

THE CITY AND THE SALOON DENVER 1858 1916

THE CITY AND THE SALOON DENVER 1858 1916: A JOURNEY THROUGH TIME

THE CITY AND THE SALOON DENVER 1858 1916 REPRESENT A FASCINATING CHAPTER IN AMERICAN WESTERN HISTORY, WHERE THE GROWTH OF A FRONTIER SETTLEMENT INTERTWINED WITH THE RISE OF SALOONS AS PIVOTAL SOCIAL HUBS. FROM ITS FOUNDING AMID THE PIKE'S PEAK GOLD RUSH TO THE EARLY 20TH CENTURY, DENVER EVOLVED DRAMATICALLY, AND SALOONS PLAYED A CENTRAL ROLE IN SHAPING ITS CULTURE, ECONOMY, AND REPUTATION. LET'S TAKE A DEEPER DIVE INTO HOW DENVER'S URBAN LANDSCAPE AND ITS ICONIC SALOONS DEVELOPED SIDE BY SIDE FROM 1858 THROUGH 1916.

ORIGINS OF DENVER: THE BIRTH OF A FRONTIER CITY

WHEN GOLD WAS DISCOVERED NEAR THE SOUTH PLATTE RIVER IN 1858, IT SPARKED THE PIKE'S PEAK GOLD RUSH, DRAWING THOUSANDS OF PROSPECTORS AND SETTLERS TO THE AREA. THIS MARKED THE BEGINNING OF DENVER, ORIGINALLY KNOWN AS DENVER CITY, RAPIDLY TRANSFORMING FROM A DUSTY ENCAMPMENT INTO A BUSTLING TOWN. THE CONVERGENCE OF MINERS, TRADERS, AND ENTREPRENEURS CREATED AN ATMOSPHERE RIFE FOR SOCIAL GATHERING PLACES.

SALOONS QUICKLY EMERGED AS ESSENTIAL FIXTURES IN DENVER'S EARLY DAYS, NOT JUST AS SPOTS TO DRINK BUT AS COMMUNITY CENTERS WHERE NEWS WAS EXCHANGED, DEALS WERE STRUCK, AND FRIENDSHIPS FORGED. THESE ESTABLISHMENTS REFLECTED THE RUGGED, OFTEN ROWDY SPIRIT OF THE FRONTIER BUT ALSO PROVIDED A SEMBLANCE OF HOME FOR MANY SETTLERS.

THE ROLE OF SALOONS IN DENVER'S SOCIAL FABRIC

DENVER'S SALOONS BETWEEN 1858 AND 1916 WERE MUCH MORE THAN SIMPLE WATERING HOLES. THEY WERE VITAL INSTITUTIONS THAT CATERED TO A DIVERSE CLIENTELE, FROM MINERS AND COWBOYS TO BUSINESSMEN AND POLITICIANS. THE SALOON WAS OFTEN THE FIRST PLACE NEWCOMERS VISITED, OFFERING A TASTE OF CAMARADERIE AND ENTERTAINMENT IN A SOMETIMES HARSH ENVIRONMENT.

ENTERTAINMENT AND SOCIAL LIFE

SALOONS COMMONLY FEATURED BILLIARD TABLES, CARD GAMES, AND LIVE MUSIC, TURNING THEM INTO LIVELY SOCIAL HUBS. THEY HOSTED DANCE HALLS AND SOMETIMES THEATRICAL PERFORMANCES, MAKING THEM ONE OF THE FEW SOURCES OF ENTERTAINMENT AVAILABLE TO RESIDENTS. THE SALOON WAS WHERE THE COMMUNITY GATHERED TO CELEBRATE VICTORIES, MOURN LOSSES, AND DEBATE POLITICS.

A HUB FOR BUSINESS AND POLITICS

MANY SALOONS DOUBLED AS INFORMAL OFFICES WHERE MINERS AND ENTREPRENEURS NEGOTIATED CLAIMS AND INVESTMENTS. POLITICAL DISCUSSIONS WERE A STAPLE, WITH SOME SALOONS SERVING AS UNOFFICIAL CAMPAIGN HEADQUARTERS OR MEETING PLACES FOR LOCAL OFFICIALS. THIS DUAL ROLE MADE THEM INTEGRAL TO DENVER'S CIVIC LIFE.

ARCHITECTURE AND ATMOSPHERE OF DENVER'S HISTORIC SALOONS

THE PHYSICAL APPEARANCE OF DENVER'S SALOONS FROM 1858 TO 1916 REFLECTED BOTH PRACTICALITY AND STYLE. EARLY ESTABLISHMENTS WERE OFTEN SIMPLE WOODEN STRUCTURES, QUICKLY ASSEMBLED TO MEET IMMEDIATE DEMAND. HOWEVER, AS

THE CITY GREW WEALTHIER, SALOONS BECAME MORE ELABORATE.

FROM RUSTIC TO REFINED

BY THE LATE 19TH CENTURY, MANY SALOONS FEATURED ORNATE WOODWORK, STAINED GLASS WINDOWS, AND MIRRORED BACK BARS, DISPLAYING AN AIR OF SOPHISTICATION DESPITE THEIR FRONTIER ROOTS. THIS ARCHITECTURAL EVOLUTION MIRRORED DENVER'S TRANSITION FROM A ROUGH MINING TOWN TO A MORE ESTABLISHED URBAN CENTER.

