

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determination for individual properties and districts. See instruction in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Doud, John and Elivera, House

other names/site number Eisenhower, Mamie Doud, House; Summer White House; 5DV.747

2. Location

street & number 750 Lafayette St. [N/A] not for publication

city or town Denver [N/A] vicinity

state Colorado code CO county Denver code 031 zip code 80218-3503

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this [X] nomination [] request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property [X] meets [] does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant [] nationally [] statewide [X] locally. ([] See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title State Historic Preservation Officer Date

Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Colorado Historical Society
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property [] meets [] does not meet the National Register criteria. ([] See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- [] entered in the National Register [] See continuation sheet.
[] determined eligible for the National Register [] See continuation sheet.
[] determined not eligible for the National Register.
[] removed from the National Register [] See continuation sheet.
[] other, explain [] See continuation sheet.

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Four horizontal lines for signature and date input.

Doud, John and Elivera, House
Name of Property

Denver County, Colorado
County/State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not count previously listed resources.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
2	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing.
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register.

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Function

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and Early 20th Century
American Movements
Other: Foursquare

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete
walls Brick
roof Asphalt
other Sandstone

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Doud, John and Elivera, House
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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "X" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey

- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Politics/Government

Periods of Significance

1906-1960

Significant Dates

1916

1953

Significant Person(s)

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above.)

Eisenhower, Mamie Doud

Eisenhower, Dwight David

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Moorman, Edwin H.

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Colorado Historical Society

Denver Public Library

Doud, John and Elivera, House
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Denver County, Colorado
County/State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1. 13 502542 4397620 (NAD27)
Zone Easting Northing

2. Zone Easting Northing

3. Zone Easting Northing

4. Zone Easting Northing

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Ron Sladek, President

organization Tatanka Historical Associates, Inc.

date February 25, 2005

street & number PO Box 1909

telephone 970-221-1095

city or town Fort Collins

state CO

zip code 80522

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name David and Nancy Osburn

street & number 750 Lafayette St.

telephone _____

city or town Denver

state CO

zip code 80218

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Doud, John and Elivera, House
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Description of the Property

The 1905 John and Elivera Doud House, also known as the Mamie Doud Eisenhower House, is found in the locally-designated East 7th Avenue Historic District. Constructed between the 1890s and 1920s to the southeast of downtown Denver, the neighborhood is composed of stylish homes, upscale apartment buildings, and 7th Avenue Parkway. Located on the east side of Lafayette St., halfway between 7th Ave. and 8th Ave., the Doud property is dominated by a raised two-story masonry Denver square-style home, behind which is a matching carriage house at the alley.

The residence occupies much of the western two-thirds of the site. Filling the remainder of the property are a narrow band of landscaping to the north, the carriage house and a swimming pool surrounded by paved patio to the east, a concrete driveway to the south, and the terraced, landscaped front yard to the west. The backyard is bordered by a tall wood privacy fence. Rising toward the house's main entrance from the sidewalk along Lafayette St. is a sidewalk with two flights of concrete steps. The lower flight of steps is flanked by wrought iron handrails and balustrades. The second flight of concrete steps, rising to the front porch, is flanked by low brick side walls capped with sandstone. Mounted upon the west face of the southern brick wall is a large bronze plaque installed by the Daughters of the American Revolution to commemorate the residence as the childhood home of Mamie Doud, the location of her wedding to Dwight David Eisenhower in 1916, and as a vacation home for the Eisenhowers from the year of their wedding through the end of his 1950s presidency.

Beyond the property lines of the Doud House, the site is surrounded by Lafayette St. and historic residences to the west, an alley and historic residences to the east, and by historic residences to the north and south. Over the past century, the setting for the Doud House has changed little.

Description of the House

The Doud House, with a footprint of 32' x 36', rests upon on a concrete foundation and is finished around the entire perimeter with a low band of rusticated sandstone facing that rises approximately one foot above grade. Above this base, the exterior walls are constructed of taupe-colored pressed brick laid in running bond coursing. On all four elevations, the home contains numerous windows and other features, described in detail below.

The rectangular plan building has a low-sloped hipped roof finished with deep bracketed eaves, exposed rafters with fascia boards, and asphalt shingles. Mounted in pairs, the large scroll-shaped wooden brackets serve as one of the primary forms of ornamentation on the home. Projecting from both the east and west roof slopes are large roof dormers that are constructed of brick and finished with exposed rafters, low-sloped hipped roofs, and asphalt shingles. Two tall narrow brick chimneys serving the home's fireplaces pierce the north and south roof slopes along the outside walls. The one on the north elevation is ornamented with brick tabs, and both terminate with brick banding at the top. A smaller third brick chimney serving the basement boiler room rises above the roof near the northeast corner of the home, also ornamented with brick banding.

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Projecting from the front of the house is a large, raised, full-width open porch with a concrete floor, brick sidewalls ornamented with overhead segmental arches and capped with sandstone, brick closed rails also capped with sandstone, and a painted tongue-in-groove wood ceiling. The porch's shed roof is supported on the front corners by square brick piers capped with sandstone. Along the front, two pairs of painted wooden Tuscan columns support a painted wood entablature ornamented with short wood decorative pilasters. The brick arch on the north end of the porch has a closed brick rail below, replacing a curved wrought iron rail formerly located there. Between the arch and rail, the previously open space is closed with wood framing and windows. The southern end of the porch retains its overhead arch but is missing its rail, which has been replaced with a set of concrete steps that rise from the adjacent driveway to the raised porch floor. Also rising along the east side of this stairway is a single metal handrail.

The rear of the Doud House has an original one-story 2/3-width projection that contains the pantry, a small restroom, and a small enclosed porch. While the majority of the projection is constructed of brick that matches the rest of the home, the northeast corner porch is finished with wood framing. Just below the eaves on the northeast and southeast corners of the projection are small ornamental wood panels with simple Classical Revival detailing. Entrance to the porch is gained by way of several concrete steps flanked by a wrought iron handrail and balustrade.

North (Side) Elevation Details:

The north elevation of the Doud House faces onto a side yard and the adjacent residence. No entrances or porches are found on this elevation. The raised basement of the home contains three small fixed single-light windows in the boiler room along with two 1/1 double hung sash windows with frosted glass, one in the stairway and the other in the recreation room. On the first floor, the house contains one fixed single-light window in the secondary interior stairway, two 1/1 double hung sash windows in the kitchen, a single fixed stained glass window with a floral/geometric motif in the front parlor, and a bay with three sets of stained glass windows with floral/geometric motifs in the main stairway. One large multi-light fixed window is found in the wood-frame rear porch. The second floor is marked by the presence of two 1/1 double hung sash windows. All of the windows have wood frames and surrounds, with rusticated sandstone sills. In addition to the pairs of scrolled brackets, the north elevation is ornamented with brick tabs on the north-facing wall of the chimney.

East (Rear) Elevation Details:

The east elevation of the Doud House faces onto the rear yard and the carriage house. The raised basement of the home contains two filled window spaces with brick segmental arch lintels above (these entered what are now a laundry room and a cellar beneath the porch). On the first floor are two 1/1 double hung sash windows, each providing light to the pantry and restroom. The bay in the dining room contains three sets of windows made up of operable single-hung lowers, above which are small fixed leaded glass uppers. One four-light casement window is found in the wood-frame porch. Two 1/1 double hung sash windows in a bedroom and restroom are found on

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the second floor (one largely filled with an air conditioning unit). Contained within the second floor level of the bay are windows identical to those found on the dining room level below. The roof dormer contains a set of three multi-light casement windows. All of the windows have wood frames and surrounds, with rusticated sandstone sills.

Two doors are located on the east elevation, one on the first floor and the other on the second. The first floor wood panel door is located at the northeast corner of the building, providing access to the enclosed porch and kitchen. Directly above the porch on the second floor are an old wood screen door and a wood panel door with three lights, providing access between the porch roof and what appears to have been a small bedroom for domestic help.

South (Side) Elevation Details:

The south elevation of the Doud House faces onto the driveway and an adjacent residence. The raised basement of the home contains two 1/1 double hung sash windows with frosted glass in the recreation room, along with one small single-light awning, one small 2-light fixed window with a louver, and one small bricked in window space with a louver in the laundry room. On the first floor, the house contains one large horizontal fixed single-light window in the dining room and two 1/1 single hung sash windows with operable lowers and fixed leaded uppers in the front parlor. The second floor is marked by the presence of three 1/2 single hung sash windows with operable lowers and fixed leaded uppers. All of the windows have wood frames and surrounds, with rusticated sandstone sills. In addition, the south elevation is ornamented with brick tabs on the second floor window surrounds.

While the south elevation contains no entrances directly into the home, it does have the concrete stairway and metal handrail that rise from the driveway into the side of the front porch.

West (Front) Elevation Details:

The west elevation of the Doud House faces onto the front yard and Lafayette St. and is dominated by the full-width open porch described above. On the first floor of the main body of the house are two large 1/1 single hung sash windows, each providing light to the front parlors. These windows have operable lowers and fixed leaded glass uppers. The one on the south is also flanked by narrow 1/1 single hung leaded glass windows with operable lowers and fixed uppers. Two pairs of 2/2 single hung sash windows with operable lowers and fixed leaded glass uppers are located in the bedrooms on the second floor, all surrounded by ornamental brick tabs. The roof dormer contains one central fixed light flanked by 3-light casements, all with a shared wood lintel and continuous sandstone sill. All of the windows have wood frames and surrounds, with rusticated sandstone sills.

The main entry to the house is marked by a heavy wood panel door with a single light, ornamented with wood dentils and a shield. Immediately surrounding and flanking the door are a sandstone threshold with scoring and stippling, wood pilasters with capitals, and fixed narrow leaded glass windows with geometric motif. Above the door is an

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arched window with a leaded glass sunburst. The entire entry is capped by a brick segmental arch lintel with a sandstone keystone. On either side of the entry door are ornamental brass porch lights mounted on the brick wall.

Interior Features:

The interior of the Doud House retains its original layout of rooms along with many of its finishes. Throughout the house, original wood floors, trimwork, doors, paneling, fireplaces, light fixtures, built-in cabinets, and steam radiators can be found. The main and secondary stairways retain their original unpainted stairs, newel posts, handrails and balustrades. In the basement, the original recreation room is largely intact and the boiler room still contains its operating Ideal Water Heater No. W-157 boiler.

