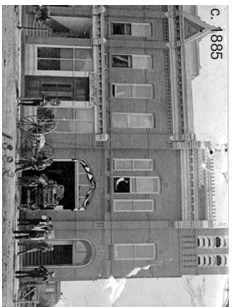


c. 1889

12. Linden Hotel - 207 Linden Street

In 1882-1883, Abner Loomis and Charles Andrews built this structure to house the banking firm of "Stover, Sheldon and Company" (later Poudre Valley Bank), and for the first 2 years, the Masons occupied the 2 upper floors.



c. 1885

13. Fire House - 232 Walnut Street

As early Fort Collins grew, the need for a city hall and fire station was apparent. In 1882, this structure was built. City offices remained here as late as 1958, and the fire station until 1973. Between 1979 and 1982, the structure underwent an extensive renovation consisting of rebuilding the bell tower and restoring the facade.



c. 1926

14. Whitton Block - 15 Old Town Square

In 1905, an Irishman, John Whitton, built this building for his "J. Whitton & Co. Clothing, Furnishings, Boot and Shoes." While this occupied the first floor, various hotels occupied the second floor. One of the most unique businesses located in this building was the "Anti-Trust Fruit Store," named for the many anti-trust suits in the early 1900's.



c. 1909

15. McPhearson Block

19 Old Town Square

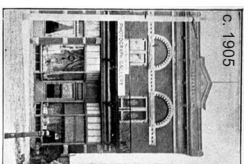
In 1884, John McPhearson, a Scottish immigrant, erected this block. With its beautiful windows bordered with stained glass and ornate pressed metal cornice, quality retailers like "Woelz Brothers Clothing Company," selling high-end merchandise in oak wall cases and tables, were one of its many occupants.



c. 1892

16. Miller Block - 11 Old Town Square

In 1882, Frank Miller, a Danish immigrant, came to Fort Collins from the mining town of Blackhawk, Colorado. This structure, partially completed in 1888 and finished by 1894, was designed to house Miller's Liquor Business and "The Fair Store," a dry goods business. While "The Fair Store" served residents for 52 years, the liquor store disappeared in 1896 when Fort Collins went dry.



c. 1905

17. Seckner/Forrester Block

317-323 Walnut Street

In 1905, Steven H. Seckner and W.L. Forrester built this business block. Seckner, a prominent photographer, ran his photography studio from this location. Many of his early photographs give excellent glimpses of Fort Collins.

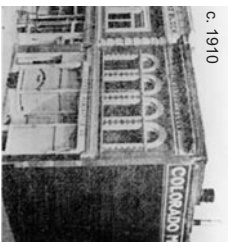


c. 1910

18. Howard Block

3 Old Town Square

Constructed around 1902, with the second story added in 1907, this building housed the "Poudre Valley Gas Company." Later, I.C. Bradley's bicycle shop was located here.



c. 1910

19. J.L. Hohnstein Block

5 Old Town Square

This building has two sections: the Old Town Square entrance (built circa 1880's) and the Mountain Avenue entrance (built circa 1904). After 1891, Albert Damm operated a bakery and grocery out of the Square side for many years. On the Mountain Avenue side, the occupants included a woman chiropractor, Emma Aubrey, who from 1913 to 1914, advertised "No Surgery - No Medicine - No Faith - No Osteopathy."

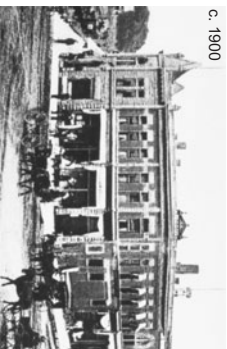


c. 1904

20. H.A. Craft Block

25 Old Town Square

This building built in 1882-1883, served as the second home of the "Fort Collins Express," the town's first newspaper. Other early occupants included a hardware store, a bar and a restaurant. A later owner added a second floor bowling alley and called it "Ed's Three B's - Bowling, Billiards and Beer." Even later, an archery range replaced the bowling alley.



c. 1900

21. Avery Block

106 East Mountain Avenue

Completed in 1897, this imposing structure became the home of Franklin Avery's "First National Bank." Avery is credited with platting Fort Collins' wide streets back in 1873. The Avery family home at 328 West Mountain Avenue was the first structure in Fort Collins to be placed on the National Register of Historic Places.



