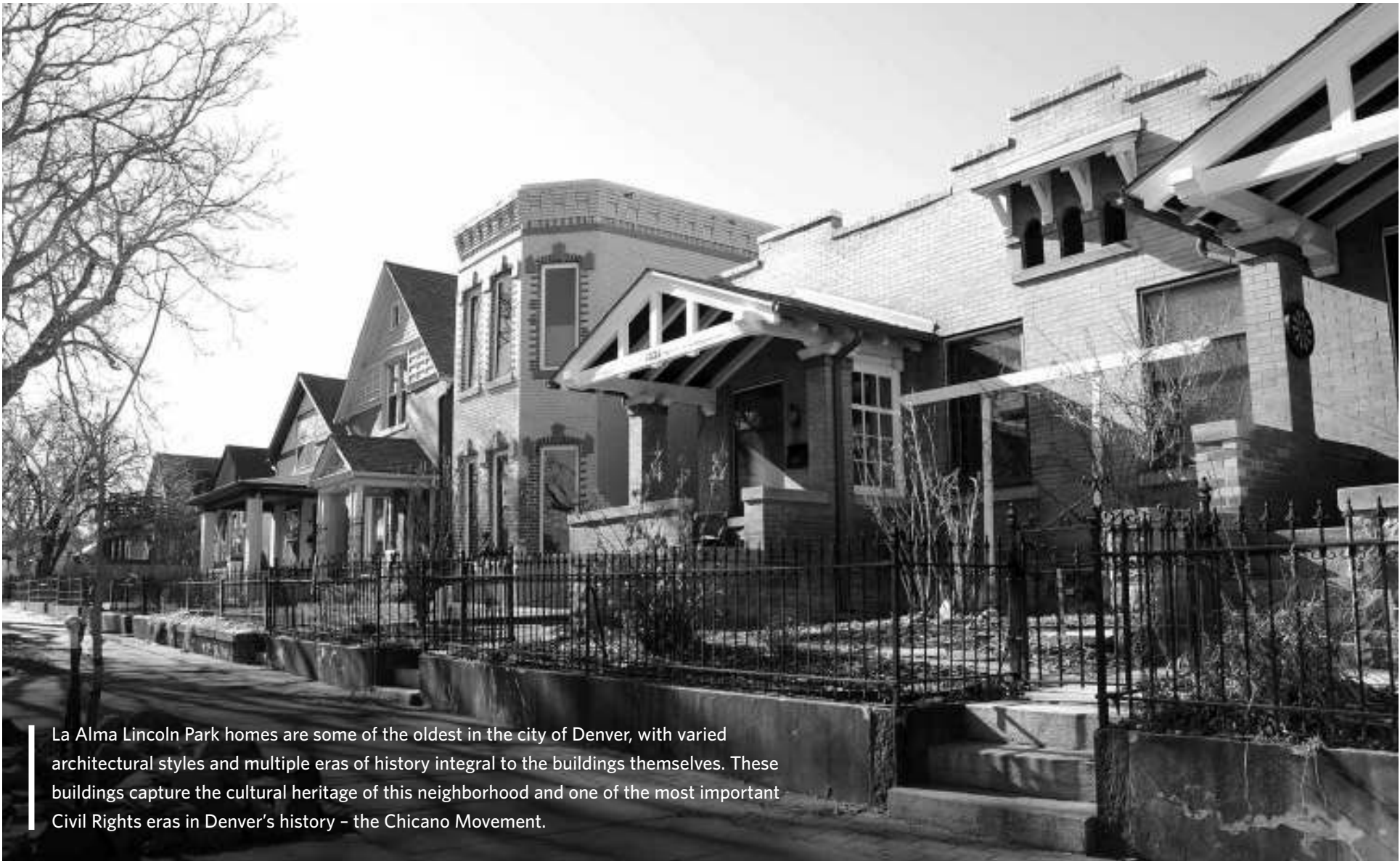


# HISTORIC DENVER NEWS

EST. 1970 + VOLUME 50 + NUMBER 1 + WINTER 2021



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.

Photo: Shannon Schaefer Stage

## 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, Comanche, 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

CONTINUED ON PAGE 3

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### 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 at 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 three-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 Rhondda, 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 Illiff School of Theology, the Midwest Research Institute, and the Smithsonian American History Museum.

Peter was born in New York to W.W. Grant III (Bill) and Katherine (Kocie) O’Connor in 1932. He attended Phillips Academy, Andover, MA and Yale University, graduating with a degree in

English. While at Yale he met Rhondda 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 New Jersey Devils) 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. 🌸

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Photography throughout is by  
Shannon Schaefer Stage,  
unless otherwise noted.





