



City Councilmembers, Doug Thomason, Jim Doody, Teresa Coons, Mayor Bruce Hill, Gregg Palmer, Jim Spehar, and Bonnie Beckstein

A message from the Mayor...

I continue to be amazed at how proud and honored I am to represent the citizens of this wonderful and caring community. I'm so respectful of the many citizens who give their time, talents, and resources in time of need and those who serve on our boards and commissions. It is you that makes it easy for me to work hard to represent our community, and I do so with great pride. Your City Council is one that is committed and caring; one that continues to reach out to the community to ask for help and guidance to assure we are heading in the right direction. We know that the more citizens become involved by expressing themselves, the better we are able to successfully represent you.

The City of Grand Junction has accomplished many wonderful things over this last year of which we should all be proud. The key to success in all of our accomplishments has been fostering and developing partnerships with other organizations that strive, like us, to make this a community in which we all want to live.

I am so impressed by the quality of the employees who carry out the City's work. The compassion they exhibit to do their very best for the citizens of this great community makes me very proud. We have many challenges ahead of us, but I just see those as opportunities to do great work, and we will...together.

Best regards,

Bruce Hill, Mayor

Year 2005 Highlights ...

During 2005, the City Council conducted the third biennial **Citizens' Household Survey**. Nearly 4,500 of you took the time to respond to the survey and let us know what you think of quality of life, conditions and services in Grand Junction, drinking water, safety, and City of Grand Junction employees. The survey results indicate that Grand Junction households, for the most part, enjoy a very good quality of life. Perception of overall services was above average, quality of water service was high, the City's neighborhoods were considered exceptionally safe, and City employees were courteous, timely and helpful. Data strongly suggest household respondents consider Grand Junction a great place to live.

Listening to citizens and receiving input from them is very important to the City Council. The biennial survey is just one way the City Council reaches out to gather feedback from citizens. In 2005, we saw two more important mechanisms come to fruition for gathering feedback from citizens. **Coffee with the Mayor and City Manager** is a monthly informal meeting held at different coffee shops around town. The meetings present an opportunity for citizens to interact and share concerns with the City Manager and Mayor in a comfortable, unstructured setting. In addition, the City's new **"FixIT Form"** was launched in September of 2005. The form provides an online mechanism for gathering feedback on issues in the community. So far, the Form has seen significant success and the Coffees have proven to be very popular and well attended. Both approaches to gathering citizen feedback will continue. We encourage you to make use of either or both of these tools as you need them.

The City of Grand Junction does, and will continue to, place a heavy emphasis on providing outstanding customer service to those we serve. Gathering feedback from you guides us as we seek to provide great customer service, but it would not be possible if it were not for the hard-working and dedicated force of City employees providing service to the citizens and businesses of Grand Junction.

In addition to our feedback gathering efforts, 2005 has truly been a busy year for all of us at the City of Grand Junction. The following is a list of some of the more significant events that occurred during the year:

- In January, a study was commissioned to gather information pertaining to the future direction and strategy of the **Avalon Theatre**. The study resulted in twelve conclusions and recommendations which address such issues as development of specific and more aggressive marketing strategies, pursuing grant funds, board consolidation, partnering with local education organizations, and addressing infrastructure issues.
- The **Combined Sewer Elimination Project (CSEP)** was completed after two years of construction and disruption to the lives of patient citizens near the downtown area. The project was completed ahead of schedule and under budget.
- In May, the City launched the new **Neighborhood Program**, designed to help strengthen neighborhoods and make it easier for them to interact with the City. To date, ten Neighborhood Associations have been formally recognized by the City Council, over 100 neighborhoods have applied for and received funding for a "Know Your Neighbor" event, and three Neighborhood Associations have applied for and received funding for a "Neighborhood Pride" grant.
- Also in May, **four new City Councilmembers** were sworn in, bringing four new opinions and four new sets of eyes to City policy direction.

- In June, the new **Splashpad** was opened and dedicated at Lincoln Park-Moyer Pool. The project, largely funded by a generous grant from the Grand Junction Lion's Club, provides an interactive and educational water feature for children too small to ride the waterslide.
- In late June, a dangerous two-way stop was eliminated at 24th and G Roads and replaced with a much safer **roundabout**. The project was constructed with a federal Hazard Elimination Grant through the Federal Highway Administration. The intersection previously saw 19 injury accidents from 1997 through 2004, and one fatal accident in 2000.
- In September, 200 citizens attended an open house to help us determine the new look for the **7th Street corridor**. Results show residents favor the three-lane concept by a three-to-one margin. The initial project along this corridor is scheduled to be constructed in 2006, with related underground facility adjustments early in the year and surface modifications to be completed by the end of the construction season.
- The City has been working diligently on the **Riverside Parkway Project** after an \$80 million bond issue was approved by the voters in November 2003. In October of 2005, the much-anticipated groundbreaking for the project took place and construction is underway. The project, which will be built in three separate phases, is anticipated to be completed in 2008.
- In October, a new **dog park** was opened in the north end of Canyon View Park. The first of its kind for the City, the park has generated plenty of interest and will bring to town a new amenity for dog owners of all types. The success of the dog park will be contingent upon the willingness of all who use it to be conscientious in their use.
- In November, the City management team and City Council met to make final adjustments to the **2006/2007 budget** that started taking form in April. Many issues were taken into consideration in the development of the budget. Among the most pronounced themes that arose during the 2006/2007 budgeting process are growth and its impact on public safety, development, and future planning; the strategic plan; the results of the Citizens' Household Survey; and rising energy costs.
- We strengthened our already-robust **partnership with Mesa School District #51** by collaborating on improvements to Wingate Park, expansion plans for Bookcliff Middle School, and the future Pear Park Elementary School site.
- The incidence of **serious crimes** such as rape, burglary, arson, and theft from auto dropped notably, anywhere from 12% to 42%, from 2004 to the same period in 2005.
- Planning for future development of the **Jarvis Property**, a large piece of City-owned property near the confluence of the Colorado and Gunnison Rivers, continues and is nearing completion.
- The City is on course to issue nearly 1,700 **building permits** in Grand Junction in 2005, approximately 5% more than the number we issued in 2004.