THE SIGNATURE “BATWING” DOORS

ONE ICONIC FEATURE ASSOCIATED WITH WESTERN SALOONS, INCLUDING THOSE IN DENVER, WAS THE SWINGING “BATWING” DOORS. THESE DOORS SYMBOLIZED THE OPEN AND WELCOMING NATURE OF THE SALOON BUT ALSO PROVIDED SOME PRIVACY AND PROTECTION FROM THE ELEMENTS.

THE IMPACT OF PROHIBITION AND CHANGING ATTITUDES

AS DENVER APPROACHED THE EARLY 20TH CENTURY, TEMPERANCE MOVEMENTS GAINED MOMENTUM NATIONWIDE, CULMINATING IN LOCAL AND EVENTUALLY NATIONAL PROHIBITION LAWS. BETWEEN 1916 AND 1920, COLORADO IMPLEMENTED ITS OWN RESTRICTIONS ON ALCOHOL SALES, CHALLENGING THE TRADITIONAL ROLE OF SALOONS IN CITY LIFE.

ADAPTATION AND RESISTANCE

MANY DENVER SALOONS TRIED TO ADAPT BY OFFERING FOOD, SOFT DRINKS, OR OPERATING AS “SOCIAL CLUBS” TO CIRCUMVENT LAWS. OTHERS CLOSED THEIR DOORS PERMANENTLY, MARKING THE END OF AN ERA. DESPITE THESE CHALLENGES, THE CULTURE SURROUNDING THE SALOON PERSISTED IN VARIOUS FORMS, INFLUENCING DENVER'S NIGHTLIFE FOR DECADES TO COME.

EXPLORING DENVER'S HISTORIC SALOON DISTRICTS TODAY

FOR HISTORY ENTHUSIASTS AND VISITORS, DENVER'S RICH SALOON HERITAGE IS STILL VISIBLE IN CERTAIN NEIGHBORHOODS AND RESTORED BUILDINGS. AREAS LIKE LARIMER SQUARE PRESERVE SOME OF THE CITY'S OLDEST STRUCTURES, MANY OF WHICH ONCE HOUSED BUSTLING SALOONS.

TIPS FOR VISITING HISTORIC SITES

- CHECK OUT LARIMER SQUARE AND THE SURROUNDING DOWNTOWN AREA FOR GUIDED TOURS FOCUSING ON DENVER'S FRONTIER PAST.
- VISIT MUSEUMS SUCH AS THE DENVER MUSEUM OF HISTORY & SCIENCE, WHICH FEATURE EXHIBITS ON THE CITY'S GROWTH AND SOCIAL LIFE DURING THE LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURIES.
- STOP BY MODERN ESTABLISHMENTS BUILT IN THE STYLE OF OLD WESTERN SALOONS TO GET A SENSE OF THE AMBIANCE AND TRADITIONS.

LEGACY OF THE CITY AND THE SALOON DENVER 1858 1916

THE STORY OF DENVER AND ITS SALOONS FROM 1858 TO 1916 IS A TESTAMENT TO THE CITY'S TRANSFORMATION FROM A ROUGH MINING CAMP TO A THRIVING URBAN CENTER. SALOONS PLAYED A CRUCIAL ROLE IN THIS JOURNEY, ACTING AS SOCIAL EQUALIZERS, ECONOMIC ENGINES, AND CULTURAL LANDMARKS. THEIR INFLUENCE CAN STILL BE FELT IN DENVER'S VIBRANT NIGHTLIFE AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION EFFORTS TODAY.

UNDERSTANDING THIS PERIOD HELPS US APPRECIATE HOW PLACES LIKE DENVER NAVIGATED THE CHALLENGES OF RAPID GROWTH, CULTURAL DIVERSITY, AND SHIFTING SOCIAL NORMS. THE SALOON WAS MORE THAN A PLACE TO DRINK; IT WAS A SYMBOL OF COMMUNITY, RESILIENCE, AND THE ENDURING SPIRIT OF THE AMERICAN WEST.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

WHAT WAS 'THE CITY AND THE SALOON' IN DENVER BETWEEN 1858 AND 1916?

'THE CITY AND THE SALOON' REFERS TO THE HISTORICAL RELATIONSHIP AND DYNAMICS BETWEEN THE DEVELOPMENT OF DENVER AS A CITY AND THE PROLIFERATION OF SALOONS FROM 1858 TO 1916, REFLECTING SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, AND CULTURAL ASPECTS OF THAT ERA.

WHY WERE SALOONS SIGNIFICANT IN DENVER FROM 1858 TO 1916?

SALOONS WERE SIGNIFICANT IN DENVER DURING THIS PERIOD AS SOCIAL HUBS FOR MINERS, LABORERS, AND SETTLERS, PLAYING A CENTRAL ROLE IN THE CITY'S SOCIAL LIFE, ECONOMY, AND POLITICS.

HOW DID THE PRESENCE OF SALOONS INFLUENCE DENVER'S URBAN DEVELOPMENT BETWEEN 1858 AND 1916?

SALOONS INFLUENCED DENVER'S URBAN DEVELOPMENT BY ATTRACTING POPULATION GROWTH, SHAPING COMMERCIAL DISTRICTS, AND CONTRIBUTING TO THE CITY'S REPUTATION AS A FRONTIER BOOMTOWN WITH VIBRANT NIGHTLIFE AND SOCIAL INTERACTION.

WHAT LED TO THE DECLINE OF SALOONS IN DENVER AROUND 1916?

THE DECLINE OF SALOONS IN DENVER AROUND 1916 WAS PRIMARILY DUE TO THE NATIONWIDE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT AND THE UPCOMING ENACTMENT OF PROHIBITION, WHICH BANNED THE SALE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES.

