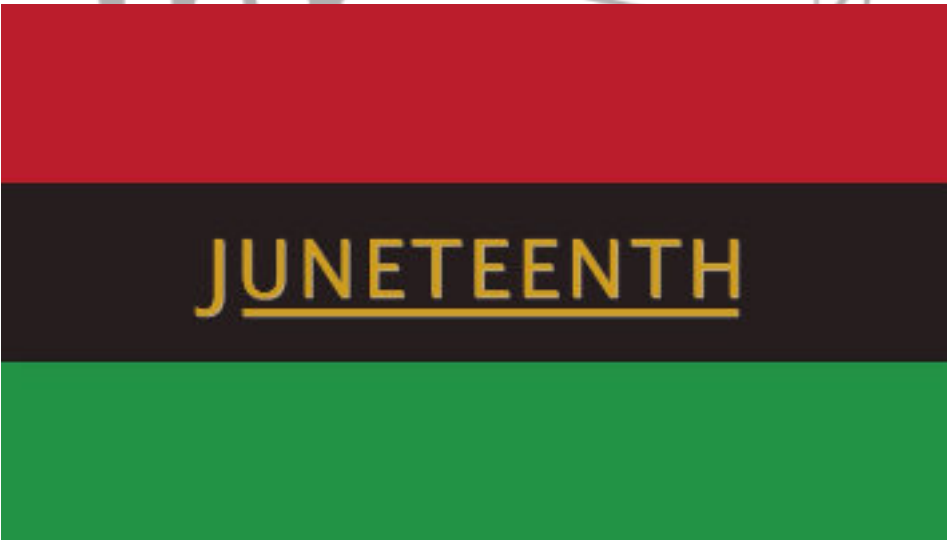




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Quarterly Publication of the Friends of Broomfield History

The Broomcorn *Express*



In This Issue:
**Juneteenth, the Brunner
Farmhouse, Open Space,
the October Broomfield
History Tour, and much
more!**

Inside This Issue

President's Letter.....	3
Brunner Farmhouse: A Brief History	4
Juneteenth and Proclaiming Colorado's Black History Through Song.....	5
About Juneteenth and Its History	8
On the Border Line	10
Walk This Way	14
What's it Like to Volunteer at the Broomfield History Collections and Archive?	15
A Short History of the Open Space of Broomfield	17
Support Us While You Shop at King Soopers	20

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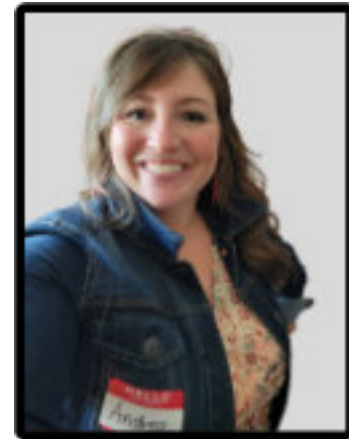
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A Sparkle in My Eye



**Andrea Margheim-Minnich
President,
Friends of Broomfield History**

I hope your summer is shaping up to be even better than you expected it to be! My family is looking forward to the City's Fourth of July fireworks show as well as the next event in the Broomfield Summer Concert Series.

Like you, my schedule is packed, but I'm going to make time to participate in the Friends of Broomfield History's Oral History Project, and I hope you do, too. We'd like to have an open conversation with you about our city. Tell us about your experiences with life in Broomfield. Our project is committed to diversity, and we especially hope to include voices that are often unheard. Both new and longtime residents are invited to share their perspectives with us.

Our conversations can be in person or on Zoom—with or without video. We would like to capture an audio file of the discussion. Please take a little time to share your thoughts about our city!

[Here's a link to our signup form.](#)

I hope to hear from you soon!

Andrea

Brunner Farmhouse: A Brief History

By Roberta Depp

The lovely yellow house surrounded by gardens on City open space along the north side of Midway Blvd was moved to that location in 1998. It now sits on land that was once the Kozisek family farm. The Brunner Farmhouse's original location was on the northwest corner of 120th Avenue and Sheridan Blvd.

Built in 1908 by Fred Berges, the Brunner Farmhouse was later sold in 1919 to his sister Eliza and brother-in-law Albert Brunner, both from Kansas. It was the family home

for the 100-acre Brunner farm that grew corn, alfalfa, wheat, barley and oats. They also raised milk cows, chickens and hogs. Irrigation for the farm was provided by a small lake on the property and the Church Ditch. The farm was sold to the city in 1998 for the Broomfield Town Center development (where King Soopers and Home Depot are located). The family donated their lake to the city. We know it today as the Brunner Reservoir. The Brunner House was one of the first buildings in Broomfield to receive historic designation by the Broomfield City and County Historic Preservation Ordinance. Much of the original woodwork remains, having been restored by local craftsmen.

