

HISTORIC DENVER NEWS

EST. 1970 • VOLUME 54 • NUMBER 3 • SUMMER 2025



The Greek Theater and surrounding plaza remain a lively venue now, just as they did 100 years ago. Photo: Denver Public Library Special Collections, X-29805

CITY BEAUTIFUL: SEVEN BLOCKS OF DENVER CIVIC CENTER

by Tom Noel, Guest Contributor, with
Leah Charney, Historic Denver News Managing Editor

In pronouncing Denver Civic Center a National Historic Landmark in 2012, U.S. Secretary of the Interior Ken Salazar called it "one of the most complete and intact City Beautiful civic centers in the country." Civic Center was one of 26 historic sites nationwide to join the small list of (at that time) only 2,527 designated national historic landmarks.

Though Civic Center Park is the heart of the area, the entire Denver Civic Center district stretches seven city blocks to encompass the Colorado State Capitol, Denver's City and County Building, Lincoln Veterans Memorial Park, McNichols Civic Center Building (originally a Carnegie library), and the U.S. Mint. An artifact of the standard Progressive Era prescription for improving crowded, dangerous, and ugly urban cores, this oasis stretches roughly from Grant to Delaware Streets, between Colfax & 13th avenues.

This urban placemaking began taking shape over the first few decades of the 20th century.

Construction on the Denver Mint at West Colfax Avenue and Delaware Street began in 1898. The facility, an Italian Renaissance Revival building modeled after the Medici-Riccardi Palace in Florence, Italy, opened in 1904 and began producing coins in 1906. Also in 1906, Mayor Robert Speer enlisted New York planner and author Charles Robinson to do the initial plan for a government



Like the Greek Theater, the Voorhies Memorial in Civic Center Park also includes murals by Allen Tupper True.
Photo: Object 89.590.178 (Scan 10033870), History Colorado

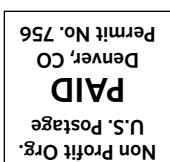
office park at the heart of the city; Robinson's 1903 book *Modern Civic Art, or, The City Made Beautiful*, remains a meaningful influence in the field of urban design even today. Robinson used the State Capitol as the eastern anchor of a civic mall planned for city, state, and federal buildings wrapped around a central park.

Today's City and County Building stays true to Robinson's initial idea: It is purposely situated across Civic Center and Lincoln Veterans Memorial parks from the State Capitol to showcase the two centers of power. Four stories of gray granite, the building was designed during the Great Depression by an alliance of 35 architects.

The cornerstone was laid in 1931 and construction was completed in 1935 at a cost of \$4.6 million dollars (a cool \$95-ish million dollars today). Today, it remains the location of the Denver mayor's office and city council.

Sculptor Frederick MacMonnies refined the Civic Center plan while working on his Pioneer Fountain (1911), located across the street from Civic Center Park at the northwest corner of Colfax and Broadway. MacMonnies introduced the semicircles formed by curving West Colfax and 14th avenues between Broadway and Bannock. Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., also contributed a plan (1912), as did Chicago city planner Edward Bennett (1917) and Denver landscape architect Saco DeBoer.

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Culture for all.

FROM OUR PRESIDENT & CEO



Seeing Lakeside in this issue and all the events on the back cover are a glaring reminder that we're well into summer and halfway through the year. What a busy time it's been!

Two big things that stand out in recent months both involve Civic Center: The reconfiguration of the Greek Theater in Civic Center Park and, one block east, the proposed Lincoln Street Pedestrian Overpass between the State Capitol and Lincoln Veterans Memorial Park.

Historic Denver supports the changes to the Greek Theater and Promenade within Civic Center Park as outlined in the Civic Center Next 100 project; members of our staff have taken part in planning discussions for years and will remain in the conversation through implementation. The historic Greek Theater and the stunning Allen Tupper True murals will remain intact, while a modern stage — a fully accessible one complete with lights and speakers — will be built opposite the current one. Regarding accessibility, additional seats and walkways will improve physical mobility to Denver's primary gathering space as well.

This theme of universal accessibility continues throughout the park plan, which also includes replacing stairs with ramps, adding gardens and additional shade, and creating a monument to honor the Gang of 19. On July 5, 1978, 19 disabled activists from ADAPT (American Disabled for Accessible Public Transit) lay down in front of a bus at nearby Colfax and Broadway and stayed there for 24 hours until RTD agreed to increase the number of wheelchair-accessible buses in their fleet. Actions like this one ultimately lead to the passing of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990.

Contrast the goals of the Civic Center Next 100 project — finding a means to add something new that cares for the historic while also providing community benefit — with the proposed bridge over Lincoln Street. The Lincoln Street Overpass, as we're calling it, is a winding, twisting path from the State Capitol to Lincoln Memorial Veterans Park. It seeks to fix a problem that does not exist and is going to create many more issues than it resolves. The bridge does not start nor end at any of the main walkways or "desire paths" already used by pedestrians and also makes nearly a quarter of Lincoln Memorial Veterans Park nearly unusable.

Just before going to press, the project was approved by the Capitol Building Advisory Committee and progresses through the state governance process next. We remain steadfast in championing a more sensible and thoughtful approach to celebrating the state's semisquicentennial, rather than that ridiculous bridge. As a result, Historic Denver seeks the support of the City and County of Denver and Denver City Council to unite against construction. We also ask our community to visit historicdenver.org/lincoln-bridge and sign the petition opposing the Lincoln Street Overpass and please share the petition far and wide.

Looking ahead to the rest of the year, it has been an honor to work with Beth Glandon, who has overseen the Discover Denver project for 10 years. Beth will be retiring at the end of July but we hope she will consider honoring us with her presence at the 55th Annual Gala on Thursday, October 16, once again taking place at The Brown Palace. If you're not already, please subscribe to our weekly email newsletter as we will announce this year's award winners there next month.

And, speaking of announcements, it is my pleasure to report that we have hired Meagan Thibodeaux as our new Director of Philanthropy. Originally from New Orleans, Meagan joins us in Denver directly from Eugene, OR, where she was Director of Development with the Eugene Ballet. She brings a wealth of experience raising money for cultural institutions, including those in San Francisco and Salt Lake City. The Annual Gala and Awards Dinner is also a prime opportunity to meet her as well.

John Deffenbaugh
President & CEO, Historic Denver and the
Molly Brown House Museum



CITY BEAUTIFUL

The groundbreaking of the City and County of Denver building occurred just seven months before "Black Tuesday," which kicked off the Great Depression. As a result, it took two years before the cornerstone was laid. Photo: Denver Public Library Special Collections, X-29805

Civic Center's north-south axis terminates in two classical structures inspired by the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition and proposed by Bennett, who was the protégé and successor of Chicago's famed master architect of the 1893 Exposition, Daniel Burnham.

At the north end, the Voorhies Memorial, erected in 1919 and designed by William E. Fisher and Arthur A. Fisher, is a copy of the Chicago exposition's Water Gateway. An arcade of Turkey Creek sandstone curves around a pool with twin fountains of cherubs riding sea lions designed by Denver sculptor Robert Garrison. In the lunettes of the arcade are murals by Allen Tupper True depicting bison and elk in antique Greek style. Banker and mining entrepreneur John H. P. Voorhies, who lived across the street, funded the memorial.