HOW DID DENVER'S ECONOMY BETWEEN 1858 AND 1916 RELY ON THE SALOON INDUSTRY?

DENVER'S ECONOMY PARTLY RELIED ON THE SALOON INDUSTRY THROUGH JOB CREATION, TAXATION, AND ATTRACTING TRAVELERS AND WORKERS WHO SPENT MONEY ON FOOD, DRINK, AND ENTERTAINMENT AT THESE ESTABLISHMENTS.

WERE SALOONS IN DENVER BETWEEN 1858 AND 1916 INVOLVED IN POLITICAL ACTIVITIES?

YES, SALOONS OFTEN SERVED AS INFORMAL POLITICAL CENTERS WHERE LOCAL POLITICIANS CAMPAIGNED, POLICIES WERE DISCUSSED, AND COMMUNITY DECISIONS WERE INFLUENCED, REFLECTING THE INTERTWINING OF SOCIAL AND POLITICAL LIFE.

WHAT TYPES OF PEOPLE FREQUENTED SALOONS IN DENVER DURING THIS PERIOD?

SALOONS WERE FREQUENTED BY A DIVERSE GROUP INCLUDING MINERS, COWBOYS, LABORERS, BUSINESSMEN, POLITICIANS, AND IMMIGRANTS, MAKING THEM MELTING POTS OF DENVER'S EVOLVING POPULATION.

How did social attitudes towards saloons in Denver change from 1858 to 1916?

Social attitudes shifted from viewing saloons as essential social institutions to seeing them as sources of moral decay and social problems, culminating in support for Prohibition and the closure of many saloons.

Additional Resources

THE CITY AND THE SALOON DENVER 1858-1916: AN INVESTIGATIVE REVIEW OF URBAN AND SOCIAL DYNAMICS

THE CITY AND THE SALOON DENVER 1858 1916 STAND AS INTERTWINED ELEMENTS IN THE HISTORICAL TAPESTRY OF DENVER'S FORMATIVE YEARS. FROM ITS FOUNDING IN 1858 DURING THE PIKE'S PEAK GOLD RUSH TO THE EARLY 20TH CENTURY, DENVER EVOLVED RAPIDLY FROM A RUGGED MINING CAMP INTO A BUSTLING URBAN CENTER. INTEGRAL TO THIS TRANSFORMATION WERE THE SALOONS, WHICH FUNCTIONED NOT MERELY AS DRINKING ESTABLISHMENTS BUT AS VITAL SOCIAL HUBS, POLITICAL ARENAS, AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF THE CITY'S GROWTH AND CHARACTER. EXPLORING THIS PERIOD REVEALS THE COMPLEXITIES OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT, SOCIAL INTERACTION, AND THE CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE OF SALOONS IN DENVER'S MATURATION.

THE EMERGENCE OF DENVER AND ITS SALOON CULTURE

DENVER'S ESTABLISHMENT IN 1858 COINCIDED WITH THE COLORADO GOLD RUSH, ATTRACTING PROSPECTORS, ENTREPRENEURS, AND SETTLERS. THE CITY'S EARLY POPULATION WAS PREDOMINANTLY MALE AND TRANSIENT, CREATING FERTILE GROUND FOR THE PROLIFERATION OF SALOONS. THESE VENUES QUICKLY MULTIPLIED, SERVING MINERS AND WORKERS EAGER FOR LEISURE AND CAMARADERIE AFTER GRUELING DAYS. BY 1916, THE SALOON HAD BECOME EMBLEMATIC OF DENVER'S SOCIAL LANDSCAPE, REFLECTING BROADER ECONOMIC TRENDS AND COMMUNITY DYNAMICS.

THE CITY'S RAPID URBANIZATION WAS MIRRORED IN THE EVOLUTION OF ITS SALOONS. INITIALLY CRUDE AND MAKESHIFT, MANY SALOONS TRANSFORMED INTO MORE REFINED ESTABLISHMENTS, FEATURING ORNATE INTERIORS AND EXPANDING SERVICES. THIS SHIFT PARALLELED DENVER'S TRANSITION FROM A FRONTIER TOWN TO A STRUCTURED CITY WITH INCREASING CIVIC PRIDE AND REGULATORY OVERSIGHT. THE SALOON WAS THUS BOTH A BAROMETER AND A CATALYST FOR DENVER'S URBAN IDENTITY.

SOCIAL AND CULTURAL ROLES OF SALOONS IN DENVER

SALOONS IN DENVER BETWEEN 1858 AND 1916 WERE MULTIFACETED INSTITUTIONS. BEYOND ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION, THEY SERVED AS VENUES FOR SOCIAL NETWORKING, POLITICAL DISCOURSE, AND EVEN BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS. FOR IMMIGRANT COMMUNITIES AND WORKING-CLASS CITIZENS, SALOONS OFFERED A SENSE OF BELONGING AND CULTURAL CONTINUITY. MANY ETHNIC GROUPS OPERATED THEIR OWN SALOONS, WHICH DOUBLED AS INFORMAL COMMUNITY CENTERS.

THE ROLE OF SALOONS IN POLITICAL LIFE SHOULD NOT BE UNDERESTIMATED. THEY OFTEN ACTED AS INFORMAL POLITICAL CLUBS WHERE LOCAL ISSUES WERE DEBATED, ALLIANCES FORGED, AND CAMPAIGNS ORGANIZED. POLITICIANS RECOGNIZED THE SALOON'S INFLUENCE, FREQUENTLY COURTING THE PATRONAGE OF SALOON OWNERS AND THEIR CLIENTELE.

THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF SALOONS ON DENVER'S GROWTH

THE SALOON INDUSTRY CONSTITUTED A SIGNIFICANT ECONOMIC SECTOR WITHIN DENVER. WITH HUNDREDS OF ESTABLISHMENTS OPERATING BY THE EARLY 1900S, SALOONS GENERATED EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR BARTENDERS, SERVERS, ENTERTAINERS, AND SUPPLIERS. THEIR DEMAND STIMULATED RELATED INDUSTRIES SUCH AS BREWING, DISTILLING, AND HOSPITALITY.

HOWEVER, THE ECONOMIC IMPACT WAS DOUBLE-EDGED. WHILE SALOONS CONTRIBUTED TO LOCAL REVENUE AND COMMERCE, THEY ALSO ATTRACTED SCRUTINY DUE TO CONCERNS ABOUT PUBLIC ORDER, MORALITY, AND HEALTH. DEBATES AROUND

TAXATION, REGULATION, AND LICENSING REFLECTED TENSIONS BETWEEN ECONOMIC BENEFIT AND SOCIAL COST.

REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT AND THE PATH TOWARD PROHIBITION

BY THE EARLY 20TH CENTURY, DENVER'S SALOONS FOUND THEMSELVES AT THE CROSSROADS OF CHANGING SOCIAL ATTITUDES AND POLITICAL PRESSURES. THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT GAINED MOMENTUM NATIONALLY AND LOCALLY, ADVOCATING FOR REDUCED ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION AND THE CLOSURE OF SALOONS. THIS MOVEMENT CULMINATED IN COLORADO'S STATE-WIDE PROHIBITION LAWS EVEN BEFORE THE NATIONAL PROHIBITION ERA BEGINNING IN 1920.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES SOUGHT TO REGULATE SALOON OPERATIONS THROUGH LICENSING REQUIREMENTS, HOURS OF OPERATION, AND ZONING LAWS. THESE MEASURES WERE ATTEMPTS TO CURB THE PERCEIVED NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF SALOONS, SUCH AS PUBLIC DRUNKENNESS AND CRIME, WITHOUT OUTRIGHT BANNING THEM. THE SALOON'S RESILIENCE DURING THIS PERIOD ILLUSTRATES THE COMPLEX INTERPLAY BETWEEN CULTURAL TRADITIONS, ECONOMIC INTERESTS, AND REFORMIST AGENDAS.

COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVES: DENVER VERSUS OTHER FRONTIER CITIES

DENVER'S SALOON SCENE SHARED SIMILARITIES WITH OTHER WESTERN FRONTIER CITIES LIKE SAN FRANCISCO, DEADWOOD, AND TOMBSTONE BUT ALSO EXHIBITED DISTINCT CHARACTERISTICS. UNLIKE SOME BOOMTOWNS THAT FADED QUICKLY, DENVER'S SALOONS ADAPTED TO A GROWING AND DIVERSIFYING URBAN POPULATION. THE CITY'S STRATEGIC LOCATION AS A TRANSPORTATION HUB AND COMMERCIAL CENTER ALLOWED ITS SALOONS TO CATER TO A BROADER CLIENTELE, INCLUDING RAILROAD WORKERS, MERCHANTS, AND LOCAL ELITES.

MOREOVER, DENVER'S ETHNIC DIVERSITY INFLUENCED ITS SALOON CULTURE MORE PROFOUNDLY THAN IN SOME OTHER CITIES. GERMAN, IRISH, ITALIAN, AND OTHER IMMIGRANT GROUPS ESTABLISHED SALOONS THAT REFLECTED THEIR CULTURAL HERITAGE, CONTRIBUTING TO A VIBRANT AND PLURALISTIC SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT.

THE ARCHITECTURE AND ATMOSPHERE OF DENVER'S HISTORIC SALOONS

THE PHYSICAL ATTRIBUTES OF DENVER'S SALOONS EVOLVED DRAMATICALLY BETWEEN 1858 AND 1916. EARLY SALOONS WERE OFTEN SIMPLE WOODEN STRUCTURES, UTILITARIAN AND FUNCTIONAL. OVER TIME, MANY WERE REBUILT OR RENOVATED WITH BRICK OR STONE, FEATURING ELABORATE FACADES, STAINED GLASS, AND DECORATIVE WOODWORK. INTERIORS INCLUDED LONG BARS, MIRRORED BACKDROPS, PRIVATE BOOTHS, AND SOMETIMES STAGES FOR ENTERTAINMENT.

THIS ARCHITECTURAL PROGRESSION SIGNALLED A SHIFT IN THE SALOON'S ROLE FROM A TRANSIENT WATERING HOLE TO A RESPECTABLE ESTABLISHMENT. THE AMBIANCE OFTEN BALANCED CONVIVIALITY WITH A DEGREE OF SOPHISTICATION, CATERING TO A WIDER CLIENTELE AND ENHANCING THE SALOON'S APPEAL AS A SOCIAL INSTITUTION.

LEGACY OF THE CITY AND THE SALOON DENVER 1858-1916

THE LEGACY OF DENVER'S SALOONS DURING THIS ERA PERSISTS IN THE CITY'S CULTURAL MEMORY AND URBAN LANDSCAPE. MANY HISTORIC BUILDINGS THAT ONCE HOUSED SALOONS REMAIN LANDMARKS, SOME REPURPOSED AS RESTAURANTS, BARS, OR MUSEUMS. THE NARRATIVE OF THE SALOON SHEDS LIGHT ON BROADER THEMES OF AMERICAN URBANIZATION, IMMIGRATION, AND SOCIAL CHANGE.

