



**Look Up,
Denver!**

**3 Walking Tours in
The Mile High City**

A Walking Tour of Denver - Central Business District **from walkthetown.com**

This area was the western frontier of the Kansas Territory in 1858 when William Larimer staked a claim to a square mile of hillside overlooking the confluence of the South Platte River and Cherry creek. Larimer had big plans for his unformed town and to help persuade the powers that be back in Eastern Kansas to pick his camp as the seat of Arapahoe County over the other existing mining camps he named it “Denver City” after Kansas Territorial Governor James W. Denver. Word had not filtered west from the capital of Lecompton, however, that Denver had already resigned his post and he would be dispensing no such favors.

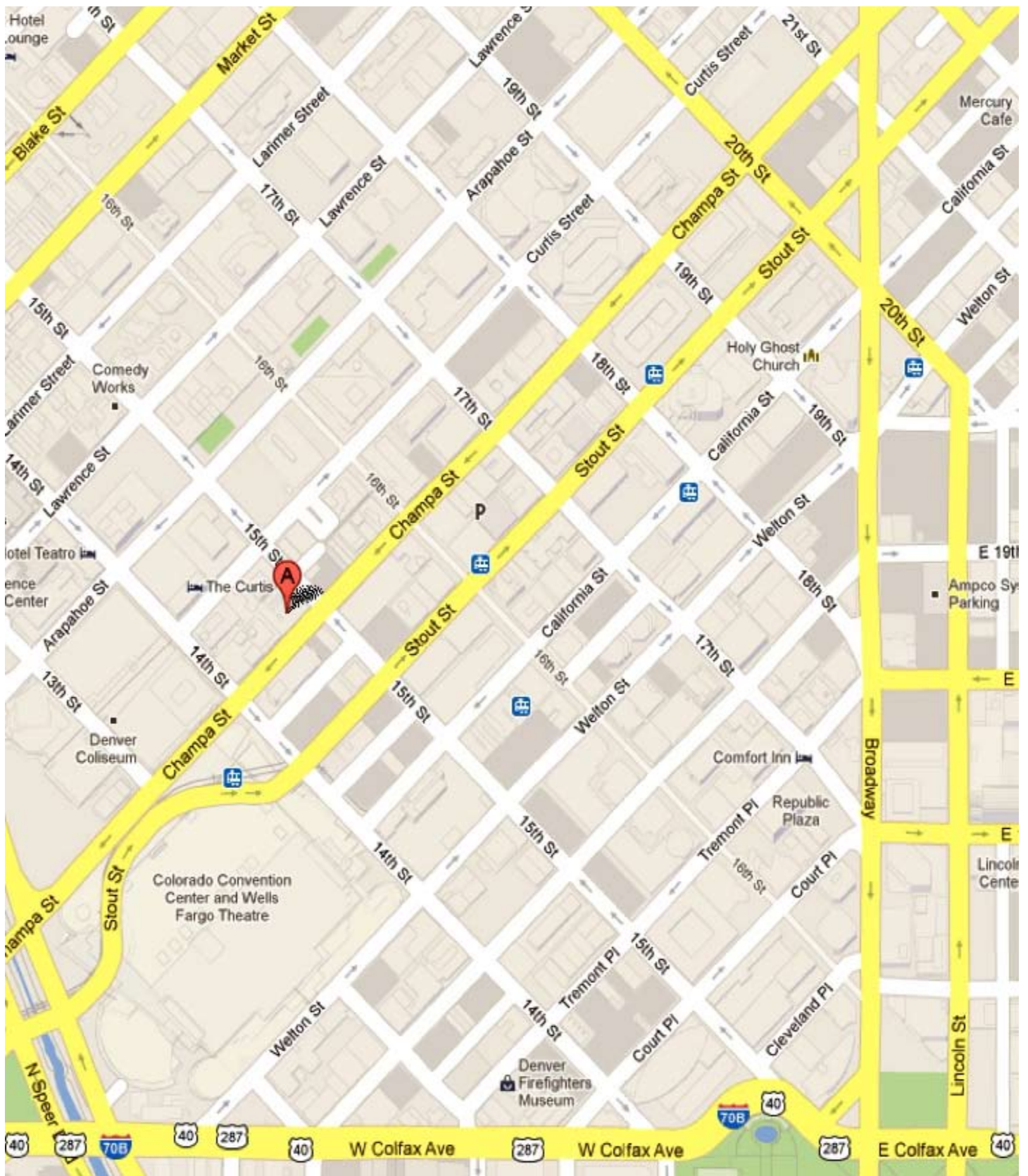
Denver City got underway nonetheless as a mining settlement, where prospectors could find supplies while they sifted the sands of Cherry Creek. There wasn’t much gold but word of new strikes came along just often enough to keep the town viable while the United States Congress was hammering out the free Territory of Colorado in Washington. Denver City indeed became the Territorial Capital in 1865 but its future was far from assured. Fires and spring flooding plagued the settlement and then the Transcontinental Railroad not only passed the town by, it was routed 100 miles to the north through Cheyenne.

Worried town leaders realized there was no time to waste if there was going to continue to be a Denver. A railroad to that main line was what was needed and the Denver Pacific was formed after a fund-raising campaign by the Board of Trade netted \$300,000 in three days. it would not be enough but Denver businessmen kept the enterprise afloat until the first trains rolled down the tracks on June 24, 1870.

The population of Denver at that time was 4,759. When the next census was taken in 1880 it was over 35,000. A silver strike in the Rocky Mountains in the 1870s brought more people and by the time the silver boom went bust in 1890 there were more than 100,000 people living in Denver. For most Americans there were two cities in the West - San Francisco and Denver.

At the turn of the 20th Century, 16th Street was the town’s main thoroughfare and was being compared favorably with Chicago’s State Street. Major retailers lined up down the “city promenade” and invited some of the country’s most celebrated architects to design their shopping palaces. After Union Station was constructed 17th Street attained similar prominence as a business and finance hub. So many banks congregated here that it became known as “The Wall Street of the Rockies.”

Our walking tour of Denver’s Central Business District will cover both 16th and 17th streets and we will begin at a building that 100 years ago symbolized Denver’s newly achieved status in the American West, the tallest building ever erected west of the Mississippi River when it appeared on the cityscape...



1. Daniels & Fisher Tower

1101 16th Street at northwest corner of Arapahoe Street



William Bradley Daniels arrived in Denver from New York in the pioneer days of the 1860s and began peddling dry goods with J.M. Echart in a small store on the corner of 15th and Larimer streets. William Garrett Fisher came on board in 1872 and the partners set up shop on this block a few years later. By the time of Daniels' death in 1890 Daniels & Fisher was the go-to emporium for stylish shoppers in Denver and would remain so until the business was acquired by rival May Company in 1958. This landmark tower appeared on the Denver streetscape in 1912. William Cooke Daniels, son of the founder and his successor as head of the business, had traveled extensively in Italy and wanted to re-create the Campanile at the Piazza San Marco in Venice for his new store. Architect Frederick Sterner designed the 325-foot tower, with a Seth Thomas clock on all four sides, as the anchor for the five-story Italian Renaissance-style department store. The store was razed in 1971 after being vacant for many years but the clock tower, that had been the tallest structure west of the Mississippi River in its day, was saved for office space.

WALK UP ARAPAHOE STREET TO 17TH STREET (THE DANIELS & FISHER TOWER WILL BE ON YOUR LEFT). TURN RIGHT ON 17TH STREET AND WALK TO THE INTERSECTION OF CHAMPA STREET.

2. Colorado National Bank Building

918 17th Street at southwest corner of Champa Street



The Kountze Brothers of Ohio started a bank in Omaha, Nebraska in 1857. Business was good and in 1862 Luther, then only 21 years old, volunteered to go to Denver and start another Kountze Brothers Bank. By 1866 Luther Kountze was the most trusted banker in town - thanks in part to his 1,800-pound safe that twelve oxen had taken 35 days to pull from Omaha - and the business was reorganized into the Colorado National Bank with Luther as president. Luther Kountze had long since departed for New York's Wall Street when this banking temple was erected in 1915. Brothers William and Arthur Fisher designed the Neoclassical structure with a parade of fluted

Ionic columns along two elevations; the Colorado Yule Marble Company, a major Colorado National Bank customer and the only miner of marble in the United States, provided the stone that dressed the exterior. The upper half of the building was a later addition that failed to realize the elegant proportions of the original.

3. Boston Building

828 17th Street at southeast corner of Champa Street



After spectacular Union Station was erected in 1881, 17th Street, which ran directly to its front door, gained in importance. No building exemplified this new status more than this office building that was hailed as “one of the finest and costliest” in the state when it was raised in 1889. The Boston architectural firm of Andrews, Jacques and Rantoul - hence the building’s name - tapped the Romanesque style with its signature arches for the eight-story structure and used native red sandstone in the construction. A hundred years later the space has been re-imagined as luxury lofts.

4. Ideal Building

821 17th Street at northeast corner of Champa Street



This corner stalwart was constructed in 1907 as an advertisement for Charles Boettcher. Boettcher began his odyssey to the first rank of Denver citizenry in Germany before traveling to Wyoming in 1869 to visit his brother when he was 17 years old. He became a partner in his brother’s hardware company in Greeley and Ft. Collins and expanded the business to Boulder and Leadville. In 1900 he organized the Ideal Cement Company and financed the construction of this property to promote his product; it was heralded as the “first reinforced concrete multi-story building constructed west of the Mississippi.” The concrete was faced with travertine marble and decorative carvings. After a lifetime housing banks the Ideal Building received a complete makeover in the 1990s, winning back its original condition.

5. Hotel Monaco

1717 Champa Street at northwest corner of 17th Street



The architect brothers William Fisher and Arthur Fisher are credited with 67 downtown Denver structures and the duo decorated this entire corner, save for the Boston Building. Here the Hotel Monaco has been stitched together from two Fisher buildings - the Railway Exchange raised along Champa Street in 1917 and the Title Building on the corner from 1937. With its sensuous Art Moderne curves, the *Rocky Mountain News* was moved to gush upon the completion of the Title building that the Fishers' latest creation was "...the first fully modernistic building in Denver."

TURN LEFT ON CHAMPA STREET.

6. Chamber of Commerce Building

1726 Champa Street



Willis Adams Marean and Albert Julius Norton formed an architectural partnership in 1895 that would last more than four decades in Denver. They constructed this "Temple of Commerce" for the Denver Chamber of Commerce that had organized in 1884. It was one of two downtown buildings designed to be decorated with exterior lights and there are 400 on the Neoclassical facade. The Chamber stayed here until 1950 after which the building was entombed in a metal straightjacket for many years before being rescued in the 1990s.

7. Buerger Brothers Building
1732 Champra Street



The Buerger brothers were Hugo, Otto, Max Nad Julius - who opened a barbershop in Pueblo in 1885 after sailing across the Atlantic Ocean from Germany. Three years later the Buergers were in Denver, selling barbershop supplies. By 1890 the brothers were able to construct their own building and were advertising “the largest and finest stocks of modern equipment and supplies for barber shop and beauty parlor to be found in the entire West.” In 1929 the firm moved into one of Denver’s finest Art Deco buildings, designed by architect Montana Fallis with molded polychromatic terra-cotta panels in zig-zag patterns. The Denver Fire Clay Building next door on the corner began life as a two-story commercial brick building in 1892. After it was gutted by fire in 1937 the Buerger Brothers acquired it as an annex with a new streamlined Art Moderne facelift. The Buerger Brothers closed in 1983, falling just two years shy of a century in business.