The house is owned by the City and is used today as meeting space for local groups and office space for the local non-profit Broomfield Council for the Arts and Humanities, who manages the building for the city. The beautiful floral gardens surrounding the house are maintained by various Broomfield garden clubs and volunteers. New teaching gardens out back include a garden shed built by BHS students.

To learn more about this house and other Broomfield historic sites, mark your calendars for our second annual Historic Sites Tour scheduled for Saturday, October 7th from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. This year's tour will offer some new locations, including sites that have a connection to local indigenous peoples. More details will be available on our website and elsewhere as the date nears.



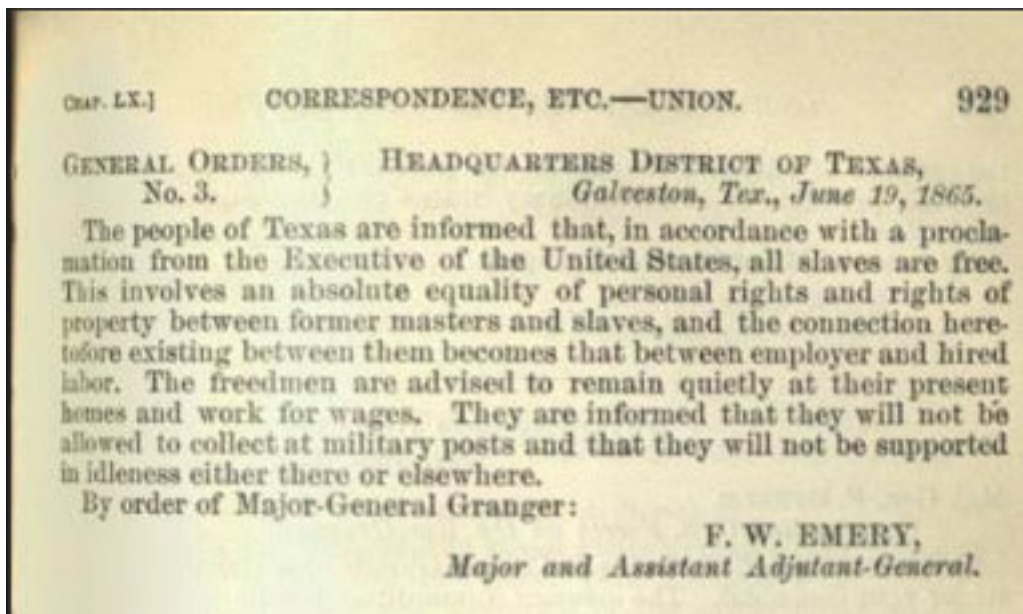
The Brunner Farmhouse, June 2023, Sandra Roberts.



Juneteenth and Proclaiming Colorado's Black History through Song

By David Allison, Broomfield History Coordinator

For the first time in its history, Broomfield commemorated Juneteenth through a City Council Proclamation. For those who may be unfamiliar with Juneteenth, its origins date back to the 1860s. Over two years after President Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation, slave owners continued to hold Black people in bondage as slaves. On June 19, 1865, Major General Gordon Granger marched with



JUNETEENTH ANNOUNCEMENT from F.W. EMERY, June 19, 1865

Union Army troops into Galveston, Texas, and freed more than 250,000 Black Americans who were still enslaved. That day marked the first Juneteenth, a date that came to be recognized and celebrated by Black Americans across the country. In 2022, President Biden declared Juneteenth a federal holiday, asking Americans to “reflect on the grievous and ongoing legacy of slavery, and rededicate ourselves to rooting out the systemic racism that continues to plague our society.”

Colorado has long had many small, but thriving, Black communities and neighborhoods across the state. And these communities have produced some incredible musicians and composers. On June 21, Broomfield’s Arts & History team partnered with the Museum of Boulder and Music in Common to present a companion summer concert experience to the exhibit titled “Proclaiming Colorado’s Black History” (which will open in September at the Museum of Boulder). As part of this event, I had the opportunity to work on liner notes for the program, and learned a great deal about some fascinating individuals from Colorado’s past. I thought I’d share a few highlights from what I gleaned below.

- Thomas Young was born in 1860 to an emancipated widow in Mississippi. As the oldest in the family, Young helped raise his siblings. After working in the cotton fields throughout the South in the 1880s, Young came to Colorado Springs in 1892. Self-taught in reading and writing, Young honed his craft in the evenings after his shifts as a servant at the Antlers Hotel. His strong faith and active roles in various African Methodist Episcopal (AME) churches strongly influenced his poetry and song-writing. Young wrote “Emancipation” as a stirring tribute and praise to “the Lord...[who] gives us life and liberty.” The third verse resoundingly proclaims, “Now through the land let freedom go, Be stamped on every door; Now give life to young and old. And praises evermore, and praises evermore.”

