

From: [Hahn, Kara L. - CPD CE1566 City Planner Supervisor](#)
To: [Hahn, Kara L. - CPD CE1566 City Planner Supervisor](#)
Subject: 1741 Gaylord - Landmark Preservation Commission Public Hearing
Date: Thursday, March 16, 2023 8:59:00 AM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)
[image002.png](#)

From: Michael Mathieson <mike.forbespartners@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, March 6, 2023 4:00 AM
To: Hahn, Kara L. - CPD CE1566 City Planner Supervisor <Kara.Hahn@denvergov.org>
Cc: matt dendorfer <matt.dendorfer@gmail.com>; taylor.forbespartners@gmail.com
Subject: Re: [EXTERNAL] Re: 1741 Gaylord - Landmark Preservation Commission Public Hearing

Hi Kara, please see attached information disputing one of the three criteria in your report:

As you are aware 1741 Gaylord has no direct or substantial association with a recognized person or group of persons who had influence on society.

Mike Mathieson
President
303-726-4600



On Fri, Mar 3, 2023 at 11:09 AM Hahn, Kara L. - CPD CE1566 City Planner Supervisor <Kara.Hahn@denvergov.org> wrote:

Hi All –

Thank you for letting me know. Once I receive them, I will pass them along to the LPC.

Thanks,
Kara

Kara Hahn | Landmark Planning and Regulatory Supervisor
Community Planning and Development | City and County of Denver
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From: Michael Mathieson <mike.forbespartners@gmail.com>

Sent: Thursday, March 2, 2023 6:46 PM

To: Hahn, Kara L. - CPD CE1566 City Planner Supervisor <Kara.Hahn@denvergov.org>

Cc: matt dendorfer <matt.dendorfer@gmail.com>; taylor.forbespartners@gmail.com

Subject: [EXTERNAL] Re: 1741 Gaylord - Landmark Preservation Commission Public Hearing

Per your email above I will be supplying written comments and materials by noon the day prior to the LPC meeting:

Additional comments or written materials may be submitted until 12:00 p.m. (noon) the day prior to the LPC meeting. Landmark staff will email these comments to the Commission members.

Thank you,

Mike Mathieson
President
303-726-4600



On Tue, Feb 28, 2023 at 2:24 PM Hahn, Kara L. - CPD CE1566 City Planner Supervisor <Kara.Hahn@denvergov.org> wrote:

Good Afternoon –

I wanted to provide some additional information on the [public hearing before the Landmark Preservation Commission](#) next week (**Tuesday, March 7th at 1:00 pm**). The designation application will be near the beginning of the meeting (the agenda is attached). This meeting will be hybrid, with virtual and in-person options. The meeting can be attending in-person at the Wellington E. Webb Building at 201 W. Colfax Avenue, 4th floor conference room #4.F.6, or attended virtually by registering through our [website](#). Please let me know how you will be attending by Monday at noon.

When the project is called by the Commission, I will make a presentation on the designation application and the recommendation in the attached staff report. The Commission chair will then invite the applicants, to present to the Commission. The chair will then ask you, and any representatives you may have, to present for a maximum of 10 minutes. As a reminder, if you have a slide deck or PowerPoint presentation, please send it to me today. Typically, owners and/or developers discuss why they do not support the designation, why they do not believe the property is significant, and any other information they find important. The Commission may then ask you questions. This would be followed by comments from the public. The chair of the Commission will close the public hearing and the Commission will deliberate. The Commissioners have four options

when reviewing projects: they can recommend approval, modify the application, request additional information, or deny the project.

If you have any questions on the public hearing or the staff report, please let me know.

Thank you,
Kara

Kara Hahn | Landmark Planning and Regulatory Supervisor
Community Planning and Development | City and County of Denver
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From: Hahn, Kara L. - CPD CE1566 City Planner Supervisor
Sent: Wednesday, February 22, 2023 11:53 AM
To: Michael Mathieson <mike.forbespartners@gmail.com>; matt dendorfer <matt.dendorfer@gmail.com>; taylor.forbespartners@gmail.com
Subject: RE: 1741 Gaylord - Landmark Preservation Commission Public Hearing

Good Morning –

As a reminder, the Landmark Preservation Commission public hearing for the 1741 Gaylord designation application will be on **Tuesday, March 7th at 1:00 pm**. This meeting will be hybrid, with virtual and in-person options.

At the public hearing, I will make a presentation to the Commission on the designation application. The Commission chair will then invite the applicants to present and then you, as the owners. Both the applicants and your presentation can be a maximum of 10 minutes. Any photographs, PowerPoint, or presentations files must be supplied to staff one week prior to the Commission meeting (please email me by 5:00 p.m. Tuesday, February 28th). All owners, team members, or representatives are limited to the 10 minute presentation, and cannot speak during the public comment period. This requirement is the same for the applicants as well.

You may also provide written materials to the Commission (again please email me). If received by 5:00 p.m. on Monday, February 27th, it will be sent to the Commission with their packets, which includes the application, staff report, and any public comments received by Landmark. Additional comments or written materials may be submitted until 12:00 p.m. (noon) the day prior to the LPC

meeting. Landmark staff will email these comments to the Commission members. Written comments received after 12:00 p.m. the day prior to the meeting will not be accepted. **No new materials, photos, or written comments can be given to the Commission at the meeting.**

If you have any questions on the public hearing, please let me know.

Thank you,
Kara

Kara Hahn | Landmark Planning and Regulatory Supervisor
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From: Michael Mathieson <mike.forbespartners@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, February 14, 2023 6:27 AM
To: Hahn, Kara L. - CPD CE1566 City Planner Supervisor <Kara.Hahn@denvergov.org>
Cc: taylor.forbespartners@gmail.com; matt dendorfer <matt.dendorfer@gmail.com>
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Re: 1741 Gaylord - Designation Application Preliminary Review

Hi Kara, your offer is not in any way sincere. You have been anything, but transparent in this process, not even willing to provide us any information to support Aaron Gove was the architect for this home and you are going against the recommendations of your own 2019 report that demonstrates this home is not historic per your extensive review. Having a backstop in the report that allows you to claim any building 30 years or older in the future is then historic based on your personal assessment in highly unethical and allows you and your department alone to control almost 80% of all the property rights in this City Park West neighborhood. Your complete misrepresentation of your own report in our meeting is an embarrassment and shows the inherent fundamental bias with you and your department against individual property rights and unfortunately for you we do not live in a communist society as you would prefer.

If this is so decided against us based on your knowingly false and grossly negligent report we will be filing significant litigation against you and the City of Landmark department in the City of Denver. We have pointed out multiple inaccuracies in your report and you have yet to discuss any of them in a fair and honest way, instead you have doubled down at every opportunity.

Mike Mathieson

President
303-726-4600



On Fri, Feb 10, 2023 at 11:38 AM Hahn, Kara L. - CPD CE1566 City Planner Supervisor
<Kara.Hahn@denvergov.org> wrote:

Good Morning –

I wanted to follow-up on the previous email and notification letter, and check if you have any questions. Please feel free to reach out if you have questions or would like to discuss.

Thank you,
Kara

Kara Hahn | Landmark Planning and Regulatory Supervisor
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From: Hahn, Kara L. - CPD CE1566 City Planner Supervisor
Sent: Wednesday, February 8, 2023 2:19 PM
To: 'taylor.forbespartners@gmail.com' <taylor.forbespartners@gmail.com>; 'Michael Mathieson' <mike.forbespartners@gmail.com>; 'matt dendorfer' <matt.dendorfer@gmail.com>
Cc: 'Steve Charbonneau' <Steve@FindSolutions.org>
Subject: RE: 1741 Gaylord - Designation Application Preliminary Review

Good Afternoon –

Landmark staff has completed the preliminary review of the designation application (the review is attached). Staff found that the application was complete and that the structure is eligible to be a Denver Landmark. With that finding, staff has set a public hearing before the Landmark Preservation Commission for March 7, 2023 at 1:00 p.m. (this will be a hybrid meeting with virtual and in-person options). Prior to the meeting, we will send formal notifications of the public hearing and will post signage on the property.

Again, if you have any questions or would like to discuss, please let me know.

Thank you,
Kara

Kara Hahn | Landmark Planning and Regulatory Supervisor
Community Planning and Development | City and County of Denver
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From: Hahn, Kara L. - CPD CE1566 City Planner Supervisor
Sent: Tuesday, February 7, 2023 4:26 PM
To: taylor.forbespartners@gmail.com; Michael Mathieson <mike.forbespartners@gmail.com>; matt dendorfer <matt.dendorfer@gmail.com>
Cc: Steve Charbonneau <Steve@FindSolutions.org>
Subject: RE: 1741 Gaylord - Designation Application Submitted

Good afternoon,

Landmark Preservation has received an application to designate 1741 N Gaylord Street as an Individual Denver Landmark. Staff is reviewing the application to determine whether it is complete and whether the structure is eligible for designation. If both are the case, a public hearing will be scheduled before the Landmark Preservation Commission. We will keep you apprised of all steps in this process.

If you have any questions or would like to discuss the process, please let me know.

