La Alma Lincoln Park homes are some of the oldest in the city of Denver, with varied architectural styles and multiple eras of history integral to the buildings themselves. These buildings capture the cultural heritage of this neighborhood and one of the most important Civil Rights eras in Denver’s history – the Chicano Movement.

Honoring the Layers of History in La Alma Lincoln Park

By Shannon Stage, Preservation Coordinator

La Alma Lincoln Park (LALP) is not only one of Denver’s oldest residential neighborhoods, with a rare concentration of homes built before 1890, but it was also at the heart of Denver’s Chicano Movement in the 1960s and 1970s. The neighborhood demonstrates the close connection between place and people, made tangible by the surviving structures set close together, diverse in their architectural styles yet maintaining a consistent pattern for 150 years, all drawn together by the central role of the public park in the neighborhood’s core, today also named La Alma Lincoln Park.

Since 2017 Historic Denver has been working closely with LALP residents through one of our Action Fund projects. Neighborhood representatives applied to Historic Denver for funds and technical assistance to document the neighborhood’s history and buildings, and to seek strategies to protect and honor the unique historic context and cultural heritage of the neighborhood. This work is now culminating in a proposal for a new Historic Cultural District in the neighborhood’s northern blocks along Lipan, Mariposa, and parts of Kalamath between 10th and 14th. A group of current and former residents is leading the effort, with support from Historic Denver.

The land was first home to the Apache, Ute, Cheyenne, Camanche, and Arapahoe peoples. The area, near the Cherry Creek and the South Platte River, was along migratory paths and groups set up seasonal encampments regularly; however, due to the floodplain, there was no permanent settlement in the immediate area until the beginnings of Denver and the town of Auraria. In the 1870s, Alexander Cameron Hunt (referred to as A. C. Hunt or Governor Hunt) was among the most prominent and earliest of the area’s permanent residents. Hunt homesteaded what became the future park, known as Lincoln Park for its first century, which became a central focal point as the neighborhood grew with residential properties constructed to the north, south, east, and large industrial development to the west of the park.

The neighborhood was built around key industries including the railroad (Denver & Rio Grande/Burnham Yards), flour mill (Mullen and Davis Four Mill), and other manufacturing industries. The neighborhood’s earliest residents, many who were German, Irish, Italian, Jewish, and Mexican immigrants, were employed by the nearby industries, which were within walking distance of their homes. A tightknit community developed, along with a strong sense of belonging to the neighborhood. Many of the homes in the proposed district date to this early period, with more than half constructed by 1900.

By the mid-twentieth century, due to new waves of in-migration, LALP had a large population of Latinos, Hispanos, and Mexican American residents and homeowners, including many who became influential leaders of the Chicano Movement. Denver was at the forefront of the national Chicano Movement, inspired by many residents of this neighborhood. Numerous leaders and activists recall their youth in the neighborhood and time spent in or near the Park. The Movement represents the convergence of independent issues: land rights, labor rights, long-term discrimination, opposition to the Vietnam war, civil rights as embodied in the Civil Rights Movement, cultural identity, lack of equity in education, and the inadequacy of the dominant political institutions to represent or address Chicano/a issues.

LALP homes, along with the federal housing projects that are no longer extant, were safe havens where Movement organizers and supporters lived, worked and gathered. The Movement was fostered in part through voluntary social service groups (many known as mutualistas) to assist Chicano/a families and help organize individuals and groups to be involved in the Movement.

One of the greatest concerns that galvanized the Movement was equity in education. The ongoing unequal access to facilities, the lack of bilingual programs, and disrespect for cultural heritage in public education programs sparked the blow out at Denver’s West High.
**Larimer Square Sold to Asana Partners**

Asana Partners out of North Carolina purchased the 1400 block of Larimer in December after the impending sale was announced earlier in the fall. Historic Denver’s representatives met virtually with Asana prior to the close of the sale and expressed the local and national significance of the historic district as our city’s crown jewel and as a watershed moment in preservation history. Our representatives also discussed the numerous preservation incentives available to support the rehabilitation of the structures. Asana expressed their interest in those programs, and the high value they place on historic buildings. As Brian Purcell, Managing Director of Asana, noted in the Denver Post “We plan to invest the necessary capital to both restore and preserve the historic nature of these buildings within their existing footprint and improve the spaces to meet the expectations of today’s retail and creative office tenants.”

The Asana sale marks the end of a thirty-year period of uncertainty for the historic district, our city’s first, designated in 1971. In early 2018, then owner Jeff Hermanson and partners at Urban Villages floated a plan to seek amendments to the historic district protections in order to exceed the existing height limits to build two tall buildings, one as many as forty stories, and partially demolishing several historic buildings to make room. The announcement led to the listing of Larimer Square on the National Trust for Historic Preservation’s 11 Most Endangered Place list. Throughout a months-long advisory committee process Historic Denver consistently advocated for the integrity of the district, partnering with several other organizations and individuals, including Dana Crawford, to ensure that the values that have protected Larimer Square, its buildings and its context for more than fifty years, remain the guiding force for the district. We also worked to highlight the preservation incentives available for the rehabilitation of the structures, and the opportunities to have both evolution and preservation in the district without upending the protections. We are hopeful, based on our conversation with Asana, that this is also their goal.