Also present are a few items related to the Eisenhowers' connection with the home over the years. These include a printed wooden crate lid that reads:

"From Mrs. D.W. Eisenhower
Qtrs 1 Ft Myer, Virginia

To Mrs John S Doud
751 Lafayette (sic)
Denver, Colorado"

This item dates from the period immediately following World War II when Ike and Mamie lived in Quarters 1 at Fort Myer while Dwight served as Army Chief of Staff. The other notable item in the home related to the Eisenhowers' visits there is a velvet theater rope mounted at the top of the main staircase. This was used by the Eisenhowers during his presidential years to block the stairway in the evenings, indicating to aides and secret service agents that they were not to be disturbed.

Alterations to the Home:

Alterations to the exterior of the Doud House are limited to a few items, none of which have diminished the historic integrity of the 1905 building. Photographs of the home taken between the early 1900s and late 1960s show that the roof brackets and the pillars and entablature along the front of the porch were painted a glossy dark color, possibly black. By the early 1970s all of the woodwork had been repainted a lighter color. Early during the period of Ike's presidency, the front of the house was outfitted with blue canvas awnings (decorated with a light-colored wave and fleur-de-lis pattern) on both the porch and second floor windows. These were still present in the early 1970s, but have been removed since that time.

The front porch was minimally altered around 1953, when Ike became President, with the removal of scrolled wrought iron railings from its north and south ends. Installed in place of these open railings were a low wood wall with large windows above on the north and concrete steps with a metal handrail on the south. The steps and handrail were installed to allow for direct access between the porch and adjacent driveway. Today the original wrought iron railings from the Doud House are installed on the front porch of the guest house at the Eisenhower National Historic Site in Gettysburg,

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Pennsylvania. Other than these minor items, the exterior of the Doud House is virtually identical to its appearance when constructed.

On the interior, most of the house has undergone moderate alteration, leaving many of the historic features intact. The only room that has experienced complete remodeling is the kitchen, where Dwight Eisenhower cooked breakfast for his aides and secret service agents. With mostly minor changes, much of the interior is intact from throughout the period of significance.

Surrounding the house, changes to the grounds have included the paving of a driveway around 1910, installation of metal handrails flanking the front steps in the early 1950s, construction of the rear swimming pool and patio around the 1970s, and terracing of the front lawn within the past few decades. Again, none of these projects significantly altered the historic appearance of the house or property.

Description of the Carriage House

The 1905 Carriage House, with a footprint of 16' x 24', is located across the rear yard to the southeast of the main house. Originally designed to house a horse and carriage, the building was immediately put to use by the DouDs when they acquired the home in 1907 to garage their series of automobiles. During the Eisenhower presidency, the north room in the building served as a sleeping room/day room for secret service agents. Physical evidence of this use can be seen today in the presence of an electric bell mounted on the wall inside this room, reportedly used to call the secret service agents from within the house. The south garage continued to be used to park a car. In recent decades, the interior of the north room was remodeled for guest quarters, while the garage space remains available for parking.

Constructed above a concrete slab, the exterior walls of the Carriage House consist of taupe-colored pressed brick laid in running bond coursing. The rectangular plan building has a low-sloped hipped roof finished with boxed eaves, diamond-pattern asphalt shingles, and arched clay tiles along the ridge lines. Projecting from both the east and west roof slopes are small wood-frame roof dormers finished on the exterior with diamond-pattern asphalt shingles. The east dormer has a shed roof and the west dormer has a hipped roof. A red brick exterior wall chimney serving a fireplace in the north room rises along and above the north elevation. This feature appears to date from the 1970s.

North (Side) Elevation Details:

The north elevation of the Carriage House contains two pairs of older metal casement windows with angled brick header sills. No entries are found on this elevation. Other than the chimney described above, no features of note are found on this elevation.

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East (Alley) Elevation Details:

The east elevation of the Carriage House, facing onto the alley, contains no windows. A modern wooden overhead garage door, filling what appears to have once been a slightly larger space, is found on the east end of the south garage space. The wall to the north of this door has been patched with brickwork, apparently many years ago, and appears to have once contained another oversize door allowing for access into the north room of the building. Overhead, the roof dormer contains an old wood screen door and an old wood panel door. Above the doorway is a projecting wood beam similar to those used to lift hay into a loft. The presence of these features suggests that the carriage house was initially planned to house a horse, probably in the space now finished into the northern room.

South (Side) Elevation Details:

The south elevation of the Carriage House, overlooking the neighboring yard, contains a single large window space that has been closed with wood. This window also features a brick segmental arch lintel and brick sill. No entries and no other features of note are found on this elevation.

West (Rear Yard) Elevation Details:

The west elevation of the Carriage House, overlooking the rear yard and pool, contains a single metal-framed fixed window flanked by casements with a shared brick sill. To the north of the window is an old wood panel door with six square lights that enters the north room. Toward the southwest corner is a former garage door space that has been filled with wood board and batten siding, probably in the 1970s. Early photographs of the building show that this space originally contained a pair of large wood swinging doors with nine lights in each. Today this wall contains a modern wood panel door that provides access into the garage space. The concrete floor inside this door was signed by members of the Kortz family, who resided in the Doud House during the 1970s.

Interior Features:

The interior of the Carriage House retains few of its original features. Historic elements that have been retained include old wood flooring in the loft of the north room, the electric bell reported to have been used to call Secret Service agents from the house, and electrical wiring that appears to date from the 1950s and earlier.

Alterations to the Carriage House:

Alterations to the Carriage House since 1905 have been minor on the exterior but extensive inside the north room. This interior space, originally used to park a car, was finished in 1950 to accommodate Doud family servants. During Ike's two Presidential

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terms, the room was used instead by the family's Secret Service agents, who guarded the house twenty-four hours a day. This space was remodeled again sometime around the 1970s. On the exterior, changes appear to have been limited to bricking-in of the north garage door in 1950, replacement of the original south garage door, and the addition of a brick chimney on the north elevation around the 1970s. Even with these alterations, the Carriage House has retained the majority of its original materials and exterior appearance.

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Statement of Significance

The John and Elivera Doud House is nominated under Criterion B for its association with the lives of persons significant in our past. The Douds hailed from Boone, Iowa, where John Sheldon Doud became wealthy through his family's ownership of an early Chicago-based meatpacking business that expanded into Iowa. The family moved to Denver in 1905, where the following year they purchased and moved into the newly-built home at 750 Lafayette St.

Although born in Boone in 1896, the Doud's daughter Mamie spent the first nine years of her life moving to Cedar Rapids, Pueblo, Colorado Springs and finally Denver. The remainder of her childhood was based in the family's Lafayette St. home. In 1916 she married Dwight David Eisenhower, a young army officer recently graduated from West Point, in its first floor music room. Over the following decades, from the year of their marriage through the beginning of World War II, the couple continued to visit the family home in Denver at every opportunity. Living the transient life of a military family, Ike and Mamie viewed the Doud House in Denver as the only family home they could rely upon.

When Dwight Eisenhower first gained public attention upon being appointed commander of the American forces in North Africa and then supreme commander of the Allied Forces in Europe during WWII, his world renown attracted intense public attention to the Doud Home in Denver. Throughout the fifteen years following the war, until the death of Elivera in 1960, Dwight and Mamie visited the Lafayette St. home frequently while he served as army chief of staff, president of Columbia University, the first commander of NATO, and then President of the United States. During the Eisenhower Administration the couple spent long winter and summer vacations at the residence, which became known as the Summer White House. With both army and political life forcing Ike and Mamie to move more than thirty times throughout their marriage, and due to their close relationship with the Douds, the couple viewed Mamie's family home in Denver as a place of permanence and relaxation that they could find nowhere else. The significance of the Doud House is therefore based upon its importance in the social and familial life of the President and First Lady.

The Doud House is a contributing structure within the locally-designated East 7th Avenue Historic District, a residential neighborhood consisting of more than 900 structures built between 1890 and 1930. Because of the residence's close association with the Eisenhowers, it became the most widely known address in Denver during the 1940s and 1950s. Since World War II, the house has been repeatedly written about and photographed, with frequent mention made in books, newspapers and magazines. Today the home at 750 Lafayette St. remains well-known in the Denver community, remembered with particular fondness by those who lived in the city during the years when it was frequently visited by the Eisenhowers. The property is little changed from the early 1900s, exhibiting not only its appearance as the Doud family home but also its appearance from the years during which the house was visited and inhabited as a vacation home by Dwight and Mamie Eisenhower. Still in use as a family home today, the Doud House exhibits a high level of historic integrity related to its period of significance from 1906 through 1960.

Historical Background

John Sheldon Doud, tracing family lineage in America to the 1630s, was born in 1870 in Rome, New York. Although successful in the wholesale grocery business, his father thought

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he could do better farther west and in 1876 established Montgomery Live Hog Buyers, one of the first meatpacking businesses in Chicago. The family enterprise thrived and they eventually launched a subsidiary in Boone, Iowa where in 1893 John settled to handle traffic management for the business. There he met Elivera Carlson, a native of Boone who was the daughter of Swedish immigrant Carl Carlson, a successful flour mill owner and local Republican Party leader. The couple married in August 1894 when Elivera was just sixteen years old. Before long, John Doud and his brothers not only purchased the Carlson mill but also inherited the meatpacking business from their father, leaving each with significant assets and wealth.

John and Elivera Doud had four daughters, the first of which was Eleanor. She was followed by Mamie, Eda Mae, and finally Mabel Frances. Disappointed over his failure to produce a son, John gave his last two daughters the nicknames "Buster" and "Mike," by which they were known the remainder of their lives. Mamie Geneva Doud was born on 14 November 1896 in Boone. The family moved to Cedar Rapids the following year to pursue additional meatpacking interests. Although the state was her home, Elivera disliked the intense weather conditions in Iowa and wanted to move to a more temperate climate. To accommodate his wife, John partially retired and moved the family to Pueblo and then Colorado Springs in 1905. However daughter Eleanor developed a rheumatic heart condition that worsened in the high altitude, leaving her an invalid the remainder of her short life. The family was encouraged by her doctor to resettle in Denver, which is somewhat lower in elevation.