TURN RIGHT ON 18TH STREET.

8. Byron White United States Courthouse
18th Street between Stout and Champa streets



The federal government had supplied Denver with a monumental post office in 1893 but the town was growing so rapidly that by 1908 plans were hatched for an even larger building for the postal service and federal courts. New York architects Evarts Tracy, Egerton Swartwout and Electus Litchfield prepared the plans for a Neoclassical tour de force influenced by the City Beautiful movement gripping major American cities in the early 1900s. Famous Yule Marble from 9,300 feet up in Colorado’s Elk Mountains dresses the federal building, the same as it does the Lincoln Memorial. The exterior serves as a history lesson in mail delivery in Colorado with names of the state’s towns inscribed in the frieze and the names of Pony Express riders carved into the marble walls. The Rocky Mountain sheep at the southwest entrance were sculpted of Indiana limestone by Denver artist Gladys Caldwell Fisher as part of the government’s program to hire artists during the Great Depression. The building carries the name of All-American halfback at the University

of Colorado, Byron “Whizzer” White, who spent thirty years on the bench of the United States Supreme Court after being nominated by President John F. Kennedy.

9. Century Link
northeast corner of Stout and 18th streets



For a brief time after it was completed in 1983 this brown concrete tower was Denver’s Sky King at 709 feet. It was eclipsed the following year by Republic Plaza which stands five feet taller but it remains the state’s second-tallest building today. And if you add the antenna mast to the height it is the city’s tallest building.

10. Ghost Building
800 18th Street at southwest corner of Stout Street



This building was constructed in 1891 for real estate maven Allen M. Ghost who hired William Lang, one of Colorado’s leading architects, to produce the commercial structure. Lang was most noted for his opulent residences and this is, in fact, the only commercial work of his remaining in Denver. Thirty years ago you could not have made that statement. In 1979, the Ghost Building, despite being listed on the National Register of Historic Places, had a date with the wrecking ball when architect Brian T. Congleton spearheaded a drive to dismantle the building at its location on the corner of 15th Street and Glenarm Place and put it back together someplace else. Five years later that somewhere else turned out to be here. At a cost of \$25,000, the 1,700 original stones were hauled out of storage and attached to the building on this corner.

TURN RIGHT ON STOUT STREET AND WALK ONE BLOCK TO 17TH STREET.

11. U.S. National Bank/Guaranty Bank Building
801 17th Street at northwest corner of Stout Street



This intersection is the heart of Seventeenth Street, which attracted all the state's most important financial institutions in the early 20th century and became known as "The Wall Street of the Rockies." John A. Ferguson, one of Denver's leading money men, poured \$500,000 into this brick-and-limestone behemoth in 1921 that was one of the town's largest buildings to date. The architectural firm of William and Arthur Fisher gave the Chicago Commercial style structure understated classical detailing including Ionic pilasters and a dentil block cornice. Vacant and in disuse after the 1980s, the building found new life as residential lofts.

12. First National Bank of Denver/Magnolia Hotel
800 17th Street at southwest corner of Stout Street



With the coming of the skyscraper age in the early 1890s many towns implemented height limitations hoping to insure their streets would not become light-starved urban canyons. Denver put in place an ordinance limiting commercial buildings to nine stories. This building gets the nod as Denver's "first skyscraper," the first to climb over the city's nine-story height ordinance. Developers proposed a fourteen-story structure and after heated protests a compromise law lifted the limit to twelve stories. Harry W.J. Edbrooke filled that space for First National Bank that became the first bank to move to Seventeenth Street in 1911. First National had been one of only four Denver banks to come out of the Panic of 1893 intact and, as the most influential, led a charge to this part of town that spiked real estate prices. Time did not treat the historic landmark well - it was slathered in concrete in the 1960s to modernize it and then abandoned. In 1993 it was restored as the linchpin of the Magnolia hotel chain.

13. The Equitable Building

730 17th Street at southeast corner of Stout Street



Pushing right up against that nine-story height limit was the Equitable Building, which was the city's largest office building when completed in 1892. The firm of Andrews, Jacques, and Rantoul, who were in town to work on the Boston Building, provided the elegant Italian Renaissance design that attracted not only Eastern money interests to Denver but the state executive offices set up shop here for awhile while the capitol building was being readied. The price tag was a staggering \$1.5 million for the three-winged Equitable Building.

TURN LEFT ON 17TH STREET.

14. 707 17th Street

northwest corner of California and 17th streets



At 522 feet, this was the tallest building in Colorado when it was raised in 1981, holding the title for two years. Unlike many skyscrapers that taper at they rise, this black glass box bulges out after the fifteenth floor. Not a “set-back” but a “set-front” design.

15. 555 17th Street

northwest corner of Glenarm and 17th streets



This 40-story rectangular glass tower was the tallest building constructed in Denver in the 1970s and at 507 feet it stands today as the seventh tallest building in the state. The glass box is a

trademark of its architects, Skidmore, Owings & Merrill who have created some of the country's tallest landmarks.

16. Denver Club Building

518 17th Street at southwest corner of Glenarm Street



The Denver Club was founded in 1881 with the lofty ideal to “foster and cultivate a social intercourse that has never existed in the West before.” In the early 1950s the club’s palatial red sandstone clubhouse from 1888 was razed and the city’s first modern skyscraper rose in its historic footprint. Denver’s oldest private club took up residence on the top floor of the 23-story tower.

17. Midland Savings Building

444 17th Street at southeast corner of Glenarm Place



The Midland Savings and Loan Company took its first deposits in 1891 and by the 1920s was one of the largest such institutions in the country. Fisher & Fisher designed a suitably grand Italian Renaissance banking palace in 1925, fashioned from brown brick and sculpted terra-cotta. Like many of its downtown cousins, the building lives on as luxury lofts.

TURN LEFT ON GLENARM PLACE. TURN RIGHT ON 18TH STREET.

18. Trinity United Methodist Church
1820 Broadway at Tremont Place and 18th Street



The first Methodist services in Denver City were held in camps in 1858. A year later the Denver City Methodist Episcopal Mission was established and was serviced by circuit riding preachers until a meetinghouse could be raised in 1865. The town's oldest congregation has gathered here since 1887; the Gothic Revival church was designed by Robert Roeschlaub and constructed of rhyolite quarried from Castle Rock.

FROM THE FIVE-WAY INTERSECTION, TURN RIGHT AND WALK DOWN TREMONT PLACE.

19. Brinker Collegiate institute/The Navarre
1725-1727 Tremont Place



Joseph Brinker founded a private school here in 1880 to instill in young Denver ladies "customary Christian virtues." In short order the school achieved a reputation for education of high standing but Brinker died in 1886 and the school shuttered. The premises were extensively remodeled and reopened in 1889 as a casino operated by gamblers and the upper floors were frequented by a different class of lady. Today the Navarre brothel houses the American Museum of Western Art and the exuberant brick Victorian structure with its blend of Italianate and French Second Empire architecture stands as the oldest building in downtown Denver.

20. Brown Palace Hotel
17th Street and Tremont Place



The Brown Palace Hotel has been where Presidents and captains of industry have signed the guest register for over a century. Henry C. Brown, a carpenter from Ohio, who developed most of the area east of here at Brown's Bluff which became Capitol Park, footed the \$2 million for the luxury hotel in the 1890s. Architect Frank Edbrooke filled the triangular plot with a Romanesque-style building of red granite and matching sandstone. Each of the 410 rooms boasted a window to the street and a door that opened onto an elegant atrium illuminated by a skylight with shining onyx walls. And those guests could rest secure in the knowledge the Brown Palace was one of America's first fully fireproof buildings, a fact that was trumpeted from the cover of the May 1892 issue of *Scientific American*.

21. Republic Plaza
370 17th Street at southeast corner of Tremont Place



Here are the stats for Colorado's tallest building: 714 feet high, tallest building in the Rocky Mountains, 56 floors, 1.2 million square feet of office space, 109th tallest building in the United States. Another glass box creation of Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, Republic Plaza came on line in 1984, built of reinforced concrete and clad in Sardinian granite.

TURN RIGHT ON 17TH STREET. TURN LEFT ON GLENARM PLACE.

22. Paramount Theater 1621 Glenarm Place



This Art Deco movie palace moved to the forefront of the scores of Denver theaters almost as soon as it opened in 1930. An estimated crowd of 20,000 showed up on August 29 for the Grand Opening presenting the musical comedy *Let's Go Native* starring Jeanette MacDonald. Architect Temple Buell highlighted his Art Deco design with native Western themes and artist Vincent Mondo decorated the auditorium with silk murals depicting the area's heritage. The Paramount's life arc followed closely to that of its fellow downtown theaters across America - glory days in the 1930s and 1940s, a losing battles waged against television and suburban flight in the 1960s and virtual extinction by the 1980s. But the Paramount has been one of the lucky ones and today is the only Denver stage to retain its original splendor.

TURN RIGHT AT 16TH STREET ONTO THE 16TH STREET MALL.

23. Kittredge Building 511 16th Street at northwest corner of Glenarm Street



C.M. Kittredge built his fortune in real estate and he erected this commercial structure in 1891. Architect A. Morris Stuckert tapped the brawny Richardsonian Romanesque style based on the works of Boston designer Henry Hobson Richardson, the most influential architect of post-Civil War America. Hallmarks of the style seen here include rough-hewn stone, in this case native granite and rhyolite, a rooftop gable, a powerful entrance arch and smooth granite columnettes.

24. Masonic Temple

1614 Welton Street at northeast corner of 16th Street



Here is another Richardsonian Romanesque creation, from Frank Edbrooke in 1889. Again you can see rough-faced stone, massive arched openings and a rooftop gable. A fire in 1985 destroyed the interior behind the granite and red sandstone walls but the building was completely restored. The Order of Ancient, Free, and Accepted Masons organized in 1858 with a virtual *Who's Who* of Denver's founding fathers peppering the membership roster.

25. Steel's Corner

1555 Welton Street at southwest corner of 16th Street



Leonard R. Steel was a flamboyant Upstate New York businessman who started a chain of department stores that featured roomy cafeterias and on-site candy shops. No item sold for more than \$20. He also invested heavily in real estate and a sugar mill. When his Steel's Corner opened here in 1922 a throng of 100,000 eager Denver shoppers stripped the shelves bare. But even as the cash registers hummed, back east Steel was fighting legal actions involving fraudulent sales of stock and when he died on a train en route to try to save his company, the stores were doomed. Architect Merrill Hoyt wound up suing to try and collect on unpaid bills from the closed store for his four-story Neoclassical building, which was quickly converted to retail shops and offices.

26. McClintock Building

1550 California Street at northeast corner of 16th Street



Washington McClintock was a successful lumberman in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania when he was forced to abandon the smoke-filled streets beside the Monongahela River due to a violent attack of asthma in 1872 when he was 27 years old. McClintock landed in Denver where he plowed his Eastern profits into Colorado real estate. He developed this three-story, U-shaped commercial structure in 1910. The design team of Robert Willison and Montana Fallis created an exuberant shopping arcade with columns and lavish terra cotta ornamentation.