Thank you,
Kara

Kara Hahn | Landmark Planning and Regulatory Supervisor
Community Planning and Development | City and County of Denver
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From: Hahn, Kara L. - CPD City Planner Principal
Sent: Thursday, September 22, 2022 5:03 PM
To: 'Kindra Reeves' <kindra401@msn.com>; 'taylor.forbespartners@gmail.com' <taylor.forbespartners@gmail.com>
Subject: 1741 Gaylord - Notice of Intent Submitted and Posting Extended

Good afternoon,

Landmark Preservation has received a Notice of Intent to file a designation application for the property located at 1471 Gaylord Street. Therefore, the posting period for the property has been extended to 60 days. **The 60-day time period will expire at 4:30 p.m. on October 31, 2022.**

During the extended posting period, **a third-party facilitated stakeholder meeting must be held by day 40 of the posting period (October 11, 2022)**. No designation applications can be submitted prior to the stakeholder meeting. If the posting period elapses and an application for historic designation is not received by Landmark Preservation staff, then a Certificate of Demolition Eligibility will be issued on November 1, 2022. If an application for landmark designation, along with the applicable fee, is received, then the designation process will be followed.

Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions or if I may be of further assistance.

Thank you,
Kara

Kara Hahn | Principal Planner-Landmark Preservation
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From: Hahn, Kara L. - CPD City Planner Principal

Sent: Thursday, September 8, 2022 3:08 PM

To: 'Kindra Reeves' <kindra401@msn.com>; 'taylor.forbespartners@gmail.com' <taylor.forbespartners@gmail.com>

Subject: RE: 1741 Gaylord - Notice of Posting for Certificate of Demolition Eligibility Application

Good Afternoon –

I just wanted to reach out to see if you have any questions about the public posting or the process. If so, please feel free to reach out to me.

Thanks,
Kara

Kara Hahn | Principal Planner-Landmark Preservation
Community Planning and Development | City and County of Denver
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From: Hahn, Kara L. - CPD City Planner Principal

Sent: Thursday, September 1, 2022 7:29 PM

To: 'Kindra Reeves' <kindra401@msn.com>; 'taylor.forbespartners@gmail.com' <taylor.forbespartners@gmail.com>

Subject: RE: 1741 Gaylord - Notice of Posting for Certificate of Demolition Eligibility Application

Good Afternoon,

The City and County of Denver, Community Planning & Development, has reviewed the Certificate of Demolition Eligibility application for the property at **1741 Gaylord Street** and found it has potential for landmark designation pursuant to Section 30-6 of the Denver Revised Municipal Code. The building will be posted for 21 days beginning on **Sept 1, 2022** for a notice of intent to file a designation (“Notice of Intent”) to be brought forth.

To begin the designation process, Notice of Intent must be received by Community Planning and Development by **Sept 22, 2021** before 4:30 pm. If a Notice of Intent is received by Community Planning and Development by **Sept 22, 2022**, the posting period is extended to **Oct 31, 2022** during which time a meeting is required (see DRMC Section 30-6(1)(c)). If a Notice of Intent is not received by Twenty One Days After Posting, a Certificate of Demolition Eligibility will be issued on **Sept 23, 2022**, allowing demolition permits to be issued upon compliance with

all state and city requirements.

Additional information can be found on our [website](#). Please do not hesitate to reach out if I may be of further assistance.

Sincerely,
Kara

Kara Hahn | Principal Planner-Landmark Preservation
Community Planning and Development | City and County of Denver
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From: Hahn, Kara L. - CPD City Planner Principal
Sent: Tuesday, August 30, 2022 4:44 PM
To: Kindra Reeves <kindra401@msn.com>; taylor.forbespartners@gmail.com
Subject: 1741 Gaylord - Notice of Posting for Certificate of Demolition Eligibility Application

Good Afternoon,

Landmark Staff has reviewed the application for **1741 Gaylord Street** and found that the property has potential for designation. Staff will post a Certificate of Demolition Eligibility notice on the property for 21 calendar days.

When a Certificate of Demolition Eligibility notice is posted:

- If Landmark Preservation staff does **not** receive a landmark designation application or a "notice of intent to file a designation application" by 4:30 p.m. on the **21st** calendar day, the Certificate of Demolition Eligibility will be issued on the next business day.
- If Landmark Preservation receives a "notice of intent to file a landmark designation application" by the 21st day, the posting period is extended to 4:30 p.m. on the **60th** calendar day, during which a stakeholder meeting with a third-party facilitator must take place (See DRMC Section 30-6 (1)(c)).
- If the posting period is extended and Landmark Preservation staff receives a designation application and application fee by 4:30 p.m. on the 60th calendar day, the landmark designation process would begin.
- If the posting period is extended and Landmark Preservation staff does **not** receive a designation application and application fee by 4:30 p.m. on the 60th calendar day, the

Certificate of Demolition Eligibility will be issued on the next business day.

- After the landmark designation process begins, the Denver City Council has 90 days to designate the property. If the property is not designated within 90 days, Landmark Preservation staff will issue the Certificate of Demolition Eligibility.

Once the property is posted, I will send you a follow up email with posting dates. This should be on Thursday, September 1st. **Please do not remove the posting signs once they are posted, as this will delay the required 21 day posting period.**

If you have any questions, please let me know.

Thank You,
Kara

Kara Hahn | Principal Planner-Landmark Preservation
Community Planning and Development | City and County of Denver
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From: Landmark - Community Planning and Development <Landmark@denvergov.org>
Sent: Tuesday, August 16, 2022 5:31 PM
To: Kindra Reeves <kindra401@msn.com>
Cc: Landmark - Community Planning and Development <Landmark@denvergov.org>
Subject: RE: 1741 Gaylord - Certification of Demolition

Good afternoon Kindra,

Thank you for your payment for the application for Certificate of Demolition Eligibility (CDE) at 1741 N Gaylord St.

A completed application has been received by Landmark Staff.

Landmark staff will review all completed CDE applications within ten (10) business days of receipt to determine whether the structure has potential for designation, based on the Landmark Designation criteria delineated in Section 30-3 of the Denver Revised Municipal Code. The first day of the 10 business day review begins on the following business day that a complete application is received.

Please let me know if you have any questions or concerns.

Regards,
Emily



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Emily Ehr | Operations Assistant
Landmark Preservation | CPD | City & County of Denver
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phone: (720) 865-3262

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From: Kindra Reeves <kindra401@msn.com>
Sent: Tuesday, August 16, 2022 2:33 PM
To: Landmark - Community Planning and Development <Landmark@denvergov.org>
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Re: 1741 Gaylord - Certification of Demolition

Thank you. How long does it take to show up in the epermitting records?

Kindra

From: Landmark - Community Planning and Development <Landmark@denvergov.org>
Sent: Tuesday, August 16, 2022 2:09 PM
To: Kindra Reeves <kindra401@msn.com>
Cc: Landmark - Community Planning and Development <Landmark@denvergov.org>
Subject: RE: 1741 Gaylord - Certification of Demolition

Good afternoon Kindra,

Thank you for your application for Certificate of Demolition Eligibility (CDE) at 1741 N Gaylord St.

Your application has been received by Landmark Staff, your record ID# **2022-CDE-0000087**, please use this number when making your payment. I have attached the invoice, click here [YouTube link](#) for easy instructions on how to pay online. Or if you need further instruction please email planreview@denvergov.org and a staff member can walk you through the process.

If you'd prefer to come into the office to pay, please bring your payment (if in the form of a check, make it out to the **Manager of Finance**) to the second-floor cashier/records and use the attached invoice. (201 W. Colfax Ave, Denver CO) - ****the cashier desk is only open from 10-4, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday during the current COVID-19 Pandemic.****

Staff will review all completed CDE applications within ten (10) business days of receipt to determine whether the structure has potential for designation, based on the Landmark Designation criteria delineated in Section 30-3 of the Denver Revised Municipal Code. The first day of the 10 business day review begins on the following

business day that a complete application, including payment, is received.

Please let me know if you have any questions or concerns.

Regards,

Emily



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Emily Ehr | Operations Assistant
Landmark Preservation | CPD | City & County of Denver
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From: Kindra Reeves <kindra401@msn.com>

Sent: Tuesday, August 16, 2022 2:04 PM

To: Landmark - Community Planning and Development <Landmark@denvergov.org>

Subject: [EXTERNAL] Re: 1741 Gaylord - Certification of Demolition

Thank you! Kindra Reeves 720-840-6855

Kindra

From: Landmark - Community Planning and Development <Landmark@denvergov.org>

Sent: Tuesday, August 16, 2022 2:03 PM

To: Kindra Reeves <kindra401@msn.com>

Subject: RE: 1741 Gaylord - Certification of Demolition

Hello Kindra,

I'm finishing up on your record.

I need your last name, and phone number please.

Regards,

Emily



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Emily Ehr | Operations Assistant
Landmark Preservation | CPD | City & County of Denver
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From: Kindra Reeves <kindra401@msn.com>

Sent: Monday, August 15, 2022 11:10 AM

To: Landmark - Community Planning and Development <Landmark@denvergov.org>

Subject: [EXTERNAL] 1741 Gaylord - Certification of Demolition

Hi Emily,

I am going to try and send these from a non Gmail account. I am attaching JPG files as independent attachments. I will send this in three emails so that it does not convert to a link. Please note given the closeness in proximity to other buildings, the sides have to be split as I can not get back far enough to view it in one shot.