UNDERSTANDING THE CITY AND THE SALOON DENVER 1858 1916 OFFERS VALUABLE INSIGHTS INTO HOW LEISURE SPACES CAN SHAPE COMMUNITY IDENTITY AND INFLUENCE POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS. IT ALSO HIGHLIGHTS THE CHALLENGES OF BALANCING SOCIAL FREEDOMS WITH PUBLIC WELFARE—A DYNAMIC STILL RELEVANT IN CONTEMPORARY URBAN POLICY DISCUSSIONS.

AS DENVER CONTINUED TO GROW BEYOND 1916, THE SALOON'S ROLE SHIFTED DRAMATICALLY DUE TO PROHIBITION AND

CHANGING SOCIAL NORMS. HOWEVER, THE IMPRINT OF THIS FORMATIVE PERIOD REMAINS EMBEDDED IN THE CITY'S CHARACTER, SYMBOLIZING A TIME WHEN THE FRONTIER SPIRIT MET THE COMPLEXITIES OF MODERN URBAN LIFE.

The City And The Saloon Denver 1858 1916

the city and the saloon denver 1858 1916: *The City and the Saloon, Denver, 1858-1916* Thomas Jacob Noel, 1982

the city and the saloon denver 1858 1916: *Repealing National Prohibition* Honorée Fanonne Jeffers, David E. Kyvig, 2000 A study of the political reaction against the 18th Amendment, a response that led to its reversal 14 years later by the 21st Amendment. This work uses archival evidence to examine the liquor ban and to draw attention to the bi-partisan movement led by the Association Against Prohibition Amendment.

the city and the saloon denver 1858 1916: How Cities Won the West Carl Abbott, 2011-03-03 Cities rather than individual pioneers have been the driving force in the settlement and economic development of the western half of North America. Throughout the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries, western urban centers served as starting points for conquest and settlement. As these frontier cities matured into metropolitan centers, they grew from imitators of eastern culture and outposts of eastern capital into independent sources of economic, cultural, and intellectual change. From the Gulf of Alaska to the Mississippi River and from the binational metropolis of San Diego-Tijuana to the Prairie Province capitals of Canada, Carl Abbott explores the complex urban history of western Canada and the United States. The evolution of western cities from stations for exploration and military occupation to contemporary entry points for migration and components of a global economy reminds us that it is cities that won the West. And today, as cultural change increasingly moves from west to east, Abbott argues that the urban West represents a new center from which emerging patterns of behavior and changing customs will help to shape North America in the twenty-first century.

the city and the saloon denver 1858 1916: Gendered Justice in the American West Anne M. Butler, 1999-08-15 In this shocking study, Anne M. Butler shows that the distinct gender disadvantages already faced by women within western society erupted into intense physical and mental violence when they became prisoners in male penitentiaries. Drawing on prison records and the words of the women themselves, *Gendered Justice in the American West* places the injustices women prisoners endured in the context of the structures of male authority and female powerlessness that pervaded all of American society. Butler's poignant cross-cultural account explores how nineteenth-century criminologists constructed the criminal woman; how the women's age, race, class, and gender influenced their court proceedings; and what kinds of violence women inmates encountered. She also examines the prisoners' diet, illnesses, and experiences with pregnancy and child-bearing, as well as their survival strategies.

the city and the saloon denver 1858 1916: The Protestant Clergy in the Great Plains and Mountain West, 1865-1915 Ferenc Morton Szasz, 2004-01-01 The mainline Protestant churches played a vital role in the settlement of the West. Yet historians have, for the most part, bypassed this theme. This account recreates the unique religious and cultural mix that sets this region apart from the rest of the nation. From itinerant circuit riders to powerful urban bishops, western clergy were continually involved in the maturation of their communities. Their duties on the frontier extended far beyond delivering Sunday sermons; they also served as librarians, counselors, social workers, educators, booksellers, peacekeepers, and general purveyors of culture. Weaving together the varied experiences of men and women from the five major Protestant denominations?Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, Congregational, and Episcopal?the author discusses their responses to life on the frontier: the violence, the tumultuous growth of the cities, the isolation of farm life, and the

widespread hunger, especially among women, for ?refinement.?

the city and the saloon denver 1858 1916: Manhood Lost Elaine Frantz Parsons, 2009-07-27 In fiction, drama, poems, and pamphlets, nineteenth-century reformers told the familiar tale of the decent young man who fell victim to demon rum: Robbed of his manhood by his first drink, he slid inevitably into an abyss of despair and depravity. In its discounting of the importance of free will, argues Elaine Frantz Parsons, this story led to increased emphasis on environmental influences as root causes of drunkenness, poverty, and moral corruption—thus inadvertently opening the door to state intervention in the form of Prohibition. Parsons also identifies the emergence of a complementary narrative of female invasion—womanhood as a moral force powerful enough to sway choice. As did many social reformers, women temperance advocates capitalized on notions of feminine virtue and domestic responsibilities to create a public role for themselves. Entering a distinctively male space—the saloon—to rescue fathers, brothers, and sons, women at the same time began to enter another male bastion—politics—again justifying their transgression in terms of rescuing the nation's manhood.

