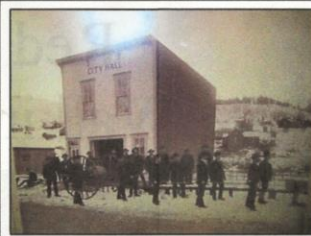




1. The A. F. Graham Funeral Parlor, (c. 1920 or before). The front window has sign - "Undertaking & Embalming." A boardwalk is visible in the foreground.



3. Town Hall & Jail The old town hall was also used as a fire station. The tallest part of the building was used to hang the hoses to dry. In January of 1882, a prisoner in the Red Cliff jail picked his way to freedom using only a toothpick and a fragment of a nail. Henry J. Warren, editor of the local newspaper, the Eagle River Shaft, was scandalized. He wrote a scathing report of the incident, blasting the county commissioners for spending \$1,500 on a new jail that allowed such an easy escape. (The jail was in Red Cliff because it was the first settlement in the community, and the county seat.

It was named Fort Arnett, after a Mr. Arnett. In 1870 he struck out across the range and made camp on the present site of Red Cliff. He located the town site in the interest of a company but the company never "put up" and he was obliged to abandon the property to the settlers. He was here during the Indian scare of 1879 and helped to construct the fort. The residents stayed near the fort on alert for several days. Then, no Utes appeared and life returned to normal.

5. Mount Carmel Church (1913)

No one was more fascinated with the Holy Cross than Joseph P. Carrigan, pastor of St. Stephen's in Glenwood Springs. He formed the Mount of the Holy Cross Trails



Association and recruited interdenominational religious, civic, and political support to make it a shrine. Shrine Pass is a relic of this grand, unfulfilled scheme. Mount Carmel Church is another offshoot, having been established in 1913 with the hope of starting a monastery of the Carmelite fathers in Redcliff to welcome pilgrims. Although the monastery never materialized, the little chapel—a frame structure with a bell tower and metal roof, has survived. St. Thomas Seminary donated the kneelers, and St. Mary's in Eagle gave the pews for what is, officially, Lady of Mount Carmel Catholic Church.

6. The front exterior of the Red Cliff School shortly after construction finished in 1937. The school is no longer active and acts as Town Hall, offices and offers studios to local artisans and musicians.



7. Red Cliff's Greenwood Cemetery



When walking up the hill past the school, take the fork right up the dirt road to the entrance of the Greenwood Cemetery. The loop around the cemetery offers a

beautiful walk among the aspens and along the cliffs, offering gorgeous views of the town and the famous Silver Bridge (better known to locals and visitors as the Green Bridge). The first grave in the mountain cemetery dates back to 1880. Over 600 people are buried in the graveyard, including some of the most notable (and sometimes notorious) pioneers of the county.

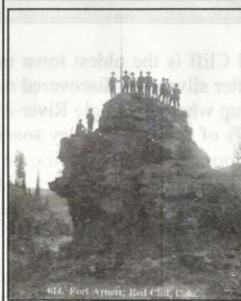
Lydia Tague made Colorado history in 1911 when she became the first woman in the state to be appointed as a county court judge. She raised 5 children alone after husband passed away and was known for her no funny-business approach in the courtroom.

Arthur Fulford's grave marker is the most prominent monument in the Red Cliff cemetery. A big, powerful man, he served as Red Cliff town Marshall in 1881 -1882. He left Red Cliff to ranch on Brush Creek to operate a stage stop for miners heading to local mining camps. According to local lore, it was at that stage stop that a prospector told Fulford a tall tale of a lost gold mine in the district. Fulford died in a snow slide on West Lake Creek on New Year's Eve, 1891. Many believed he had just discovered that lost gold mine when the avalanche killed him. The story of the lost gold mine persists.

Dr. Joseph Gilpin was a Civil War veteran (Confederate Army) who came to the Red Cliff mining camp in 1881, with the intent of practicing medicine and served as the community's doctor for nearly 40 years. Doc Gilpin became an authority on the treatment of pneumonia. Gilpin was sympathetic to the financial hardships of his clients, and often lowered prices or waived his fees altogether. Being that he never made much money, his grave is marked only with a faded wooden tombstone, and a small metal sign from the mortuary.

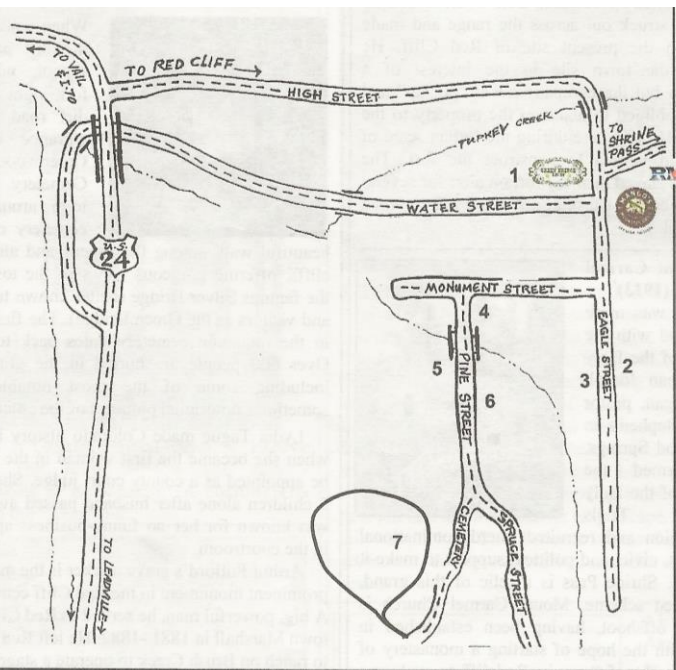


2. c.1930: A view of the Congregational Church of Red Cliff, built about 1889. About 1915 it was transferred to The Presbyterian Church. It is the oldest church in the county. At the time it was built Red Cliff was the county seat and a booming mining town.



4. Fort Arnett In Sept. 1879 word reached the infant settlement that the Utes were on "the warpath" A rumor

made the rounds that a band of Indians had been seen coming up the Eagle. Supposedly, a Jack Shedden arrived from the valley below with word that a French rancher on the Eagle had been killed by the Utes, and his ranch sacked and burned. Hurriedly, the men of the town constructed a small fort of stone, high on a projection of quartzite near the junction of Turkey Creek and the Eagle River.



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- www.greenbridgeinn.com
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