As you can clearly see, our plates were pretty full in 2005 with a wide range of topics, but we look forward to even more exciting and beneficial projects and initiatives in 2006!



Christopher Tomlinson photo

The Electric Building

101 South 3rd Street

Designated on the City Register of Historic Sites, Structures and Districts in May 1998

The first steel frame building to be erected in Western Colorado, the “Electric Building” was originally designed to be five stories. The architect, J.J. Huddert, was known to be one of the foremost architects in Denver at the time. Initially only two stories were constructed in 1910 – built to house the offices of the Grand Junction Electric, Gas and Manufacturing Company which controlled power, gas and artificial ice utilities in Grand Junction as well as for the Grand Junction and Grand River Valley Railway Company (GJ&GRV), the company that operated Grand Junction's electric streetcars, utilities and the interurban rail line. These companies occupied the first floor, and the second floor was available for leased office space. The electric company later became Public Service and occupied the building from construction until 1959. The GJ&GRV Railway Company occupied the building from its opening until 1927. The second longest-term tenant of the Electric building was the Ross Business College (as shown in the photo), from 1912 until 1941. Students came to the school from all over the country to attend the college that was known for turning out competent clerical workers for business institutions, law offices and various corporations. A third story was added to the building during this time to accommodate the growing College. Once the renovation was completed, the name of the building was changed to the Enterprise Building and it continued to be leased as office space. In late 1997, P&L Properties, LLC purchased the building and began to develop plans for the renovation of the historic exterior façade and returning the building to its original appearance. The renovation was completed in 2004.



1917 photo

ELECTRIC BLD GRAND JUNCTION COLO 1917



St. Regis Hotel

359 Colorado Avenue

Designated on the National Register of Historic Places for the State of Colorado in October 1992

The St. Regis Hotel was built in three phases beginning in 1895 and was originally called "The Grand Hotel." It exhibited a Century Commercial architectural style with some influences from an earlier Italianate style. It is Grand Junction's last remaining example of a type of hotel that was prevalent during the first part of the century in the west when the most important form of transportation was the railroad. For many years this hotel served as the headquarters for traveling salesmen (or "drummers") who brought new goods into the area. Special "Sample Rooms" were provided for them to show their wares. It was recognized as a leading hotel in western Colorado and much of the social life of the community was centered here. It housed a large bar and ballroom for nightly dances. The hotel's restaurant, "The Flemish Dining Room," was renowned for excellent cuisine and attracted many diners. In 1904 a third story was added to the main building, and in 1906, a two-story west wing was added to the hotel. If you look closely you can see the difference in the windows, indicating where the third story was added. In 1924, a fire broke out in the west wing of the hotel, causing considerable damage. Over the years, due to a movement away from train travel to car travel, and a movement away from hotels to motels, the St. Regis hotel operation has struggled. In 1986, after many years of decline in use, discussions were held regarding razing the hotel. Recently, the interior has been remodeled and much of the building is now rented out as commercial office space.



Christopher Tomlinson photo



Lloyd Files Research Library, Museum of Western Colorado, #E-766

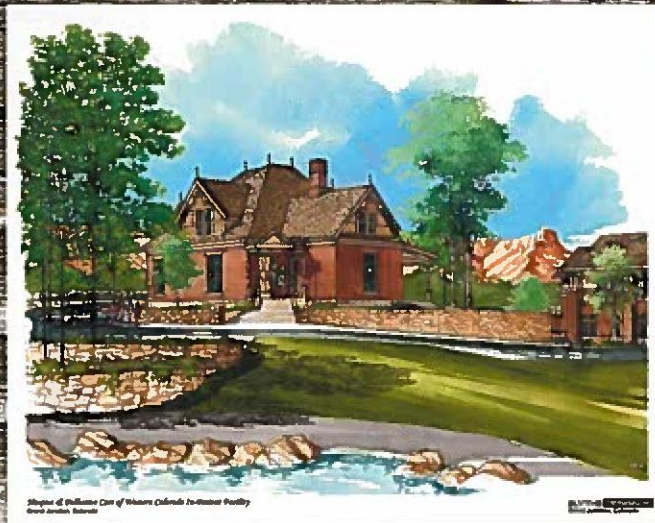
Miller Homestead

3090 North 12th Street Designated on the City Register of Historic Sites, Structures and Districts in December 2003

This building was the 1889 residence of Lawrence and Amelia Miller. Mr. Lawrence has been described as "one of Mesa County's most valued pioneers." He moved to the area in 1885 to begin farming and ranching, and the home was titled "Hillcrest." Mr. Miller participated in an active civic life serving as a Mason and even one term as Mayor of Grand Junction. The Millers were known for their beautiful rose garden, and Amelia's propensity for growing them. Many a wedding bouquet was adorned with roses from the Miller yard. The Millers had one son who inherited the property upon his parents' passing in 1921. He reportedly raised Angora goats inside the house. The house fell into sad disrepair until 1951 when it was purchased by the Knowles family and refurbished to its original splendor. In 2001, the Gene Taylor family donated the historic Miller Homestead to Hospice and Palliative Care. The home will house the organization's Center for Hope and Healing. The property is slated for restoration to bring it back to the original red brick as depicted in the drawing shown here.