In addition to the full Larimer Square Historic District, which includes 22 buildings, the purchase also included buildings on Market Street just west of the block, including the Larimer Square parking structure. These buildings are located in the Lower Downtown Historic District and protected by that specific ordinance, first adopted in 1988. In addition to its Denver properties, the firm already owns historic structures in several other cities, including Dallas, Los Angeles, and Alexandria, Virginia. We look forward to continued engagement with Asana and will host an opportunity to hear from their representatives directly on February 17, 2021. For more details see the calendar section.

**IN MEMORIAM**

**WILLIAM W. GRANT III**

William W. Grant III, known to all as Peter, passed peacefully on December 12, 2020. Peter, along with his wife Rhonda, has been a steadfast supporter of historic places, including supporting Historic Denver over the course of many years, and his loss will be felt throughout the state. A nearly lifelong Colorado resident, he retired in 1993 from his position as Chairman of the Colorado National Bank of Denver and Colorado National Bancshares after a 35-year career. His second career as a devoted philanthropist and advisor spanned as many years. He served on the board of National Trust for Historic Preservation, among his numerous philanthropic efforts, which included The Episcopal Church Foundation, Four Mile Historic Park, the Rocky Mountain Conservancy (formerly the Rocky Mountain Nature Association), the ILiff School of Theology, The Midwest Research institute, and the Smithsonian American History Museum. Peter was born in New York to W.W. Grant II (Bill) and Katharine (Koos) O’Connor in 1932. He attended Phillips Academy, Andover, MA and Yale University, graduating with a degree in English. While at Yale he met Rhonda Lowery; they were married in 1955. They moved to New York City where he had started his career at Bankers Trust Company in 1954. Together they moved to his parents’ hometown of Denver in 1958. He attended Harvard University’s two summer-long Advanced Management Program in the mid ’70s, widening his ever-growing circle of friends and associates worldwide. He was a devoted fan of the Colorado Rockies, both the hockey team (now the Colorado Avalanche) and his beloved baseball team. A true champion for America’s historic places, Peter Grant made his passion for Colorado’s history, culture, and landscape a legacy for all Americans. There is a legacy fund set up in his honor, which helps to preserve and restore historic places statewide.

**TO HONOR PETER WITH A MEMORIAL CONTRIBUTION VISIT: support.savingplaces.org/page/25409/donate/1**
HONORING THE LAYERS OF HISTORY IN LA ALMA LINCOLN PARK - CONT'

School in the spring of 1969. West High students and students from other Denver junior high and high schools gathered at West and marched through the neighborhood to Lincoln Park over several days. These marches, along with other events and activities, made Lincoln Park historically important ground for Chicano/as rights in Denver (Leonard Vigil interview, 2 Sept 2017), and further made the La Alma Lincoln Park neighborhood an incubator for the Chicano Movement. The blow outs are also connected to Rodolfo “Corky” Gonzales who was involved with the Neighborhood Youth Corps, which gathered in various locations in the proposed district. He launched the Crusade for Justice in 1966, which helped fortify the Chicano Movement locally and nationally.

Another significant sign of the Movement’s connection to the neighborhood is through the murals that exist on both private and public buildings. Artist Emanuel Martinez is a key figure in the creation of these murals and in developing the Chicano/a mural Movement in Denver. One of the Chicano Murals that still exists is on the LALP recreation center titled “La Alma” designed by Martinez in 1978.

Most of the residences in the district are single-story cottages in modest versions of the Italianate and Queen Anne architectural styles constructed between 1879 and 1889. Among other modest styles seen throughout LALP are the Terrace (usually two to six units), Dutch Revival, Foursquare, Bungalow, Victorian Cottage, and Classic Cottage residences. The vernacular homes were not built by recognized architects, but often reflect careful craftsmanship and popular architectural styles of their time in a simplified manner.

During the early part of the 20th century and increasing in the 1930s, Mexican American, Hispano and Latino families moved into LALP in growing numbers. As new generations that have called La Alma Lincoln Park home.

NOTABLE HOMES IN THE PROPOSED DISTRICT INCLUDE:

1178 Mariposa, Built 1946
Auracia Community Center

In addition to fostering the GI Forum, the Auraria Community Center also served as a home for other mutualistas including the Westside Improvement Association (WSIA), which helped navigate the federal War on Poverty program, locally known as Denver Opportunity.

1175 Lipan, Built 1928
Waldo & Betty Benavidez

Waldo Benavidez was another key Chicano activist and the Director of Auraria Community Center. Betty Benavidez was elected as Colorado’s first Latina in the Legislature as a State Representative (1971-1974). It has been said that “nothing is ever done by just one person, except Betty,” who was born and raised on the Westside. Betty’s first husband was a descendent of one of the first two Spanish surnamed representatives (Barela) to serve in Colorado’s First Territorial Legislature in 1861.

1106 W. 13th, Built 1886
Josie Acosta

A mother of the Chicano Movement, Josie Acosta grew up in this home. Acosta later raised her family on Kalamath Street and became active with the New West Side Economic Development Corporation (NEWSED) and with Denver Inner City Parish. Her efforts led to her greatest honor: the naming of the “Josie Acosta Senior Wing Addition” at the La Alma Recreation Center.