The Douds made their move, settling for a short time at 101 Logan St. in the queen city of the plains. Seeking a permanent home for his family, John purchased a stylish new two-story brick residence in 1906 at 750 Lafayette St., about one mile southeast of the State Capitol and downtown. Located on Lots 10 and 11, Block 153 in the newly-developing South Division of Capitol Hill, the home was within walking distance of trolley car lines and just a few blocks from some of the most opulent houses in the city. The house at 750 Lafayette St. had been constructed over the summer of 1905 either for or by Gustave A. Ziegler, based upon plans prepared by Denver architect Edwin H. Moorman. The building permit was issued on 25 May 1905 (permit #1005) for the erection of a \$6,000 two-story brick residence. The following year, city directories listed Ziegler as the home's occupant. However nothing else is known about Ziegler, who was evidently in Denver for just a couple of years.

Architect Edwin Moorman is known as the designer of many Denver residences of the early 1900s as well as other notable buildings that remain standing in the city today. Born in Ohio in 1871, Moorman arrived in Denver by 1900. Over the following three decades, until his death in 1926, he designed a number of houses of varying styles in the East Seventh Avenue Historic District and surrounding neighborhoods. Among these were the 1902 Hart House on E. 7th Ave., 1906 McMurtrie House at 325 Franklin St. (a Denver foursquare), 1907 Tammen House at 1061 Humboldt St. (a Mediterranean Revival mansion built for the co-founder of the *Denver Post*), and the 1910 Lanius House at 330 Humboldt St. (a two-story bungalow). In addition to residences, Moorman designed the 1903 City Park entry gateways, 1905 Mediterranean Revival Sid King's Crazy Horse - West Vernon Hotel, 1906 Classical Revival Moffat Railroad Station (listed on the National Register), 1912 bungalow style Fire Station No. 18 at City Park, 1921 West Side Court Building, and the Buffalo Bill Cody Memorial on Lookout Mountain.

When the Douds moved into the neighborhood, the South Division of Capitol Hill consisted largely of vacant lots that became filled over the next few years with architect-designed brick residences. Located in a fashionable new residential district in the rapidly growing city, these

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homes were occupied by many of the city's business and professional class. Although a few years old, the foursquare house at 750 Lafayette St. featured prominently in a December 1911 article in *Denver Municipal Facts*, the City of Denver's official promotional organ. The article focused upon the fine brick residences constructed in the city during the previous several years, classifying the home of "J.S. Dowd" (sic) as a medium-sized house based upon its cost of approximately \$6,000. The photograph that accompanied the article showed the home looking exactly as it does today. With his keen interest in emerging technology, John Doud had already installed the driveway by that time to handle his Pierce Arrow, Stanley Steamer, and a succession of other early high-end automobiles.

The Doud home was staffed with servants who tended to many of the family's needs. With their wealth they could afford to have hired help prepare meals, clean the house, make beds, do the grocery shopping, and take care of the laundry. John Doud traveled frequently to address business interests back in Iowa and was often away from home. However when he was around, he spent considerable time with his wife and children, indulging their varied interests. On Sunday evenings the Douds hosted open-house buffets for their friends. They also traveled frequently by car to the mountains and to visit Denver's parks and other cultural attractions. Mamie enrolled in the nearby Corona Street School (later renamed Dora Moore School) and in 1914-1915 attended Miss Wolcott's, a private finishing school in the city for the daughters of its prominent families.

Recognizing that his close-knit family needed a place at home to gather, and evidently not content with the main floor parlors, John had the basement finished as a recreation room. This room was remembered by Mamie in her later years to have been one of the first in Denver and the pride of the family. There they installed a poker table, piano, pool table, Victrola and fireplace, and the room became the center of family life. A doting father who gladly indulged his daughters' wishes, John Doud showered the girls with frequent gifts. He was particularly fond of Mamie, who returned the affection and managed as a result to get most every material thing she desired.

In 1910 the Douds began to spend winters in San Antonio, where they hoped the mild weather would lessen the severity of Eleanor's illness. Rather than take the train, two of the servants were sent ahead in the autumn to prepare the house in San Antonio for the family's arrival. Then the Douds, their two other servants, and all the luggage were loaded into the family touring car for the drive south. Often the trip would take a week to complete since the route consisted entirely of poorly-maintained dirt roads. Once in San Antonio, the children attended school and the family spent a great deal of time visiting with friends and enjoying the social scene. In the spring the driving trip was completed in reverse as they made their way back to Denver for the milder months in the Rockies.

Two years after they started their annual journeys to San Antonio, the Douds experienced tragedy when Eleanor died of heart failure on 18 January 1912 at the age of seventeen. Her body was placed in an open casket in the first floor music room of the Doud home on Lafayette St. in Denver. The nearby Corona Street Presbyterian Church was the scene of the funeral service, attended by many of the family's friends and neighbors. With the ground frozen, the body was placed in a crypt at Ivy Chapel at Fairmount Cemetery until it could be interred there the following spring. Deeply impacted by the loss of her older sister, Mamie determined that no matter what else happened in her life she would fill it with laughter rather than sadness. This sense of happiness, borne of grief, radiated in the form of personal warmth and impacted most everyone she was to meet the remainder of her life.

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Over the next few years the family stayed in Denver to deal with their loss. An attractive, vivacious teenage daughter of a wealthy family, Mamie gained the attention of sons of the city's prominent families. Young men began to visit the house on Lafayette St., requesting her company at dances, theater shows, and other events. In October 1915, the Douds resumed their trips to San Antonio and had just arrived when the family was invited to visit friends at nearby Fort Sam Houston. There Mamie was introduced to a handsome young lieutenant by the name of Dwight David Eisenhower. Ike (his nickname from childhood) was born in 1890 in Denison, Texas. The family moved two years later to Abilene, Kansas where he spent the remainder of his early years. In 1915 Ike graduated from the US Military Academy at West Point, New York, as an infantry lieutenant and was immediately stationed at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, a short distance outside of San Antonio.

The young woman from Denver attracted Ike's attention and she was likewise interested in him. However, as officer of the day he was unable to stop and chat with Mamie. Eager to get to know her, Ike invited Mamie to accompany him on his rounds through the post and she accepted the invitation. Over the next few hours they engaged in conversation. Ike became taken with this attractive, spunky young lady from Denver and beginning the following day started to telephone and then show up at the Doud home in San Antonio. Mamie, however, had a busy schedule of previously arranged dates and played hard to get. While she was out on dates, Ike simply sat on the Douds' front porch with her parents, chatting with them and waiting for Mamie to come home. John and Elivera became impressed with the young officer and finally pushed Mamie to go out with him. Soon the two were seeing each other daily and in early 1916 became engaged. Although he liked the young man, John Doud agreed to the engagement reluctantly, concerned about how his daughter would fare on a meager military salary. He informed Mamie that she would have to be content with the limitations of military life, yet quietly assisted the couple over the following decades by sending them a check each month to help with expenses.

At noon on 1 July 1916, John Doud escorted his daughter down the main staircase in the house on Lafayette St. to the first floor music room. There she stood next to Dwight Eisenhower, looking resplendent in his pressed dress whites, and surrounded by the family the two exchanged vows and were married. By circumstance, Ike received notice that morning of his promotion to first lieutenant, the first of what were to be many advancements throughout his long military career. Following a luncheon in the adjoining dining room, the couple left by train for their honeymoon in Eldorado Springs. A few days later they returned to the Doud home and then traveled east to visit Ike's family in Abilene and return to military life at Fort Sam Houston.

Dwight decided that pilot training interested him, an extremely risky activity in those early years of flight. Hearing of his new son-in-law's interest, John Doud contacted Ike and insisted that this was a foolhardy pursuit for a young man who had just entered married life. Respectful of his new wife and family, and deeply concerned about annoying his father-in-law, Ike jettisoned his dream of becoming a military pilot and determined instead to become a leader of men on the battlefield. Although he did not know it at the time, this decision was to have great import in the years to come. Dwight Eisenhower quickly developed great affection for his new in-laws, along with a stronger familial attachment than he had for his own parents, and they returned the sentiment. Throughout the remainder of their lives he corresponded regularly with John and Elivera Doud from military posts in America and abroad, and even from the White House, signing every letter with the words "Your Devoted Son."

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Dwight and Mamie's first son, Doud Dwight, was born at Fort Sam Houston in September 1917. He and Mamie stayed at the family home in Denver for an extended period in 1918 while she was recuperating from pneumonia. In November 1918 Eda Mae died suddenly as a result of a kidney infection and Mamie returned to Denver from Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, where Ike had been temporarily stationed. As with Eleanor a few years earlier, Eda's casket was placed in the music room of the home prior to her burial at Fairmount Cemetery. Unable to accompany her husband to posts that provided no family accommodations, Mamie moved back into the house on Lafayette St. with Doud Dwight and stayed for more than a year before she could join Ike again at Camp Meade, Maryland. In December 1920, Doud Dwight contracted scarlet fever at the age of three at Fort Meade and died on the second day of the new year. He was buried at Fairmount Cemetery in Denver near Mamie's two sisters, leaving the entire family devastated by the losses of recent years.

Over the following several years, Ike worked as an infantry instructor and then a tank corps commander at a variety of bases. In 1922 he was transferred out of the country to serve as an infantry officer at an American base in the Panama Canal Zone. Mamie joined him there and became pregnant again, finding new purpose in her life when she returned to Denver from Panama for the birth of their second son, John Sheldon Doud, on 3 August 1922. Dwight arrived in time for the birth but departed for Panama after three weeks, leaving Mamie in Denver for another two months before she and their young son joined him. The following year Mamie returned to her parents' home in Denver, unable to take the extreme heat and isolation of the tropics. In Panama she had become depressed and ill, and the stay in Denver allowed her time not only to regain her health but to assess her marriage and life in general. She missed Dwight during this time and found that she had developed great respect for him and his devotion to the country. Returning to Panama, Mamie recommitted herself to the life of a supportive military spouse, determined to make the best of the situation.

In 1924, Dwight Eisenhower was reassigned to Fort Logan near Denver, where he served as the recruiting officer for the 38th Infantry. The couple spent almost a year enjoying the city and visiting with family and friends. Ike then entered the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, from which he graduated in 1926 and expected to rise through the ranks. Following graduation he took an extended leave, which was spent with Mamie and their son at the couple's favorite vacation spot, the Doud house in Denver. From 1927 to 1929, Eisenhower served with the American Battle Monuments Commission in Washington, DC and Paris, where he prepared an official guidebook to the World War I monuments to fallen American soldiers. Mamie joined him in Europe, where she enjoyed several years of stability and became a hostess for her husband's fellow officers and their spouses. In 1929, Ike and Mamie returned to Washington when he was appointed special assistant to Chief of Staff Douglas MacArthur at the War Department, a position he held through 1935.

