

Site Number SDV5292

Please Note

Some of the items previously filed with this cultural resource record were not scanned. These items may include:

- Published materials - including newspaper and magazine clippings
- Bound material - including brochures and pamphlets
- Microfiche
- Negatives (photocopy any contact sheets and clip to negatives)
- Computer disks or CDs
- Documents
- Items over 17 x 11

These items are now stored in the Supplementary Files at the OAHP office.

OFFICIAL
**COLORADO
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY**

OAHP1414 (Rev. 12/97)

FOR OFFICIAL USE:	
Site Number	<u>SDV5292</u>
Nomination Received	
Determined	Eligible <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible <input type="checkbox"/>
6/28/1998	Review Board Recommendation
<u>9/9/1998</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Approval <input type="checkbox"/> Denial
	CHS Board State Register Listing
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Approved <input type="checkbox"/> Denied

COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
NOMINATION FORM

SECTION I

Name of Property

Historic Name Glenarm USO Club/Glenarm Recreation Center

Other Names Hose Co. No. 3 Fire Station; Denver Fire St. No. 3; American Legion Wallace Simpson Post No. 29

Address of Property

address not for publication

Street Address 2563 Glenarm Place

City Denver County Denver Zip 80205

Present Owner of Property

(in the case of multiple ownership, list the names and addresses of each owner on one or more continuation sheets)

Name Daniel L. Dudden

Address 2445 Glenarm Place Phone 303-322-5014

City Denver State CO Zip 80205

Owner Consent for Nomination

(attach signed consent from each owner of property - see attached form)

Preparer of Nomination

Name Virginia Dudden and Diane Wray Date May 29, 1998

Organization _____

Address 2445 Glenarm Place Phone 303-294-9065

City Denver State CO Zip 80205

E-mail _____

Legislative Information

Colorado House District # ___ or Name of Representative Rob Hernandez

Colorado Senate District # ___ or Name of Senator Pat Pascoe

COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Property Name Glenarm USO Club/Glenarm Recreation Center

SECTION II

Classification of Property

Type building(s) district site structure object area

Local Historic Designation

Has the property received local historic designation?

no yes --- individual in district

date designated _____

designated by _____ (Name of municipality or county)

Locational Status

original location moved (date of move _____)

Use of Property

Historic Fire Station; USO Club; Recreation Center

Current American Legion Post

Original Owner Denver Fire Department

Source of Information City and County of Denver Landmark Application, September 1994.

Year of Construction 1888

Source of Information "Fire Company Number Three: The Pride of the Points," Lori Adams

Architect, Builder, Engineer, Artist or Designer

Unknown

Source of Information _____

Architectural style/Engineering type

Commercial

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Property Name Glenarm USO Club/Glenarm Recreation Center

SECTION III

Description and Alterations

(describe the current and original appearance of the property and any alterations on one or more continuation sheets)

SECTION IV

Significance of Property

Nomination Criteria

A - property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to history

B - property is connected with persons significant in history

C - property has distinctive characteristics of a type, period, method of construction or artisan

D - property is of geographic importance

E - property contains the possibility of important discoveries related to prehistory or history

Areas of Significance

Ethnic Heritage - Black

Social History

Military

Significance Statement

(explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

Bibliography

(cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets)

COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Property Name Glenarm USO Club/Glenarm Recreation Center

SECTION V

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Locational Information P.M. 6th Township 3S Range 68W Section 34

Quad Map Commerce City

Lot(s) 32 Block 183 Addition Stiles

UTM Reference: Zone 13 Easting 501840 Northing 4400100

Verbal Boundary Description of Nominated Property

(describe the boundaries of the nominated property on a continuation sheet)

SECTION VI

Photograph Log for Black and White Photographs

(prepare a photograph log on one or more continuation sheets)

SECTION VII

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS TO ACCOMPANY NOMINATION

Owner Consent Form

Black and White Photographs

Color Slides

Sketch Map(s)

Photocopy of USGS Map Section

Optional Materials

COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
OWNER CONSENT FORM

Each partial owner must sign a separate form. Reproduce form as needed.

Property Name Hose Company No. 3 Fire Station

I, Don Adden, Inc
(type or print name)

by DLA, Pres
title

certify or affirm that I am the sole owner ; partial owner ;

or legally designated representative of the owners

of the land and property located at

2563 Glenarm Place

street number and name

Denver Denver

city

county

and that I hereby give my written consent and approval for this property's nomination to and inclusion in the
Colorado State Register of Historic Properties.

DLA
signature

July 1 1998
date

RECEIVED

JUL 02 1998

CHS/OAHP

Property Name Glenarm USO Club/Glenarm Recreation Center

DESCRIPTION and ALTERATIONS

The Glenarm USO Club/Glenarm Recreation Center is located on the east corner of the intersection of Glenarm Place, which extends along the southeast facade, and 26th Street, which extends along the northeast elevation to the public alleyway at the northwest. The southwest elevation abuts the adjacent property line and a one-story duplex which sits back from the firehouse facade. Public sidewalks front the two street elevations; the northeast sidewalk is separated from the street by a grass parkway. The front sidewalk extends from the building to the street. There are no other landscape features.