1165 Lipan, Built 1873
Edwin H. Kellogg

The oldest extant building in the district was constructed in or before 1873. This was the home of Edwin H. Kellogg, brother-in-law of A.C. Hunt. Kellogg was known as a cartographer, civil engineer, and was elected the Arapahoe County Surveyor in 1876.

1103 Lipan, Built 1887
Lewis Greenlee

This home occupied by Lewis C. Greenlee from 1890 to 1892. While residing here in 1891, Greenlee became Superintendent of the Westside School District #2. In 1904, he was named Superintendent of the newly consolidated Denver School District #1. The neighborhood school is named for him to this day.

1247 Lipan, Built 1891
Emily Griffith

Local educator Emily Griffith lived for a decade near the Park. She arrived in Denver in 1894 and taught at Central School near her home at 1247 Lipan Street, a two-story Queen Anne residence. She then lived in this residence from around 1896 until sometime after 1900. Believing that education was the key to improved life and job prospects, Emily began to offer English and mathematics classes to her students’ parents and working children in the neighborhood during lunch hour and in the evenings, eventually founding the Emily Griffith Opportunity School.

1319 Lipan, Built 1886
Paul and Delfie Martinez

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At this point in our history, the U.S. military was deeply segregated and racist ideology relegated non-white members to advancement or leadership positions. The Tuskegee Airmen were a testament to the resilience and courage of African Americans who fought against these barriers.

As World War II was looking inevitable, President Franklin Roosevelt announced that the US Army Air Corps would begin training a corps of African American pilots. It was a groundbreaking decision. Political pressures from civil rights groups and the looming war finally forced a policy change, and the Tuskegee Institute was awarded a government contract to begin training. First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt was an early supporter of the corps and helped direct private funds to support the airfield. Over the course of the mid-1940s, the program produced 1,000 aviators that served as the first African American military pilots in America. Additionally, 10,000 military and civilian men and women served in supporting roles. Training the aviators was just part of the challenge, as there were still considerable reservations about calling up the men and women who made up the related units displayed honor and bravery in performing their duty in the face of racism and discrimination.

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Much like John Mosely, Hubert L. Jones also attended Whittier Elementary, Cole Junior High School, and Manual Training High School. His childhood home still stands at 2549 Franklin St. He also lived in that home as an adult until his death in 1975. He earned a Master of Arts in Education from the University of Denver. As World War II was brewing, Jones volunteered for the Air Force. He was assigned to Tuskegee on August 30, 1943. He remained in the Air Force until 1966. Jones was highly decorated during his service earning the Bronze Star, United Nations Service Medal, WWII Victory Medal, American Campaign Medal, Korean Service Medal, and Air Force Commendation Medal. After retiring from the military, he worked with the Urban League of Denver, serving as Director of LEAP, Leveraging Educational Assistance Partnership Program. As one of the founding Tuskegee Airmen the Denver/Colorado Springs Chapter is named for him.

Harris H. Robnett Jr. was born on December 25, 1924 to Harris H. Robnett Sr and Emma Pitts. On the 1940 census the family lived at 2514 Washington St., which was demolished. After graduation from high school, he joined the Army Air Corp in 1943. He trained as a pilot flying B-25 aircraft at the Tuskegee Institute. He was among the group of Tuskegee airmen arrested for attempting to enter an officer’s club that was for white officers only in 1945, demonstrating the on-going efforts for equal treatment in the military during the war. In 1947 he became a reserve officer, serving as information specialist at Lowry Airforce base and a Liaison Officer for the Air Force Academy. After the war he earned a degree from the University of Denver and became a librarian, and later a college professor. He retired from teaching at the Community College of Denver in 1986. His two passions were foreign travel and flying. He died in 2003.

In order to uncover information about these individuals and their childhood homes our team used a handful of publicly available tools. Ancestry.com searches census data to determine dates of birth and names of immediate family members, such as parents and siblings. This information allows us to locate associated addresses for each individual. That information was then cross-referenced with Denver real property records from the digital archives of the Denver Public Library’s Western History Department. After confirming all the addresses for each of the airmen, Google maps and the city’s assessor index helped to identify whether or not the structures still exist. While a few have been lost to various types of redevelopment, many remain, primarily in the Whittier and Cole neighborhoods. The final step was to search the city directories using each airman’s full name, date of birth, and family members’ names. This allowed us to determine how many of the Tuskegee airmen came back to Colorado after the war and continued to live in Denver.

While we were aware of the heroic efforts of the men who were trained and served as Tuskegee Airmen, it was fascinating to learn more about the lives they lived in and out of their military service, and their ties to Denver. Those who returned to their hometown after the war made lasting contributions to the city and while most are no longer living, the memory of their service and their achievements can remain alive in the places and spaces they experienced, from the schools they attended to the homes they inhabited. This history is hidden in plain sight, but research and documentation can help ensure that the stories are not lost.

Special thanks to Calvin Willamson for his great work sharing the stories of Northeast Denver.

DISCOVER DENVER CONTINUES ITS WORK IN THE COLE NEIGHBORHOOD

Discover Denver, the citywide historic resource survey Historic Denver conducts in partnership with the City of Denver, will continue its work in the Cole neighborhood over the coming months. Since October, project staff and volunteers have been in Cole several days a week documenting individual buildings. Fieldwork is expected to continue through the end of January, though research on the history of individual neighborhood buildings will likely continue for several additional months.