Christopher Tomlinson photo



Sketch of the Miller Homestead, designed by the architect for the Miller family.

Image rendering: Courtesy of Hospice and Palliative Care of Western Colorado



Fred Liles Research Library, Museum of Western Colorado, #1991.91



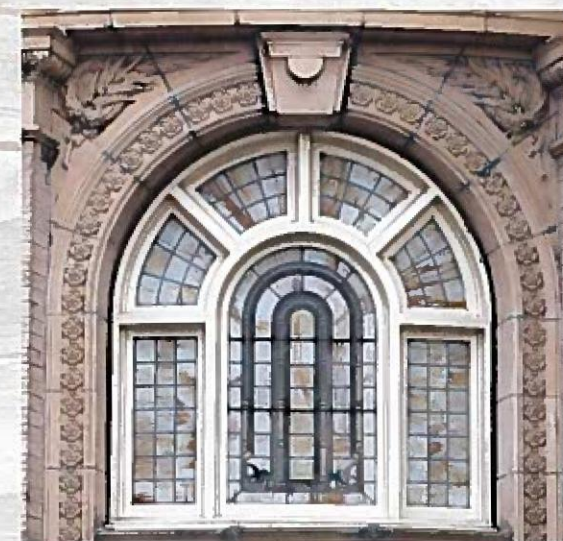
Loyal Eyles Research Library, Museum of Western Colorado, Steam Collection, 2004.14.0917

Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad Depot

119 Pitkin Avenue

Designated on the National Register of Historic Places for the State of Colorado in September 1992

Construction of the Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad (D&RGW) depot began in April 1905. It was designed by Chicago architect Henry J. Schlack, who also designed the Salt Lake City railroad depot. The design was influenced by the Italian Renaissance, a popular style in the United States, reflecting the City Beautiful movement in 1905 Grand Junction. At a cost of \$60,000, it was one of the costliest small town railroad stations of the West. An additional \$15,000 was reportedly spent on improving the grounds around the depot. The interior and exterior architectural details of the depot are especially significant locally as its high artistic design and fine quality craftsmanship are unmatched in any other large building in Grand Junction. Of particular artistic value are the fine floral pattern on the exterior window surrounds and the acanthus leaves in relief on each side of the window arches as pictured here. The building served as the depot for Amtrak train service until the late 1980s, when they moved their operation into the building next door. The depot now sits vacant due to its deteriorating condition, but is slowly being renovated by the current owners in hopes of restoring its original splendor.



Christopher Touchisson photo

Stranges Grocery Store

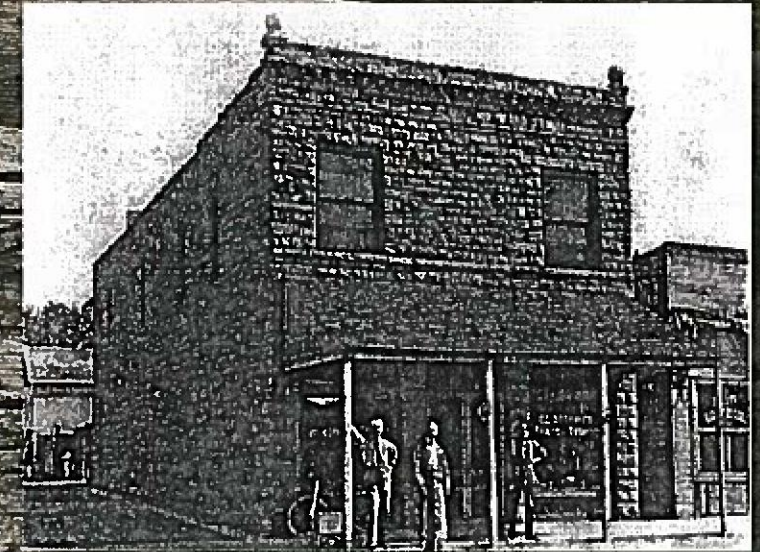
226 Pitkin Avenue

Designated on the City Register of Historic Sites, Structures and Districts in May 1996

An Italian immigrant, Carl L. Stranges (pronounced *strawn-jez*) moved to the Grand Valley in the late 1880s. In 1909, he built and opened his own grocery store "Stranges Grocery." Much of the southwestern portion of the downtown area was often referred to as "Little Italy" due to the concentration of Italian immigrant residents that worked for the railroad and Italian-owned businesses in the area. Close access to the railroad was an important element in being able to provide a wide array of fresh groceries to the neighborhood. The photo included here of the interior of Stranges grocery shows how well stocked the store was. Mr. Stranges owned and managed the grocery until his death in 1942, after which it was operated by his family until 1966. The structure is of the simple Richardsonian Romanesque architectural style. The stone masonry is thought to be the work of the same master stone masons that built the Redstone Castle and the Driggs Mansion in Unaweep Canyon. The building served as the original home of Marmot Mountainworks in 1974 before they moved to California and grew into the successful business they are today. In 2001, the building was placed on a list among other historic landmarks that are considered endangered places in the state of Colorado. Members of the Stranges family still live in the Grand Junction area today. Although vacant for the past several years, the building is in sound condition.



