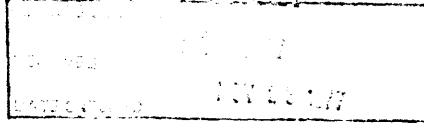


UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

DATA SHEET

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM



SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS  
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

NAME

HISTORIC THE ADOLPH ZANG MANSION  
AND/OR COMMON

LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER 709 CLARKSON  
CITY/TOWN DENVER VICINITY OF CAPITOL HILL ONE  
STATE COLORADO CODE 08 COUNTY DENVER CODE 031

CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC ACQUISITION	<input type="checkbox"/> ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER

OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF THE LATTER DAY SAINTS -- WESTERN MISSION  
STREET & NUMBER 709 CLARKSON  
CITY/TOWN DENVER VICINITY OF CAPITOL HILL STATE COLORADO

LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC OFFICE OF REGISTER OF DEEDS  
STREET & NUMBER 14th AND BANNOCK STREETS  
CITY/TOWN DENVER STATE COLORADO

REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE COLORADO INVENTORY OF HISTORIC SITES  
DATE 1973  
SPONSORING FEDERAL  STATE  COUNTY  LOCAL  
SPONSORING ORGANIZATION COLORADO STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY 200 - FOURTEENTH AVENUE  
STATE COLORADO

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DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Adolph Zang mansion, of the \_\_\_\_\_ style of Classical Revival, has been unaltered. The present appearance is the mansion's original appearance. The exterior, with hipped roof, is a three bay facade with quins. There is a plain brick frieze above which is both bracket and dentil trim. Below the plain frieze is egg and dart motif. The facade portico, with Ionic columns, has turned balusters. Plain, recessed entablatures are between the first and second floor windows. Above the doorway are very ornately carved entablatures with a large center console. The large segmented dormer is surrounded by a carved antefix. The frieze on the dormer, again of egg and dart motif, runs across the front and the balusters are urn-shaped.

The stately, unpretentious exterior of the house, built of brick and stone, gives little indication of the glorious elegance of the interior. The front door of the mansion is built of wood and leaded glass windows, in which the initials A and Z have been worked. The house has had, since it was built, a burglar alarm system.

In the golden oak entry way sets a large grandfather's clock. The gingerbread styling of this massive mahogany fixture is absolutely perfect. The clock has two sets of chimes, Whittington and Westminster, which chime every fifteen minutes and on the hour. The clock, now well over one hundred years old is an Elliott from London, England. Zang commissioned artisans to build the woodwork throughout the house patterned after the style of the clock. Because the architect is unknown, we do not know how many or who was responsible for the interior work. Each of the mosaic tiles covering the floor in the entry way is of a solid color, to prevent color fading. Throughout the house, sandwich doors were used.

One is struck with awe at the seven brilliant painted glass windows throughout the house. All the windows were done by an artist named Brandt, who also painted the windows in St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York City.

There are five fireplaces in the house, each elaborately unique in its own right. In the ladies' sitting room, the woodwork of mahogany, poses a striking contrast to the Parisian canvas ceiling painted in vivid pastels. The fireplace in this room is extremely impressive: the mirrored mantel is flanked by side pillars in the design of the grandfather's clock and on which are mounted hand-carved filigree light fixtures which match the chandelier in the center of the room.

The walls are of French silk and the woodwork of birch in the men's lounge. In this room a beautiful stained glass window depicts Romeo and Juliet.

The lower two-thirds of the walls in the dining room, the two built-in hutches, and the table (that seats 26) are all constructed of quarter sawed oak. The furniture is original, as are the autumnal scene tapestries which cover the top one-third of the walls. Above the table hangs what is believed to be a signed Tiffany chandelier. The ceiling is handpainted in gold leaf, and again, pillars correspond to those in the clock. The lighting in the dining room is indirect, which gives a very intimate feeling to a room whose furniture and ostentatious atmosphere offers a setting more conducive to a meeting of the board than a dinner.

The kitchen is of Georgian yellow pine, and the breakfast room of cherry. A solarium on the first floor provided space for Mrs. Zang's favorite hobby--horticulture.

There are several rooms on the second floor. A ballroom constructed of figured African mahogany with white birch floors is on the third story. There are also bedrooms on the third floor. From the balcony one had a spectacular view of two hundred miles of mountain ranges.

SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHAEOLOGY-PRHISTORIC
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHAEOLOGY-HISTORIC
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS

SPECIFIC DATES 1880-1916

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Adolph Zang Mansion is architecturally significant. It was designed by architects during the period of the Gilded Age. The theme in their structures. The outside facade is of only one style. The exterior and interior are a unique opportunity to walk through a museum. The house has seven brilliant painted glass windows. The large grandfather's clock is seventy-five years old. The glass is absolutely perfect, and all the windows are painted.