HONORING THE LAYERS OF HISTORY IN LA ALMA LINCOLN PARK - CON'T

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 Chicanos/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 public and private 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 residents and families purchased or rented the older homes, they began to adapt the homes to meet their needs. Common adaptations include enclosing porches and adding dormers in order to create more living space. The classic iron fences enclosing the small front yards throughout the district were either maintained or replaced with more readily available material, such as chain link. Many of these changes reflect the ideals and economies of the people that altered them and took place as the Chicano Movement began to swell in the neighborhood in the 1960s and 1970s. Maintaining the aging homes as safe spaces for families, for gatherings, and for mutualistas, along with the highly important front porch and front lawn areas, was a key ingredient to the strong sense of shared community.

The 1975 National Register for Historic Places nomination for The Westside Neighborhood, including the proposed local district boundary, noted “Such clear evidence of how many Americans once lived provides us with a memory by which to judge the present and serves to put the outstanding mansions and public buildings that occasionally are preserved into context which is more accurate historically.” Nearly fifty years later, we can add to this context the story of this place, which is now layered with meaning by the generations that have called La Alma Lincoln Park home.

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NOTABLE HOMES IN THE PROPOSED DISTRICT INCLUDE:



Photo: Sarah McCarthy

**1178 Mariposa, Built 1946**  
**Auraria 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 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.

**Waldo & Betty Benavidez**

**1106 W. 13th, Built 1886**

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.

**Josie Acosta**

**1165 Lipan, Built 1873**

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.

**Edwin H. Kellogg**

**1103 Lipan, Built 1887**

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.

**Lewis Greenlee**

**1247 Lipan, Built 1891**

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.

**Emily Griffith**

**1319 Lipan, Built 1886**



**Paul and Delfie Martinez**

Paul Martinez helped organize and became the first president of the Lincoln Chapter of the GI Forum. GI Forum members met at the Martinez residence as well as the Auraria Community Center at 1178 Mariposa.

Community members anticipate submitting the application for the proposed district this winter, and if successfully approved by Denver City Council after the public process, the district will become the first to be designated using the city’s new cultural heritage criteria in the Denver Landmark Ordinance. The research and application were prepared by Fairhill & Co., with additional drafting by Tanya Mote and Shannon Stage. The neighborhood team has spent significant time conducting outreach regarding this project, including hosting walking tours and several community meetings to shape the current proposal. The City’s Landmark team has hosted meetings to help create custom design guidelines that will support owners in preserving the layered built environment. Former Councilman Paul Lopez and current Councilwoman Jamie Torres have been engaged throughout the process. 🌱

**STAY INFORMED**

To stay up to date on this effort, and to offer your support, visit [historicdenver.org/current-issues](https://historicdenver.org/current-issues).





Tuskegee Airmen From Denver left to right, top row: John Mosley (Manual Class of 1939), Perry Thomas (Manual Class of 1941) David A. Smith (Manual Class of 1933), left to right, bottom row: James C. Gaskin (Manual Class of 1933), Harris Robnett, (Manual Class of 1943) and Hubert Jones (Manual Class of 1933).

## HOMETOWN HEROES: DENVER’S TUSKEGEE AIRMEN

By Alison Salutz & Jay Homstad

Over the last year Denver native Calvin Williamson’s Facebook group, Northeast Denver Love and History, has grown in popularity as Denverites discover the rich stories, historical photographs and local lore shared by Williamson and his fellow volunteer researchers. Last fall, the page featured a post about Tuskegee airmen that hailed from the Mile High City, and specifically from Manual High School, a bastion of north east Denver culture. The post inspired Historic Denver’s researchers to dig a little deeper and to uncover whether the homes and stomping ground of these notable veterans remain intact, as such homes are a tangible link to this important chapter in American history and can represent this important story, especially as the World War II generation dwindles.

The general history of the Tuskegee Airmen is well documented, with a National Historic Landmark dedicated to the original airfield where they trained. The formation of the Tuskegee Airmen is an important part of the history of the US Military and required years of advocacy by

many civil rights groups seeking integration in its ranks. 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.

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. At this point in our history, the U.S. military was deeply segregated and racist ideology relegated non-white members to supporting roles with limited access to advancement or leadership positions.