- George Morrison (1891-1974), hailed from Denver. Most known for his involvement in popular and dance music with string bands, as a youth, Morrison had dreams of becoming a concert violinist. At that time, however, there were few opportunities for African-American violinists to reach that goal. Morrison's Five Violin Solos (1947) contains “Every Time I Feel the Spirit”—a powerful spiritual which engages with the pain and terror of chattel slavery in the



George Morrison, Photo Courtesy of the Boulder Carnegie Library for Local History

United States by invoking the Spirit and prayer as balm and power in the face of corporeal, earth-bound pain.

- The Persuasions released their definitive a capella version of the song “Buffalo Soldiers” on the 1972 album “Street Corner Symphony” (Capitol Records). Recounting the history of the famed Buffalo Soldiers—units of Black soldiers deployed during the “Indian Wars” of the 1860s–1880s in the American West—this song describes the challenges and triumphs of the men who served their country in the military despite living in a time filled with prejudice and racism. The Persuasions are a pioneering a capella soul group which formed in New York City in the 1960s, and they have recorded 23 albums.
- Singer songwriter India Arie (b. 1975) is from Denver. Her debut album, *Acoustic Soul* (2001) set a pop-infused soul trajectory for her career. Arie has won four Grammys and sold over ten million records worldwide. In an interview with *Essence* magazine from Oct. 27, 2020, India Arie talked about the song: “My mission all of these years has been to spread love, healing, peace and joy through the power of words and music...with the climate of our country, I couldn’t wait for an album release to share this song called ‘Breathe.’ Just like the rest of the country, I am hurting and wondering how we can heal—and so I’m offering what I have. May this song ‘Breathe’ remind the Black community that I love so dearly—that we are worthy, our healing is in our hands, and never ever forget about your heart. Love is the most powerful energy in the universe and all we have to do is use it. In honor of our brothers, let’s continue to breathe.”

Those of you who had the opportunity to attend the first show of the Broomfield Summer Concert Series on June 21 at the Library field got to hear these songs (and many others) performed live. If you missed it, you can still check them out on your favorite song streaming service or on YouTube. You may find, like me, that the composers, artists, and the stories behind their music are both inspirational and fun to listen to!

Notes image by Mohamed_hassan@Pixabay

About Juneteenth and its History

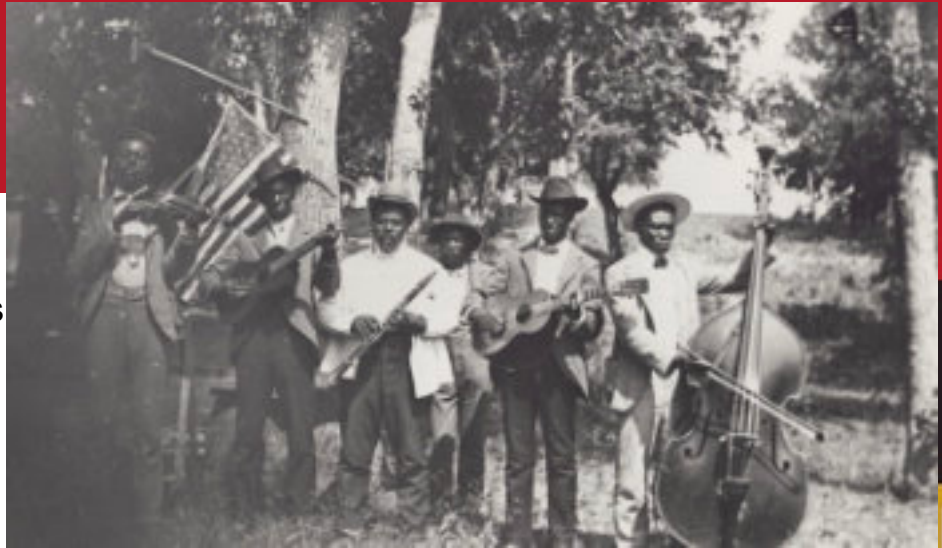
By Dave Feineman

This year, Juneteenth is a federal holiday celebrated on June 19th. Denver has been the site of the Juneteenth parade and celebration, starting in the 1950s, so there is also some local connection to the holiday. There isn't much dispute that the origin of the holiday can

be traced back to June 19, 1865 when General Gordon Granger announced in Galveston, Texas that all enslaved people were freed by the Emancipation Proclamation. In today's world where information can be globally disseminated almost instantaneously, it is hard to imagine that President Lincoln had made the proclamation nearly two and a half years earlier. We have a few examples of delayed news arrival from the 1800s. For example, we know that the Battle of New Orleans was fought in 1815—fifteen days after a peace treaty had been signed. And that it took Confederate soldiers in western Texas more than two months to hear that Robert E. Lee had surrendered ending the Civil War. There are theories on why it took so long to get the message out- perhaps the original messenger was killed, or the need to have manpower to get cotton harvested was more pressing—but there is no definitive explanation.

