the roofline on a prominent wood cornice, carved limestone and sandstone window surrounds with pointed tops and tall narrow vertical one over one sash windows. The site terrain is level, and the ground is mostly covered in sod to form a lawn in the front and back yards. The property line at the sidewalk is defined with a decorative iron fence that may be original, as it appears in photos dating back to the 1970s and is similar to ones common on other houses in the neighborhood. A two-story shed roofed back extension, most likely a former porch, is covered in stucco with an asphalt shingle roof. A relatively recent fiberglass composite plank deck accessed with a side metal fire escape type of staircase is on the rear half of the flat roof on the main house. A garage at the alley side of the lot was built in 2014, as a wood framed structure with a façade clad in vertical wood siding and an asphalt shingled gable roof. The house also has what appears to be newer vinyl clad one-over-one single-hung sash and fixed windows and a single light front entry door with one light sidelights and an older stained and leaded glass transom above, containing the address number amidst a floral motif. The sides of the house are simpler, with red brick that features segmented arches above window openings.

- b. Architectural description including mention of major features, uncommon or unique design features, ancillary structures, and important landscape or site features. Also describe interior spaces with extraordinary design features (if any).

Polychrome stone is used as a decorative element framing the windows on both floors. The stone alternates between red sandstone details and yellow limestone window and door surrounds. To the left and right of the front facade openings, the surrounds resemble decorative elements from Doric classical columns. On the front façade, the tall narrow windows and doors have nine ornamental sunburst motifs on the pedimented lintels above the openings carved in yellow limestone. The cornice has triangular vertical ornamentation that along with vertical decorative elements beneath each window appear as though they may have been a conceptual extension of the sunbeams across the facade.

Numerous alterations and additions have been made by property owners since the house was built in 1890. As previously mentioned, major alterations consist of changes to the front porch and stoop as well as a rear addition and the construction of at least two garages on the alley side of the property. In addition, doors and windows have undergone minor alterations.

The front porch, now missing, may have been altered in the 1910s or 1920s perhaps during the Shwayders' ownership of the property. A 1905 family photo of the Shwayders shows a wooden porch with spindle work⁴² that was replaced with a brick and stucco porch seen in the 1977 photo. By 1982, that porch was reduced to a simple concrete and flagstone stoop. The lost porch appears to be similar to surviving porches on houses in the neighborhood built at a similar date, like those at 1332 Lipan Street (built 1885) and 1076 Mariposa (built 1887). A later family photo, dated 1977, shows a different front porch, with square brick columns, stone trim, and a stucco covered parapet around a flat roof. This may have been built in the later 1910s or 1920s based on the style, which is reminiscent of bungalow or arts and crafts styles. This also appears to be consistent with neighboring homes built during this era that have similar features, like 1030 Inca (built 1905). The Galapago residence underwent a renovation between 1977 and 1982, when the front porch may have been removed. The first known documentation of this change is from a 1982, La Alma Lincoln Park neighborhood house tour sponsored by the League of Women Voters.⁴³ All that currently remains of the porch are a concrete stoop covered in flagstone. No evidence of a porch roof is currently visible on the masonry façade, which may indicate that the porch may have been added after the house was first built.

⁴² Berry, Hannah Shwayder. *The Tale of a Little Trunk and Other Stories*. 1977, page 3

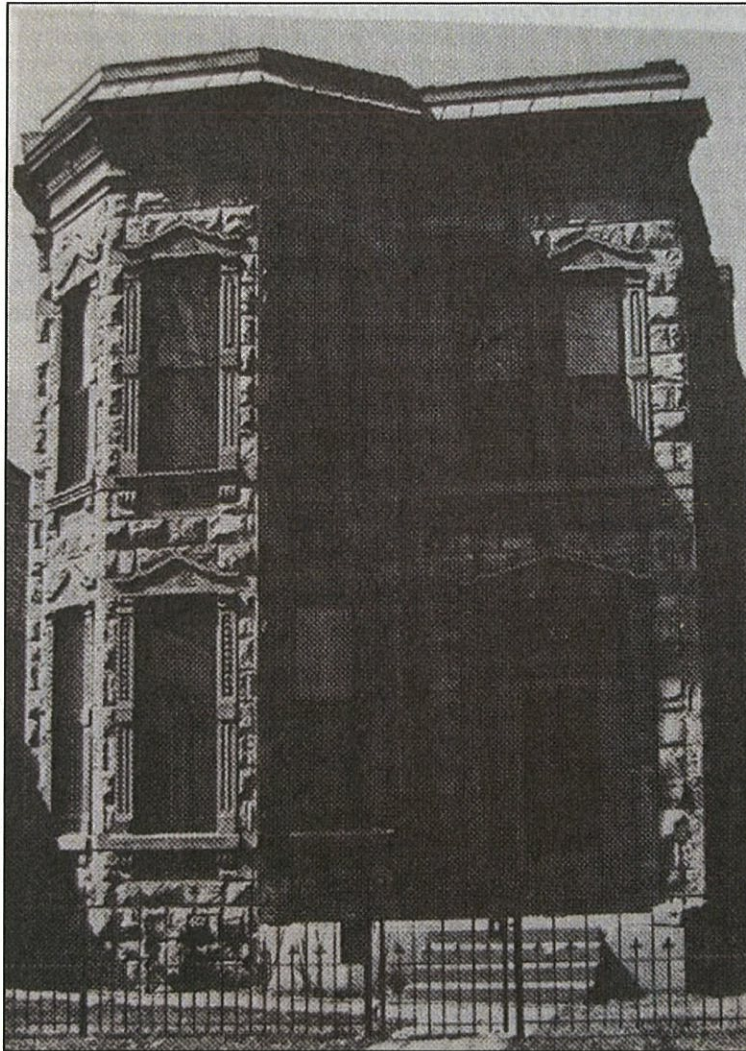
⁴³ "League of Women Voters 1982 Walking Tour" brochure available in Denver Public Library Western History Collection.



1905 Shwayder family photo with original Victorian era spindlework porch visible in background. (Image Source: Berry, Hannah Shwayder. *The Tale of a Little Trunk and Other Stories*. 1977, page 3.)



A 1977 photo showing an Arts and Crafts style porch modified after 1905. (Image Source: Berry, Hannah Shwayder. *The Tale of a Little Trunk and Other Stories*. 1977, page 10.)



House in a 1982 League of Women Voters tour brochure after the first full restoration. (Image Source: 8th Annual League of Women Voters of Denver Tour, June 6, 1982)

Additional changes are visible in outbuildings at the rear of the property. An 1890 Sanborn map shows a narrow one story shed fronting on the alley. A 1903 Sanborn Map shows a larger shed taking up almost the full width of the parcel on the alley. A 1929 Sanborn Map shows an addition to the shed facing the house and taking up the back yard, along with a small one-story section on the alley. This may reflect a February 3, 1926 City of Denver building permit pulled for a “brick coal and wood shed.” The outbuildings appear in a photo in a 2011 real estate listing showing a brick and stucco garage⁴⁴ and were later replaced by the current garage around 2014.

A further change concerns the back of the house itself, particularly a two-story shed roof extension. A 1903 Sanborn Map shows a two-story back porch, which does not appear in the 1890 Sanborn Map. A July 29, 1924 City of Denver building permit also describes a “brick two story porch on rear.” By the time of a 1930 Sanborn Map, the back area appears to have been enclosed. The current lower ceiling height, which follows the roof pitch, indicates the addition. Additionally, on the first floor, the kitchen doorway features a tall framed and cased opening with a glazed transom above, which may indicate a possible original exterior door.

⁴⁴ “The Leland Project Blog.” <https://thelelandproject.wordpress.com/637-galapago/>

Other changes appear to have had a minimal effect on the exterior of the house. Windows were replaced in 2010 with vinyl clad one-over-one single-hung and fixed sash units within the original wood frames. Earlier photos, from 1905 and 1977, show one-over-one wood double-hung sash units. The front entry door appears to have been changed at least once and now features a newer single light wood unit with single light sidelights. A 2012 photo shows a different 15 light wood and glass door with brass hardware and filled in areas where the sidelights are now. This photo was taken at the beginning of the last major renovation and shows that sidelights were opened up or added. The door also may have been a later replacement for the paneled double doors typically found in Italianate homes of the era. The much wider size of the stone surround and transom may therefore indicate a later alteration. A transom above this door features a stained-glass panel with a floral vine leaded glass motif surrounding the house number. This could potentially be original, as it appears to be common to homes of the era in the surrounding neighborhood. The available early photos do not clearly show the door and transom due to the porch and lower image quality, which leaves the originality of the stained glass indeterminate.



Photo taken before 2012-16 renovation showing existing front door. (Image Source: Leland Project Blog. <https://thelelandproject.wordpress.com/637-galapago/finding-the-right-house/>)

The sides of the house have unpainted exposed common red brick, and show some evidence of change. Filled in openings in both the north and south sides show evidence of earlier basement windows. In addition, the south side shows evidence of a bricked in opening for a round decorative window in the living room, which can be seen in other houses from the same time period. A blog from contractor Wayne Leland, who briefly owned and most recently renovated the home, shows that at least two windows were added to the sides or rear, one of which is on the mud room extension on the North side of the building.⁴⁵

c. Describe character defining features; identify the key visual aspects that make up the character of this building.

The Italianate style and the polychrome rhyolite and sandstone façade composition is unique for the block and is a rare building form throughout the surrounding La Alma Lincoln Park and Baker neighborhoods.

⁴⁵ "The Leland Project Blog." <https://thelelandproject.wordpress.com/637-galapago/>

There are other rhyolite facade town houses near Galapago and 8th streets, such as an Italianate at 751 Galapago and a Richardsonian Romanesque at 841 Galapago Street, but none as finely carved or as detailed in terms of the use of the polychromatic variation of stone decorative elements. The structure is also taller than any other on the block with the exception of 701 6th Avenue on the corner to the South, which is of a similar age as St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church at 600 Galapago, which held its first services in 1888 and used the house for its priest residence. The building is also one of the few adjacent buildings with a flat roofed corniced facade in the form of an Italianate row house. The shorter and smaller home next door, at 639 Galapago, built in 1884, is the only other house on the block that displays a similar form, although with simpler detailing in brick.

d. Describe location and setting including physical context and relationship to neighborhood and other historic structures.

Most of the buildings on the block date from the 1880s and 1890s and range from working class wood and brick one-story cottages to more ornate two-story Italianate, Richardsonian Romanesque, and Queen Anne houses. They originally housed largely middle-class residents. As discussed above, 637 Galapago was built by the mother of the first father of St. Joseph's Parish at 600 Galapago, which was designated on the National Register on June 3, 1982.⁴⁶ The church started in a bakery at 717 West 4th Avenue (later Galapago Street) and came to occupy its present Victorian Gothic landmark in the 1890s.⁴⁷ St. Joseph's served for many years as a solid, working class parish that reflected the demographics of the surrounding neighborhood.⁴⁸ This meant that the congregation transitioned from its beginnings as largely German into one that saw an increase in Latino membership beginning in the 1920s, when the Latino population increased in the surrounding areas of the Baker and Lincoln Park neighborhoods.⁴⁹ The church came to have both a high school and grade school, which began in the Fall of 1908 and lasted until 1973 and 1993, respectively.⁵⁰ This made it a major center for the community, and the complex also came to have a gymnasium to the north of the main building along Galapago Street for both school and community functions.⁵¹ The closure of the church school reflected a trend of parishes losing support from the Archdiocese as more affluent white Catholics moved to the suburbs.⁵²

The building was also located on a major streetcar line, which began in 1871 as horsecars that became cable cars in 1888, and electric trolleys in 1889, before replacement with buses in 1950.⁵³ The line went through the La Alma Lincoln Park neighborhood south of West Colfax Avenue on Kalamath Street to 8th Avenue, where it turned east to go south on Galapago Street, to turn east on 1st Avenue, and eventually connect to the Broadway streetcar line.⁵⁴ The streetcar is mentioned by Hannah Shwayder as posing a danger to children playing in the street in front of the house.⁵⁵ Sanborn maps and business directories from 1890 to the 1920s also show the presence of grocers and bakers as walkable neighborhood businesses at 601, 679, and 715 Galapago Street. These buildings had apartments on upper floors or added storefronts to existing homes, as in 679 Galapago Street. Additionally, Denver West High School was located at 5th and Fox streets from 1893 until moving to its present location at 951 Elati Street in 1926.⁵⁶ The former location is currently occupied by Denver Center for International Studies charter school, which previously operated as Baker Middle School in a building from 1957.⁵⁷ Members of the Shwayder family graduated from West High when it was located at Colfax and Mariposa, since demolished, built as Franklin School in 1884.⁵⁸ Prior to 1900, most people only attended school through 8th grade, and high school was only commonly attended among the wealthy.⁵⁹ Shwayder family members also attended Elmwood Elementary School at the northeast corner of 7th and Galapago Streets, which was first opened in 1887, around the time the house was first built.⁶⁰ The school was replaced with the current structure, now Girls Athletic Leadership School, in 1972.⁶¹

⁴⁶ National Registry - St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church of Denver - ID 82002295 - <https://focus.nps.gov/AssetDetail/NRIS/82002295>

⁴⁷ Goodstein, Phil. *How the West Side Won: The History of West Denver*. New Social Publications. Denver, 2015. Page 282.

⁴⁸ Goodstein, Phil. *How the West Side Won: The History of West Denver*. New Social Publications. Denver, 2015. Page 284.

⁴⁹ See previous citation.

⁵⁰ Goodstein, Phil. *How the West Side Won: The History of West Denver*. New Social Publications. Denver, 2015. Page 282-284.

⁵¹ See previous citation.

⁵² See previous citation.

⁵³ Fletcher, Ken. *Centennial Street Trolleys: The Life and Times of Colorado's Streetcars*. Colorado Railroad Museum. Golden, 1995, page 38.

⁵⁴ Fletcher, Ken. *Centennial Street Trolleys: The Life and Times of Colorado's Streetcars*. Colorado Railroad Museum. Golden, 1995, page 68.

⁵⁵ Berry, Hannah Shwayder. *The Tale of a Little Trunk and Other Stories*. 1977, page 46.

⁵⁶ Goodstein, Phil. *How the West Side Won: The History of West Denver*. New Social Publications. Denver, 2015. Page 303, 311-312.

⁵⁷ Goodstein, Phil. *The Spirits of South Broadway: Vol. 1 of the History of South Denver*. New Social Publications. Denver, 2008, page 101.

⁵⁸ Vervain, Gene. *West Denver: The Story of an American High School*. EHV Publications. Denver, 1985. Page 7, 21.

⁵⁹ Vervain, Gene. *West Denver: The Story of an American High School*. EHV Publications. Denver, 1985. Page 7-8.

⁶⁰ Goodstein, Phil. *How the West Side Won: The History of West Denver*. New Social Publications. Denver, 2015. Page 295.

⁶¹ Goodstein, Phil. *How the West Side Won: The History of West Denver*. New Social Publications. Denver, 2015. Page 298-299.

The Italianate style of 637 Galapago largely dominated American architecture between 1850 and 1880.⁶² This style was particularly common in fast growing cities of the Midwest and parts of the Northeast. In Denver, particularly in the nearby Curtis Park and Lincoln Park neighborhoods, the Italianate style shows up as “informal Italian villas⁶³” with an asymmetrical composition, low pitched hipped, gabled, or flat roofs. In addition, other common features include bracketed cornices, hooded, paired windows, and prominent one or two-story bay windows, as well as single story partial or full width front porches.⁶⁴ The urban town house form of 637 Galapago is fairly rare for Denver and was frequently used in wooden forms in San Francisco from the 1850s until the 1880s, as well as the distinctive brownstones in many New York City neighborhoods built in the mid nineteenth century,⁶⁵ 637 Galapago is similar to a number of examples of Denver houses that mostly use brick rather than stone facades but a similar townhouse form. As far as designated Denver landmarks, these examples most prominently include 2531-41 Curtis Street in the Curtis Park Historic District, as well as a few in Auraria’s Ninth Street Park.

One commercial building that it greatly resembles in composition and decorative articulation is the Granite Block Building, also known as the Graham-Clayton Building at 1460 Larimer Square which was built in 1882 in a similar Italianate style using rhyolite trimmed in red sandstone. The building displays finely carved detailing in facades that use primarily rhyolite with red Manitou sandstone trim. This building also uses a similar Italianate style in terms of decorative features.



The Graham-Clayton Building at 1460 Larimer Street. (Photo by Patrick Salazar.)

The house bears great resemblance to the Frank Damascio House at 3611-15 Osage Street in the Highland neighborhood, built in 1891. The latter house was built by Italian stonemasons, as were many well-known landmarks like the Brown Palace and Immaculate Conception Cathedral. This house also displays finely carved detailing in a facade that uses primarily rhyolite with red Manitou sandstone trim. In addition, the Damascio House uses a similar row house like form, even though it is a duplex, to that of 637 Galapago in making the most of a site adjacent to a major streetcar route. This house also has finely detailed bracketed cornices, along with an elaborate composition of a prominent bay and pedimented windows but in a simpler, more Richardsonian Romanesque style. However, decorative red sandstone banding, arches, and gable ends create intricate decorative detailing in a polychrome effect similar to that of 637 Galapago.

⁶² McAlester, Virginia Savage. *A Field Guide to American Houses: The Definitive Guide to Identifying and Understanding America's Domestic Architecture*. Knopf, New York and Toronto, 2013, page 286.

⁶³ McAlester, Virginia Savage. *A Field Guide to American Houses: The Definitive Guide to Identifying and Understanding America's Domestic Architecture*. Knopf, New York and Toronto, 2013, page 300.

⁶⁴ See previous citation.

⁶⁵ McAlester, Virginia Savage. *A Field Guide to American Houses: The Definitive Guide to Identifying and Understanding America's Domestic Architecture*. Knopf, New York and Toronto, 2013, page 300-301.



Damascio House at 3611-15 Osage Street. (Photo by Patrick Salazar)

A similar composition of rhyolite and red Manitou sandstone with a simplified Italianate style appears on the Body Block at 16th and Platte Streets next to the Zang Block that still has the ghost signage from its use as the second Shwayder factory. This particular building was designed around 1890 by renowned Denver architect Frank E. Edbrooke. The building uses, similar to 637 Galapago, polychrome decoration in the form of red sandstone lintels and sills against a rhyolite façade. The cornice is similarly bracketed with a central emphasis created by the use of evenly spaced windows and vertical bands dividing the building vertically into bays.



Body Block at 16th and Platte Streets. (Photo by Patrick Salazar.)

As previously mentioned, even though they use red brick facades throughout rather than stone, the houses at 2531-41 Curtis Street in the Curtis Park Historic District in Denver, built around 1885, show many features in a similar Italianate composition and town house form, especially in the placement of a prominent two story front bay window topped in a bracketed cornice across the full width of the front facade and identical entry location to the right and atop a stoop supporting a small porch, one of which appears to have recently been reconstructed based on available evidence. The scale of the structures also appears to be similar.



2531-41 Curtis Street. (Photo by Patrick Salazar.)

Similarly, the 1880 Italianate row house at 1041 West 9th Street, in Ninth Street Historic Park on the Auraria Campus, shares a great similarity to 637 Galapago in its prominent two-story bay and entry placement. The spindle work porch appears to be similar to the one visible in the previously mentioned family photo of the Shwayders. The house also shows a similar history of being occupied by largely middle-class professionals, artisans, and businesspeople, including a dry goods store clerk, a railroad foreman, and a finisher and cabinet maker. This information is provided on an interpretive sign in front of the building, which is now used for campus functions.



1041 West 9th Street. (Photo by Patrick Salazar.)

James J. Castillo is a little-known builder today, but his 1916 obituary shows that he was associated with several important structures. The obituary describes that he came to Denver in 1876 and engaged in the building and selling of houses: "Many of the important structures in the city were built by him or under his direction. Among these are the Dodge⁶⁶ (1145 Pennsylvania Street) and Gilluly residences (1173 Pennsylvania Street), the old house of the Good Shepherd, St Joseph's hospital, the Shirley Annex⁶⁷ and the plant of the Western Packing company. He amassed a fortune of \$100,000 made from his building operations"⁶⁸.

⁶⁶ Dodge Residence - 1173 Pennsylvania Avenue, Denver CO, Denver's Historic Homes by Amy B. Zimmer, page 27.

https://books.google.com/books?id=FrAbAgAAQBAJ&pg=PA27&lpg=PA27&dq=denver+%221173+pennsylvania%22&source=bl&ots=vcEgENAtEQ&sig=QU71N-AiT53- uilmadKQvJhIPTM&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKIwJYm_TovcPRAhXpz1QKHAYhBx0Q6AEIMzAH#v=onepage&q=denver%20%221173%20pennsylvania%22&f=false

⁶⁷ Shirley Hotel Annex at 1660 Broadway was demolished in 1905 - Colorado Architects Biographical Sketch for Albert Julius Norton -

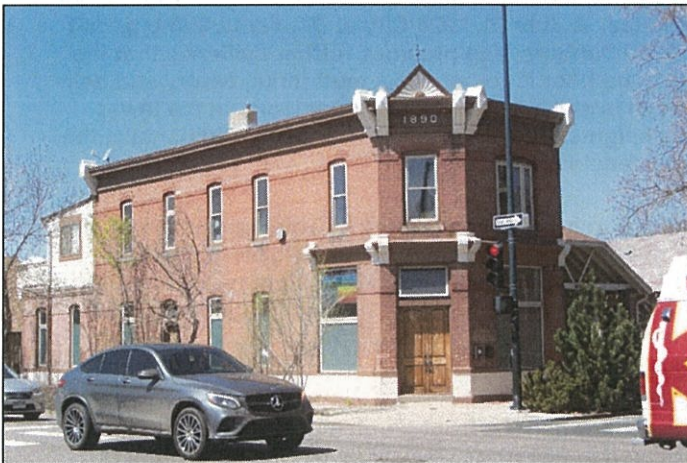
http://www.historycolorado.org/sites/default/files/files/OAHP/Guides/Architects_norton.pdf

⁶⁸ James J. Costello obituary - Denver Post, October 17, 1916, page 6.



St. Joseph's Church. (Photo by Patrick Salazar.)

Neighborhood Context and Adjacent Buildings



Mixed use building at 601 Galapago/ 701 W 6th Ave. (built 1890) (Photo by Patrick Salazar.)



Storefront added to house at 679 Galapago. (built 1889) (Photo by Patrick Salazar.)



715 Galapago mixed use building. (built 1886) (Photo by Patrick Salazar.)

e. Describe major alterations to the exterior of the structure and dates of major alterations if known. Describe any plans to alter the exterior.

The building facade appears to be unmodified with the exception of newer windows and an entry door, as well as the front porch stoop. A two-story extension was added in the back of the structure. A 1904 Sanborn map first shows a two-story porch at the rear of the house. A July 29, 1924 City of Denver building permit also describes a “brick two story porch on rear.” A 1930 Sanborn Map provides further evidence that the porch may have been enclosed at the time. On the ground floor it comprises a mud room, pantry and half-bath. Upstairs is a small office. The original back porch is still apparent due to a transom on the lower kitchen door to the mudroom, as well as lower ceiling heights than the rest of the house. Additionally, the second-floor steps down from the main house in the extension.

A 1905 family photo of the Shwayders shows a wooden porch with spindle work.⁶⁹ This appears to be similar to surviving porches in the neighborhood, like those at 1332 Lipan (built 1885) and 1076 Mariposa (built 1887). A later photo, dated 1977,⁷⁰ shows a different front porch, with square brick columns, stone trim, and a stuccoed parapet around a flat roof. This appears to have been built in the 1900s or 1910s based on the style, which is reminiscent of bungalow or arts and crafts styles. This also appears to be consistent with neighboring homes built during this era, like 1030 Inca (built 1905).