Thank you,

Kindra

B. 1741 Gaylord does not have substantial association with a recognized person or group of persons who had influence on society

- 1) Edward Holmes Hurlbut was the Secretary of Hurlbut Grocery, a retail and wholesale grocery store in Denver at the turn of the Century. He was listed as the Secretary in the Representative Men of Colorado in 1902, a sales book for men at the time to pay for the special addition book in order to have their names in it. This was a very common practice at the time, similar to 5280 magazine publishing the Top Docs or Top Dentists of Today for a fee to each of them. The book contained photos of 1,087 men in Colorado and very few, if any, were listed as Secretary of a company like Edward H Hurlbut.**
- 2) There has been no evidence presented by the City of Denver Landmark Department on any other significant grocery stores from Edward H Hurlbut in the City of Denver or surrounding area. It says they had four stores in 1904 while Edward H Hurlbut was the Secretary of Hurlbut Grocers, yet he is credited with founding the chain of stores and revolutionizing the chain grocery business concept. Four in Denver is not in any way a comparison to a multi-state chain of stores like Piggly Wiggly and Edward H Hurlbut was not the founder or even President when this occurred. This is not the founder of a significant chain of grocery stores and there were many grocery stores throughout the city at that time. People remember Sam Walton as the founder of Walmart, they are not preserving all of his children's and grandchildren's homes. And his company and children are far more significant than Edward Hurlbut.**
- 3) Within eight years of the founder's death, Edward H Hurlbut sold Hurlbut Grocers to the largest chain in the West and**

remained in charge of the large store in Denver for a short time, there is no mention of any other Hurlbut stores at that time so they had likely disappeared before the sale. John Thompson Grocer acquired Hurlbut Grocer less than a decade after his father's passing and John Thompson Grocery Store was the largest West of the Mississippi and maybe the country and it was within a block of the Hurlbut Grocer.

- 4) Being a member of a Country Club or a member of the Mason's was a social activity at the time. Edward H was not the President or founder of these organizations. This was very common and had no bearing on influencing society. He did not even have a title in these organizations to have influence on them, much less society.
- 5) The son of a grocery store founder that has no significance on history and is not indicative of someone who has influence on society. He inherited the business when his father died and the building it was in no longer exists and there is no record of Edward H Hurlbut doing any things outside of running a grocer to show he made an impact on society. If that is the definition then every business owner and country club member's home in the West should be saved. His father lived with him in the home for a very short time in 1907 as he was in ill health and passed away within a year, this was extremely common at the time. This was never Edward K Hurlbut's primary residence, the City of Denver Landmark has only made this claim he stayed there this amount of time without any supporting information.
- 6) Colorado had 353 banks at the time James C. Burger was working in the banking industry in the state. Small little Sunflower Bank is a much more significant Bank today then any of the banks he worked for at the time. James C. Burger did not found or start these banks, he was an employee of these

banks and this was at a time when people were founding new businesses and industry almost every day. Bank Presidents are a dime a dozen, 1st Bank alone has over fifty people with that title or higher and after Hamilton National was acquired he was a Vice President, the most common manager title in banking.

- 7) James C. Burger's original bank, Union Deposit and Trust, was insignificant and very small with \$50,000 in founding capital and changed names many times. The second bank, Hamilton National Bank of Denver, was acquired and was no longer a going concern in less than 15 years, it was insignificant in Denver's history. This bank did not have its own building and operated with many other businesses in "The Railway Exchange Building".**
- 8) James C. Burger was a single term state senator elected with 16% of the vote and was never re-elected to any state or national office, losing his only other campaign. He did not hold any significant title or office within the state senate and he was one of over 200 public officials in Colorado at the time (see attached list).**
- 9) Being involved in private social organizations is not indicative of someone having influence on society. Being at the 32nd level of the mason's is something anyone could achieve by taking the classes as in the boy scouts, being appointed to the 33rd level is highly significant and has to be awarded. Mr. Burger did not achieve this level. Being a member of a golf club and athletic club is as common a practice today as it was then. The Shriners motto is Fun and Fellowship, picking a location for an office of a social organization is not akin to starting the hospital system or the first Shriners Hospital in Louisiana. James C. Burger was an El Jebel Shriner, there are many Shriner organizations with many different names (to many to count). He was the**

leader for one year from June 5th 1924 to June 4, 1925 and even the El Jebel Shriners on their own Historical website do not acknowledge James C Burger picking the location of the Shriners Club, even though they do acknowledge several other names in their local history.

10) The origins of the Children's Hospital Colorado were started in 1897 in City Park and they officially incorporated in 1908. No information has been provided to the property owner showing Edith Burger's involvement and if you look at the current members and donor's involvement for the Children's Hospital Colorado it numbers in the thousands so what role did she play? She is not listed on the Children's Hospital Colorado website and does not appear to have any historical significance. The Tammens appear to have been the main benefactors for the hospital. No credit is given to Edith Burger and she is not mentioned.

11) This is not John Hickenlooper or Buffalo Bill or Wellington Webb or Stan Kroenke or John Elway or Peyton Manning or Nikola Jokic or Phil Anschutz or Don Cheadle or Chauncy Billups or Douglas Fairbanks or Nina Flowers or Pam Grier or Trey Parker or Adele Arakawa or Doug DeMuro or Rick Reilly or Eleanor Caulkins or Paul Sandoval or Vance Kirkland (I could name hundreds more). These people are regular people living in Denver at that time and the City of Denver Landmark Department is making them out to be far more significant. There is nothing demonstrating they made any significant influence in Denver or in Denver Society. Property rights should not be taken lightly, this is purely an attempt to stop development as Scott said it was on his Denver Fugly post and the significance of these individual people has been grossly exaggerated.

Statement of Significance

Criterion B

The Hurlbut House at 1741 N Gaylord St. is one of the largest, extant turn-of-the-20th-century mansions in City Park West. The house represents the second main expansion of Denver eastward into the "streetcar suburbs" starting in earnest around 1900 as the economy recovered from the Panic of 1893 and the areas that had been platted in the 1880s were developed.

The house is also representative of Denver's latest wave of "new rich" men who rose to prominence not in the mining industry but as merchants. With ample wealth, they looked to these relatively underdeveloped areas that followed the newer electric streetcar lines and also had modern infrastructure such as water/sewer lines and electricity. This dynamic of the period is exemplified by the original owner, Edward Holmes Hurlbut, who, along with his father, Edward Kirk Hurlbut, started a wholesale and retail grocery store in the 1890s shortly after they came to Denver. It grew into a chain of stores and both men were recognized as leading businessmen in early 20th Century Denver.

By 1902, both men were listed in 'Representative Men of Colorado in the 19th Century' which was one indication of their business success and influence. Father and son were reported as being very close. When Edward K died in 1907, he was at his son's residence at 1741 N Gaylord. The father was a member of the Denver Country Club, the Automobile Club and the Chamber of Commerce. His obituary was carried on page 1 of the Denver Post in 1907. Although specifics weren't given, he was noted as being one of Denver's most generous benefactors for projects public and private.

His son, Edward H, was similarly noted for the success and expansion of the grocery enterprise, being a member of the Masons and the Denver Country Club. It was he who expanded the main store into a chain of smaller stores around the city. Evidence of his success is exemplified in the 1741 N Gaylord house. It's reported cost when built in 1902 was \$25,000 (although the city building permit shows the cost at \$15,000). He hired the noted architectural firm of Gove & Walsh for the design. The cost to build plus the use of Gove & Walsh (Union Station, Mackey Auditorium) are indicative of the high value of what was a mansion for the neighborhood.

Edward K died unexpectedly in 1924 but had sold the property in 1920 to James C. & Edith Burger, another noted family in early 20th-Century Denver history. Burger was born in New York and his father, also James, was connected to the banking firm of Maitland, Phillips & Co. James C also went into banking, being president of the Union Depot & Trade Co in 1907, then Cashier of the Hamilton National Bank in 1910. He would eventually become president.

Burger was a member of the Colorado Senate from 1907-1911, winning the November 6, 1906, election with 18% of the vote in a nine-man field. While in the Senate, he authored a bill establishing a workshop for the blind which was passed by the legislature. In 1908, he was the Republican candidate for Colorado's At-Large Congressional seat but lost.

An active member of the Masons, once a commander of the Knights Templar and a past potentate of the local Shriners, Burger was advanced to the highest at the meeting of the

Designation Criteria and Evaluation, Chapter 30, Denver Revised Municipal Code:

To meet landmark designation criteria, in accordance with Chapter 30, Denver Revised Municipal Code, the application must be complete, and the structure must meet the following:

1. The structure maintains its integrity
2. The structure is more than 30 years old, or is of exceptional importance
3. The structure meets at least three of ten criteria
4. The LPC considers the structure's historic context

Criteria Evaluation:

Landmark staff found that the application demonstrates that the structure meets the following criteria.

B. It has direct and substantial association with a recognized person or group of persons who had influence on society;

The property at 1741 Gaylord Street has direct and substantial association with both Edward Holmes Hurlbut and James and Edith Burger. The structure was constructed for Edward H. Hurlbut in 1902 -03 in the City Park West neighborhood, which one of Denver's newer residential suburbs. Edward H. Hurlbut worked with his father, Edward Kirk Hurlbut, at a grocery store established by the elder Hurlbut. After Edward K Hurlbut passed away, while residing in his son's home, Edward H. Hurlbut expanded the family business into a local chain of grocery stores. Establishing a chain of grocery stores was a newer concept and illustrated Edward's business acumen. Both father and son were listed in "Representative Men of Colorado in the 19th Century" which is indicative of the business' success. While building an innovative and highly successful business, Edward H. was also a member of the Masons and Denver Country Club. His endeavors in business and public life demonstrate his influence on Denver society.