The Greek Theater, also constructed in 1919, was designed by Willis A. Marean and Albert J. Norton near the intersection of W. 14th Ave. and Acoma St. It echoes and balances the Voorhies Memorial at the opposite end of the north-south axis. Two Allen Tupper True murals, *Trapper* and *Prospector*, depict pioneer types in Colorado forest settings with aspen and columbine. The theater's north side is terraced down into an open semicircular arena.

The neoclassical simplicity is punctuated by a sunken sculpture garden in the center walkway that originated with two bronze statues by Denverite Alexander Phimister Proctor, *Broncho Buster* (1920) and *On the War Trail* (1922). Civic Center Park was restored and enhanced in 1991 by Long Hoeft Architects and again in the early 2000s by landscape architect Tina Bishop who oversaw a \$2 million facelift. The Civic Center Conservancy, a private, non-profit support group aiming to maintain and enhance Civic Center, has funded major improvements since its creation in 2004.

Lincoln Veterans Memorial Park is just across Broadway from the east edge of Civic Center Park. *The Colorado Soldiers Monument*, designed by Union Army Captain John D. Howland, was installed in 1909 to honor Coloradans who fought in the Civil War. Two Civil War-era cannons flanked the eight-foot tall bronze statue depicting a Colorado soldier. This sculpture was toppled during protests in 2020 and moved to History Colorado Center. In 1990, a plaza and red sandstone obelisk, also called the *Colorado Soldiers Monument*, were added. The monument includes five brass discs, one for each branch of the United States Armed Forces.

A nondescript memorial fountain is located on the northeast corner of Colfax and Broadway in the far corner of Lincoln Veterans Memorial Park. The Sadie Likens Memorial Fountain was erected in 1923, three years after the death of its honoree. Likens was the first police matron in Denver and only the second in the nation; previously, only men had looked after the city jail's female prisoners. Relief work was her calling and Likens volunteered to care for wounded soldiers during the Civil War (1861-1865), Spanish American War (1898), and World War One (U.S. involvement was from 1917-1918). The fountain is no longer in operation.

At the eastern edge of Civic Center, the Colorado State Capitol, a cruciform four-story edifice culminates in a gold dome. Capitol grounds, designed by Colorado's pioneer landscape architect Reinhard Schuetze, stretch over two city blocks, from Lincoln to Grant streets. Architect Elijah Myers, who also designed state capitols for Idaho, Michigan, Texas, and Utah, gave Colorado a Neoclassical design of Renaissance origins. To save money, the Capitol Board of Managers dismissed Myers in 1889. Denver architect Frank Edbrooke, who had placed second in the original architectural competition, completed the structure, basically following Myers's 1886 design. Edbrooke dropped an allegorical female figure with which Myers had crowned the dome. Apparently, the legislature, after considerable study of models in various states of dress, could not agree on which was shapeliest.

The brick building, constructed between 1886 and 1901, is faced with Colorado gray granite from the Aberdeen Quarry in Gunnison County. Symmetrical bays distinguish all four sides, with a west entrance portico overlooking Civic Center. A triangular pediment with bas-relief sculptures tops the triple-arched central west entrance. Lighter, cheaper, cast iron that matches the granite color is used for the three cylindrical stages of the dome, whose gold was first added at the top in 1908. Colorado mining magnates donated the initial twenty-four-carat gold leaf for the 272-foot-high dome — which was regilded in 1949, 1980, and 1991 — and the Cripple Creek & Victor Gold Mining Company donated the latest replacement. A \$17 million restoration of the dome by Quinn Evans Architects with Humphries Poli Architects was completed in 2014.

The interior features Beulah red marble and Colorado Yule marble wainscoting and brass fixtures. Of 160 rooms, the most noteworthy are the Old Supreme Court chambers, the Senate and House chambers, and the central rotunda, whose first-floor walls display murals added in 1938 by Colorado's premier muralist, Allen Tupper True, with captions from Colorado poet laureate Thomas Hornsby Ferril. Fire safety improvements evolved into a major restoration in the early 2000s and installed a new attic museum showcasing the building's history. On the east side of the Capitol grounds is *The Closing Era*, a bronze Indian and buffalo crafted for the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition by Preston Powers, who once taught in Denver.

Spanning just under a mile, the seven blocks of Denver Civic Center dotted by greenspace remain the city's core gathering place and its seats of government, just as envisioned during the City Beautiful Movement more than a century ago. ■

Thomas J. Noel, professor emeritus at CU Denver, is known as Dr. Colorado for his many articles, columns, tours, talks and books on the Highest State. For books, events, and other info please check out dr-colorado.com.

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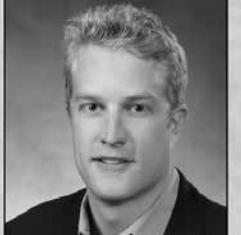
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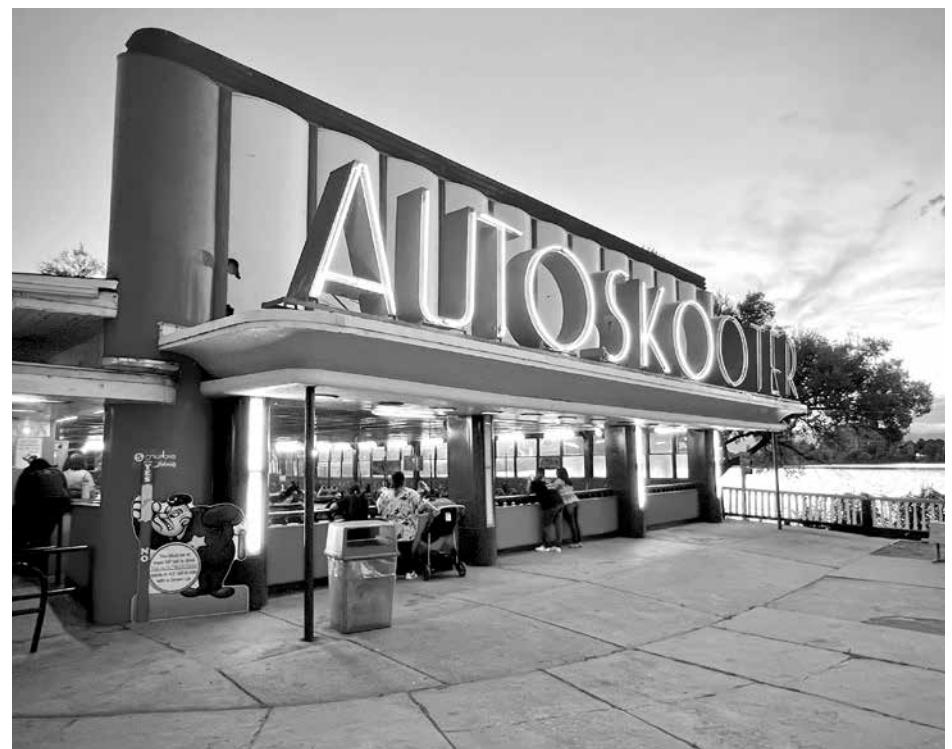
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PRESERVATION BRIEFS



Eddie Brittain and Tom Gerun, members of Lakeside's orchestra for the summer of 1934, pose in bumper cars. Photo: Denver Public Library Special Collections, X-27600.