Christopher Tomlinson photo



Marjorie Montgomery collection



Marjorie Montgomery collection



Christopher Tomlinson photo



Biggs Family Collection

Biggs Mansion **1241 Gunnison Avenue**

Designated on the City Register of Historic Sites, Structures and Districts in October 1997 as part of the Lincoln Park Residential Historic District

Clyde Hunter Biggs was a prominent western Colorado businessman and industrial leader who lived in Grand Junction from 1915 until his death in 1952. He was president of Biggs-Kurtz Company, vice president of Independent Lumber Company, vice president of Mesa Federal Building and Loan, and director of the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Biggs was also very prominent in cultural and community pursuits, among them involvement with Goodwill Industries and the Boy Scouts. He was instrumental in the construction of the first building used by Goodwill in 1927 (this building, which has also received historic designation, is located at 1018 S. 5th Street. It is currently used by Van Gundy's salvage yard.) The house, which is believed to have been built in 1925, is of the English/Norman style of architecture, and is thought to be the best example of the style in Grand Junction and is still in excellent condition. This neighborhood, just to the south of Lincoln Park, was developed on what was then the outskirts of the city. In addition to the Biggs, the home has been the dwelling of other prominent Grand Junction families including Art and Ann Moss, Dr. Mac and Carolyn Brewer, and Larry and Winona Beckner.



Sam Rainguet Photo

The next wave of historic properties?

The properties shown here are just a few examples of what the next generation of historic designations could look like. While the era one associates with these properties may not be what is commonly thought of as “historic”, it actually is. Fifty years is the age of qualification, and that takes us back only to 1956.

About Grand Junction’s Historic Preservation...

The Grand Junction Historic Preservation Ordinance #2765 was passed on September 18, 1994. The purpose of the ordinance is to protect and preserve Grand Junction's heritage, which is exemplified in historic structures, sites, and districts. This preservation is accomplished through the use of regulations which provide methods and criteria for historic designation, and through incentives developed by the local Historic Preservation Board and approved by the City Council.

The Historic Preservation Board is appointed by the Grand Junction City Council. The Board recommends eligibility criteria for the designation of historic resources, and reviews proposals to alter those resources. The Board conducts surveys of historic sites, areas and properties, defines the importance of identified historic areas, and creates a list of structures with possible



Sam Rainguet Photo

historical merit. An important part of its job is to pursue financial assistance for preservation-related programs.

The Board also makes recommendations to the City Council regarding historical designations, and advises the Council on matters concerning historical preservation. Property owners can request that the Board review proposed alterations to a structure. In addition, the Board advises and assists owners concerning physical and financial aspects of preservation. The Historic Preservation Board may nominate a structure for historical designation, or an individual may file an application with the Community Development Department. In order to qualify for designation a structure must be at least fifty years old and meet one or more of the criteria for architectural, cultural, geographic, or environmental significance. The age standard may be waived if the City Council finds the structure to be exceptionally significant in other criteria. In addition to a listing in the local historic register, it is possible to pursue designations at the state and national level. The National Historic Preservation Act was signed into law on October 15, 1966. This Act gives the federal government the authority to establish a National Historic Register. States can nominate their best examples of historic preservation to be listed on the National Register.

For more information on the City's Historic Preservation Program, go to the City's website at www.gjcity.org or call Kristen Ashbeck at 244-1437.



Sam Rainguet Photo



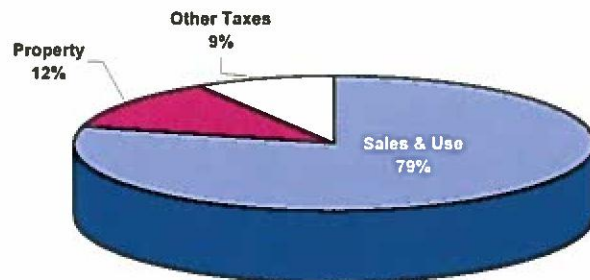
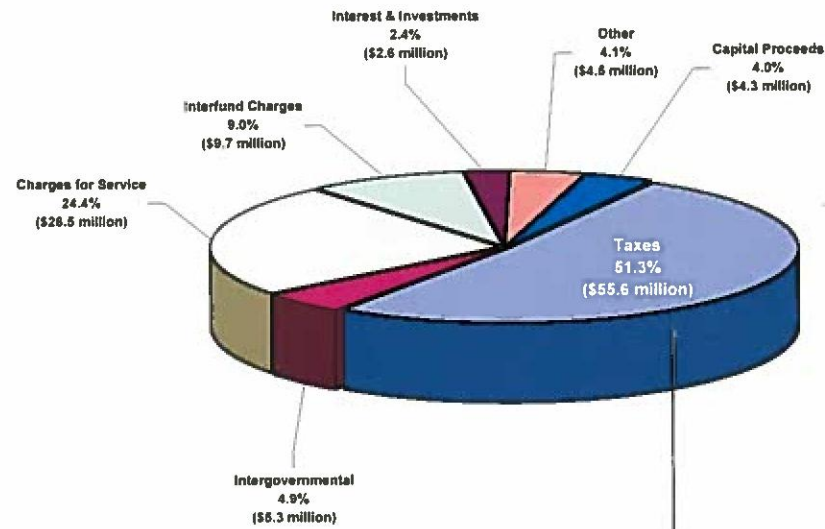
Sam Rainguet Photo