The house underwent a renovation between 1977 and 1982, when the front porch may have been removed. All that remains of the porch are a concrete stoop covered in flagstone. No evidence of a porch roof is visible on the masonry façade, which may indicate the porch had been added after the house was first built.

Windows were replaced in 2010 with vinyl clad one-over-one single-hung and fixed sash units within the original frames. Earlier photos, from 1905 and 1977, show one-over-one double-hung wood sash units. The front entry door appears to have been changed at least once and now features a newer single light wood unit with sidelights. A transom above this door features a stained-glass panel with a floral vine motif surrounding the house address number. This could potentially be original, as it appears to be common to homes of the era also in Denver’s streetcar suburb neighborhoods.

f. Include a statement describing how the building currently conveys its historic integrity. For example, does it retain its original design, materials, location, workmanship, setting, historic associations and feeling?

The building maintains its original architectural integrity, including design, materials, location and workmanship. It also embodies a composition (Italianate using rhyolite and sandstone) that is both rare, specialized and unique in Denver. Alterations visible from the street are limited to newer doors and windows and changes to the porch (and removal of its structure) since 1977. These changes do not adversely impact the integrity because the overall composition of the exterior facades is the decorative articulation of the

⁶⁹ Berry, Hannah Shwayder. *The Tale of a Little Trunk and Other Stories*. 1977, page 3.

⁷⁰ Berry, Hannah Shwayder. *The Tale of a Little Trunk and Other Stories*. 1977, page 10.



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masonry and details like the cornice, and this remains intact. In addition, the major additions to the front and back that have been previously described occurred during the Shwayder ownership of the house and are within the period of significance that applies to this designation.

8. History of the Structure and Its Associations

Please provide a statement for each of the following:

Describe the history of the structure and its associations with important individuals, groups, events, or historical trends.

The home was built by Elizabeth Malone, the mother of the infamous Thomas Malone,⁷¹ the second pastor of St. Joseph's Church at 600 Galapago Street from 1886 to May 2, 1894. Thomas lived with his mother in 1887.⁷²⁷³ It is reasonable to assume that they lived together here at 637 Galapago (then South Water Street) from 1890-1894. The church was opened in 1889 at the corner of 6th Avenue and Galapago Street and became a major Denver Catholic parish. The memoir and family history written by Hannah Shwayder Berry further describes the house as a rectory or "priest house".

Thomas Malone was involved in a financial scandal from 1893-1894. "He was financial agent for the church from 1886 through December 31, 1892, and was charged with handling monies for construction of the church building and other parish expenses. On August 10, 1893 and on various occasions thereafter, Bishop Matz, Bishop of the Denver Archdiocese, charged that there was a shortage of some \$12,000 in Reverend Malone's church accounts. The Bishop attributed this shortage to embezzlement and misappropriation of funds by Reverend Malone. On April 26, 1894, a suit was filed by Bishop Matz for civil remedy of this matter. The trial began May 1, 1894, with Albert P. Rittenhouse as referee. It appears as though the case was not resolved. In any matter, on May 2, 1894, Bishop Matz suspended Reverend Malone of his faculties. Then, on the afternoon of May 5, 1894, at a parish meeting in the church building, over 100 parishioners decided as a parish to sue Reverend Malone. Bishop Matz was in attendance and asked that they not sue Reverend Malone, but when the parishioners persisted, Bishop Matz excommunicated the parishioners present and Reverend Malone."⁷⁴

On May 1, 1894, one day before Reverend Malone was suspended, Elizabeth sold 637 South Water Street to the property investor Nathaniel Tooker. It is not known if the selling of the home by Elizabeth was related to the financial scandal, but the timing is very coincidental. Afterwards, Elizabeth and Thomas Malone moved to a humbler house down the street at 618 Galapago Street (now demolished). Bishop Matz had excommunicated Malone; however, a higher authority, Archbishop Chapelle from Santa Fe, New Mexico, became involved. Malone spent a day with the archbishop and on May 28, 1894, Thomas Malone was exonerated. He was not restored to his previous position, but was given the position of a priest and was appointed the editor of the Rocky Mountain Catholic publication.⁷⁵

After Elizabeth sold the house to Nathaniel Tooker in 1894, multiple owners followed.⁷⁶ These owners, by the names of Thomas Harrison, Claude A. Reinoehl, and Edward T. Jones, only held title to the property for periods ranging from a day to less than two years. On January 18, 1900 the Shwayder family bought 637 Galapago. The house remained in the family's ownership until Rachel Shwayder sold it on November 9, 1921. Hannah Shwayder Berry later published a vivid account of her life growing up and raising a son at the house. She remembers that besides accommodating 10 children, the family had numerous relatives stay for periods of time. Additionally, they took in boarders during World War I.

The house changed owners in November 1921, when the Shwayders moved to 2052 Gaylord Street, which appears to have since been demolished. At this time, census records and city directories indicate that the

⁷¹ TH and Elizabeth Malone lived together in 1887 - 1887 Denver Directory, Volume II - https://history.denverlibrary.org/sites/history/files/1887_denver_directory_v2.pdf

⁷² TH and Elizabeth Malone lived together in 1887 - 1887 Denver Directory, Volume II - https://history.denverlibrary.org/sites/history/files/1887_denver_directory_v2.pdf

⁷³ TH and Elizabeth Malone lived together in 1900 - Denver Rocky Mountain News, January 26, 1900, Page 8 - https://www.genalogybank.com/doc/newspapers/image/v2:12C601A5C4B97518@GB3NEWS-145EA51C56682CF0@2415046-145E9BE123B35FB0@7-145FB342772FA7B0@?search_terms=malone|thomas|mother

⁷⁴ Reverend Malone accused of embezzlement and excommunicated - National Register of History Places Nomination Form for St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church of Denver, Page 3, paragraph 3 - <https://focus.nps.gov/GetAsset?assetID=d30f7a21-43b8-484d-a321-8c645b90b005>

⁷⁵ Archbishop Chapelle exonerated T.R. Malone - Rocky Mountain News, May 28, 1894, front page. "End of the Controversy - Vindication Though Archbishop Chapelle". http://www.genalogybank.com/doc/newspapers/image/v2%3A12C601A5C4B97518%40GB3NEWS-13418FA24ED4C890%402412977-132B2358425D6860%400-1346F47ADE392EC0%40?search_terms=St.%7CJoseph%2527s%7CChapelle%7Cmalone

⁷⁶ See "Death of the Mother of Rev. Thomas H. Malone", January 26, 1900

home was purchased by Keziah M. Lord. This owner was listed as operating a rooming house as of the 1940 Census. In 1942, after the United States had entered World War II, the house was listed by Denver city directories as accommodating four to six people in four apartments. This is consistent with the era, when a housing shortage was caused by the influx of defense industry workers at Lowry Air Force Base, Fitzsimmons Army Hospital and the Denver Ordnance Plant. The house was last listed in city directories in 1951, during the Korean War, as four apartments under Frank M. Heimbecher, who purchased it on May 24, 1946.

Around 1977, James Wolfe and Mike Ashpole purchased 637 Galapago and began a three-year renovation.⁷⁷ A 1982 League of Women Voters of Denver Tour brochure mentioned that they had removed “traces of the four-apartment complex” it had been converted into, restoring the home to its single-family origin.⁷⁸ Doing most work themselves, they remodeled the kitchen, stripped the paint from all woodwork and removed wallpaper from plaster walls.⁷⁹ They retained the feel of the late Victorian era by furnishing it with antiques and keeping the general character intact.⁸⁰ A photo of the era shows the front porch to look as it does now, with only a stoop covered in flagstone.⁸¹ As described previously, this contrasts with a 1970s photo of the house provided by Hannah Shwayder Berry showing a different porch with square brick columns and a stuccoed flat roof above typical of the 1910s and 1920s Craftsman style, which indicates that the porch may have been altered in the renovation.⁸²

The 1982 League of Women Voters brochure also describes the first major renovation of 637 Galapago. The fate of 637 Galapago as a four-unit apartment building was typical of large homes in the area that were subdivided and often neglected by absentee landlords.⁸³ The entire neighborhood had also previously been faced with a major threat to its very existence. Beginning in 1972, the Denver Urban Renewal Authority had slated the area between Delaware Street, Elati street, West 11th Avenue, and West 5th Avenue to largely be demolished for public housing that would initially be used to help with the unsuccessful 1976 Winter Olympic bid.⁸⁴ This outraged many of the largely Latino residents, many of whom had already just been forced to move from the area now occupied by the Auraria Higher Education Center.⁸⁵ After the defeat of taxpayer funding for the Olympics, the urban renewal plan collapsed due to a lack of funding and community opposition, and DURA began to focus on rehabilitating existing housing.⁸⁶ In 1977, the urban renewal agency secured a federal Urban Development Action Grant to begin this process.⁸⁷ Each property owner would receive \$1,000 for exterior improvements like paint.⁸⁸ An entire block in the area would also receive \$12,000 for the street facing areas to improve sidewalks, curbs, and landscaping.⁸⁹ This area was attractive to owners James Wolfe and Mike Ashpole looking for Victorian era houses as an alternative to modern suburban housing.⁹⁰

Around May 27, 2010, another owner, contractor Wayne Leland, acquired the house for \$270,000⁹¹ and soon renovated the house in a full renovation described by Denver Historian Phil Goodstein as having “gutted it of many of its Victorian fixtures.”⁹² The renovation centered on a new kitchen and baths and second floor bedroom reconfigurations, but also replaced electrical and mechanical systems and all windows with double paned vinyl framed units. The contractor completed the most recent renovation and sold it on March 31, 2011 for \$479,000⁹³ to Anthony Ferrendelli. Anthony Ferrendelli built a new two car wood frame garage around 2014, and replaced the second-floor bedroom windows with triple pane vinyl clad units. He sold the house on March 21, 2016 to the current owners, Eric and Meghan Kratzer.⁹⁴ The current owners have done minor interior work like painting and adding a new arched doorway from the entry hall.

⁷⁷ “8th Annual League of Women Voters of Denver Tour, June 6, 1982.” Brochure available in Denver Public Library Western History Collection, page 6-7.

⁷⁸ “8th Annual League of Women Voters of Denver Tour, June 6, 1982.” Brochure available in Denver Public Library Western History Collection.

⁷⁹ See previous citation.

⁸⁰ See previous citation.

⁸¹ See previous citation.

⁸² Berry, Hannah Shwayder. *The Tale of a Little Trunk and Other Stories*. 1977, page 10.

⁸³ “8th Annual League of Women Voters of Denver Tour, June 6, 1982.” Brochure available in Denver Public Library Western History Collection, page 6-7.

⁸⁴ Goodstein, Phil. *How the West Side Won: The History of West Denver*. New Social Publications. Denver, 2015. Page 416.

⁸⁵ Goodstein, Phil. *How the West Side Won: The History of West Denver*. New Social Publications. Denver, 2015. Page 418.

⁸⁶ Goodstein, Phil. *How the West Side Won: The History of West Denver*. New Social Publications. Denver, 2015. Page 418-419.

⁸⁷ “8th Annual League of Women Voters of Denver Tour, June 6, 1982.” Brochure available in Denver Public Library Western History Collection, page 6-7.

⁸⁸ See previous citation.

⁸⁹ See previous citation.

⁹⁰ Goodstein, Phil. *How the West Side Won: The History of West Denver*. New Social Publications. Denver, 2015, page 258.

⁹¹ Denver Property Taxation and Assessment System. City and County of Denver. <https://www.denvergov.org/property/realproperty/chainoftitle/161113938>

⁹² Goodstein, Phil. *How the West Side Won: The History of West Denver*. New Social Publications. Denver, 2015, page 258.

⁹³ See previous citation.

⁹⁴ See previous citation.



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Describe significant historical associations including why this structure has direct association with the individual, group, event, or historical trend.

The structure fits into a historic streetcar suburb neighborhood that is apparent in the Lincoln Park and Baker neighborhoods. In 1871, a horsecar system was built⁹⁵ and eventually ran down Santa Fe Drive south of Colfax Avenue, but was slow and too expensive in terms of five cent a ride fares for many of the area's working class industrial workers employed by nearby railroad yards, manufacturing, and warehousing.⁹⁶ At the time, affluent residents of Denver who left Auraria and other center city areas saw moving south of Colfax as a sign of distinction and success.⁹⁷ This system was superseded by a cable car system in 1888, and soon changed to electric trolleys the next year.⁹⁸ Until the removal of the system around 1950, a major trolley line followed Kalamath Street south of West Colfax and the Auraria neighborhood.⁹⁹ The line then turned east on 8th Avenue to turn south on Galapago Street.¹⁰⁰ There, the transit line continued south to 1st Avenue, where it continued east to Broadway near what became a major commercial corridor defined by the landmark designated Mayan Theater and First Avenue Hotel.¹⁰¹ To the south, around Alaska Place, maintenance facilities for the streetcar system including a turnaround, car house, and shops were located.¹⁰² The line was later converted to trolleybus service, which was soon replaced with regular buses in 1955. Hannah Shwayder Berry, in her memoir of her time living at the house, remembered the streetcar line in front of the house posing a "great danger to any of the children playing games on the sidewalk."¹⁰³ She remembered that one time, the motorman had to remove one of the children, Milton Shwayder, from the cowcatcher in front of the streetcar.¹⁰⁴

In addition, the house fits into Denver's Jewish history through its association with the Shwayder family. As early as 1846, the Shwayder ancestors lived on a farm in Suwalk, Poland and faced the oppression of the Tsarist government of the Russian Empire.¹⁰⁵¹⁰⁶ The family found a way to England and away from oppression.¹⁰⁷ One member of the family, Alexander Rittmaster, emigrated to New York, where he eventually made his way to Central City, Colorado after a tedious journey by covered wagon.¹⁰⁸ To make a living, Alexander sold notions and much needed merchandise to the wives of miners in the district.¹⁰⁹

Isaac's father had become a major community figure and gave Hebrew lessons in his home to the local Bar Mitzvah kids of the community.¹¹⁰ While in England Isaac Shwayder studied to become a rabbi and cantor¹¹¹. However, after unsuccessfully trying to make a living in England Isaac Shwayder decided to join his uncle, Alexander Rittmaster, in Central City, Colorado, and arrived in 1879.¹¹² The family was also motivated by respiratory conditions, which was commonly brought on by the damp English climate¹¹³ as well as overcrowded tenements in New York.¹¹⁴ Many immigrants like the Shwayders suffered from asthma and tuberculosis and therefore sought a warm, dry climate like that of Colorado, and the resulting wave of Jewish immigration would make Denver's National Jewish Hospital one of the nation's largest providers of treatment for respiratory illnesses.¹¹⁵

After a year, Isaac Shwayder soon brought his wife and two children over and opened a successful store in the booming mining town of Nevadaville near Central City.¹¹⁶ He became a major figure in the region's

⁹⁵ Fletcher, Ken. *Centennial Street Trolleys: The Life and Times of Colorado's Streetcars*. Colorado Railroad Museum. Golden, 1995, page 38.

⁹⁶ Goodstein, Phil. *How the West Side Won: The History of West Denver*. New Social Publications. Denver, 2015, page 169.

⁹⁷ See previous citation.

⁹⁸ Fletcher, Ken. *Centennial Street Trolleys: The Life and Times of Colorado's Streetcars*. Colorado Railroad Museum. Golden, 1995, page 38.

⁹⁹ Fletcher, Ken. *Centennial Street Trolleys: The Life and Times of Colorado's Streetcars*. Colorado Railroad Museum. Golden, 1995, page 68.

¹⁰⁰ Goodstein, Phil. *How the West Side Won: The History of West Denver*. New Social Publications. Denver, 2015, page 170.

¹⁰¹ Fletcher, Ken. *Centennial Street Trolleys: The Life and Times of Colorado's Streetcars*. Colorado Railroad Museum. Golden, 1995, page 38.

¹⁰² Goodstein, Phil. *The Spirits of South Broadway: Vol. 1 of the History of South Denver*. New Social Publications. Denver, 2008, page 52-53.

¹⁰³ Berry, Hannah Shwayder. *The Tale of a Little Trunk and Other Stories*. 1977, page 46.

¹⁰⁴ See previous citation.

¹⁰⁵ Berry, Hannah Shwayder. *The Tale of a Little Trunk and Other Stories*. 1977, page 2.

¹⁰⁶ See previous citation.

¹⁰⁷ Berry, Hannah Shwayder. *The Tale of a Little Trunk and Other Stories*. 1977, page 3-4.

¹⁰⁸ See previous citation.

¹⁰⁹ See previous citation.

¹¹⁰ See previous citation.

¹¹¹ See previous citation.

¹¹² See previous citation.

¹¹³ Berry, Hannah Shwayder. *The Tale of a Little Trunk and Other Stories*. 1977, page 14.

¹¹⁴ See previous citation.

¹¹⁵ See previous citation.

¹¹⁶ See previous citation.



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thriving Jewish community, serving as Rabbi and Cantor at all religious festivals.¹¹⁷ While the family was very successful in the Central City mining district, Rachel Shwayder longed for a more civilized life in Denver with urban life revolving around a large Synagogue.¹¹⁸ While living in the mining district, she had learned to read and write by studying her son Sol's first grade school reader, and was tired of the cold weather, loneliness, and uncouth manners of the miners in the Central City area¹¹⁹. The family had two more children, Jesse, and Raschelle, at this time.¹²⁰

The family sold their store near Central City and moved to Denver's Auraria neighborhood, near Market Street between 10th and 11th Streets,¹²¹ where the Auraria Higher Education Center's Tivoli Quad park and Marriott SpringHill Suites hotel are now. Here, the family rented a house and Isaac Shwayder opened a grocery store at the corner of 11th and Market Streets.¹²² Isaac and Rachel had three additional children, Mark, Gertrude, and Florence, so they moved to a larger home in a terrace apartment house on 7th street.¹²³ This house backed to a mill ditch, where the children enjoyed playing.¹²⁴ In 1900, they purchased the house on Galapago and remained there for the next two decades

Describe other structures that have similar associations and the relationship/comparison of this of this structure to other structures.

The house fits into a pattern of streetcar suburb development outward from the central downtown area as previously stated, and was actually on a major line surviving today as an RTD bus route. On the same block, as seen in Denver City Directories and Sanborn Maps from the 1920s and 1930s, mixed use commercial blocks on the corners of Galapago Street and 6th and 7th Avenues were once home to grocers, bakeries, and other necessities like druggists and hardware stores conveniently in walking distance of residents. Each day, housewives frequently walked to shops in their immediate residential areas to get the freshest possible bread, meat, and produce in an era before refrigerators were available.¹²⁵ This pattern of commercial development is especially prominent along intersections in the area, and is most visible in buildings fronting on Santa Fe Drive, historically home to barbers, grocers, hardware stores, and movie theaters. One of these buildings can be seen at the northwest corner of 6th Avenue and Galapago Street at 701 West 6th Avenue as a two-story commercial block originally home to the Charles Rust Bakery around World War I.¹²⁶

Another one story commercial block at 679 Galapago Street on the same block held Western Electric as of World War I¹²⁷ and is shown in Denver City Directories as a grocer before that. In addition, community functions like schools and churches have occupied adjacent sites surrounding the block, with St. Joseph's Catholic Church, built in 1894, being the most prominent and visible such landmark.¹²⁸ The church is especially significant because 637 Galapago housed pastor Thomas Malone as an early resident, who, as previously mentioned, was convicted of embezzling \$12,000 from the funds used to build the church at a time when the congregation was reeling from the Panic of 1893.¹²⁹ The church came to have a grade school, from 1908 to 1993, and a high school, from 1908 until 1973. The school buildings remain adjacent to the church at 6th Avenue and Fox Street.¹³⁰

9. Owner Consent to Designation:

I / We, the undersigned, acting as owner(s) of, the property described in this application for landmark designation do, hereby, give my consent to the designation of this structure as a Structure for Preservation.

I understand that this designation transfers with the title of the property should the property be sold, or if legal or beneficial title is otherwise transferred.

¹¹⁷ See previous citation.

¹¹⁸ Berry, Hannah Shwayder. *The Tale of a Little Trunk and Other Stories*. 1977, page 7.

¹¹⁹ See previous citation.

¹²⁰ See previous citation.

¹²¹ Berry, Hannah Shwayder. *The Tale of a Little Trunk and Other Stories*. 1977, page 7.

¹²² See previous citation.

¹²³ See previous citation.

¹²⁴ See previous citation.

¹²⁵ Goodstein, Phil. *How the West Side Won: The History of West Denver*. New Social Publications. Denver, 2015. Page 169.

¹²⁶ Goodstein, Phil. *How the West Side Won: The History of West Denver*. New Social Publications. Denver, 2015. Page 216.

¹²⁷ See previous citation.

¹²⁸ Goodstein, Phil. *How the West Side Won: The History of West Denver*. New Social Publications. Denver, 2015. Page 282.

¹²⁹ See previous citation.

¹³⁰ Goodstein, Phil. *How the West Side Won: The History of West Denver*. New Social Publications. Denver, 2015. Page 282-284.



Community Planning & Development
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Owner(s): **Eric Wayne Arthur Kratzer and Meghan Laurel Hinman Arthur** Date:

Owner(s): Eric W.A. Kratzer & Meghan LAH Arthur 10/17/18
(signature)

If the owner does not consent to designation, please describe the reasons for recommending designation:

It is strongly suggested that if the owner does not consent to designation the applicant should meet and discuss application with owner prior to filing an application. Provide a statement describing efforts that have been made to contact the owner to talk about designation and possible alternatives if owner does not consent to designation:

NOTE: Applicants have certain responsibilities and obligations under the designation process. Citizens, in addition to the required applicants, may want to support the designation, but not assume applicant responsibilities. The Landmark Preservation Commission recommends that these citizens show support through signing a petition, rather than signing on as an applicant.

Applicant: **Eric Wayne Arthur Kratzer** Date: 10/17/18

Applicant: Eric W.A. Kratzer (signature)

Applicant Address: **637 Galapago Street, Denver CO 80204**

Applicant: **Meghan Laurel Hinman Arthur** Date: 10/17/18

Applicant: Meghan Laurel Hinman Arthur (signature)

Applicant Address: **637 Galapago Street, Denver CO 80204**

Three applicants are required if the designation does not have owner consent. All three applicants will need to be either a Denver resident, property owner or representative of a Denver based organization or business.

10. Resources

Provide a list of research sources used in compiling this application.

1. Berry, Hannah Shwayder. *The Tale of a Little Trunk and Other Stories*. 1977.
2. Fletcher, Ken. *Centennial Street Trolleys: The Life and Times of Colorado's Streetcars*. Colorado Railroad Museum. Golden, 1995,
3. Goodstein, Phil. *How the West Side Won: The History of West Denver*. New Social Publications. Denver, 2015.
4. Goodstein, Phil. *The Ghosts of Denver: Capitol Hill*. New Social Publications. Denver, 1996.
5. Goodstein, Phil. *The Spirits of South Broadway: Vol. 1 of the History of South Denver*. New Social Publications. Denver, 2008.
6. Lovelace, Walter B. and Walter S. *Jesse Shwayder and the Golden Rule*. Shwayder Bros, Inc. The Lakeside Press. R. R. Donnelley & Sons. Chicago and Crawfordville, 1960.
7. McAlester, Virginia Savage. *A Field Guide to American Houses: The Definitive Guide to Identifying and Understanding America's Domestic Architecture*. Knopf, New York and Toronto, 2013.
8. Vervalin, Gene. *West Denver: The Story of an American High School*. EHV Publications. Denver, 1985
9. Zimmer, Amy B. *Denver's Historic Homes*, page 27.
https://books.google.com/books?id=FpAbAgAAQBAJ&pg=PA27&lpg=PA27&dq=denver+%221173+pennsylvania%22&source=bl&ots=vcEgENAtEQ&sig=QU71N-AtT53- ui1madKQvJhJPTM&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKewjVm_TovcPRAhXpz1QKHAYhBx0Q6AEIMzAH#v=onepage&q=denver%20%221173%20pennsylvania%22&f=false
10. Building permit and deed records available at City and County of Denver Building Permit office.
11. First Unitarian Society of Denver Landmark Designation Application, June 2016, page 7 -
https://www.denvergov.org/content/dam/denvergov/Portals/646/documents/landmark/designations/Proposed_Designations/1400_Lafayette_St-First_Unitarian_Society_of_Denver_Application.pdf. Denver Landmark Preservation

Commission. City and County of Denver.