The property was subsequently owned by James and Edith Burger. James followed in his father's footsteps and worked in banking. He was President of the Union Depot & Trade Co and then later President of the Hamilton National Bank. During this time, he was elected to the Colorado Senate and authored (and passed) a bill establishing a workshop for the blind. He was also a high-ranking member of the Masons. While her husband was working in banking and serving in the state legislature, Edith Burger became a founder of Children's Hospital and served on the board for 19 years. Similar to Hurlbut, the Burgers were important members of the community and were influential in Denver society.

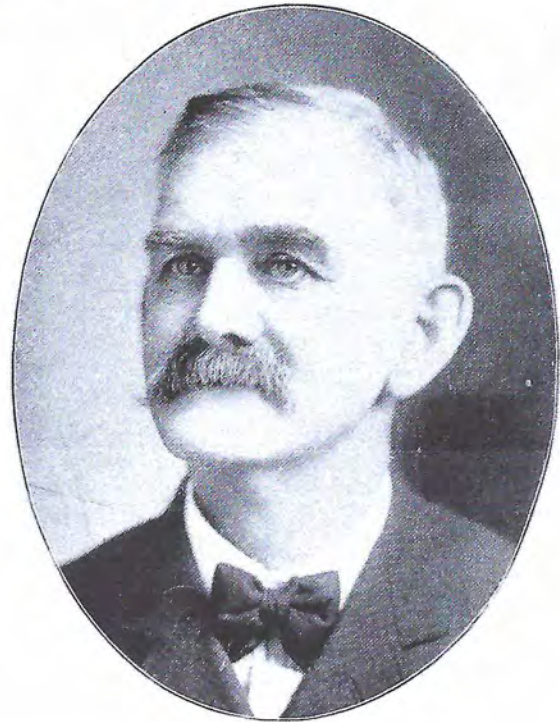
C. It embodies the distinctive visible characteristics of an architectural style or type;

The structure at 1741 Gaylord Street, which was one of the larger and earlier properties constructed in the neighborhood, embodies the distinctive visible characteristics of the Dutch Colonial Revival style. The characteristics of this style seen in the structure are the side gambrel roof with overhanging eaves, dormers, symmetrical façade, a pediment with round window, balcony supported by columns above the main entrance, front door flanked by sidelights, 8-over-1 windows, brackets, dentils, quoins, and gable-end chimneys. The property displays the characteristics of the Dutch Colonial Revival style.



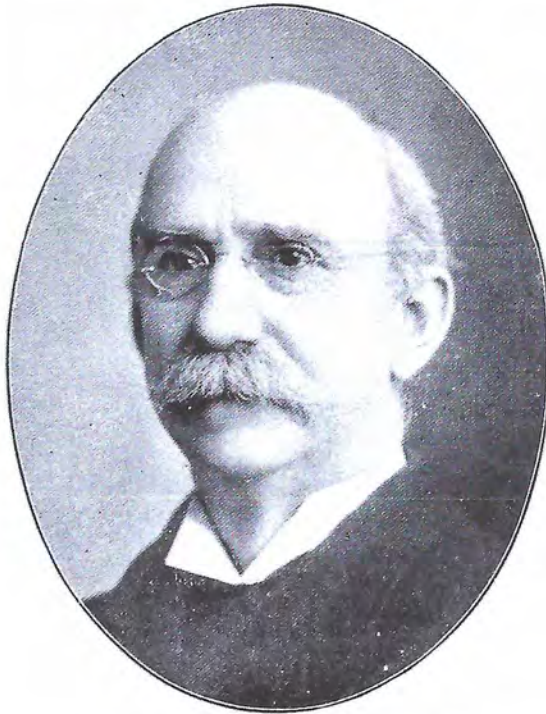
LEONARD A. WATKINS,
DENVER.

FOUNDER OF THE L. A. WATKINS MERCHANDISE CO.



GEO. N. ORDWAY,
DENVER.

PRES. THE ORDWAY, SNOW & ADDISON GROCERY CO.
PRES. DENVER RETAIL ASSN. CITY SUPERVISOR
1889-1890, FOUNDER TOWN OF ORDWAY, COLO.



EDWARD KIRK HURLBUT,
DENVER.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER. PRES. OF
HURLBUT GROCERY CO.



EDWARD HOLMES HURLBUT,
DENVER.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER. SEC. OF
HURLBUT GROCERY CO.

Secretary

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http://www.bartlibart.com/

The work cannot fail to grow in value, because it is a de luxe edition limited to one thousand volumes, and no future edition possible, as the copper plates from which these half-tones were printed are out of the publishers' possession, having been delivered to the subscribers.

As the years go by, we are growing rapidly away from the formative period of the state, and a duplicate work, if such a thing were attempted, would be yearly a greater undertaking, and inasmuch as we have aimed to give the work an historical value, have incorporated within its pages many portraits of those without whose names no history of Colorado could be written. The state is full of surprises, and our own experience well illustrates the assertion.



Our first copper plates were made east, as we took it for granted the work could be done better and cheaper there than in Colorado, but we eventually discovered that the Williamson-Haffner Engraving Company of Denver could duplicate both work and prices, and so gave Denver the preference; but still a greater surprise was in store for us! There are few firms east who care to undertake to bind a book as elegantly as this is bound, and when arrangements were about concluded with a New York bindery, we found that The Merchants Publishing Company of Denver could do anything that could be done in their line, and at eastern prices, and we have no doubt it is so in nearly every other line.

It is with pleasure that we assure our subscribers that they have a simon-pure Colorado book, engraved, printed and bound in Denver.

The almost undiscovered, unihabited territory of 1858 is able, in forty-four years, to compete with the world, not only in mining, agriculture and stock raising, but in mercantile and manufacturing lines as well, and this book contains the portraits of ten hundred and eighty-seven men who have helped to bring this seeming miracle about.

While it is true not all, whose portraits appear, were here to assist at the laying of the keel of this grand ship of state, yet we are sure there are none that have not labored earnestly and well for its ultimate success, and we know you will enjoy studying its pages, for Pope has said :

Know then thyself, presume not God to scan,
The proper study of mankind is man.

Common sales book that Denver residents paid to have their name in at the time. This was for business owners and men to have their name in a book. Very sales-y literature

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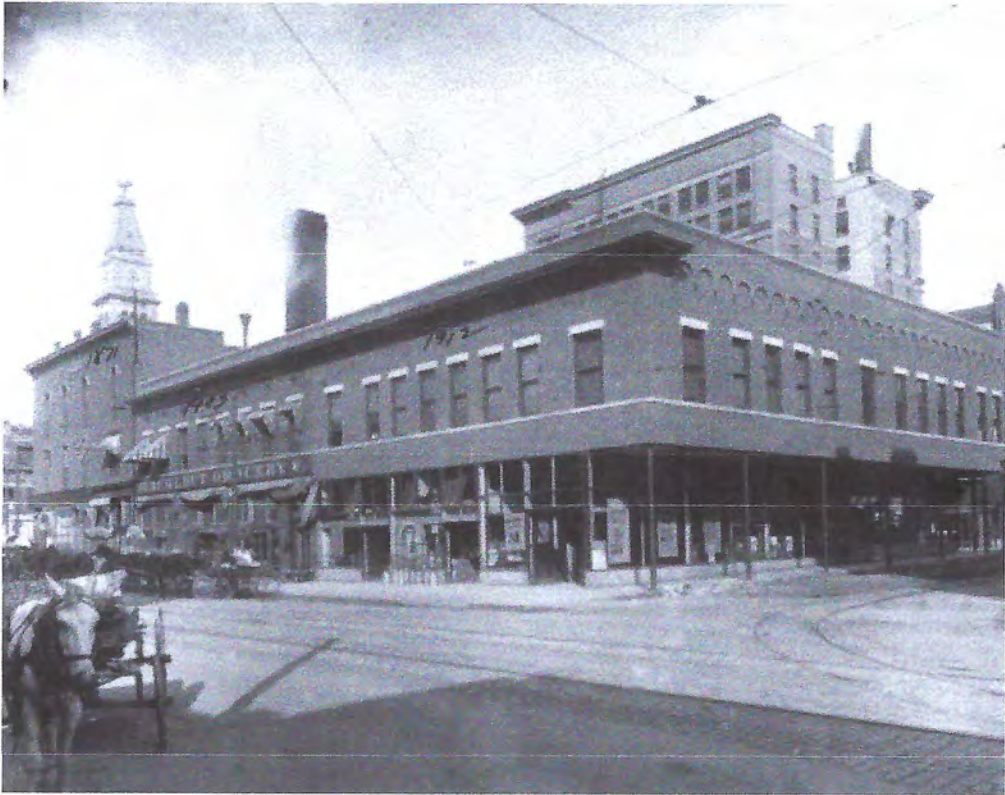
CURRENT ISSUES

1741 Gaylord St.

[BACK TO ARCHIVE](#)

Evans block

...



▼ Item Description

Call Number

X-19452

Credit

Denver Public Library Special Collections, [call number]

Title

Evans block

Date

May, 1913

Summary

View shows the Evans Block on the Eleven-hundred block of Fifteenth (15th) St., Denver, Colorado. Signs: "The Hurlbut Grocery Co., Columbine butter 30 [cents], Columbine milk 3 gal. for 25 [cents], Coffee 25 [cents] a pound." The Daniels and Fisher tower and the Central Savings Bank building are in back of the Evans Block.

Format of Original Material

1 photoprint on album page ; 26 x 29 cm (10 x 11 1/2 in.)