27. Denver Dry Goods Company

California Street between 15th and 16th streets



A promotional post card from the Denver Dry Goods Company in 1916 boasted: “The Largest Store in the Central West, 400 Feet long-Seven Acres Floor Area, 1,200 Employees, A \$1,500,000 Stock.” Michael. J. McNamara and L.H. Flanders, both former retail clerks in town, started the business in 1879. The core of this block-swallowing brick building was raised in 1889 with regular additions coming along in 1898 and 1906 and 1924 as the business became familiarly known as “The Denver, Where Colorado Shops With Confidence.” The old retailer shuffled owners in the 1970s and 1980s before being acquired by May Company in 1986; the flagship store here was converted into apartments in 1994.

28. Hayden, Dickinson & Feldhauser Building/Colorado Building
northwest corner of 16th and California streets



The dry goods firm of Hayden, Dickinson & Feldhauser constructed the core of this brick building in 1891; the store expanded and added floors in the early 1900s. The original proprietors would not recognize their old emporium today, however. In the 1930s Jules Jacques Benedict, one of Colorado's most famous and prolific architects, gave the building an Art Deco makeover at which time it got a new name as well - Colorado Building.

TURN RIGHT ON CALIFORNIA STREET TO SEE THE BUILDING NEXT DOOR.

29. Feldhauser / Baldwin Building
1623 California Street



For a brief time in the 19th century cast iron enjoyed a flurry of popularity in the construction of downtown American buildings. It was inexpensive and quick to install and could be molded into decorative facades. Philip Feldhauser had enough capital left over from his project next door to erect this commercial building for his carpet business a few years later. Today it boasts the last remaining cast iron facade in downtown Denver.

RETURN TO 16TH STREET AND TURN RIGHT, CONTINUING ON THE MALL.

30. Neusteter Building

720 16th Street at southeast corner of Stout Street



The Neusteter family emigrated from Austria to the United States around 1860, settling first in Cincinnati and then Philadelphia. Abraham Neusteter and his son Max operated a ready-to-wear store, the Neusteter Cloak and Suit Company in St. Louis. Between 1911 and 1919, other members of the family operated stores in Denver and in Lincoln, Nebraska. Neusteter's here began modestly with three stories but blew up in 1923-24 amidst a general downtown Denver economic boom. The busy design shop of brothers William and Arthur Fisher outfitted the upscale department store with clean Chicago Commercial style lines around an orderly fenestration grid of a large fixed pane window flanked by double-hung sidelights. Neusteter's remained open until 1985.

31. A. T. Lewis & Son Department Store and New Building

800-816 16th Street at southwest corner of Stout Street



Robert Sawers Roeschlaub was born in Bavaria, Germany in 1843 just before his family emigrated to the American Midwest, joining one of several Bavarian enclaves that emerged there. Roeschlaub fought two years with distinction in the Union Army and after the Civil War drifted west where he became one of Denver's earliest architects in 1873, and the first to be licensed. He would go on to become president of the American Institute of Architects Colorado chapter for twenty years. Of the many commercial structures Roeschlaub placed on Denver streets this red brick and terra-cotta corner building, created in a Romanesque style in 1891, is one of only two remaining. It marks one of the first uses decorative terra-cotta in Denver. Aaron Thompson Lewis was the second tenant, moving in during 1896 and replacing Salomon's Bazaar. Lewis was a native of New Brunswick, New Jersey who had farmed and worked in a bank but had never operated a store when he arrived in Denver in 1880 at the age of 49. While Aaron Dennison Lewis was in charge in 1917 an annex was constructed down Stout Street, designed by Frank Edbrooke and dressed in white terra-cotta detailing. The Lewis operation remained here until 1932; today the space has been redeveloped as luxury lofts.

32. Symes Building

820 16th Street at southeast corner of Champa Street



George Gifford Symes was born in Ohio near Lake Erie in 1840 and fought in the Civil War with the Wisconsin infantry, becoming Colonel of the 44th Regiment in February of 1863. Struck in the spine by a minnie ball, Symes would suffer from debilitating back pain ever after. President Ulysses S. Grant appointed Symes justice for the Montana Territory in 1869 but he resigned to begin private practice due to his health, coming to Denver in 1874. Symes built one of the largest commercial structures in town on this corner in 1883 that helped establish 16th Street as Denver's main commercial avenue; two years later he was elected to the first of two terms in the United States Congress. In November of 1893, stricken with "a terrible attack of congestion in back and brain," as he wrote in a farewell note, Symes sat in a chair in Room 70 of the Symes Block and put a bullet in his head. This building replaced the original Symes Block in 1906 as one of the first steel-framed structures in Denver. The architectural firm of Richard Howland Hunt and Joseph Howland Hunt of New York City, whose client list included some of the wealthiest names in America, drew up the Beaux Arts plan for the eight-story building whose principal tenant for many years was F.W. Woolworth's five and dime.

33. A.C. Foster Building/University Building

912 16th Street at northwest corner of Champa Street



By 1910 some businessmen began to see the town's nine-story height limit as choking Denver's image as a progressive, prosperous, big-time city. One of the first to challenge the ordinance was Alexis C. Foster who had started in the Denver real estate business in 1890 before shifting into banking where he rose to become President of the U.S. National Bank. He formed an investment brokerage with William Ellery Sweet, later to become governor of Colorado, and James H. Causey and made arrangements for a new fireproof steel and concrete twelve-story building to house the firm. Foster hired architects William Ellsworth and Arthur Addison Fisher, who were busy designing showy mansions around Capitol Hill, and they delivered a classically flavored tower rendered in dark brown brick and white terra-cotta. When it was completed in 1911 at the cost of

\$800,000 local newspapers gushed, “the exterior decorations of the Foster Building are among the most unique and elaborate ever used on an office building in the United States.” The building was given to Denver University in 1921 to provide income for social science programs and the school retained the property until the 1980s.

TURN LEFT ON CHAMPA STREET.

34. Union Lodge No. 1 1543 Champa Street



The Middle Ages in Great Britain saw the banding together of tradesmen into guilds to promote business and fellowship. The carpenters had their own guild, the bricklayers had their own guild and so on. Trades that did not have a large number of practitioners welded into hodgepodge guilds known as Odd Fellows. In 19th century America an International Order of Odd Fellows lodge building, usually exuberantly ornate, could be found in virtually every town. This was Denver's, raised in 1889. Architect Emmett Anthony blended several Victorian-era design elements including arched Romanesque windows, a classical entablature framed by roof finials, and a truncated corner tower for his confection. The Lodge is the most prominent of three gritty century-old survivors on this block, including #1525-1527 and #1531. The Filbeck, the southernmost of the trio, was designed by British-born architect John J. Huddart who made a reputation around Denver in the early years of the 20th century with his Classical Revival buildings, although this one has been much compromised. It currently is home to the improv comedy stylings and teachings of the Bovine Metropolis Theater.

35. Gas & Electric Building 910 15th Street at southwest corner of Champa Street



Harry Edbrooke was born into a family of architects in 1873; his father Willoughby was one of America's most prominent Victorian designers who did a stint as Supervising Architect of the U.S. Treasury Department. In 1908 Harry traveled to Denver from Chicago to join his uncle Frank's

firm. Frank Edbrooke had been designing some of the town's most iconic buildings since the 1870s and was often referred to as "dean of Denver architecture." Harry Edbrooke gets credit for the firm's creation of the Gas & Electric Building in 1910, crafted in the Chicago Commercial style and distinguished by some 13,000 electric lights implanted in the facade.

36. Colorado Convention Center

700 14th Street between Champa and Welton streets



The Denver County Convention and Expo Center opened in 1990 at a cost of \$7 million. In 2004 a \$308 million expansion came along doubling the exhibition space, adding a 5,000 seat indoor amphitheater, creating Denver's largest ballroom and brandishing a new nameplate. Today the Colorado Convention Center facilities host over 400 events every year from beer festivals to spelling bees. Of the works of public art sprinkled around the complex the most striking is *I See What You Mean*, a 40-foot polymer-and-concrete bear peering in the windows next to the main entrance on 14th Street. The work by Lawrence Argent was erected in 2005.

TURN RIGHT ON 14TH STREET.

37. Denver Auditorium Arena

14th Street between Curtis and Champa streets



When the Denver Municipal Auditorium was constructed in 1908, primarily to host the Democratic National Convention where William Jennings Bryan would be nominated for his third and last unsuccessful run for the presidency, it was the second largest hall in the country, exceeded only by Madison Square Garden in New York City. The building was originally configured to host a wide range of events from theater to sports to opera. In the 1940s a large chunk of the Neoclassical space was converted into a sports venue and was the original home of the American Basketball Association's Denver Nuggets from 1967 until 1975. In the performance part of the complex Led Zeppelin played their first American concert here in 1968.

38. The Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company Building
931 14th Street at northeast corner of Curtis Street



As telephones became universal appliances in the 1920s telephone companies required massive buildings to contain their burgeoning operations. Typically the newly popular Art Deco style was chosen for these new downtown monoliths and such was the case in Denver. William N. Bowman, who had been designing buildings around town since 1910, infused his Art Deco creation here with Gothic Revival elements and used stepped-back massing on the upper stories to reach a roofline with a parapet and corner turrets. Bowman outfitted the interior lobby with walls of Colorado travertine and locally wrought iron fixtures; his composition served the utility company from 1929 until 1984.

39. Tramway Cable Building
1100 14th Street at southwest corner of Arapahoe Street



All of Denver's early street railway companies were cobbled into the Denver City Tramway Company in 1899. This corporate headquarters was designed by go-to Denver architects William and Arthur Fisher in 1912. The eight-story Renaissance Revival building was put together with dark red brick and white terra-cotta trim. Attached was a three-story streetcar barn.

TURN RIGHT ON ARAPAHOE STREET. TURN RIGHT ON 15TH STREET. TURN LEFT ON CURTIS STREET.

40. Curtis Block/Baur Building
1512 Curtis Street



This three-story brick commercial building was constructed by Rodney Curtis, a real estate developer who left his name on this street and later helmed the Denver Tramway. Leonard Cutshaw, an engineer with the 21st Ohio Volunteers in the Civil War who started his building career in Denver in 1873, drew up the plans. In 1891 Otto P. Baur, a German immigrant, moved his confectionery business here and Denver's favorite candy-making operation would stay until the 1970s. Baur, who began sculpting sweets in 1871, opened a restaurant on the first floor in 1918; during the Great Depression of the 1930s Baur's often gave away free ice cream and candy to Denver kids.

41. Joslin Dry Goods Company Building
934 16th Street at southeast corner of Curtis Street



When John Jay Joslin died in 1926 at the age of 96 he was lauded as the “merchant prince of Denver.” Joslin was a Vermont transplant who arrived in Denver in 1872 and purchased the pioneering New York Store on Larimer Street. In 1889 he moved his dry goods business into this four-story brick structure that Frank Edbooke had been designed two years earlier and by 1902 Joslin's department store occupied the entire building. A fifth floor was added in 1927 as Joslin's remained a staple in downtown Denver until 1998.