12. Denver Property Taxation and Assessment System. City and County of Denver.
<https://www.denvergov.org/property/realproperty/chainoftitle/161113938>
13. "8th Annual League of Women Voters of Denver Tour, June 6, 1982." Brochure available in Denver Public Library Western History Collection.
14. Denver Rocky Mountain News available in Denver Public Library Western History Collection.
15. 1887 Denver Directory, Volume II - https://history.denverlibrary.org/sites/history/files/1887_denver_directory_v2.pdf. Available in Denver Public Library Western History Collection.
16. National Register of History Places Nomination Form for St. Joseph's' Roman Catholic Church of Denver, Page 3, paragraph 3 - <https://focus.nps.gov/GetAsset?assetID=d30f7a21-43b8-484d-a321-8c645b90b005>. NP Gallery Digital Asset Management System. National Park Service.
17. Colorado Architects Biographical Sketch for Albert Julius Norton - http://www.historycolorado.org/sites/default/files/files/OAHP/Guides/Architects_norton.pdf available at History Colorado Center.
18. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps available at Denver Public Library Western History Collection.
19. Building Permit records available at City and County of Denver Records.
20. Ancestry Library Edition accessible at Denver Public Library Western History Collection.
<https://www.ancestrylibrary.com/>.
21. Interview with Bruce Heitler and David Heitler, members of the Shwayder family, March 13, 2018 by Patrick Salazar.
22. "The Leland Project Blog." <https://thelelandproject.wordpress.com/637-galapago/>.
23. "History of the Samsonite Brand" - <http://www.luggageonline.com/blog/general/history-of-the-samsonite-brand/>.

11. Photographs

Attach at least four (4) 5x7 or larger color photographs showing the views of the property from the public right of way(s) and any important features or details. If available, attach copies of historic photographs of the structure.



Front façade on east side of house. (Photo by Patrick Salazar.)



Detail of limestone surround and pediment above entry door on east facade showing sunburst pattern and Doric limestone capitals above all openings on the front facade as well as the possibly original leaded glass transom. (Photo by Patrick Salazar.)



Close up of cornice at top of front façade parapet and limestone window surrounds with sandstone capitals and breaks on east side. (Photo by Patrick Salazar.)



Rear from alley on west side showing newer garage and rear enclosed porch extension and rooftop deck on main house. (Photo by Patrick Salazar.)



Close up of rear on west side showing back two story enclosed porch extension and newer rooftop deck. The segmented brick arches and sandstone sills of the windows of the north and south sides are also clearly visible. (Photo by Patrick Salazar.)



View of later enclosed back porch addition and rooftop deck, along with side of house that features exposed red brick and segmented brick window arched openings on north and south sides. (Photo by Patrick Salazar.)



Detail of limestone window pediment and side pilasters with sandstone capitals showing sunburst pattern in pediment on front façade windows on east side. The sandstone brackets beneath the sills are also clearly visible. (Photo by Patrick Salazar.)



Detail of front façade on east side showing historic iron fence typical of the era the house was built, along with the exposed brick on the north side of the house. The front porch stoop and steps with a newer flagstone covering is also clearly visible. (Photo by Patrick Salazar.)



Detail of front façade on east side showing lower part of the prominent two story bay with sandstone brackets supporting painted sandstone sills surrounding limestone panels beneath the façade windows as well as the exposed brick on the south side of the house. (Photo by Patrick Salazar.)

12. Site map

An overall site plan should be included graphically depicting the building, the location of other significant site features and the boundaries of the designation.



(Image Source: Google Earth.)

13. Staff Visit

Site visit by LPC staff.

14. Application Fee

There is a non-refundable application fee of \$250 for an individual structure with owner consent or \$875 for an individual structure without owner consent. (Make check payable to Denver Manager of Revenue).

The designation process is outlined in Denver Revised Municipal Code; Chapter 30 which is based upon the criteria used by the National Register of Historic Places. National Register evaluation principles regarding criteria, categories, and integrity have been adapted for local applications. More information may be found at www.denvergov.org/preservation.

15. Appendix – Additional Information on the Shwayder Family and the Samsonite Company

Shwayder Family

After selling the property on Galapago, the Shwayders moved to 2052 Gaylord Street around 1921, which appears to have since been demolished. The family was active in Jewish services from the beginning. Early on, the Kobey/Shawayders joined many other Jews in Denver's current West Colfax and Sun Valley neighborhoods, known then as "West Colfax" and lived in a small frame cottage at West 13th Avenue¹³¹ and Decatur Street at 2610 West 13th Avenue two blocks from the Platte River¹³² which was demolished between 1977 and 2008. Here, they worked with ten men from Poland and established a synagogue in a rented building near the Platte River, with Abraham Kobey as Rabbi.¹³³ The religious services required a great deal of self-sufficiency, such as when Schmul Aaron of the synagogue wrote the Torah on his dining room table for days and nights stretching on for months.¹³⁴ The pioneering synagogue saw the celebration of Jewish holy days and community functions like caring for the sick and poor.¹³⁵ In addition, the members, who were established immigrants, started a Jewish Free Loan Society that collected money on Yom Kippur and distributed it amongst each other to help more recent immigrants get established in the community.¹³⁶

Bruce Heitler, a later family descendant, recalled that the Shwayders later came to attend the BMH or Beth Hamedrosh Hagodol synagogue¹³⁷ around the time they moved to 637 Galapago Street which had a prominent building built at 1580 Gaylord Street in Denver's City Park West neighborhood now home to Denver City Blessing Church. The BMH congregation was long known as "Denver's largest and most prosperous orthodox congregation" and Heitler recalled that it was conservative and traditional.¹³⁸ The congregation was long in the Curtis Park/Five Points area when the Shwayders attended and began meeting in a Larimer Street saloon in 1897.¹⁴⁰ BMH had a strong following among successful Eastern European Jews who moved from the poorer West Colfax area to the eastern part of the city¹⁴¹, as the Shwayders did when they moved to 637 Galapago. They also had an intense rivalry with the more liberal Temple Emmanuel¹⁴² that the family would later switch to.¹⁴³ BMH moved to 2300 Curtis Streets in 1897, now the PlatteForum artist collective and Bakery, and was led by a solidly entrenched Rabbi, Charles B. Hillel Kauvar, who would lead the congregation much of the time the family attended from 1902 at age 23 to his death in 1971.¹⁴⁴ The Rabbi would contribute greatly to community charitable causes, like the Denver Juvenile Court, the Community Chest, and the care of tuberculosis patients.¹⁴⁵ BMH would subsequently move to an ornate new synagogue at 1580 Gaylord in the City Park West neighborhood in 1922, which was completed and dedicated in 1929.¹⁴⁶ The congregation thus followed many Denver Jews like the Shwayders to emerging streetcar suburbs further from the central downtown area, and has been located at 560 South Monaco Parkway in the Hilltop neighborhood since 1969.¹⁴⁷

¹³¹ Berry, Hannah Shwayder. *The Tale of a Little Trunk and Other Stories*. 1977, page 14.

¹³² Berry, Hannah Shwayder. *The Tale of a Little Trunk and Other Stories*. 1977, page 17.

¹³³ See previous citation.

¹³⁴ Berry, Hannah Shwayder. *The Tale of a Little Trunk and Other Stories*. 1977, page 15.

¹³⁵ Berry, Hannah Shwayder. *The Tale of a Little Trunk and Other Stories*. 1977, page 15-16.

¹³⁶ Berry, Hannah Shwayder. *The Tale of a Little Trunk and Other Stories*. 1977, page 17.

¹³⁷ Interview with Bruce Heitler and David Heitler, members of the Shwayder family, March 13, 2018 by Patrick Salazar.

¹³⁸ See previous citation.

¹³⁹ Goodstein, Phil. *The Ghosts of Denver: Capitol Hill*. New Social Publications. Denver, 1996. Page 135-136.

¹⁴⁰ See previous citation.

¹⁴¹ See previous citation.

¹⁴² See previous citation.

¹⁴³ See previous citation.

¹⁴⁴ See previous citation.

¹⁴⁵ See previous citation.

¹⁴⁶ See previous citation.

¹⁴⁷ See previous citation.

Bruce Heitler further recalled that the family would attend Temple Emmanuel, started in October 1874 as Denver's oldest Jewish congregation.¹⁴⁸ In 1875, the congregation moved to its first synagogue at 19th and Curtis Streets, soon moving to 2400 Curtis Street in the Curtis Park/Five Points area in 1881 due to rapid growth.¹⁴⁹ This synagogue, later used by BMH, survives in an altered form as the PlatteForum artist collective and Bakery. Temple Emmanuel, whose members had begun to relocate to Capitol Hill following the Panic of 1893, moved there in 1898¹⁵⁰ and remained there when the Shwayders started attending. The new building, completed in 1899, was a prominent Moorish Revival landmark synagogue at 16th and Pearl Streets now surviving as Denver Community Church and an events center in the Uptown/North Capitol Hill neighborhood.¹⁵¹ The congregation moved to its current home at 51 Grape Street in the suburban Hilltop neighborhood in 1955 similarly to BMH. Bruce Heitler recalled that Temple Emmanuel was the liberal reform synagogue when the Shwayder family switched to the congregation in the 1930s.¹⁵² This was exemplified by the activities of longtime Rabbi William S. Friedman, who joined in 1889 and touted his activism in virtually all of Denver's charities, but allied with the Catholic Immaculate Conception Cathedral bishop to crusade against communism and indecent literature in the 1930s.¹⁵³

Hannah Shwayder Berry further remembered her grandmother Miriam's responsibility as midwife of the West Colfax district.¹⁵⁴ This continued from her previous life in Europe, and Hannah remembered that Miriam was considered "grandmother" by the "half a dozen children hanging onto her skirts" she had "brought into the world."¹⁵⁵ In her role as midwife, Miriam helped families both successful and poor, borrowing money from local merchants on the then Golden Avenue business district (now West Colfax Avenue) for those too poor to pay.¹⁵⁶ Miriam was so beloved by her "grandchildren" that she had a streetcar scrapped by Denver Tramway Company attached to her West 13th Avenue kitchen for sleepovers.¹⁵⁷ Hannah Shwayder Berry also vividly remembered Passover when living in the family house at 637 Galapago Street, where the family had large feasts and her father recited lengthy Hebrew prayers.¹⁵⁸

With the 1893 Silver Crash and depression, Isaac found that his grocery store did not do well.¹⁵⁹ As a result, he sold the store and bought a second-hand furniture business at 18th and Larimer Streets¹⁶⁰, in the area between the present day Lower Downtown/Union Station and Central Business District neighborhoods. His wife, Rachel, took in boarders even though the home was already overcrowded with the large family.¹⁶¹ She managed to bring in enough cash to purchase a piano and give daughter Dora 25 cent each piano lessons, which brought a family tradition of all members learning music when she taught her sister Raschelle.¹⁶² Jesse was discovered by Wilberforce Whiteman, director of music in the public schools and St. John's Cathedral choir director, and joined the church choir at age nine.¹⁶³ Jesse then joined with Raschelle to create a larger orchestra that played for entertainments and weddings with prominent Denver theater owner Harry Huffman as the trumpet player.¹⁶⁴ The family used their newfound income to move to 637 Galapago, which had been a rectory for the adjacent St. Joseph's Catholic Church¹⁶⁵ as previously mentioned. The growing congregation, combined with the previously mentioned embezzlement scandal and the Panic of 1893, forced the sale of this residence, which the Shwayders purchased in 1900 by pooling their income to make a small down payment and undertaking the acquisition of two mortgages.¹⁶⁶

Samsonite Company

Due to the success of the original Samson suitcase, the company expanded. An additional factory was

¹⁴⁸ Goodstein, Phil. *The Ghosts of Denver: Capitol Hill*. New Social Publications. Denver, 1996. Page 131.

¹⁴⁹ See previous citation.

¹⁵⁰ Goodstein, Phil. *The Ghosts of Denver: Capitol Hill*. New Social Publications. Denver, 1996. Page 131-132.

¹⁵¹ Goodstein, Phil. *The Ghosts of Denver: Capitol Hill*. New Social Publications. Denver, 1996. Page 131-133.

¹⁵² Interview with Bruce Heitler and David Heitler, members of the Shwayder family, March 13, 2018 by Patrick Salazar.

¹⁵³ Goodstein, Phil. *The Ghosts of Denver: Capitol Hill*. New Social Publications. Denver, 1996. Page 132.

¹⁵⁴ Berry, Hannah Shwayder. *The Tale of a Little Trunk and Other Stories*. 1977, page 19.

¹⁵⁵ See previous citation.

¹⁵⁶ Berry, Hannah Shwayder. *The Tale of a Little Trunk and Other Stories*. 1977, page 21.

¹⁵⁷ Berry, Hannah Shwayder. *The Tale of a Little Trunk and Other Stories*. 1977, page 23.

¹⁵⁸ Berry, Hannah Shwayder. *The Tale of a Little Trunk and Other Stories*. 1977, page 35-38.

¹⁵⁹ Berry, Hannah Shwayder. *The Tale of a Little Trunk and Other Stories*. 1977, page 7.

¹⁶⁰ See previous citation.

¹⁶¹ See previous citation.

¹⁶² See previous citation.

¹⁶³ See previous citation.

¹⁶⁴ See previous citation.

¹⁶⁵ See previous citation.

¹⁶⁶ Berry, Hannah Shwayder. *The Tale of a Little Trunk and Other Stories*. 1977, page 8.

opened in Detroit in September 1928 to reduce shipping costs and accommodate a need for expanded capacity while reducing the need to pay high railroad freight rates.¹⁶⁷ This also allowed the company to further expand their market into furniture and children's pull and ride on toys.¹⁶⁸

Another particular innovation concerned Samsonite's marketing and deal making. This was inspired by the biblical quote "do unto others as you would have them do unto you."¹⁶⁹ This became the company motto, and Jesse Shwayder had it inscribed on marbles distributed to all executives, supervisors, and salespeople working for Samsonite.¹⁷⁰ This would apply a common philosophy to customers, employees, and institutions: that they could trust the company and always get the benefit of the doubt on any transaction.¹⁷¹ Jesse further made inexpensive versions of the company marbles available at cost for any organizations wishing to distribute them.¹⁷²

In the company's 1960 history, the Shwayder family credited their motto with "the development of one of the most remarkable human relations programs for employees in the country."¹⁷³ At this time, the company was proud to have the best paid and therefore most loyal employees in the luggage and furniture industries.¹⁷⁴ Benefits included annual bonuses paid to employees at the end of each year, hospital and surgical insurance bills paid in full by the company, pensions, up to \$4,000 paid life insurance, six paid holidays, one to four weeks' vacation with full pay, and two rest periods each day.¹⁷⁵ The company further was seen as a leader in nondiscrimination in Denver and Detroit, and received the City of Ecorse's first Human Relations Award for this achievement.¹⁷⁶ In addition, Samsonite was seen as a pioneer in hiring and training workers with disabilities, particularly those who were deaf.¹⁷⁷

Bruce Heitler remembers the usefulness of the "Golden Rule" marbles to Samsonite salespeople. One time, Jewell Tea Company, a grocer with hundreds of stores based in Denver (merged into Beatrice Foods in the 1970s), threatened to cancel a promotion with the luggage manufacturer, even though both sides saw real mutual benefits to be gained from coming to an agreement.¹⁷⁸ A Samsonite salesman then promptly pulled out his "Golden Rule" marble and this supposedly saved the promotion.¹⁷⁹

Emmet Heitler, who married Dorothy Shwayder, a daughter of Jesse Shwayder, brought a particular focus on innovation to Samsonite.¹⁸⁰ He was educated as an engineer, and developed his business credentials when he formed the nationally prominent Fashion Bar department store chain with the Levy family.¹⁸¹ Emmet joined the Samsonite company around 1936 and brought advanced technology to the firm.¹⁸² This would soon come in handy for the war effort, beginning with World War II.¹⁸³

During World War II, the company produced incendiary bombs and footlockers for the war effort, and this resumed for the Korean War.¹⁸⁴ Samsonite also became a major supplier for the military through BX's and PX's at bases across the country.¹⁸⁵ This would prove to be especially useful when servicemen took their luggage to their deployment in Europe and Japan, where Bruce Heitler recalls that they helped to spread the company image through free advertising.¹⁸⁶

As part of their research in developing wartime products, the Shwayders developed magnesium, fiberglass,

¹⁶⁷ Lovelace, Walter B. and Walter S. *Jesse Shwayder and the Golden Rule*. Shwayder Bros, Inc. The Lakeside Press. R. R. Donnelley & Sons. Chicago and Crawfordsville, 1960, page 31.

¹⁶⁸ Interview with Bruce Heitler and David Heitler, members of the Shwayder family, March 13, 2018.

¹⁶⁹ Lovelace, Walter B. and Walter S. *Jesse Shwayder and the Golden Rule*. Shwayder Bros, Inc. The Lakeside Press. R. R. Donnelley & Sons. Chicago and Crawfordsville, 1960, page 60.

¹⁷⁰ See previous citation.

¹⁷¹ Lovelace, Walter B. and Walter S. *Jesse Shwayder and the Golden Rule*. Shwayder Bros, Inc. The Lakeside Press. R. R. Donnelley & Sons. Chicago and Crawfordsville, 1960, page 60-62.

¹⁷² Lovelace, Walter B. and Walter S. *Jesse Shwayder and the Golden Rule*. Shwayder Bros, Inc. The Lakeside Press. R. R. Donnelley & Sons. Chicago and Crawfordsville, 1960, page 34.

¹⁷³ See previous citation.

¹⁷⁴ Lovelace, Walter B. and Walter S. *Jesse Shwayder and the Golden Rule*. Shwayder Bros, Inc. The Lakeside Press. R. R. Donnelley & Sons. Chicago and Crawfordsville, 1960, page 61.

¹⁷⁵ See previous citation.

¹⁷⁶ Lovelace, Walter B. and Walter S. *Jesse Shwayder and the Golden Rule*. Shwayder Bros, Inc. The Lakeside Press. R. R. Donnelley & Sons. Chicago and Crawfordsville, 1960, page 62.

¹⁷⁷ See previous citation.

¹⁷⁸ Lovelace, Walter B. and Walter S. *Jesse Shwayder and the Golden Rule*. Shwayder Bros, Inc. The Lakeside Press. R. R. Donnelley & Sons. Chicago and Crawfordsville, 1960, page 63.

¹⁷⁹ Interview with Bruce Heitler and David Heitler, members of the Shwayder family, March 13, 2018 by Patrick Salazar.

¹⁸⁰ See previous citation.

¹⁸¹ See previous citation.

¹⁸² See previous citation.

¹⁸³ See previous citation.

¹⁸⁴ See previous citation.

¹⁸⁵ See previous citation.

¹⁸⁶ See previous citation.



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and molded plastic to replace wood in luggage¹⁸⁷, with the patented “Streamlite” line of cases.¹⁸⁸ These new technologies, inspired by aircraft uses, replaced the traditional wood frames used for luggage up until this time.¹⁸⁹ The new materials featured prominently in a 1950s promotion in the television show *What’s my Line?*, where the company pointed out that wood luggage was actually less strong due to the presence of knotholes in the wood.¹⁹⁰

Samsonite’s wide range of different customers was considered unusual, as Bruce Heitler recalls¹⁹¹. Besides the military, they produced luggage for the Sears and JC Penney department store chains.¹⁹² Samsonite also partnered with stamp companies for promotional campaigns involving incentives and credit.¹⁹³ In the 1940s, the Samsonite company also found a way to sell luggage with defects in stores¹⁹⁴. The defects and weaknesses in the wood frames would be patched up with rivets.¹⁹⁵ The product would then be sold in New York for a higher price.¹⁹⁶

In 1949, as civilian production of luggage and furniture resumed, the Denver plant began to only produce luggage, and the Detroit plant only produced furniture.¹⁹⁷ After World War II, Samsonite executives dealt with a severe postwar steel shortage by opening a \$1,000,000 plant in Pittsburgh, near the steel plants, to only manufacture chairs.¹⁹⁸ Following a 1954 strike, and no longer needing the factory to get steel, the Shwayders closed the Pittsburgh plant in 1958.¹⁹⁹

In the late 1950s, Samsonite found an innovative way to provide incentives for consumers to purchase its products.²⁰⁰ The company would issue Green Stamps as credit for luggage purchases.²⁰¹ This would provide rebates and promote customer loyalty by encouraging people to buy entire sets of luggage and furniture.²⁰²

In 1966²⁰³, Samsonite moved to a new plant at 45th Avenue and Lansing Street²⁰⁴ in the recently built Montbello neighborhood in northeast Denver²⁰⁵ and sold the South Broadway site in January 1971 to the adjacent Gates Rubber Company, which moved some of its operations there in a major expansion.²⁰⁶ The new plant was built in a lower end warehouse district, which promoters hoped would come to rival southeast Denver’s new Denver Tech Center.²⁰⁷ The state of the art plant, considered the world’s largest luggage assembly plant²⁰⁸, used a square planned nine-story building with a unique split level design.²⁰⁹ Different areas would be color coded to show workers where to go for their varying responsibilities²¹⁰. The plant had a powerful conveyor belt and stored parts with the help of IBM cards.²¹¹ An underground tunnel would then take the finished luggage to an adjacent warehouse.²¹²

The company’s Detroit plant stayed in operation until 1964.²¹³ At this time, Samsonite moved the operation to Murfreesboro, Tennessee because of high labor costs in Detroit.²¹⁴ Another notable connection emerged at this time, when the Samsonite Company briefly owned the Lego toys.²¹⁵ This began when executive

¹⁸⁷ Lovelace, Walter B. and Walter S. *Jesse Shwayder and the Golden Rule*. Shwayder Bros, Inc. The Lakeside Press. R. R. Donnelley & Sons. Chicago and Crawfordsville, 1960, page 44-45.

¹⁸⁸ See previous citation.

¹⁸⁹ Interview with Bruce Heitler and David Heitler, members of the Shwayder family, March 13, 2018 by Patrick Salazar.

¹⁹⁰ See previous citation.

¹⁹¹ See previous citation.

¹⁹² See previous citation.

¹⁹³ See previous citation.

¹⁹⁴ See previous citation.

¹⁹⁵ See previous citation.

¹⁹⁶ See previous citation.

¹⁹⁷ See previous citation.

¹⁹⁸ Lovelace, Walter B. and Walter S. *Jesse Shwayder and the Golden Rule*. Shwayder Bros, Inc. The Lakeside Press. R. R. Donnelley & Sons. Chicago and Crawfordsville, 1960, page 53.

¹⁹⁹ Lovelace, Walter B. and Walter S. *Jesse Shwayder and the Golden Rule*. Shwayder Bros, Inc. The Lakeside Press. R. R. Donnelley & Sons. Chicago and Crawfordsville, 1960, page 51.

²⁰⁰ Lovelace, Walter B. and Walter S. *Jesse Shwayder and the Golden Rule*. Shwayder Bros, Inc. The Lakeside Press. R. R. Donnelley & Sons. Chicago and Crawfordsville, 1960, page 53.