Located in the northeastern part of the city, the neighborhood is named for Carlos M. Cole, superintendent of Denver Public Schools from 1915 to 1920. Cole is one of the oldest neighborhoods in Denver, with a wide variety of buildings types and styles ranging from Queen Anne, foursquare, and bungalow homes to large industrial structures such as those found on the former Denver Rock Drill Manufacturing Company campus. The neighborhood is bounded by Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard (south), York Street (east), E. 40th Avenue (north), Walnut Street (northwest), and Downing Street (west).

Research on individual buildings thus far has uncovered stories of early immigrant families and of individuals working in nearby businesses and railroad yards. We will share these stories, and more, as work progresses in the neighborhood.

The goals of Discover Denver are to identify buildings throughout the city having historical, architectural, or cultural significance, and to educate the public about the city’s history. The project has documented buildings in neighborhoods across Denver, most recently in the Congress Park, West Colfax, and Regis neighborhoods. Recent discoveries include the former home of the Home League Orphanage in Regis, the former Beth Israel Old Folks’ Home in West Colfax, and, also in West Colfax, the former home of the Labor Lyceum, a meeting hall where lectures and community gatherings were held.

FOR MORE INFORMATION on Discover Denver, or to learn about opportunities to volunteer with the project, visit DiscoverDenver.co.
HISTORIC DENVER NEWS

PRESERVATION BRIEFS

BITMAN-HOWER HOUSE ON THE CUSP OF LANDMARK STATUS

The Bitman-Hower House in Park Hill is one of a few Spanish Eclectic style homes in the neighborhood and sits on a prominent corner along Montview Blvd near Monaco. As such, it is geographically significant for its association with the City Beautiful Movement and Denver’s National Register-listed Park and Parkways system.

The house was designed by prominent Denver architect, James Roger Musick, the younger brother of another highly regarded Denver architect, G. Meredith Musick. The Musick brothers teamed up during the New Deal to design the addition of the U.S. Custom House in Denver, the State Capitol Annex, and Denver Police Administration Building. J. Roger Musick designed many residential homes in the Park Hill and Crestmoor subdivisions, but no other known commissions credited to him exhibit the Spanish Eclectic style. Harry M. Bitman was a construction contractor who bought the lots at 6400 Montview and applied for a construction permit. Once the house was complete in 1937, Bitman sold the home to Clarence M. Hower, President of the Hower Advertising Agency.

The current owner’s family lived in the home for more than 25 years. Just before the holidays, Smith’s Chapel, also known as Denver Inner City Parish, was unanimously approved as a Denver Landmark by Denver City Council. The chapel was designated for its architecture as well as its cultural significance and association with Denver’s Chicano Movement. Cultural significance criteria were added to Denver’s Landmark ordinance in 2019 and provide an opportunity to more fully recognize the layered nature of historic places.

WILLIAM LANG-DESIGNED STAHL HOUSE DESIGNATED

On January 11 Denver City Council unanimously approved the designation of one of the most intact William Lang-designed homes in Congress Park, the Stahl House at 1272 Columbine. As reported in the fall 2020 edition, Historic Denver prepared the nomination on behalf of the owner to more fully recognize the building during Discover Denver survey work in the area. The owners had also previously completed their own research about the home, which they purchased from the second owner in the 1980s for use as a rental property. The home now has two units, and both the interior and exterior retains key Lang features. The house is significant for its architecture, its architect, and for the influence of John S. Stahl, a prominent business man and civic leader during Denver’s early decades. It will join the Molly Brown House and Castle Marne as a carefully preserved example of Lang’s work.
CURRENT PRESERVATION & GRANT PROJECTS
By Shannon Stage, Preservation Coordinator

In 2020 Historic Denver successfully secured grants from History Colorado’s State Historical Fund (SHF) for restoration and rehabilitation projects at partner sites across the city. Historic Denver manages grant projects and provides technical assistance throughout each project.

ALTHEA CENTER: ROOF RESTORATION

The Althea Center for Engaged Spirituality (historically known as the First Divine Science Church of Denver) is located at 1400 Williams Street in the heart of Capitol Hill. The Renaissance inspired building was designed by Jacques Benois Benedict and constructed in 1922. William Muchow designed the 1955 addition, which is in dire need of a roof restoration. As the world’s first Church of Divine Science and the work of two top architects, the congregation is committed to preserving their building. After successfully completing a SHF grant for work on the roof of the 1922 building in 2019, which included the upper terra cotta capped parapet, the need to restore the roof on the 1955 addition and other critical terra cotta elements became apparent. This past fall Spectrum General Contractors worked with Building Restoration Specialties to complete restoration of the terra cotta elements. Meanwhile, Spectrum and Academy Roofing discovered asbestos in the roofing materials and are working on a mitigation plan for the 1955 roof and entrance canopy expected to begin in late spring or early summer.