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 unit to action as a result of racial discrimination. But after tedious delays, the Tuskegee units, also known as the Red Tails due to the markings on their planes, were deployed and demonstrated courageous and heroic performance during numerous sorties in Northern Africa and Europe. By the time they flew their last combat mission in 1945, the Tuskegee Airmen had flown over 15,000 individual missions.

The success of the Tuskegee-trained airmen and personnel contributed directly to military-wide racial integration, which was signed into law by President Truman in 1948.

In order to be accepted into the Tuskegee training program, men had to meet rigorous selection standards including physical benchmarks and knowledge. It has therefore been considered a point of pride that Manual High School, among other Colorado schools, produced several Tuskegee pilots.

**John Mosley Jr.** attended Whittier Elementary, Cole Junior High School, and Manual High School, where he graduated as valedictorian in 1939. His childhood home is no longer

standing, but it was located at **2456 Marion St.** After Manual, he enrolled at what today is Colorado State University. He played football, wrestled, and served as vice-president of his class during his junior and senior year. He was one of only eight African Americans enrolled at the University at the time.

When Mosley graduated he wanted to join the Tuskegee Airmen. Despite holding his pilot’s license, he was instead assigned to an artillery unit in Oklahoma. After writing many letters, his request to be reassigned was finally granted and he became a Tuskegee airman. He served with distinction, earning the rank of Command Pilot. In 1946 he returned to life as a civilian and attended the University of Denver for his Master of Social Work. However, he returned to service for the Korean and Vietnam Wars. He retired in 1970, having earned the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. John Mosley has an enduring legacy in the Denver area with programs for student athletes, a school in Aurora, and a scholarship fund that all bear his name.

**Perry S. Thomas** was born in Denver in 1923, the oldest of 10 children. He graduated from Manual High School in 1941. His childhood home still stands at **2423 Franklin**. Following graduation, he enlisted in 1942 and was sent to signal corps training at the University of Wisconsin. In 1943 he was selected for the Tuskegee program. There he completed basic and advanced flight training. Following the war, he returned to Denver and earned a Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering from the University of Denver. He eventually relocated to Seattle where he worked for Boeing until 1989. He was one of the original Tuskegee Airmen presented with the Congressional Gold Medal of Honor in 2007. He passed away in 2012.

Photo: Jay Homstad

**David A. Smith** was born in Clinton, LA in 1915, but moved to Denver in 1930 and attended Manual High School. Upon graduating he attended Arkansas State College, and later transferred to West Virginia State College. After college he returned to Denver, and earned his Master of Arts in Economics from the University of Denver. He returned to West Virginia and worked as a teacher and coach at several schools. He taught for a short time at Lowry Air Base. In 1944 he was drafted and completed training in Florida before transferring to Tuskegee. He served as first lieutenant with the Tuskegee 477th Medium Bomber Group as an intelligence officer. After WWII he returned to Denver and operated a store for eight years before going into real estate. In that role he fought for fair housing. In 1963 Smith became the first black appraiser for the Denver Assessor’s Office. From 1966 to 1993 he lived at **2645 Madison St.** Governor Dick Lamm appointed Smith to the Colorado Real Estate Commission in 1982. He was presented with the Congressional Gold Medal of Honor in 2007 and passed away in 2010.

Photo: Jay Homstad

**James C. Gaskin** was born in Wyoming in 1916. An early childhood address for his family is **2552 Emerson St.** When he enlisted in the army in 1944 the family was living at 2700 Humboldt. This address currently places it in the athletic fields at Manual High School, which were expanded in the post-war era as new structures replaced the original high school building. His picture appears in the 1933 Manual yearbook. After the war he worked for the Veterans Administration in several different hospitals across the U.S. including Denver, Philadelphia, and Newington, CT. By 1971 he was the Director of the Veterans Administration Hospital in Denver. He was inducted into the Colorado Black Hall of Fame in 1973. He died in 2009.

Photo: Jay Homstad



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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 looming, 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 Williamson for his great work sharing the stories of Northeast Denver.*

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## 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 Folk's 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](https://DiscoverDenver.co).

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# PRESERVATION BRIEFS

## DANA CRAWFORD'S LONG-TIME HOME, THE JAMES HOUSE, ADDED TO THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES



On December 7, 2020, the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places officially listed 685 N. Emerson Street. The 120-year-old home sits in the local 7th Avenue Historic District, but the National Register listing elevates the home's significance and acknowledges both its stunning architecture and its owners, including the family of Colorado's leading preservationist, Dana Crawford. Colorado Preservation, Inc. and Historic Denver partnered to nominate the home in honor of Dana and the family's stewardship of the house for more than 50 years.