The sign for the Autoskooter looks the same as it did when Richard Crowther designed it. Photo: Jay Homstad

A LIVING LANDMARK OF LIGHT, LEISURE, AND LEGACY

By: Jay B. Homstad, Director of Preservation Advocacy & Membership

For more than a century, Denver area families have marked birthdays, first dates, school outings, and summer evenings under the glow of the Lakeside Amusement Park's lights.

Opened in 1908, Lakeside is more than a charming throwback. It is a rare and resilient example of early 20th-century urban recreation design, still operating as intended: to delight. When Historic Denver launched its *50 Actions for 50 Places* campaign in 2020 to commemorate its 50th anniversary, we asked the community to identify the places Denver "can't imagine living without." Among more than 100 submissions, Lakeside emerged as a clear favorite — a site that embodies light, leisure, legacy, and connection across generations.

A CITY OF LIGHTS IN THE WEST

Lakeside Amusement Park was conceived during the height of the City Beautiful movement, a national push to bring classical beauty, order, and civic pride into American cities. The movement was inspired by the grandeur of the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, an event that influenced urban design and public amusement worldwide.

Like similarly styled parks across the United States, the United Kingdom, and Australia, Lakeside featured formal architecture, grand promenades, and dazzling electric illumination that transformed the night sky and invited visitors into a world of wonder. This grandeur remains visible today in the Tower of Jewels, its Beaux Arts centerpiece. Originally ablaze with 16,000 lights, the tower once served as the formal entrance to the park.

It reportedly cost Adolph Zang \$500,000 (a cool \$17 million or so today) to build what the *Rocky Mountain News* referred to as "the Coney Island of the foothills" across 56 acres of land with a 37-acre lake. More than 20,000 visitors came through the Tower of Jewels on opening day.

Unlike other amusement parks that have been lost to fire, redevelopment, or disinterest, Lakeside retains much of its original layout and fabric, making it a living museum of public entertainment architecture. Yet it's far from static. Lakeside has continually adapted to changing cultural and recreational tastes, layering new eras of design and infrastructure over its classical base. This evolution is what makes the park a compelling and valuable local landmark and has led to its longevity.

CROWTHER'S NEON MODERNISM

One of the most notable chapters in Lakeside's design history came in the late 1940s and 50s, when Denver-based architect Richard Crowther left his mark on the park. Originally trained in neon design, Crowther was a modernist with a deep appreciation for energy efficiency, light, and form. He went on to design several of Denver's most iconic postwar structures, including the Cooper Cinerama on Colorado Boulevard (now demolished), the original King Soopers grocery stores, Joslin's department stores, and a range of passive solar homes that predated mainstream interest in sustainable

architecture by decades.

At Lakeside, Crowther brought his combined love of spectacle and efficiency to life. He designed a series of Streamline Moderne and Art Deco ticket booths, ride entrances, and signage, many of which remain intact today. His distinctive architectural style — defined by curving forms, chrome accents, and neon lighting — infuses the park with a sense of futurism that contrasts and complements the Beaux Arts grandeur of its earliest years.

The Cyclone Coaster's station architecture, the carousel pavilion, and the Hurricane ticket booth are all examples of Crowther's contributions. Together, they form a layered architectural timeline that speaks to the changing ideals of leisure, mobility, and consumer culture in Denver across most of the 20th Century.

A SITE OF CIVIC IDENTITY

Lakeside is not technically part of Denver; it exists within the Town of Lakeside, a tiny independent municipality created in part to bypass Denver's early 20th-century liquor laws. Yet few places feel more rooted in Denver's collective memory.

In *Denver's Lakeside Amusement Park: From the White City Beautiful to a Century of Fun*, author David Forsyth notes that the park's evolution mirrors the transformation of the city itself — from an elite, highly structured society to one shaped by mobility, multiculturalism, and middle-class leisure.

The rides themselves tell a story of that shift. The miniature train, which since 1908 has circled the body of water now known as Lake Rhoda, offers not just a charming ride but a panoramic view of the park's architectural timeline. The Cyclone, built in 1940 and one of the few surviving pre-WWII coasters in the country, has been officially recognized as a historic structure by American Coaster Enthusiasts.

Throughout it all, Lakeside has remained accessible: \$5 to enter, with individual ride tickets priced to encourage repeat visits. As one internet reviewer said, "It's a park stuck in time in a good way." It is, at its heart, a park for the people.

PRESERVATION THROUGH USE

Lakeside has had only two owners in its 116-year history: the Zang Brewery family and, since 1935, the Krasner family. Rhoda Krasner and her daughter Brenda Fishman still oversee the park today. They have remained steadfast in keeping the park affordable and operating on its own terms, resisting offers to sell or redevelop.

From a preservation standpoint, one of the most powerful ways to protect a historic place is through continued use. When a site remains active, it stands a far greater chance of enduring. While formal preservation tools could offer added support and incentives, including financial resources, it matters that the park remains loved, visited, and valued. Every season, the lights come on, the train circles the lake, and park guests return. In a rapidly changing city, that continuity is both rare and deeply meaningful.

For those who cherish Lakeside, the most immediate and impactful way to ensure its future is simply to go: to ride, to picnic, to marvel, and to make memories.

This summer, explore its architecture and enjoy its quirks. Take the train at dusk, when the neon comes alive and the lake reflects a century of magic. ■

MODERN DISTINCTION AND SUBTLETY MEET (BESIDE) A HISTORIC GEM

by Mike Owen, Preservation Services Manager

Finding an appropriate modern design for an addition right next to a historic building is always a challenge. Luckily, JAB Real Estate, Inc., owners of the historic Ochiltree Block, were up to the task. Although it helped that the architect they selected had a family connection to the history of the site.

The Ochiltree Block, located at 2925 Zuni St. in the Highland Park neighborhood, was constructed between 1891-1892 according to designs by architect Wenzel J. Janisch, who was a native of Austria. Named for the original owner, Hugh Ochiltree, the building's corner location and unique curves make it one of Historic Denver's more prominent easement buildings. Because of the easement, Historic Denver must approve changes that impact the Ochiltree Block's exterior.

When JAB and the architecture team at Bryant Flink Architecture and Design approached us regarding construction of a visible new addition beside the historic building, they faced a unique challenge: build a modern addition that would be visually distinct from the original structure, while also being compatible with its overall size, scale, and character. The team spent months of preparation and planning to find a design that would appear harmonious beside the historic architecture.

Historic Denver worked in partnership with the development team on everything from the size of window openings to the

color of the bricks. Architect Paul Bryant was an ideal fit for the project not only for his work on the design intent, but also for having a personal connection to the site. His father, Richard Bryant, grew up down the block on 33rd Avenue and Zuni Street. Richard, who just turned 80, still remembers using the post office that was located at the corner bay of the Ochiltree Block. There was a local trolley line right in front that terminated at a trolley barn behind the building (though the trolley barn has since been demolished).

Paul and his team pored over historic documentation and photos to find as much information as possible about the site to inform the new design. The design decisions that were made include window bays that align with the historic bays and cornice lines that align from old to new, but using a different material and modern expression.

Both structures are brick, but the modern addition utilizes off-white "Emperor Brick" that are slightly longer in length and give a subtle horizontality to the new building. While the Emperor Bricks were intentionally a different color than the historic building, red brick accents occur in the new window surrounds and course work that recall the neighboring historic red brick. One particularly elegant yet subtle decision is the slight curvature of the column bricks on the new building. The team went above and beyond to special order curved new bricks so that, like the main building, certain areas of the new addition will also feature subtle curvature.