**TURN LEFT ON 16TH STREET MALL TO RETURN TO THE TOUR STARTING POINT
ONE BLOCK AWAY.**

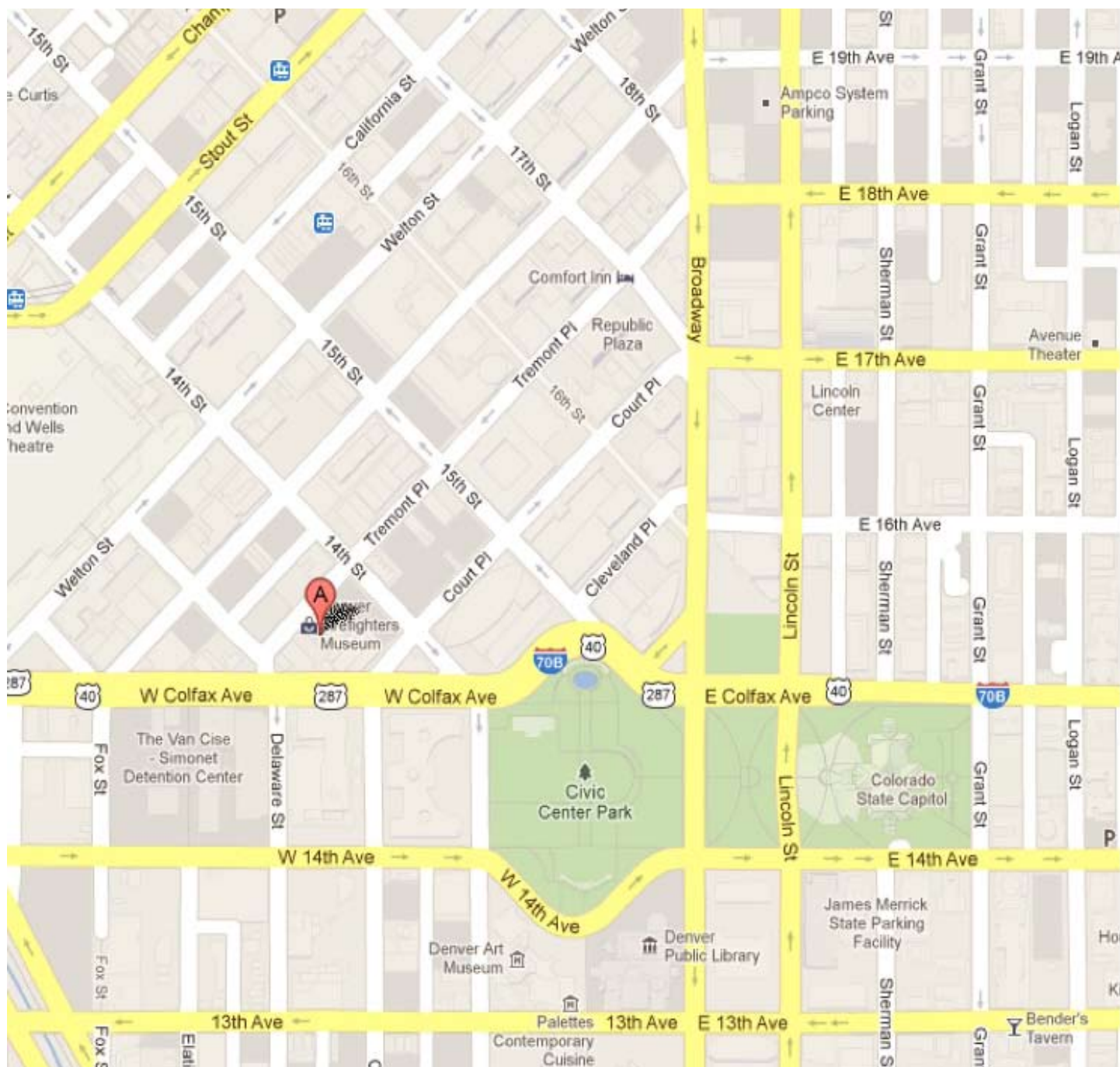
A Walking Tour of Denver - Civic Center **from walkthetown.com**

After attending the 1893 World Columbian Exposition in Chicago every civic leader in America boarded the train to return home knowing exactly what his city should look like. Large swaths of landscaped grounds with plenty of green grass and surrounded by orderly sparkling white buildings designed to look like Greek temples. In Denver the main champion for the City Beautiful movement in the early 1900s was mayor Robert W. Speer.

Denver already had a leg up on achieving the urban ideal with its recently constructed State Capitol that looked a lot like the United States Capitol. The Capitol had been sited on a hill just a few blocks from the central business district and was already attracting its share of stately mansions. Speer hired Charles Mulford Robinson to develop plans for the area and Robinson proposed creating a Civic Center flowing down from the Capitol to be lined with the new municipal buildings around the park grounds.

All was proceeding according to Speer's vision and then the plan was voted down in the 1907 election. And then Speer got voted out of office. He continued to collect ideas for a Civic Center, however, and was eventually voted back into office in 1917, with a new charter giving the mayor expanded powers. Civic Center Park was officially opened in 1919 and the area has been the center for government, the arts, history and learning in Denver ever since.

Our walking tour of Denver's Civic Center will begin in the center of the 15 acres of landscaped grounds with the Rocky Mountains at our back and a golden dome in front of us...



1. State Capitol
bounded by Colfax Avenue, Grant Street, 14th Avenue and Lincoln Street



The Colorado State Capitol building was constructed on a slight rise above the surrounding city in 1896 on Brown's Bluff, land owned and donated by Ohio carpenter-turned Denver developer Henry C. Brown. The spanking new government home made a fine companion for Brown's recently constructed Palace Hotel a few blocks away. Elijah E. Myers, the only architect to design three state capitol buildings - Michigan and Texas are the others - drew up the Neoclassical plans using the United States Capitol as a model. Corinthian porticoes grace all four elevations; the main entrance faces west, towards the city and boasts a statuary group symbolizing the progress of the State and its resources. Some of those resources were used in the construction - Colorado white granite for the exterior and Yule Marble from the Elk Mountains that is the only marble mined in America for the floors. The entire known supply of rare Colorado Rose Onyx quarried near the town of Beulah was used on the inside walls. In 1908, \$4,000 of gold leaf was applied to gild the central dome. The steps on the west flank are used to measure the official height of the City of Denver - or whatever technology is "official" at the time. The original engraving of "One Mile Above Sea Level" was on the 15th step; in 1969 it was determined to be the 18th step and in 2003 the 13th step was deemed to be exactly 5,280 feet above sea level.

EXIT THE STATE CAPITOL GROUNDS ON THE SOUTH (14TH AVENUE SIDE) IN THE MIDDLE AT SHERMAN STREET. ACROSS THE STREET TO YOUR RIGHT IS...

2. Colorado State Capitol Annex Building and Boiler Plant
1341 Sherman Street at southwest corner of 14th Avenue



One of the things the federal government did to help alleviate the Great Depression of the 1930s was go on a building spree. The style of choice was usually the stripped down classicism of Art Deco which was put to fine use here in 1939. Although not a fan of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's free-spending New Deal administration, Arkansas-born architect George Meredith Musick cashed the checks as head of the design committee for the State Capitol Annex and other big projects

around town, including an expansion for the U.S. Custom House on 19th Street.

TURN RIGHT ON 14TH AVENUE AND WALK WEST (THE CAPITOL IS ON YOUR RIGHT).

**3. Ralph L. Carr Colorado Judicial Center
southeast corner of 13th Avenue and Broadway**



The thing the former 1977 Judicial Building on this site will be most remembered for was its implosion on August 15, 2010. This new home of the Colorado Supreme Court comes with a \$256 million price tag and carries the name of the Colorado governor who is best remembered for his vocal denunciation of the displacing and interning Japanese-Americans during World War II.

TURN LEFT ON BROADWAY.

**4. Denver Public Library
10 West 14th Avenue at southwest corner of Bannock Street**



The first books were lent in Denver in 1889 from a wing of the public high school. It would be more than twenty years before the library moved into its own digs, thanks to the largesse of the steel magnate and richest man in the world, Andrew Carnegie. After Carnegie sold United States Steel for \$400 million he tried to give all the money away, mostly by funding libraries - some 2,500 around the world. Carnegie money not only helped create a Greek Revival Central Library fashioned of Turkey Creek sandstone but eight branches as well. The current composition is the result of of a 1956 building and a 1990s post-modern creation from celebrated architect, Target product designer and New Jersey Hall of Fame member Michael Graves.

5. Security Life Center
1290 Broadway at southeast corner of 13th Avenue



This 17-story blue-glass curtain wall joined the Denver streetscape in 1986.

TURN RIGHT ON 13TH AVENUE.

6. Denver Art Museum
100 West 14th Avenue Parkway



The Denver Art Museum unveiled its first galleries in the City and County Building in 1918 under the auspices of the Denver Art Association which had incubated from the Denver Artists Club in 1893. Although famous for its collection of Indian Art some of the museum's most unique works are on display on the outside in its buildings, which began at this location in 1949. The North Building at the corner of 14th Avenue and Bannock streets is a 1971 creation of Italian architect Gio Ponti and local designer James Sudler. Standing seven stories tall, its 24 sides are dressed in custom-designed glass tiles from Corning Glass. The main entrance to the museum is through the Frederic C. Hamilton Building that is a jumble of geometric planes covered in titanium shingles, none parallel or perpendicular to another. It is the vision of architect Daniel Libeskind.

7. Byers-Evans House
1310 Bannock Street at northeast corner of 13th Avenue



Byers was William Newton Byers who printed Denver's first newspaper, the *Rocky Mountain News*. Its first issues appeared on the street on April 23, 1859. Byers, who was one of Denver's leading cheerleaders in its early days, built this fine Italianate house in 1883. In 1889 it was purchased by William Gary Evans, the oldest son of John Evans, Colorado's second territorial governor and a close friend of Byers. Evans would go on to head the Denver Tramway Company and his family would stay here until 1981 when the property was given to the Colorado Historical Society to operate as a house museum.

8. Native American Trading Company
213 West 13th Avenue at northwest corner of Bannock Street



Here is a slice of Mission Revival style architecture from a yellow brick house constructed in 1906.

TURN RIGHT ON BANNOCK STREET. CROSS 14TH AVENUE AND WALK INTO THE PARK ON YOUR RIGHT.

9. Civic Center Park
bounded by Bannock Street, Broadway, West Colfax Avenue and 14th Avenue



Plans for the formal landscaping of this open space were hatched in 1904 when America was in the grip of the City Beautiful stampede that sprung from the 1893 Columbian Exposition in Chicago.

At the heart of the movement was a return to the classical style of architecture and a departure from the picturesque forms of the Victorian Age. Mayor Robert W. Speer was the point man for the City Beautiful movement in Denver and he hired Charles Mulford Robinson to sketch out the plans that included a plaza and classical entrances. At the south end of the park, across from the Art Museum and Library is the Colonnade of Civic Benefactors, an open-air Greek theater designed in 1919 by Willis Adams Marean and Albert Julius Norton who formed an architectural partnership in 1895 that would last more than four decades in Denver. The bronze statues at the middle of the Center, *Bucking Bronco* and *On The War Path* are works of Alexander Phimister Proctor. Proctor was a Canadian who moved to Denver with his family as a youngster; he became known for sculpting monumental bronzes of animals and human figures, several of which are in the permanent collections of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Smithsonian American Art Museum.