MONTVIEW BLVD PRESBYTERIAN: MILLER CENTER WINDOW AND PLASTER RESTORATION

The Miller Center at Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church (1980 Dahlia) was awarded funding to support one component of a larger capital reinvestment effort for the National Register-listed structure. The Miller Center is the oldest building in what is now a large church complex and is the most visible part of the church due to its location at the corner of Montview and Dahlia. Montview Presbyterian was the first church in the Park Hill Neighborhood, which is now home to several key landmarks. The Miller Center section of the complex includes both the original Romanesque Revival style sanctuary, constructed in 1910, and a larger two-story Romanesque sanctuary with a Norman style tower added in 1918. Since a new sanctuary was constructed in 1958, the Miller Center has been used for community gatherings, such as theater, performance, and meeting space. The SHF funding will restore original exterior windows, including the windows on the prominent tower, and decorative and flat plaster work in the theater space. The grant project will kick off early this year with restoration through the summer 2021.

BLACK AMERICAN WEST MUSEUM: WINDOW AND MASONRY RESTORATION

Restoration work at the Black American West Museum & Heritage Center (BAWM), at 3091 California St, located in the historic Dr. Justina Ford House, is well underway. This project is a partnership with the BAWM, Historic Denver, History Colorado’s State Historical Fund, and the National Trust for Historic Preservation. In Preparation. Leveraging the two grants will allow for the eventual completion of a large restoration project that will help to preserve Dr. Ford’s home. The work began this past fall. Rocky Mountain Building Restoration stripped the paint, restored any deteriorated bricks and is finishing repointing the mortar on the whole building. Currently the beautiful historic brick is visible for the first time in many years. Spectrum General Contractors is overseeing the work and they will also restore the windows using custom millwork to fit the historic openings. The windows will be installed following the completion of the masonry restoration later this year.

2021 MARKS MILESTONE FOR FORD HOUSE

This year marks Dr. Justina Ford’s 150th Birthday! January 22, 2021, was proclaimed by Governor Jared Polis to be forevermore “Dr. Justina Ford Day.” Dr. Ford, Denver’s first licensed African American female doctor, lived in the home and operated her medical practice on the first floor from 1912 to 1952. Historic Denver has been a proud supporter of Dr. Ford’s legacy and was involved when the house was saved from demolition in 1984 – a move made possible when concerned community members raised the alarm – knowing that Dr. Ford’s story was too important to disappear. To save it from the wrecking ball, Historic Denver paid to move the house from 23rd and Arapahoe to its current location at 30th & California. The Black American West Museum quickly became involved, raised funds for its restoration, and the house became their permanent home in 1987. They continue to share Dr. Ford’s story, along with the stories of many other Black Americans that shaped the West. We are honored to work with this special partner, and the timing of our current project could not be more perfect. It will be wonderful to see the exterior of the home restored during Dr. Ford’s 150th birthday year. A big thank you to the Black American West Museum for keeping her legacy alive!

What’s brewing in Denver?
A refreshing new way to bank.

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As Historic Denver continues to celebrate 50 years since our organization was formed, we’re thrilled to launch the Fifty Actions for 50 Places Campaign, which will seek to identify 50 places, spaces or resources that have not yet had preservation attention.

Perhaps it’s your favorite sign along Colfax, a church or community center in your neighborhood, the home of someone that shaped the Denver we know today, a collection of buildings, an open space, a meaningful artifact, or a small business. As long as it’s a physical place, space or resource and has ties to Denver history—whether 100 years ago or younger—we want to know about it. You’ll be able to share your nominations on our website, through e-mail, or through an on-line form that can be used on social media starting in March.

Historic Denver staff, board members and volunteers will review the nominations and select the 50 sites in May 2021. The criteria for selection will include the relevance of the site to larger themes and events in Denver history, the degree to which the site represents the diversity in Denver’s history, and whether the site needs attention (is therefore not already protected in some way).

At that time we will begin actively working with community members, those who made the nominations, and our partners on developing action steps for each place, space, or resource in order to move toward greater awareness and preservation in the coming years. Action strategies will be customized for each site or resource, and will range from documentation, to building awareness, to interpretation and storytelling, to designation and technical assistance on rehabilitation needs.

This campaign will also dovetail with the work we do on the citywide survey, Discover Denver, a partnership with the City of Denver. Discover Denver seeks to uncover the places and stories of neighborhoods and communities across the city, carefully documenting the more than 100,000 primary structures that are thirty years old or older in our city. You can read about what has been discovered so far, or make comments and contributions at www.discoverdenver.co. Nominations through Discover Denver will also be considered as part of the Fifty Actions campaign.

Funds for this initiative were provided by donors at our 50th Anniversary Retrospective event in September 2020, and matched dollar for dollar by an anonymous donor.

Daria Castiglione

Historic preservation and sustainability are natural partners. The preservation and reuse of existing buildings and retrofitting them to be “green” reaches for new heights of fiscal and environmental responsibility.

Daria Castiglione
UNCOVERING HISTORY: CONNECTION BETWEEN THE BROWN FAMILY & LORETTO HEIGHTS ACADEMY

By Stephanie McGuire, Curator of Collections, Molly Brown House Museum and Cassidy Nemick, Special Collections & Archives Processing Assistant, Regis University

For over two years Historic Denver has been actively participating in the planning for the Loretto Heights Campus in Southwest Denver, which sold to private development company Westside Investment Partners after the college closed in 2017. Historic Denver has advocated specifically for the preservation of several key historic structures, including the dominant Administration Hall that first graced the hill and wide-open country starting in the 1880s. The historic Loretto Heights campus presents a unique opportunity to build on a legacy stretching back over 125 years. The history of Loretto Heights is one that is intertwined with its surrounding community, and as recently discovered, a connection to the family of Margaret “Molly” Brown.