The original, rectangular plan, approximately 25 ft. by 126 ft., brick masonry firehouse structure consisted of a two-story front section that housed fire suppression equipment on the first floor and a firemen's dormitory on the second floor. A one-story section, reportedly used as the stable, projects from the rear towards the alley. At the Glenarm Street facade, a one-story addition extends the structure to the front, southwest property line. To the rear of the stable section, a one-story addition extends the structure to the alley. The additions maintain the flat roofed commercial aspect of the original firehouse where the two primary elevations of the two-story section have a pressed metal cornice. The party wall of the southeast elevation has a stepped parapet similar to the parapets of the one-story stable section and its addition.

The southeast facade addition, with its flat parapet defined by a single course of brick masonry above a slightly projecting frieze band, is characterized by two large, wood frame, double-hung sash windows in a six-over-six light pattern. The windows flank a central doorway. The flat-headed window openings have brick sills and contain six-over-six-light sash. The doorway, which has a flat head set lower than the window heads, contains a pair of flush panel doors. A banner-type sign extends across the window and door heads stating: "AMERICAN LEGION, WALLACE SIMPSON POST #29." The central doorway, a step above the sidewalk, breaks the stuccoed foundation that steps slightly out from the masonry forming a watertable.

Stepped back from the facade addition, the second floor of the original building is distinctive with its pressed metal cornice that extends around the two main street elevations. At each end of the cornice are projecting terminal blocks located at the party wall and at the north end of the northwest elevation. The blocks step out from the cornice with an architrave like base supporting a double-flute fascia and extension. These blocks receive the cornice with consists of a simple bed molding below a fluted frieze. A shallow projecting fascia supports a cavetto crown molding. There is no ornamentation at the intermediate west corner.

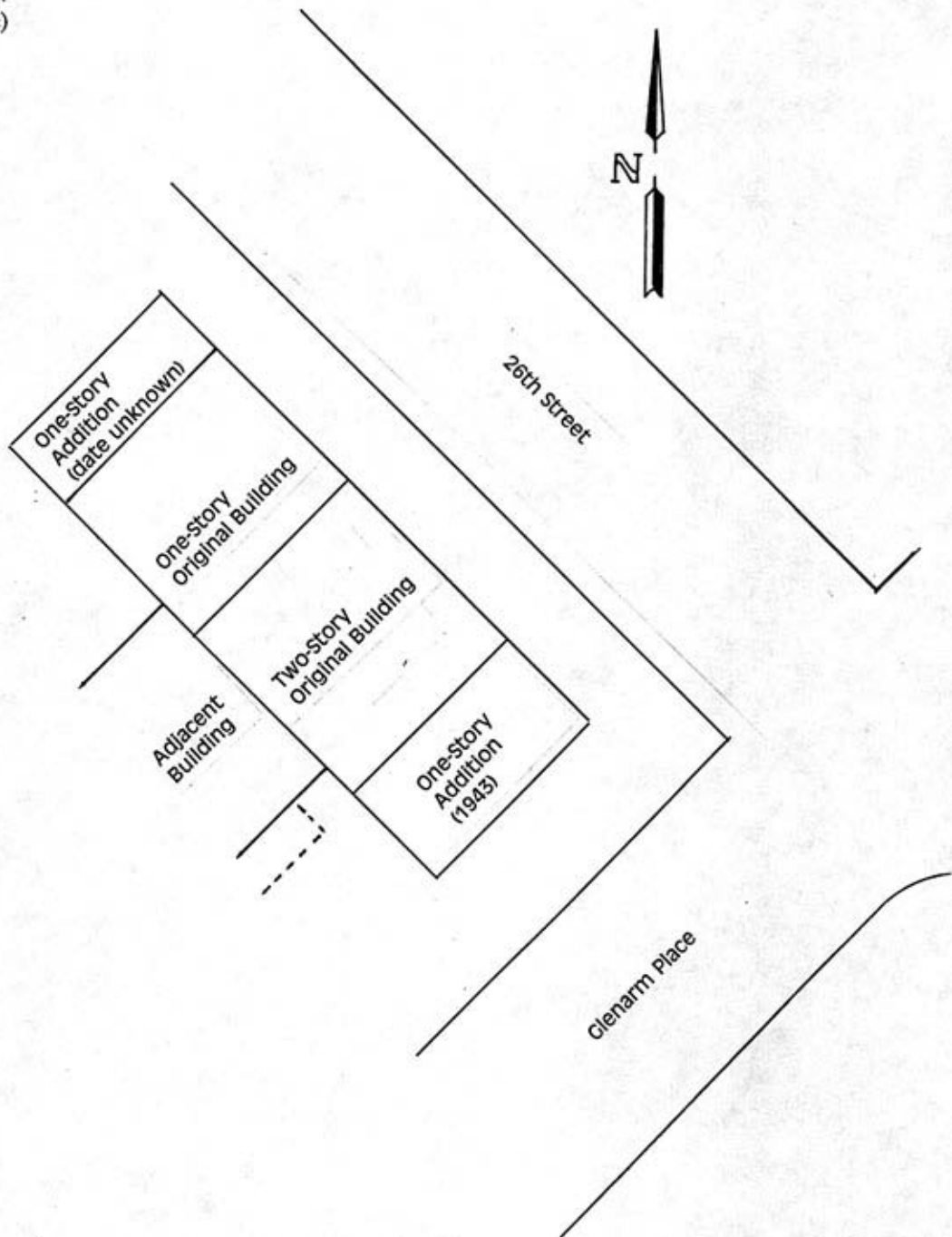
Below the cornice facade of the second floor is a central tripartite window opening flanked by two single window openings. These openings are flat headed without any arch construction. The central opening has two narrow sidelights with one-over-one light sash flanking a wider opening with two-over-two-light sash. Plain mullions separate the openings. Flanking this unit are openings with two-over-light-two-light sash. The stone sills are integrated into a continuous facade beltcourse. Five brick courses lower are paneled square corner blocks that originally may have been part of a projecting secondary cornice above the firehouse doorways.

COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
CONTINUATION SHEET

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Section III

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SITE PLAN
(not to scale)



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The northeast (26th Street) elevation of the two-story section consists of the pressed metal cornice above a pair of window openings at the second floor, the southeastern-most having been bricked in. One of two window openings on the first story contains brick infill. The masonry openings have double-course rowlock segmental arches and wooden sills. The remaining sash is a two-over-two at the first floor and a two-over-two at the second floor. The foundation base is stuccoed to the height of the first floor window sill. The northwest elevation of the facade addition contains a single masonry opening with a six-over-six double-hung sash.

The one-story rear stable extension, with its triple stepped parapet capped with two brick courses, had four segmentally arched window openings, now infilled with cinder block. The stuccoed foundation extends across the extension, without steps, to the alley addition. Here the parapet is lower than the adjoining parapet and has two additional steps to the north corner. The cap is a single course. The central feature of the alley addition's northeast elevation is a large tripartite window with transoms; the sash has no muntins. A small, six-light window is located to the southeast and a doorway with a flush panel door, two steps above the sidewalk, is located to the northwest.

The alley (northwest) elevation consists of two window openings, with textured glass, set below the eave of the flat roof. The projecting stucco of the foundation base extends around the northeast elevation and the alley elevation.

The party wall at the property line has stepped parapets with the cornice extending above the three steps of the sidewall of the two-story section. A single window opening is in the stable extension and a single window opening is in the second floor of the front section near the northwest corner. These windows have flat heads, wooden and concrete sills and one-over-one sashes.

The northwest elevation of the two-story section has two window openings set below the eave of the flat roof enframed by the tall cornice parapet of the northwest elevation and the stepped parapet of the party wall. The window heads are segmentally arched and have two-over-two sashes in the openings.

The interior consists of a vestibule in the facade addition and a large room on the first floor of the two-story addition. A stairway in a partitioned stairwell rises from the west corner to the second floor dormitory room. Two rooms extend across the rear of the dormitory room. A series of rooms infill the rear stable extension with a bar room being located in the alley addition. The second floor window openings retain cornerblock trim and original sashes. The millwork of the stairway is simple Craftsman style encasing original newel posts.

ALTERATIONS TO THE PROPERTY

The Denver Fire Department decommissioned the building as a fire station in 1931. In 1943, the city constructed a one-story brick addition on the facade as part of expanded operations of the building as a USO club. This addition resulted in the loss of the central equipment door and the flanking pedestrian doorway and window. The second floor windows above the one-story addition were remodelled into flathead openings. One window on the northeast elevation had been bricked in during the building's active use as a fire station. Others were filled in during this later period. The

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entire structure was unified by painting the brick masonry. The date of construction for the alley addition is not known.

In general, the interior retains little integrity to its fire station period because of reconfiguration of spaces and application of modern materials. However, the building retains much of its integrity from its period of use as first a World War II USO club and then a community recreation center.

SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT

The Glenarm USO Club/Glenarm Recreation Center is eligible for the Colorado State Register of Historic Properties under Criterion A in the areas of social history; military history; and ethnic heritage for its association with the efforts of Denver's Five Points neighborhood to provide recreational activities for black servicemen during World War II. The Glenarm USO (United Service Organizations) Club offered a home-away-from-home for servicemen stationed in Denver and those passing through Denver on their way to new assignments. On the conclusion of the war, the club continued to provide recreational activities for the community at large until 1970.

The building actually dates to 1888 and first functioned as a fire station for the City of Denver. Initially, an all-white company staffed the station and were first known as Hose Company No. 3 and then Steamer Company No. 3 as a result of changes in equipment. In March 1893, a black fire company under the command of a white captain replaced the all-white unit. Station No. 3 thus became the first and only Denver Fire Department station to be staffed by blacks.