²⁰¹ Interview with Bruce Heitler and David Heitler, members of the Shwayder family, March 13, 2018 by Patrick Salazar.

²⁰² See previous citation.

²⁰³ See previous citation.

²⁰⁴ Goodstein, Phil. *The Spirits of South Broadway: Vol. 1 of the History of South Denver*. New Social Publications. Denver, 2008, page 189-190.

²⁰⁵ See previous citation.

²⁰⁶ Interview with Bruce Heitler and David Heitler, members of the Shwayder family, March 13, 2018 by Patrick Salazar.

²⁰⁷ Goodstein, Phil. *The Spirits of South Broadway: Vol. 1 of the History of South Denver*. New Social Publications. Denver, 2008, page 189-190.

²⁰⁸ Interview with Bruce Heitler and David Heitler, members of the Shwayder family, March 13, 2018 by Patrick Salazar.

²⁰⁹ Goodstein, Phil. *The Spirits of South Broadway: Vol. 1 of the History of South Denver*. New Social Publications. Denver, 2008, page 190.

²¹⁰ Interview with Bruce Heitler and David Heitler, members of the Shwayder family, March 13, 2018 by Patrick Salazar.

²¹¹ See previous citation.

²¹² See previous citation.

²¹³ See previous citation.

²¹⁴ See previous citation.

²¹⁵ See previous citation.

Emmet Heitler, married to Dorothy Shwayder, met Lego founder Chris Jansen in Odnar, Belgium while visiting to acquire a site for manufacturing to serve a common European market in 1966.²¹⁶ Samsonite then got an agreement to make and distribute Legos in a factory in Loveland, Colorado, for a few years.²¹⁷ Lego would become an independent company just a few years later.²¹⁸

Major changes in consumer trends contributed to spell the end of the Samsonite company's existence as an independent, Denver based company. Hard sided luggage lost popularity in the 1960s and 1970s in favor of soft sided luggage.²¹⁹ This would be manufactured in Nogales, Mexico across the border from Tuscon, Arizona.²²⁰ Materials would be cut in the United States and assembled in Mexico, and this manufacturing process saved money because customs only needed to be paid on the value added in Mexico.²²¹ Attaché cases would continue to be manufactured in Colorado until the 1970s, and parts would continue to be made in the company's Denver plant until it closed in 2001.²²²

The Shwayder family sold the company to Beatrice Foods, which had recently merged with Jewell Tea Company²²³, in 1973.²²⁴ At this time, family descendant Bruce Heitler moved to Denver to oversee the company acquisition.²²⁵ Bruce Heitler received his MBA in 1964 and worked in New York from 1964 until 1967.²²⁶ He moved to Tennessee to oversee marketing and manufacturing at the Murfreesboro plant in 1973.²²⁷ Shortly after the acquisition, Samsonite bought the DaPelt Company, which made toiletry kits in Chicago, and held it for four years in the late 1970s.²²⁸ The Denver factory, which employed 4,000 people at its peak, closed in May 2001.²²⁹ The company was purchased again by Marcello Bottle in 2005, but he left the company in 2009.²³⁰ In 2007 CVC Capital Partners took over Samsonite for 1.7 billion dollars.²³¹ The company is now headquartered in Luxembourg.²³²

In addition to the extant ghost painted signage on the surviving Zang building at 16th and Platte Streets in Denver's Highland neighborhood, as well as the house at 637 Galapago Street, the Shwayder empire is memorialized at the city's Fairmount Cemetery. Here, a large obelisk marks the first generation of Shwayders to start Samsonite and their remarkable contributions to Denver's economy.²³³ The family's grave plots are further divided into separate Shwayder and Heitler sections.²³⁴

²¹⁶ See previous citation.

²¹⁷ See previous citation.

²¹⁸ See previous citation.

²¹⁹ See previous citation.

²²⁰ See previous citation.

²²¹ See previous citation.

²²² See previous citation.

²²³ See previous citation.

²²⁴ See previous citation.

²²⁵ See previous citation.

²²⁶ See previous citation.

²²⁷ See previous citation.

²²⁸ See previous citation.

²²⁹ See previous citation.

²³⁰ See previous citation.

²³¹ See previous citation.

²³² "History of the Samsonite Brand" - <http://www.luggageonline.com/blog/general/history-of-the-samsonite-brand/>

²³³ Interview with Bruce Heitler and David Heitler, members of the Shwayder family, March 13, 2018 by Patrick Salazar.

²³⁴ See previous citation.

637 Galapago Street
(formerly 637 South Water Street until 1904)
Denver CO 80204
Parcel 0503629041000
Elmwood Add 05036 B17 L30

Known Architects Practicing in Denver in 1890

Andrews Denver Andrews, Jaques & Rantoul 1890-92

Baerresen Denver Baerresen Bros. 1888-94, 1900-18 - http://www.historycolorado.org/sites/default/files/files/OAHP/Guides/Architects_baerresen.pdf

Barnes, J.H. Denver 1890-91

Balcomb Denver Balcomb & Rice 1889-97

Boal Denver Hughes & Boal 1890 - http://www.historycolorado.org/sites/default/files/files/OAHP/Guides/Architects_boal.pdf

Cazin, Alex Denver 1889, 1893 In 1890 & 1892, Alexander

Cutshaw, L. Denver 1878-83, 1890-93, 1896 - http://www.historycolorado.org/sites/default/files/files/OAHP/Guides/Architects_cutshaw.pdf

Dozier, Henry Denver 1889-91, 1895

Eberly, F.C. Denver 1880-84, 1888-1908, 1910-1914m F.C. Eberley in 1892 and 1903 – 04,m 1906 -07, 1909; F.G. Eberly in 1897;

Eberley Architect Co., F.C. in 1898-99

Edbrooke, Frank E Denver Frank E. Edbrooke & Co. 1882-86, 1888-94, 1896-1911 - http://www.historycolorado.org/sites/default/files/files/OAHP/Guides/Architects_edbrooke.pdf

Goodnow, F. Denver 1889-94, 1898-1900, 1910

Grodavent Denver Grodavent Bros. 1890, 1893

Hale, Fred A. Denver 1885-86, 1888-90 - http://www.historycolorado.org/sites/default/files/files/OAHP/Guides/Architects_hale.pdf

Hodgson, I. Denver 1890

Huddart, John J. Denver 1889-90 - http://www.historycolorado.org/sites/default/files/files/OAHP/Guides/Architects_huddart.pdf

Hughes Denver Hughes & Boal 1890

Humphrey Denver Kidder & Humphrey 1890

Janisch Denver Miller & Janisch 1890-91

Jaques Denver Andrews, Jaques & Rantoul 1890-92

Kidder Denver Kidder & Humphrey 1890-91

Kirchner Denver Kirchner & Kirchner 1890, 1892-93

Lang Denver Lang & Pugh 1890-93 - http://www.historycolorado.org/sites/default/files/files/OAHP/Guides/Architects_lang.pdf

Lee Denver Lee & Liden 1890

Liden Denver Lee & Linden 1890

Maydwell, C.L. Denver Maydwell & Co., C.L. 1890

Miller Denver Miller & Janisch 1890-91

Murdoch, James Denver 1890

Phillips, J. Bevan Denver 1890-91

Pugh Denver Lang & Pugh 1890-93

Rantoul Denver Andrews, Jaques & Rantoul 1890-92

Read, J.W. Denver 1890-94, 1903, See Reed, J.W.

Rice Denver Balcomb & Rice 1889-97 - http://www.historycolorado.org/sites/default/files/files/OAHP/Guides/Architects_rice.pdf

Roberts, John W. Denver 1890, 1893

Robinson, Thomas D. Denver 1890

Roeschlaub, Robert S. Denver 1875-86, 1888-1914 - http://www.historycolorado.org/sites/default/files/files/OAHP/Guides/Architects_roeschlaub.pdf

Russell, John L. Denver 1890-91

Schweinfurth, Albert C. Denver 1890

Sterner Denver Varian & Sterner 1884-86, 1888-1900 - http://www.historycolorado.org/sites/default/files/files/OAHP/Guides/Architects_sterner.pdf

Stuckert, A. Morris Denver 1890-91

Quayle, William Denver 1881-86, 1888-96

Varian Denver Varian & Sterner 1884-86, 1888-1900 - http://www.historycolorado.org/sites/default/files/files/OAHP/Guides/Architects_varian.pdf

Wood, L.M. Denver 1890, 1892-93

stories

Farmlands, Forts, and Country Life: The Story of Southwest Denver, page 39. By Sharon R. Catlett

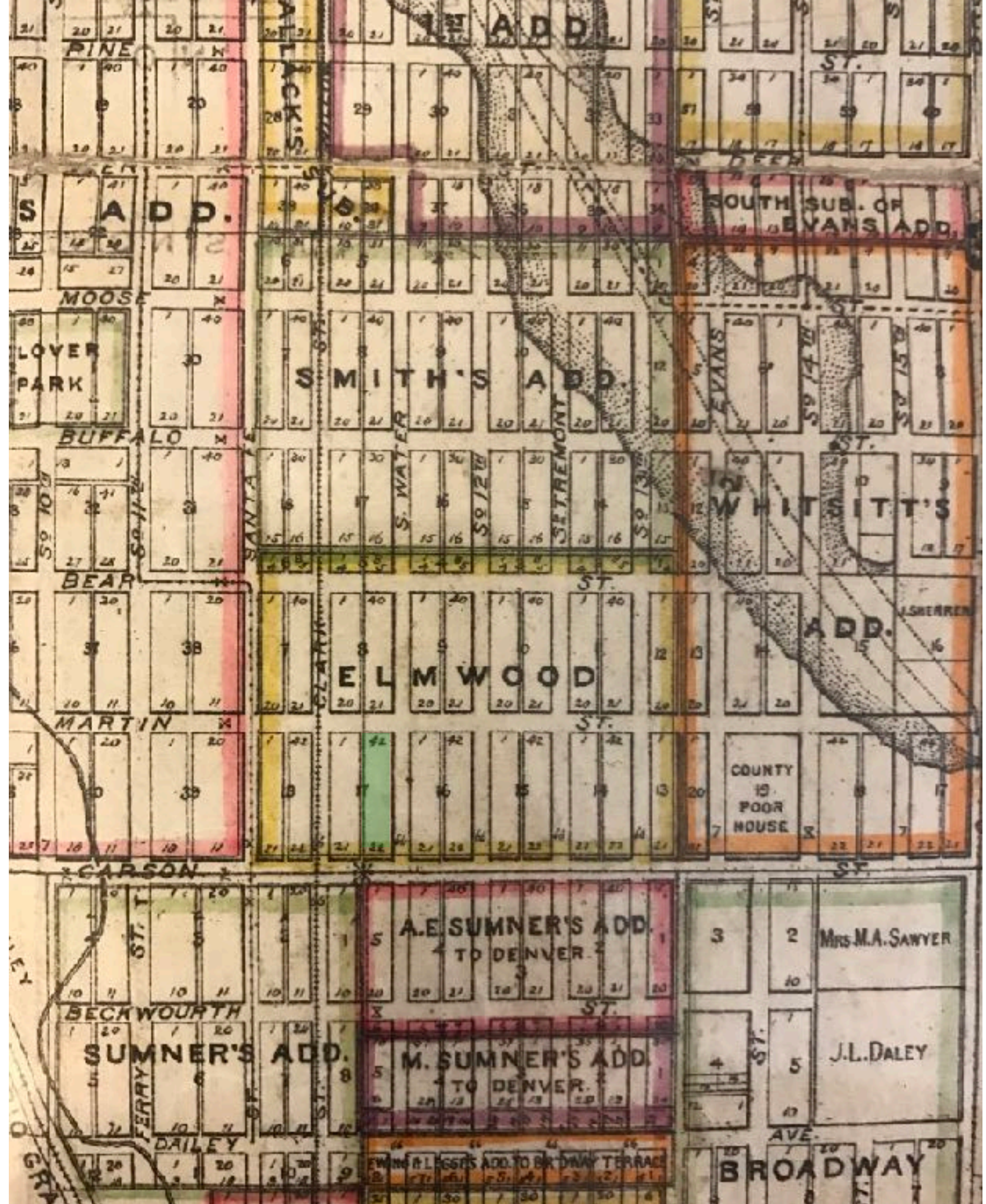
St. Joseph's Parish suffered greatly when the Silver Panic of 1893 suddenly paralyzed the country. Unemployment and bank failures swept away the life savings of many West Denver residents, undoubtedly contributing to the parish's financial difficulties. However, records also show charges of embezzlement and misappropriation of funds against the Reverend Malone.²¹

National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form for St. Joseph's, June 3, 1982

Historically, St. Joseph's was the scene of a mass excommunication. From 1883 until 1894, St. Joseph's was a diocesan church known as St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church. Reverend Thomas Malone became the second pastor in 1886 and was pastor until 11:00 a.m., May 2, 1894. He was financial agent for the church from 1886 through December 31, 1892, and was charged with handling monies for construction of the church building and other parish expenses. On August 10, 1893 and on various occasions thereafter, Bishop Matz, Bishop of the Denver Diocese, charged that there was a shortage of some \$12,000 in Reverend Malone's church accounts. The Bishop attributed this shortage to embezzlement and misappropriation of funds by Reverend Malone. On April 26, 1894, suit was filed by Bishop Matz for civil remedy of this matter. The trial began May 1, 1894, with Albert P. Rittenhouse as referee. It appears as though the case was not resolved. In any matter, on May 2, 1894, Bishop Matz suspended Reverend Malone of his faculties. Then, on the afternoon of May 5, 1894, at a parish meeting in the church building, over 100 parishioners decided as a parish to sue Reverend Malone. Bishop Matz was in attendance and asked that they not sue Reverend Malone, but when the parishioners persisted, Bishop Matz excommunicated the parishioners present and Reverend Malone.

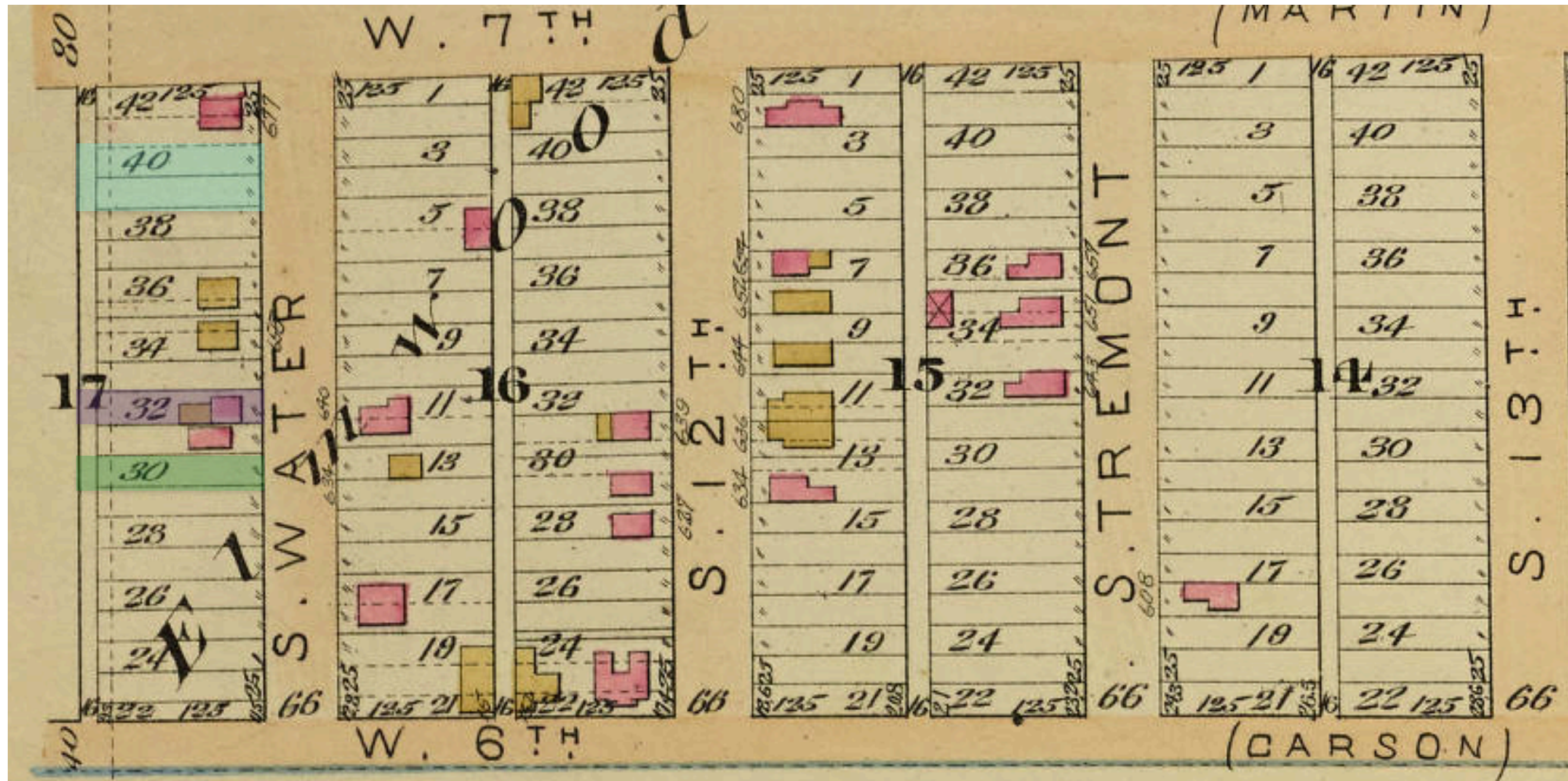
maps

1885

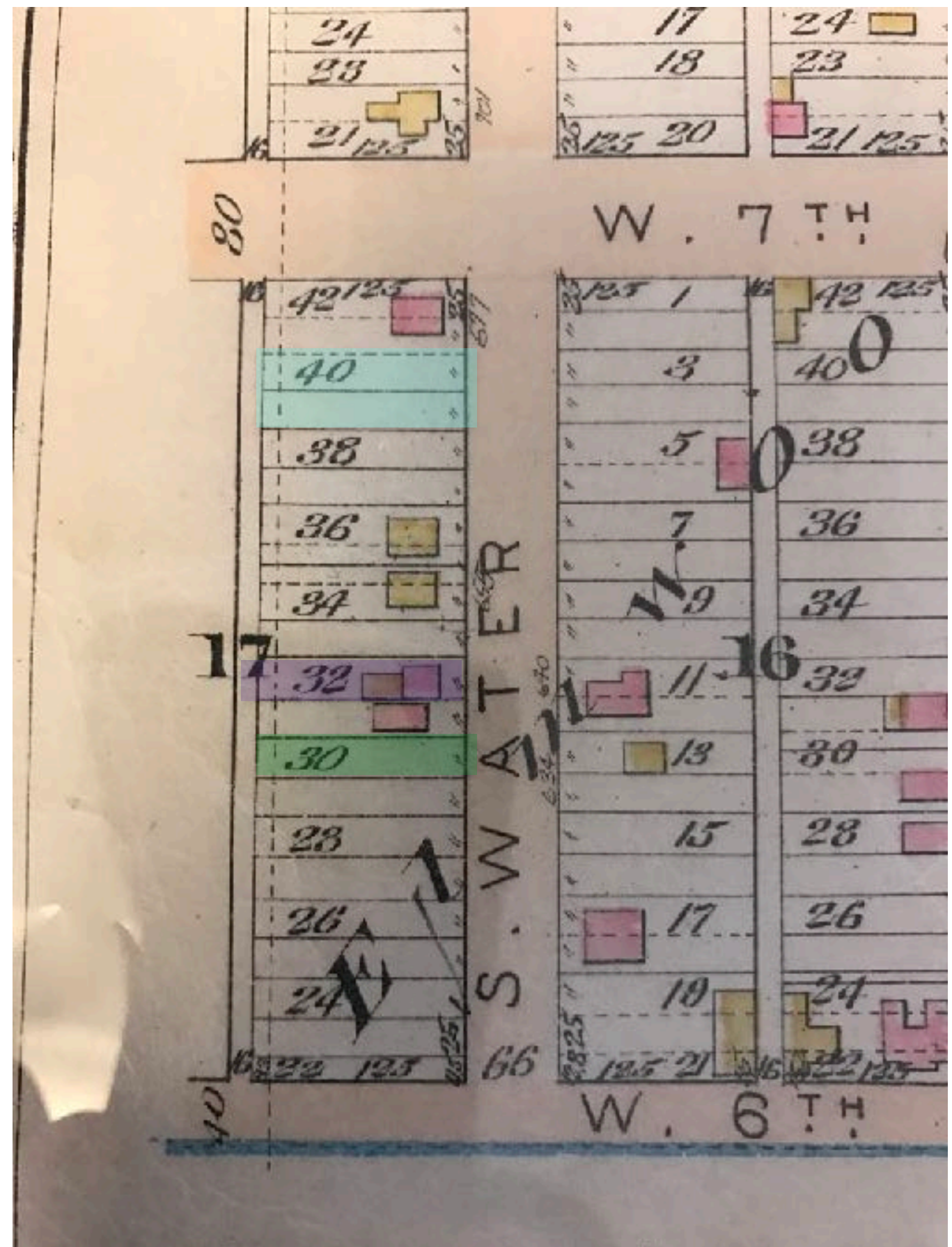
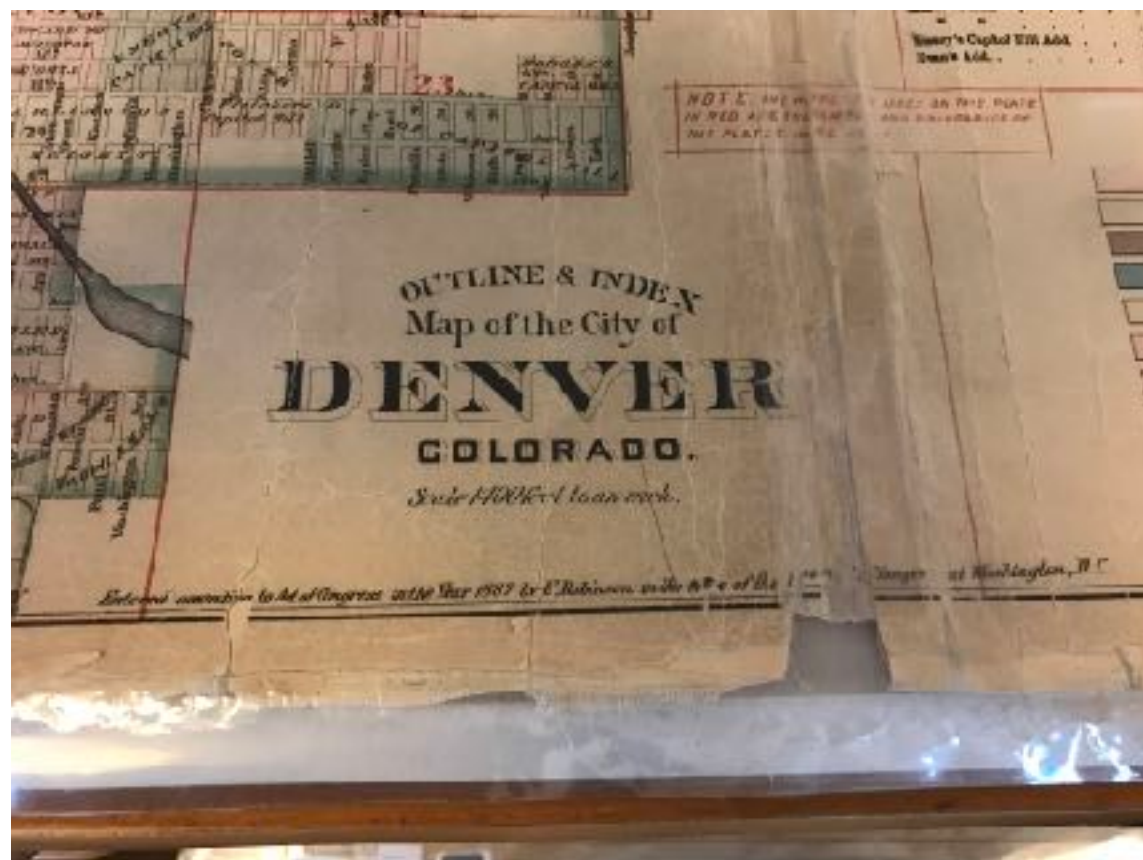