the city and the saloon denver 1858 1916: The Women's West Susan Armitage, Elizabeth Jameson, 1987 Uses selections from diaries, public records, letters, interviews, and fiction to describe the experiences of women in the West, including Indians, servants, waitresses, prostitutes, and farmers

the city and the saloon denver 1858 1916: Crime, Justice and Retribution in the American West, 1850-1900 Jeremy Agnew, 2017-04-11 Western movies are full of images of swaggering outlaws brought to justice by valiant lawmen shooting them down in daring gunfights before riding off into the sunset. In reality it would not have happened that way. Real lawmen did not simply walk away from a gunfight—they had to face the legal system and justify shooting a civilian in the line of duty. Providing a more realistic view of criminal justice in the Old West, this history focuses on how criminals came into conflict with the law and how the law responded. The process is described in detail, from the common crimes of the day—such as train robbery and cattle theft—to the methods of apprehending criminals to their adjudication and punishment by incarceration, flogging or hanging.

the city and the saloon denver 1858 1916: Alcohol and Drugs in North America David M. Fahey, Jon S. Miller, 2013-08-27 Alcohol and drugs play a significant role in society, regardless of socioeconomic class. This encyclopedia looks at the history of all drugs in North America, including alcohol, tobacco, prescription drugs, cannabis, cocaine, heroin, methamphetamine, and even chocolate and caffeinated drinks. This two-volume encyclopedia provides accessibly written coverage on a wide range of topics, covering substances ranging from whiskey to peyote as well as related topics such as Mexican drug trafficking and societal effects caused by specific drugs. The entries also supply an excellent overview of the history of temperance movements in Canada and the United States; trends in alcohol consumption, its production, and its role in the economy; as well as alcohol's and drugs' roles in shaping national discourse, the creation of organizations for treatment and study, and legal responses. This resource includes primary documents and a bibliography offering important books, articles, and Internet sources related to the topic.

the city and the saloon denver 1858 1916: Ambitious Brew Maureen Ogle, 2006 An epic history of beer brewing in America traces the pivotal contributions of mid-nineteenth-century German immigrants, who over the course of fifty years helped to render beer one of the nation's most popular beverages.

the city and the saloon denver 1858 1916: A City Divided Sherry Lamb Schirmer, 2002-04-02 A City Divided traces the development of white Kansas Citians' perceptions of race and examines the ways in which those perceptions shaped both the physical landscape of the city and the manner in which Kansas City was policed and governed. Because of rapid changes in land use and difficulties in suppressing crime and vice in Kansas City, the control of urban spaces became an acute concern, particularly for the white middle class, before race became a problematic issue in Kansas City. As the African American population grew in size and assertiveness, whites increasingly identified blacks with those factors that most deprived a given space of its middle-class character. Consequently,

African Americans came to represent the antithesis of middle-class values, and the white middle class established its identity by excluding blacks from the urban spaces it occupied. By 1930, racial discrimination rested firmly on gender and family values as well as class. Inequitable law enforcement in the ghetto increased criminal activity, both real and perceived, within the African American community. White Kansas Citians maintained this system of racial exclusion and denigration in part by “misdirection,” either by denying that exclusion existed or by claiming that segregation was necessary to prevent racial violence. Consequently, African American organizations sought to counter misdirection tactics. The most effective of these efforts followed World War II, when local black activists devised demonstration strategies that targeted misdirection specifically. At the same time, a new perception emerged among white liberals about the role of race in shaping society. Whites in the local civil rights movement acted upon the belief that integration would produce a better society by transforming human character. Successful in laying the foundation for desegregating public accommodations in Kansas City, black and white activists nonetheless failed to dismantle the systems of spatial exclusion and inequitable law enforcement or to eradicate the racial ideologies that underlay those systems. These racial perceptions continue to shape race relations in Kansas City and elsewhere. This study demystifies these perceptions by exploring their historical context. While there have been many studies of the emergence of ghettos in northern and border cities, and others of race, gender, segregation, and the origins of white ideologies, *A City Divided* is the first to address these topics in the context of a dynamic, urban society in the Midwest.

the city and the saloon denver 1858 1916: *By All Accounts* Linda English, 2013-03-14 The general store in late-nineteenth-century America was often the economic heart of a small town. Merchants sold goods necessary for residents’ daily survival and extended credit to many of their customers; cash-poor farmers relied on merchants for their economic well-being just as the retailers needed customers to purchase their wares. But there was more to this mutual dependence than economics. Store owners often helped found churches and other institutions, and they and their customers worshiped together, sent their children to the same schools, and in times of crisis, came to one another’s assistance. For this social and cultural history, Linda English combed store account ledgers from the 1870s and 1880s and found in them the experiences of thousands of people in Texas and Indian Territory. Particularly revealing are her insights into the everyday lives of women, immigrants, and ethnic and racial minorities, especially African Americans and American Indians. A store’s ledger entries yield a wealth of detail about its proprietor, customers, and merchandise. As a local gathering place, the general store witnessed many aspects of residents’ daily lives—many of them recorded, if hastily, in account books. In a small community with only one store, the clientele would include white, black, and Indian shoppers and, in some locales, Mexican American and other immigrants. Flour, coffee, salt, potatoes, tobacco, domestic fabrics, and other staples typified most purchases, but occasional luxury items reflected the buyer’s desire for refinement and upward mobility. Recognizing that townspeople often accessed the wider world through the general store, English also traces the impact of national concerns on remote rural areas—including Reconstruction, race relations, women’s rights, and temperance campaigns. In describing the social status of store owners and their economic and political roles in both small agricultural communities and larger towns, English fleshes out the fascinating history of daily life in Indian Territory and Texas in a time of transition.