Mamie accompanied Dwight to each post although she often found herself on her own while he was away working for extended hours. Sometimes his absences lasted for days at a time. From 1935 to 1938, Eisenhower was transferred to the Philippines, where he served as assistant military advisor to the Philippine Commonwealth. Mamie and their son John joined him in Manila after the first year, where they enjoyed the experience of living in a Far East country. In the summer of 1938, Mamie returned to her parents' home in Denver to undergo surgery and recuperate. That October she returned to the Philippines for just two more months. In December 1938 the Eisenhowers returned to the United States, where Dwight worked for short stints in senior officer positions at the Presidio in San Francisco, Fort Lewis

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outside of Seattle, and then the War Department in Washington. After less than two years he was posted again to Fort Sam Houston, where the couple had met twenty-five years earlier. The Douds continued to spend their winters in the Texas city and Dwight and Mamie were glad to be nearby. During this time, Dwight Eisenhower received his promotion to general.

Following the attack on Pearl Harbor, Eisenhower returned to Washington, DC and in the spring of 1942 found himself appointed by chief-of-staff George Marshall as commander of the American forces in the European Theater. He crossed the Atlantic, first to oversee operations in French North Africa and then the invasion of Sicily in 1943. Mamie was left behind to fend for herself throughout the course of the conflict. Missing her terribly, Ike appealed to President Truman to allow her to join him later in the war. However, his request was denied. During Ike's absence, a period in which they corresponded frequently, Mamie lived in a Washington hotel where she fought off loneliness by volunteering with the Red Cross and spending time with family and friends. She did not return to Denver during the war years although the Douds visited her periodically. As her husband's fame increased, particularly after the Normandy invasion, Mamie found that she became the subject of intense international press attention wherever she went, causing her to isolate herself most of the time in her apartment. She also retreated from the Washington social scene of dances and parties, feeling that it was inappropriate during time of war for her to participate while so many of the nation's wives were also waiting at home for their loved ones to return.

Soon after the war ended, Ike was appointed army chief of staff and talk began to spread about his viability as a presidential candidate. In 1948, the *Denver Post* printed a North American Newspaper Alliance article reporting that the couple had no interest in the White House. Yet it went on to speculate about what kind of First Lady Mamie might make for the nation. Calling her "sprightly," "quick-witted" and "an effective partner for a public hero" with a "knack for public relations," the paper asked how Mamie might compare with her predecessors. Answering their own question, the newspaper wrote that "Mrs. Eisenhower takes naturally to social repartee, and her witty remarks are often retold. The sounding board of the White House probably would make her as distinctive as an early first lady by the name of Dolly Madison." Others compared her to the "poised and popular" Grace Coolidge. (15 April 1948, p. 21; 9 November 1952, p. 6D)

Ike was not ready to run for political office and turned down the many offers he received of financial and political support. The couple moved into Quarters #1 at Fort Myers, a fine residence reserved for the chief of staff. In February 1946 he visited Denver and conducted inspections of military installations in the area, leaving "in his wake all the sparkle and warmth of his quicksilver personality." (*Rocky Mountain News*, 18 February 1946, p. 5) At Fitzsimons Army Hospital, he visited with doctors, nurses, and patients, asking each of the latter where they served and were wounded, encouraging them to do their best to regain their health. Mamie, in the meantime, was presented with an honorary degree from Colorado Women's College in Denver.

The couple traveled throughout the world on official business and in England joined the royal family for dinner and dancing. Ike and Mamie were celebrated everywhere they went due to his key role in defeating fascism and her warmth of personality. He received medals and honors from numerous governments and Mamie was presented with the French Cross of Merit for her "unselfish service to mankind." For Mamie, this was the period of their lives she had been waiting for, when they could begin to experience a sense of stability and spend more

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time together. However, Ike returned from the war a changed man, more serious about life and the world. He had become used to giving orders, having a personal staff to attend to every need, and being the subject of non-stop media attention. Mamie also changed during the war, becoming more independent of her husband. The changes that each experienced introduced new strains to the marriage that had to be overcome. Before long they recommitted to one another and found new ways of relating. To relax Ike took up oil painting, a hobby he enjoyed the rest of his life.

In February 1948, Dwight Eisenhower retired from thirty-three years of active military service to accept a position as president of Columbia University in New York. Before starting, however, he took a few months off and prepared the manuscript for *Crusade in Europe*, his memoir that soon became a best-seller. As president of Columbia, Ike engaged in fund-raising throughout the country. In August of 1948, he and Mamie traveled to Denver for their summer vacation at the Doud home. While in the city, Ike made a nationwide broadcast over KLZ radio in which he appealed for donations to the United Nations' Crusade for Children. He and Mamie also participated in the dedication of a new east Denver hospital constructed in memory of native son Major General Maurice Rose, who had been killed in Germany in March 1945. The following January they returned again for a vacation, during which Ike spoke publicly on behalf of the nation's teachers, urging the country to find ways to elevate their pay and treat them as "apostles of democracy." (*Denver Post*, 2 January 1949, p. 1) The high profile of the university position and Ike's success at nationwide fundraising and public speaking on behalf of education only made him an even more attractive candidate for the next presidential election.

In December 1949, while traveling to Denver with Mamie for Christmas, Ike was called off his rail car at a remote station to take a phone call from President Truman. There in the freight house in Heidelberg, Ohio, the president asked the retired five-star general to return to government service and take command of the newly-formed North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Dedicated to a life of service to the nation, Eisenhower immediately accepted the position. The couple continued on to Denver, where Ike spent most of the vacation oil painting in the basement recreation room at 750 Lafayette St. After the holidays he left for Europe to visit its major capitals and seek support for NATO.

A few months later, in June 1950, John and Elivera spent \$1,000 remodeling the carriage house to provide living quarters for their servants. The northern half of the carriage house, previously used to house one of John Doud's automobiles, was converted to living space by lathing and plastering the interior walls, partitioning off a powder room, laying tile on the floors, and addressing other items in need of renovation or repair. With Dwight and Mamie now visiting the house for extended vacations, John and Elivera evidently felt a need to open up bedroom space in the home by having some of their servants move out to the carriage house.

In August 1950 the Doud family gathered in Denver for a one-week reunion, attended by Dwight and Mamie and their son John, who by then was a staff member at West Point. Following the reunion, Ike presented a public address before a crowd of 4,000 at the city auditorium and millions listening in by radio. His speech was designed to launch the Crusade for Freedom, an international effort to promote the ideology of democracy and halt the progress of Communism. This would be achieved through the establishment of radio stations throughout the world that would broadcast programming about the importance of freedom

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and democracy to countries behind the Iron Curtain. Ike also called for toughening of American and international resolve to oppose Communism wherever it was found. On Christmas Day, three women picketed in front of the Doud House hoping to meet with Eisenhower, who was relaxing inside with Mamie and his in-laws. The women, whose picture was printed in local newspapers, failed to meet with Ike but carried placards expressing their concern about the rearmament of Germany, fearing that it would eventually lead to another Holocaust.

As a five-star general and supreme commander of NATO, Eisenhower was provided with an official plane in 1950, a Lockheed C-121 Constellation that early the following year he and Mamie named *Columbine* after the state flower of Colorado. In a message to Colorado Governor Thornton, Ike wrote that the name expressed their great fondness for the state where he and Mamie had such a long history. The sides of the sleek tri-tailed aircraft just below the cockpit were painted with the word "Columbine," underneath which was a large painting of the flower. During the couple's White House years this airplane was replaced by two improved versions of the Constellation, named *Columbine II* (a VC-121A used from 1952 to 1954) and *Columbine III* (at a cost of \$2.6 million the only VC-121E Super Constellation built and used from 1954 to 1966). These aircraft, both carrying government officials and displaying the state flower of Colorado, traveled throughout the world. They are still in existence today, one in Arizona and the other on display at the US Air Force Museum at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base in Ohio.

Mamie joined her husband at NATO headquarters in Paris, where they settled in a country villa outside the city that had been the home of Napoleon III. On 23 June 1951, while Elivera was visiting them, 80-year-old John Doud died suddenly of a cerebral hemorrhage in Denver. His wife and daughter immediately flew back to Colorado in the *Columbine* for another funeral. They arrived to find the family patriarch resting in a casket in the Lafayette St. music room. Following a service in the home, the funeral was held at Fairmount Cemetery. Mamie stayed in Denver for a time to help her mother take care of family business before returning to Ike in Paris.

Over the following months, intense pressure was placed upon Dwight Eisenhower by both the Republican and Democratic parties. Each wanted him to run for office in the upcoming 1952 election. Ike finally relented and returned to the states to launch his campaign, with its headquarters in Denver at the Brown Palace Hotel. Traveling around the country by train and airplane, Mamie became a great asset to the campaign as she greeted audiences at airports and train stations. She appealed to crowds wherever she went because of her upbeat manner, friendly demeanor, and plain speaking. Women in particular were drawn to her worldliness, fame and sense of style. Mamie brought an aura of common sense and approachability to her husband's run for the White House. Elivera also joined her famous daughter and son-in-law on the campaign trail, logging an estimated 100,000 miles of flight in the process, an unusually large record of air travel for most Americans at the time.

In Denver, an Eisenhower for President campaign office was established at 1534 Welton St., where a sign declaring "We Like Ike" had been affixed to the exterior of the building. The heart of the campaign came to Denver in June 1952, when Ike and Mamie arrived for the summer. A crowd estimated at 100,000 endured sweltering heat as they flooded Stapleton Air Field and lined the entire route to the Brown Palace Hotel to welcome the couple and catch a glimpse of "Denver's native daughter and adopted son." (*Denver Post*, 16 June

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1952, p. 1A) Joining Ike and Mamie in the car was Elivera Doud, then in her 70s, who sat quietly as the crowds cheered. In addition to the numerous "I Like Ike" signs held by the crowd were others that exclaimed "I Like Mamie." This trip to Denver was the first time the now-famous couple stayed in the eighth floor presidential suite at the Brown Palace rather than at the Doud home on Lafayette. During their stay, Ike presented speeches to the Colorado and Wyoming delegations to the upcoming Republican national convention and presented Republican farm policies to a convention of the American Agricultural Editors meeting at the Albany Hotel. He also enjoyed rounds of golf at the city's country clubs and went fishing for seven days in the mountains near Fraser, part of the time with running-mate Richard Nixon.