The large grandfather's clock is seventy-five years old. The glass is absolutely perfect, and all the windows are painted.

The furniture in the dining room is of the same quality as the house and is of the same quality. Imported woods, tapestries, and the house are in excellent condition.

Secondly, the mansion is a masterpiece of architecture. Just as the house is a masterpiece of architecture, so Zang exemplifies the best of that era.

On August 14, 1856, Adolph Zang was born in Kentucky. After acquiring his education, Adolph studied abroad for two years and married his childhood sweetheart.

In 1882, Adolph and Minnie Zang's family would become one of the wealthiest families in the world, two of which are alive today.

Best known among his many enterprises, the Phillip Zang family founded a business in Kentucky, from which most of the fortune of Phillip and Elizabeth Zang moved to Kentucky. In 1882, Adolph joined his father's business after Adolph took over management. He died in 1910 as a great success, leaving a fortune of \$250,000.00 but Adolph continued to live in the mansion.

# SIGNIFICANCE

CHECK ONE  
 ORIGINAL SITE  
 MOVED DATE \_\_\_\_\_

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

**PHYSICAL APPEARANCE**

style of Classical Revival, has  
 sion's original appearance.  
 facade with quoins. There is a  
 dental trim. Below the plain frieze  
 four columns, has turned balusters.  
 and second floor windows. Above  
 with a large center console. The  
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 and the balusters are urn-shaped.  
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 its. The fireplace in this room is  
 sed by side pillars in the design of  
 ard-carved filigree light fixtures  
 up.  
 of birch in the men's lounge. In  
 t Romeo and Juliet.  
 ng room, the two built-in hitches,  
 of quarter sawed oak. The furniture  
 which cover the top one-third of the  
 is a signed Tiffany chandelier. The  
 llers correspond to those in the clock.  
 gives a very intimate feeling to a  
 offers a setting more conducive to a  
 breakfast room of cherry. A solarium  
 favorite hobby--horticulture.  
 A billiard room constructed of figured  
 woodwork. There are also bed-  
 and spectacular view of two hundred

SPECIFIC DATES 1890-1916 BUILDER/ARCHITECT UNKNOWN

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

The Adolph Zang Mansion is significant for three reasons. First, the building is architecturally significant. Denver is known for its eclectic architecture. Many architects during the period the Zang Mansion was designed and built used no one theme in their structures. The Zang Mansion offers an exception to this rule, as the outside facade is of only one architectural style, Classical Revival. Further, both the exterior and interior are essentially unaltered. The mansion offers visitors a unique opportunity to walk through its doors and enter an era now long gone. The mansion has seven brilliant painted glass windows, done by an artist named Brant, who also painted the windows in St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York City.

The large grandfather's clock in the entry way is now well over one hundred, seventy-five years old. The gingerbread styling of this massive mahogany fixture is absolutely perfect, and all the woodwork in the house was patterned after the design of the clock.

The furniture in the dining room is also significant in that it is original to the house and is of the same quarter-sawed oak as adorns the walls of the room. The Tiffany chandelier in the center of the dining room is believed to be signed.

Imported woods, tapestries, and wall and ceiling coverings were used throughout the house and are in excellent condition.

Secondly, the mansion is significant because of the achievements in industry made by Adolph Zang. Just as the Zang house exemplifies architectural developments of that era, so Zang exemplified industrial developments of Denver.

On August 14, 1856, Adolph was born to Phillip and Elizabeth Zang in Louisville, Kentucky. After acquiring his early education in a private school in Louisville, Adolph studied abroad for two years in Germany. He returned to Louisville in 1881 and married his childhood sweetheart, Minnie Louise Vogt.

In 1882, Adolph and Minnie moved to Denver, and in the years to come their family would become one of the most prominent in Denver. The Zangs had five children, two of which are alive today.

Best known among his many endeavors in industry was the Zang Brewery. In 1859, the Phillip Zang family founded a brewery, the Zang and Company, in Louisville, Kentucky, from which most of the family wealth came. Zang and Company was sold and Phillip and Elizabeth Zang moved to Denver and bought the Rocky Mountain Brewery. In 1892, Adolph joined his father at the brewery, then named the Zang Brewery. Only after Adolph took over management in 1892 did the brewery show a worthwhile return. Termed in 1910 as a great success, the brewery was said to be unequalled this side of the Mississippi. In 1899, the business was sold to an English syndicate for \$250,000.00 but Adolph continued to manage it.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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DATE ENTERED	NOV 23 1977

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 2

On January 1, 1913, Zang decided to retire from his position of President and General Manager. For life, however, Adolph Zang continued to receive an annual substantial payment for the use of his name by the brewery.