LEAVE THE PARK AND WALK ACROSS BANNOCK STREET TO...

10. City County Building

1437 Bannock Street between Colfax and 14th avenues



This is the building you get when 39 architects put their heads together. The grand capstone of Denver's Civic Center was finally completed in 1932 after 26 years in the making. The Beaux Arts tour de force is composed with curved wings around a Corinthian portico carved from 26-ton blocks of granite from Stone Mountain, Georgia. The bronze entrance doors are among the largest ever cast and open into a lobby festooned with panels of Colorado travertine. Surmounting the confection is a slender carillon clock tower supporting a golden eagle; the chimes ring every fifteen minutes.

CONTINUE TO COLFAX AVENUE AND TURN LEFT.

11. United States Mint

320 West Colfax Avenue between Cherokee and Delaware streets



In 1863 the federal government purchased the private mint of Clark, Gruber & Company that had been churning out gold pieces over at 16th and Market streets. The Denver Mint began as a melting and assaying operation and did not begin coining itself until 1906. With a “D” mint mark it became one of three coinage plants in the United States along with Philadelphia and San Francisco. Today’s mint can press out over 50 million coins every day. It was also one of the two federal gold depositories, the other being at Fort Knox, Kentucky. The Renaissance Revival mint building, that burrows three stories underground, dates to the expansion of responsibilities in 1906 and came from the offices of James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect of the United States Treasury.

TURN RIGHT ON 13TH STREET AND MAKE ANOTHER QUICK RIGHT ON TREMONT PLACE.

12. Denver Firefighters Museum

1326 Tremont Place



Although billed as Historic Station No. 1, there was actually an earlier Station One a few blocks away at 15th Street and Broadway. That building was sacrificed in 1909 for the Pioneer Mountain Fountain and this festive Beaux Arts firehouse went up in its stead. Since 1978 this building has hosted the museum of the Denver Fire Department, a collection of more than 30,000 artifacts, photographs and manuscripts.

RETRACE YOUR STEPS TO 13TH STREET AND TURN RIGHT. TURN RIGHT ON GLENARM PLACE.

13. Denver Athletic Club 1325 Glenarm Place



The Denver Athletic Club was founded in 1884 so that those “engaged in indoor pursuits might gain healthful diversion.” Architects Frederick Janius Sterner and Phillip Varian drew up plans for a clubhouse in the Romanesque style in 1889; it stands as the best representation of their work before the partnership dissolved in 1901.

TURN RIGHT ON 14TH STREET. TURN LEFT ON COURT PLACE.

14. Curry-Chucovich House 1439 Court Place



One look tells you there must be a story. Here it is. James Curry, who traded in building supplies, bought the 25-foot wide lot in 1887 and erected an eclectic Victorian brownstone home with asymmetrical massing and a picturesque roofline. One of the subsequent owners was Vaso “Chuck” Chucovich, a gambler with useful political and underworld connections who was said to funnel his money back to his homeland in Yugoslavia to fill the nation’s treasury. In 1978 high-powered defense attorney Daniel Gerash purchased the property and restored it to accommodate his law office. In the 1980s this block was ticketed for a new high-rise and developers bought every scrap of land and razed all the buildings. But Gerash refused to sell. The tower was never built and the 125-year old building stands as a stone lighthouse amidst a sea of parking spaces. Gerash went on to use the building for his law office for over 30 years, into his eighties.

15. Sheraton Denver

1550 Court Place at northeast corner of 15th Street



With 1,225 rooms and covering two blocks, this is the largest hotel complex in the Denver metro area. In 1961 Conrad Hilton poured over \$26.5 million into his first hotel in Denver, hiring modernist architect I.M. Pei to design the building which copped an American Institute of Architects Award of Merit. The project represented the first large-scale use of architectural precast panels on a building. Following the success of the Hilton's construction architects across North America started to use architectural precast on important buildings. Its architectural pedigree hasn't done much for the hotel business, however. Through the years it has been a Radisson, an Adam's Mark and, most recently a Sheraton.

TURN RIGHT ON 15TH STREET AND WALK TO COLFAX AVENUE.

16. Voorhies Memorial

Civic Center Park at 15th Street and West Colfax Avenue



Architects William Ellsworth Fisher and Arthur Addison Fisher, brothers who were credited with 67 structures around Denver, designed the curving Ionic colonnade that constitutes the north entrance to Civic Center Park along Colfax Avenue. Crafted of buff-colored sandstone and featuring murals of Western animal life by Denver artist Allen True, the gateway was funded by John H.P. Voorhies who made his money in Silverton mines and came to Denver to be a banker. He lived across the street at 1425 Cleveland Place.

TURN LEFT ON COLFAX AVENUE.

17. Denver Newspaper Agency Building/ *The Denver Post*
101 West Colfax Avenue at northwest corner of Broadway



The Denver Post was founded in 1892 as an organ for Democrats supporting Grover Cleveland for President. Cleveland won the election but in office he opposed the government purchase of silver, the state's most valuable product. The economy collapsed and the *Evening Post* closed its doors. Harry Heye Tammen, owner of a curio and souvenir shop, and Frederick Gilmer Bonfils, a Kansas City real estate and lottery operator, purchased the bones of the paper for \$12,500. They knew nothing about newspaper work so they came at the business from the other side - discovering what people wanted to read. That turned out to be the new "flamboyant circus journalism" of the day and by the time the paper name was changed to *The Denver Post* with the first day of the new century it was a success. This \$80 million modern office temple was constructed in 2006 as a joint home for the *Post* and the *Rocky Mountain News* that was Colorado's oldest continuing business until it was closed in 2009.

18. Smoky Hill Trail/Pioneer Monument and Fountain
northwest corner of Colfax Avenue and Broadway



This symbolic monument was placed here in 1911 and marks the western terminus of the Smoky Hill Trail that was traveled in the 1850s from the Missouri River through Kansas Territory. It was the quickest route to the Rocky Mountain gold fields and David Butterfield used the 592-mile Smoky Hill Route to send all his passenger and freight wagons before selling out to Wells, Fargo and Company. Although ensconced in Paris, France at the time, award-winning sculptor Frederick William MacMonnies created the iconic Western image of horseback riding scout Kit Carson. MacMonnies had originally wanted to crown his fountain with a bronze Indian but those plans were quickly scuttled by an outraged Denver citizenry.

TURN LEFT ON BROADWAY AND WALK UP TO THE CORNER OF 16TH AVENUE.

19. Colorado Bank Building
1600 Broadway at northeast corner of 16th Avenue



Here's a glimpse at how Denver has grown in the last generation. When it was completed in 1972 this 26-story glass box was the seventh-tallest building in Denver. Today its 352 feet rank it 30th. The Colorado State Bank and Trust took its first deposits back in 1908.

20. World Trade Center Denver
1625 Broadway at northwest corner of 16th Avenue



The World Trade Center exists to foster trade between Rocky Mountain businesses and over 100 countries around the world. Their home is these twin curtain wall glass towers that were constructed in 1979.

TURN RIGHT ON 16TH AVENUE.

21. Denver Downtown YMCA
25 East 16th Avenue at northwest corner of Lincoln Street



The YMCA was set up by George Williams in 1844 to help get young men off of English streets and give them something to do. The movement reached America in Boston in 1851 and the Denver chapter started up in 1875. Willis Adams Marean and Albert Julius Norton designed this classically flavored building in 1907 and, with a few touch-ups, it has served the association ever since.

22. Wells Fargo Center

1700 Lincoln Street at northeast corner of 17th Avenue



Denver's third-tallest building has been tagged as the "Cash Register Building" or "Mailbox Building" by local wags for its resemblance in silhouette to an elephantine blue dropbox. It stands 698 feet, 12 feet shy of being Denver's Sky King but the bank office resides on a hill so its elevation is actually the highest in the City. World famous modernist architect Philip Johnson designed this building for Houston, Texas but it got built in 1983 for United Bank in Denver instead. The transplant was not a complete success as snow and chunks of ice flowed off the rounded roof to the street below before heating lines could be installed.

TURN RIGHT ON 17TH AVENUE.

23. University Club

1673 Sherman Street at northeast corner of 17th Avenue



The University Club organized in 1891 "to promote social intercourse among ourselves and... the encouragement of literature." After a peripatetic existence in its formative years the club settled into this Neoclassical home in 1895 that was designed by Frederick Sterner and Ernest Phillip Varian. Sterner left the partnership a few years later and went to New York City where he earned lucrative fees crafting elegant town-homes that looked a lot like this.

24. Central Presbyterian Church

1660 Sherman Street at northeast corner of 17th Avenue



This is the third meetinghouse for the congregation that traces its roots back to the arrival in Denver from Buffalo, New York of the Reverend A.T. Rankin in 1860. Church lore maintains that on his first day in town Rankin helped subdue an angry subscriber in the offices of the *Rocky Mountain News* who was throttling the editor of the fledgling paper. Frank Edbrooke, who had been designing some of the town's most iconic buildings since the 1870s and was often referred to as "dean of Denver architecture," drew up the plans for this Romanesque-style stone church in 1892.

25. George Schiller Mansion

1665 Grant Street at southwest corner of 17th Avenue



George Schleier began his working life as a milliner, making hats in Cincinnati, New York City and Milwaukee. A pioneer spirit brought him to Denver, where there wasn't much call for fancy silk hats, in one of the earliest settlement parties from Kansas in 1858. Schleier farmed for a bit and then began investing in real estate, evolving into one of early Denver's shrewdest bargainers, skills that landed him on the City Council and at the influential post of City Tax Collector. For his home of Colorado sandstone here in the 1880s Schleier retained the services of go-to Denver architect Frank Edbrooke and directed him to inject themes of his native German heritage. The eclectic result, highlighted by an onion-domed tower, became one of Edbrooke's most acclaimed designs.

TURN RIGHT ON GRANT STREET.

26. St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church
1600 Grant Street at northeast corner of 16th Avenue



Behind the English, Germans and Irish, Swedish immigrants represented early Denver's largest ethnic group, spilling out of their Midwestern communities for the talked-about riches of Colorado. Often the hard-working Swedes could be found in the dirtiest jobs in town - smelting the gold and silver that flowed down from the mountains. Socially, Denver's Swedish community clustered around the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church, which after 1926, congregated in this Gothic Revival sanctuary.

TURN LEFT ON 16TH AVENUE.

27. Grosnevor Arms
333 East 16th Avenue



Louis W. Mack was born in Germany but spent the lion's share of his 85 years in Denver as one of the town's most influential property owners. The Mack family owned a mansion here that the son, Louis Mack, tore down in 1931 so he could build an apartment house in the image of the Grosvenor House in London where he had recently been a guest. Architect Walter H. Simon designed the Tudor-style building using gray stone from the original building as trim and installing the serpents with animal heads at the front door which were also salvaged from the Mack family mansion. Grosvenor Arms has remained largely intact during its 80+ years as rental property.