Historic Walking Tour of Old Town Fort Collins, Colorado

Adapted from text written by
Wayne C. Sundberg.

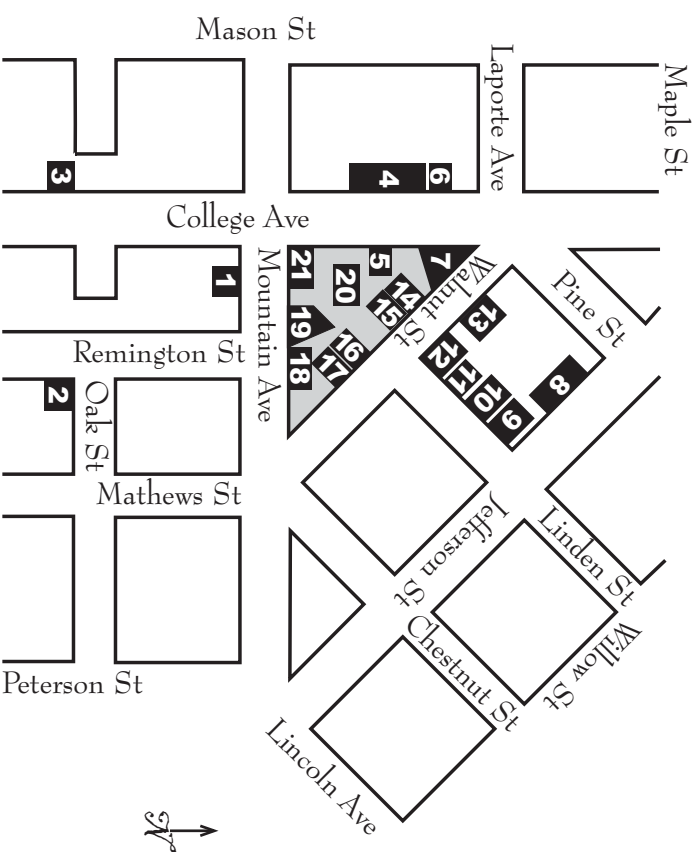


Community Planning
& Environmental Services
Advance Planning Dept
Historic Preservation Office
281 N College Ave, 2nd Floor

For more information
call: 970-221-6376
TDD: 970-224-6002
email: aplanning@fcgov.com

Tour Map

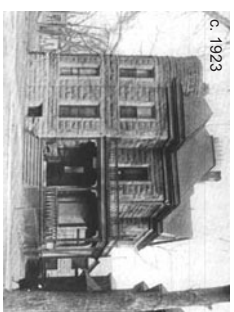
Old Town Square



1. Kissock Block

117 East Mountain Avenue

In 1889, Montezuma Fuller designed and built the original Kissock Block for John A. C. Kissock, to house "Edwards, Kissock and Abbott," abstractors. After a fire severely damaged the building in 1895, it was rebuilt. The Odd Fellows "Grand Hall" occupied the second floor for several years.