Once completed this summer, the structures will include a total of 38 rental units. A retail store will anchor the prominent curved front entrance of the building at the corner of Zuni and West 29th Avenue. The same corner where the post office once was. ■



Photo: Bryant Flink Architecture & Design

EXPLORING THE CRAWFORD HILL MANSION'S RICH HISTORY AND BRIGHT FUTURE

by Ashley Mains Espinoza, Guest Contributor, with research from Kim Kimpton

On May 16, 2025, a dozen Historic Denver volunteer walking tour guides enjoyed an exclusive, behind-the-scenes tour of the magnificent Crawford Hill Mansion in Capitol Hill. Our group was delighted to dive into the mansion's history and its promising future under new stewardship.

The historic 19,000-square-foot property built for Crawford and Louise Sneed Hill in 1906 is now owned by the Salazar Family Foundation, led by Denver natives Rob and Lola Salazar who have deep roots in the city. Both attended Denver Public Schools — Rob graduated from North High School and Lola from Abraham Lincoln High School — and built their success from modest beginnings.

Since establishing their foundation in 1999, the Salazars have awarded more than \$20 million in grants, focusing primarily on education and empowerment in the Latino community. Their philanthropic impact can be felt across Denver, including major contributions to the Salazar Center for Family Prosperity at Mi Casa Resource Center and the Lola & Rob Salazar Student Wellness Center at the University of Colorado Denver. Recently, they've expanded their mission to address homelessness and support low-income housing initiatives in Denver.

Our host, Lola Salazar, welcomed our group. Her genuine passion for historic preservation was evident as she shared stories about their acquisition of the French Renaissance Revival mansion. The Salazars are only the building's fourth owners; aside from the Hills, the building was home to the Jewish Town Club from 1947-1989 and then sold to the law firm of Haddon, Morgan & Foreman, who gave it a thorough restoration in 1990.

During the tour, Lola demonstrated impressive knowledge of the mansion's architectural details, distinguishing between original features and later modifications. She pointed out authentic period chandeliers and fireplaces while explaining which elements had been added or altered over the decades, showcasing the careful research that has guided their design efforts. The upper floors, once bedrooms, have been transformed into offices, many of

which include a lovely fireplace.

One of the tour's highlights was the large living room, a space with a complex history. Lola described how this grand room once served as the setting for Louise Sneed Hill's legendary card games with Denver's elite social circle known as the "Sacred 36" — the most exclusive invite in town. Later, the same space was transformed by the law firm to include a glass deposition room for legal proceedings. Under the Salazars' stewardship, the room has been lovingly restored to its original purpose as an elegant living space, creating a welcoming environment for family gatherings and foundation events.

The mansion's outdoor spaces have also received thoughtful attention. The impressive backyard garden terrace continues to serve as a backdrop for hosting the foundation's charitable events. The swimming pool has been partially filled in and covered with secure green space, creating additional usable outdoor area while keeping the garden aesthetic of the yard.

Throughout the mansion, visitors can also observe the Salazars' personal design philosophy, which balances historic preservation with contemporary functionality. The foundation's staff and employees from the family's investment firm, which also shares space in the mansion, have been encouraged to personalize their office spaces, creating an environment that honors the past while embracing the present.

The tour, organized by dedicated volunteers of the Walking Tour Enrichment Committee, provided our walking tour guides with valuable insights on this property. The Crawford Hill Mansion, part of our Capitol Hill Walking Tour, is also an important example of how adaptive reuse of historic properties can maintain success even through change of ownership and oversight.

The Salazar Family Foundation's stewardship of the Crawford Hill Mansion exemplifies the successful marriage of preservation and purpose, ensuring that this Denver landmark continues to serve the community for generations to come. Historic Denver extends heartfelt gratitude to Lola Salazar and to the Salazar Family Foundation for opening their doors and sharing their passion for historic preservation. ■

For more information about Historic Denver's volunteer opportunities and upcoming events, visit historicdenver.org or contact Event & Volunteer Manager Mike Erickson at merickson@mollybrown.org.



Above: Under the stewardship of the Salazar family, the entryway and staircase of the Crawford Hill Mansion remains much the same as it did in this historic photograph.
Photo: Denver Public Library Special Collections, Z-6890.

Bottom: Historic Denver's volunteer walking tour guides eagerly await entry to the Capitol Hill mansion. Photo: Ashley Mains Espinoza

MOLLY BROWN HOUSE MUSEUM



Photos: Andrea Malcomb

DON'T STEP ON THE FLOWERS: MULTIPLE PROJECTS NEARING COMPLETION AT THE MOLLY BROWN HOUSE MUSEUM

by Andrea Malcomb, Historic Denver Vice President & Museum Director, and Mike Owen, Manager of Preservation Services

Earlier this spring, we opened our blockbuster exhibit featuring never-before-seen Titanic artifacts. On the heels of opening *See Justice Done: The Legacy of the Titanic Survivors' Committee*, we began not one, but two exciting and community supported projects at the Molly Brown House Museum that has kept the museum staff hopping!

Last year, our generous donors helped us raise over \$25,000 — including \$5,000 in support from Denver Water — to transform the Molly Brown House Museum landscape. Working from a plan created by Studio CPG and incorporating "Colorado-scaping" plans from Resource Central's "garden-in-a-box" program, HCL Landscape has now transformed our museum grounds. They made essential updates to our sprinkler and exterior lighting systems, added low-water, low-maintenance native plantings, and created inviting spaces for photos and relaxation. Part of this makeover also involved a one-day "plant-a-thon" during which volunteers from the Colorado Nursery & Greenhouse Association, along with museum staff, helped HCL Landscape put over 600 plants in the ground!

It all felt like the dance of the flower fairies — before the landscapers could finish the south side, masons from the museum's longtime masonry partners, Building Restoration Specialties (BRS), had to wrap up their work to address the critical needs on the south side, including rebuilding two chimneys and a slipped keystone.

Built in 1889, our William Lang home is made from rhyolite quarried near Castle Rock and Manitou Sandstone quarried from Manitou Springs, where the Garden of the Gods is located today near Colorado Springs. As Museum Director Andrea Malcomb likes to say, "This house is made of Colorado!" Manitou Sandstone is a reddish sedimentary stone formed when grains of sand are compressed together. Nothing "glues" the sand grains together, so sandstone easily erodes over time, and is especially susceptible to Colorado's freeze-thaw cycles. Other iconic Denver buildings made of Manitou Sandstone include the Boston Building and Masonic Temple Building downtown, the Kirk of the Highlands (formerly Asbury Methodist Church), and our nearby neighbors at the Capitol Hill Mansion Bed & Breakfast Inn (also known as the Keating Mansion) and the Cass Mansion.

Rhyolite is an igneous rock, also known as volcanic rock, that forms when lava and ash erupt from volcanoes then cools quickly. Large blocks were hauled here from Castle Rock before workers cut them down into blocks to build the house. Masons "rusticated" each stone face by chipping away at the block to make a decorative surface, then used the small chipped away pieces as infill to make the house stronger. Other examples of rhyolite structures include the nearby Castle Marne and Dunning-Benedict Mansion, Trinity United Methodist Church, and The Molkery in Montclair.