Sam Rainguet Photo

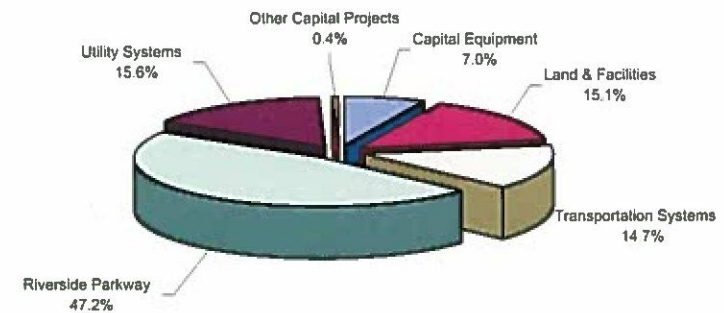
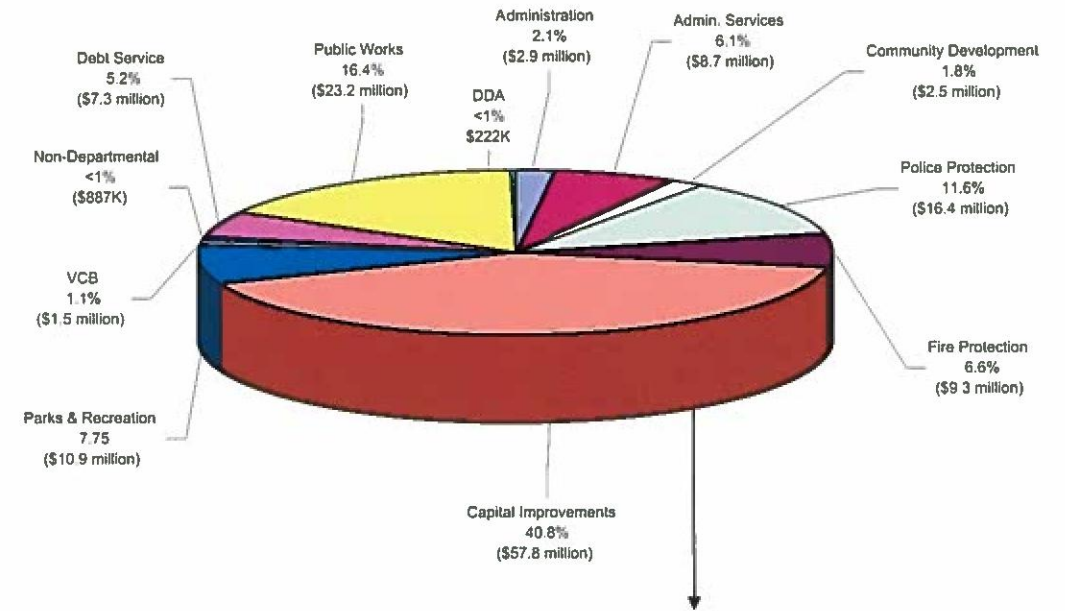
Where the Money Comes From....

The main source of revenue the City will use for general government operations in 2006 is generated from taxes. Of the projected \$55.6 million in tax revenue collected, 79% will be in the form of sales and use tax with only 18% of that amount being paid by Grand Junction residents.



Property tax rates per \$1000 of assessed valuation (mill levy) for the City of Grand Junction have actually declined by 9% over the last ten fiscal years.

Where the Money Goes....



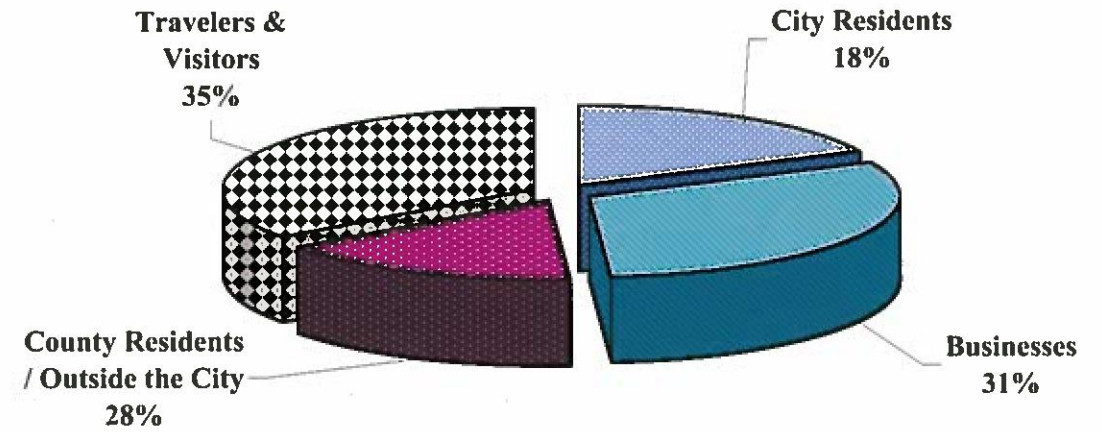
Capital improvements of streets, parks and other infrastructure continue to be a major category of expenditure, accounting for 43% of the total general government expenditures. Of the \$57.8 million in capital improvements, 47% is budgeted for the Riverside Parkway Project.