Eisenhower captured the election that November with the largest vote ever won by a candidate for the highest office in the land. After being sworn in, he broke with tradition and immediately kissed his wife in front of the thousands attending the ceremony as well as the national audience watching on television. Then rather than ride in the inaugural parade with the vice-president, another long-standing tradition, he chose instead to travel to the White House with his wife by his side. Eager to end the strain of many years of separation, the couple looked forward to the years they would spend together in the White House. Over two terms, their residence there became the longest time they had ever spent in one home. Mamie enjoyed her role of running the domestic side of the White House and did so with great kindness and efficiency. She oversaw both the social and household elements of the executive mansion, managing an entertainment budget along with the couple's personal accounts. Mamie reviewed and approved all plans for non-presidential activities to take place there and oversaw the White House's numerous social responsibilities. Accepting her duties with seriousness and energy, she personally answered as many as half a million letters during Ike's two terms of office. In many cases she quietly acted upon personal requests made in those letters, doing what she could to help her fellow citizens. Mamie also launched numerous charity drives throughout the country and she and Ike entertained more heads of state than any presidential couple before them.

Elivera Doud visited the White House often and even lived there periodically, although she spent most of her time at home in Denver. With their fondness for the city and numerous friends in the area, Ike and Mamie continued to use the residence on Lafayette St. throughout his presidency as a place of respite and family gathering. Because of its fame of recent years, the house became a sight-seeing attraction guarded by Secret Service agents twenty-four hours a day. Each time the President and First Lady visited, the block was closed to vehicles by the Secret Service although well-wishers, neighbors, friends and those just curious to see the couple were allowed to walk in on foot.

Although Ike maintained offices at Lowry Air Force Base during his lengthy summer visits, the home on Lafayette St. was also designated the "Summer White House" by the press and as such became the focus of intense attention for Denverites and the nation. The Eisenhowers' granddaughter Susan later wrote in a biography of her grandmother that "It's hard to imagine a summer White House today that would necessitate the president of the United States sharing a bathroom with at least one other woman who wasn't his wife, but both my grandparents were fond of visiting Denver, where they had many friends and where Ike could slip into the mountains for hunting or fishing outings." (*Mrs. Ike*, p. 278) While the family stayed in the home, the carriage house at the alley was used as an office and living quarters

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for the Secret Service agents who accompanied the president. In the mornings, Ike delighted in cooking pancake breakfasts for everyone, including his aides and security staff.

The couple's first return to Denver following Ike's election as president was in August 1953, when they arrived for a month-long stay. Twelve thousand airmen and their families greeted the *Columbine II* when it arrived at Lowry. The route President Eisenhower planned to take into the city was published ahead of time, showing that the motorcade would travel along E. 7th Ave. (on later trips E. 8th Ave.) directly to the Summer White House, the Doud family home on Lafayette St. Eager to see their new national leader, a crowd estimated at around 70,000 lined the entire route. The 700 block of Lafayette was jammed with neighbors and other well-wishers who cheered loudly as the President rounded the corner and came into view. Standing in the limousine, Ike beamed and waved as he saw the reception waiting for him on the block.

During this visit, Denverites found that the city had become the nation's temporary capital as the president was accompanied by as many as one hundred White House staff members, numerous Secret Service agents, and a host of reporters and photographers. Offices were established in the headquarters building at Lowry Air Force Base to handle conferences and White House communications. Also visiting Denver on this trip, having flown in with the president, was Vice-president Nixon. The two visited in the offices at Lowry, where Ike spent each morning working before heading to the city's golf courses for the afternoons.

Each summer for the next two years, Ike and Mamie returned to Denver to escape Washington's heat and spend several weeks vacationing. While Mamie visited with friends and family, Ike spent his free time trout fishing (he held Colorado fishing license No. 1, issued in 1953) as well as cooking, painting and playing golf. His favorite fishing spots were the Bal Swan ranch near Pine and the Byers Peak ranch of Denver friends Aksel Nielsen and Carl Norgren near Fraser. In addition to fishing with friends, Ike hosted other political notables such as Richard Nixon and former President Herbert Hoover at the mountain retreats.

During the couple's August to October 1954 trip west, Ike conferred at his Lowry offices with cabinet members and other political and military leaders. Among those that visited him in Denver were CIA chief Allen Dulles, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Adm. Arthur W. Radford, Vice-president Richard Nixon, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, Attorney General Brownell, and FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover. He also met with Generals Ridgway and Gruenther. These meetings were scheduled to discuss a concerted drive to permanently dismantle the Communist party in the United States and to fight Communism abroad. The National Security Council also met in Denver that summer with the President and Secretary of State Dulles, who stopped in the city on his way back from the Philippines to discuss southeast Asian security issues and the signing of the SEATO agreement. While the men focused upon meetings, Mamie hosted their wives together with the spouses of several visiting senators who were also returning from the SEATO conference. With an already packed schedule, Ike also took time during his 1954 visit to sign numerous bills and documents, dedicate the new National Bureau of Standards laboratory in Boulder before a crowd of 5,000 people, inspect the Great Western sugar plant in Brighton, and tour the Denver Mint.

In August 1955, Ike and Mamie arrived for that year's extended vacation and stayed with Elivera at the house on Lafayette St. At Lowry, the president's offices were prepared again

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so that he could get some work done, often signing dozens of congressional bills and reviewing documents while in town. As usual, the couple's arrival generated much excitement and photographs in the *Denver Post* and *Rocky Mountain News* showed them greeting friends and officials in front of the Doud home. Even the tiny mountain town of Fraser saw about 300 persons show up to greet the president when he traveled there by car in mid-September for four days of fishing with friends. In the mountains, Ike was trailed by the usual contingent of reporters, dressed in what was described as an outlandish assemblage of "western" clothing.

On the 42nd day of his working vacation in Denver, the 64-year-old president was reported to have become ill during the night with "digestive upset." The *Denver Post* wrote on 24 September 1955 (p. 1) that he remained in bed at the Doud home that morning after being seen by Maj. Gen. Howard Snyder, the White House physician. However before the day was out the White House press secretary announced that the president had in fact suffered a heart attack. News of the event spread rapidly, shocking the nation and the world. Unsure about what this meant and whether Ike would survive, international attention focused upon news from Denver as this was the first time an American president had experienced a heart attack while in office. Numerous Denver residents began to drive past the house at 750 Lafayette St. and the following day the Secret Service cordoned off the entire block.

The sequence of events surrounding Ike's heart attack was published in newspapers throughout the world over the following days. These articles informed readers that after his drive in from the mountains on the morning of September 23, Eisenhower went to the Cherry Hills Country Club where he played eighteen holes with golf pro Rip Arnold. He ate a large meal at lunch, played another nine holes, and returned to the Doud residence that afternoon complaining of "heartburn" pains that he assumed were brought on by the heavy meal. During the middle of the night, while sleeping in his second-floor bedroom, Ike became seriously ill and Mamie called for the White House physician. The initial diagnosis was stomach upset, but his symptoms soon convinced the doctor that something more serious was taking place.

Eisenhower was rushed to Fitzsimons Army Hospital, where doctors placed the president in an oxygen tent. Cardiac experts flew to Denver from across the country, where they joined the Fitzsimons staff in caring for the nation's leader in an eighth-floor suite. Mamie, insisting on being nearby, settled into a small room across the hall. Concerned about the stability of the government during the crisis, the White House staff began inquiring about which presidential powers could be transferred to other government officials. Vice-president Richard Nixon and other cabinet members assured the nation that everything would be fine. Because of his world-wide renown and respect, the press across the globe flew reporters and photographers to Denver to focus upon events there. Personal wishes for his recovery flooded the office at Lowry Air Force Base from the leaders of numerous nations. Republican leaders voiced their concern about whether Eisenhower, if he survived, would be able to run for a second term of office.

Two weeks after his heart attack, Ike and Mamie were visited by Richard Nixon, who informed the president that the business of government was going well. Other staff and cabinet members also arrived to report to their boss and a meeting of the National Security Council was held in the mile-high city, reportedly the first time it met outside of Washington. With his recovery progressing smoothly, Eisenhower whiled away the long hours in the hospital completing an oil painting of the fishing camp near Fraser. After seven weeks, Fitzsimons

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released its famous patient to return to work. Ike and Mamie climbed aboard their new plane, the *Columbine III*, and returned to their Gettysburg farm for additional convalescence before going back to the White House in late December. Although Ike returned to Colorado in the coming years, his visits were kept brief and he never again fished in the mountains or played golf in the city due to concern that the altitude might cause another heart attack.

In October 1956, while on a campaign swing through the western states, Ike and Mamie landed in Denver for a short stop at Stapleton Airport, where they were greeted by a cheering crowd of about 20,000 residents of the city. This was their first return since his heart attack. Along with making a political speech, Ike took advantage of the opportunity to thank the citizens of Denver along with those in the health care community who cared for him. Among those personally greeted by the couple were doctors and nurses from Fitzsimons, neighbors from Lafayette St., and Mamie's mother Elivera. With the presidential election less than a month away, GOP leaders assembled in a large tent erected at the airport and the international press gathered in another one nearby to report on the visit. Elivera donated an organ that same month to the chapel at Fitzsimons to thank the staff there for the care her son-in-law received.

Denver honored the First Lady by establishing 21-acre Mamie Doud Eisenhower Park, located in the University Hills neighborhood along Dartmouth Ave. between Colorado Blvd. and Dahlia St. She visited the city in the summer of 1957 for the park dedication, telling the crowd at the airport that she was glad to be home. Mamie visited the house on Lafayette St. during her stay of just under a week and the neighbors welcomed her by hanging American flags from their porches. However rather than staying overnight at the house, she slept at the Brown Palace because her mother was entertaining other guests.

