

# Self-Guided Walking Tour of Red Lodge

- 1 Civic Center now stands where the West Side Mine trestle ended. Look to the west hillside to see footings and dump.
- 2 Black-edged invitations were issued for the only official hanging in Red Lodge history. The jail was located here in 1898 and is now the site of the Red Lodge Municipal Pool.
- 3 Remaining group of "Old Town" buildings, this was the business center from 1886-1893.
- 4 These pretentious houses were called "Castles" and were labeled female boarding houses on fire insurance maps. The ladies entertained miners at picnics across the street in an area of aspens, knoll and a stream.
- 5 Looking south, the Roosevelt School stands where log shacks were scattered among trees along a stream. This section, called Davisville, was occupied by immigrant miners from Austria, Croatia and Serbia.
- 6 Look up on the east hillside for a slight impression of the Mule Trail which descended into early Red Lodge. A bridge abutment can be seen on 17th Street. East of the creek was the first log hut, designated as the post office in December 1884.
- 7 The house at 317 S. Broadway was owned by "Punch Cowboy," a notorious bootlegger. He tunneled to the garage for more effective operations. In the 1920's the entire town entered the bootlegging scene by becoming producers, consumers and distributors.
- 8 From 13th Street, see the foundation of the Chromium Mill on the east hillside. This is also the location of the East Side or Sunrise Mine, which operated until 1932.
- 9 The Finnish Opera House, built in 1897, now houses Mountain People Dry Goods & Home Store.
- 10 Carbon County Bank (at 1 North Broadway) was built before the turn of the century. Note leaded glass windows. This building is listed on the National Historic Register.
- 11 The Pollard, originally the Spofford Hotel, was the first brick building on Broadway Avenue in 1893. It housed historical figures such as Buffalo Bill, Calamity Jane and Liver Eatin' Johnston. Listed on the National Historic Register.
- 12 The Theatorium was built in 1921 by volunteer labor and decorated with marble statues imported from Italy. Vaudeville shows and movies were held in the elaborately decorated opera house. It seated 1,200 but deteriorated with the closing of the mines.
- 13 Half of the new brick block burned in 1900. William Larkin bought the building across the street and moved his establishment during the height of the fire. He helped promote the fire department and became its first chief.
- 14 The Carbon County Courthouse has built in 1899 and remains close to its original form. This building is listed on the National Historic Register.
- 15 The Finnish settled in this area of town called "Finn Town," an area of quaint dwellings and large company boarding houses.
- 16 Mount Maurice Hospital, now the Courthouse Annex, once had an elegant porch spanning the front.
- 17 The Labor Temple (Hirst Pavilion), built in 1910, was the only labor temple in Montana at that time. It now houses the Peaks to Plains Museum.
- 18 The original railroad station house of 1889 was used until the early 1970's. In 1983, the building was donated to the Carbon Count Arts Guild.
- 19 Look northwest to see a section of the early city call "Hi Bug Town." Wealthy people, usually mine managers and their families, lived in elegant Victorian homes.
- 20 This area was originally the school block and included three of the first schools and an industrial arts building. The municipal tennis courts now occupy the area. Early churches are to the south.
- 21 Calvary Episcopal Church was built in 1900. Near original form, it is a designated historic site.
- 22 Italians settled in this area and in a section near the brewery building north of town call "Little Italy."

*Information courtesy of the Carbon County Historical Society*