To care for our own stone house, BRS masons have been busy repointing areas on all four facades, rebuilding the tops of four chimneys, repairing brickwork on the carriage house, addressing cracks, and repositioning slipped stones. To get to the chimney tops, BRS had to get creative with the scaffolding, particularly over the front chimney, which is near both the front porch and our newly restored stained glass. To say it wasn't easy is an understatement.

The timing of repairs was also carefully managed. Before the landscapers could

finish the south side of the house, BRS had to wrap up their critical work to address the masonry repairs originally identified during the *Investing in Action for the Places You Love Capital and Capacity Campaign* that ran from 2014-2017. There was a brief time when both landscapers and masons were on site together, carefully avoiding each other's work. So, it seems a salt-of-the-earth mason can still appreciate a pretty little flower!

There have been some hectic days at the museum recently as staff diligently watch over the house both inside and out. There were even a few days when our visitors could only enter and exit through the house's front door.

Thanks mostly to a \$140,672 grant from History Colorado's State Historical Fund, this \$187,000 project will help protect the home for another century. Over the last several decades, Historic Denver has received over \$1 million in SHF funds for the Molly Brown House Museum, allowing us to undertake these vital restoration projects. And, because Historic Denver created a quasi-endowment "Legacy Fund" as part of the earlier capital campaign, we were able to use some of those funds towards the cash match requirement. ■

Historic Denver would like to thank the following for their tremendous support of the landscaping project: our generous donors, Denver Water, Resource Central, Studio CPG, Meg Amendola and the Colorado Nursery & Greenhouse Association, Welby Gardens, Alameda Wholesale Nursery, Blooma Farms, Aquatic & Wetland Nursery, Tagawa Gardens, and Pine Lane Nursery.

For the masonry project, we'd like to thank History Colorado's State Historical Fund, everyone who's contributed to our Legacy Fund, and the following donors: Michelle Boyer, Stephanie Campbell, Patrick Fink, Michele Knorr, Evgeni Mlodik, Judith Druml, Barbara H. Hernley, Leslie Hilton, Tamara Hoffman, and Janet & Reynold Kalstrom.

HOW CAN YOU SHARE IN THIS EXCITEMENT?

- Stop by this summer to see the sustainable new garden, enhancing both the Molly Brown House Museum's environmental friendliness and historical integrity
- When you check out the refreshed house and stable chimneys, imagine how high that scaffolding had to be!
- While you're here, tour the house to see the amazing Titanic artifacts for yourself as part of *See Justice Done*, which runs through September 21st
- Attend one of our fun upcoming events, like a Behind the Scenes Curator Tour
- Keep your membership active and encourage others to join us in stewarding the history of the Browns and early Denver and helping to shape the Denver of the future
- Donate to Historic Denver to help us open our doors every day — you can even direct your donation specifically to the museum or to replenish the museum's Legacy Fund and protect this treasured site for future generations



DISCOVER DENVER



After Metro Goldwyn Mayer stopped using the building at 2100 Broadway, the structure found new life for many years as the Colorado Costume Company. Photo: Denver Public Library Special Collections, DPL, Z-10433

SILVER SCREEN HISTORY HIDDEN IN PLAIN SIGHT

by Kerry Baldwin, Discover Denver Research & Evaluation Coordinator

While Denver's brightly lit "Theater Row" was located along Curtis Street in downtown Denver from the 1920s to the 1960s, the city's lesser known "Film Row" was located just a few blocks north along the same street. In Denver and other major cities, movie theater owners used a film exchange to rent and return film reels in exchange for new releases. These unique buildings provide an enduring link to Denver's early movie theater industry.

Film exchange buildings were clustered outside downtown areas for one very important reason: Film reels, made with highly flammable nitrate, could spontaneously combust at temperatures as low as 120 degrees. In the early 1900s, film reels regularly caught fire at movie houses in Denver, luckily with only minor injuries — usually to the projectionist. In incidents in other cities, audience members were tragically killed by fire and/or stampedes caused by panic.

By the 1920s, officials in many cities required film exchange buildings to be in less populated areas and built with fire-resistant construction. Denver's 1925 Sanborn Map shows a planned film exchange building at 2100 Broadway to be built with "concrete floor and roof, brick wall, all windows to be wire glass..." Though this building did catch fire in 1934, it sustained minimal damage.

Starting in the 1920s, at least ten film exchange buildings were built in a concentrated area near 21st and Broadway. At these exchanges, theater owners could rent film reels from independent distributors or from one of the major Hollywood studios. Independent film distributor Jesse Sheffield built the Art Moderne-style buildings at 2101 Champa St. and 2145 Broadway in 1936. Both were designed by architect Edwin A. Francis. Many film reels were rented from the exchanges managed by the major Hollywood film studios: 20th Century Fox (2101 Champa St.), Columbia Pictures (2140 Champa St., demolished), Metro Goldwyn Mayer (2100 Broadway, designed by architect Edwin H. Moorman), Paramount Pictures (2100 Stout St., architect Frank Frewen), and Warner Brothers (2115 Champa St., and later 2062 Stout St.).

In the 1960s, film companies changed their film reel distribution system and stopped leasing space in film exchange buildings, signaling the end of Denver's Film Row. However, two of the buildings retained ties to film and theater for several years: Bob Tankersley moved his theater supply company to 2100 Stout St., and David Sorenson moved Colorado Costume Company to 2100 Broadway. The public could also visit these buildings to watch films in the old screening rooms, which were like small movie theaters.

By the 1990s, Denver's historic film row was transitioning to a central hub for human service agencies. The former Columbia Pictures exchange building on the corner of Champa and Broadway became offices for the Salvation Army. The former Paramount space became a Volunteers of America mission, a health clinic, a youth center called The Spot, and is now a drop-in shelter operated by the Colorado Coalition for the Homeless. Established in 1984, the Colorado Coalition for the Homeless helps people find housing, healthcare, childcare, counseling, and other support services. They also own the former Metro Goldwyn Mayer exchange and have headquarters in the former 20th Century Fox exchange at 2101 Champa St., which was named to Historic Denver's 50 Actions for 50 Places list in 2021.

Now re-purposed, these film exchange buildings, with their decorative Art Deco and Art Moderne detailing, hint at their connection to Hollywood's golden age. ■



Both 2101 Champa St. and 2100 Broadway are now used by Colorado Coalition for the Homeless. Photo: Discover Denver Survey

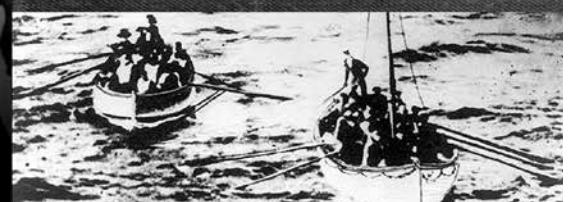


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ADVOCACY UPDATES



Renderings: Studio Gang

A LONG AND WINDING ROAD: PROPOSED CIVIC CENTER PEDESTRIAN PATH

by John Deffenbaugh, President & CEO, and Jay B. Homstad, Director of Preservation Advocacy & Membership

Plowing a functionally useless bridge through a historic site serves little purpose, but does extensive damage.

Civic Center Park is not just a downtown green space; it is the urban and symbolic heart of Colorado. Designed and developed over more than three decades beginning in the 1890s, it represents a rare and nationally significant example of Beaux-Arts planning, the City Beautiful movement, and democratic symbolism in urban form. The State Capitol, Lincoln Veterans Memorial Park, and Civic Center Park are united by formal order, axial symmetry, and monumental views that reflect a tradition of American civic design rooted in classical ideals.