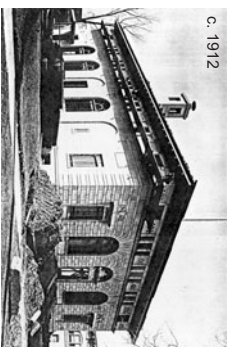


c. 1923

2. McHugh House and Hospital

202 Remington Street

Sometimes referred to as the "House of the Mayors," this castellated sandstone structure was begun in 1885 by Lars Kemoe, a stone mason, but not completed until 1888. C.B. Andrews, a real estate broker, added the carriage house. Two other owners, Jessie Harris and Peter J. McHugh, were mayors of Fort Collins. Harris was a breeder of imported horses. McHugh, a doctor, converted the carriage house into a hospital.



c. 1912

3. Old Post Office

201 South College Avenue

This building was the first structure to be built as a post office in Fort Collins. Prior to this, the post office operated out of various locations in the "Old Town." Constructed in 1912 in the Italian Renaissance style, it occupied the site of the original military cemetery. In 1972, the post office moved to a new federal building. This structure is both a locally and nationally designated landmark.

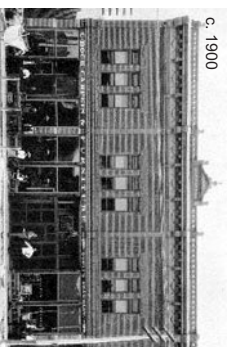


c. 1905

4. Opera House Block

119 North College Avenue

When built in 1880-81, this building was part of a business block which originally contained the "Welch Dry Goods Store," Franklin Avery's "Larimer County Bank," and the "Windsor Hotel." The structure hosted travelling performers and served as a social center, courtroom, and the scene of political rallies and high school graduations. In 1917, the building underwent extensive remodeling and the name was changed to "Central Hall."



c. 1900

5. Commercial Bank and Trust

146 North College Avenue

Designed by architect Arthur W. Garbutt, this classical revival style building was completed in 1907. It was one of the first non-locally controlled banks, and it housed the "Home Federal Savings & Loan" for many years.



Unknown

6. Old Miller Bottling Works

173 North College Avenue

The date "1881" in the keystone above the 2nd floor windows shows when this building was constructed. Here, Robert Miller bottled "Golden Lager Beer," a forerunner of today's Coors beer.



c. 1881

7. The Northern Hotel

172 North College Avenue

Hotels have occupied this site since the early days of Fort Collins. First, the wooden "Agricultural Hotel," then the ornate brick "Commercial Hotel." In 1905, a major renovation added a stained glass dome to the dining room and the name changed to the Northern Hotel. The art deco facade and a fourth floor were alterations of the 1930's.

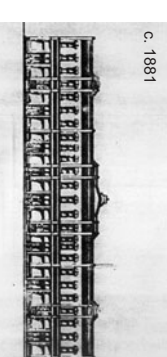


c. 1919

8. Jefferson Street Block & Vandewark Building

217-229 Jefferson Street

These brick structures were built between 1879 - 1881. Denver architect, William Quayle, designed these, as well as several other structures. In the 1880's, these buildings were part of the business center of Fort Collins, and Jefferson and Linden streets were the main commercial intersection.



c. 1881

9. Original Stover City Drug Building

261 Linden Street

In 1882, Frank Stover tore down the "Old Groat" building, the original sutler's store from the Fort, for a new drug store. Just before it was finished, it burned to the ground. To rebuild a single story building took 5 years. In 1905, a second story was added, giving us the present structure which was renovated in 1983.

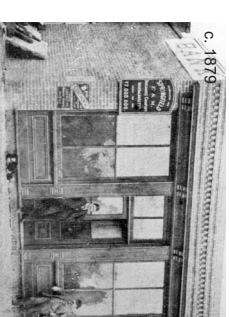


c. 1906

10. Original Poudre Valley Bank Building

233 Linden Street

In 1879, William Stover and Charles Sheldon built the first story of this structure to house their banking business, the "Poudre Valley Bank." The bank moved to the corner of Linden and Walnut four years later. The second story was added by 1904.



c. 1879

11. Reed-Dauth Block

223 Linden Street

Built in 1881, this ornate structure was designed by Denver architect, William Quayle. It featured the town's first plate glass store front. E.W. Reed, a jeweler, and Louis Dauth, a baker, were the original owners and occupants of the structure.



c. 1884