GLENARM USO CLUB

In 1931, the Denver Fire Department decommissioned the Fire Station at 2563 Glenarm Place and replaced it with a new Fire Station No. 3 just to the east at 2500 Washington Street. The city retained ownership of the old fire station and at the outbreak of World War II converted into a recreation center for African American servicemen. An article in the *Rocky Mountain News* of March 16, 1943, entitled "Council Accepts \$6,500 for Negro Soldiers' Center" announced:

A federal grant of \$6,500 to improve and redecorate the Negro Service Men's Center at 2563 Glenarm PL was accepted by City Council last night. The funds, provided by the Federal Works Administration, will be used to repair the roof of the center, install a small dance floor, improve the library, provide check room and office space and redecorate the interior of the building. The center, housed in a building which was once a firehouse, has been in operation for several months, providing recreational facilities for Negro soldiers of the area. The center will form a permanent improvement to the district and will be used for recreational purposes after the war, Councilman Dolph said.

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From a 1943 building permit in the collection of the Denver Public Library, it is clear that these Federal Works Administration funds were used to remodel the building into its current form. A permit issued to Contractor C. Arthur Oberg specifies "Addition to front of present Building -- also to remodel as shown on plans. W.P.B. No. PROJECT COLO 5-143 SERIAL #85337." The existence of plans for such a relative simple remodeling, probably prepared by a Federal Works staff or commissioned architect, reflects the quality of the work performed on the building.

The renovation of 2563 Glenarm by the Federal Works Administration and the construction of the nearby Charles Boettcher School for Crippled Children by the Public Works Administration in 1938 at 18th and Downing both reflect the influence of the International Style on American architecture of this period and particularly on projects of the federal programs of the Franklin D. Roosevelt administration.

The 1943 renovation of 2563 Glenarm to its current form was facilitated by the simplicity of the original building itself. Its rectangular form and flat roof lent itself to the simple International Style addition which was added to the front. The arched entrances at street level were eliminated by the new addition. There was a careful, almost invisible conversion of the arched, second floor windows to flat head windows in keeping with the modern aesthetic. The original brick course immediately below the cornice was apparently considered simple enough to be viewed as modern and was retained.

Frank Coffey, in his study of the United Service Organizations, *Always Home; 50 Years of the USO*, outlines the inception of the USO organization:

The United States responded to the impending global conflict (of World War II) with the enactment of the Selective Service and Training Act of 1940, planning initially to induct nine hundred thousand men into the armed forces for a period of up to twelve months, a term that soon afterward extended to eighteen months.

As the first peacetime draft in U.S. history, this sudden mobilization of such a large number of young men immediately created severe social problems. Near small towns all across the country, military training camps seemed to spring up overnight. They were soon filled with thousands of newly inducted young men from all walks of life and from all parts of the country, most of them far from home and all that was familiar to them for the first time in their lives....Small communities across the nation reacted with skeptical reserve, and sometimes alarm, at the sudden influx of these legions of strangers, fearing, too, the appearance of the worst elements of corruption and vice often found across military installations.

Nor were things any better from the point of view of those early inductees. The small towns near the training camps offered little in the way of off-duty recreation, and besides, on a soldier's pay, there was not much an enlisted man could afford to do anyway.

According to Coffey:

The federal government had also become concerned with maintaining morale among the troops and with offsetting the negative impact the mobilization was having on local

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communities. Although both the Federal Security Agency and the War Department wanted the morale effort to be under direct government control, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt believed that what was most needed was a way to keep service personnel in touch with the civilian life, a life that nearly all of them had recently left behind so abruptly....Six organizations...in New York -- the Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA), the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA), National Catholic Community Service, the National Jewish Welfare Board, the Traveler's Aid Association and the Salvation Army -- pooled their resources to form the United Service Organizations for National Defense, later shortened to the United Service Organizations (USO).

On February 4, 1941, the USO was incorporated in New York State and by the end of its first year of operation under the financial leadership of National Campaign chairman Thomas Dewey, it had raised over \$16 million....With a solid financial base, USO centers began to appear all over the country not only near training centers, but also at bus and railroad terminals to serve the needs of soldiers in transit. The first USO centers were established in various locations, including railroad sleeping cars, barns, museums, and churches. On November 28, 1941, the first permanent, government-built USO center opened in Fayetteville, North Carolina, for the soldiers at nearby Fort Bragg. USO facilities sprang up in towns across the nation as community spirit rose to meet the challenges brought on by military mobilization.

USO centers were intended to provide armed forces personnel with a "home away from home," a place where a soldier could spend time outside of the strictly military atmosphere. Young women from the local community volunteered as hostesses, providing civilian contact a dances, parties, and other social activities. There were no rigid guidelines for the way in which the individual USO centers operated. Instead, each one adapted to the particular needs of the military communities it served.