Type of Material

Photographic prints; Black & white photographs

Subject

Hurlbut Grocery Co. (Denver, Colo.); Grocery stores--Colorado--Denver; Mercantile facilities--Colorado--Denver; Street railroad tracks--Colorado--Denver; Streets--Colorado--Denver

Geographic Area

Denver (Colo.)

Format-Medium

Photograph

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Related Material

Image File: ZZR710019452

Notes

Condition: Album page is dirty. Dates hand written on image show construction dates of three distinct parts of the same building. Imprinted on album page: "Post's Studio, ?St., Denver."; Stamped on album page: "The Evans Investment Co."; Title hand-written on front of album page, with: "Lawrence St. frontage (184 ft.) looking towards 15th St., Southwesterly frontage (100 ft.) looking towards Central Loop, Daniels and Fisher tower at 16th and Arapahoe shows over 3 story part, Central Savings Bank Bldg. at 15th and Arapahoe shows over 2 story part."; R7100194525

The house is one of the largest turn-of-the-century mansions still standing in City Park West. The house represents the second main expansion of Denver eastward starting around 1900 as the economy recovered from the Panic of 1893; at that time many residents moved into the "streetcar suburbs" as more rail lines made intra-city travel easier.

→ Not the original owner or founder

The original owner, Edward Holmes Hurlbut, along with his father, Edward Kirk Hurlbut, started a wholesale and retail grocery store in the 1890s shortly after they came to Denver. It grew into a chain of stores known throughout the West, and both men were recognized as leading businessmen in early 20th century Denver. When Edward K died in 1907, his obituary ran on the cover of the Denver Post.

→ Did not expand throughout the West, How was it known

The mansion was built in 1902 at a cost of \$15,000 by local architects Gove & Walsh, and it was built to a grander scale than many Dutch Colonial structures. The house features a prominent front gable which is unique for the style, especially combined with the Gambrel Roof (known to many as a "barn roof"). Gove & Walsh also designed Denver Union Station and several buildings in Denver's Lower Downtown Historic District, including the J. S. Brown Mercantile Building, the Sugar Building and the Peters Paper Company Warehouse. The firm also designed residences, apartments and schools, including the Alameda-Byers School in the Baker Historic District.

Denver's City Park West neighborhood has been undergoing a transformation in recent years. Newer, multifamily developments are increasingly interspersed alongside old mansions (which also often serve as multifamily housing or office space). The area plan for this neighborhood encourages adaptive reuse of old mansions, and this building was most recently home to the offices of Judi's House, a nonprofit.

The neighbors' landmark application seeks to protect only the building itself and would allow for other development on the site in line with city codes.

This is not true.

Get Involved

Other development is not feasible

The application will go to the Landmark Preservation Commission, which will decide whether to forward the application on to Denver City Council for a final decision. Here's how you can advocate for the designation of this building:

- Write to city council members. All council members will vote on the designation. (The building is in city council district 9 [Councilwoman Candi CdeBaca], and in April 2023 after redistricting will be in district 10 [Councilman Chris Hinds].)
- Attend the March 7 Landmark Preservation Meeting at 1 p.m. in person or via Zoom to speak in support of the designation.
- Attend the City Council meeting to speak in support of the designation (date TBD).
- If you are interested in purchasing the property to preserve and adaptively reuse it, please contact Michael Flowers of Historic Denver at mflowers@historicdenver.org.

Updated Feb. 9, 2023

1908-1945: A Hospital is Born

During its early years, Children's Colorado operated on tiny budgets, and donations consisted mainly of food, clothing and supplies. The hospital grew from a 30-bed facility in a converted residence to a specialized pediatric healthcare center that battled polio epidemics and weathered shortages of nurses and supplies during World War II.

- Children's Colorado Association was incorporated on May 9, 1908.
- The hospital opened in a converted residence on Feb. 17, 1910, treating 290 patients in its first year.
- The hospital's first class of nursing students graduated in 1912.
- Our expanded main hospital opened in 1917 at 19th Avenue and Downing Street in downtown Denver.
- Doctors and nurses battled infectious diseases like smallpox, diphtheria, pertussis and typhoid – the chief causes of infant and childhood illness at the time.
- Dr. George B. Packard Jr. performed the first pyloromyotomy – a type of stomach surgery – in Denver in the 1920s.
- Harry and Agnes Reid Tammen endowed the Tammen Trust Fund to guarantee care for all children. The Tammens funded innovative advances in pediatric rehabilitative services for tuberculosis and polio patients.
- The Agnes Reid Tammen Wing of the hospital opened in 1924, providing new facilities for orthopedic care. Tammen Hall Nursing School soon followed.
- The hospital hired its first physical therapist in 1932. The X-Ray Department opened the same year.
- A Hydro-Physio-Therapy unit opened in 1936 and was acknowledged as the finest of its kind in the United States.
- Agnes Reid Tammen donated the hospital's first "iron lung" machine in 1937, providing treatment for children with trouble breathing.
- The hospital logged its first medical record in 1939.
- The hospital established a [Blood Donor Center](#) in May 1942.
- Children's Colorado Infant Surgery Ward opened in 1948, headed by Dr. George B. Packard, Jr. Surgical treatment for disorders such as cleft palate greatly improved quality of life for many patients.
- Tonsillectomy was the hospital's most common surgical procedure in the 1940s.
- While World War II caused serious shortages of medical and nursing staff on the home front, Children's Colorado put the medical knowledge gained by field physicians to work in treating its trauma patients.

COVID-19 Updates

We're here to deliver safe, thoughtful, high-quality care for kids who need it. Learn about [visitation policies](#) and all the [ways we're keeping patients safe](#), including [face covering requirements](#) at all locations.

Our History

That healing Colorado air and sunshine

In the late 1800s, parents of kids with medical needs flocked to Colorado hoping to find a cure in the fresh air and sunshine that were plentiful in our state. To accommodate that need, a group of volunteers established the Babies Summer Hospital in City Park in 1897, which really was only several tents that housed patients who were treated by six medical staff and volunteer nurses.

As demand for the fledgling hospital's services increased, the volunteers recognized that there was a need for a "permanent" hospital that

would "care for sick, injured and crippled children from birth to 16 years of age, irrespective of sex, creed, color, nationality or place of birth" that would be supported mainly by volunteer contributions. With that lofty goal to guide them, Children's Hospital Colorado officially incorporated on May 9, 1908.

In 1909, Children's Colorado converted a former residence at 2221 Downing Street into a "well equipped institution with a capacity of 30 beds," admitting its first patients on Feb. 17, 1910.



Upgrading from canvas tents to bricks and mortar

As the demand for child healthcare services increased throughout the region, the hospital quickly outgrew its original location and raised more than \$200,000 to build a new and improved facility, which opened in 1917 at 19th Avenue and Downing Street in downtown Denver. The "beautiful, new, green and white"

building opened with 100 beds and with what The Denver Post described at the time as "every article of equipment known to science."

Times change but our caring for children remains constant

Medicine in the 20th century represented a "golden age" of unprecedented innovation. From the use of X-rays for medical diagnosis to the advent of antibiotics and polio vaccine, medical research helped reduce the rate of mortality from childhood diseases dramatically.

In 1900, life expectancy in the United States was 48 years. By 2004, it had increased to nearly 78 years thanks to new drugs, surgical procedures and treatments for diseases once thought to be incurable.

Our medical staff has grown from a handful of volunteers to more than 1,000 expert caregivers.

Against this backdrop and throughout each decade of its 100 years of service, Children's Colorado has drawn upon its legacy of providing outstanding pediatric healthcare. A legacy that began in 1908 when volunteers pulled back the canvas flaps on their first tent hospitals to admit a child in need and continued with the opening of Children's Colorado's doors in 1910 and 1917 endures to this day as Children's Colorado researchers, clinicians and teachers open the doors to exciting advancements in pediatric care.

Children's Colorado has long been on the forefront of **medical research**, establishing a Research Foundation in 1953. The hospital and its affiliates at the University of Colorado School of Medicine are responsible for virtually all of the pediatric research published in the Rocky Mountain region in the past decade, as well as several internationally recognized medical milestones, including the discovery of toxic shock syndrome and development of new pediatric heart surgery techniques now used around the world.

A new hospital – and a new century of expert care

After numerous expansions over the years, at our downtown Denver location, Children's Colorado opened the new healing hospital on Sept. 29, 2007, at the juncture of I-225 and East Colfax Avenue. The 1.79 million square-foot hospital includes 300+ beds and advanced medical equipment specially designed for children. Adjacent to the University of Colorado Hospital and the University of Colorado School of Medicine, Children's Colorado remains at the center of medical research in the Rocky Mountain region, and promises continued advances in patient care in the years to come.

Faces behind the accomplishments

Throughout our history, it has been the people who dedicated themselves to improving the lives of children who made and make Children's Colorado what it is today.

From philanthropists like Harry and Agnes Reid Tammen; to thousands of nurses like Oca Cushman, RN, the hospital's superintendent for its first 45 years; to Franklin Gengenbach, MD, the first doctor in Colorado to exclusively practice pediatric medicine; our history is our people.



Oca Cushman, RN, Children's Colorado's superintendent for its first 45 years, at her retirement in 1955. new state-of-the-art hospital, our progress has been made possible by the collective generosity of the communities we are privileged to serve.

Using the strength of our community support, we look forward to another 100 years of continuing the high standards our history has established for us at Children's Colorado.

The Tammen Trust

In the early 1920s, Denver philanthropist Agnes Reid Tammen received a \$100,000 check from her husband, Denver Post publisher Harry H. Tammen, to buy a new string of pearls for Christmas.