the city and the saloon denver 1858 1916: *Uniting Mountain & Plain* Kathleen A. Brosnan, 2002 Shows how the people of Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo pushed their cities to the top of the new urban hierarchy following the discovery of gold, marginalizing the indigenous peoples.

the city and the saloon denver 1858 1916: Saloons, Prostitutes, and Temperance in Alaska Territory Catherine Holder Spude, 2015-02-04 Prostitution, gambling, and saloons were a vital, if not universally welcome, part of life in frontier boomtowns. In *Saloons, Prostitutes, and Temperance in Alaska Territory*, Catherine Holder Spude explores the rise and fall of these enterprises in Skagway, Alaska, between the gold rush of 1897 and the enactment of Prohibition in 1918. Her gritty account offers a case study in the clash between working-class men and

middle-class women, and in the growth of women's political and economic power in the West. Where most books about vice in the West depict a rambunctious sin-scape, this one addresses money and politics. Focusing on the ambitions and resources of individual prostitutes and madams, landlords and saloon owners, lawmen, politicians, and reformers, Spude brings issues of gender and class to life in a place and time when vice equaled money and money controlled politics. Women of all classes learned how to manipulate both money and politics, ultimately deciding how to practice and regulate individual freedoms. As Progressive reforms swept America in the early twentieth century, middle-class women in Skagway won power, Spude shows, at the expense of the values and vices of the working-class men who had dominated the population in the town's earliest days. Reform began when a citizens' committee purged Skagway of card sharks and con men in 1898, and culminated when middle-class businessmen sided with their wives—giving them the power to vote—and in the process banned gambling, prostitution, and saloons. Today, a century after the era Spude describes, Skagway's tourist industry perpetuates the stereotypes of good times in saloons and bordellos. This book instead takes readers inside Skagway's real dens of iniquity, before and after their demise, and depicts frontier Skagway and its people as they really were. It will open the eyes of historians and tourists alike.

the city and the saloon denver 1858 1916: Western Voices Steve Grinstead, Ben Fogelberg, 2004 Ever since the region's first inhabitants chiseled petroglyphs and scratched pictographs on canyon walls, westerners have celebrated and recovered their history. Foremost among Colorado institutions to collect, preserve, exhibit, and publish has been the 125-year-old Colorado Historical Society. The Colorado Historical Society is home to a mother lode of the West's literary legends. This commemorative collection of the best of the best in Colorado writing includes noted essayists and writers such as Louis L'Amour, Wallace Stegner, Patricia Nelson Limerick, Thomas J. Noel, and many, many more. Book jacket.

the city and the saloon denver 1858 1916: Unintended Consequences of Constitutional Amendment David E. Kyvig, 2000 Constitutional amendments, like all laws, may lead to unanticipated and even undesired outcomes. In this collection of original essays, a team of distinguished historians, political scientists, and legal scholars led by award-winning constitutional historian David E. Kyvig examines significant instances in which reform produced something other than the foreseen result. An opening essay examines the intentions of the Constitution's framers in creating an amending mechanism and then explores unexpected uses of that instrument. Thereafter, authors focus on the Bill of Rights and subsequent amendments, addressing such subjects as criminal justice procedures, the presidential election system, the Civil War's impact on race and gender relations, the experiment in national prohibition, women's suffrage, and, finally, limits on the presidency. Together these contributions illuminate aspects of constitutional stability and evolution, challenging current thinking about reform within the formal system of change provided by Article V of the Constitution. Forcefully demonstrating that constitutional law is not immune to unanticipated consequences, the eight scholars underscore the need for care, responsibility, and historical awareness in altering the nation's fundamental law.

the city and the saloon denver 1858 1916: Drink in Canada Cheryl Lynn Krasnick Warsh, 1993 The Elixir of Life or the Demon Rum? Liquor has been an integral aspect of Canadian culture since European contact. The contributing authors of this collection describe drinking habits, temperance movements, and the prohibition experience in Canada from the 1830s to the 1980s.

the city and the saloon denver 1858 1916: From Saloons to Steak Houses Andrew T. Huse, 2020-04-14 This book takes readers on a journey into Tampa's historic bars, theaters, gambling halls, soup kitchens, clubs, and restaurants, telling the story of the city's past through these fascinating social spaces—many of which can't be found in official histories.

the city and the saloon denver 1858 1916: We Are What We Drink Sabine N. Meyer, 2015-07-15 Sabine N. Meyer eschews the generalities of other temperance histories to provide a close-grained story about the connections between alcohol consumption and identity in the upper Midwest. Meyer examines the ever-shifting ways that ethnicity, gender, class, religion, and place

interacted with each other during the long temperance battle in Minnesota. Her deconstruction of Irish and German ethnic positioning with respect to temperance activism provides a rare interethnic history of the movement. At the same time, she shows how women engaged in temperance work as a way to form public identities and reforges the largely neglected, yet vital link between female temperance and suffrage activism. Relatedly, Meyer reflects on the continuities and changes between how the movement functioned to construct identity in the heartland versus the movement's more often studied roles in the East. She also gives a nuanced portrait of the culture clash between a comparatively reform-minded Minneapolis and dynamic anti-temperance forces in whiskey-soaked St. Paul--forces supported by government, community, and business institutions heavily invested in keeping the city wet.

the city and the saloon denver 1858 1916: Encyclopedia of Politics of the American West Steven L. Danver, 2013-04-25 The Encyclopedia of Politics in the American West is an A to Z reference work on the political development of one of America's most politically distinct, not to mention its fastest growing, region. This work will cover not only the significant events and actors of Western politics, but also deal with key institutional, historical, environmental, and sociopolitical themes and concepts that are important to more fully understanding the politics of the West over the last century.