28. William G. Fisher House

1600 Logan Street at northeast corner of 16th Avenue



William Bradley Daniels arrived in Denver from New York in the pioneer days of the 1860s and began peddling dry goods with J.M. Echart in a small store on the corner of 15th and Larimer streets. William Garrett Fisher came on board in 1872 and the partners set up shop on this block a few years later. By the time of Daniels' death in 1890 Daniels & Fisher was the go-to emporium for stylish shoppers in Denver and would remain so until the business was acquired by rival May Company in 1958. Frank Edbrooke designed this stately Neoclassical home for Daniels in 1896 with an elliptical Ionic portico and balustraded deck. Fisher only enjoyed one of Denver's finest seats for a short while - he fell ill and died on a business trip in New York City in 1897 when he was only 52 years old.

TURN RIGHT ON LOGAN STREET.

29. Cathedral Basilica of the Immaculate Conception

1530 Logan Street at northeast corner of Colfax Avenue



The cathedral of the Archdiocese of Denver of the Roman Catholic Church was started in 1902 and ten years and \$500,000 later the first mass was held here on October 27, 1912. Architect Leon Coquard of Detroit provided the French Gothic design featuring a pair of 210-foot spires. Inserted in the Indiana limestone walls are 75 stained glass windows imported from Munich, Germany.

30. First Church of Christ, Scientist
1415 Logan Street at northwest corner of 14th Avenue



Ground was broken for this grand Neoclassical church in 1901, only 22 years after the founding of the Church of Christ, Scientist by Mary Baker Eddy in Boston. The Denver congregation organized in 1891. Architects Frederick Sterner and Lester Varian used white lava stone from Salida, Colorado in the Greek temple that features a domed skylight roof.

TURN RIGHT ON 14TH AVENUE.

31. Scottish Rite Masonic Center
1370 Grant Street at southeast corner of 14th Avenue



The Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry traces its roots back to the 1730s; the Colorado Scottish Rite dates to 1877 and was the first organized in the state. Colorado Consistory Number One was designed by William N. Bowman, a member, in 1924 and is the home of four lodges.

32. First Baptist Church of Denver
1373 Grant Street at southwest corner of 14th Avenue



This is the oldest Baptist congregation in Colorado, organized on May 2, 1864. The brick church dates to 1937, designed in a classical cross formation with a pedimented entrance portico and multi-tiered steeple. This type of church can be found in many a New England town but not so

much in the Rocky Mountains. The solid granite Corinthian columns were so substantial that they were turned on a lathe in the middle of 14th Avenue during construction.

33. Colorado State Museum

200 14th Avenue at southeast corner of Sherman Street



This is one of the last buildings designed by Frank Edbrooke, completed in 1915; his very last was his own mausoleum before he died in 1921. Crafted of granite, the three-story Neoclassical confection was the long-time home of the Colorado Historical Society and its museum until 1977. Dr. Frederick J. Bancroft, who is credited with creating Denver's public health system in the 1800s, also founded the State Historical and Natural History Society in 1879. The nascent museum found space around town where it could before settling into the basement of the Capitol Building which worked until this much-anticipated home opened with 59,000 square feet for the growing eclectic collection.

YOU HAVE NOW RETURNED TO THE TOUR STARTING POINT AT THE STATE CAPITOL BUILDING.

A Walking Tour of Denver - Lower Downtown

from walkthetown.com

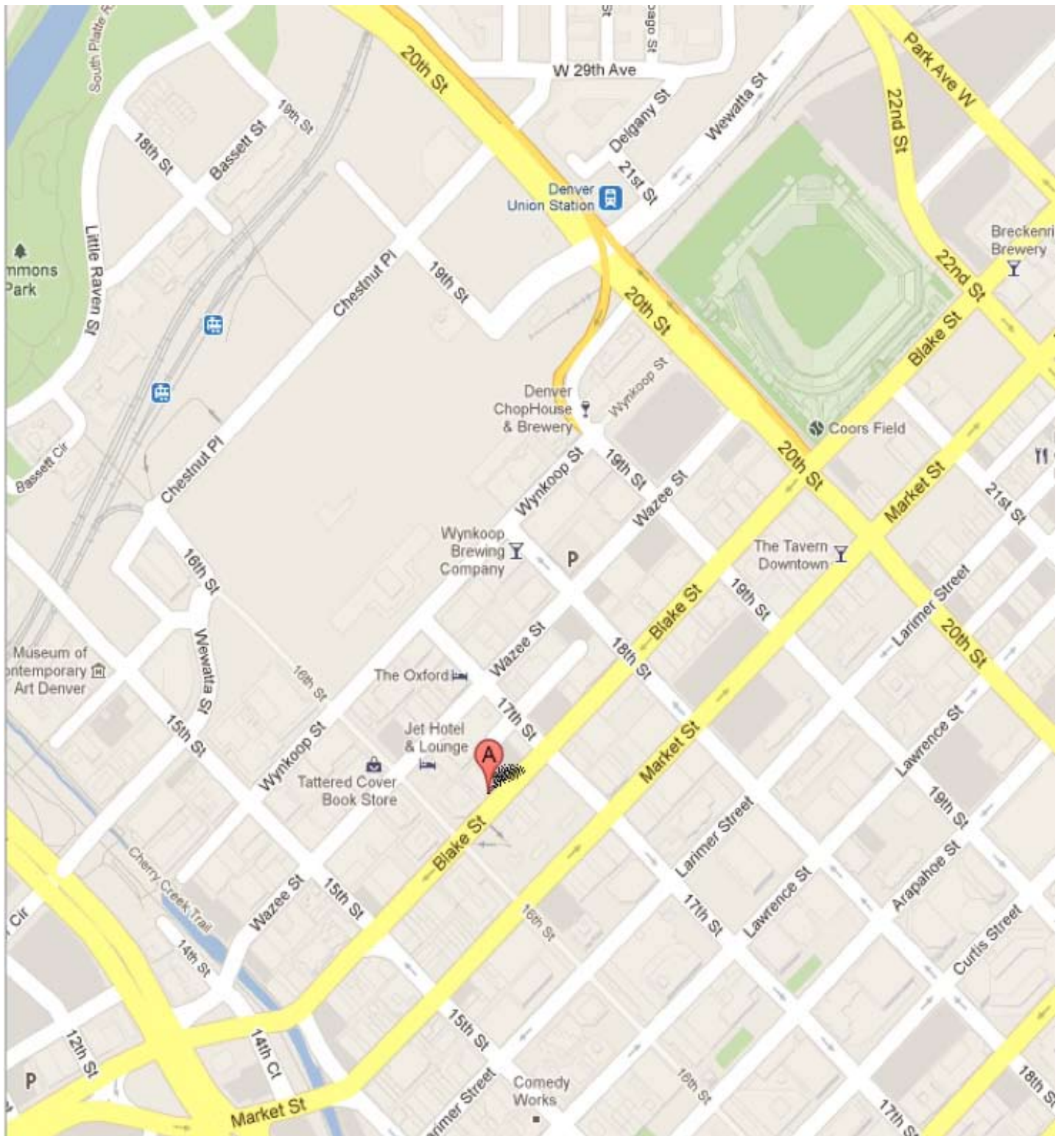
This area was the western frontier of the Kansas Territory in 1858 when William Larimer staked a claim to a square mile of hillside overlooking the confluence of the South Platte River and Cherry creek. Larimer had big plans for his unformed town and to help persuade the powers that be back in Eastern Kansas to pick his camp as the seat of Arapahoe County over the other existing mining camps he named it "Denver City" after Kansas Territorial Governor James W. Denver. Word had not filtered west from the capital of LeCompton, however, that Denver had already resigned his post and he would be dispensing no such favors.

Denver City got underway nonetheless as a mining settlement, where prospectors could find supplies while they sifted the sands of Cherry Creek. There wasn't much gold but word of new strikes came along just often enough to keep the town viable while the United States Congress was hammering out the free Territory of Colorado in Washington. Denver City indeed became the Territorial Capital in 1865 but its future was far from assured. Fires and spring flooding plagued the settlement and then the Transcontinental Railroad not only passed the town by, it was routed 100 miles to the north through Cheyenne.

Worried town leaders realized there was no time to waste if there was going to continue to be a Denver. A railroad to that main line was what was needed and the Denver Pacific was formed after a fund-raising campaign by the Board of Trade netted \$300,000 in three days. it would not be enough but Denver businessmen kept the enterprise afloat until the first trains rolled down the tracks on June 24, 1870.

The population of Denver at that time was 4,759. When the next census was taken in 1880 it was over 35,000. A silver strike in the Rocky Mountains in the 1870s brought more people and by the time the silver boom went bust in 1890 there were more than 100,000 people living in Denver. For most Americans there were two cities in the West - San Francisco and Denver, The Queen City of the Plains.

Lower Downtown is where the original town of Denver City was platted with a cluster of about two dozen cabins. It was where the railroads congregated after 1880 and industry hummed. It is where Denver deteriorated first and fastest during the mid-20th century. It is where re-birth poked its head out in the 1980s after some 20% of the area's buildings had been demolished. Today it is where America looks for an example of a revitalized historic urban streetscape and our walking tour of Denver's Lower Downtown will begin at the symbol of the town's signature 19th century industry...



1. Union Station

1701 Wynkoop Street



By the 1870s the Union Pacific Railroad, the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad, the Denver, South Park & Pacific Railroad and the Colorado Central Railroad were all servicing Denver and running their trains into stations in different parts of the town. In 1880 the lines agreed to create one central “Union Station” where passengers could come and board any train. The new depot, sporting a tall central clock tower, opened in May of 1881. A fire gutted the original Union Station in 1894 and it was replaced with a larger version worthy of Denver’s emerging status as the Queen City of the Plains. The wings of the station were expanded to be over 1/3-mile long and its 128-foot tower was the largest structure in Colorado. In 1912, the original Union Depot partnership was dissolved and the six railroads then running into Union Station decided to raze the central portion of the station to handle ever-more increasing passenger traffic. The current grand Beaux Arts appearance dates to the 1914 re-construction. In the glory days of train travel Union Station handled upwards of 80 trains a day; today Amtrak’s *California Zephyr* runs through once a day.

LEAVE UNION STATION AT 17TH STREET AND BEGIN WALKING EAST. ON YOUR LEFT IS...

2. Denver City Railway Company Building

1734 Wykoop Street at northeast corner of 17th Street



This building began life in 1883 as stables for the trolley-pulling horses of the Denver Horse Railroad Company. The horses would soon be replaced by one of the country’s most far-reaching cable car systems, extending into the town’s newly emerging residential neighborhoods. In 1892 the Denver City Railway Company sold the property and Baerreson Bros. Architects got a hold of the building and gave it a commercial make-over. A bidding war for the property in 1902 was won by Hendrie & Bolthoff Manufacturing & Supply Company for \$100,000 and they would stay until 1971. Charles Hendrie came out from Burlington, Iowa in 1861 and started the Eureka Foundry and Machine Shop in Central City to supply miners. The second generation of Hendries brought

the firm here where the business was promoted as the world's largest manufacturer of heavy mining equipment.

WALK UP 17TH STREET.