The message Granger delivered instructed the formerly enslaved people to continue working on the same plantations, but they would now be paid for their work. That idea may align with the continued need for manpower to harvest crops theory. Instead, the resulting situation was called “the scatter” (where formerly enslaved people left Texas and moved to northern states).

Celebrating Juneteenth was difficult throughout the years of segregation that followed the Civil War.



A Juneteenth band in Austin, Texas in 1900. Public domain.

Juneteenth image by wynpnt@Pixabay

The holiday had been celebrated regionally in Texas long before state or federal formal recognition of it.

The Poor People's March organized by Martin Luther King was timed to coincide with Juneteenth, which renewed broader interest in the holiday. However, it seems like the tradition of celebrating Juneteenth was nurtured by Texas Black families over the years, where Juneteenth became a state holiday in 1980.

Juneteenth became a federal holiday in 2021. Within the context of the Black Lives Matter movement and racial unrest of the time, its significance was more than just a commemoration of an event in Texas in the 1800s. At the time when President Biden signed the holiday into law, he said "All Americans can feel the power of this day, and learn from our history."

In retrospect, there are many important strands here including: how does the speed of news delivery change our understanding of events; what do we really know and what is the interpretation of historical events; how can people keep the memory of important events alive through their own traditions; and how can holidays evolve over time based on our changing views of the messages to be learned from events in the distant past? Those concepts do not diminish the need to learn an important lesson in dealing with the history of slavery in America and the path to racial equality that Juneteenth represents. A quote I came across summarizes it well:

"We are not celebrating the history of Juneteenth. We are celebrating the symbolism of Juneteenth," said Leslie Wilson, professor of history at Montclair State University in New Jersey.

"The symbolism of Juneteenth is the transition from slavery to freedom."

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1. For a good overview reference for a number of facts about Juneteenth, see <https://www.mentalfloss.com/article/501680/12-things-you-might-not-know-about-juneteenth>
 2. An interesting set of photos from the 1900s of Juneteenth celebrations can be found in a USA Today article by Camille Fine at <https://www.usatoday.com/story/news/nation/2023/06/18/earliest-juneteenth-celebrations-photographed-in-1800s-in-texas/70326233007/>
 3. Information on the Federal holiday and its current meaning can be found in a CBS News article by Emily Mae Czachor at <https://www.cbsnews.com/news/what-is-juneteenth-origin-history-name/>
 4. Here is the full article called "Juneteenth, the newest federal holiday, is gaining awareness" by Alana Wise from NPR: <https://apple.news/AhjUmfwg9TGC6oMANJ4iBSg>.

On the Border Line (or Musings on the Tortuous Broomfield County Outline)

By Dave Feineman

“Geographers never get lost. They just do accidental field work.” ~ Nicholas Chrisman

INTRODUCTION

Broomfield County in Colorado is located between Denver and Boulder and was envisioned as a planned community development in the 1950s. Incorporated as a city in 1961, Broomfield spanned four different counties. A 1998 feasibility study provided support for the concept of becoming a county itself, which was accomplished by the end of 2001. Today the county of just over 33 square miles has a population of more than 76,000 people.¹