When this ensemble was designated a National Historic Landmark in 2012, staff from Colorado Office of Archaeology & Historic Preservation recognized it for its “continuum of progressive thought about civic betterment, regional character, and public architecture.” The Capitol itself was intentionally placed atop a hill with a westward slope that opens toward the Rocky Mountains. It is framed by terraces and lawns designed by landscape architect Reinhard Schuetze, who said the design emphasized “the refined proportions and restrained elegance of the statehouse... a noble citadel when viewed from afar.” These are not arbitrary features — they are expressions of purpose, continuity, and unity.

A PROPOSED INTERVENTION

In early 2025, as part of the Colorado 150 and America 250 commemorations, the state released concept renderings for an elevated pedestrian walkway across Lincoln Street, connecting the Capitol to Lincoln Veterans Memorial Park. Estimated to cost between \$18-20 million in public-private funds, the project has been framed as an artistic and symbolic connector. Yet its form, location, and function directly conflict with the Civic Center’s historic purpose (and current use) and federally recognized design.

Historic Denver has formally opposed the proposed structure. We began tracking this project in August 2024, raising initial concerns in March 2025 and issuing formal opposition on May 5 after seeing the proposed design. In our letter to the America 250 – Colorado 150 Commission, we outlined nine core concerns, grounded in the district’s designation documents, Denver’s Civic Center Design Guidelines, and the 2019 Cultural Landscape Report for the Capitol Grounds. These concerns include not only issues of visual intrusion and symbolic disruption, but also serious questions about pedestrian logic, civic safety, and the cumulative impact on public trust.

WHY IT MATTERS

From an architectural perspective, Beaux-Arts civic design values clarity, processional order, and open views. The proposed walkway — curving, elevated, and dominant in form — undermines these principles. It would also:

- Obstruct sweeping westward views from Colfax Avenue and Capitol Hill toward the mountains

- Disrupt axial alignment that defines how people experience this civic landscape
- Diminish symbolic clarity by shifting attention away from the Capitol’s formal presence
- Alter the historic topography of Brown’s Bluff, a defining feature of the Capitol’s setting
- Visually overwhelm historic features, including the Medal of Honor monument, which would be displaced to make way for the structure

Furthermore, despite being framed as a public safety improvement, the walkway does not align with pedestrian desires or current usage. Most pedestrians cross Lincoln at Colfax or 14th Avenue. Asking them to detour significantly — especially in winter — raises concerns about whether the bridge will be used at all. Elevated walkways in cities like Minneapolis and Cincinnati have already been removed due to underuse, safety issues, and their negative impact on street-level vitality.

ADDITIONAL CONCERN

Civic Protest & Public Safety: The Capitol’s west lawn is a common site of public protest. A raised walkway over Lincoln could facilitate the hanging of banners or objects, introducing new risks to vehicles and pedestrians below.

Disruption Fatigue: With simultaneous projects underway — the 16th Street Mall overhaul, Colfax Bus Rapid Transit, and existing Civic Center Park upgrades — residents and workers are already experiencing disruption. A new bridge would add another layer of construction fatigue and visual clutter in a place meant to symbolize unity and transparency.

Policy Conflicts: The proposed design directly contradicts Denver Civic Center Design Guidelines, which call for compatibility with axial composition and formal character. The 2019 Cultural Landscape Report also urges that any new feature be “subordinate to and compatible with the mass, scale, form, and character” of the setting. The proposed bridge meets none of these requirements.

HISTORIC DENVER’S POSITION

Historic Denver has actively monitored this project, attending briefings and engaging stakeholders, before raising concerns and citing potential conflicts with the Civic Center’s historic fabric. This advocacy has been informed by Historic Denver’s Preservation Committee and reflects our deep, ongoing commitment to Civic Center’s protection.

Historic Denver supports creative and inclusive ways to commemorate Colorado’s 150th and the nation’s 250th birthdays. But such milestones must be celebrated with care, especially when they intersect with places of such cultural and symbolic gravity. We believe meaningful commemoration can be achieved through interpretive art and temporary installations, at-grade safety enhancements, and/or celebratory programming that engages the public without physically altering the space in this way.

We urge the Landmark Preservation Commission and the public to oppose this wasteful proposal and instead support safer, more pedestrian-friendly improvements at street level. We remain committed to dialogue and collaboration, and we welcome conversations about alternative ways to honor this moment in our shared history. ■



The two buildings on the long neglected southeast corner of Colfax Avenue at Franklin Street ultimately caught fire after being abandoned for several years. Photo: Jay Homstad.



Another property of concern for Denverites is the former Cathedral High School. Historic Denver has been in contact with the owner of 300 E. 19th Ave. to rectify the building's current condition. Photo: Leah Charney.

CITY COUNCIL ADVANCES UPDATES TO ADDRESS NEGLECTED PROPERTIES

by Jay Homstad, Director of Preservation Advocacy & Membership

Across Denver, the number of neglected and derelict buildings is growing. And so are calls for change. As of early 2025, more than 160 properties appeared on the city's official Neglected and Derelict Buildings (NADB) list, up from just 21 in 2023. These structures — many of them boarded, vacant, or unsafe — create challenges for surrounding communities, strain city services, and, in some cases, jeopardize buildings with historic significance.

Recognizing the need for stronger tools and clearer processes, Councilmembers Paul Kashmann, Amanda Sawyer, and Jamie Torres are spearheading an effort to update the city's NADB ordinance for the first time since 2012. Proposed reforms include increasing fines for noncompliance, strengthening show cause proceedings, granting the city authority to shut off utilities in hazardous situations, and improving coordination across departments. The updates also emphasize equity by exploring tools to support property owners who have limited resources while ensuring all owners are held accountable for deterioration that endangers public safety or historic value.

One recent case that underscores the need for these reforms is that of two 19th-century mansions along East Colfax Avenue, within the Wyman Historic District. As contributing structures to the historic district, when the buildings were purchased by a developer who intended to redevelop the lots, neighbors pushed for designs that incorporated the historic homes. However, delays during the COVID-19 pandemic stalled the approval process, and, according to the developer, because of those delays, the buildings continued decaying. The developer did little to prevent this additional deterioration and the buildings were added to the NADB list in 2020.

Yet despite being added to the city's NADB list, the East Colfax properties were not fined during this period, nor were they adequately secured. Trespassers eventually gained access, and in March 2024, a fire severely damaged one of the structures. As safety concerns mounted and one building sat as a burnt-out shell, community support for preservation completely eroded. While the buildings remain standing for now, demolition has been approved by the Landmark Preservation Commission, highlighting how even landmarked structures can be lost when enforcement tools are too limited or used too late.

The Colfax case is not isolated. Across Denver, properties on the NADB list sit vacant for years, creating public safety hazards and undermining neighborhood trust. This prolonged inaction is often the result of what Councilmember Sawyer has called the "doom loop" — a bureaucratic tangle where multiple city agencies have limited, disconnected roles and no clear point of responsibility. The proposed updates to the NADB ordinance aim to break this loop by streamlining enforcement and empowering city staff to act before properties reach a crisis point.