Mamie returned to Denver in March 1958, landing at Lowry Air Force Base in the *Columbine III* on a brief trip to visit her ailing mother. She and her younger sister arrived in a driving snowstorm and stayed just a few days, visiting their mother at home but staying overnight at the Brown Palace. Elivera Doud was honored the following month, when she was named "Mother-in Law of the Year" by a Mother-in-Law Day committee in New York. The committee announced that she was chosen because "she fully exemplifies the qualities of understanding and devotion which contribute in such measure to the unity of the American family." (*Denver Post*, 16 April 1958, p. 1) The Associated Press, following her death two years later, wrote that Elivera's relationship with her famous son-in-law was so remarkable that it "refuted every mother-in-law joke ever made." (*Denver Post*, 29 September 1960, p. 3)

In October 1958, Ike and Mamie visited Denver for two days while on a national tour to support Republican candidates in the mid-term election. This was the longest visit the president made to Denver since 1955. This time they were greeted by 200 invited guests, all state Republican leaders, who were allowed inside a restricted area near the United Airlines hangar that had been set up by the Secret Service. After a few official greetings the couple climbed into a copper-colored Continental limousine, part of a 15-car motorcade flanked by police officers and Secret Service men, and were whisked to 750 Lafayette St. for a few days of relaxation. More than 300 people greeted them in front of the house. Entering the driveway along the south side of the home, the couple exited the car and went up the side stairs to the porch. They waved briefly to the crowd and went inside. According to the *Denver Post*, "President and Mrs. Eisenhower came home Saturday to cheers and a warm welcome from their neighbors in the 700 block of Lafayette St." (19 October 1958, p. 3A)

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Houses on the block were festooned with flags and neighboring yards made to look their best by homeowners excited about the presidential couple's arrival.

Elivera had been in poor health for some time and the presidential couple stayed at the Brown Palace on this trip rather than at her home. Ike spent part of the time in Denver visiting country clubs and touring the Martin plant in Littleton, where nuclear ICBMs were being constructed. He also worked on a speech to be delivered in Los Angeles following the weekend. On Sunday morning the couple attended services at the Corona Presbyterian Church. After services they joined Denver businessman Aksel Nielsen, family friend George Allen, and Maj. Gen. Howard Snyder, the White House doctor, at the Doud home for lunch. That afternoon Ike was taken on a tour of the countryside around Denver by Aksel Nielsen, visiting several farms along the way. The President commented to reporters on the remarkable growth taking place in Denver, particularly toward the east in the direction of the airport. On Monday he traveled to California and Mamie stayed in town for several more days to visit with her mother.

The following year, Ike and Mamie made a few visits to Colorado. During one of these trips the President inspected the Air Force Academy, where he was awarded its first honorary diploma. The First Lady spent time with her mother and other family members in the home on Lafayette St. Also visiting the state that summer of 1959 was David Eisenhower, Ike and Mamie's grandson, who spent time with his great-grandmother Elivera before Secret Service agents escorted him to Skyline Ranch near Estes Park, where he spent five weeks at summer camp. In January 1960, Dwight and Mamie returned to Colorado, landing at Stapleton Airport to applause from 500 well-wishers. While Ike stayed just thirty minutes to greet Republican leaders, Mamie was taken by the Secret Service to the house at 750 Lafayette St. for several days of visiting with her mother and to attend a Republican Party fundraiser at the Shirley Savoy Hotel.

Landing at Stapleton Field the following week to take Mamie back to Washington, Ike's press secretary announced that the President would be requesting \$136 million from Congress for the nation's emerging space program. Ike was then driven in a Secret Service car to the house on Lafayette St. to visit his ill mother-in-law and confer with her physicians. Following the Republican National Convention in Chicago that July, the Eisenhowers traveled to Denver for several days of rest. Preceding them in arrival at Lowry Air Force Base was a separate aircraft carrying members of the Washington press corps together with Secret Service agents. The couple's route into the city was published ahead of the time in the newspaper so residents could line the route and greet them.

On 28 September 1960, Elivera Doud died in her home on Lafayette St. at the age of eighty-two with her youngest daughter Mabel Frances by her side. President Eisenhower and Mamie, together with other members of the family, converged on the Doud home over the following several days. After landing in the presidential plane at Lowry Air Force Base the following day, Mamie was taken by Secret Service agents directly to Fairmount Cemetery to make funeral arrangements and then joined the family at the house. Ike joined her one day later after delivering a major speech to national Republican leaders in Chicago in which he endorsed the candidacy of Richard Nixon. Elivera Doud, one of Denver's most famous residents of the years during and following World War II, left behind an estate of more than \$328,000, all of which was divided between her two daughters and her brother in Boone, Iowa.

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In July 1961, with her husband no longer president, Mamie quietly returned to Denver by train to attend to the personal belongings of her deceased mother. This time there were no crowds of well-wishers, no formal greetings from officials, no neighbors crowded on the lawns, and no police escorts through the city. Together with Mabel Frances the former First Lady spent several days in town, mostly at the Doud home on Lafayette St., where they decided how to dispose of the Doud family's furniture and other personal items. Reporting on the unusually calm visit by Mamie Eisenhower, the *Rocky Mountain News* wrote that, "the scene in front of the tan brick Doud home was quiet and devoid of curious passers-by." (18 July 1961, p. 5) Following Elivera's funeral and the family's departure, the house had been guarded by a private detective agency. The yard remained groomed and red geraniums flowered in the porch's window boxes even though no one lived in the home.

Two months after Mamie's visit, Denver newspapers announced that the Doud home had been purchased for \$25,000 by Mae Tiley, a real estate investor and developer from Fort Collins. She planned to use the home as a second residence during business trips to Denver. Although it was no longer visited by the Eisenhowers, the house made a lasting impression in the minds of Denver residents as the place where Mamie Doud had grown up, where Ike and Mamie were married in 1916, as the "Summer White House" during the Eisenhower Administration, and as the locale of Ike's famous heart attack. In October 1961, mementos from the Doud home were auctioned in Denver to raise money for local Republican coffers. Among the items sold were Christmas decorations, campaign buttons and a musical powderbox. The Colorado State Museum opened a Doud-Eisenhower exhibit in December of that same year, complete with four rooms of furniture and mementos acquired from the house on Lafayette St. These items were donated to the museum by Mamie Eisenhower when she emptied the house for its new owner. Ike and Mamie visited the exhibit in July 1963 while they were in town to dedicate the new Mamie Doud Eisenhower Public Library in Broomfield, to which she donated over 300 volumes from her father's personal collection. On the same trip, Ike dedicated the Eisenhower Golf Course at the Air Force Academy.

In July 1962, the Peace Pipe Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution installed a bronze plaque on the front steps of the home on Lafayette St. Recalling important events that occurred there, the marker identified the residence as the girlhood home of Mamie Doud Eisenhower, the location of her marriage to Dwight Eisenhower in 1916, and as the Summer White House for the couple throughout his presidential administration. The plaque remains there today, reminding sight-seers of the property's historical significance.

A few months later, in October 1962, Dwight Eisenhower visited Colorado to attend a rally at the Coliseum, which filled with 10,000 Republican leaders and activists eager to hear him speak. Prior to that event, he was the guest of honor at a private party held at the Cherry Hills home of oilman John King, recalled by those Denver business and political luminaries lucky enough to have been included on the guest list as one of the social events of the year. During a July 1963 visit to Denver, the former President made communications history when he participated in the first live television "town meeting," broadcast through KLZ-TV using the Telstar II satellite to discuss security issues facing Western Europe with statesmen in London, Brussels and Bonn.

In June 1966, Dwight traveled to Denver on a sorrowful mission to oversee the disinterment of his son Doud from Fairmount Cemetery. He then accompanied the child's body to Abilene, Kansas, for reburial. Ike's goal was to have their son with them at his and Mamie's eventual

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burial place at the Eisenhower Center. Dwight Eisenhower died three years later, on 28 March 1969 at the age of 78, and was buried in Abilene in his World War II uniform. The funeral was attended by political and military leaders, along with family and friends, from throughout the world. Ike was remembered for soundly defeating the Nazis, serving as the first head of NATO, seeking an end to the Korean War, opposing Soviet intervention in the Middle East during the 1956 Suez Crisis, and leading the nation through the early years of the Cold War. His administration presided over the birth of the hydrogen bomb, founding of the International Atomic Energy Association, desegregation of public schools, planning for a space program, popularizing air travel, and overseeing a period of unprecedented economic growth. Although he did not admit it directly, Dwight Eisenhower has also long been suspected of influencing the decision to locate the nation's new Air Force Academy in Colorado.

The *Denver Post* spoke for many of the city's residents when it commented in its editorial pages that "our town took on a special grace and heads-up pride when the Eisenhowers were in town. In many ways, Ike brought out our better qualities." (30 March 1969, p. 3) The newspaper's observation about the community's affection for the former president was mutual. Ike returned the sentiment in 1962 when he spoke at a Republican rally at the Coliseum. In his speech, he said "To this city I owe the heartening comfort, the prized honor, the rewarding companionship that has been mine almost half a century.... Much of my family life is wrapped up in Denver, so many of my friends work and live here; so many of my fondest memories are rooted in the streets and homes of this city." (*Rocky Mountain News*, 29 March 1969, p. 26) With close ties to Denver, public leaders and common citizens throughout the community mourned the loss of this man who was viewed as the savior of world freedom and a down-to-earth national military and political leader. For post-war area boosters the Eisenhowers' visits brought tremendous media attention to Denver, raising the city's profile both nationwide and internationally.

As a tribute to the former five-star general and president, the US Mint, including the facility in Denver, started producing the Eisenhower dollar in 1971, the first such coin issued in the country since the 1930s. Ike's connection to Colorado was also honored with the 1973 dedication of the Eisenhower Tunnel on Interstate 70 in the mountains above Denver. Towns throughout the state renamed streets, or established new ones, to include the Eisenhower name. Mamie continued to live on the couple's farm in Gettysburg, PA until her own death on 1 November 1979 at the age of 82, after which she was buried next to her husband and their son. She did not return to Denver during the decade after Ike died because of health concerns related to the altitude.

Throughout the couple's White House years, Mamie appeared on the Gallup Poll's annual list of the ten most admired women in the United States. She was admired, in large part, for having lived a life of devotion to her husband and for productively enduring, as have many military spouses, long periods of separation while Dwight worked extended hours or was stationed in places where she could not join him. Her great admiration for Ike as he rose through the ranks, and respect for his accomplishments during World War II, helped the couple maintain a close, supportive relationship through the trying times that characterized military life during the first half of the 20th century.

As a military spouse, and then as First Lady of the nation, Mamie was also widely respected for her independence, wit, style, sense of ethics, honest talk and confidence. Noted for her unique clothing style, virtually every newspaper article about Mamie from the 1940s through

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her death in 1979 provided details regarding her attire and accessories. In the 1950s, she appeared regularly on the New York Dress Institute's list of the world's twelve best-dressed women. The press used her name and image as a touchstone of fashion, and designers and manufacturers utilized her style in numerous advertisements. Commenting on Mamie's always notable style, one designer during the White House years praised her for "proving that a grandmother needn't be an old lady. She's making maturity glamorous." (*Mrs. Ike*, p. 281) Almost single-handedly, Mamie was responsible for a revolution in the way that women viewed themselves, encouraging them to remain active, vital and stylish into their older years.