Loretto Heights Academy has a prominent place in Denver history, beginning as a school for girls in 1888, transforming into a military training ground and National Service School during the First World War, incorporating collegiate nursing programs in 1945, and continuing as an institution of higher education until recent years. Loretto Heights College became the first school in the area to establish a Women Studies Research Center, and in 1971, they pioneered the University Without Walls program to help adult learners earn bachelor’s degrees. Just a few weeks ago we learned of the Brown family’s connection to Loretto Heights Academy. Our sources had previously placed the Brown’s children, Larry and Helen, at Sacred Heart Academy and various schools in New York and Paris. Helen, the Brown’s daughter born in 1889, attended Denver’s Wolcott School for Girls and went abroad to Paris and Germany for more studies. But it was always a bit of a mystery where the children attended school before 1900.

Larry, also known as J.J, attended school at the Loretto Heights Academy from the years 1898-1901. While doing a physical survey of the Loretto archives, Cassidy Nemick, Archivist Assistant at Regis University and former employee of the Molly Brown House Museum, found Helen Brown’s name pop up at Loretto Heights Academy between 1898 and 1901, finally giving us definitive documentation of Helen’s education and whereabouts during those years. With her experience in the Molly Brown House Museum archives, Cassidy has provided us with insightful analysis of her findings. Below is her account.

I was really surprised to find mention of the Brown family within a collection I was working on at Regis University. In the collection a summary of the history of Loretto Heights briefly mentioned that Helen (Catherine Ellen) Brown had attended the Loretto Heights Academy at some point in her life, of course referencing her famous mother. This was interesting on its own, but it wasn’t proof that Helen had attended the school and it did not contain a citation.

I entered a search by hand. Once on my way I was surveying the student ledgers from the Loretto Heights College collection and decided to look for mention of the Brown family to feed my own curiosity. Eventually I found Helen in a student ledger, dated as taking classes during the school year of 1898-1899 and 1900-1901. As I continued through the ledgers I found mention of Helen, J.J, and Margaret a total of four times. This was definitely enough evidence to confirm that the Brown’s placed Helen in school at the Loretto Heights Academy from the years 1898-1901. The icing on the cake came later when I found the ledger listing the expenses that Helen had accrued from September 8th, 1898 to February 21st, 1899. This document gave insight into what Helen was studying and doing while at the academy. Her father had paid for board and tuition, music, book rent, writing and drawing materials, French classes, needlework, and even medicine.

Before finding these documents, we knew that Helen had attended the Wolcott School for Girls when she wasn’t traveling with her parents. Now, we know where she was studying from 1898-1901 as well. While the mystery of Helen during this time period is solved, it brought up the question of where Larry was at this time. Loretto Heights Academy was an all-girls preparatory school, so it’s easy to determine that Larry wasn’t there with her. So, where was he?

In Kristen Iversen’s book, Molly Brown: Unravelling the Myth, she notes that Larry attended a school known as Sacred Heart College. In 1922 Sacred Heart College was renamed Regis College, which evolved into Regis University. His attendance at Regis would definitely make sense as it was an all-boys preparatory school at the time. Looking into our Regis archives I found a school ledger for Larry from 1898, confirming that at one point he attended Sacred Heart Academy. This ledger let us know that Larry took violin lessons, bought stamps, had carfare, extra beds, and even a vacation in January of 1899. Other items recorded on the ledger include library fees, boarding fees, and a haircut.

The mystery of where Helen and Larry were in their teenage years appears solved. Interestingly enough, a new mystery has potentially appeared regarding the Brown family and their educational endeavors as father J.J also appeared in a list of students at the College of the Sacred Heart from 1900-1901. What did he study? We’re not entirely sure, as most students are labelled with their class level, but J.J is labeled simply as “Special.” Could this be a typo? Could there be missing records? What was he doing at the college? The student ledgers show that in 1902 he visited the college in April, and once again on September 25, 1902, and left two days later. It seems that no matter how many mysteries about the Browns are solved, there are always more just waiting to be found!

The preservation of key buildings and attributes of the Loretto Heights Campus remains a top priority for Historic Denver, and this new Brown family connection creates additional ties between our organization and this important part of Denver’s history, especially the days of women in higher education. Special appreciation goes to Cassidy Nemick for her research work and for bringing this new information to our attention.

LOOKING FORWARD/LOOKING BACK MARCH 19 – SEPTEMBER 19

Celebrate Historic Denver’s 50th anniversary of preserving the places that matter at its first save - the Molly Brown House Museum! Looking Forward/Looking Back retraces the early days as Historic Denver began restoring the home of the “Unsinkable” Margaret Brown, and the beginnings of the Molly Brown House Museum, which first welcomed the public into the Brown home in March 1971.

Experience Looking Forward/Looking Back to learn about the work undertaken to restore each room of the house, find the treasures that tell the Brown family story, meet the founders of Historic Denver who worked hard to make the Museum a reality, and walk away inspired by Historic Denver’s grassroots efforts to tell the full and diverse story of those who shaped Denver, just as Margaret Brown did one hundred years ago.

What began with the Molly Brown House has expanded into a citywide historic preservation movement. Historic Denver looks forward to another 50 years preserving yet to be identified Denver landmarks, caring for a treasured Brown family collection, honoring a legacy of women’s rights and civic activism, and inspiring the next generation of preservationists and activists.