The success of the brewery was cut short by Colorado's bone dry law, two years prior to the national act of Prohibition. The Zang Brewery, producing 175,000 barrels of beer per year, shrank production to 18,000 barrels of near-beer in 1926, was closed in February, 1927. Shortly after the doors were closed, a series of fires demolished the brewery and warehouses. A few years ago, the Zang smoke stack was razed, leaving the Zang mansion the only structure to remind us of that once successful firm.

Zang was also active in the mining industry and did much to promote the growth of that industry in Colorado and in the West. In conjunction with other prominent local businessmen, Zang organized the Western Mining Town and Land Company. As was his usual practice, Zang's actions reflected his beliefs and he invested \$250,000.00 in the WMTL and was its treasurer until his death in 1916. Much of the Zang fortune came from investments in the mining industry. Against the advice of all others, Zang invested in the Vindicator Mine, which procured a substantial return and provided the funds necessary to build the house at 709 Clarkson. Zang was active in community organizations in the mining towns as well and founded the town of Goldfield, Colorado.

The third area of significance is in the development of commerce in Denver. While the Zang Brewery was the best known of Zang's endeavors, it was by far not the only one significant to Denver. Adolph Zang had a sixth sense, a business sense, allowing him to recognize a worthwhile investment, which provided benefit to Denver as well as personal financial gains to Zang. Zang was also instrumental in establishing banking institutions as a viable financial base in Denver. The Sherman Investment Company, which Zang began, later became the First National Bank of Denver (currently one of the largest banking houses in the country). As one of its organizers, Adolph Zang helped insure the success of the Schirmer Insurance and Investment Company, which later developed into the banking house known as German-American Trust Company--a predecessor of American National Bank and Trust Company. The Capitol Life Insurance Company of Denver also owes its establishment to Zang, who was one of the original directors.

Zang made extensive purchases of land in the state and founded Zang Realty and Investment Company. He remained very active in real estate and left his position with Zang Brewery to head Zang Realty. He also constructed a number of dwellings, apartment houses, and large buildings in downtown Denver.

Zang's many contributions to the industrial and commercial atmosphere of Denver were indeed noteworthy. In 1910, a Denver newspaper published a special section called "Men of Achievement", recognizing several community leaders. Zang's peers also realized his prominence in the community and nominated and appointed him as a member of the first charter convention of the City and County of Denver. The laws set forth by that convention form the base of Denver government today.

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UNITED STATES

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 3

Adolph F. Zang was a man many admired and to whose efforts all citizens of Denver owe a great deal. He left a mark on Denver that is evident yet today, and his house remains to remind us of his stately greatness, his elegant life style of that by-gone era, and his many endeavors in industry and commerce which contributed to Denver's successful growth. In promoting slow, calculated growth, he stood for much more than progress; Adolph Zang symbolized in his every deed a realism of today, a hope for tomorrow. Indeed, Zang's:

...labors have been a most important element in the upbuilding of the city of Denver and of the state at large... as the years passed and his investments showed the soundness of his judgement and gave proof to his belief in Denver and her future.\*

\* Stone, History of Colorado, vol. III (Chicago: The S. J. Clarke Publishing Company), 1918.

CONTINUATIONS

Spitler, Laura I. (Printing),

OTHER PUBLICATIONS:

Historical American  
Historical

Two information  
sources un-

NEWSPAPERS:

Denver Post: C

Denver Republic

Denver Times:  
April 29, 1918

Rocky Mountain

## MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

McMochen, Edgar C., *The Moffat Tunnel of Colorado*, vol. II, (Denver: The Wahlgreen Publishing Company), 1927.

Stone, *History of Colorado*, vol. III, (Chicago: The S. J. Clarke Publishing Company) 1918.

continued

## GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY UNDER 1 ACRE

UTM REFERENCES

A	13	507940	4377310	B		
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING
C				D		

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Lots 24 to 29 inclusive,  
Block 180  
FLETCHER'S CAPITOL HILL ADDITION  
City and County of Denver, State of Colorado.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	COLORADO	CODE	03	COUNTY	DENVER	CODE	031
STATE		CODE		COUNTY		CODE	

## FORM PREPARED BY

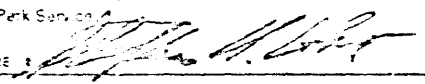
NAME/TITLE		LYNN S. JORDAN, OFFICE MANAGER	
ORGANIZATION	MARY RAE AND ASSOCIATES, LTD.	DATE	JANUARY, 1977
STREET & NUMBER	950 LOGAN STREET	TELEPHONE	303-832-0073
CITY OR TOWN	DENVER	STATE	COLORADO

## STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL  STATE  LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE: 

TITLE: State Historic Preservation Officer DATE: January 31, 1977

REMARKS:

(This area is for the use of the State Historic Preservation Officer and should not be filled in by the applicant.)