From photographs and captions in *Always Home* it is clear that although many USO facilities were integrated, most often those which met the needs of traveling military personnel, centers which provided leisure activities for soldiers were often segregated, especially in areas where an African-American civilian community existed to welcome and support them.

During the war years, a regular feature appeared in the *Colorado Statesmen*, a newspaper which served the African-American community, alternately entitled "The Glenarm Service Men's Center News" and "Glenarm USO Club a Vital Morale Builder for the Men in the Service." In addition to reporting the events at the USO, the column also carried news of local African-American soldiers, their service records and their visits home.

The January 6, 1945, issue was a typical column, first discussing a pre-Christmas dance at Lowry Field and then reporting "The Center (2563 Glenarm) was a place of many activities throughout the week, groups here and there making last minute plans for the Christmas holidays and the ensuing New Years celebrations. The Christmas celebration was ushered in by a Christmas eve musical program. The Rev. Wendal Liggins was guest speaker, and his subject was "A Christmas Message." A boys' quintet, under the direction of Mrs. Flora Harris, rendered several numbers, among them, "Till Then" and "A Fellow on a Furlough." J.C. Lillian Baker was mistress of ceremonies. Mrs. Irene McWilliams rendered a vocal solo, accompanied by Miss Marie Nowling. The Buckley Field

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Quartet sang several spirituals. Community singing was the final feature, and Jr. Corps Girls served the guests sherbet punch and cakes."

An article in the July 7, 1946, *Rocky Mountain News* entitled "Yes, there's still a USO" stated "In five weeks it will be a year since bells rang and Americans shouted the end of World War II. But for many American boys the war has not ended. And the USO -- United Service Organization -- is still performing its magnificent job of entertaining them. Just stop in some time and see for yourself at -- (list of various USO branches, and)...and the Glenarm Negro Branch USO, 2563 Glenarm Pl." The article goes on to state "Twenty-four hundred colored soldiers are stationed in the Denver area now, as many as were here during the war. Every day nearly 400 soldiers enter the Negro Glenarm branch of the USO and on weekends, as many as 800 attend a single dance. E.E. Spurlock, director, explains that because of the small colored population in Cheyenne, Negro soldiers at Fort Warren are given passes to Denver on weekends." The Denver USO held a national reputation: "The Glenarm USO has the reputation of having more activities for its size than any other. Servicemen traveling from coast to coast are amazed to find so small a USO club in a town the size of Denver. However, many of them make it a point to stop again on return trips." (*Colorado Statesman*, October 13, 1945.) A number of articles in the *Statesman* also demonstrate that Denver USO hostesses based at 2563 Glenarm traveled regionally to entertain African-American service personnel.

GLENARM RECREATION CENTER

At midnight, December 31, 1947, "All USO clubs and facilities are closed, and the organization is given an honorable discharge by President Harry S. Truman." (Coffey). A January 1948 issue of the *Colorado Statesman*, reported the closing of 2563 Glenarm as a USO. The article then goes on to state "Glenarm Recreation Center, located at the former USO site, is carrying on in much the same manner to try and fill the needs of enlisted personnel. All service personnel in the area can find clean, wholesome recreation nightly; Saturday dances still flourish; innumerable personal services can still be obtained. Religious and educational literature racks are available for their use; and last but far from least it is still the soldiers', Wacs', sailors', and marines' 'Home Away From Home.'" A subsequent *Colorado Statesman* article on January 23, 1948, describes the opening festivities of the Recreation Center: "Heading the list of speakers on this memorable program will be Denver's Mayor Quigg Newton. Councilman James Fresques will also bring a stimulating message emphasizing this venture as another progressive stride in recreation under Mr. Greim, Director of the City Recreation Department." A February 14, 1948, article in the same newspaper says "The favorite saying now is 'To Glenarm, Gang, Let's Go' -- for here one can find an activity in progress that will fit his mood for relaxation at any particular time. Activities range from kiddies' parties to square dancing on Tuesdays, which accommodates ages from 8 to 80. In the conversion program now in progress, many new clubs are being formed.... We are assured of some very fine and stimulating activities from the Glenarm Center club groups. U.S.O.'s former hostesses have pledged their continued service for the military, as well as, community service."

The former Glenarm USO Club continued to serve as a community center for the Five Points Neighborhood under the name "Glenarm Recreation Center" from 1948 through 1970. Although the USO was reactivated in January of 1951 to serve Korean War servicemen and ultimately became a

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standing peacetime and wartime organization (Coffey), 2563 Glenarm was never returned to active USO service. In 1971, city guides begin to show "Opportunities Industrialization Employment Agency" listed for the address. In 1981, the building was sold by the city of Denver to the American Legion Wallace Simpson Post #29, also a longtime community service organization in Five Points. Though the building came under new ownership in the 1990s, the Legion Post continues to occupy the building.