Looking Forward/Looking Back runs March 19 – September 19, 2021, and is included with general museum admission. Visit mollybrown.org for museum hours, tickets, and additional ways to get involved in Historic Denver’s 50th anniversary celebration!
gracefully situated on a 15,000sf lot that is meticulously maintained and presents a maze of concrete 1,667sf residence with 3 bedrooms and 2 baths. This unequaled, iconic property is It is evident that Groves took great pride in creating the “experimental”, single-story, 7,100sf residence located a tunnel during their 33 years as owners of the property, but they are not ready to The property at 1101 Oneida Street is a contributing property in the Montclair historic district and is one of the finest examples of Mission Revival style architecture in Colorado. Known as the “Reinert House” it was built in 1907 by architect Glen Huntington for Edward G. Reinert, a close friend of Baron Walter von Richthofen. Richthofen was responsible for developing the Montclair neighborhood and built the nearby Richthofen castle as his home. Reinert purchased the land, which he used for a dairy, and built this impressive home. The dairy known as the milkary was part of Denver’s Tuberculosis history, visitors came to recover from tuberculosis by drinking mugs of fresh milk and inhaling Colorado’s crisp air. The Milkary currently serves as the Historic Montclair Community Association in Montclair Park, a public asset. Many stories circulate as a result of the Reinert and Richthofen friendship, including the existence of a secret tunnel running between the two properties. The current owners have never located a tunnel during their 3 years as owners of the property, but they are not ready to negate its existence. The interior and exterior details of this 6,000+ sq ft, 4-bedroom, 4-bath residence are magnificent and feature Corinthian capital columns, multi-arched porticos, stained glass windows, and a uniquely curved tower overlooking the street. The front yard grounds include a shaded gazebo and sleeping gardens. This distinguished residence offers the preservation-minded buyer a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to own an important piece of Denver history.

2340 SOUTH JOSEPHINE STREET

Several years ago, the unique home at 2340 South Josephine Street in University Park received Denver Landmark status through the efforts of the late Shirley Kenneally, the property’s most recent owner, with Historic Denver’s support. The home is known as “The Holland House” it was built in 1907 by architect Glen Huntington for Edward G. Reinert, a close friend of Baron Walter von Richthofen. Richthofen was responsible for developing the Montclair neighborhood and built the nearby Richthofen castle as his home. Reinert purchased the land, which he used for a dairy, and built this impressive home. The dairy known as the milkary was part of Denver’s Tuberculosis history, visitors came to recover from tuberculosis by drinking mugs of fresh milk and inhaling Colorado’s crisp air. The Milkary currently serves as the Historic Montclair Community Association in Montclair Park, a public asset. Many stories circulate as a result of the Reinert and Richthofen friendship, including the existence of a secret tunnel running between the two properties. The current owners have never located a tunnel during their 3 years as owners of the property, but they are not ready to negate its existence. The interior and exterior details of this 6,000+ sq ft, 4-bedroom, 4-bath residence are magnificent and feature Corinthian capital columns, multi-arched porticos, stained glass windows, and a uniquely curved tower overlooking the street. The front yard grounds include a shaded gazebo and sleeping gardens. This distinguished residence offers the preservation-minded buyer a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to own an important piece of Denver history.

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September 25, 2020 to January 11, 2021

Thank You

Thank you from the historic Denver community and from Historic Denver.

Howard Zucker
President
Historic Denver

TO SEE THESE HOMES

The interior of each property can be viewed by Googling the respective address. Additional information can be obtained by contacting real estate agent, Pam Nunez with Metro Brokers Your Legacy at 303-513-0085.

Anonymous Donors

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Anonymous Donors
Thank You

Thank you to these generous donors for giving in the last quarter of the year. We appreciate everyone who supported our 50th Anniversary, who gave at the end of the year, and more. We can’t do this work without you!

Donations from September 25, 2020 to January 11, 2021

Thank you so much for your support!

Thank you to these generous donors for giving to Historic Denver and the Molly Brown House Museum on Colorado Gives Day, December 8, 2020. Your donations helped us secure additional funding from the Community First Foundation’s matching grant!

What a wonderful way to celebrate our 50th year as an organization!

SUPPORT HISTORIC DENVER / MOLLY BROWN HOUSE MUSEUM
THROUGH THE FOLLOWING MEMBERSHIP OPTIONS:

MONTHLY KEYSTONE MEMBERSHIP
$5/mo $10/mo $20/mo $50/mo

YEARY MEMBERSHIP
Senior discount is $10 off the following membership levels

- Individual $45/yr
- Family $80/yr
- VIP Associate $250/yr
- VIP Contributor $250/yr

I would like to make an additional donation of $________

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Scout Saturdays
February 6 • 9:30, 9:45, and 10am
$12 per Scout • $6 per adult
Discover the past with Scout Saturdays at the Molly Brown House Museum. Uncover the story of Margaret Brown and life in early Colorado through a specialized self-guided tour, a goozy bag, and an optional interactive digital program! This program will help Junior Girl Scouts earn their Playing the Past badge.