Only about 4% of Denver's built environment is designated as historic. Preservation is not a barrier to progress: It is part of what makes Denver's communities distinctive, dynamic, and livable. Updating the NADB ordinance is an opportunity to ensure that historic buildings — particularly those already protected by landmark status — are not allowed to deteriorate through neglect to the point where demolition becomes the only option. Stronger policies, paired with greater transparency and support, can help preserve not just individual structures, but the integrity of our city's preservation system as a whole. ■

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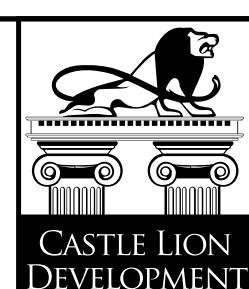
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Sponsorship opportunities include visibility across print and digital channels, recognition at the event, and celebrating the spirit of preservation in Denver. To learn more, contact Jay Homstad, Director of Preservation Advocacy and Membership, at jay@historicdenver.org

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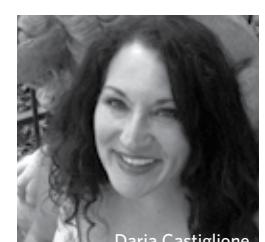
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PROFILE**BETH GLANDON:
A DECADE OF
DISCOVER DENVER**

Photo: Jay Homstad

by Leah Charney, Historic Denver Managing Editor

In a manner of speaking, ghosts led Beth Glandon, Historic Denver's Director of Research and Engagement, to begin working in historic preservation.

But first, her career path took her from Iowa to Arizona to Colorado and from YMCA to corporate marketing to information technology. While still in the IT world, Beth bought her first house in Denver and asked a friend to stay there and take care of her pets while she attended a conference.

"When I called to check on how my pets were doing, she said, 'They're great, but I'm not staying in your house.' She was convinced that my house was haunted."

Once Beth returned home, she did "what everybody should do" and went to the Denver Public Library, where they taught her how to learn the history of her house. "And I was like, 'Oh my God, if somebody would pay me to do this, I would be in heaven!'"

Beth started taking one history class a semester to see if that feeling was sustained before she dove fully into pursuing a Master of Science in Historic Preservation (MSHP) from University of Colorado at Denver. For her Professional Project, which MSHP students complete before graduating, Beth mapped out all of Denver's streetcar commercial districts across the City and County of Denver.

At the same time Beth was starting her studies, the Discover Denver project was beginning to take shape. Conversations had been ongoing between the city and staff at Historic Denver about the need for a citywide survey. The initial investigative process began in 2010, leading to a strategic planning process, fundraising and grant applications, and all of the other early work that must occur in order for an idea of this magnitude to become reality.

Pilot surveys began in fall of 2013, beginning in Harvey Park and small areas in South Park Hill and the Harkness Heights and Grandview sections of the Berkeley neighborhood. The third pilot area took place across streetcar commercial districts in the Cole and Globeville neighborhoods, informed directly by Beth's research.

By then, Beth had begun volunteering with Discover Denver, going from structure to structure during the pilot testing out technology developed by the City of Los Angeles. By October 2014, she moved from volunteering to overseeing the project.

"When I first started, I literally was out there with volunteers six days a week; if I could get a volunteer to go out there with me, I would show up and go out with them just to start building the core of volunteers."

Today, the program has a robust corps of 60 volunteers, and about 35-40 who are actively supporting the project at any given time. Some volunteers want to be part of every survey while others join the survey in neighborhoods they care about, live close to, or are curious to see. Another smaller group dedicates their volunteer time to researching a selection of the buildings after they are surveyed. Training sessions occur several times a year for both types of volunteering.

But in the early years, it was just Beth and her steadily growing group. And though then, as now, survey shifts involved a pleasant few hours outdoors, the work was emotionally hard. The first official survey after the pilot period ended was of the Jefferson Park neighborhood, which at that time was the hot area for development.

"We literally would have volunteers out there documenting a block, and we would come back next week, and it'd be gone. I bought a lot of beer for volunteers asking them not to leave!" (No grant funds were used on these important purchases.)

Luckily, many of those same volunteers are still surveying today. Many of the regulars have become friends. A few come every Tuesday. And a "new" volunteer will be joining them soon enough: After nearly 11 years spearheading the Discover Denver project, Beth Glandon will retire at the end of July.

In addition to pushing less paper, Beth also looks forward to spending more time in her Baker home, just seven houses away from the haunted house that started it all. She'll start playing golf again, which she's especially excited to do since she hasn't picked up a club in two years. She and her wife, Lisa, have already begun to make plans to travel more: First stop, Ireland. And, she plans to return to being a Discover Denver volunteer surveyor.

Congrats, Beth. Thank you for giving Historic Denver more than a decade of your time and stewardship. We look forward to seeing you out in the field and hearing all about your adventures! ■

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Pictured Above: The Richthofen Castle in Montclair, Sold by Casey in 2012.

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CURATOR TOUR: EXHIBITING TITANIC

Tuesday, July 8 • 6 p.m. • Molly Brown House Museum
\$20 Member, \$25 Non-member

Ever wonder how we know what we know about Margaret's Titanic experience? What did she really do for the survivors, and what can we learn from Titanic artifacts? Join our curator on a behind-the-scenes look at creating our latest Titanic exhibit See Justice Done: The Titanic Survivors' Committee. Our curator will discuss her deep dives into the archives and the artifacts she brought from across the country to explore Margaret's involvement in the Titanic Survivors' Committee. We will also explore the mystery of a historic flag that has recently joined the museum's permanent collection.

CURTIS PARK NEIGHBORHOOD WALKING TOUR

July 12, August 9, September 13 • 10:30 a.m.
\$20 Member • \$25 Non-member

Walk through the variety of homes and businesses that make up Denver's first streetcar suburb. We will begin the tour at Curtis-Mestizo Park then walk to Ideal Laundry, Puritan Pie Company, the Patrick Ford home — potentially the oldest in the city — and more!

COCKTAILS IN COOL PLACES: IRONWORKS

Wednesday July 15 • 5:30-7 p.m.
\$35 Member, \$40 Non-member

Join us for a captivating evening inside the iconic Midwest Steel and Ironworks Building — a landmark with roots dating back to 1903. Once home to one of the city's largest and oldest metal fabricators, this storied space holds more than a century of history within its walls. As you explore this remarkable structure, you'll also dive into the rich heritage of the West Colfax neighborhood. We're thrilled to partner with the Rocky Mountain Jewish Historical Society and the Beck Archives for an illuminating look at the early Jewish community that helped shape this vibrant area!



MID-CENTURY MODERN WALKING TOUR

July 16 and September 10 • 6 p.m. • Harvey Park Neighborhood • \$20 Member, \$25 Non-member

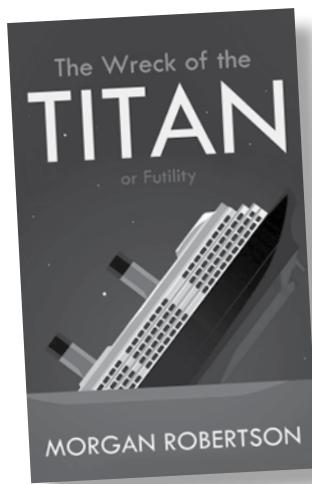
All 170 mid-century modern Cliff May homes were built in the Harvey Park neighborhood and designed to be both prefabricated and elegant in their minimalism. Local expert Atom Stevens leads this tour in SW Denver to share his experience as a longtime owner of a Cliff May home.