Robinson's Atlas of the City of Denver, Colorado 1887

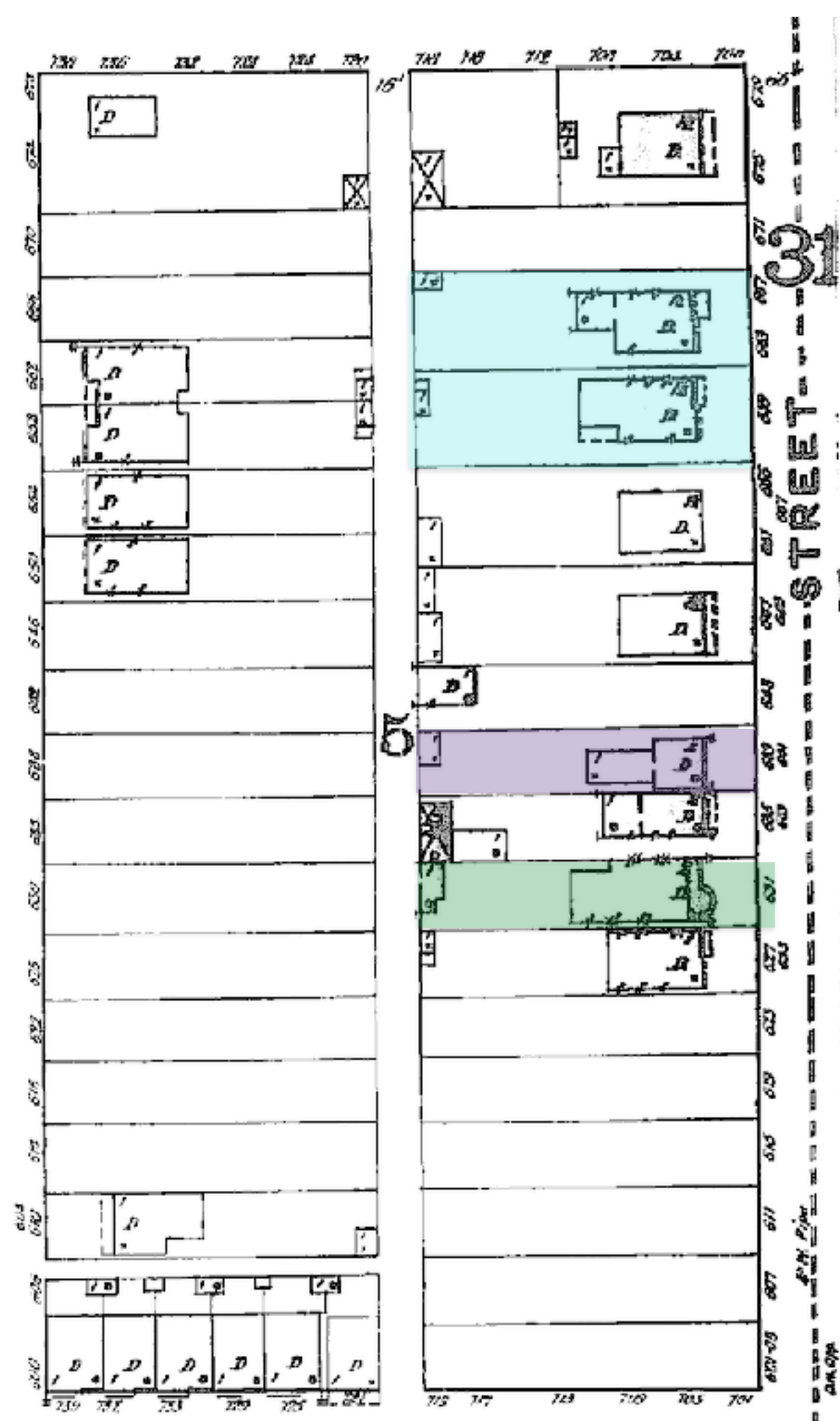
Call Number C978.81 R562at 1887

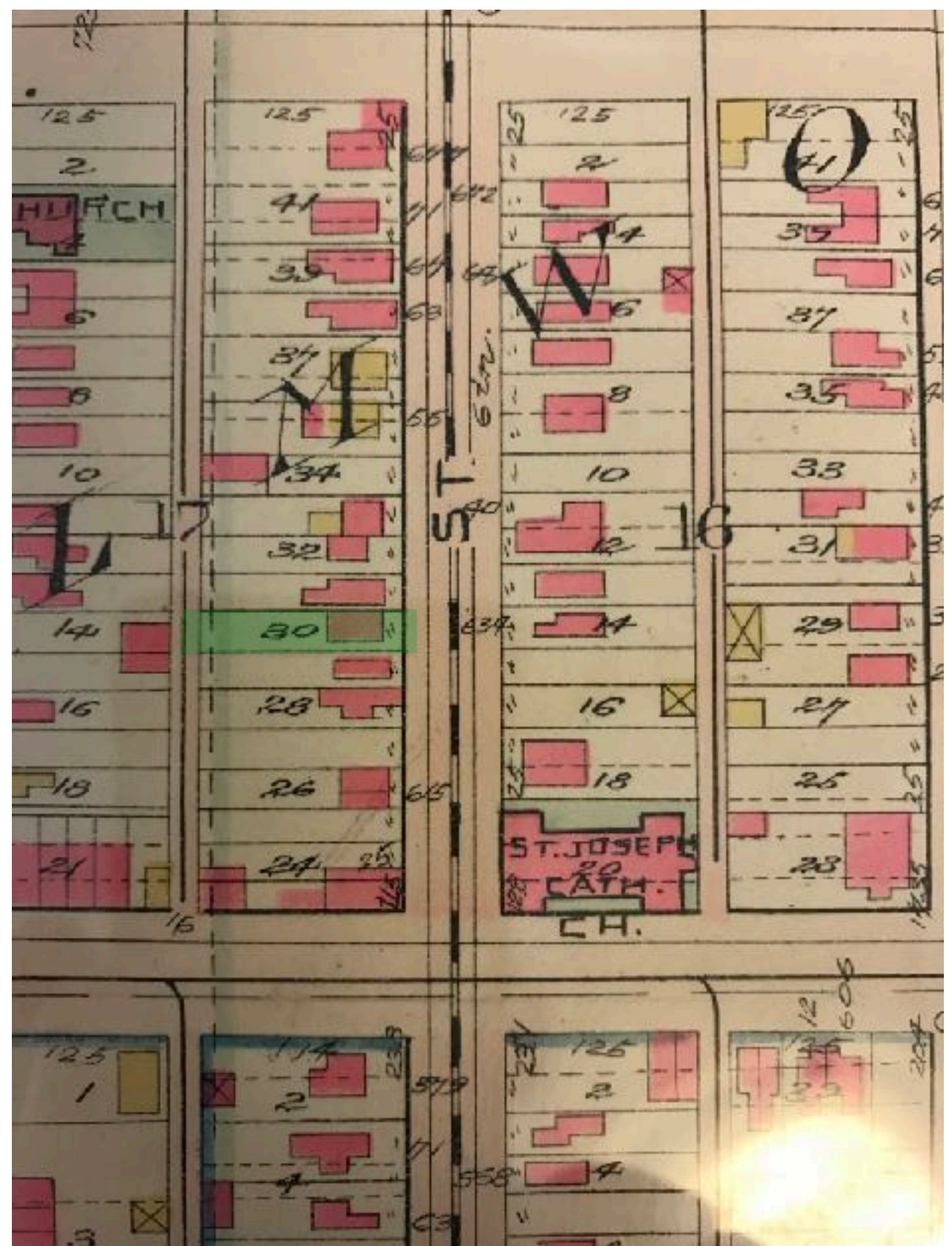
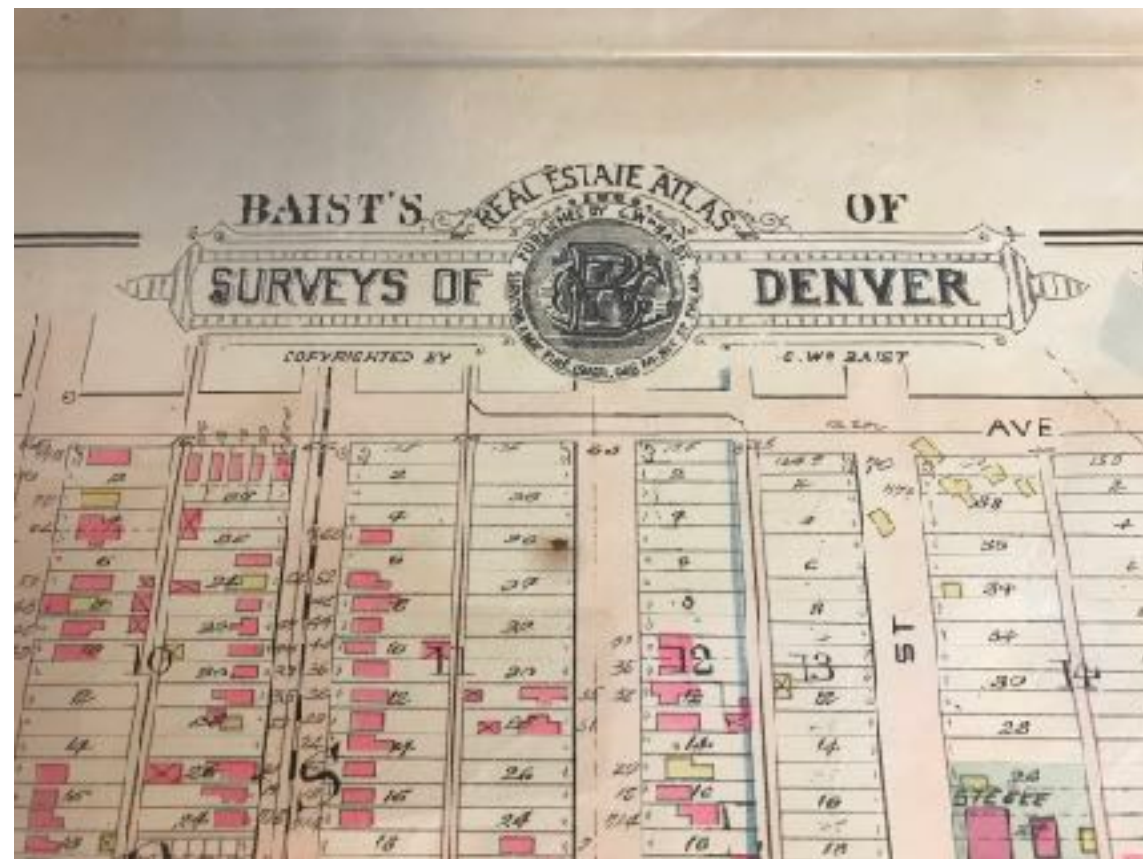


Outline & Index Map City of Denver, 1887

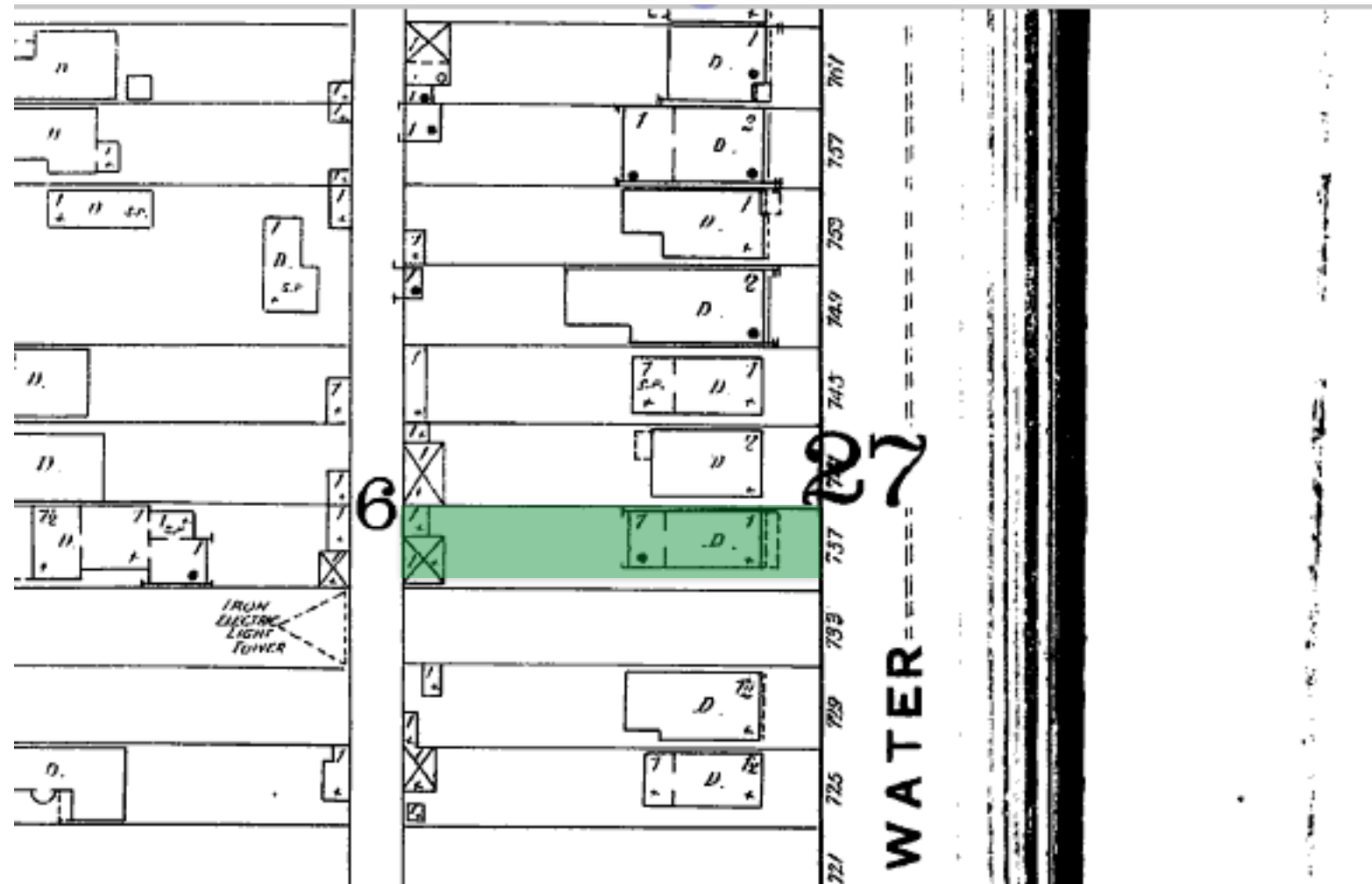


Sanborn Map 1890

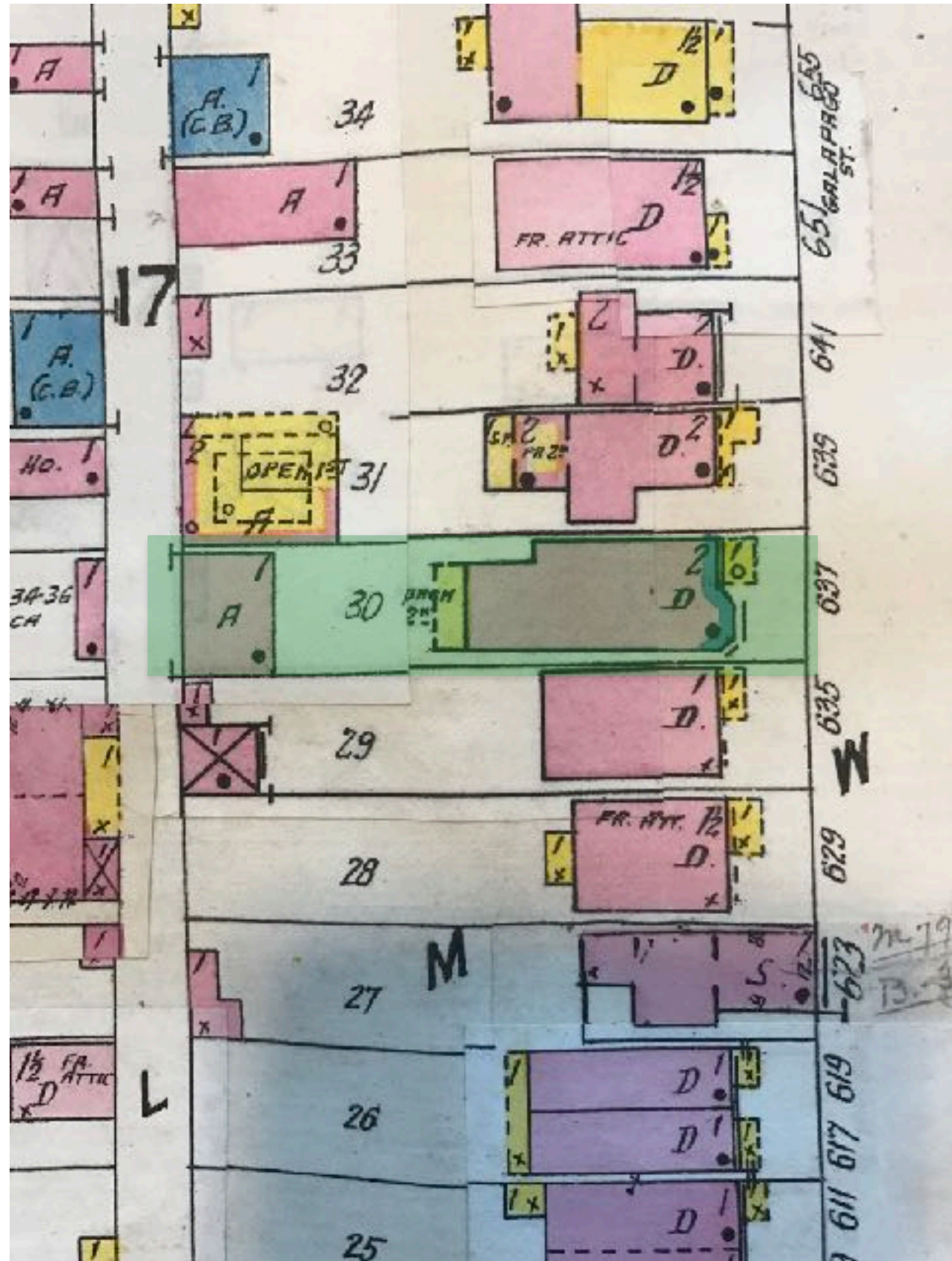




Sanborn Map, Denver 1890-1893, Sheet 26b

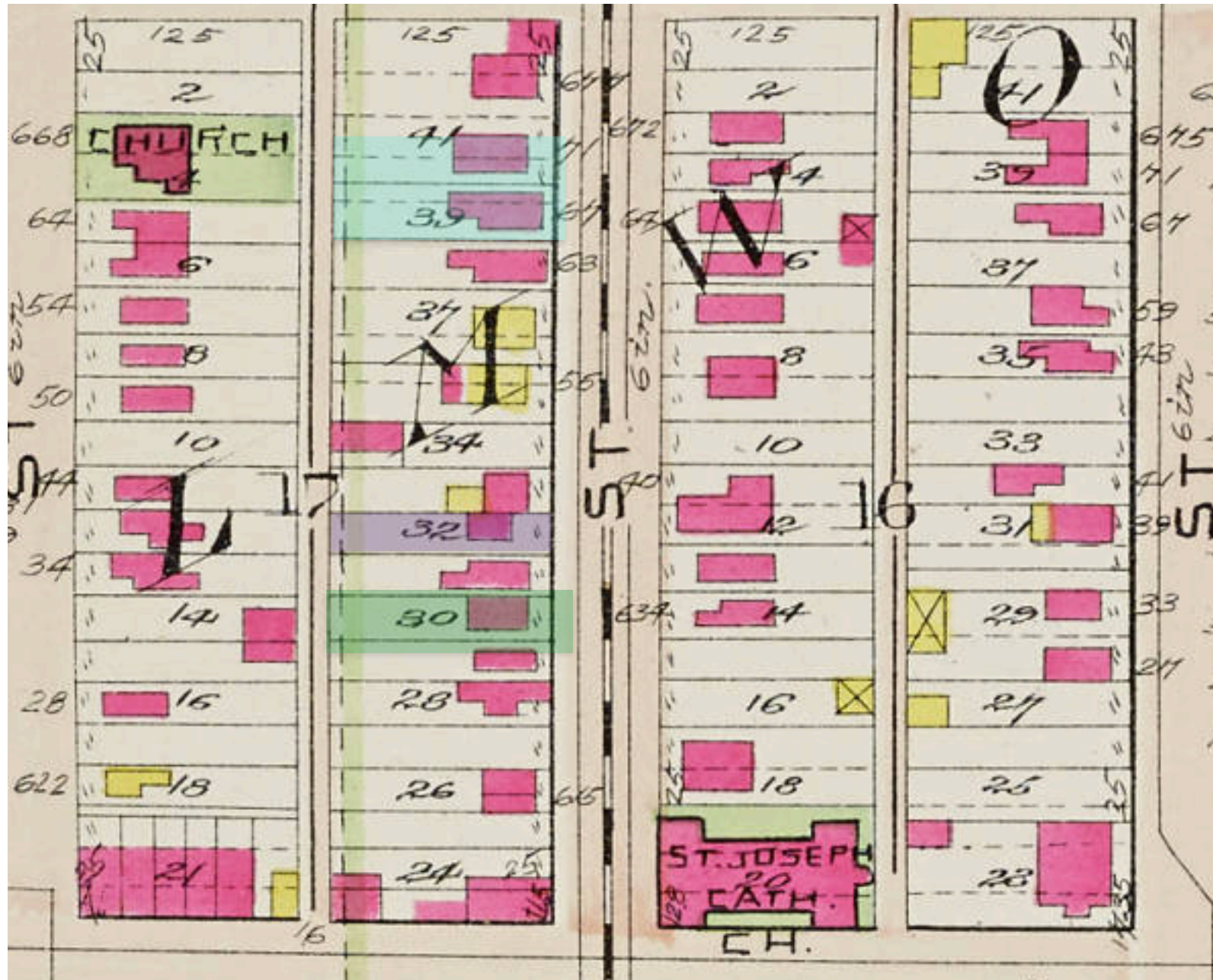


Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Denver 1903, page 67



Baist's Real Estate Atlas of Surveys of Denver, Col. (Plate 19)

1905



Sanborn Map, Denver 1929, page 256



chain of title

OWNERS	BOUGHT	SOLD	BORN	DIED
Anthony (Tony) Ferrendelli	1/10/2012	3/21/16		
Hollen Ferrendelli	1/10/2012	3/21/16		
Wayne Leland	5/27/2010	3/31/2011		
CHAMPION DIVERSIFIED PRIVATE	5/13/2010	5/27/2010		
Rita A. Benetti	2/10/1994	5/13/2010	9/15/1930	3/13/2011
Joseph M. Harverson	12/30/1991	2/10/1994		
Jill B. Harverson				
James A. Wolfe		12/30/1991		
Frank H. Heimbecher	5/24/1946		1908	
Keziah M. Lord	11/9/1921	5/24/1946	1874	10/20/1955
Rachael Leah (Kobey) Shwayder	7/1/1901	11/9/1921	3/17/1858	6/30/1938
Solomon Shwayder	1/18/1900	7/1/1901	12/19/1876	5/20/1931
Edward T. Jones	3/28/1898	1/18/1900		
Claude A. Reinoehl	3/5/1898	3/28/1898		
Thomas Harrison	3/5/1898	3/5/1898		
Nathaniel Tooker	5/1/1894	3/5/1898		
Elizabeth M. Malone		5/1/1894	1823	1/25/1900