The house, formally known as the James Residence for its first owner, was built in 1900 during the beginning of Denver's City Beautiful movement. It is exceptional for its representation of the late 19th and 20th century Revival/Italian Renaissance residential style architecture. Harry C. James, an early Colorado banker and smelter magnate, commissioned the home's construction. James sold the home to Dr. John H. Tilden in 1933. Tilden is also connected to the locally landmarked Bosler House and the Tilden School Historic District in northwest Denver. The home later cycled through other prominent Denver owners, most notably John W. R. Crawford III and Dana Crawford. The Crawfords and their four sons lived in the home starting in 1967, through John's death in 1985, and has remained in the family ever since.

Crawford is nationally recognized due to her successes and ethos related to development and preservation of Denver's historic downtown core, including saving Larimer Square, Denver's first historic district. And, due much to the Crawford's long-term care, the home retains a high degree of historical integrity both on the interior and the exterior.

This project was supported by grants from the State Historical Fund and the National Trust for Historic Preservation. Deon Wolfenbarger of Three Gables Preservation successfully drafted the nomination.



Photo: Miniello Consulting

## 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 home 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 home's owners filed the local landmark application with support from Historic Denver, and Miniello Consulting prepared the application. On Tuesday, December 15th the Landmark Preservation Commission unanimously approved the application and City Council will hold a public hearing and vote on the designation at the end of January as this newsletter goes to print. This is the second Park Hill home listed in 2020/2021, and we commend the owners and hope their actions will inspire others in the Park Hill neighborhood to follow suit, as Park Hill is home to many architectural gems and storied homes.

## SMITH'S CHAPEL BECOMES FIRST DENVER LANDMARK DESIGNATED USING NEW CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA



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.

The Victorian Gothic chapel is one of the oldest churches in the city, originally built in 1882 to serve a growing Lincoln Park neighborhood (today La

Alma Lincoln Park) where many were employed at the nearby Burnham Yards. Paid for by notable Denver Businessman John W. Smith, the Evangelical United Brethren congregation occupied the building for its first eight decades.

In the early 1960s the congregation sold Smith's Chapel to the Denver Inner City Parish (DICP). DICP at Smith's Chapel served as a place of worship, a social agency, a food bank, a school, a meeting center, and its leaders lobbied for welfare, student, and farm workers' rights-issues that directly impacted many residents of the area.

The important role of the Denver Inner City Parish and Smith's Chapel in the Chicano Movement is evident during the West High School blowouts of 1969. After years of unequal treatment, Westsiders responded to rising tensions among the backdrop of the national Civil Rights Movement and opposition to Vietnam. Spurred in part by ill-treatment by a teacher whose insults about Chicano culture went unabated, students at West High School walked out on March 20, 1969. More than 300 students and community members converged in protest, and the police responded with tear gas, billy clubs, and arrests. Smith's Chapel/DICP provided a physical refuge to many protesters during the turmoil and was a rallying point for Crusade for Justice Leader Rudolfo "Corky" Gonzales.

In the following decades, the Denver Inner City Parish became even more vital to the community, expanding programs run by local leaders such as Gerry Garcia, Steven Johnson and Gloria Leyba. The Parish spread into additional facilities in the early 2000s, and in 2019 sold Smith's Chapel to a new owner who undertook the designation effort in order to ensure the adaptive reuse of the structure and continued community access.

Historic Denver already protects the building with a preservation easement donated by the Parish several years ago, but Denver Landmark status offers additional incentives and greater recognition. Historic Denver's La Alma Lincoln Park context study and support from Historic Denver consultants contributed to the designation application, and Councilwoman Jamie Torres provided invaluable support throughout the process.

## WILLIAM LANG-DESIGNED STAHL HOUSE DESIGNATED



On January 11 Denver City Council also 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 owners after identifying 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



Roof Restoration at Althea Center (1955 addition in the foreground).

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



Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church, Miller Center on the northwest corner of the site.

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.