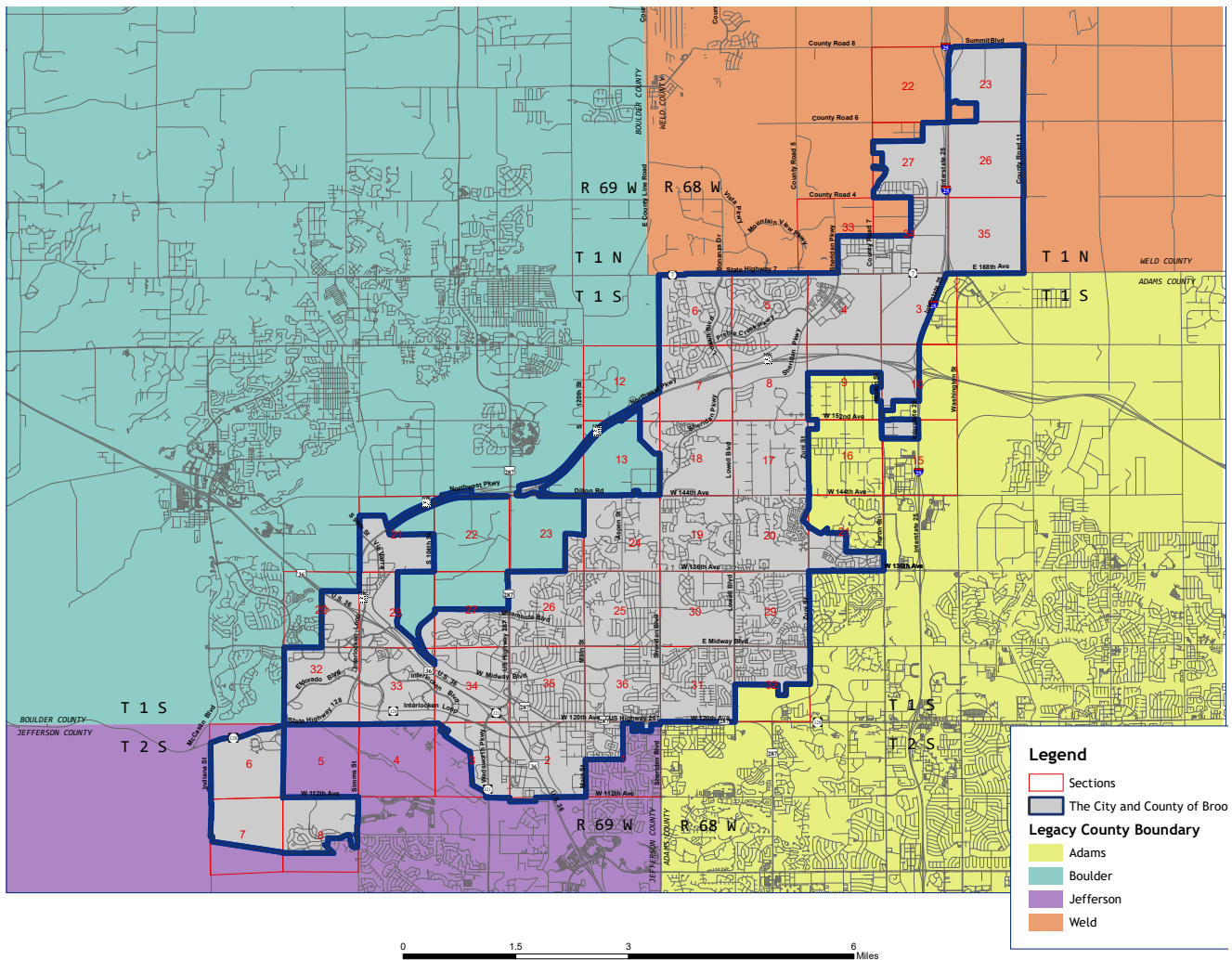
It's no surprise that today's map-based navigation systems are common in cars and on people's phones, so it may be unclear why anyone would spend much time looking at maps and thinking about what they represent. But if you are interested in the history and the people of Broomfield, maps are important because they allow us to think about places beyond our immediate neighborhood, particularly how they fit together and act as snap shots of an area and its associated information frozen in a specific time. What might be significant about the map of Broomfield County?

BACKGROUND

The dark blue outline is Broomfield County today.² Many counties in the Western US were defined based on the rectangular land grid of the township and range system. Sometimes boundaries were established along geographic features like rivers that created a natural separation between areas. One of the issues driving the creation of Broomfield County was the difficulty of delivering services far from the county seats of the four counties that spanned the municipality of Broomfield. The logical response would be to create a new county spanning the entire city area.

We know these issues were important because the 1998 document *Formation of a Broomfield City & County, Is it Feasible?*³ prepared for the City Council by an advisor