Children's Colorado was engaged in a \$50,000 fundraising drive for a new wing, and Mrs. Tammen had been asked to donate \$1,000. According to one source, she told her husband that it would be sinful to spend twice as much for personal pleasure than the entire wing would cost and asked if she could donate \$50,000 for the proposed addition.

"You never cease to amaze me," Harry Tammen is said to have replied. "We will give the entire \$100,000."

When Harry Tammen died in 1924, he bequeathed half of his estate – \$2 million – to the hospital. Mrs. Tammen continued her philanthropic efforts on behalf of Children's Colorado until her death in 1942.

The Tammen Trust continues to provide annual income that helps provide essential healthcare for children whose families cannot afford to pay.



The Agnes Reid Tammen Wing, 1940s.

Timeline

The first 100 years of Children's Colorado's history have included numerous accomplishments, honors and stories of committed caregivers improving the lives of children. Learn more about our achievements through the years in the timeline below.

The History of EL JEBEL SHRINE

The new Mosque at 18th & Sherman was dedicated November 1, 1907.

The building was later sold and became the Rocky Mountain Consistory.

More room was needed for its 5,500 Nobles, so EL JEBEL purchased the defaulting Rocky Mountain Country Club with 193 acres at 50th and Vrain in Denver, Colorado. The Great Depression of 1929 took its toll on our Nobles and in 1936 EL JEBEL was forced to sell the golf course to the City of Denver to pay off the Mosque and to retain the Shrine.

[History - El Jebel Shriners](#)

History^[edit]



Historical marker noting location of first Shriners Hospital (1922) off King's Highway in [Shreveport, Louisiana](#)

In 1920, the Imperial Session of the Shriners was held in [Portland, Oregon](#). During that session the membership unanimously passed a resolution put forward by [W. Freeland Kendrick](#) who (while serving as Imperial Potentate) put forth the resolution that created the Shriners Hospitals for Children.^{[1][2]} The first hospital in the system opened in 1922 in [Shreveport, Louisiana](#). It provided [pediatric orthopaedic](#) care.

Shriners Hospitals for Children worked closely with the [United States Southern Command](#) and other military commands, including the Army and Air Force, the [Guatemalan combined military force](#) and [via the U.S. embassy](#), the [U.S. Department of Health & Human Services](#), and the [U.S. State Department](#) to arrange medical visas and transportation to the United States, "with a global commitment to children around the world".^[3]

In 1962, the Shriners of North America allocated \$10 million to establish three hospitals that specialized in the treatment and rehabilitation of burned children. After visiting 21 university-based medical institutions, the decision was made to build their first [pediatric burn](#) hospital on the campus of the [University of Texas Medical Branch](#) in [Galveston, Texas](#).^[4]

In 1994, the [Chronicle of Philanthropy](#), an industry publication, released the results of the largest study of charitable and non-profit organization popularity and credibility. The study showed that the Shriners Hospitals were ranked as the 9th "most popular charity/non-profit in America" of over 100 charities researched with 40% of Americans over the age of 12 choosing "Love" and "Like A Lot" for the Shriners Hospitals.^[5]



SHRINERS INTERNATIONAL [\(/en/\)](#)

Our History

150 Years of Fun and Fellowship

The history of Shriners International is the story of individuals who came together in the spirit of fun and fellowship, who would lay the foundation for a worldwide fraternity and establish a globally recognized pediatric specialty health care system.

In 1870, a group of 13 Masons would regularly meet at the Knickerbocker Cottage in New York City. Often, discussion turned to forming a new fraternity for Masons, based on the tenets of Freemasonry but with the added elements of fun and fellowship.

Walter Fleming, M.D., and Billy Florence, an actor, were among the members of the group. Florence had been on tour in Europe and attended a party given by an Arabian diplomat. The exotic style, flavors and music of the Arabian-themed party led Florence to suggest this as the theme of the new fraternity, while Dr. Fleming and other members of the group then drafted the ritual, designed the emblem and costumes, formulated a salutation and declared that members would wear the red fez. The name of this new fraternity was the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

While the fraternity's first official meeting was in 1871 at the Knickerbocker Cottage, a meeting in 1872 established the first chapter, Mecca Shriners, on September 26. Today, there are more than 195 chapters in countries around the world.

Founded as the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, the organization has grown and evolved over the decades. In the late 1900s to early 2000s, the fraternity was referred to as Shriners of North America, given that chapters were in the U.S. and Canada. In 2010, a resolution was passed to replace the name with Shriners International, reflecting the fraternity's worldwide presence.

Why do Shriners wear the fez?



The red fez with the black tassel is one of the fraternity's most distinctive symbols. Derived from the city of Fez, Morocco, the fez was chosen as the official headgear of the fraternity to complement the organization's pomp and pageantry, theme, ceremonies and events.

Each fez is personalized for the wearer. Information on the fez includes the chapter he belongs to and any positions he holds, and memberships of clubs or units. It is worn at all official Shriners events.

The Emblem



The crescent and scimitar, the emblem on the front of the fez, is an important part of the fraternity's theme and is representative of the characteristics embodied by the Shriners.

The scimitar stands for the backbone of the fraternity, its members.

- The two claws are for the Shriners fraternity and its philanthropy.
- The sphinx stands for the governing body of the Shriners.
- The five-pointed star represents the thousands of children helped by the philanthropy each year.
- Robur et Furor ("strength and fury" in Latin) is also adopted as a theme to accompany the emblem

Founding of a Health Care System



From its earliest days the Shriners were known for their philanthropic efforts across the country.

During a yellow fever epidemic in Jacksonville, Florida, local Shriners and Masonic Knights Templar worked long hours to help the sick. In 1889 fraternity members came to the aid of the Johnstown, Pennsylvania, flood victims. In fact, many of the chapters were involved in some sort of charitable efforts.

In 1919, the Imperial Potentate Freeland Kendrick proposed establishing a hospital to provide medical care at no cost for children with orthopedic conditions.

A committee explored the idea and concluded there should not be just one hospital, but instead, an entire healthcare system throughout North America that provides pediatric orthopedic medical care regardless of the families' ability to pay. The first hospital opened in Shreveport, Louisiana, in 1922.

Today, the healthcare system consists of hospitals, clinics, outpatient centers and telehealth sites. Shriners Children's specialties have expanded to burn care, spinal cord injury rehabilitation, cleft lip and palate, sports injury care and rehabilitation services.

-  **JOIN** (https://beashrinernow.com/join-shriners-form/?SHRINERSutm_source=si_website&utm_medium=cta_basn_form&utm_campaign=new)
-  **FIND A CHAPTER**(</en/Chapters>).
-  **CONTACT US**(</en/Contact-Us>).

813-281-0300 (tel:+1-813-281-0300)

Are you interested in becoming a Shriner? Start your journey today and explore the brotherhood, fun and philanthropy we have to offer.

Burger was one of over 200 state officials and held no significant title or authority, very short term



Denver County Colorado

State Senator

1909 State Officers ~ cont.

State Capitol - Denver

Election for State Officers once in two years on the second Tuesday in November. Next election November, 1910.

Source: The Colorado State Business Directory for 1909 -transcribed by J.S.

State Industrial School at Golden

Board of Control

Golden Secretary	Joseph Dennis, Jr.	Jefferson
Denver President	John R. Schermerhorn	Denver
Golden Superintendent	Fred L. Paddleford	Jefferson

Insane Asylum at Pueblo

Commissioners

Pueblo Superintendent	A.P. Busey	Pueblo
Longmont President	Chas. F. Andrew	Boulder
Chaplain	Rev. J.W. Finkbiner	Colorado Springs

Colorado School for the Deaf and Blind, Colorado Springs

Colorado Springs Superintendent	W.K. Argo	El Paso
Colorado Springs	E.J. Eaton	El Paso
Trinidad	L.R. Gottlieb	Las Animas
Colorado Springs President	J.F. Humphrey	El Paso
Pueblo Secretary	Mary S. MacDonald	Pueblo
Colorado Springs Treasurer	A.J. Lawton	El Paso
Denver	Lyndon R. Hubbard	Denver

Industrial Work Shop for the Blind

	C.D. Cobb	Denver
	Rev. John W. Houston	Denver
	Robert Morris	Denver

**State Normal School at Greeley
Trustees**

Golden	Richard Broad, Jr.	Jefferson
Greeley	A.J. Park	Weld
Delta	M.R. Welch	Delta
Denver	Mrs. T.A. Rhoads	Denver
Greeley	Chas H. Wheeler	Weld
Denver State Superintendent	Miss Katherine M. Cook	Denver
Lamar	L. Wirt Markham	Prowers
Trinidad	L.H. Turner	Las Animas
President of School	D.Z.X. Snyder	Greeley

State Auditing Board

Auditor	Rhody Kenehan	Denver
Attorney General	John T. Barnett	Denver
Secretary	R.R. Leese	Denver

State Military Board

Governor	John F. Shafroth	Denver
Brigadier General	John Chase	Denver
Adjutant General	C.A. Kelley	Denver
Judge Advocate General	Col. John t. Barnett	Denver
Insjector[sic] General	Colonel S.B. Scholtz, Jr.	Colorado Springs
Military Secretary	Colonel J.Q. MacDonald	Florence

Civil Service Commission

	Henry Van Kleeck	Denver
	Charles R. Brock	Denver
	James H. Pershing	Denver

State Board of Veterinary Services

State Veterinarian	Chas. G. Lamb	Denver
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**Penitentiary at Canon City
Commissioners**