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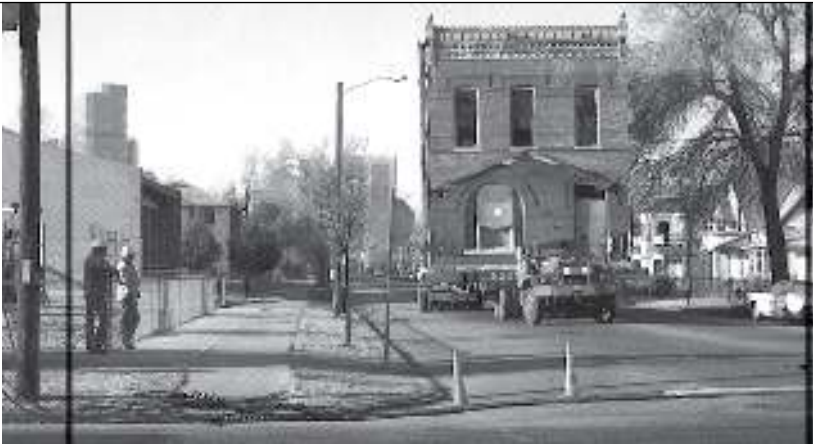
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BLACK AMERICAN WEST MUSEUM: WINDOW AND MASONRY RESTORATION

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 Partners in Preservation grant. 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.



Black American West Museum in November with paint completely removed. Photo: Spectrum General Contractors



Dr. Justina Ford house being moved in 1984 to its current location.

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! 🌟

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**A**s 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. We will turn to you- our community- to identify what goes on the list.

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](https://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. 🌱



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# MOLLY BROWN HOUSE MUSEUM

## 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 120 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 Browns’ 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.



Regis University, formerly Sacred Heart Academy, received the Loretto archives when the original institution, founded by the Sisters of Loretto, closed and sold the campus in 1988. While doing a physical survey of the Loretto archives, Cassidy Nemick, Archive 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.*

*Later on in my work 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, listed as taking classes during the school year of 1898-1899 and in 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 top of the cake came later when I found the ledger listing the expenses that Helen had accrued from September 8th, 1898 to February 25th, 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, needle work, 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 carfares, extra baths, and even a vaccination 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 1901 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 story of women in our city in its earliest decades. Special appreciation goes to Cassidy Nemick for her research work and for bringing this new information to our attention.



### 2021 EXHIBITS AT THE MOLLY BROWN HOUSE MUSEUM Enter the Conversation: Art of Women's Rights March 1 - March 14

Suffragists like Margaret Brown often undertook their uphill struggle to win the right to vote by attending club meetings and social teas. It was at these gatherings that they would discuss civic concerns and organize for change.

For the Molly Brown House Museum's spring exhibit, *Enter the Conversation*, artist Melody Epperson has curated an imagined tea party by “inviting” sixteen key suffragists. Her painted portraits will be exhibited on tea parlor tables and will include suffragists such as Alice Paul, Sojourner Truth, and Elizabeth Cady Stanton.

Other famous figures will be symbolically brought to the tables as well - imagine the conversations between Sojourner Truth and Ruth Bader Ginsberg! Exhibit goers are invited to take a seat at the table to discover what issues these women might be discussing and ask what the important issues of yesterday and today that warrant their 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* relives 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](http://mollybrown.org) for museum hours, tickets, and additional ways to get involved in Historic Denver's 50th anniversary celebration! ❁





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## HISTORIC HOMES FOR SALE

### 1101 ONEIDA STREET

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 Moltery 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 Moltery 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 33 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, inlaid wood flooring, and a rooftop deck atop the garage. The expansive 22,200 square foot 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” and is named for Mary Holland, the original owner. Holland came to Denver from Michigan in 1911 and devoted her life to working with underprivileged children, tuberculosis patients, and the Red Cross. Holland also ran the Colorado Children’s Aid Society and participated in the creation of the University of Denver’s Department of Social Services. The Holland House was designed by architect Eugene Groves and built in 1933 using Grove’s patented precast concrete system, which was regarded as revolutionary. Grove built four concrete homes in Denver using this technique. An exterior staircase and a dome-like structure on the top of the roof became his trademarks. Grove graduated from Harvard and came to Denver to recover from tuberculosis. Grove did extensive work for Colorado State University and also designed the art deco “Johnson’s Corner” in Longmont. It is evident that Groves took great pride in creating the “experimental”, single-story, concrete 1,667sf residence with 3 bedrooms and 2 baths. This unequaled, iconic property is gracefully situated on a 15,000sf lot that is meticulously maintained and presents a maze-like labyrinth, walking paths through gardens, a wishing bridge, and once active fishpond. A favorite spot is the rooftop deck accessed by the exterior concrete steps adjacent to Grove’s signature concrete dome structure.