The First Lady epitomized what became known as the "Mamie Style" of the 1950s, characterized by dresses with matching purses, gloves and shoes. She was also a trend-setter with her short hairstyle and trademark bangs. Mamie's influence upon the "style" of the 1950s extended beyond clothing and hairstyle when her favorite color, designated by the Textile Color Institute as "First Lady Pink," became sought after by consumers and adopted by manufacturers as the most popular color of the decade. It appeared in ceramics, paint, linoleum, fabrics and other products that furnished and decorated American residential and commercial interiors throughout the Eisenhower years. Remodeled bathrooms, in particular, with pink ceramic tiles, sinks, toilets, tubs and other finishes dating from the 1950s remain in many American houses to the present day. Mamie applied her love for pink in the Doud House in Denver, where she had the second floor bedrooms finished with pink rose wallpaper and painted trimwork.

Mamie Eisenhower served as a traditional role model for the devoted wife and mother of the mid-1900s, celebrated by a large cross-section of Americans at that time. However, she found herself discounted and even denigrated by the emerging women's rights movement of the 1960s and 1970s, which characterized her and all that she represented as the archenemy of progress. Yet she was far more than a fashion plate and a woman dedicated to caring for husband and family. Mamie was the first First Lady to have traveled and lived in numerous places, including overseas, gaining worldly experience and serving as hostess to international military and political leaders long before the move into the White House. She and Ike traveled extensively and safely by air, encouraging others to do so as well, and in 1958 Mamie christened the first Boeing 707 placed into service, ushering in the age of jet travel.

Although born into wealth, Mamie experienced years of struggling military life and service to the nation first-hand. By her own account, the couple lived in at least thirty-five different places before reaching the White House. Public service and the loss of loved ones, more than a silver-plated childhood, shaped her populist values and sense of ethics. Consequently, Mamie brought with her to the presidential campaign and to the White House a background of worldliness, middle-class values, straight talk, ethical behavior, and evident concern for her fellow Americans that helped sweep her husband into the highest office in the land and keep him there for two terms.

What the 1950s public knew about Mamie, and what the American public has forgotten since, was that she extended herself graciously within the White House and beyond. She personally recognized and frequently thanked every member of the White House staff, including the often unnoticed African-American cooks, housemaids and butlers. During her years as First Lady, setting the social agenda and tone of the White House, Mamie worked on behalf of minority and women's issues, supporting a variety of professional, benevolent, health-related and philanthropic causes. She also quietly assisted numerous individuals and families in need.

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Together with her husband, they set a tone of good neighborliness, espoused the importance of family and friends, and publicly promoted racial equity through their own attitudes and actions. The couple gained the devotion of family, friends and staff members, along with the affection of those whose lives they personally touched in many ways. They were admired on a number of levels by the nation throughout the 1940s and 1950s, including among many who did not fully agree with Ike's Republican political leanings.

Since Elivera's death in 1960, the house on Lafayette St. has been owned and occupied by several families. The exterior of the home remains virtually unchanged since the early 1900s, with minor modifications made during the early years of the Eisenhower Administration. In general, alterations to the exterior have been light, and the residence appears almost identical to the period during which it was used as the Summer White House by Dwight and Mamie Eisenhower. The only noticeable change since the period of significance is the removal of the canvas awnings from the front porch and second floor windows, which were installed in the early 1950s and gone sometime after the early 1970s.

Over the past forty-five years a few aspects of the interior have been remodeled, with the most extensive of these changes found in the kitchen. Much of the interior design and fabric, however, remains in place from the period of significance. The current owners of the Doud House, David and Nancy Osburn, are in the process of carefully making repairs and restoring, as closely as possible, many of the main rooms to their original appearance. Evidence of John and Elivera Doud's occupation of the house from 1906 to 1960, along with Ike and Mamie's presence in the home throughout this same period, is still found in the many original room finishes, the pink wallpaper and trim paint in the upstairs bedrooms, and the velvet theater rope strung across the top of the main staircase that was used by the President and First Lady to notify aides that they wished to retire undisturbed.

Claimed by Ike and Mamie as the only permanent "home" they had throughout his long nomadic military career, and as their Summer White House during the presidential years, the history of this brick house at 750 Lafayette St. provided decades of Denver residents and visitors with a glimpse inside both the public and personal lives of the Doud family and their most famous members, Dwight and Mamie Eisenhower. The family home on Lafayette St. impressed itself into the public memory and the history books as the place where Ike and Mamie tied their lives together, forged a family life through years of transient military service, and sought refuge from a demanding world during two presidential terms. Due to its fame, the Doud House became a must-see for tourists in the decades following the Eisenhower years, their cars and buses frequently routed down Lafayette St. Today the residence continues to attract the attention of Coloradoans and visitors to the city of Denver, who pause on the sidewalk or within their vehicles to see the house that the Eisenhowers made famous and to remember all that they represented and contributed to the nation.

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Map showing "The route President Eisenhower will take Saturday from Lowry field to the 'Summer White House' at 750 Lafayette St. Colorado Historical Society. BPF - Eisenhower, Dwight D. - Denver Visits, 1953-1960. (10033887; 86.296.9604)

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Geographical Data**Verbal Boundary Description**

All of Lots 10 and 11, Block 153, South Division of Capitol Hill, City and County of Denver, Colorado.

Boundary Justification

The nominated property includes, and is limited to, the land and improvements within the boundaries described above, including the 1905 John and Elivera Doud House along with the carriage house and surrounding grounds. These boundaries were selected due to the fact that they include all of the original property associated with the residence, including the surrounding grounds that are important to the setting and historic integrity of the property as a whole.

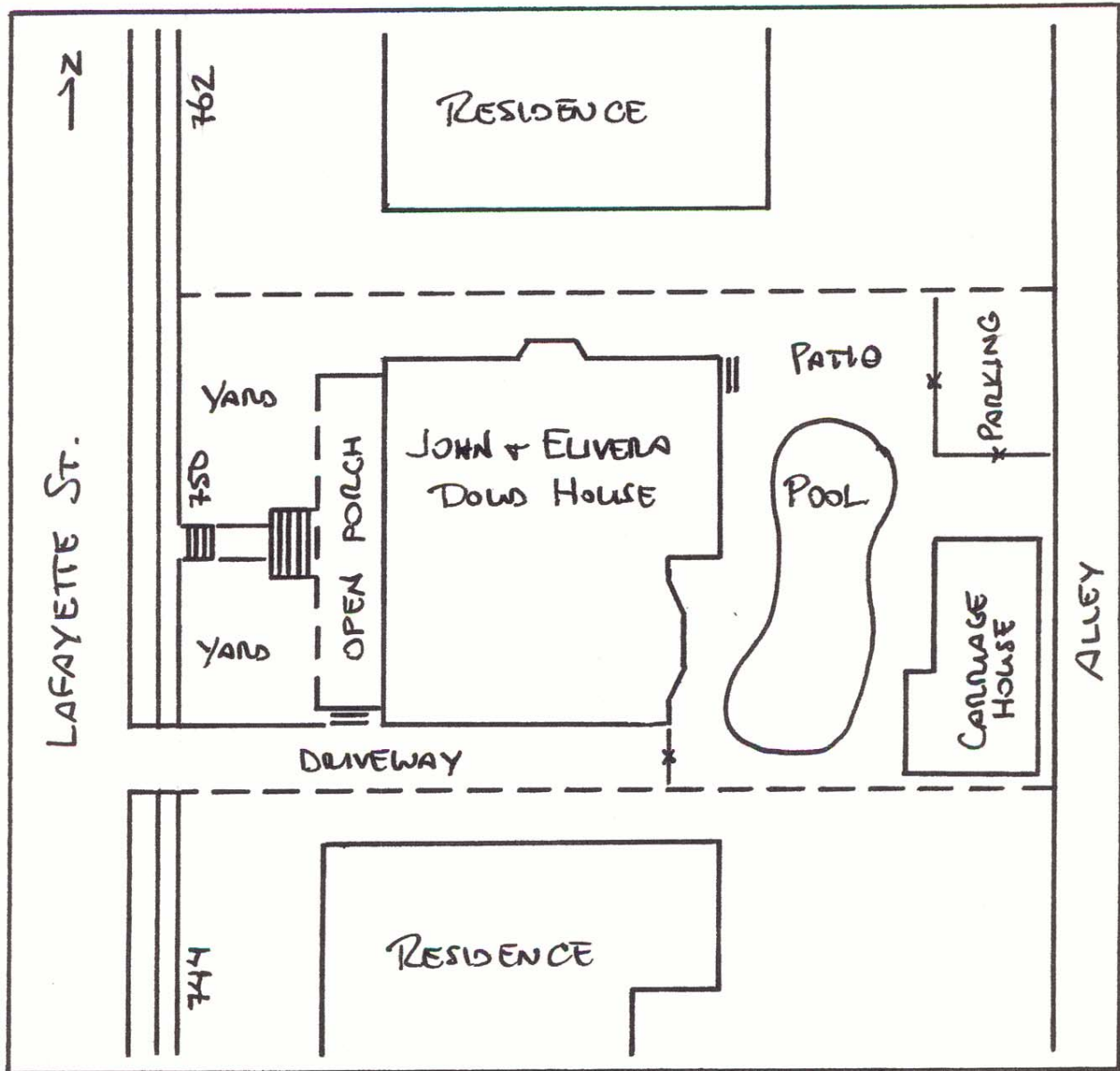
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Site Diagram
(not to scale)