Border by Wang Jialei@Pexels

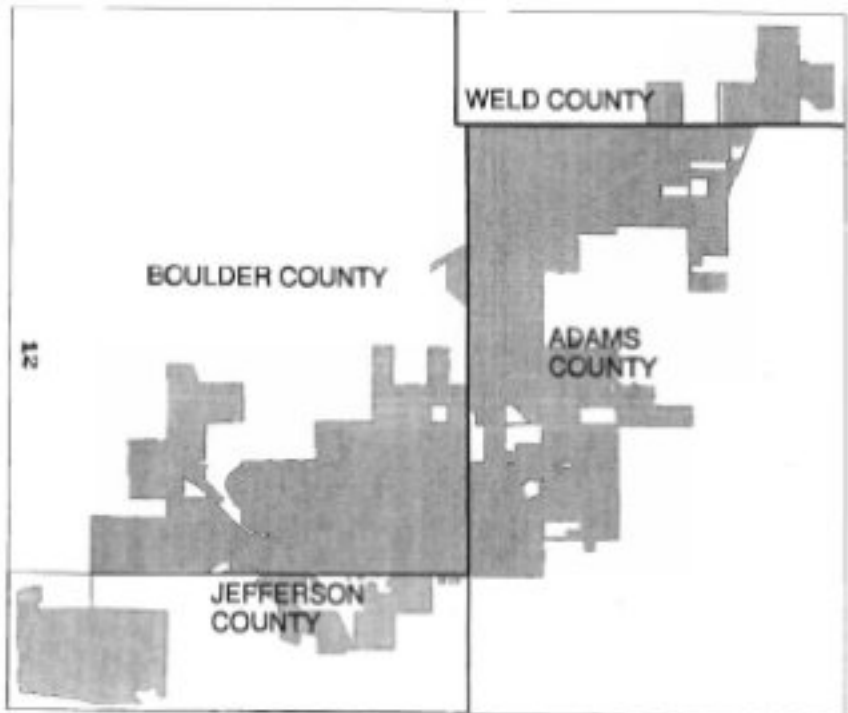


Broomfield City and County Overview: [https://www.broomfield.org/DocumentCenter/View/7454/Broomfield W Legacy Counties-plss](https://www.broomfield.org/DocumentCenter/View/7454/Broomfield_W_Legacy_Counties-plss)

to the City Manager makes the case that “Unified government service delivery will be more efficient—Travel time to four county seats will be eliminated. Information and records will be centralized. Cumbersome staff transactions among the four county offices will be eliminated. Prisoner transport time will be reduced, increasing time for community policing.”

On the other hand, the same document states, “Existing boundaries will not be expanded. Enclaves will remain in place and future annexations will depend on the willingness of the city and the property owners.” Enclaves—meaning unincorporated areas within the proposed county boundary—could remain that way until their property owners agreed to become part of Broomfield. This situation was recognized for its potential to “create some awkwardness from a service delivery point of view” but was apparently not viewed as a major issue.

The document includes a proto-map of Broomfield County that appears on the next page. What does comparing the two maps tell us? The original vision was for a smaller Broomfield County, that had somewhat more contiguous area, but still dotted with a limited number of enclaves. By the time of the creation of Broomfield County via Colorado state Constitutional amendment in 2014, provisions were added limiting the counties' ability to expand unless approved by a panel of members from surrounding counties. Effectively that locked down today's



1998 City of Broomfield planning document

Broomfield County outline in its current form as a crazy quilt with an unpredictable jumble of rectangular areas, curves, cutouts, and embedded areas of other counties.

A MINI TOUR OF BROOMFIELD

I live in the southwestern part of Broomfield, which seems like an island detached from the rest of the county. Perhaps after a few more years of climate change we can plant palm trees and an Aloha sign at the corner of Simms and 108th to let lost Jefferson County folks know they have crossed the county line. The oddity of the area continues in that there is a narrow causeway of Broomfield that appears on the map as a point but is actually a very narrow strip of land that crosses Colorado Highway 128 just west of Eldorado Boulevard. There's no monument or marker there, but we have our own Broomfield DMZ to keep Boulder and Jefferson Counties apart.

Most people have probably left Broomfield and gone to the Denver International Airport, likely by taking the Northwest Parkway. On the face of it, for most of the route from Interlocken Loop on the west to the start of E-470 in the east, you are in Broomfield County. Another look at the Broomfield map tells quite a different story. If you stay on the Northwest Parkway and never exit, you will mostly be in Broomfield, except for when you are on the overpasses over South 104th Street and US 287: apparently for the width of both streets, you are in Boulder County.

It's not easily visible on the map (page 12), but there may be a particularly complex arrangement to the interface between Broomfield and Weld County around Baseline Road and Sheridan Parkway. One source dubbed this area "the zigzag" comprised of a narrow strip of Broomfield adjacent to a narrow strip of Weld County.⁵

On the east side of the map, we see two rectangular areas. The first is north of the Northwest Parkway and adjacent to Interstate 25 and is colored in orange indicating that this is truly an enclave of Weld County embedded into Broomfield. The second area is a rectangle south of the Northwest Parkway and East of Interstate 25 where a small tract of Broomfield is mostly embedded in Adams County. (This area is not totally an island due to a connection to the northern Broomfield area by a strip of right of way along Huron Street.)

Finishing up the grand tour, one notices that there are multiple small rectangular drop-downs in places along the southern border of the county, and a curved area of Boulder County that runs somewhat parallel to US Highway 36.

EPILOGUE

You may know the way to San Jose, and you may know the Rocky Mountain Way, but determining if you are within the Broomfield County Limits or not can be difficult.

I'm not sure that relying on changes in the icons on street name signs would clarify things since we now know jurisdictional boundaries in Broomfield can change going halfway across a street.

Just as it has been said that a camel is a horse designed by committee, it appears that creating a new county from bits of pre-existing surrounding ones was less a cartographic design challenge than just trying to combine conflicting wants and needs (in all their funkiness) which

became cemented in place by the state constitution.

Such irregular boundary lines may act against the original vision of simplified and efficient community service delivery to all county residents. On the other hand, one could argue that the partitioning of Broomfield into dispersed subareas has insured that there are distinct community areas that have their own flavor and style so that Broomfield approaching build-out is not just a single homogenized suburban area that blends into our neighbors. And maybe that's not a bad thing.