HOSE COMPANY NO. 3

In 1994, Denver Fire Station No. 3, at 2500 Washington Street, became a Denver Landmark under the landmarking authority of the Denver Historic Preservation Commission and the Denver City Council. The historic designation recognized the history of the city's first and only all black fire company, Hose Company No. 3, which began its years of service in the fire station at 2563 Glenarm before moving to the new Fire Station No. 3 at 2500 Washington in 1931. The following extract from the Denver Landmark Designation Application is presented here as background on the early history of the Glenarm USO Club building.

Initially, the station was staffed with an all-white company. The company was first designated Hose Company No. 3 and then Steamer Company No. 3 as a result of changes in equipment. In March 1893, a black fire company under the command of a white captain was installed. Station No. 3 became the first and only fire station staffed by blacks created by the Denver Fire Department.¹

An effort had been made in 1885 to create a black fire company at a time when blacks were not permitted to be firemen. The move progressed to the point where a roster of potential firemen had been drafted but the change was never implemented. In 1893, two factors converged to alter the racial composition of Station No. 3. The first factor was demographic changes occurring in the surrounding neighborhood. The residences of Denver's African American community were becoming increasingly concentrated in the eastern portion of today's Five Points Neighborhood. Secondly, Colorado Governor Davis H. Waite, a Populist, backed the creation of a black fire company in recognition of black he received in the 1892 election.

On the occasion of the black company's twenty-fifth anniversary in 1918, the *Rocky Mountain News* described its creation:

Hose Company No. 3 was organized at the earnest request of the colored taxpayers, who held a meeting in B. Forsyth's office in the Steele Block, at which it was resolved that recognition of the race would be demanded in the Denver Fire Department. The promoters of the scheme were Forsyth, Ed Allison, F. T. Bruce, S.H. Johnson, Peter Joseph and other prominent colored taxpayers. It was not long after the meeting until the company was formed and

¹ Laurie Adams, "Fire Company Number Three: "The Pride of the Points," research paper prepared for History 2600.0 1, University of Colorado at Denver, Professor Thomas J. Noel, 7 May 1993.

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took charge of the house at Lincoln Avenue (now Glenarm Place) and Twenty-sixth Street.²

The initial 1893 complement of Station No. 3 consisted of Captain William Hartwell (white), privates Richard Dandridge, F.S. Brawley, and Steve Martin, and driver George Walden. Fire Department historian Barbara Crawford concluded that the black company "established themselves as a good hard-working fire fighting team, unfortunately they suffered more than their share of bad luck."³ The first tragedy to hit Station No. 3 occurred at the St. James Hotel fire of March 1895. Three black firemen and Captain Hartwell lost their lives in the fire when a floor collapsed without warning. A history of the Denver Fire Department stated that "this was the only time in the history of the Department when an entire company was killed in the line of duty."⁴

Station No. 3 was immediately re-staffed with J.E. Troy, another white captain, Stias Johnson as lieutenant, and four other black members. Johnson was the first African American officer on the Denver Fire Department. In August 1897, Johnson was promoted to Captain and David McGruder to lieutenant, at which point Station No. 3 became a completely black company. Johnson served as the captain of Station No. 3 until his retirement at the age of sixty-six.⁵

Before mechanization, the company responded to fires using a horsedrawn firewagon. One resident of the area recalled that the firewagon was white with gold trim and pulled by two horses. The company was designated Engine Company No. 3 in 1903 due to a change in terminology employed by the Fire Department. The Denver Fire Department was motorized between 1909 and 1924, and it was not until 10 December 1921 that Station No. 3 received a used combination wagon transferred from Company 6. The complement of Company 3 increased from six to eight in 1920, when Denver voters approved the two-platoon system for the Fire Department.⁶

In 1931 the city decommissioned the building as a fire station, transferred the company to the new Station No. 3 at 2500 Washington, but retained ownership for future community use. The history of the Denver Fire Department Company No. 3 continued at the new location where No. 3 remained the city's only all-black company until the integration of the Denver Fire Department in 1958. Hose Company No. 3 disbanded in 1970. The Glenarm USO Club building currently retains its post-1943 appearance.

² *Rocky Mountain News*, 24 May 1918.

³ Barbara Crawford, "District 4-Station No. 3," *Denver Fire Department, 1866-1991*, 230, cited in Adams, 6.

⁴ Denver Fire Department History Book Committee, *Denver Fire Department, 1866-199 1: A 125 Year Tradition* (Denver, Colorado: The Department, 1992), 36. Only George Walden, who was off duty, was spared.

⁵ Adams, 7 and James A. Harrison, Scrapbook covering late 1800s to early 1900s, undated clipping on the death of Stias Johnson, in the files of the Denver Firefighters Museum, Denver, Colorado.

⁶ Adams, 7-8 and Billie Arlene Grant, Emesdm Smith, and Gladys Smith, *Growing Up Black in Denver* (Denver, Colorado: The authors, 1988), 27 (recollection of Sarah Sims).

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CONTINUATION SHEET

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Section IV/V

Property Name Glenarm USO Club/Glenarm Recreation Center

BIBLIOGRAPHY

City and County of Denver Landmark Designation Application for Denver Fire Station No. 3,
2500 Washington Street, prepared by Front Range Research Associates, Inc., September 1994.