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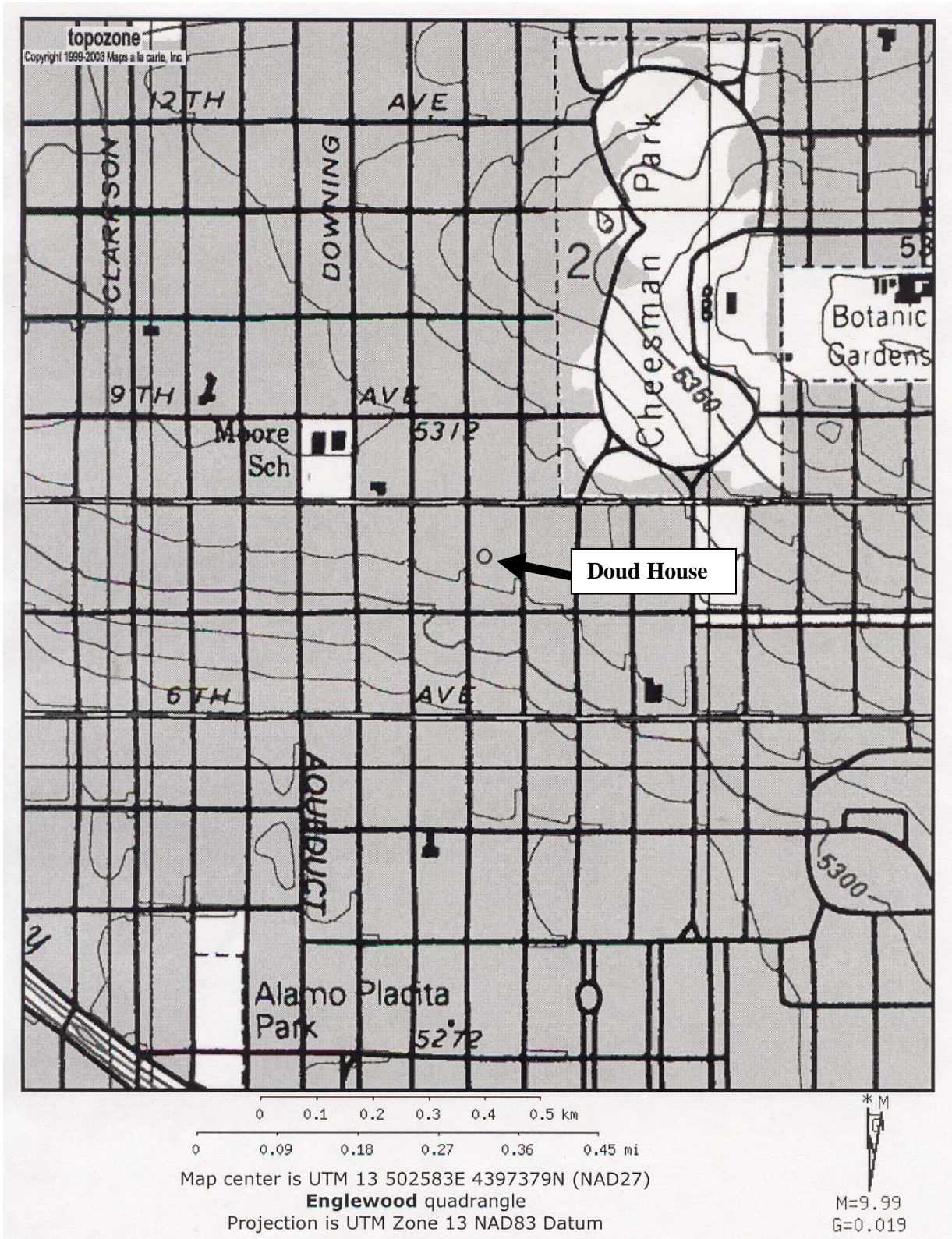
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USGS Topographical Map
Englewood Quadrangle, Colorado
7.5 Minute Series (enlarged), 1994

UTM: Zone 13 / 502542E / 4397620N (NAD27)
PLSS: 6th PM, T4S, R68W, Sec. NE¼ SE¼ SW¼
Elevation: 5,312 feet Site Number: 5DV.747



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Historic Photographs

(all photos from the Colorado Historical Society collection)



John and Elivera Doud and their four daughters, circa 1905. Mamie is on the right.

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Denver County, ColoradoSection number ___ Page 36**Historic Photographs**

John and Elivera Doud (in automobile) in front of their home at 750 Lafayette St. circa 1908. On the porch are Mamie (sitting beside the front steps on the right), her three sisters, and two of the family's servants. The family had been in the home since 1906.

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The Doud House, circa 1911. The paved driveway was installed within the previous two years.

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Dwight and Mamie Eisenhower relaxing on the front porch of the Doud House, Summer 1952. They arrived that June for a vacation while Ike was in the middle of his campaign for the White House. A crowd of 100,000 Denver citizens came out to greet them.

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Dwight Eisenhower greeting the crowd of neighbors and other well-wishers who jammed the 700 block of Lafayette St. upon his arrival at the Doud House in August 1953 for a month-long vacation. This was his first visit to Denver as President of the United States.

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President Eisenhower visiting with neighborhood children in front of the Doud House in August 1953.

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President Eisenhower exiting the driveway of the Doud House during a brief visit to Denver in October 1958.

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Dwight and Mamie Eisenhower, together with children and grandchildren, on a visit to the Doud House in May 1959. Elivera Doud was ill by this time and the family gathered at the home on several occasions over the following year to spend time with her prior to her death in September 1960.

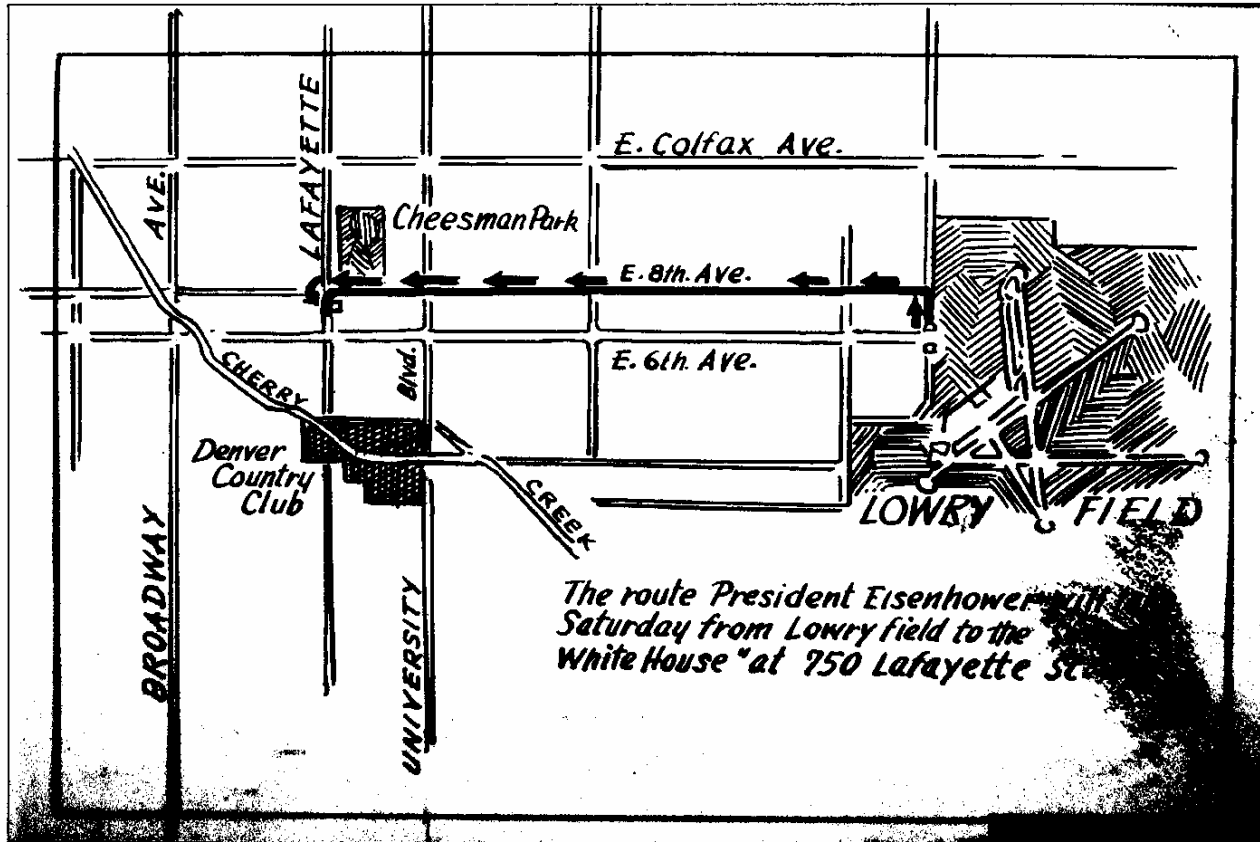
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The 1953 map published in area newspapers to inform the public of the route that President Eisenhower would be taking from Lowry Field to the "Summer White House" at 750 Lafayette St.

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Photograph Log

The following information applies to all photographs submitted with this registration form:

Photographer: Ron Sladek
Date of photograph: 31 October 2004
Location of negative: Tatanka Historical Associates Inc.
612 S. College Ave., Suite 21
P.O. Box 1909
Fort Collins, CO 80522

- Photograph #1: The Doud House from Lafayette St. View to the northeast.
- Photograph #2: The Doud House from Lafayette St. View to the east.
- Photograph #3: The Doud House from Lafayette St. View to the southeast.
- Photograph #4: The front porch from the driveway. View to the north.
- Photograph #5: The front porch from its north end. View to the south.
- Photograph #6: The main entrance to the house. View to the east.
- Photograph #7: The bronze plaque installed on the front steps of the house by the Peace Pipe Chapter of the D.A.R. in 1962.
- Photograph #8: The south side of the house. View to the northeast.
- Photograph #9: The east side of the house. View to the west.
- Photograph #10: The main staircase and finishes in the first floor parlor.
- Photograph #11: The main staircase, fireplace and finishes in the first floor parlor.
- Photograph #12: The built-in cabinets and wood floor in the dining room.
- Photograph #13: The built-in cabinets in the pantry off the kitchen.
- Photograph #14: The upper flight of the main staircase to the second floor.
- Photograph #15: The secondary staircase from the second floor to the third attic floor.
- Photograph #16: One of the attic floor bedrooms.
- Photograph #17: Hot water handling equipment in one of the attic floor bedrooms.
- Photograph #18: The main staircase down to the basement.

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- Photograph #19: The main staircase from the basement recreation room.
- Photograph #20: The Doud House's original boiler, still in operation.
- Photograph #21: The carriage house from across the rear yard to the northwest. View to the southeast.
- Photograph #22: The carriage house from across the rear yard to the west. View to the east.
- Photograph #23: The carriage house from across the alley to the northeast. View to the southwest.