DENVER'S BUILDINGS: AN ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY ALONG 17TH STREET

July 16 and every other Thursday through November • \$20 Member, \$25 Non-member

Denver's built environment today is the result of a roller coaster economy, with many booms and busts over the past 160 years. Explore the "Wall Street of the West," visiting favorite stops like The Brown Palace Hotel, the Equitable Building, former Colorado National

Bank, and exploring the architecture of our skyscrapers. We'll see historic buildings built by Denver's first successful settlers adjacent to glamorous modern buildings, and we'll learn how Denver's earliest entrepreneurs developed the city as both a financial center and a supply center for the inland western U.S. and Rocky Mountain region.



THE WRECK OF THE TITAN – BOOK LAUNCH

July 17 • 6:30 p.m. • Molly Brown House Museum • Free

Join us for the first official release of *The Wreck of the Titan, or Futility* in over a century. Originally published as *Futility* in 1898, this haunting novella by Morgan Robertson was re-released as *The Wreck of the Titan* in 1912, eerily foreshadowing the Titanic disaster. Now it returns, fully restored, with new insights and collector's annotations. Alex Brown, author of the foreword and afterward, will give a short talk on the book's eerie legacy before signing limited editions.

MARGARET'S BIRTHDAY TEA SOIREE

Friday, July 18 • 5:30 p.m.
Molly Brown House Museum
\$35 Member • \$45 Non-member

Help us celebrate Margaret Brown's birthday in style and raise some money for the museum at the same time. Mingle with Brown family descendants, enjoy birthday cake and tea goodies, and sip on a special birthday cocktail or mocktail! It'll be the "Bee's Knees!"

POTTER HIGHLANDS WALKING TOUR

July 19 and select dates throughout the summer • \$20 Member, \$25 Non-member

Explore the mansions, bungalows, cottages and foursquares of one of the oldest parts of Denver. The Town of Highlands was promoted as having clean air, clean water, and high morals. On the hill above Denver's smog of coal smoke, it featured artesian wells and there were no saloons in Highlands until after Prohibition. Today, the neighborhood retains some of the oldest residences in Denver.

PRIVATE SPACES: QUEER CAPITOL HILL WALKING TOUR

July 19 and August 30 • Starts at the Molly Brown House Museum • \$20 Member, \$25 Non-member

How did laws keep queer Denver heavily policed and segregated? The tour explores how Cap Hill spaces were refuges and connectors for LGBTQ people, such as the first home of the Gay Coalition of Denver, apartments for Denver Area Mattachine Society, and the first headquarters for the Gay Community Center of Colorado.

MANSIONS OF QUALITY HILL

July 20 and August 10 • 1 p.m. • Starts at 7th & Logan • \$17 Member, \$20 Non-member

Explore the neighborhood known as Quality Hill with stops in front of the Boettcher, Zang, and Malo Mansions, among others. This tour highlights many of the key people who established Quality Hill and whose names remain recognizable in Denver today.

FIVE POINTS WALKING TOUR

July 26, August 30, September 27 • 10 a.m.
\$20 Member • \$25 Non-member

This tour explores the Welton Street corridor and transports you back in time to 1920-1950, when the street was the heart of the African American community in the Rocky Mountain West. Discover the stories of jazz greats, military heroes, and the impressive lists of "firsts" that this thriving and powerful community added to history. This tour will be given by Terri Gentry, who can trace her family's roots to Five Points and will share some of her personal memories of the neighborhood.

BAKER NEIGHBORHOOD WALKING TOUR

July 26, August 30, September 27, October 11
10:30 a.m. • \$20 Member, \$25 Non-member

What is now the Historic Baker District witnessed its beginnings in 1872 and boasts the highest concentration of Queen Anne Victorian homes in the city's historic center. The neighborhood's rich history, people, and architecture are all showcased on this engaging walking tour!

WICKED COXFAX WALKING TOUR

July 30, August 28, September 24
• 5:30 p.m. • Starts at Emerson School
\$30/member • \$35/non-member

How did Colfax go from tree-lined residential road where Denver's monied elite built their mansions to gaining a certain, ahem, reputation for being the longest and wickedest street in America?

Join us as we explore the ever-evolving Avenue, as it moves through its newest chapter, Bus Rapid Transit construction. We'll start at a historic school, walk to the one-time home of an iconic burlesque bar, and visit an iconic example of Googie architecture, complete with a Colfax-themed cocktail, bringing the buildings and characters of Colfax to life along the way. This specialty tour is expected to last 75 minutes, not including the relaxing beverage at the final tour stop.



COMMUNITY BOOK CLUB - DENVER'S CHINATOWN

Sunday, August 3 • 12:30-2 p.m. • Virtual or in person at the Center for Colorado Women's History • Free

Join the Molly Brown House Museum and the Center for Colorado Women's History, as we read and discuss books related to women's history, Colorado history, and books by women authors from Colorado. Let's read!

In lieu of a single book, this month will feature

a variety of articles on Denver's Chinatown and includes a field trip to the *Where is Denver's Chinatown? Stories Remembered, Reclaimed, Reimagined* exhibit at History Colorado. Articles will be provided by us.



BEHIND THE SCENES WITH THE CURATOR: FAMILY DRAMA

Tuesday, August 12 • 6 p.m.
Molly Brown House Museum
\$20 Member • \$25 Non-member

Ever wonder what Margaret's children thought of their mother, the "Heroine of the Titanic?" A new acquisition of over 100 letters written by her daughter, Helen, reveals messy relationships and Brown family drama. Join Curator Stephanie McGuire on a deep look at Helen's perspective of Brown family matters — the good, the bad, and the ugly!

1340 PENN AFTER HOURS: CLASSROOM COCKTAILS

Thursday, August 14 • 6:30 p.m.
Molly Brown House Museum
\$25 Member • \$30 Non-member

It's Back to School season, so obviously it's time to host a field trip program geared to adults! Come for nostalgia-inspired drinks and stay to tour the historic home while experiencing our most loved student programs. Signature Cocktail (21+) or Mocktail provided with ticket.



COCKTAILS IN COOL PLACES: RIVERSIDE

Thursday September 18 • 5-7 p.m.
\$35 Member • \$40 Non-member

Our next installment of this much loved series takes us to Riverside Cemetery. Dating back to 1876, it is the final resting place for many early Denver pioneers, from "Aunt" Clara Brown to Augusta Tabor and Barney Ford to Silas Soule. Join us for cocktails and a tour through Riverside's history, and experience the buildings, headstones, and stories that make this cemetery so unique.



COMMUNITY BOOK CLUB - DOC SUSIE

Sunday, Oct. 5 • 12:30-2 p.m. • Virtual or in person at Molly Brown House Museum • Free

Join the Molly Brown House Museum and the Center for Colorado Women's History, as we read and discuss books related to women's history, Colorado history, and books by women authors from Colorado. Let's read!

This month's book is *Doc Susie: The True Story of a Country Physician in the Colorado Rockies* by Virginia Cornell. The bestselling true story of a woman doctor at the turn of the century and her triumph over prejudice, poverty, and even her own illness. When she arrived in Colorado in 1907, Dr. Susan Anderson had a broken heart and a bad case of tuberculosis. But she stayed to heal the sick, tend to the dying, fight the exploitative railway management, and live a colorful, rewarding life.