Monthly Cost of Service



The average homeowner will pay \$707 in annual taxes received by the City, or \$59 per month, in support of all general government services provided by the City of Grand Junction.

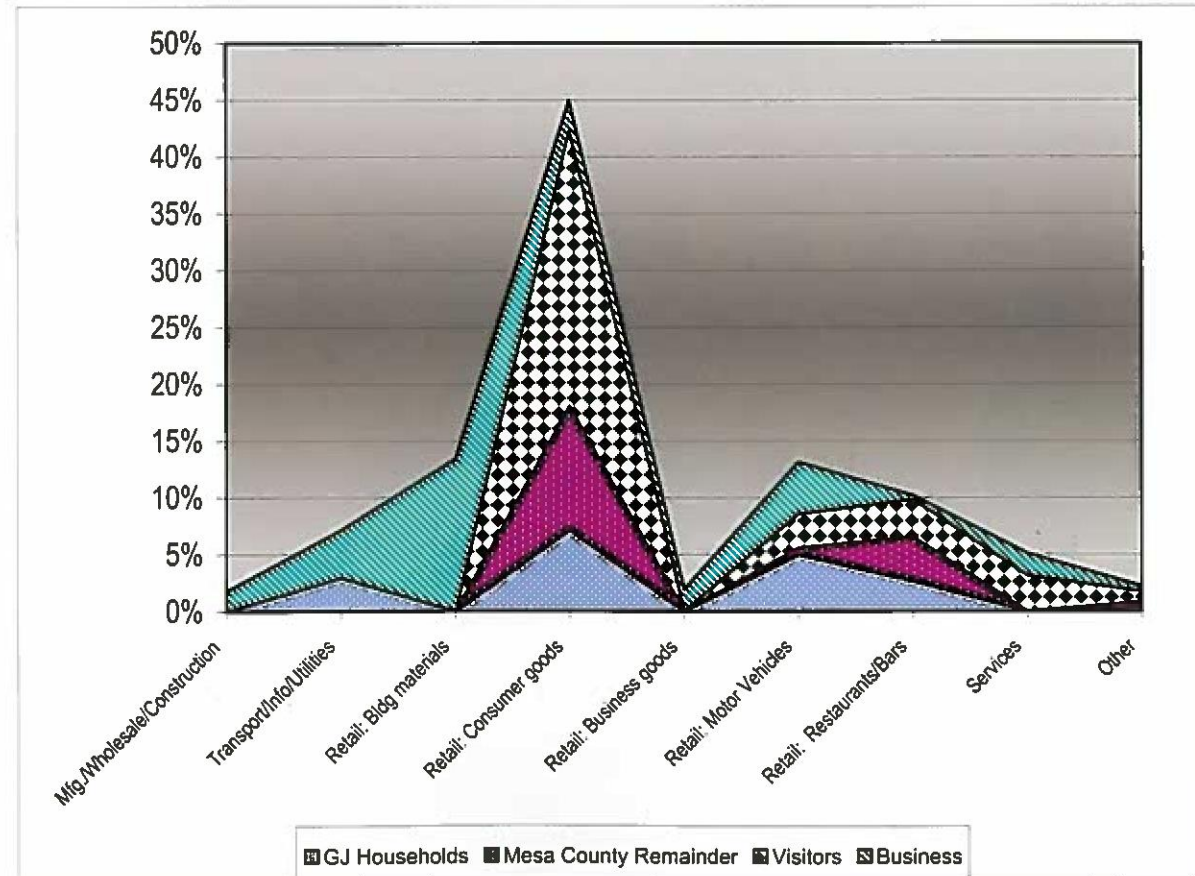
The City of Grand Junction expects to receive approximately \$43.7 million in sales and use tax revenue in 2006. Because of the City's position as a regional economic center, the citizens of Grand Junction are expected to pay only 18% of this amount, about \$7.9 million.



Major Capital Improvement Projects

	BUDGET YEAR			
	2005	2006	2007	3-Year Total
Riverside Parkway	\$ 24,124,000	\$ 27,803,000	\$ 22,268,000	\$ 74,195,000
Sewer System Improvements	5,793,560	2,641,885	2,643,069	11,078,514
Storm Drainage Improvements	799,000	5,050,000	4,305,000	10,154,000
Street Overlay/Maintenance Program	1,781,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	5,381,000
Downtown Parking Garage	300,000	4,425,000	0	4,725,000
Water System Improvements	1,686,970	1,519,200	685,783	3,891,953
Vehicle Replacement Program	1,075,427	1,082,500	1,312,830	3,470,757
E-911 Communications Center Equipment	906,582	2,003,000	350,000	3,259,582
29 Road Viaduct	1,000,000	2,000,000	200,000	3,200,000
Facilities Fund	0	1,000,000	2,000,000	3,000,000
El Poso Street Improvement	491,000	1,370,000	0	1,861,000
Bookcliff Gym	81,000	525,000	527,000	1,133,000
Lincoln Park Irrigation	10,000	300,000	475,000	785,000
VCB Building Expansion	0	150,000	125,000	275,000