3. Oxford Hotel Annex 1612 17th Street



Often when a successful business makes a physical expansion the directors instruct the architect to make a sympathetic addition stylistically. Not so the Oxford Hotel in 1912. Designer Montana Fallis, in tandem with former City Building Inspector Robert Willison, created an exuberant mid-block Beaux Arts hotel annex dressed in white terra-cotta that stands in sparkling contrast to its brick neighbors. After training in Illinois, Fallis moved to Denver to work with the town's most celebrated early architect Frank Edbrooke in 1886. He started out working on Victorian style buildings and won his greatest fame for his Art Deco work more than 40 years later. The Oxford Hotel was owned by the Hamilton Brooks Company and you can look up and see "HB" monograms sculpted into the facade.

4. Oxford Hotel 1600 17th Street at southwest corner of Wazee Street



This is Denver's oldest hotel, opened in 1891 as the first guest house passengers encountered after de-boarding from Union Station. A buck would buy a room; two dollars would get you a bath with it. The money men behind the Oxford Hotel were led by Adolph Zang, the only son of Philip Zang, a Bavarian brewer who fought in the Napoleonic Wars and the American Civil War before moving to Denver in 1871 and purchasing the Rocky Mountain Brewing Company. Frank E. Edbrooke, "the Dean of Denver Architecture," provided the Romanesque design executed in red brick. The fortunes of the Oxford mirrored that of the railroads and as the trains ceased to arrive in the decades after World War II the hotel shuttered. A restoration in 1983 returned the historic hostelry to its turn-of-the-20th century elegance.

TURN RIGHT ON WAZEE STREET.

5. Peters Paper Company Warehouse 1625 Wazee Street



This four-story beige brick structure from 1899 is typical of early Denver warehouses that featured storefronts on the ground floor and storage space on the upper floors. Aron Morrill Gove and Thomas F. Walsh, who designed some of the town's most stylish warehouses, gave this facility for the Peters Paper Company a Romanesque flavor. It did duty as a paper warehouse until 1942.

6. Sugar Building 1530 16th Street at southeast corner of Wazee Street



Here is another Gove & Walsh warehouse from 1906 whose terra-cotta ornament survives a century later. You can look up and see where two stories were tacked on to the original four in 1912. The client was the Great Western Sugar Company that was founded in 1901 when Charles Boettcher opened sugar beet processing plants in Loveland and Greeley. Additional facilities in Nebraska, Wyoming and Montana made Great Western the largest supplier of beet sugar in America; its descendants are still producing sugar today.

7. Henry Lee Building
1545 Wazee Street at southwest corner of 16th Street



William Lee arrived in the Denver area to farm in 1845 and in 1864 his brother Henry came out from Iowa to join him. Henry started by peddling vegetables in the mining camps. Back on the farm he experimented with new crops, introducing the eastern onion to Colorado and scouring the ground with the first cold-steel plow seen in the high plains. This evolved into Lee's Farm Implement Business and in the 1870s he constructed a large wooden storehouse here for his inventory. In his spare time Lee took an active interest in state politics where he forged Denver's Park System, even helping out with the landscaping while serving as Park Commissioner. The building was purchased in 1907 by Chester Stephen Morey and spruced up by Gove & Walsh to roast and grind his Solitaire brand coffee. By 1956 when the company was sold to Consolidated Foods Corporation the operation sprawled across six buildings.

TURN RIGHT ON 16TH STREET. AS YOU WALK TOWARDS WYNKOOP STREET, NOTICE THE COVERED, ELEVATED WALKWAY BETWEEN THE LEE BUILDING AND THE...

8. Morey Mercantile Building
southeast corner of Wynkoop and 16th streets



Chester Stephen Morey enlisted in the Union Army at the age of 17 in 1864 and was in Appomattox to witness the surrender of the Lee's Army of Virginia. After the war he became a traveling grocery salesman and landed in Colorado to battle a bout of consumption. Fully recovered in 1875, he came to Denver and helmed a branch of Sprague, Warner & Company, a wholesale Chicago grocery firm. By 1884 Morey was in business for himself, on the way to becoming a far-ranging mercantile operation with interests in food, tobacco and household goods. In 1896 Morey poured \$75,000 into this building with the intention of creating "the most elegantly appointed business house" in the West with showrooms, processing facilities and office space. In 1907 Morey added the Lee Building to the complex and constructed the walkway across the double-wide alley

that was busy with loading docks. Since 1990 one of America's leading independent bookstores, The Tattered Cover, has been headquartered here.

TURN LEFT ON WYNKOOP STREET AND WALK TO 15TH STREET.

9. Colorado Saddlery northeast corner of Wynkoop and 15th Street



Hermann Hugo Heiser was trained in the book bindery trade in his native Germany but after arriving in Wisconsin at the age of 19 in 1855 he found there was more of a future stitching leather on the American frontier than books. He came to Colorado in the winter of 1863 and began turning out saddles and harnesses in Black Hawk and Central City. In 1874 he purchased the saddlery of William Merchant on Blake Street and the Hermann H. Heiser Saddlery Company was born. The “Triple H” trademark became widespread across the West along with the motto “No Man Ever Lived Long Enough to Wear Out a Heiser Holster.” Hermann himself lived until 1904, three years after this building was raised. His three sons diversified the business and even began manufacturing automobiles while the H. H. Heiser Company became the “largest wholesale supplier of Leather Hunting Sporting Goods in the US West.” The Heiser family operated the saddle business until 1945, when the name and trademark were sold to the Denver Dry Goods Company. At that time four former Heiser saddlemakers founded the Colorado Saddlery and continued the tradition of handcrafting the highest quality saddles at affordable prices for the working cowboy.

10. Steelbridge Lofts 1449 Wynkoop Street at southwest corner of 15th Street



This is another of the industrial buildings raised by the Great Western Sugar Company. The six-story brick structure was raised in 1919 as a transfer station for its railroad operations. In 2002 the interior space was re-arranged into 45 luxury lofts.

11. Edbrooke Lofts

1450 Wynkoop Street at southwest corner of 15th Street



This building trundles into its second century of use as residential space not carrying a former owner of the building but its architect, Denver's go-to builder of its boom days, Frank E. Edbrooke. The Edbrookes were an architectural family - brother Willoughby was one of America's most prominent Victorian designers who did a stint as Supervising Architect of the U.S. Treasury Department and nephew Harry would later create some of downtown Denver's most important buildings. Here Frank contributed a five-story Neoclassical building of pressed brick in 1905 for Spratlen & Anderson, pioneer grocers in town. After the company broke up in 1923 the space was occupied by the Davis Brothers Drug Company for the next 34 years. It was one of the first industrial hulks to be refitted as lofts in 1990.

TURN LEFT ON 15TH STREET.

12. Wazee Supper Club

1600 15th Street at southwest corner of Wazee Street



In the middle of the 20th century American cities began to be looked at as places to come to work from the suburbs and get out of as quickly as possible. To facilitate that exercise elevated roadways called viaducts were constructed on many downtown Denver streets, including 15th Street. The darkened streets below were not consumer-friendly magnets for potential businesses. Brothers Angelo and Jim Karagas from Detroit were two entrepreneurs who took the plunge and opened the Wazee Lounge and Supper Club in a 64-year old plumbing supply house in 1974. The viaducts came down in the 1980s and 1990s, the sunlight returned to the streets and Wazee is still serving up cold beer and hot pizza.

**CONTINUE ON 15TH STREET ACROSS WAZEE STREET AND UP TO BLAKE STREET.
TURN LEFT ON BLAKE STREET.**

13. Barney L. Ford Building **1514 Blake Street**



This unassuming three-story commercial building was constructed in the 1850s by Barney L. Ford. Then in his late 20s, Ford was an escaped slave from Virginia who made his way to Chicago where he became an active abolitionist. Ford traveled to Denver where he purchased this land and from this building launched a business empire that included property and hotels from Denver to Cheyenne. Reports from the time indicate that Barney Ford was making the 14th highest income in the Territory. Ford joined the party of Abraham Lincoln and as a Republican became the first African American nominated to the Territorial Legislature. He was providently situated for a role in Colorado politics - across the street delegates met in the winter of 1875-1876 to hammer out a state constitution to present to the voters of Colorado for ratification. Constitution Hall stood until 1977 when it was torched by an arsonist.

14. Carter-Rice Building **1623-1631 Blake Street**



This building was constructed as a branch house for the paper manufacturer Carter, Rice and Company of Boston, Massachusetts. Their man in Denver, Frank S. Thayer, with fifteen years of success on his record, was given a free hand to construct the building in 1903. Thayer spent \$60,000 for the four-story warehouse of Golden pressed brick with Beaux Arts flourishes. Due to the great weight of the paper inventory the beams used in the construction here were particularly massive.

15. Union Warehouse/Hotel Barth
1514 southwest corner of 17th Street



This building was erected in 1882 as a warehouse for the Union Liquor Wholesale Company but by the end of the decade it was operating as a hotel. The conversion moved *Illustrated Denver* to rave that the Romanesque-styled structure designed by R.C. Eberly was “an elegant brick affair... with 100 rooms, all well lighted, perfectly ventilated, and furnished in the most elegant and most attractive manner.” It was renamed the Elk Hotel in 1905 and was purchased by M. Allen Barth in 1930. Since the 1980s the Victorian showplace has served as an assisted-living facility.

16. St. Elmo Building
1433 17th Street at northeast corner of Blake Street



The St. Elmo Hotel was constructed in 1896 that appealed to cost-conscious travelers and railroad workers. Once a visitor to Denver got off the train and walked past closer, finer guest houses a number of mid-priced beds like those at the St. Elmo became available. The hotel was originally a wood-frame structure; the decorative brickwork came along later. In 2012 Justin Timberlake was set to invest in a Southern BBQ here.

17. Denver Rock Drill and Machinery Company/General Electric Building
1441 18th Street at southeast corner of Blake Street



The Denver Rock Drill and Machinery Company set up shop in this brick building in 1906. The facade is completely dressed in light-colored brick; look up to see the interesting decorative

elements created in the Romanesque-styled windows with dark-colored brick. General Electric distributed fixtures and supplies from this location for many years.

18. Crocker Cracker Factory/Blake Street Terrace
1860 Blake Street at southeast corner of 19th Street



F.W. Crocker constructed the core of this building as a cracker factory in 1881; fire consumed much of the insides in 1885 and the Italianate appearance seen today dates to that rebuild. The detailed brickwork fashioned window hoods and a decorative cornice. The National Biscuit Company (Nabisco) took over the factory and used it as a bakery and shipping headquarters for 50 years, supplying a five-state sales area. After the bakery moved to more modern facilities the building was used mostly as a warehouse until a 1983 renovation when it picked up a ten-story companion.

19. Windsor Dairy Farm Building
1860 Blake Blake



Architects William Ellsworth and Arthur Addison Fisher, brothers who were credited with 67 structures around Denver, designed this low-slung brick building with terra-cotta trim in 1918; the price tag was \$30,000. Milk, butter, and cheese were processed here for 55 years, first by the Windsor Farm Dairy and after 1928, Meadow Gold.