### 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 broker, Pam Nunez with Metro Brokers Your Legacy at 303-513-0085. 🌸

## Thank You

Thank you new and renewing members from  
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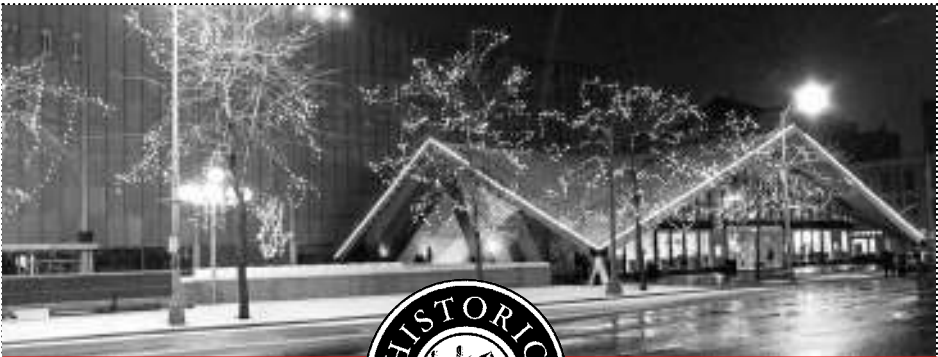
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Thank you to these generous donors for giving to Historic Denver and the Molly Brown House Museum on Colorado Gives Day, December 8, 2020.

Your donations helped us secure additional funding from the Community First Foundation's matching grant!

What a wonderful way to celebrate our 50<sup>th</sup> year as an organization!

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## SUPPORT HISTORIC DENVER / MOLLY BROWN HOUSE MUSEUM

THROUGH THE FOLLOWING MEMBERSHIP OPTIONS:

### MONTHLY KEYSTONE MEMBERSHIP

☐ \$5/mo ☐ \$10/mo ☐ \$20/mo ☐ \$100/mo

### YEARLY MEMBERSHIP

Senior discount is \$10 off the following membership levels

- ☐ Individual \$45/yr
- ☐ Dual \$65/yr
- ☐ Family \$80/yr
- ☐ VIP Associate \$125/yr
- ☐ VIP Contributor \$250/yr
- ☐ I would like to make an additional donation of \$ \_\_\_\_\_

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Historic Denver is a 501c3 organization and a portion of your contribution is tax deductible.  
Please visit [historicdenver.org/support](http://historicdenver.org/support) to learn about the benefits at each membership level.

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# CALENDAR OF EVENTS

To purchase tickets to upcoming events visit:  
historicdenver.org



**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 goody 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 + 12:00-1:30 pm + 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!

**Homeschool Days: The Life of the Browns'**  
February 9 + 9:30-11:30am  
\$12/Student + \$5/Adult (one adult free)  
Homeschool 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? How did the Brown's come 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.



**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 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 virtual.savingplacesconference.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 + kit + \$10 Class only/ Members \$20 and \$8  
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 game of our popular pub trivia. This evenings 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 + 7-8pm + 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 parlor 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 Ginsberg! 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?

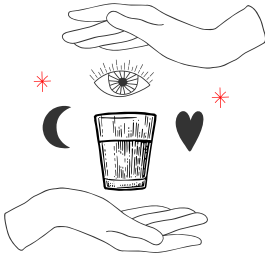
Exhibit on Display from March 1, 2021 through March 14, 2021

**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 KUVU 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 goody 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 + 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.

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 what like in early Colorado.

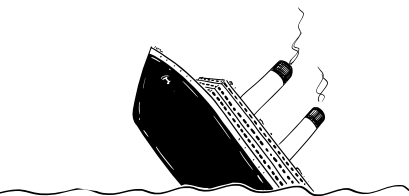


**1340 Penn/After Hours: The Jig is Up**  
March 18 + 7-9pm + Virtual  
\$15 Members + \$17 Non-Members  
Margaret's 1340 Penn / After Hours are filled with chilling tales and taboo topics! From sassy suffragists to soulful spirits, see 1340 Penn in a whole new light!

It's a toe tappin' good time at the Brown's! The whiskey is flowing and the music is loud but when Irish tempers flare, the party comes to a screeching halt. A crime has been committed. Can you help solve the mystery before things get out of hand and someone gets hurt?

**Scout Saturdays**  
April 10 + 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 goody bag, and an optional interactive digital program! This program will help Junior Girl Scouts earn their Playing the Past badge.

**Community Book Club**  
*Ditch in Time: The City, the West and Water, Patricia Nelson Limerick*  
April 11 + 12:00 - 1:30 pm + 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!



**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 for-get. But who were the people aboard the Titanic? What can the objects and documents they left behind tell us about their worlds? 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.

**Titanic Trivia 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 Titaniacs!

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