Chief Clerk	A.R. Frisbie	Canon City
Ouray President	Charles Munn	Ouray
Canon City Warden	John Cleghorn	Fremont
Canon City Deputy Warden	Allen Jameson	Fremont
Canon City Chaplain	Rev. John G. Blake	Fremont
Secretary	Ralph L. Taylor	Denver
Trinidad	George Stracey	Las Animas
Physician	Frank N. Carrier, M.D.	Canon City

State Reformatory, Buena Vista

Buena Vista Warden Controlled by the Penitentiary Board	A.C. Dutcher	Chaffee
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Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Monte Vista

Monte Vista President	Louis H. Cheney	Rio Grande
Monte Vista Commander of Home	C.S. Aldrich	Monte Vista
Monte Vista Adjutant	Samuel West	Monte Vista

State Home for Dependent Children, Denver

Secretary	Mrs. S.L. Curtis	Denver
	Dr. Mary A. Ingersoll	Denver
Superintendent	H.W. Cowan	Denver
	Edward J. Wilcox	Pueblo
	Lucy M. Hughes	Denver

State Bureau of Child and Animal Protection

President	Thomas F. Walsh	
Vice President	James H. Pershing	
Secretary	E.K. Whitehead	
Treasurer	William Smedley	

Directors, Ex Officio

John F. Shafroth, Governor	John T. Barnett, Attorney General	Katherine M. Cook, Superintendent Public Instruction
Thomas F. Welch	F.S. Byers	E.A. Colburn
James H. Pershing	C.H. Smith	C.S. Thomas
Wm. Smedley	Wilbur F. Cannon	Charles Lerchen
George H. Harvey	J.S. Temple	Jacob J. Elliott
Robert M. Golder	E.C. Stimson	E.K. Whitehead

Commissioners for the Promotion of Uniformity of Legislation in the U.S.

	Willis V. Elliott	Denver
	Gerald Hughes	Denver
	Thomas H. Devine	Denver

State Historical and Natural History Society

President	Ed. B. Morgan	Denver
Vice President	Nathan A. Baker	Denver
Vice President	Geo. L. Cannon	Denver
Secretary	Charles R. Dudley	Denver
Treasurer	Wm. D. Todd	Denver
Curator	Wm. C. Ferrill	Denver
Museum Assistant	Horace G. Smith	Denver

Board of Accountancy

	John B. Geijsbeeck	Denver
	Joseph H. Kingwill	Denver
	Alexander E. Fowlie	Denver

State Board of Nurse Examiners

	Miss Lettie G. Welch	Denver
President	Maud McClaskie	Denver
Secretary and Treasurer	Mary B. Eyre	Denver
	Louise C. Boyd	Denver
	Lizzie L. Hudson	Denver

State Railroad Commiissioners

	W.L. Seely	Boulder
	D.H. Staley	Arvada

	A.P. Anderson	Trinidad
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Location of State Institutions

State University at Boulder	President	James H. Baker
Agricultural College at Fort Collins	President	B.O. Aylesworth
School of Mines at Golden	President	Victor C. Alderson
Deaf and Blind School at Colo. Springs	Supt.	W.K. Argo
Penitentiary at Canon City	Warden	John Cleghorn
Insane Hospital at Pueblo	Supt.	Dr. A.P. Busey
Industrial Schhol for Boys at Golden	Supt.	Fred L. Paddleford
State Normal School at Greeley	President	Z.X. Snyder
State Reformatory at Buena Vista	Warden	A.C. Dutcher
Soldier's and Sailors' Home at Monte Vista	Com.	C.S. Aldrich
State Home and Industrial School for Girls at Morrison	Superintendent	Marion B. Rudgers

Foreign Consuls

Belgium Consul.	John Mignolet	223 South 13th
Great Britain Vice Consul.	Alfred Crebbin	922 Equitable Bldg
Sweden Vice Consul.	H.R. Sahlgaard	232 Coronado Bldg
Switzerland	Paul Weiss	1606 Curtis
Germany	G. Plehn	420 Majestic Bldg
France	Dr. A. Bourquin	827 16th
Mexico	A.J. Ortiz	33 Commonwealth Bldg
Danish	Viggo E. Baerresen	612 Mack Block
Italy	Adolfo Rossi	

Members of the State Senate

1st	Joseph H. Harrison	Denver
1st	James C. Burger	Denver
1st	John E. Button	Denver

1st	Thos. B. Croke	Denver
1st	Thos. J. McCue	Denver
1st	Frank E. Gove	Denver
2nd	Samuel J. Burris	Pueblo
3rd	George Fry	Cripple Creek
3rd	Mark A. Skinner	Colorado Springs
4th	Casimiro Barela	Trinidad
5th	Harry Casaday	Boulder
6th	Ahiman V. Bohn	Leadville
7th	Delph E. Carpenter	Greeley
8th	Franklin E. Carringer	Edgewater
9th	Matt N. Lines	Canon City
10th	Wm. A. Drake	Ft. Collins
11th	Warren H. Twining	Aspen
12th	Rodney J. Bardwell	Denver
13th	John S. Cary	Hayden
14th	Wm. H. Meyer	Ft. Garland
15th	Dan. S. Jones	Saguache
16th	Horace T. DeLong	Grand Junction
17th	John J. Tobin	Montrose
18th	John Kennedy	Ouray
19th	George E. West	Durango
20th	Thos. J. Ehrhart	Centerville
21st	Barnette T. Napier	Glenwood Springs
22nd	John S. Irby	Denver
23rd	John H. Crowley	Rocky Ford
24th	Wm. H. Adams	Alamosa
25th	F.R. Wood	Trinidad
26th	Bernard J. O'Connell	Georgetown
27th	David M. Campbell	Pueblo
28th	John B. Stephen	Colorado City
29th	Tully Scott	Cripple Creek

Members of the House

Albert Greenman	Boulder
John C. Long	Englewood

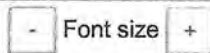
Wm. E. Foley	Denver
Harvey E. Garman	Denver
Jas. O. Garrett	Denver
John W. Helbig	Denver
Hiram E. Hilts	Denver
Fred J. Homer	Denver
Thos. M. Howell	Denver
Alma V. Lafferty	Denver
Jacob N. Lorber	Denver
Howard W. Stephens	Denver
Dudley W. Strickland	Denver
Chas. W. Ballard	Akron
John L. McCoy	Vernon
Clifton H. Wilder	La Jara
Amos N. Parrish	Lamar
H.L. Lubers	Las Animas
Elwood Dunn	Nederland
Joseph Hurd	Lafayette
R.P. Rubin	Salida
Allan Bell	Canon City
John W. Old	Georgetown
Celestino Garcia	Antonito
Charles Hayden	Walsenburg
Dr. E.C. Baldwin	Westcliffe
Dr. J.A. Whiting	Eckert
Edward B. Clark	Rico
W.W. Porteous	Sedalia
James W. Dowd	Red Cliff
John S. Beckman	Goldfield
W.C. Daily	Colorado Springs
E.R. Coatsworth	Cripple Creek
Wm. B. Hummer	Goldfield
W.E. Doyle	Colorado Springs
Lem Gammon	Florence

Joseph Luxen	Rifle
Henry A. Hicks	Central City
Lawrence M. Tovey	Granby
John A. Lehrritter	Gunnison
Theodore A. Wheeler	Amethyst
Benj. F. Carver	Edgewater
Austin Blakely	Leadville
Chas. E. Goodfriend	Leadville
George Weaver	Durango
Wm. H. Trindle	Loveland
Isaac Amador	Gulnare
W.W. Boyle	Primero
Wm. Weiser	Grand Junction
Onias C. Skinner	Montrose
W.H. McCaskill	Manzanola
Geo. B. Walker	Red Mountain
G.M. Ohler	Jefferson
J.N. Ashby	Aspen
S.S. Bellesfield	Boone
Wm. J. Metz	Pueblo
Jacob W. Thomson	Pueblo
L. Boyd Walbridge	Meeker
James S. Campbell	Monte Vista
W.E. Gardner	Center
Thos. R. Henahen	Silverton
John M. Wardlaw	Telluride
E.K. Packard	Eaton
Harrison Teller	New Windsor

[Back to Governing Index](#)

Wilbur Fiske Stone. History of Colorado; (Volume 1) online. (page 47 of 109)

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The present banking facilities and resources of the state are shown by the following figures in addition :

Number of national banks 122

Number state banks and trust companies 197

Number savings banks 6

Number private banks 28

Total number of banks 353

Total capital stock of all banks \$ 18,904,000

Total surplus of all banks 13,933,000

Total deposits of all banks 221,978,000

Total loans of all banks 174,362,000

CHAPTER XXI

COLORADO'S POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS

POLITICS BEGAN WITH THE COMING OF THE GOLD-SEEKERS ORGANIZING THE

TERRITORY OF "JEFFERSON" NAMING THE NEW TERRITORY ELECTING THE

FIRST "state" officers THE FIRST GOVERNOR ARRIVES — TERRITORIAL SQUAB-
BLES — Gilpin's removal — turning down Colorado's first chosen "sen-
ators" grant springs a surprise by removing ELBERT THOMAS M. PAT-
TERSON TELLS OF THE WINNING OF STATEHOOD — ^THE FIRST STATE ELECTION

JUDGE WILBUR F. STONE ONLY DEMOCRAT CHOSEN JOHN L. ROUTH WINS GOV-
ERNORSHIP THE BELFORD AND PATTERSON CONGRESSIONAL FIGHT — CHAFFEE

AND TELLER GO TO SENATE BELFORD FOR CONGRESS N. P. HILL ENTERS THE

FIELD PITKIN CHOSEN GOVERNOR TELLER GOES INTO CABINET BOWEN AND

TABOR GO TO THE SENATE EATON ELECTED GOVERNOR — E. O. WOLCOTT CHOSEN

SENATOR ROUTH AGAIN CHOSEN GOVERNOR REPUBLICAN FACTIONS IN RIOT

WAITE IS GOVERNOR WAITE RIOTS THE LONG SILVER FIGHT THE BRYAN

CAMPAIGNS LABOR WAR OF 1894 — THE PEABODY-ADAMS CONTEST TELLER'S

RE-ELECTION TO THE SENATE GUGGENHEIM'S ELECTION— C. J. HUGHES, JR.,

The Union Deposit & Trust Company of Denver started in 1874 as the Denver Safe Deposit & Savings Bank, which was changed in August, 1882, to the Union Bank of Denver. Late in 1886 the property was sold to J. V. Dexter who organized the Union Safe Deposit & Trust Company with a capital of \$50,000.