Coffey, Frank. *Always Home: 50 Years of the USO*. (Washington: Brassey's Inc., 1991).

Colorado Statesmen.

January 6, 1945

October 13, 1945

January, 1948

January 23, 1948

February 14, 1948

"Council Accepts \$6,500 for Negro Soldiers' Center," *Rocky Mountain News*, March 16, 1943.

Building permit for 2563 Glenarm Pl., 1943. Collection of the Denver Public Library, Western History
Department.

"Yes, there's still a USO," *Rocky Mountain News*, July 7, 1946.

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property consists of Lot 32, Block 183, Stiles Addition, Denver, Colorado.

Property Name Glenarm USO Club/Glenarm Recreation Center

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

The following information pertains to photograph numbers 1-4 except as noted:

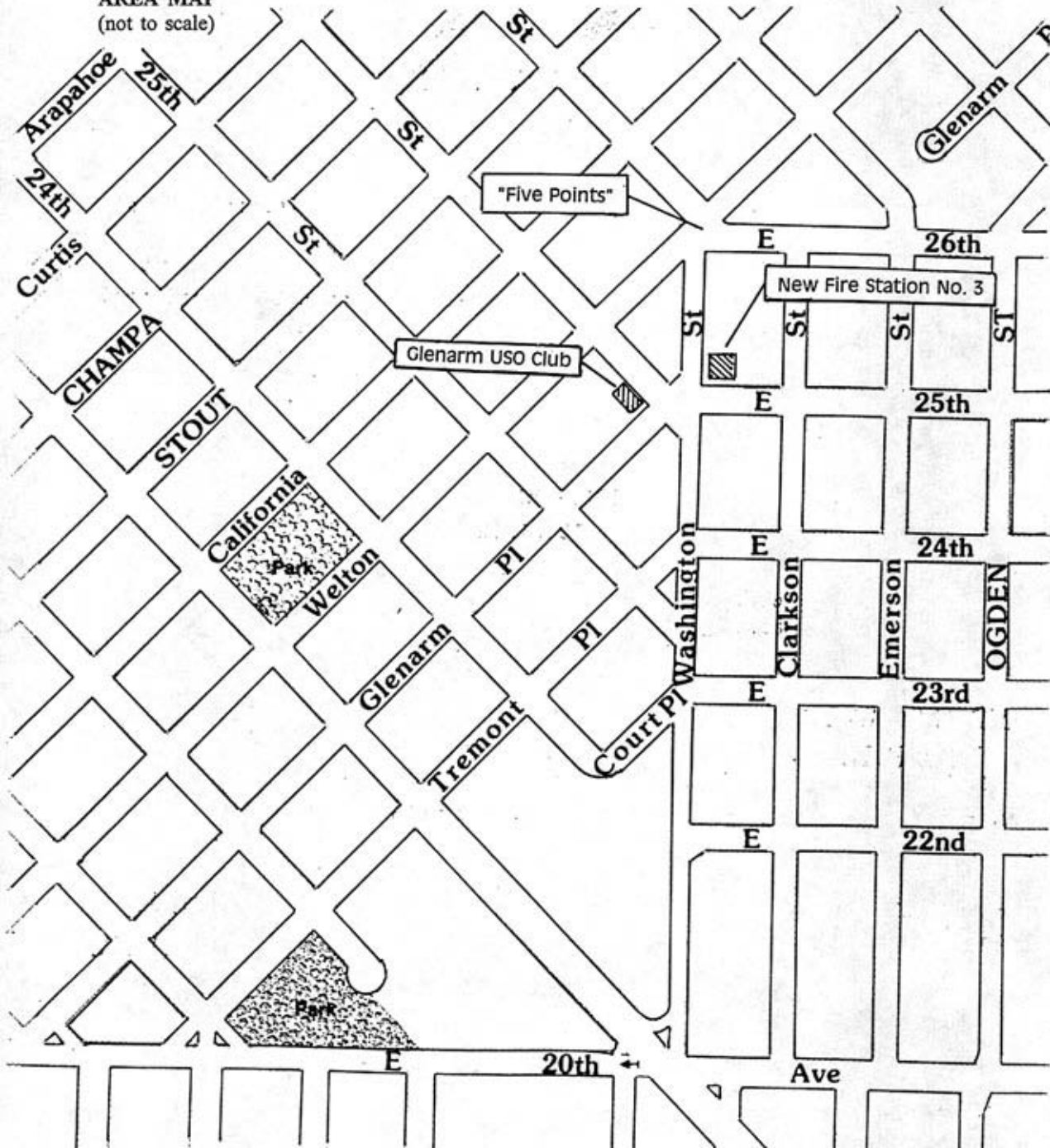
Name of Property: Glenarm USO Club/Glenarm Recreation Center
Location: 2563 Glenarm Place, Denver, Colo.
Photographer: Diane Wray
Date of Photographs: June 1998
Negatives: Colorado Historical Society, OAHP

<u>Photo No.</u>	<u>Photographic Information</u>
1	Southeast (facade) and northeast elevations, view to the west. Ca. 1900, photographer unknown, negative at Denver Public Library.
2	Southeast (facade) and northeast elevations, view to the west.
3	Southeast (facade) and southwest elevations, view to the north.
4	Northwest (rear) and southwest elevations, view to the east.