◆ Continues Beyond 2007

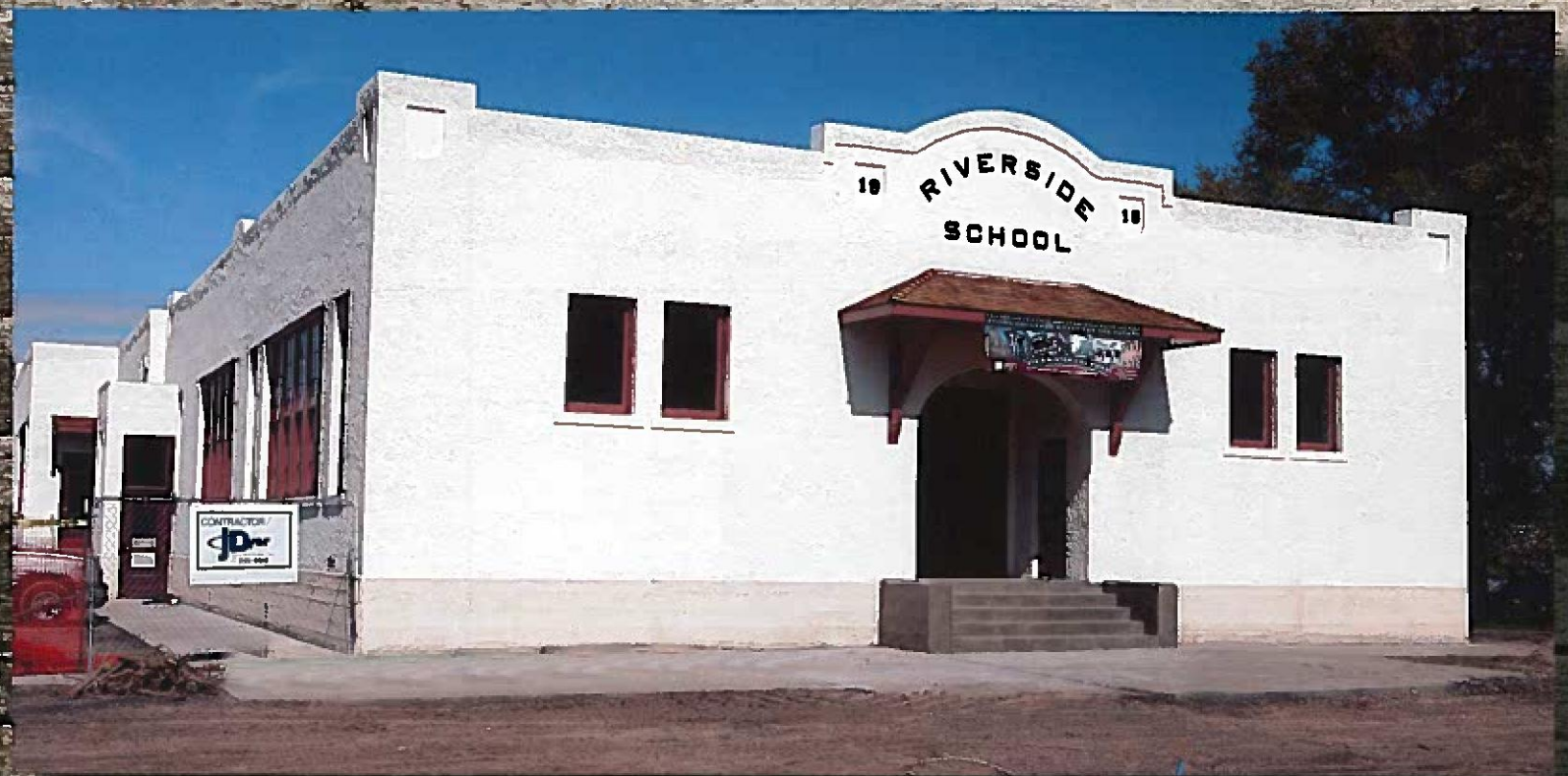


Riverside School

552 West Main Street

Designated on the City Register of Historic Sites, Structures and Districts in March 1999

For close to 100 years, Riverside School has stood as a powerful symbol with a cohesive community. The residential neighborhood in which Riverside School is located is officially called the Crawford Annex, named for Grand Junction's founder George Crawford. The neighborhood has always been known to its residents as Riverside due to its proximity to the Colorado River. According to public records, the Riverside School was built in 1918. The building served as an elementary school for the Riverside neighborhood from 1918 until the 1969-1970 school year when Scenic Elementary was completed. It continued to be used as an elementary special education center until 1982, when it was closed, and then used primarily for storage. The building is an example of Mission style architecture, which made it unique among Grand Junction schools constructed during that era. The building is currently undergoing rehabilitation and is slated to open as a new multicultural community center to operate in concert with the school district's new dual immersion academy that is slated to open soon next door.



Christopher Tomlinson photo



Margery Building – 519 through 527 Main Street

Designated on the National Register of Historic Places for the State of Colorado in February 1993

The Margery Building was built in 1906 by W. C. Boyer, a local architect, for Vernor Z. Reed, the Colorado Springs millionaire who also owned land in Grand Junction. He named the structure after his only daughter, Margery, for whom Margery Reed Hall at the University of Denver is also named. The lower level consists of five store fronts that have been occupied by a wide variety of businesses over time. Originally a grocery and drug store, the Margery Building was made into a dance hall during the 1920s, and is even rumored to have been the meeting place of the Ku Klux Klan at one time. Dance-a-thons were held on the upper floor, which was known as Margery Hall, and big bands once blasted swing from the bandstand. Many high school dances were hosted at Margery Hall. The building is one of only four remaining from the 1900-1910 period of this Victorian Vernacular commercial style, and is one of the most intact and complete. The elaborate cast iron scrollwork above the entry (as pictured here) is just one of the building's unique features. The Margery has been nicknamed "Downtown's Grand Lady."