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1. A good starting point on Broomfield history can be found in the Colorado Encyclopedia at <https://coloradoencyclopedia.org/article/city-and-county-broomfield>.
 2. The Broomfield County map can be downloaded at https://broomfield.org/DocumentCenter/View/7454/Broomfield_W_Legacy_Counties-plss.
 3. The Broomfield County Feasibility Study can be found at <https://www.broomfield.org/DocumentCenter/View/8141/Feasibility-Study>.
 4. The relevant sections of the Colorado State Constitution dealing with the creation of Broomfield County can be found here: <https://www.broomfield.org/1635/Constitutional-Amendment>.
 5. The web article, "Bizarre Broomfield Borders" shows that the interest in our unusual county boundary extends beyond Colorado: <https://www.howderfamily.com/blog/bizarre-broomfield-borders/>.

Walk This Way

By Sallie Diamond

Where will you be on Saturday, October 7th? How about attending our History Tour? We will highlight several historical buildings and locations in Broomfield that you can tour and learn more about. It is a fun event, whether you are new to Broomfield or if you have been a resident most of your life. The photograph is from the Crescent Grange building which was on the tour last year and will be included on the tour again this year. Tickets are available on our website. We hope you can attend!



The Crescent Grange, courtesy of Sallie Diamond. Sallie is on the left.



What's it Like to Volunteer at the Broomfield History Collections and Archive?

**By Elizabeth Beaudoin, Curator,
Broomfield Depot Museum**

Museums often get boxes and boxes of historic material donated by dozens of people each year if not every month. Yet museums (especially small museums) have limited staff. This is where volunteers are vital to helping the museum and collection/archive run smoothly and not become a clutter room of interesting things no one can access.

At the Broomfield History Collections, we have about a dozen volunteers each year help us process new (and old) donations to the collection. For example, when the City and County of Broomfield took over the care of the museum and its archive, there were nearly 1,300 photos from Broomfield's past, none of which had yet been digitally scanned or entered into a computer database. Today, we have digitized over 700 of those photos, as well as 1,600 additional photos since 2011. Each year, we average nearly 1,000 new entries to our database, many of them items that were languishing in boxes for decades. Each new item cataloged becomes publicly available to view online from anywhere. We still have many boxes of items

uncatalogued, items from the founding of Broomfield County, railroad material, minutes and scrapbooks from various Broomfield clubs and groups, maps, property assessment forms, and photographs from the Enterprise newspaper from the 1970s-1990.

We wouldn't be able to do any of this without the help of dedicated volunteers. Volunteers help sort through boxes of historic material as well as number, scan, and catalog the items into our catalog. Volunteers tend to volunteer 2-4 hours per week. Volunteers don't have to have knowledge of museum or Broomfield history to volunteer; Elizabeth trains each volunteer on the scanner and the museum catalog database CatalogIt. Comfortability with basic computer use is ideal (word processing, cut and paste, basic Google searches, etc.), although there are some non-computer tasks for





those who are uncomfortable with computers.

Our volunteers tend to fall into two categories: retirees and students. The retirees naturally have time to volunteer when the collections are open during the week, but every summer we're inundated with requests from students looking to earn community service for their Honors Society or other groups. We also get college students majoring in history looking for career building experience.

Although I just bragged about how many objects we've cataloged, I don't want volunteers to focus too much on the *number* of items they catalog. I'd rather a volunteer spend their time researching and getting to know the object they are cataloging for a strong record. And this is where an interest in history or even genealogy comes in handy. For example, I gave volunteer Jennifer Colvin a newly donated handkerchief doll to catalog. I asked her to research online the role of handkerchief dolls and why we would want one as part of our collection. She spent the day researching the history of handkerchief dolls, allowing her

cataloged record to explain to viewers how handkerchief dolls became popular after the civil war as economical toys for parents to create for their children. She only cataloged one object that day, but it was a good record that will make it easier to write a label for the doll when it gets used in an exhibit.

Volunteering at the History Collections and Archives is great for those who like to be indoors and in a quiet environment. For those who love history and talking with the public, the Depot Museum is always looking for volunteers to help with giving tours on Saturday afternoons. IF you have an interest in volunteering and learning more about Broomfield history, please reach out to Curator Elizabeth Beaudoin at ebeaudoin@broomfield.org, 303-460-6825 or Museum Coordinator David Allison at dallison@broomfield.org, 303-460-6824.

A Short History of the Open Space of Broomfield

By Annie Lessem

It's summer—it's time to go outside and enjoy all of the open spaces in Broomfield. And in case you are wondering why there are so many open spaces in Broomfield, here is a short history for you to enjoy.