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AREA MAP
(not to scale)

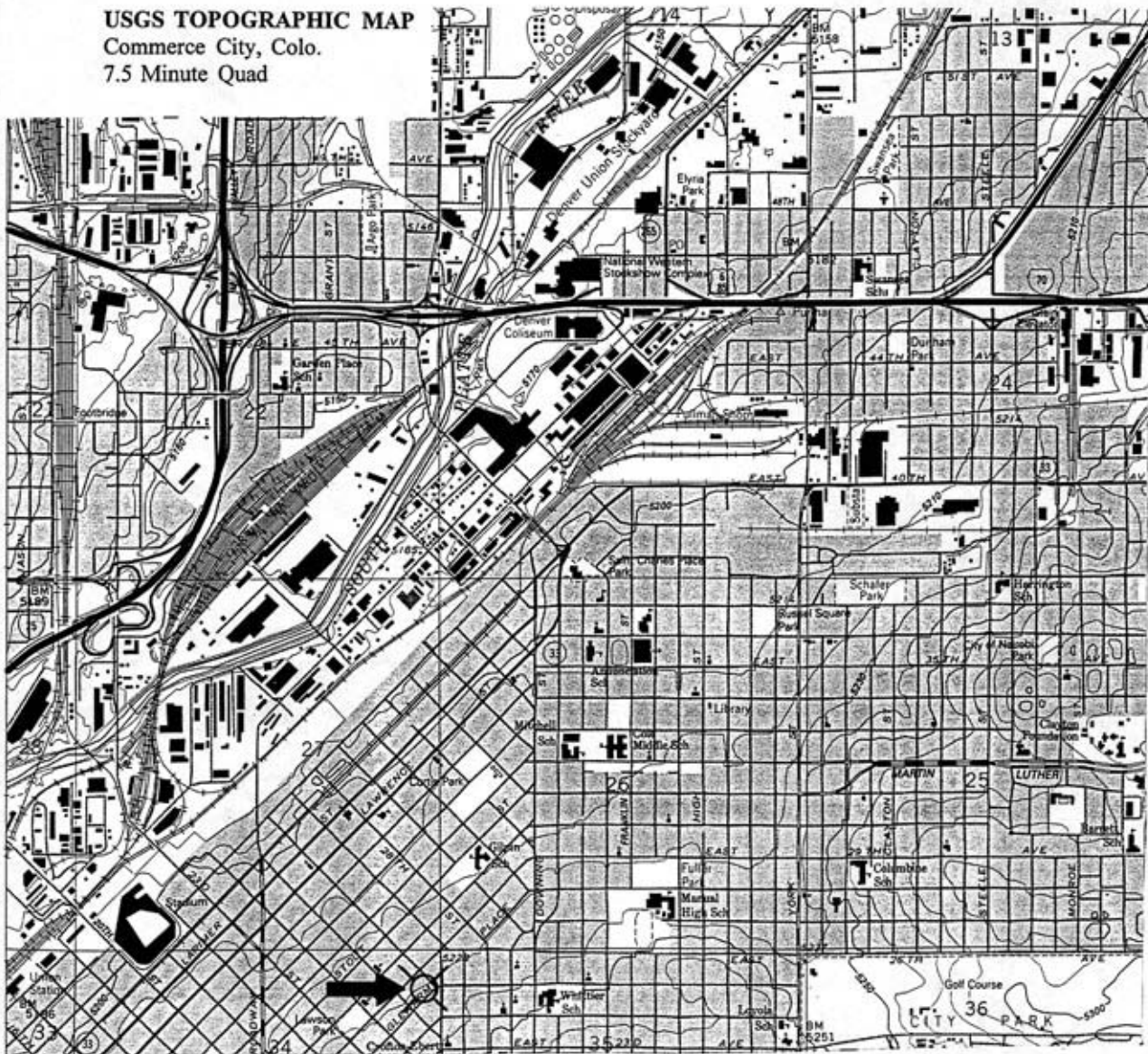


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CONTINUATION SHEET

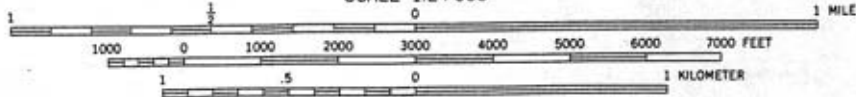
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Section VII

Property Name Glenarm USO Club/Glenarm Recreation Center

USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP
Commerce City, Colo.
7.5 Minute Quad



SCALE 1:24 000



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929



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1



2



3