Christopher Tomlinson Photo



Christopher Tomlinson Photo



Dean Photo

Lloyd Files Research Library, Museum of Western Colorado, Dean Photo, #1802

Handy Chapel

202 White Avenue

Designated on the National Register of Historic Places for the State of Colorado in August 1994

The Handy Chapel, located on the corner of White Avenue and Second Street, was constructed in 1892. The property upon which the church is built was "deeded to the black community" in 1883 by the town's first mayor, Charles F. Shanks. Church records show that the structure was built by Hunt McDonald and Company for the sum of \$969.50. The church was originally incorporated as the African Methodist Episcopal Church and was originally called Wright's Chapel after the first pastor, Silas Wright. Somewhere around the turn of the century, the name "Handy" began appearing on church records. The name is assumed to be in reference to the southern preacher William Handy. The building was originally constructed of brick, but was covered with stucco at some point. Over time, as people have passed through the community needing work or a roof over their heads, the Handy Chapel has temporarily provided both. Much of the remodel work that has been performed on the building over the years is a result of this outreach. The building has always served a community purpose and need far beyond simply a religious function, including providing an extra source of school-room space for the school district when there was a shortage from 1900 to 1902. The church stands today as a landmark in the history of the black community on the Western Slope and in the state of Colorado.



Christopher Tomlinson photo



Allison Residence – 428 North 7th Street

Designated on the National Register of Historic Places for the State of Colorado in January 1984 as part of the 7th Street Residential Historic District

This home was built in 1900 for Monroe "Roe" Allison, who was one of Grand Junction's founding fathers. Before moving to Grand Junction, he was a deputy sheriff for several years under his brother-in-law, C. W. "Doc" Shores. Allison came to Grand Junction in 1881 and invested in the Grand Junction Town Company. He was a member of the committee that went to Denver to lobby the state legislature to push the bill establishing Mesa County from a portion of Gunnison County. After the death of Grand Junction founder George Crawford in 1891, Allison became president of the Grand Junction Town Company. Allison was mayor of Grand Junction from 1893 to 1896. He was the first superintendent for the City water system. He advocated affordable rates for consumers and put them into effect. He, along with his partners, owned the Fairgrounds, which later became Lincoln Park. The house changed owners a number of times through the years, and sadly, fell into disrepair. In 2002, after years of neglect, the house was in danger of collapsing. Steve and Dianne Myers bought the house and undertook the project of restoring it to the state in which you see it today. The house, which was probably originally of a Vernacular Woodframe architectural style, is similar to its original appearance, but has been modified somewhat.

(History courtesy of Kathy Jordan.)



Christopher Tomlinson photo



Lloyd Files Research Library, Museum of Western Colorado, #1989.119

B.P.O.E. Home, "The Elks Lodge"

249 South 4th Street

Designated on the City Register of Historic Sites, Structures and Districts in August 1995

Grand Junction's Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks 575 was founded in 1900 and the Elks have contributed significantly to the community since that time. Through the years, members have included some of Grand Junction's most prominent citizens, and lodge activities have been a notable part of the community's social and charitable structure. The lodge, which sits on the north-west corner of 4th Street and Ute, was opened in 1913 and is a sample of the Classical Revival architectural style. The final cost for construction, including furniture and fixtures, was \$79,815. At the time

it was built, the lodge was considered one of the finest Elks homes in Colorado and was perhaps the most distinguished building in the downtown area. The interior beauty is evidenced by the ornate "Lodge Room", pictured here with its stained glass dome and stained glass tribute to deceased Lodge members. Though the building has deteriorated somewhat, it remains a striking feature of the downtown Grand Junction area.



Christopher Tomlinson photo



Christopher Tomlinson photo



Lloyd Files Research Library, Museum of Western Colorado #1980.1.55



Christopher Tomlinson photo



Lloyd Files Research Library, Museum of Western Colorado, Sentinel Collection, 2004-44 #34

Old St. Mary's Hospital

1129 Colorado Avenue

Designated on the City Register of Historic Sites, Structures and Districts in September 1994

The old St. Mary's Hospital building was opened for patient care in 1914 and boasted the first electric elevator in the area. Construction of the building was funded primarily by private donations raised by two sisters from the Sisters of Charity in Leavenworth, Kansas. The funds were raised largely by going door to door throughout Grand Junction and as far away as Telluride and Ouray. In 1916, a school for nurses was established within the building to handle the growing patient load. The influenza epidemic of 1918 saw a time of tragedy for the community, but was met valiantly by this small team of nurses. By 1922, the hospital had cared for 8,000 patients, including the birth of 500 babies. A second wing was added in 1923, which provided an additional 30 beds. During the depression, times were very rough, and the hospital had cows, chickens and a garden to feed both staff and patients. The layout of the hospital was such that when a patient required surgery, they had to be taken through the kitchen. The 1940s brought new technology to the hospital including cancer treatment equipment and an iron lung. After outgrowing the space in this building, St. Mary's elected to build a new hospital. On March 15, 1951, St. Mary's Hospital moved to its present location at 7th Street and Patterson Road, a location that, at the time, was almost a mile north of the city. The old site on Colorado Avenue is currently occupied by the Hilltop Opportunity Center (formerly The Resource Center).