Original Building Permit Published 1/11/1890

<u>Identifying Number</u> (yyyy)mm-dd-#	<u>Story</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Fronting</u> <u>on:address</u>	<u>E</u>
(1890)1-11.00#46.00	2.00	brick dwelling	22:6x49	4500	S Water:	

<u>Between</u>	<u>Legal Description</u> <u>Addition Block:Lots</u>	<u>Architect</u>	<u>Builder</u>
Sixth And Seventh Aves	Elmwood 17:30	Costello, James J	Costello

<u>Builder</u>	<u>Owner</u>	<u>Time</u>
Costello, James	Malone, Elizabeth	90

Nathaniel Tooker purchased May 1, 1894 from Elizabeth Malone
 Denver Country Clerk & Recorder - Grantee/Grantor Deeds 1894-1895, Vols 47-49 L878

GENERAL INDEX—GRANTEE									
Where Recorded		GRANTEE	GRANTOR			Date of Recording		Month	Day
Book	Page								
984	13	"	B.B.	"	"	"	"	"	"
940	334	Trevill	J E et al	Cowell	C.B	"	26	"	"
989	26	Thayer	Frank S. & J.A.	Wistar	C.M	"	27	"	"
969	20	Tillotson	Mont	Chambers	Margaret M	"	28	"	"
968	55	Tanquary	Lillian H	Tabor	A.L.	"	30	"	"
706	397	"	"	Coe	Carl B	"	"	"	"
1005	79	Trowsdale	M.H.	Haynes	George C	"	"	"	"
951	269	Tracy	Isabelle M	Johnson	Joseph	"	"	"	"
967	165	Tenneij	Hertude H.	Reams	Josephine J	"	"	"	"
- 999	409	Tooker	Nathaniel	Malone	Elizabeth	May	1	"	"
1005	82	Taylor	Charles H	Nichols	Luthera	"	"	"	"
1000	111	Thompson	Frank A	Mays	M.M. & D H	"	"	"	"
967	170	Trues	Thomas J	Trues	Thomas J	"	"	"	"
951	275	Tickner	Julia F.	Moffat	David H	"	2	"	"
845	89	Tanquary	H.Q.	Greenleaf	Emily	"	"	"	"
1005	87	Tanquary Gibson		Bradford	Stephen G	"	"	"	"

Five Deed Transfers

Denver Country Clerk & Recorder - Grantee/Grantor Deeds 1894-1895, Vols 47-49 L878

25.	14	Frank J. Bohle	528	Sept 27 '89		221.75.
26.	15	Mary J. Donoghue & Barbara Donoghue	1038	May 22 '95		226.75
27.28	16	William A. Drake	788	Dec 18 '91		252.336.
29	17	Margaret O'Neil	474	Mar 27 '89		31.32
30	18	Nathaniel Tooker	999	May 1 '94 In. Div		31.32
31.	19	John M. Lambert	150	Feb 2 '82		9 1st
32.	20	Sophia Kierke	1039	Mar 21 '95		16 26 1/2 30
33.	21	Annie Wagner	1039	Apr 30 '95		7 11.12.
34. Div 1/2 of 35	22	Guustav Klatt	1058	July 23 '95 20.3.		91 11.13.
Div 1/2 of 35. 36	23	Emma Madsen	978	Aug 27 '94		22 11.12
37. Div 1/2 of 38.	24	Hannah E. Kerr	528	Sept 26 '89		18 31.32
Div 1/2 of 38 & 16 of 39	25	James M. Campion	548	Nov 23 '89		23 11.12.
Div 1/2 of 39. 40.	26	William Murray	878	Mar 27 '93		21 11 16
41. 42.	27	Isaac P. Van Hornes	748	Nov 4 '91		5 8.
42. 7. 5.	28	Continental Trust Co.	1092	Apr 2 '96 @		16 326 36
Div. 9	29	David Rubidge	1095	Aug 24 '99 In. Div. 625-38.		8 13.
29 9	30	Katie Donovan	1159	Sept 23 " "		27 8.
2 3. 11.	31	Niels P. Johnson	1158	Oct 11 " "		3 5.
1 1 2	32	Sarah M. Graham	1178	Nov 10 " "		19 14.
16 28.	33	Charles Hallack	1216	Dec 13 " "		32 14.
18 30	34	Thomas Harrison	1199	Mar 5 '98 "		33 14
34 30	35	Claudio A Reinachle	"	" 5 " "		3 6.
35 30	36	Edward J. Jones.	1198	" 28 " "		12 17
31 3. 11.	37	United Danish Evangelical.	1216	" 30 " "		29 1/2 of 12
" 16	38	Lutheran Church, Bethania				15 1/2 of 22
36 30.	39	Industrial (J. L. Lamm) (Dec 11 '93)		Nov 8 '99 " 300		31 5
7 11.	40	Solomon Shwayden	1329	Jan 18 1900 W		29.87 13
41 11.	41	George Varnum	1349	May 1 1900 W		1 1.2.
28 8	42	Charles W. Cowell	1349	May 1 1900 W		41 1.2
43 8	43	Scottish American Inv Co	1327	May 7 1900 LG		16 37.5 1/2 38
44 8	44	W. A. Johnson	1327	May 7 1900 W		39 5
28 7	45	Harry P. Pierce	1348	May 7 1900 W		36 17
41 11.	46	4.		Dec 18 1900		16 39 1/2 42 1/2 3
	47	John M. D. J.	1348	Oct 1 1900		11 28 1/2 42 1/2 3

Rachel S. Shwayder purchased July 1, 1901 from her son Solomon Shwayder
 Denver Country Clerk & Recorder - Grantee/Grantor Deeds 1894-1895, Vols 47-49 L878

16	39	Industrials (S. Loan) Dec 13 9	71.8 8 99. 4 3500	31	5
30	40	Solomon Shwayden 1329	Jan 18 1900 W	29.87	13
11	41	George Varnum 1349	May 1 1900 W	1	1.2
11	42	Charles W. Cowell 1349	May 1 1900 W	41	1.2
8	43	Scottish Lumber Co 1327	May 7 1900 W	16	37.5 1/2 31
8	44	M. A. Johnson 1327	May 7 1900 W	39	5
8	45	Harry P. Pierce 1348	May 7 1900 W	36	17
7	46	4	no record	16	39 to 42 1/2
7	47	John W. Sinclair 1347	July 26 1900 Q	46	39 to 42 1/2 3
7	48	43	" " " Q		
7	49	47	" " " W	25	11.12
7	50	Boyd W. Adams 1369	" " " W	30	8
33	51	William J. Casey 1379	Oct 2 " "	47.48	39.40 1/2
11	52	Mrs. Francis Branch 1378	Nov 3 1900 W	34	14
11	53	Ada L. Luder 1409	June 15 1901 W	2	3
30	54	Rachel S. Shwayder 1377	July 1 1901	2	4
11.15	55	Martin Clark 1429	" 9 " W \$600.	44	5
10	56	Anna Shovelson 1439	Sept 21 1901 W \$300.	45	17
10	57	William Murray 1439	Sept 24 1901 W \$400.	10	15
10	58	Charles Hallack 1478	Apr 2 1902 W	56	17
28	59	J. Howard Lygell 1528	Oct 11 1902 W	58	17
11	60	Adolph Schuch 1528	Oct 17 1902 W	59	17
15.6	61	Charles Caroline C. Eiser 1528	Mar 27 1903 W	60	17
28	62	Tranue M. Neal 1569	Apr 9 1903 W 2,600	61	17
10	63	Christian H. Peterson 1579	May 16 1903 W 1500.	50	8
2	64	Caroline C. Eiser 1579	June 30 1903 W 2000	4	7
2	65	Anna Sells		63	8
2	66	Henry Smith		62	17
2	67	Minnie Frisch		66	17
2	68	Johanna Frisch		67	17
68	69	Emma J. Holliday 1547	Jan 11 1904 Q	67	17
69	70	Charles J. Bertha H. Kuhner 1628	Jan 29 1904 W 1500.	67	17
13	71	George H. Fitch		24	31.32

Title East Kensington to Exposition Addition: Elmwood Addition block 17

Creator Denver (Colo.). Dept. of Finance. Assessment Division.

Date 1903-1951

Rachael L. Shwayder purchased July 1, 1901

Block No.	17	Addition	Elmwood Add													
By Whom Platted	A											Lots				
Grantor No.	Description	Grantee No.	GRANTEE	Record		Date of Filing			Kind of Instrument	Remarks						
				Book	Page	month	day	year								
30		32	Rachael L Shwayder	1377		7	1	1901								

Keziah M. Lord purchased November 9, 1921

Block No. 17		Addition Elmwood Add.													
By Whom Platted A										Lots					
Grantor No.	Description	Grantee No.	GRANTEE	Record		Date of Filing			Kind of Instrument	Remarks					
				Book	Page	month	day	year							
32	30	7	Keziah M Lord	2878		11	9	1921	W						

Frank H. Heimbecher purchased May 24, 1946

Block No. 17 Addition Elmwood Add										
By Whom Platted A						Lots				
Grantor No.	Description	Grantee No.	GRANTEE	Record		Date of Filing			Kind of Instrument	Remarks
				Book	Page	month	day	year		
7	30	32	Frank H. Heimbecher	6054	312	5	24	1946	W	

census records

TWELFTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.

State Colorado
County Arapahoe

SCHEDULE No. 1.—POPULATION.

Supervisor's District No. 24 Sheet No. 14
Enumeration District No. 95

Township or other division of county 8 Precinct
(Insert name of township, town, precinct, district, or other civil division, or the name may be, the institution.)
 Name of incorporated city, town, or village, within the above-named division, Denver City Name of Institution, _____
 Enumerated by me on the _____ day of June, 1900, Thomas J. Rosta Ward of city, 11
Enumerator.

[illegible]

1900 United States Federal Census

No.	Age	Sex	Name	Relationship	Age	Sex	Date	Age	Sex	Place	Place	Place	Year
64	34	M	George May	Head	M	M	Jan 1866	34	M	23			1890
			- Francisco	Wife	M	F	Apr 1866	34	M	23	0	0	1890
639	33	M	Lambert John	Head	M	M	Dec 1847	52	M	27			
			Flornice E	Wife	M	F	May 1853	47	M	27	0	0	
67	33	M	Shogard Isaac	Head	M	M	Feb 1851	45	M	25			1879
			- Rachel L.	Wife	M	F	Nov 1858	42	M	25	10	9	1891
			- Solomon	son	M	M	Dec 1877	23	M	5			1891
			- Jessie	son	M	F	Nov 1892	7	F	8			
			- Rachel	Daughter	M	F	Jan 1884	16	F	0			
			- Mark D.	son	M	M	Nov 1886	14	M	5			
			- Gustave	Daughter	M	F	Feb 1888	12	F	5			
			- Florence C.	Daughter	M	F	Jan 1890	10	F	0			
			- Morris D.	son	M	M	Jan 1898	7	M	0			
			- Hannah R.	Daughter	M	F	Feb 1895	5	F	5			
			- Benjamin H.	son	M	M	Aug 1897	2	M	0			

Census, 1910

LOCATION.				NAME of each person whose <u>place of abode</u> on April 15, 1910, was in this family. Enter surname first, then the given name and middle initial, if any. Include every person living on April 15, 1910. Omit children born since April 15, 1910.	RELATION. Relationship of this person to the head of the family.	PERSONAL DESCRIPTION.						
Street, avenue, road, etc.	House number (in cities or towns).	Number of dwelling house in order of visitation.	Number of family in order of visitation.			Sex.	Color or race.	Age at last birthday.	Whether single, married, widowed, or divorced.	Number of years of present marriage.	Mother of how many children.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
637	59	59	Henry der Leane	Head	M	W	55	M	34			
			Rachael	Wife	F	W	52	M	34	12	10	
			Gertrude	Daughter	F	W	22	S				
			Heavenly R.	Son	M	W	17	S				
			Hannah R.	Daughter	F	W	15	S				
			Benjamin H.	Son	M	W	13	S				
			Leiche D.	Daughter	F	W	9	S				

[illegible]

Census, 1920

9 64	641	208	227	Wasson, Daisy M	Daughter	Head	1	R	F	W	6	S				Yes	Yes	Yes	Colorado	
65				— Melvin	Son				F	W	37	W				Yes	Yes	Yes	Kentucky	
66				— Hope	Daughter				G	W	16	S				Yes	Yes	Yes	Kentucky	
67	639	209	328	Lambert, Julius	Head	Head	1	R	F	W	14	S				Yes	Yes	Yes	Kentucky	
68				— Virtie	Wife				F	W	54	W				Yes	Yes	Yes	New York	
69				— Roy	Son				F	W	50	W				Yes	Yes	Yes	Minnesota	
70				— Minnie	Daughter-in-law				G	W	28	W				Yes	Yes	Yes	Colorado	
71				— Emma	Daughter				F	W	28	W				Yes	Yes	Yes	Colorado	
72				— Albert	Son				F	W	21	S				No	Yes	Yes	Colorado	
73				— Helma	Son				G	W	8	S				Yes	Yes	Yes	Colorado	
74				— Albert	Son				F	W	6	S				Yes	Yes	Yes	Colorado	
75	637	210	229	Shwayder, Rachael	Head	Head	1	R	F	F	W	26	S	1301	Pa.	180	Yes	Yes	Yes	Colorado
76				— Ben	Son				G	W	63	W				Yes	Yes	Yes	Russia	
77				Berry, Harry I	Son-in-law				G	W	82	S				Yes	Yes	Yes	Colorado	
78				— Hannah	Daughter				G	W	28	W				Yes	Yes	Yes	New York	
79				— Raphael	Son				F	W	25	W				Yes	Yes	Yes	Colorado	
80				— Laurence	Son				G	W	4 1/2	S				Yes	Yes	Yes	Colorado	
81				— Nathan	Son				F	W	2 1/2	S				Yes	Yes	Yes	Colorado	
82	635	211	230	Cowell, Francis H	Head	Head	1	R	F	G	W	21	S				No	Yes	Yes	New York
83				— Jessie	Wife				G	W	51	W				Yes	Yes	Yes	Michigan	
84				Houghton, Vilma	Daughter				F	W	45	W				Yes	Yes	Yes	Pennsylvania	
85				— Thurston	Son-in-law				F	W	22	W				Yes	Yes	Yes	Colorado	
86	624	212	231	Hudson, George F	Head	Head	1	R	G	W	23	W				Yes	Yes	Yes	Illinois	
87				— Doris	Wife				G	W	27	W				Yes	Yes	Yes	Russia	
88				— Lola	Daughter				F	W	21	W				No	Yes	Yes	Colorado	
89				Mattingly, Gladys	Sister-in-law				F	W	1 1/2	S				Yes	Yes	Yes	Colorado	
90				— S. J.	Brother-in-law				F	W	18	S				No	Yes	Yes	Colorado	
91	619	213	232	Bale, Alfred	Head	Head	1	R	G	W	16	S				Yes	Yes	Yes	Colorado	
92				— Ruth	Wife				F	W	24	W				Yes	Yes	Yes	Michigan	

Census, 1930

PLACE OF ABODE				NAME of each person whose <i>place of abode</i> on April 1, 1930, was in this family <i>Enter surname first, then the given name and middle initial, if any</i> Include every person living on April 1, 1930. Omit children born since April 1, 1930	RELATION Relationship of this person to the head of the family	HOME DATA				PERSONAL DESCRIPTION					EDUCATION	
Street, avenue, road, etc.	House number (in cities or towns)	Number of dwelling house in order of visitation	Number of family in order of visitation			Home owned or rented	Value of home, if owned, or monthly rental, if rented	Radio set	Does this family live on a farm?	Sex	Color or race	Age at last birthday	Marital condition	Age at first marriage	Attended school or college any time since Sept. 1, 1929	Whether able to read and write
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
37				Lord, Joseph H	Head	Owned	\$8500			M	W	26	D	2		

PLACE OF BIRTH			MOTHER TONGUE (OR NATIVE LANGUAGE) OF FOREIGN BORN			CITIZENSHIP, ETC.			
Place of birth of each person enumerated and of his or her parents. If born in the United States, give State or Territory. If of foreign birth, give country in which birthplace is now situated. (See Instructions.) Distinguish Canada-French from Canada-English, and Irish Free State from Northern Ireland			Language spoken in home before coming to the United States	CODE (For office use only. Do not write in these columns)			Year of immigration to the United States	Naturalization	Whether able to speak English
PERSON	FATHER	MOTHER		State or N. T.	Country	Re-birth			
18	19	20	21	A	B	C	22	23	24
Kentucky	Nebraska	Virginia		80					70

OCCUPATION AND INDUSTRY				EMPLOYMENT		VETERANS		Number of farm schedule
OCCUPATION Trade, profession, or particular kind of work, as spinner, salesman, riveter, teacher, etc.	INDUSTRY Industry or business, as cotton mill, dry-goods store, shipyard, public school, etc.	CODE (For office use only. Do not write in this column)	Class of worker	Whether actually at work yesterday (or the last regular working day)	If not, line number on Unemployment Schedule	Whether a veteran of U. S. military or naval forces	What war or expedition?	
25	26	D	27	28	29	30	31	32
Head of Household			W	Yes		No		

Head of Household
owned
value of house: \$8500
Male
White
26 years of age
divorced

Census, 1940

State Colorado Incorporated place Denver City & County Ward of city E Unincorporated place _____
 County Denver Township or other division of county Election District #E Block Nos. 69 Institution _____
(Name of institution and)

Line No.	LOCATION		HOUSEHOLD DATA				NAME	RELATION	PERSONAL DESCRIPTION			EDUCATION			PLACE OF BIRTH		CITIZENSHIP
	Street, avenue, road, etc.	House number (in cities and towns)	Number of household in order of visitation	Home owned (O) or rented (R)	Value of house, if owned, or monthly rental, if rented	Does this household live on a farm? (Yes or No)			Sex—Male (M), Female (F)	Color or race	Age at last birthday	Marital status—Single (S), Married (M), Widowed (Wd), Divorced (D)	Attended school or college any time since March 1, 1940? (Yes or No)	Highest grade of school completed	CODE (Leave blank)	If born in the United States, give State, Territory, or possession. If foreign born, give country in which birthplace was situated on January 1, 1937. Distinguish Canada-French from Canada-English and Irish Free State (Eire) from Northern Ireland.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
11		637	392	O	4000	no	Lord, Kaziah M. ♂	Head	0	F	66	Wd	no	0		Nebraska	69
12			393	R	14	no	Lakeman, Marion A.	Head	0	M	25	M	no	H/2	10	Nebraska	69
13							—, Lallie ♂	wife	1	F	19	M	no	9/7	7	Colorado	91
14							—, Ronald A.	son	2	M	1	S	no	0		Colorado	91
15							—, Larry A.	son	2	M	3/12	S	no	0		Colorado	91
16							Ambedem, James S.	Lodger	6	M	55	Wd	no	38	8	Virginia	74
17							—, James J.	Lodger	6	M	16	S	no	12	10	Colorado	91
18							Hornet, Les	Lodger	6	M	56	S	no	0		Indiana	60

Kaziah M. Lord owner and 66 years of age.

owned home. Value of home: \$4000. Occupation: Roominghouse. Information provided by Mrs. Lord.

rented to Marvin A. Lakeman (25), his wife "Lallie" (19) and sons Ronald (1) and Terry (3 months). 3 Lodgers also registered

newspapers &
city directories

NORTON & JACKSON,
REAL ESTATE
AGENTS,
385-Larimer Street-385

HAVE FOR SALE:

100 cheap lots, \$10 monthly payments.....	
4 lots, Hbet nan avenue, each.....	750
4 lots, Grant avenue, each.....	750
4 lots, Grant's addition, each.....	200
4 lots, Fisk's addition, each.....	225
4 lots, Hunt's addition, each.....	200
25 lots, Park avenue addition, each.....	150
20 lots, Downing's addition, each.....	100
20 lots, Ford's addition, each.....	100
40 lots, Elmwood addition, each.....	150
Fine pair lots, Tremont st., near 15th, each.....	2,750

The 1887 Denver Directory

Volume II

The Denver Directory Indexed by Address

(this shows that Elizabeth and Thomas lived together)

Sixth av ne cor S Water
: Malone Elizabeth:
: Malone Thomas H Rev: pastor

Building Permits.

Appel & Co., viaduct across alley, 12x33, cost \$1,000, fronting on Larimer between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets.

Elizabeth Malone, two-story brick dwelling, 22x40, cost \$4,500, fronting on South Water between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

American Heater Co., one-story temporary frame shed, 16x32, fronting on Union Pacific railroad property between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.

J. Cuvre, one-story brick addition, 17x22, cost \$400, fronting on Pennsylvania avenue, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth avenues.

A. Anderson, one story brick dwelling, 23x38, cost \$1,000, fronting on South Tenth between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

Fleming Bros., three 1½-story brick dwellings, 35x40, cost \$12,200, fronting on Commercial between South Fourteenth and South Fifteenth streets.

F. Nance, 1½-story brick dwelling, 23x40, cost \$3,500, fronting on Commercial between Evans and South Tremont streets.

Date: Sunday, November 9, 1890 Paper: Denver Rocky
Mountain News (Denver, Colorado) Page: 16

J. A. Howze to Elizabeth M. Malone,	
und hlf lt 21, blk 5, subject to trust deed	
of \$1,800.....	2,000
E. J. Wilcox to Elizabeth M. Malone, und	
hlf lt 21, blk 5, subject to trust deed of	
\$1,600.....	2,000

Date: Sunday, May 6, 1894 Paper: Denver Rocky Mountain News (Denver, Colorado) Page: 1

**WOULD NOT
COMPROMISE**

No Settlement 'of Differences in St. Joseph's.

**FATHER MALONE AND HIS SUP-
PORTERS EXCOMMUNICATED.**

**Bishop Matz Administers a Drastic
Ecclesiastical Doso.**

**SUBSEQUENT OFFER TO WITH-
DRAW THE OBNOXIOUS DECREE.**

END OF THE CONTROVERSY

Vindication Through Arch- bishop Chapelle.

PARISHIONERS OF ST. JOSEPH'S ARE HIGHLY DELIGHTED.

Hereafter the Priest Will Attend to His Newspaper.

ALL PRIESTLY FACULTIES RE- STORED BY THE DECISION.

Father Sullivan Will Remain in Charge of St. Joseph's Parish While Father Malone Elects to Devote His Talents to the Publication of the Colorado Catholic—All Episcopal Restrictions Removed and No Mention Made of the Sentence of Excommunication Uttered Against the Congregation—Rejoicing Over the Happy Conclusion—An Eloquent Sermon Upon Unity in Which His Grace Dwells on Proscription and Reminds His Hearers of the Duties of Memorial Day.

In his sermon at St. Joseph's church yesterday morning his grace Archbishop Chapelle announced his decision in the controversy between Father Malone and Bishop Matz. The archbishop exonerates Father Malone completely from all charges, restores to him his functions as a priest, but does not restore him to the pastorate of St. Joseph's, appointing him to devote his entire energies to the editing of the Colorado Catholic. His grace stated that this change in the former arrangement was made by his advice and was agreeable to Father Malone. In excusing the bishop, his grace intimated that he had found that Father Malone was not an expert bookkeeper, and that this deficiency had given rise to doubts about Father Malone's administration of church affairs which were not founded on fact, but that the bishop from his point of view had been as honorable as Father Malone.

