# LEGEND OF BUILDINGS ON THE TOUR

West Main Street Business District (address numbers are shown below):

- 1 110 State Bank
- 2 120 US Post Office Bldg
- (8) 145 Hawkins Barber Shop
- 4 170 Bolton and Smith Bldg
- 5 180 Surface Creek Champion
- 6 195 Bank of Cedaredge
- 7 220 Rogers Building
- 8 230 Curtis Building
- 9 240 Cedaredge Garage

- 10 250 Byrd & Whitsell Hardware
- 11 260 Grant's Cash Store
- 205 Blanchard and Stockham
- 13 215 Davis Pharmacy
- 14 225 James Theater
- 235 Giradet Feed Store
- (16) 245 Town Hall & Fire Station
- 370 First Baptist Church

### Other important historic buildings:

- (A) Community Methodist Church at 210 NW 3rd St.
- B Co-op Telephone Exchange at 140 SW 2nd St.
- Cedaredge Lumberyard at 200 SW 2nd St.
- Dr.: admission: \$5-7
- **E** Rock House at 230 E Main St.
- (F) Cedaredge Consolidated School at 380 N Grand Mesa Dr.

NOTE: There are numerous historic buildings in Cedaredge which serve as private residences. These are not included in this tour. If you own an old home, barn, or other building in the Cedaredge or Orchard City area that should be listed on our registry, please contact scvpreservation@gmail.com.

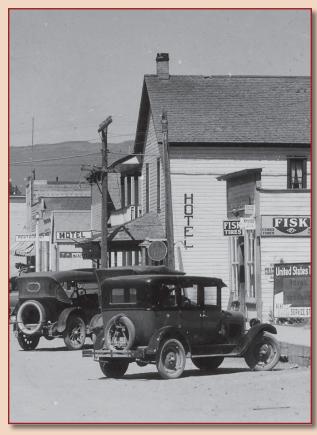
#### Help us preserve our local history.

Please make a donation today to: Surface Creek Valley Historical Society P O Box 906, Cedaredge, CO 81413 www.PioneerTown.org/donate Explore Historic Cedaredge with your Smart Phone. Listen as our historians regale you with stories about old Cedaredge, its history, and the buildings that have outlasted all of those early pioneers.

Point your smartphone camera at the *Historic Cedaredge* QR-code sign mounted on each of the buildings marked on the map below. This tour is laid out with an introduction at #1, but you don't need to follow along in any particular order. The full audio track can also be accessed at www.PioneerTown.org/Tours or by pointing your smartphone at the QR code on the map below.









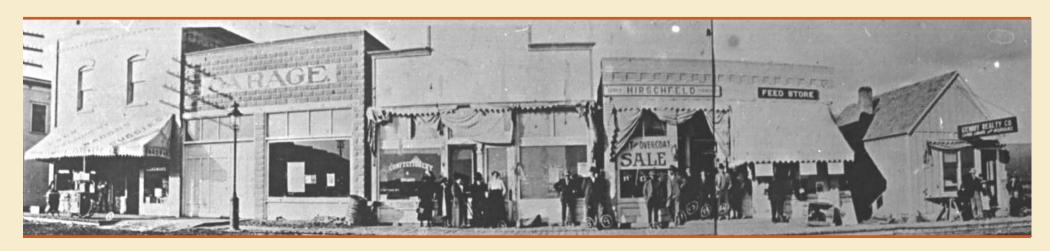
The Surface Creek Valley's first non-indigenous settlers arrived in 1881 after the native Nuche People (aka Utes) were removed from the area by the U.S. Army.

Mail service to Cedaredge started in 1894, the first general store opened in 1901, and Cedaredge officially became a town on April 16, 1907 when 79 of its 115 eligible town-folk gathered at the Cedaredge lumberyard ① and voted to officially form a new community—the first in the Surface Creek Valley. Charles Blanchard, proprietor at Blanchard and Stockham ②, was elected the first mayor.

The first commercial buildings in Cedaredge were built along an old Ute trail that we know today as Grand Mesa Drive. The last of those buildings to survive, originally known as the Wm. Hart Barber Shop and Pool Room, was built in 1904 and was torn down in November, 2021. Some might also remember the old Hogrefe (aka Wick) store which was built in 1901 and torn down in 1965.

# **Cedaredge in the Past**

The photo below was taken in 1913 and shows the businesses in the 200 block of West Main Street. Except the realty building on the far right side, all are still part of the Cedaredge landscape today.



### Plat A and Plat B

Plat A for the Town was laid out in 1904 by Mary Charleton, and included properties north of Main Street between Grand Mesa Drive and 5th Street. The first building to be built on what is known as Plat A was the Cedaredge Hotel by J B Helland in 1904. A photo of the hotel from 1930 is shown on the cover of this brochure. Plat B included the business district south of Main Street. It was laid out in 1905 by Thomas Powers, who had purchased the Bar-I Ranch in 1902. The ranch, along with the unsold plat for the Town, was sold to Albert and Wilson Stockham and James Zaninetti that same year.

## Pioneer Town

Pioneer Town D is a nearly 6-acre museum located just two blocks south of Cedaredge's Main Street on part of the old Bar-I Ranch. There you will find nine historic buildings including the Peterson Cabin (1885), the Sand Creek School (1912), the Coalby Store (1906), the original Cedaredge Jailhouse (1907), the Stolte Fruit Packing Shed (1909), the Austin Train Depot (1909), and the three iconic stacked-wood Bar-I silos (1916–17) which are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. There is also a working blacksmith shop and foundry, a doll and toy museum, an extensive collection of Indian flint, a gift shop, and much, much

more. Admission is a nominal fee, and discounts for children, seniors, and veterans are available.