Related to the city and the saloon denver 1858 1916

City of St. Louis, MO: Official Website City of St. Louis Zoning Upgrade Plan The Planning Department and Zoning Sections have launched a comprehensive process to overhaul the City's zoning code, marking the first major

Collector of Revenue Homepage | Gregory F.X. Daly The Collector of Revenue's office is responsible for collecting real estate and personal property taxes, water-refuse bills, and earnings and payroll taxes for the City of St. Louis

Visit and Play - City of St. Louis, MO City activities, events, transportation, and entertainment
Welcome to the St. Louis City Board of Aldermen The Board of Aldermen is the legislative body of the City of St. Louis and creates, passes, and amends local laws, as well as approve the City's budget every year. There are

Office of the Mayor - City of St. Louis City of St. Louis Invites Residents to Help Shape the Future of Their Neighborhoods The City of St. Louis continues an ambitious new chapter in community planning, and residents are at the

Mayor Spencer Releases External Report on Tornado Response Mayor Spencer called for an external investigation to ensure clarity and transparency on what caused the failure to activate the City's outdoor warning sirens before

Address and Property Information Search - City of St. Louis, MO Look up assessed property value, ownership, permit activity and ward information by parcel or address

Work for the City of St. Louis City employees are paid competitive salaries and receive substantial benefits, many of which are not matched by private sector jobs. Ultimately, working for the City is working in public

Mayor Cara Spencer - City of St. Louis, MO A staunch defender of the city's historic architecture and cultural institutions, she champions investments in parks, museums, and iconic landmarks that define St. Louis. A dedicated

Building Division - City of St. Louis, MO The Building Division enforces the City building code, issues building permits, conducts building inspections, demolishes vacant buildings, and enforces zoning ordinances

City of St. Louis, MO: Official Website City of St. Louis Zoning Upgrade Plan The Planning Department and Zoning Sections have launched a comprehensive process to overhaul the City's zoning code, marking the first major

Collector of Revenue Homepage | Gregory F.X. Daly The Collector of Revenue's office is responsible for collecting real estate and personal property taxes, water-refuse bills, and earnings

and payroll taxes for the City of St. Louis

Visit and Play - City of St. Louis, MO City activities, events, transportation, and entertainment

Welcome to the St. Louis City Board of Aldermen The Board of Aldermen is the legislative body of the City of St. Louis and creates, passes, and amends local laws, as well as approve the City's budget every year. There are

Office of the Mayor - City of St. Louis City of St. Louis Invites Residents to Help Shape the Future of Their Neighborhoods The City of St. Louis continues an ambitious new chapter in community planning, and residents are at the

Mayor Spencer Releases External Report on Tornado Response Mayor Spencer called for an external investigation to ensure clarity and transparency on what caused the failure to activate the City's outdoor warning sirens before

Address and Property Information Search - City of St. Louis, MO Look up assessed property value, ownership, permit activity and ward information by parcel or address

Work for the City of St. Louis City employees are paid competitive salaries and receive substantial benefits, many of which are not matched by private sector jobs. Ultimately, working for the City is working in public

Mayor Cara Spencer - City of St. Louis, MO A staunch defender of the city's historic architecture and cultural institutions, she champions investments in parks, museums, and iconic landmarks that define St. Louis. A dedicated

Building Division - City of St. Louis, MO The Building Division enforces the City building code, issues building permits, conducts building inspections, demolishes vacant buildings, and enforces zoning ordinances

City of St. Louis, MO: Official Website City of St. Louis Zoning Upgrade Plan The Planning Department and Zoning Sections have launched a comprehensive process to overhaul the City's zoning code, marking the first major

Collector of Revenue Homepage | Gregory F.X. Daly The Collector of Revenue's office is responsible for collecting real estate and personal property taxes, water-refuse bills, and earnings and payroll taxes for the City of St. Louis

Visit and Play - City of St. Louis, MO City activities, events, transportation, and entertainment

Welcome to the St. Louis City Board of Aldermen The Board of Aldermen is the legislative body of the City of St. Louis and creates, passes, and amends local laws, as well as approve the City's budget every year. There are

Office of the Mayor - City of St. Louis City of St. Louis Invites Residents to Help Shape the Future of Their Neighborhoods The City of St. Louis continues an ambitious new chapter in community planning, and residents are at the

Mayor Spencer Releases External Report on Tornado Response Mayor Spencer called for an external investigation to ensure clarity and transparency on what caused the failure to activate the City's outdoor warning sirens before

Address and Property Information Search - City of St. Louis, MO Look up assessed property value, ownership, permit activity and ward information by parcel or address

Work for the City of St. Louis City employees are paid competitive salaries and receive substantial benefits, many of which are not matched by private sector jobs. Ultimately, working for the City is working in public

Mayor Cara Spencer - City of St. Louis, MO A staunch defender of the city's historic architecture and cultural institutions, she champions investments in parks, museums, and iconic landmarks that define St. Louis. A dedicated

Building Division - City of St. Louis, MO The Building Division enforces the City building code, issues building permits, conducts building inspections, demolishes vacant buildings, and enforces zoning ordinances

Related Articles

- [nix digital photo frame manual](#)
- [basic biostatistics statistics for public health practice](#)
- [united states worksheets 5th grade](#)

[Back to Home](#)