Anticipated the Verdict.

The church was crowded to suffocation with Catholics from all over the city, anxious to hear the prelate talk, and as Father Malone had said the early mass in the morning the members of the parish were in a measure prepared for his vindication. Father Malone and Father Desfour, the archbishop's private secretary, occupied seats of honor with the archbishop inside the altar rail, and Father Sullivan officiated.

The archbishop spoke in a clear voice and was easily heard and understood by all in the congregation. He took for his subject, "Unity as a Source of Strength and a Law that Lay at the Root of the Christian Religion." The law of unity pervaded all things, he said, as one of the necessary conditions of life. Division, contention, separation, disintegration was death. Americans knew that if there was anything in American institutions or mode of government, that above all other things is the cause why they enjoy liberty, joined with a respect for law, it was because that word "union" had become a sacred and consecrated word.

"The feeling, therefore," said the speaker, "of the heart of every true, sensible and loyal citizen of this vast and glorious country is for union, and you are reminded of that to-day when you are asked to pray for those brave men who left their friends and families in order to do what? To preserve the union."

The speaker went on to show that as it is with the civil government so it is with the church—unity was all important and was taught by Christ. It had been one of the chief concerns of the church to preserve her unity in the bonds of peace, and in order to attain that object, from the beginning of her life among men, she had to contend with many questions.

"First, there was the great question and the controversy in the earliest apostolic times between the Jews and the Greeks. Here came the consideration of nationality, and the matter went as far as to create, if not a misunderstanding, at least a difference of practice in the details of practical life among the apostles themselves. And yet they knew and understood from the very first moment that it was the law of God that in His kingdom there should be neither Jew, nor Greek nor Roman nor Ethiopian nor barbarian, but that the church of God was to be the home of all men for whom Christ had shed his blood. And think you, brethren, that the church is not as much concerned to-day in dealing with the question of nationality as were the apostles? Is it not one of the glories of our country that it has communicated its social and its political life to the various nationalities that have come here from the old world to better their fortunes and to secure better situations for their children?

Date: Saturday, August 18, 1894 Paper: Denver Rocky Mountain News (Denver, Colorado) Page: 6

CIVIL BRIEFS.

The Homestead Mining company has appointed Thomas Little, Jr., of Aspen as its state agent.

Judge Allen yesterday approved the sale of a number of lots in Lyons, Kan., by the assignee of Crippen, Lawrence & Co.

Nathaniel Tooker brought suit against Elizabeth Malone in the district court to recover \$280.07 balance on an overdue note.

The Merchants' Publishing company yesterday brought suit against the Geller-Balley Brokerage company to recover an account of \$201.00.

Judge Allen directed the assignee of the Palace Grocery company to sell a limited quantity of goods at cost so that the business may be kept up.

Date: Tuesday,
September 22, 1896
Paper: Denver Post
(Denver, Colorado)
Page: 2

MUST PAY IN GOLD COIN

A PECULIAR VERDICT IN THE DISTRICT COURT.

A Denver Attorney, Who Is a Candidate for the Legislature on a Silver Republican Ticket, Gets a Verdict Turning Down Silver—Big White Dollars Are Not Good Enough for Nathaniel Tooker.

A order issued this morning by Judge Allen in his division of the district court stated that "In standard gold coin" the sum of \$2,006.94 must be paid by Bernhard Gross to **Nathaniel Tooker**, the plaintiff in the case of a note suit. Judge Allen held that the note is secured by an agreement that holds both parties. The application for the default and judgment "in gold coin" was made by Horace Phelps, the candidate on the Silver-Republican ticket, acting as attorney for Mr. **Tooker**. The order is not unique but the promissory note is in itself a document that the people of Colorado might study. The note reads: "I promise to pay Charles Hallowell and Company or order, \$4,000 in 'Standard Gold Coin' or its equivalent in current funds at the City National Bank of Denver with interest thereon at 8 per cent per annum from maturity until paid." The note is signed by Bernhard Gross of 2041 Welton street. The note is secured by a trust deed of the first mortgage on lot 12, block 144, which is partly in East Denver and partly in Clement's division. The jury in the case this morning did not forget their duty to the state and gave a verdict "In gold coin," which has been criticized all over the city. The note was negotiated by Charles Hallowell and company, investment brokers of Denver. The principal note was for \$1,000 and represented a "Gold Estate mortgage." The jury held no sentiment and awarded the verdict as stated.

Date: Wednesday, September 23, 1896 Paper: Denver Post
(Denver, Colorado) Page: 1

A default and judgment was entered this morning in Judge LeFevre's court for \$2,462.75 in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness, in favor of **Nathaniel Tooker** against Robert Russell of 638 Bert street. **Tooker** secured a default and judgment yesterday in Judge Allen's court against Bernhard Goss for a sum of money also to be paid in gold coin, but the judgment of to-day even further stipulates that it must be of the present standard weight and fineness. The case was a promissory note negotiated by Charles Hallowell & Co.

Date: Thursday, October 1, 1896
Paper: Denver Post (Denver, Colorado)
Page: 1

TO-DAY IN 'THE COURTS.

Nathaniel Tooker against Elias R. Barton this morning secured default and judgment for \$5,468.67 before Judge Johnson on a note for \$9,000, executed in February, 1891. The judgment is awarded in standard gold coin of the United States as the money is said to have been loaned.

Date: Wednesday, April 14, 1897 Paper: Denver Rocky Mountain News (Denver, Colorado) Page: 10

NEW YORK MAN INVESTS.

Nathaniel Tooker Buys Three Lots on Tremont Street.

On Monday last 12, 13 and 14 of block 20, East Denver, passed through three hands, finally remaining in the possession of Nathaniel **Tooker**, a capitalist of New York city. George E. Smiley first sold the property to Benjamin F. Stanton, the superintendent of the Colorado Fuel and Feed company, for \$37,500. That gentleman almost immediately transferred the property to Mr. **Tooker** for the consideration of \$40,000, thus leaving a respectable little commission for himself. The property, which consists of three lots near the southeastern corner of Sixteenth and Tremont streets, is now occupied by three frame houses in good condition. Nathaniel **Tooker** of New York, who is the present holder of the property, has lately been purchasing numerous pieces of property all over the city.

Date: Monday, March 7, 1898 Paper: Denver Post (Denver, Colorado) Page: 6

Downing's—Ellen E. Hansen to Aug. Koch, 24, blk 21	200
Land—Samuel Shirley to Anna Bruderlin, southwest ¼ 26, 1. 66..	1,500
Viaduct—Volney C. Stoddard and A. I. Doud to John Devito and Pet- er Nlosetro, S, blk 67	250
Elmwood—Nathaniel Tooker to Thomas Harrison , 20, blk 17	500
Same—Thomas Harrison to Claude A. Reinoehl, same	3,000
Hallack's Subdivision of Witter's First—Fred Arnold to Mary Ar- nold, 8, 9 and fractional 10, blk 39, and 24, blk 13, Lake Archer....	3,000
Wyman's—Illinois Bldg. Co. to Franklin S. Gilmore, 26, 27, blk 14	1
Same—Franklin S. Gilmore to Illi- nols Bldg. Co., same	5,000
	5,000

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.

**All Parts of the City Are Affected
by the Revived Activity.**

Claude A. Reinohl has purchased from J. B. Shepard the building known as The Curtis at 1753-1763 Curtis street for \$50,000.

Edward T. Jones has bought from Claude A. Reinohl for \$3,000 an eight-room brick residence at 637 South Water street. Jones sold to E. H. Jarmuth and Thomas Harrison for \$1,500 a brick dwelling at lots 16 and 17 in Aurora.

REALTY DEALS MOVING NICELY

**Number of Small Deals Closed and
Larger Ones Pending.**

Real estate in this city daily assumes a more lustrous hue. Dealers report considerable activity in buying and selling, the transactions being confined principally to houses and lots ranging from \$1,000 to \$4,000, although there are rumors of several more large deals going through.

Wolfe, Webb & Chittenden have just sold the eight-room modern pressed brick house at 2136 Franklin street for Sarah F. Russell to Mrs. Jennie Stewart. The consideration was \$3,400. They also sold for **Edward T. Jones** a handsome stone front ten-room brick in Elmwood to M. P. Carlin of Kansas City for \$3,250, and a cosy modern home at 748 East First avenue for M. H. Bronson to **Edward** Keith of Leadville for \$1,000.

Date: Saturday, January 22, 1898 Paper: Denver Post
(Denver, Colorado) Page: 3

L. B. Wright's Funeral.

The funeral of L. B. Wright, a well-known printer, who died at his home, **637 South Water** street, yesterday morning, will take place from the residence tomorrow afternoon. He was 70 years of age and pneumonia was the cause of death. Harmony lodge No. 61, A. F. and A. M., will conduct the services and interment will occur at Fairmount cemetery.

Date: Monday, May 8, 1899 Paper: Daily Register-Gazette
(Rockford, Illinois) Page: 2

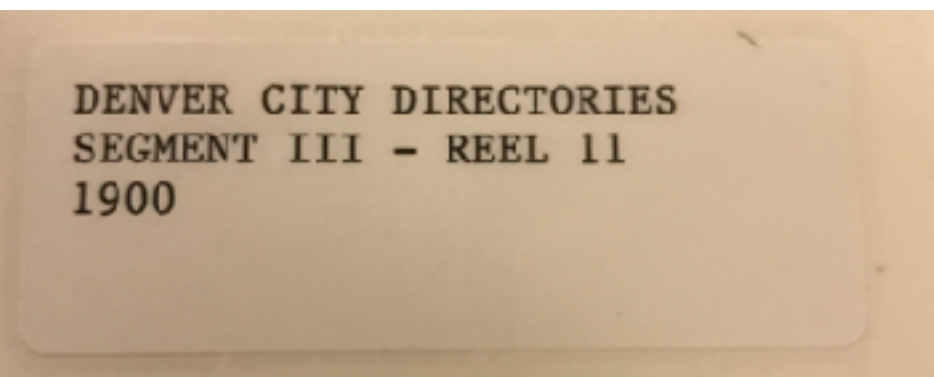
GETS MARRIED AT DENVER

Harry Miller Wins a Western Girl for
His Bride.

Rockford friends have received cards announcing the marriage at Denver, Colo., of Harry G. Miller and Miss Daisy Mary Wright, daughter of Mrs. Lafayette B. Wright, of that city, on Wednesday, May 3. Mr. Miller is an old Rockford boy, a son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. C. Miller, and has been in Denver for 10 years past. While a linotype operator on the Denver Times, he has invented some new parts for this machine, and proposes soon to go into business for himself in the manufacture thereof. Mr. and Mrs. Miller will reside at 637 South Water street, Denver, and will be at home after June 1.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.	
Mouat's Add. to Swansea—Lt. 6, b 1, Andrew J. Moore to Ellen M. Powers et al	\$ 1
Kasserman's Add.—Lt 6, b 16, William K. Binder to Bennett Kinney	870
West Denver—Lt 7, b 245, Denver & Santa Fe Railway Co. to Isabel G. Wheeler ..	1,800
Elmwood Add.—Lt 20, b 17, Edw. T. Jones to Solomon Shwayder	3,500
Brownes' Add.—Lt 4, b 3, Margaret Carroll to Mary Elizabeth Pence	900
Browne's Add.—Lt 5, b 3, same to Kingsley A. Pence	900

1900



USE NORTHERN LIGNITE COAL FOR FURN

Welton.

Shute Martha A Mrs, r 2046 Welton.

Shute Samuel J, r 2027 Curtis.

Shuteran Israel, pedler, r 1553 Bryant.

Shuteran Max, pedler, r 1416 S 1st.

Shuteran Michael, pedler, r 446 Gibbon Pl.

Shutler Nelson W, clk, r 4128 Madison.

Shuttleworth Arthur B, r Littleton, Colo.

Shuttleworth John D, r Littleton, Colo.

Shwairy Joseph M, pedler, r 1428 30th.

Shwayder Dora, teacher, r 637 S Water.

Shwayder Isaac, mgr Windsor Furniture Co, r 637 S Water.

Shwayder Solomon, lawyer C J Hughes Jr, r 637 S Water.

Shy H F Mrs, r 1230 Lafayette.

Sias J W, lab McPhee & McGinnity.

Sibbald Edward H, salesman Denver Pure Food Mfg Co, rms 1112 22d.

Sibbald J Edward, r 2445 Market.

Sibert Clarence E, jeweler Denver Watch Case Co, r 516 E 24th av.

Sibler Isaac, pedler, r 1326 S 7th.

Sibley Amanda Miss, nurse County Hospital.

Sibley Bella B Mrs, teacher Globeville School, r 3764 Gilpin.

Sibley Edward, machinist, r 2301 Alcott.

Sibley George H, salesman Grove & Prior, r 2301 Alcott.

SICK

Date: Friday, January
26, 1900 Paper:
Denver Post (Denver,
Colorado) Page: 9

FATHER MALONE'S BEREAVEMENT

His Aged Mother Passes Peacefully
Away.

After a period of invalidism lasting over two years, and borne with a spirit of cheerfulness and Christian resignation that overcame pain, Mrs. **Elizabeth Malone**, the mother of Father T. H. Malone, passed away last night.

Death came to the aged mother at her son's home, 618 South Water street, at 9:10 o'clock last night. At her bedside were her son, Father Malone, her only daughter, Mrs. John J. Ryan, and Fathers Brander, Brant and Morrin. Death was due directly, though long deferred, to a fall Mrs. **Malone** had from a chair nearly two years ago, which crushed one of her hips, confining her to her bed ever since. Had she lived until next March, she would have been 77 years old.

Mrs. **Malone** was born in County Wicklow, Ireland, but removed early to the state of New York with her parents. She was married to John **Malone**, who was afterwards a soldier of the Third New York Light Artillery. He was killed at Newburgh in 1865.

Fourteen years ago Mrs. Malone removed to Denver from Waterloo, N. Y., and has since lived with her son.

Services will be held at St. Joseph's church at 10 o'clock Monday morning. Arrangements have not yet been completed for the funeral.

Date: Friday,
January 26, 1900
Paper: Denver
Rocky Mountain
News (Denver,
Colorado) Page: 8

DEATH OF THE MOTHER OF REV. THOMAS H. MALONE

After being confined to her bed for almost two years with a broken hip, sustained in a fall from a chair, Mrs. Elizabeth Malone, mother of Father T. H. Malone, editor of the Rocky Mountain Catholic, died at the home of her son, 613 South Water street, at 9:10 o'clock last night.

At the bedside of the dying woman were her son, her only daughter, Mrs. John J. Ryan, and Fathers Brander, Brant and Morrin. These waited at the side of the dying woman, whom they and so many others had learned to love, and saw the soul silently and peacefully take its flight from the body.

Hundreds of devoted friends of Mrs. Malone will mourn her death. To those who made her acquaintance she was soon a friend, very dear. Gentle and kind, she was devoted to religion and was considered one of the best informed of women on subjects pertaining to the Bible, knowing that book thoroughly and making a careful study of its teachings.

County Wicklow, Ireland, was the birthplace of Mrs. Malone. Had she lived until her next birthday, in March, she would have been 77 years of age. At an early age she came to the United States and settled with her relatives in New York state.

The husband of the deceased was John Malone. He was a soldier in the rebellion, in the Third New York light artillery. John Malone was killed at Newburgh, in 1865, dying the death of a soldier. At that time the family lived in Waterloo, N. Y. Fourteen years ago Mrs. Malone came to Denver and has since lived with her son.

Arrangements for the funeral have not



MRS. ELIZABETH MALONE

been completed. Services will be held at St. Joseph's church at 10 o'clock Monday morning, but the disposition of the remains has not yet been definitely decided.

Date: Tuesday, January 30, 1900 Paper: Denver Post
(Denver, Colorado) Page: 11

Burial Permits.

Auguste Frecker, 9 months, 1861 Curtis street, meningitis.

James O'Riley, 60 years, 2006 Holden street, consumption.

F. J. Pardue, 56 years, county hospital, acute gastritis.

Hedley V. Dougan, 42 years, 1237 Ogden street, tuberculosis.

Sarah C. Lambart, 42 years, 1227 West Eighth avenue, tuberculosis.

Walfred Charleston, 24 years, 4336 Burt street, consumption.

Domenico Detobe, 40 years, 4301 Justina street, pneumonia.

Mary B. McGill, 53 years, 2838 Arapahoe street, cancer of stomach.

Agnes B. Black, 72 years, 422 Nineteenth avenue, pneumonia.

Frank P. Kissell, 46 years, 15 Union place, asthma.

James Cullen, 11 years, Byers, Colo., dislocation of neck.

Andrew A. Burns, 3 years, Allyn terrace, meningitis.

Elizabeth Malone, 76 years, 618 South Water street, senility.

Roxy M. Cameron, 16 years, 383 Corbett street, septicaemia.

Alvin J. Lang, 38 years, 1431 Fifteenth street, tuberculosis.

<http://www.genealogybank.com/doc/newspapers/image/>

[v2%3A12C7581AC4BD0728%40GB3NEWS-13110F9D45FD1C90%402415050-130D228D1C2667D8%4010-13113FD6E6033B50%40?search_terms=malone%7Celizabeth](http://www.genealogybank.com/doc/newspapers/image/v2%3A12C7581AC4BD0728%40GB3NEWS-13110F9D45FD1C90%402415050-130D228D1C2667D8%4010-13113FD6E6033B50%40?search_terms=malone%7Celizabeth)

St. Joseph's Catholic Parish was born on November 18, 1883. On that day, Fr. Percy Alfred Phillips, former chancellor of the Diocese, gathered with some twenty-five families in an old abandoned store building on the corner of Vasquez and South Water streets to celebrate the first church service of his new parish. Fr. Phillips continued to celebrate Mass and to minister out of his temporary lodging for the next three years, and under his direction, the infant parish began to grow and flourish.

In 1886, Bishop Matz appointed Fr. Thomas Malone as the new pastor. Fr. Malone perceived the need for a larger and more permanent space in which to worship. It is estimated that in ten years of St. Joseph's Parish, 82% of the present residential area comprising the Baker neighborhood came into being. With this rapid growth of a surrounding residential neighborhood came the parallel need for a larger and more suitable place in which to hold worship services. In order to meet this need, Fr. Malone began construction of a permanent Church building at the corner of West Sixth Avenue and Galapago Street, the site upon which St. Joseph's Church has stood continuously until today.

Fr. Malone was a man of vision. He saw very clearly the value of a solid parochial education. He therefore designed the Church building so that the ground floor could be used as a parish school, while the upper floor would be used for worship services. The building was completed in November of 1889, at which time Fr. Malone invited the Sisters of Mercy to come, and the school was opened. The infant parish now had a home and school of its own. Its children were secure and beginning to learn.

Date: Tuesday, November
3, 1903 Paper: Denver
Post (Denver, Colorado)
Page: 3

CONTRASTING LIGHT WITH THE LACK OF IT

Smith's Explanation to His Wife
About the Rest of Fifteenth St.
—Its Light and Its Dark-
ness—Up to Welton.

"Well, wife, now I'll tell you about the rest of Fifteenth street," said Mr. L. H. Smith at dinner the other day.

"A sweep of the eyes along luminous Curtis did the heart good. Coming on up Fifteenth from Curtis one sees on the right-hand side the lighted window of the Light-Craft Shoe Co. at 838; Herrick's book store at 836; the lighted sign showing the entrance to the Charles building; the lit-up windows of F. Steinhauer's drug store at 880; the Shwayder Trunk Manufacturing company at 928, the Columbine Music Co. at 920-924, Sam Lang's wholesale liquor house at 918, Kohey's Two-Price store at 910, and the Swiss Dairy Catering company at 904. On the other side of the street are the lighted windows of the Western Wine depot at 835-839, the Tampa cigar store at 831, I. H. Grinspan, jeweler, at 911; I. Morris, tailor, at 907, and the Sunnyside Liquor Co. at 901; also the First Consul Key West cigar sign at 831, the Gentlemen's Bath Parlors sign at 925, and, when you come to Champa and look in the distance the sign of "Hotel La Shell" looming up.

"On the southeast corner of Champa and Fifteenth one sees the lighted windows of the National Shoe Co.; at 833 Fifteenth, Roach's Stogie store window; at 831, the American Radiator Co. window; at 829, the sign of the Central Business College and Night School; at 827, the bright window of M. O'Keefe & Co., jewelers, and also their signs advertising railroad watches and diamonds; at 819, the "Blue Ribbon Bar" sign; at 809½, the sign of the Dolores rooms; at 807, the window of K. L. Mills, watchmaker and engraver; at 801, the brilliant window of Totman's pharmacy, and also a sign calling attention to El Principe de Gales Havana cigars; and high above this pharmacy one sees another sign of Dolores

1905



Family Picture

Left to right: Rachelle, Florence, Gertrude, Hannah, Rachel Liebe (front) Isaac, Benjamin (front), Solomon, Maurice, Jesse, Mark.

Date: Saturday, February
18, 1905 Paper: Denver
Rocky Mountain News
(Denver, Colorado)
Page: 10

Real Estate Gossip.

Some additional details came to light yesterday in connection with the proposed eight-story fireproof brick building for the east corner of Tremont and Sixteenth streets. The property includes 125x125 feet. The Smiley block occupies two lots extending back to the alley. That is a two-story brick building with storerooms below and offices above. On Tremont street adjoining are three frame two-story buildings.

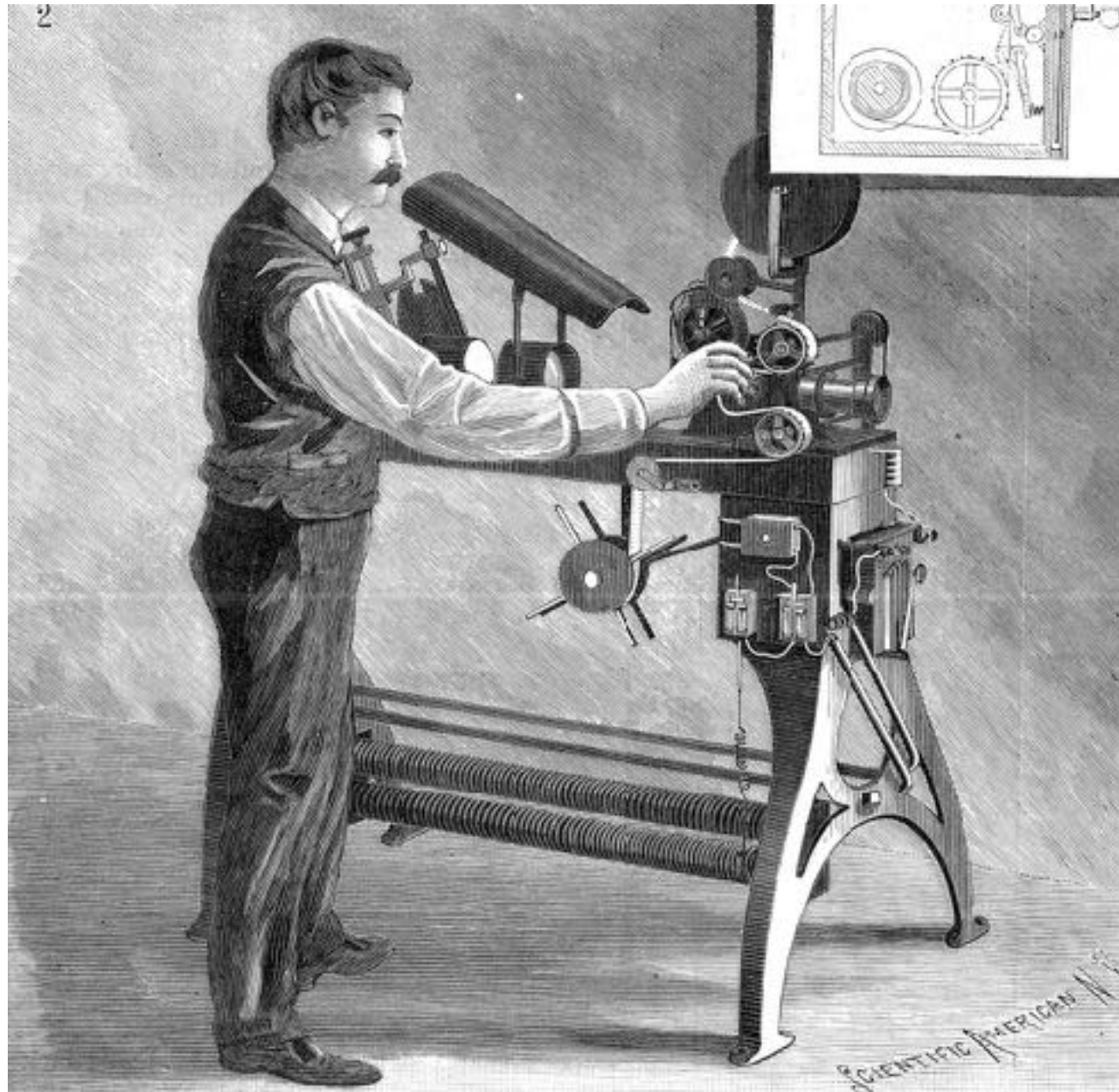
The owner, **Nathaniel Tooker** of New York city, notified his agents here, Ferris & Conway, some time ago, not to give longer than a month to month lease on the properties. Mr. **Tooker** was in Denver last month, and he mentioned to some friends here that he had an offer in the East of \$200,000 for the property. He said he would probably close the deal.