Not a founder, Not an owner

The Hamilton National Bank Of Denver

This national bank opened in 1910 and stopped printing money in 1924, which equals a 15 year printing period. That is actually quite brief in terms of bank existence. During its life, The Hamilton National Bank Of Denver issued 3 different types and denominations of national currency. We have examples of the types listed below. Your bank note should look similar. Just the bank name will be different. For the record, The Hamilton National Bank Of Denver was located in Denver County. It was assigned charter number 9887.

James C. Burger
Not a founder, not an owner

Hamilton National Bank, Denver

...

*A bank located in "The
Railway Exchange Building"*



Item Description

Call Number

MCC-3861

Credit

Denver Public Library Special Collections, [call number]

Title

Hamilton National Bank, Denver

Creator

McClure, Louis Charles, 1867-1957

Date

[1911-1924]

Summary

View of Hamilton National Bank, in the Railway Exchange building, Denver, Colorado; shows bicycles, automobiles, a horse-drawn carriage, lettered awnings: "The Hamilton National Bank," men, women, fire hydrant, mail box, signs: "Colorado & Southern Railway General Offices," "Western Union Telegraph Company - Main Office," "The Railway Exchange, Offices in This & Other Buildings -For Rent- the Hitchings-Van Schaack Inv. Co., 232-7 First Nat. Bank Bldg."

Format of Original Material

1 photonegative : glass ; 21 x 26 cm (8 x 10 in.); 1 photoprint ; 12 x 15 cm (4 1/2 x 6 in.)

Original Material Found in Collection

WH2300. Louis Charles McClure papers

Type of Material

Glass negatives; Photographic prints

Subject

Hamilton National Bank (Denver, Colo.); Banks--Colorado--Denver; Commercial facilities--Colorado--Denver; Streets--Colorado--Denver

Geographic Area

Denver (Colo.)

Format-Medium

Photograph

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Digital Reproduction Available for Purchase?

Yes

Related Material

Image File: ZZR700073861

Colorado Springs — First National Bank 1874 300,000
Colorado Springs — State Savings Bank 1913 25,000
Cortez — Montezuma Valley National Bank 1905 30,000
Crawford — Crawford State Bank 1910 10,000
Craig — Craig National Bank 1861 25,000
Craig — First National Bank 1904 25,000
Creede — Tomkins Brothers Bank 1899 10,000
Crested Butte — Bank of Crested Butte 1881 15,000
Cripple Creek — Cripple Creek State Bank 1904 30,000
Cripple Creek — First National Bank 1893 50,000
Crook — First State Bank 1916 10,000
De Beque — Bank of De Beque 1910 10,000

HISTORY OF COLORADO ~ 411

Location. Name of Bank. Year Organized. Capital Stock.

Deer Trail — Deer Trail State Bank 1910 \$15,000
Del Norte— Bank of Del Norte 1882 10,000
Del Norte — Rio Grande State Bank 1907 15,000
Delta — Colorado State Bank 1909 30,000
Delta — Delta National Bank 1907 50,000
Delta — First National Bank 1900 50,000
Denver — Broadway Bank 1906 100,000
Denver — Capitol Hill State Bank 1912 30,000
Denver — Central Savings Bank & Trust Co 1892 300,000
Denver — Citizens Exchange Bank 1912 30,000
Denver — City Bank & Trust Company 1909 100,000
Denver — Colorado National Bank 1866 500,000
Denver — Colorado State & Savings Bank 1904 50,000
Denver — Commercial State & Savings Bank 191 1 50,000
Denver — Continental Trust Company 1902 300,000
Denver — Denver National Bank 1884 1,000,000
Denver — Denver Stock Yards Bank 1883 100,000
Denver — Drovers State Bank 1916 100,000
Denver — First National Bank 1865 1,250,000

- Denver — German-American Trust Company 1905 500,000
- Denver — Guardian Trust Company 1912 240,000
- Denver — Hamilton National Bank 1910 250,000 *Failed bank*
- Denver — Hibernian Bank & Trust Company 1910 100,000
- Denver — Home Savings & Trust Company 1910 100,000
- Denver — International Trust Company 1885 500,000
- Denver — Interstate Trust Company 1906 200,000
- Denver — Italian- American Bank 1909 50,000
- Denver — Liberty Bank 1916 10,000
- Denver — Merchants Bank 1912 75,000
- Denver — Motor Bank 1916 50,000
- Denver — North Denver Bank 1911 10,000
- Denver — Pioneer State Bank 1912 75,000
- Denver — Silver State Bank 1912 50,000
- Denver — State Mercantile Bank 1908 70,000
- Denver — Union Deposit & Trust Company 1874 50,000 *- Very small entity*
- Denver — Union State Bank 1913 30,000
- Denver — United States National Bank 1904 400,000
- Denver — West Side State Bank 1910 30,000
- Dolores — First National Bank 1910 25,000
- Dolores — John J. Harris & Company 1887 50,000
- Durango — Burns National Bank 1910 100,000
- Durango — Durango Trust Company 1909 50,000
- Durango — First National Bank 1880 100,000
- Fads — First National Bank 1906 25,000
- Eagle — First National Bank of Eagle 1903 25,000
- East Lake — East Lake State Bank 1914 10,000
- Eaton — Eaton National Bank 1907 , 25,000

412 HISTORY OF COLORADO

Location. Name of Bank. Year Organized.

- Eaton — First National Bank 1902
- Eckley — Eckley State Bank 1915
- Elbert — Elbert County Bank 1902
- Elizabeth — Elizabeth State Bank 1906

CLARK, GRUBER & COMPANY

The largest financial organization of pioneer days in Colorado was the bank and mint of Clark, Gruber & Company. This firm was composed of Austin M. and Milton E. Clark, brothers, and E. H. Gruber, the former two from Ripley, Ohio, and the latter from Hagerstown, Maryland. They came to Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1858, and entered the banking business, in the course of which they became acquainted with the Denver country through the gold coins received from there. Very soon they conceived the plan of establishing a bank at Denver, also a mint where the gold dust could be converted into coins identical with the regular Government issue. In this way, as they estimated, the cost of transportation across the plains could be eliminated. They were perfectly within the law in this procedure, as no Government statute existed which would have prevented them from coining gold pieces.

Significant Institution

Master of the Ninth Arch

Grand Elect Mason

Council of Princes of Jerusalem

The 15th and 16th degrees (Knight of the East and Prince of Jerusalem respectively) are historical degrees, teaching biblical events that relate lessons about dedication to conviction, duty, and truth.

Chapter of Rose Croix

The 17th degree, Knight of the East and West, teaches about the importance of seeking truth in our life path and avoid repeating past errors.

Meanwhile, the 18th degree, Knight of the Rose Croix of H.R.D.M, teaches laws of universality and tolerance.

Consistory

Brothers of the Trail

Master Ad Vitam

Patriarch Noachite

Prince of Libanus

Knight of Valor

Brother of the Forest

Master of Achievement

Friend and Brother Eternal

Knight of Jerusalem

Knight of the Sun

Knight of St Andrew

Grand Inspector

My Brother's Keeper

Sublime Prince of the Royal Secret

Burger was a 32nd Degree

The 33rd Degree

The 33rd degree is a supreme honour bestowed only on those who have demonstrated outstanding service to the Brotherhood, as well as professional and personal accomplishments.



WE ARE OPEN. PROUDLY MANUFACTURING & SHIPPING THE FINEST CERTIFIED AUSTRALIAN MADE REGALIA.

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Burger

2/ 4/20

by George H Lilley

A Complete List of Freemasonry Degrees


The status of any Freemason can be identified by his degree, which represents the steps he has taken from the lower ranks up to the highest degree of Freemason knowledge.

Nowadays, there are many different kinds of degree systems all around the world, including symbolic degrees, chapter degrees, historic degrees, and more.

The standard, widely accepted Masonic rite has three degrees. They are Entered Apprentice, Fellowcraft, and the highest rank that anyone can earn, Master Mason.

A common alternative, the Scottish Rite, has 33 degrees, including these three standard rankings and 30 other supplementary degrees, which we'll list below.

The Standard Freemasonry Degrees

 Freemasons Group Photo

The standard three Masonic degrees come from the Blue Lodges of Freemasonry. These degrees are called the Entered Apprentice, the Fellowcraft, and the Master Mason. True to Freemason origins, the concept and names of each degree were adapted from middle age craft guilds.