But before we get into the history of open space in Broomfield, let's take a quick look back at why open space is important. Some theorists say that open space is valuable because it contributes to the social, political, and physical health of urban communities. Other theorists say that these spaces in neighborhoods are beneficial to interpersonal connections. Still others have looked the benefits of urban open space from an even broader perspective and believe that open spaces in urban areas create a “public sphere” where democracy is strengthened by encouraging exchange and understanding among diverse groups. They theorize that urban open spaces allow for contact between different ethnic and class groups, thus generating healthy psychological, social, and political development of the citizenry. And last, but not least, health experts who have studied the impacts of urban open space have found that it improves the health of the populace.

Beginning in the 1950s and continuing into the 1970s, urban planners typically had bought into the concept of a city center surrounded by residential neighborhoods and an outer ring of open spaces that included agricultural areas and undeveloped land. In addition, this outer ring served as a means to delineate one community from another. The City of Boulder was an early adopter of this open space concept and systematically created a green belt surrounding their town. The concept then expanding to other communities in the county, and Boulder County proceeded to create open areas between each of their cities.

As the 1970s became the 1980s, the concept of creating open space as a tool for urban shaping expanded to include the concept of using open space as a means to preserve areas that were ecologically sensitive and/or had environmental value. Boulder County then proceeded to pass legislation that would guarantee funding to allow them to continue to be a trendsetter in the preservation of open spaces.

In the early 1990s, few communities had permanently undeveloped areas other than



Broomfield's popular open space, "The Field," with the Brunner Farmhouse Teaching Garden in the foreground. June 2023, Sandra Roberts.

those that might be ecologically or environmentally sensitive. But to the surprise of urban planners and community development offices, grassroots contingencies of citizens began to campaign for the inclusion of open spaces within city limits simply for the purpose of having areas of "relief" from urbanization. And this is exactly what happened in Broomfield.

Much of the Boulder County open space bordered on Broomfield, so as Broomfield was beginning to grow and thrive it was not a far leap for some of the citizens in Broomfield to think that open space would be a positive component of their city as well. But there is an interesting twist in the open space story in Broomfield. There were several people in Broomfield who considered open space to be wasted space. Their arguments were basically three-fold. The first was financial. Land in Broomfield was (and still is) expensive and many thought the city should not be spending limited resources on this "wasted space." The second, somewhat similar argument was that land in Broomfield was not only expensive, it was also a finite resource. Therefore, leaving some of it in its natural state could deprive the city of businesses, residences, parks, playing fields, and eventually curtail the amount of sales and property taxes the city/county could collect.

And the third argument was that some people felt it was not government's role or responsibility to tell anyone what they could or could not do with a piece of property, including leaving it open and "wasted."

As previously mentioned, open space was not a foreign concept to people in Broomfield. In fact, there actually already was an open space in the city (Lac Amora was the first open space, dedicated in 1977). But creating open space on prime development property in the middle of town—now that was a totally different can of worms. On the other hand, a small, but adamant group of people in town came together to convince the rest of the citizens and the elected officials that open spaces would not be a detriment to development and in fact, it would be one of the primary things that made Broomfield great. What they undertook was not easy.

Some involved in this experience would say it was a contentious battle – combating developers, a conservative city government, and a somewhat apathetic population in order to pass legislation that added a small amount to sales tax to fund the purchase and restoration of open space. And in many respects, it was contentious. First came a campaign and vote to pass an open space sales tax, with accusations of purposeful spreading of misinformation and fear mongering about the dire impact of increased taxes. When this measure lost by a very few votes, those who had worked so hard to get it on the ballot were very disheartened. But after a few deep breaths, some of those individuals revitalized the cause and got the measure reworded and put up for election a second time and, wonder of wonders, it passed. Victory was theirs (and ours).

So there we have it. Because of that persistent group of people, Broomfield is full of permanent open spaces. Now it's time to get out there and show our appreciation as we walk, and jog, and ride our bikes, and just enjoy the natural areas that surround us and make our lives better.

*Support us while you shop through
King Soopers!*



King Soopers: Go to <http://www.kingsoopers.com>

Once logged into King Soopers, search for *Friends of Broomfield History* either by name or *KU085* and then click *Enroll*. If you don't have a King Soopers account, open one today! You will need a loyalty card from the store and an email address.

The Friends of Broomfield History is dedicated to sustaining the history and heritage of Broomfield through our relationship with the Broomfield Museum, our members and other community partners. Your membership or contribution bolsters all our work, and we greatly appreciate your support. "Be in! Be appreciated! Be connected! Join today!"

Find us on Facebook!

[@FRIENDSOFBROOMFIELDHISTORY](https://www.facebook.com/FRIENDSOFBROOMFIELDHISTORY)



Friends of Broomfield History Donation Form

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