Three storerooms in the block are vacant and only a few weeks ago Streater Brothers, who for fourteen years occupied the corner storerooms, moved directly across the street, being informed confidentially that the property had been sold.

As announced in The News yesterday, the deal is on between Mr. **Tooker** and an Eastern capitalist. Ferris & Conway, the local agents, know nothing about the transaction, as it is being consummated directly between principals. The Eastern sugar king figuring on purchasing is well acquainted with Denver property and valuations.

The Ohio block, directly across the alley, does not at this time figure in any deal, according to Attorney C. C. Brown. The property was purchased by Mr. **Tooker** six years ago.

Date: Sunday, May 8, 1910 Paper: Denver Post (Denver, Colorado) Page: 31



EDISON moving and stereopticon machine, curtain, 100 colored slides; even-
ings. 637 Galapago.

Date: Wednesday, August 6, 1913 Paper: Denver Rocky
Mountain News (Denver, Colorado) Page: 11

DURING conclave week—Two rooms on
Lawrence car line. 637 Galapago. South
2105.

Date: Sunday, March 19, 1916 Paper: Denver Post (Denver,
Colorado) Page: 50

10-ROOM modern stone front brick house, for
five or six-room modern house. Apply 637
Galapage st. Phone South 2195.

J. J. COSTELLO, PIONEER BUILDER, IS DEAD AFTER MANY YEARS OF ILLNESS



JAMES J. COSTELLO,
Pioneer builder and prominent
Catholic of Denver, who died last
night at his home, 1689 Milwaukee
street.

James J. Costello, one of the pioneer builders of Denver, died at his home, 1689 Milwaukee street, last night after a lingering illness produced by cancer.

Coming to Denver in 1876, Mr. Costello engaged in the building and selling of houses. Many of the important structures in the city were built by him or under his direction. Among these are the Dodge and Gilhully residences, the old House of the Good Shepherd, St. Joseph's hospital, the Shirley Annex and the plant of the Western Packing company. More recently he was superintending the construction of the state insane asylum at Pueblo when the malady from which he had long been a sufferer developed to such an extent he was forced to abandon the task. He had amassed a fortune estimated at \$100,000, made from his building operations.

The wife, to whom he was married in 1890, two sons and a daughter survive. James R. is connected with the Denver National bank, George F., a student at the University of Colorado, is a member of the football team, and Miss Margaret lives at the family home. Mr. Costello was prominent in Catholic circles. Arrangements for the funeral have not yet been announced.

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Date: Tuesday,
October 17, 1916
Denver Post
Page 6

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Date: Friday, December 29, 1916 Paper: Denver Rocky Mountain News (Denver, Colorado) Page: 10

Funerals.

MOSES—The funeral of Mrs. Sarah E. Moses will be held from the H. D. Martin undertaking parlors at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

NALIONIS—In this city, Dec. 22, Jerry Nallionis. Funeral from McGovern's parlor at 12 o'clock to the Orthodox Greek church, Forty-seventh and Lafayette. Interment Riverside, under auspices of the Hellenic Orthodox community of Denver.

M'CARTY—Funeral services of Henry McCarty, late of 2927 Marlon street, will be held this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock from C. M. Miller Undertaking company's parlors.

JOHNSON—Funeral services of Carl Johnson, late of Englewood, Colo., will be held Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the C. M. Miller undertaking company's funeral parlors.

SHWAYDER—Isaac Shwayder. Funeral will be held from family residence, **637 Galapago,** today, 2 p. m. Friends invited. Please omit flowers. Interment Mount Nebo. Arrangements by Meyer.



buried in Mt Nebo Memorial Park in Aurora, Colorado

Precinct A-13.

Bates, Robert Spooner, 935 Galapago st.
Bodenstein, William G., 713 W. 8th ave.
Brakey, Harry LeRoy, 824 Inca st.
Bergman, George Albert, 650 Galapago st.
Bergstrand, Fred J., 759 Galapago st.
Berry, Harry, 637 Galapago st.
Camplon, James H., 667 Galapago st.
Carter, Charles A., 956 Inca st.
Coakley, William Joseph, 622 Inca st.
Clark, Amos Barnes, 850 Galapago st.
Connors, James, 748 Galapago st.
Davis, Samuel, 742 Galapago st.
Davis, Hildebrand, 718 W. 9th ave.

Date: Tuesday, January 1, 1918 Paper: Denver Post (Denver
Colorado) Page: 5

ALL BUSINESS HOUSES TO BE PAID IN FULL ON FUNSTON SHIPMENTS

All Denver business houses which sent goods to the government exchange at Camp Funston will be paid in full, according to M. B. Shwayder of the Shwayder Trunk Manufacturing company, Denver. Mr. Shwayder has just returned from Funston, where he went to investigate an alleged shortage of funds by an officer who was in charge of the exchange. He was told that the government will stand back of the exchange in all its business dealings and that all goods will be paid for regardless of any peculations by those in charge. The exchange buys goods for the Sammys in training in Funston and the Shwayder firm had shipped trunks valued at \$1,000 there prior to the discovery of the misapplication of funds.

Date: Thursday, May 9, 1918 Paper: Denver Post (Denver,
Colorado) Page: 15

Will sacrifice fine tone M. Shultz upright
piano for \$110. 637 Galapago.

Date: Sunday,
September 22, 1918
Paper: Denver Rocky
Mountain News (Denver,
Colorado) Page: 12

DRAFT BOARDS

NAME QUOTAS

Last of Class A-1 Men to Go
to Colors From Colorado
October 7.

The last quota of Denver's Class A-1 men, who were registered for the draft army at dates previous to Sept. 12, 1918, has been issued and the date for induction set for the week of Oct. 7. The city's quota numbers 140 men, to be chosen from the nine draft boards as follows:

Division No. 1.

Harold C. Lawrenson, 2817 West Twenty-ninth avenue; William Clarke Russell, 3541 Zuni; De Witt Jones, 2636 West Thirty-fourth avenue; Walter M. Callaway, 4285 Grove street; Joseph Machen Surber, 3425 West Thirty-third avenue; Douglas W. Holdig, 2653 West Thirty-second avenue; Otis E. Corault, 4638 Alcott; John C. Quinn, 3309 West Twenty-sixth avenue; Allen H. Hackatt, 3017 Newton; Oscar Philip Smith, 3363 West Thirty-third avenue.

Division 2.

Thomas Campbell, 1459 Ninth street; Walter James Tracy, 222 Quitman street; Edward H. Langer, 325 Vallejo street; Charles Mostlinsky, 1513 Federal boulevard; Edward H. Niemann, 2354 Ninth street; Dewey Dickson, 1424 West Dakota avenue; Emanuel Ramer, 701 Vallejo street; Louis Heimlich, 622 Osceola street; Harry J. Danley, 1118 Lipan street; Harry N. Cummings, 1102 West Thirteenth avenue; Albert Imrie, 1040 Hazel court; Earl G. Clack, 1346 Twelfth street; Jacob Sieglbaum, 1620 Decatur street; Ed Roome, 3035 West Twenty-third avenue; Ernest Coffee, 1358 West Byers place; Sam Kominsky, 2844 West Eleventh avenue; Claud H. Shattuck, Valverde school; Dave Cook, 1515 Clay street; Ben. H. Shwayder, 837 Galapago street; Dave Shepherd, 1442 Osage street; Edward R. Wheeler, 1045 West Fourteenth avenue; Richard J. Chappel, 637 King street; Samuel H. Grossman, 1381 Perry

Date: Sunday, December 15, 1918 Paper: Denver Post
(Denver, Colorado) Page: 53

SELL any part 5,000 Hub, cheap: need
money. Herbert Morris, 637 Galapago.

Date: Sunday, October 10, 1920 Paper: Denver Post (Denver, Colorado) Page: 66

MUST SELL AT ONCE
1920 Ford touring, like new, two months
old, self starter, spot light, large wheel.
best cash offer. **937 Galapago** or South
1754 J.

Date: Thursday,
December 8, 1921
Paper: Denver Rocky
Mountain News
(Denver, Colorado)
Page: 9

New Members Are Elected to Be 'Big Brothers'

A large class of new members was elected Tuesday evening at the first meeting of the new board of directors of the Big Brother movement in Denver. The new men are F. T. Connelly, John C. Bailey, J. W. Kelley, C. J. Morgan, J. B. McGauran, Leo Benedict Walsh, Walter Adams Hyland, Carl Henry Arnold, Norbert W. Backus, William P. Poltras, J. Fred Doyle, Arthur R. Allen, Thomas G. Currigan, Peter Redman, John A. Cross, Thomas J. Coates, John D. Devine, Harry W. Scharber, Maurine B. Shwayder, Frank E. Bare, Christopher F. Cusack, G. H. Roberts, L. A. Jeancon and Thomas C Matthews.

Claude W. Blake, executive secretary, called the attention of the board to the need of more Big Brothers, caused by a large number of fatherless boys. It was decided to appeal to the clergy of the city to bring this need before their congregations and men's organizations of the churches in the hope that a goodly number of additional Big Brothers may be enrolled.

Plans also were formulated for the organization of a speakers' bureau to assist the executive secretary in bringing the needs of the organization to the men of the city.

Date: Tuesday, October 3, 1922 Paper: Denver Rocky Mountain News (Denver, Colorado) Page: 13

FOR SALE—ACRES AND RANCHES

SALE— $\frac{1}{2}$ section farm land in Colorado; will sell very cheap. Write owner, B. Connelly, Benkelman, Neb., box 1.

10 ACRES choice head lettuce land: this week only. Inquire **637 Galapago** st.

SEE US BEFORE YOU BUY

A ranch or garden tract. We have largest list of ranch bargains and can save you money. Warner Realty Co., Boston bldg.

found on ancestry.com.

Must be after 1921 as Rachel lives on Gaylord Street

Shwayder Anna tchr r 1145 Clarkson
Shwayder Ben H (Reva C) treas
Shwayder Trunk Mfg Co h 875 Cook
Shwayder Jesse (Nellie) pres Shway-
der Trunk Mfg Co h 768 St Paul
Shwayder Maurice B (Ruth) sec
Shwayder Trunk Mfg Co h 869 Mil-
waukee
Shwayder Rachel L (wid Isaac) r
2053 Gaylord
Shwayder Sol (Ida) vice-pres Shway-
der Trunk Mfg Co h 663 Fillmore
SHWAYDER TRUNK MANUFAC-
TURING CO, Makers of Sam-
son Luggage. Trunks, Traveling
Bags and Suitcases 1050 S Broadway

Date: Tuesday, February 21, 1922 Paper: Denver Rocky Mountain News (Denver, Colorado) Page: 11

Furnished for Housekeeping.

ONE light housekeeping room for rent; newly decorated; close in. 2982 Glenarm pl.

3 ROOMS, furnished for light housekeeping. 3018 E. Colfax.

3102 GILPIN. 2 r., elec. lt., gas range. \$12 per month; furnished for housekeeping. York 2963-J.

3 VERY clean desirable ground floor rooms; adults. \$50; completely furnished. York 4762-W.

3102 GILPIN. 2 rooms, elec. lt., gas range. \$16 per month; newly decorated; furnished for housekeeping. York 2983-J.

5958 SHORT LARIMER. 4 rooms and bath, \$22.50 per month; furnished for housekeeping; elec. lt. and gas range. Ch. 3779.

2 HOUSEKEEPING rooms, everything furnished, reasonable. 211 W. 1st ave.

FOUR rooms and use of kitchen, near school, cars. 783 S. Clarkson.

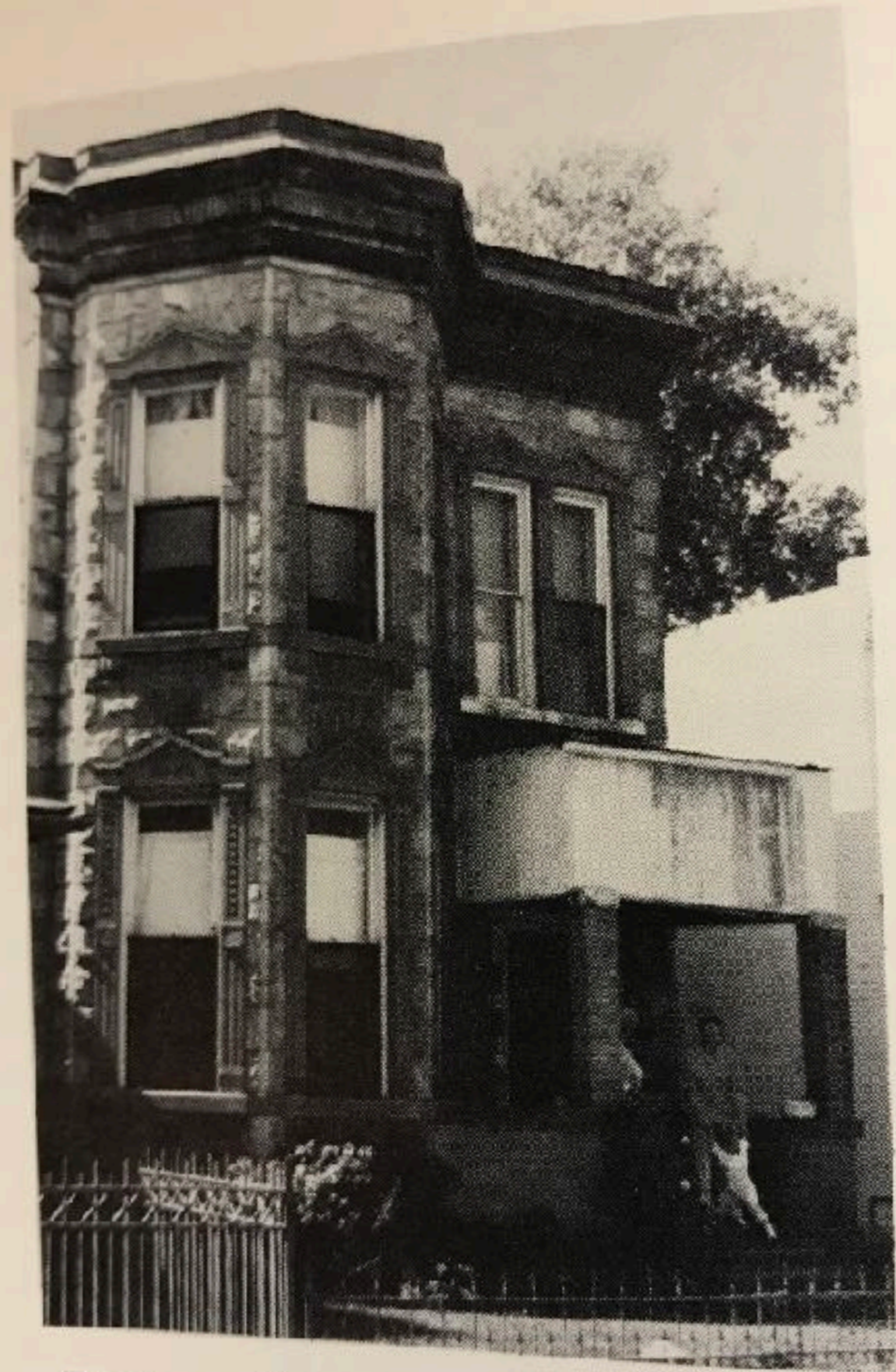
LOVELY, clean, heated room, adjoining bath; everything furnished. 68 Lincoln. South 782-W.

ONE room and kitchenette, also 2 rooms, everything furnished; reasonable. 1548 High.

MODERN furnished or unfurnished, also sl. p. Phone South 4504-J. **637 Galapago.**

763 BROADWAY—2-room apt., elec. light, gas, heat furnished; \$7.50 week.

from “The tale
of a little trunk
and other
stories”, 1977



Picture of 637 Galapago St. today.
Hannah, Granddaughter Judy and Great Grandson Jaso

Date: Monday, May 9, 1983 Paper: Centre Daily Times (State College, Pennsylvania) Page: 3



Made in America

"Samsonite" began in 1910 in Denver, Colorado as Shwayder Trunk Manufacturing Company. The name Samsonite was originated from the trade name "Samson," which denotes strength, but was not officially called Samsonite until 1965.

NOTABLE HOMES FOR SALE

637 GALAPAGO STREET



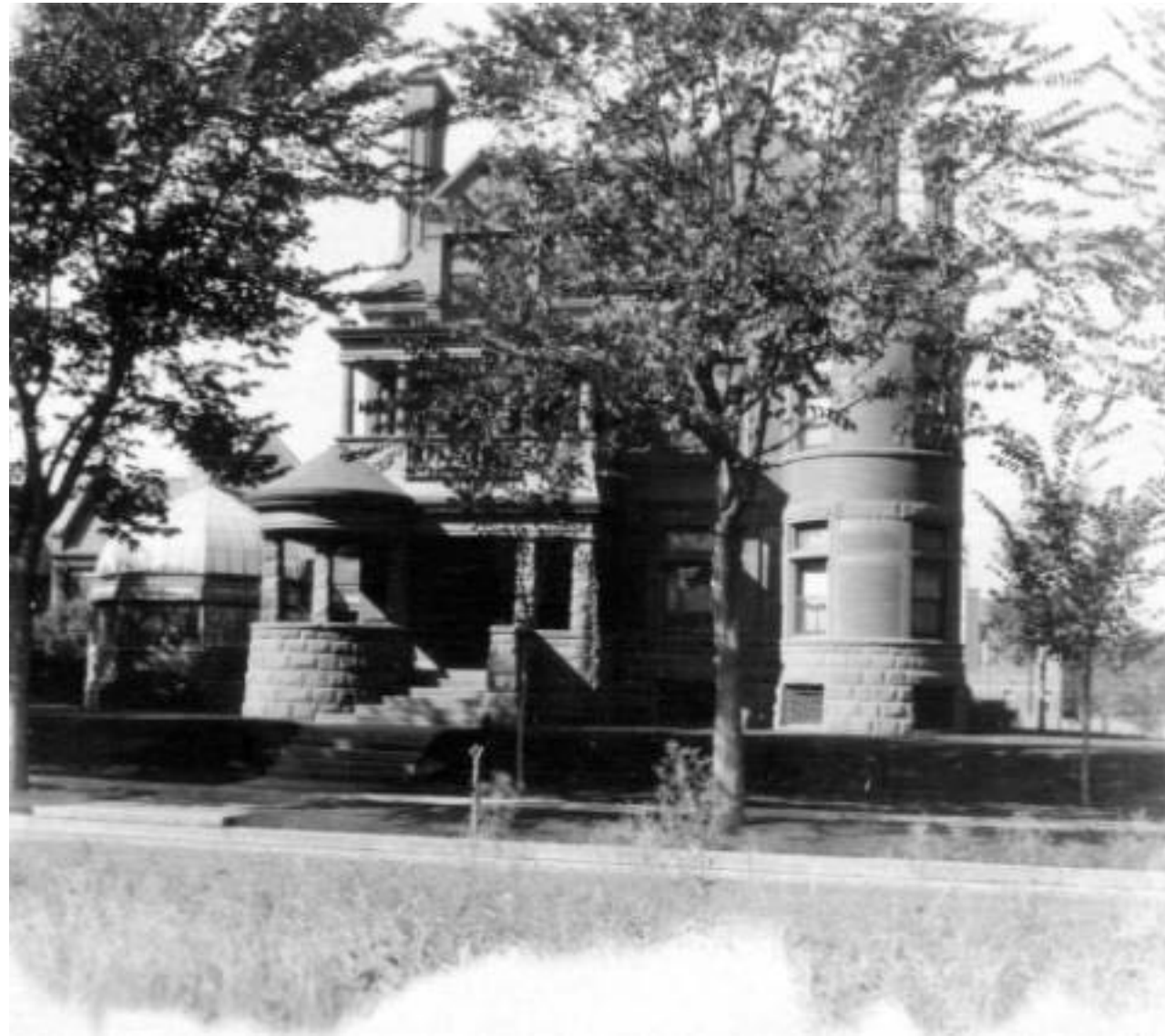
This stunning 1890 Italianate home is nestled in the Baker neighborhood, within close proximity to the Art District on Santa Fe Drive. The historic architectural features on the exterior have been well maintained, and the interior has been updated throughout with a great blend of original details and the comforts of tasteful updates. This nostalgic beauty is filled with remarkable architectural details featuring arches, built-ins, 9 1/2- foot-high ceilings and beautiful original molding throughout. The incredible master suite with a rare five-piece master bath features a travertine walk-in shower, vintage oversized claw foot tub and a custom 9x6 walk-in closet. The home includes a new \$30,000 oversized detached garage, new windows, furnace, AC, tank-less Rinnai H2O, plumbing, electrical, insulation, new gas fire

place, security doors, gates and a new main waterline. This historic home includes a great outdoor space with spectacular views of downtown and the mountains from the 12x12 roof top deck, 23x13 back concrete patio, and small garden area.

Scott Byer, Colorado Realty, LLC
Metro Brokers
303-523-2937
scottbyer@earthlink.net



Residence of D. C. Dodge 1173 Pennsylvania Ave [sic]
Denver, Colo.



<http://cdm15330.contentdm.oclc.org/cdm/ref/collection/p15330coll22/id/39327>

David C. Dodge residence



[http://cdm15330.contentdm.oclc.org/cdm/ref/collection/
p15330coll22/id/39323](http://cdm15330.contentdm.oclc.org/cdm/ref/collection/p15330coll22/id/39323)



In 1889, real estate developer David C. Dodge and his wife, Nannie, built a large mansion on Capitol Hill at 1173 Pennsylvania Street. They invited their close friend Joseph Gilluly, treasurer of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, to build a matching mansion next door, seen here at 1143 Pennsylvania Street. In 1927, the twin mansions were purchased by Dr. John Henry Tilden, who built a wing joining the two houses and used the complex as a tuberculosis sanitarium. The buildings were later converted to condominiums. This 1991 photograph shows 1143 Pennsylvania Street painted stark white. The homes have since been restored to their original red brick. (Photograph by author.)