Community Book Club: Sweet Freedom's Plains, Shirley Ann Wilson
February 7 • 12:00-1:30pm • Virtual FREE
A collaboration between the Molly Brown House Museum and the Center for Colorado Women’s History at the Byers-Evans House Museum, this book club reads and discusses books related to women’s history, western expansion, and Denver’s early days. Bring your book and share your insights!

Homeseom Days: The Life of the Browns’
February 9 • 9:30-10:30am
$12/Student • $5/Adult (one adult free)
Homeseom Days at the Molly Brown House Museum offer non-traditional students a unique opportunity to experience the museum and its programs. Who was the “Unsinkable” Margaret Tobin Brown? Have you ever been in the Brown House’s common room and wondered how it became to live in Denver? Was she ever called Molly? Come find out the answers to these questions and more as we explore Colorado’s early history through the life of the Brown’s.

Preservation in Action
Saving Places Conference
February 10-12 • Virtual
Saving Places is going Virtual for 2021. For over 20 years the Saving Places Conference has been the “H” historic preservation conference in the region, gaining a reputation far extending our Colorado borders. If you have never been in the past or have made the conference part of your February traditions—now more than ever we need you here! Register at virtualsavingplacesconference.org

Larimer Square, Past & Future
February 17 • Virtual
5:30 to 6:30pm • FREE for Members • $10 for non-members
Larimer Square has been in the news over the last few years as the historic district faced uncertainty. Join us to review its history, to meet the new owners, Asana Partners, and hear from Dana Crawford.

Art with Amy
February 18 • 7pm • Virtual
$25 for Class • $17 for Class only/ Members $20 and $18
Join us for an evening of fun art instruction. While the artwork will be guided, you will create a piece that is uniquely yours. A little nervous? Don’t worry! Amy will guide you through step by step to recreate the featured work of art. By the end of the night you will have fun creating and love the art you have created!

Trivia Nite!
February 25 • 7pm • Virtual
$19.70/Team • $5/Individual
Join us for another round of our popular pub trivia. This evening’s questions will be loosely focused on some of the places Historic Denver has help save over our past 50 years. Form a team and join in the fun!

Enter the Conversation: Art of Women’s Rights
A Behind-the-scenes look at the Molly Brown House Museum’s New Exhibit March 1-7 • 7pm • Virtual
Free for members • $10 non-members
As women began their uphill struggle to win the right to vote, they often attended clubs and tea parties. It was at these gatherings that they would discuss important social concerns and organize for change. For artist Melody Epperson’s upcoming exhibit at the Molly Brown House Museum, she has created an imagined tea party and has invited "sixteen key suffragists. Her painted portraits will be displayed on the tea party tables and will include women like Alice Paul, Sojourner Truth, and Elizabeth Cady Stanton. Other famous figures are symbolically brought to the tables as well. Imagine the conversations between Sojourner Truth and Ruth Bader Ginsburg! Those touring the exhibit are invited to imagine what these attendees might be discussing. What are the important issues of yesterday and today that warrant their attention?
Exhibit on Display from March 1, 2021 through March 14, 2021.

Empowered by Place: El Chapultepec
March 4 • 7-8pm • FREE • Virtual
Empowered by Place is a conversation about how Denver’s historic places play an important role in our present. Fueled by current issues, we’ll unpack some of the pressing issues by discussing with local experts and encouraging our audience to take part in the dialogue. Join us every other month to be part of conversation. For this program we will explore the history of El Chapultepec with KUVO Jazz’s Music Director Arturo Gómez. We will talk about this historic business and discuss how Denver’s historic music venues are faring.

Scout Saturdays
March 6 • 9:30, 9:45, and 10am
$12 per Scout • $6 per adult
Discover the past with Scout Saturdays at the Molly Brown House Museum. Uncover the story of Margaret Brown and life in early Colorado through a specialized self-guided tour, a goozy bag, and an optional interactive digital program! This program will help Junior Girl Scouts earn their Playing the Past badge.

Homeschool Days: Exploration and Survival
March 9-10:30am
$12/Student • $5/Adult (one adult free)
Homeschool Days at the Molly Brown House Museum offer non-traditional students an unique opportunity to experience the museum and its programs. Explore history from the point of view of the people who explored and survived in our state. Using primary and secondary sources, along with artifacts/replicas, explore the lives of miners, indigenous people, fur trappers, and pioneers to gain a greater understanding of what life was like in early Colorado.

Homeschool Days: Sinking of the Titanic
April 13 • 9:30-11:30am
$12/Student • $5/Adult (one adult free)
Homeschool Days at the Molly Brown House Museum offer non-traditional students an unique opportunity to experience the museum and its programs. It was a night to remember, and a night that no one who survived would ever forget. But who were the people aboard the Titanic? What can the objects and documents they left behind tell us about their world? In this interactive program, students will become someone who sailed on the Titanic and will compare and contrast their experiences on and off the ship with the lives of other passengers and crew.

Trivial Titanic Nite!
April 15 • 7pm • $19.70/Team • Virtual
$5/Individual • $15.75/Member Team
Join us for another game of our popular pub trivia! How well do you know the events that surround that fateful night? Come test your knowledge against other Titanic fans.

Historic Denver Awards 50th Anniversary Retrospective
Hotel Teatro: Best Project of the 1990’s
Historic Denver Awards 50th Anniversary Retrospective

To purchase tickets to upcoming events visit: historicdenver.org