20. Coors Field

2001 Blake Street at northwest corner of 20th Street



After spending the first two years of their baseball life in Mile High Stadium the Colorado Rockies moved into this \$300 million home in 1995. The price was a bargain as the arrival of Coors Field transformed Lower Downtown. Within a year housing units here doubled and stores and restaurants competed to fill long-abandoned spaces. City officials tagged the economic impact at \$195 million a year to downtown Denver. Coors Brewing Company, founded in 1873 by German immigrants Adolph Coors and Jacob Schueler, has held naming rights to the ballpark since Opening Day 1995. If you go in and sit in the 20th row of the upper deck, the only purple seats in the park, you will be exactly one mile high.

TURN LEFT ON 20TH STREET. TURN LEFT ON WAZEE STREET.

21. Merchandise Mart/Rocky Mountain Warehouse Lofts

1863 Wazee Street at southwest corner of 19th Street



Montana Fallis designed this brawny building in 1930 as a multi-tenant merchandise mart. Fallis was a deft structural engineer adept at the creation of large industrial buildings that were also well suited to the stripped-down ornamental style of Art Deco. The geometrical forms that were hallmarks of commercial Deco can be seen here in the chevrons and pointed triangles and the rich variety of building materials. The Merchandise Mart, that was one of the last major buildings constructed in lower downtown before the 50-year malaise of the mid-20th century, served its original purpose until 1993 when it was transformed into residential lofts.

22. Hendrie and Bolthoff Warehouse Building
1743 Wazee Street at southwest corner of 18th Street



We met Hendrie and Bolthoff earlier in the tour at their former headquarters across from Union Station. This was their warehouse on the other end of the block, constructed in 1907 on plans drawn by Frank E. Edbrooke. His work here reflects the facile transition he was able to make from the showy designs of the Victorian Age to the more classical forms in vogue in the early years of the 1900s. The four-story brick building was the master architect's only known warehouse and is relatively unaltered in its over 100 years. The ground floor worked as a store front and machinery parts were stored upstairs. Hendrie & Bolthoff abandoned downtown Denver in 1971.

TURN RIGHT ON 18TH STREET.

23. Ice House Lofts
1801 Wynkoop Street at northwest corner of 18th Street



This industrial site was developed in 1903 as a cold storage warehouse for the Littleton Creamery and Beatrice Foods, a job it performed for 76 years. When it was time to be converted into lofts and offices and taverns the cold icehouse did not go down without a fight - it took seven weeks for three feet of ice to be defrosted from the walls. The architectural firm of Gove & Walsh supplied the classically-themed plans that were exquisitely executed in polychromatic brickwork.

TURN LEFT ON WYNKOOP STREET.

24. J.S. Mercantile Building/Wynkoop Brewing Company
1792 Wynkoop Street at southeast corner of 18th Street



Edward Wanshear Wynkoop was born in Philadelphia in 1836, the great-grandson of a delegate to the Continental Congress, Henry Wynkoop. The youngest of eight children, the ambitious Wynkoop, did not see much advancement ahead of him in the family business so at the age of 20 he headed west. Wynkoop wound up in the early founding of Denver City but he was not the building type, opting instead for gold prospecting and then a military life as a cavalry officer in the First Colorado Volunteer Cavalry during the American Civil War, attaining the rank of major of volunteers, and was brevetted a lieutenant colonel in May 1865. He conducted the investigation and made the report that indicted Colonel John M. Chivington for the slaughter of surrendered Cheyenne people that came to infamy as the Sand Creek Massacre. Wynkoop became a Indian agent before resigning in frustration, tried the family iron business back East, jumped into the Black Hills gold rush and finally died as warden of the federal prison in New Mexico Territory. So he had nothing to do with the street, the building or the brewery. John Sidney Brown constructed this brick warehouse for his mercantile business in 1899 that was the largest in the West at the time. Colorado's first brewpub, Wynkoop Brewing Company, drew its first drafts here in 1988.

WALK ACROSS THE STREET TO UNION STATION AND THE START OF THE TOUR.

IDENTIFYING AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE

Recognizing Early American Architecture:

Postmedieval English Colonial (1600-1700)

- * steeply pitched, side-gabled roof
- * small casement windows with many small panes (restored often)
- * massive chimney
- * vertical board (batten) door
- * little or no eave overhang, no cornice detailing
- * one room deep

Dutch Colonial (1625-1840)

- * side-gambreled roof
- * usually one story
- * batten door, most divided into upper and lower halves
- * little or no eave overhang

French Colonial (1700-1830)

- * steeply pitched roof, either hipped or side-gabled
- * one story
- * tall, narrow door and window openings
- * doors and windows typically divided vertically into pairs
- * walls of stucco (over half-timbered frame)

Spanish Colonial (1660-1850)

- * low-pitched or flat roof
- * normally one story
- * few small windows
- * multiple external doors
- * walls very thick in stucco over adobe brick or rubble stone
- * long, narrow porches opening to courtyards

Georgian (1700-1780)

- * windows with double-hung sashes, typically nine or twelve small panes per sash; windows are never in adjacent pairs
- * paneled door, normally with decorative crown (most often pedimented but at times broken-pedimented) and supported by decorative pilasters
- * row of small rectangular panes beneath door crown
- * cornice usually emphasized with tooth-like dentils or other decorative molding
- * windows typically five-ranked and symmetrically balanced with center door; less commonly three-ranked or seven-ranked

Adamesque (Federal) (1780-1820)

- * windows with double-hung sashes, typically six small panes per sash; windows are never in adjacent pairs
- * semi-circular or elliptical fanlight over paneled door, typically accompanied by sidelights, elaborated crown and surround, and/or extended as small entry porch
- * cornice usually emphasized with tooth-like dentils or other decorative molding
- * windows typically five-ranked and symmetrically balanced with center door; less commonly three-ranked or seven-ranked
- * while similar to Georgian, features are often “lighter”

Greek Revival (1825-1860)

- * gabled or hipped roof of low pitch
- * entry porch or full-width porch supported by square or round, prominent columns
 - Doric: plain capitals
 - Ionic: capitals with scroll-like spirals
 - Corinthian: capitals shaped like inverted bells decorated with leaves
- * narrow line of transom and sidelights around door, usually incorporated into elaborate door surround
- * cornice lines emphasized with wide, divided band of trim

Recognizing Victorian Architecture:

General Victorian Features (1840-1910)

- * roof ornaments
- * bay (protruding) windows
- * three-part Palladian (rounded in middle) windows
- * gingerbread porch trim

Gothic Revival Style (1835-1875)

- * high-pitched center gables
- * pointed arch windows and doors
- * pendants and finials extending from roof

Italianate Style (1840-1885)

- * brackets under roof cornices
- * cupolas on the roof
- * narrow, square porch posts with chamfered corners
- * tall, slender windows

Second Empire Style (1855-1885)

- * mansard roof, concave or convex, with dormer windows on steep lower slope
- * molded cornices bound lower roof slope above and below
- * eaves normally with decorative brackets below

Stick Style (1860-1890)

- * stick-like bracketing on porches, often diagonal or curving
- * stick-like grid on wall surfaces
- * Jerkin-Head (cut-off triangular) roofs and dormers
- * pent (or shed) roofs on dormers, porches and bays
- * decorative trusses in gables; often steeply pitched gables
- * wooden wall cladding (boards or shingles)

Queen Anne Style (1880-1910)

- * asymmetrical facade
- * patterned shingles
- * turned porch posts and trim
- * corner towers and turrets
- * wraparound porch
- * steeply pitched, irregular roofline

Shingle Style (1880-1900)

- * shingled walls without interruption at corners
- * multi-level eaves above asymmetrical facade
- * extensive porches
- * walls and roofs covered with continuous wood shingles

Richardsonian Romanesque (1880-1900)

- * based on the innovative designs of Boston architect Henry Hobson Richardson
- * round topped arches over windows, porch supports or entrance
- * most have towers, usually round with conical roofs
- * always masonry walls, usually with rough-faced, squared stonework
- * facade usually asymmetrical
- * elements grouped in sets of three

Recognizing 20th century Architecture:

Colonial Revival (1885 and beyond)

- * accentuated front door with fanlights and sidelights
- * symmetrical facade around centered entrance
- * windows with double-hung sashes
- * large dormers
- * round, smooth porch columns, often clustered

Neoclassical (1895-1950)

- * facade dominated by full-length porch supported by classical columns, typically Ionic or Corinthian
- * facade shows symmetrically balanced windows and center door
- * revivals may have curved porticos, two-story entrances, paired or tripled windows and/or bays not seen on originals
- * often very large

Tudor (1890 -1940)

- * massive chimneys, commonly crowned by decorative chimney pots
- * facade dominated by one or more prominent cross gables, usually steeply pitched
- * decorative half-timbering often present
- * steeply pitched roof, usually side-gabled
- * tall, narrow windows, commonly in multiple groups with multi-pane glazing
- * walls of brick, stone, wood, stucco or in combination

French Chateausque (1890-1930)

- * busy roof line with many vertical elements (spires, pinnacles, turrets, gables, shaped chimneys)
- * steeply pitched hipped roof
- * multiple dormers, usually wall dormers extending through cornice line
- * walls of masonry, usually stone

Beaux Arts (1890-1930)

- * wall surfaces with decorative garlands, floral patterns or shields
- * masonry walls, usually of light-colored stone
- * facade with corner quoins and columns, oftne paired with Ionic or Corinthian capitals
- * first story typically rusticated (stonework) with exaggerated joints
- * facade symmetrical

Spanish Mission Style (1890-1930)

- * shaped Mission dormer or roof parapet
- * porch roofs supported by large square piers, commonly arched above
- * commonly with red tile roof covering
- * widely overhanging eaves, usually open
- * wall surface usually smooth stucco

Pueblo Revival (1910-present)

- * flat roof with parapeted wall above
- * stucco wall surface, usually earth-toned
- * projecting wooden roof beams (vigas)
- * wall and roof parapet with irregular, rounded edges
- * unpainted wood porch columns - maybe just tree trunks
- * tile or brick floors

Prairie Style (1900-1920)

- * low-pitched roof with widely overhanging eaves
- * two stories with one-story porches or wings
- * massive square porch supports
- * detail emphasizing horizontal lines
- * hipped roofs are more common than end or side gables
- * one of few indigenous American styles developed by Chicago architects Louis Sullivan and Frank Lloyd Wright and built only during first two decades of century

Craftsman (1905-1930)

- * low-pitched gabled roof with wide, unenclosed eave overhang
- * roof rafters usually exposed
- * porches supported by square columns
- * decorative braces or false beams under gables
- * columns frequently continue to ground level without a break at porch level
- * generally one or one-and-a-half stories

Art Deco (1920-1940)

- * zigzags and other geometric and stylized motifs
- * towers and other vertical projections
- * smooth stucco wall surface
- * decorative motifs: geometric floral; chevron with lozenge; reeding and fluting, often around doors and windows; sunrise pattern

Art Moderne (1920-1940)

- * streamline, curved corners
- * smooth stucco wall surface
- * asymmetrical facade
- * flat roof, usually with ledge at roof line
- * horizontal grooves, lines, balustrades
- * windows can turn corners and can be roundly shaped
- * glass-block windows or sections of the wall

International (1925-present)

- * no decorative detailing at doors or windows
- * smooth, unornamental wall surface
- * asymmetrical facade
- * flat roof, usually without ledge at roof line
- * windows usually metal casements set flush with outer walls