


1. Title / Content Area:	Auraria 9th Street Historic District
2. Historic Sites:	Auraria Campus, Denver
3. Auraria	Colorado Experience: Auraria
4. Developed by:	Century Middle School Team, Adams 12 School District Library of Congress Teaching With Primary Sources Western Region Team
5. Grade Level and Standards:	<p><i>Grade Level: 3-5</i></p> <p>Content in this Document Based Question (DBQ) link to Prepared Graduate Competencies in the Colorado Academic Standards <i>Prepared Graduate Competencies: 1, 2, and 4</i></p> <p>Colorado Standards:</p> <p>3rd: History Standard 1 GLE 2. 4th: History Standard 1 GLE 2.. 5th: Geography Standard 2 GLE 2</p> <p><i>C3 Standards in Social Studies:</i> <i>D2.Geo.2.3-5.</i> <i>D2.Geo.4.3-5.</i> <i>D2.Geo.5.3-5. D2.His.2.3-5. D2.His.3.3-5.</i></p>
6. Assessment Question:	How does examining the Auraria 9th Street Historic District help us understand what used to be in this area of Denver?
7. Contextual Paragraph	The Denver Public Library states, “Auraria, Denver’s oldest neighborhood, predates the city’s establishment, and its history neatly encompasses the city’s founding, its development, and its redevelopment as a modern urban center. As a contemporary Denver neighborhood, Auraria is synonymous with the Auraria Higher Education Center (AHEC), which opened in 1976, and home to the University of Colorado Denver, Metropolitan State University of Denver, and the Community College of Denver. The neighborhood forms a rough triangle, bounded on the south by Colfax Avenue, with the South Platte River to the west and Speer Boulevard to the





	<p>east, roughly the line of Cherry Creek, converging at today's Confluence Park.”</p> <p>Auraria was established in the late 1800's by a small group of miners because of the discovery of gold in the area. The town plan was to have buildings, residential and commercial, on square blocks which established a core town in the area. As soon as it was established though, another town was established across the river, Denver City. The two rivals later merged to become Denver, and Auraria was partially abandoned until later when it became active as one of the first mixed-use residential and commercial areas in Denver, and often referred to as West Denver. In the 1970's Auraria campus was established, and today the area is used for a variety of purposes including residential, commercial, and brewing once again. As quoted in the National Register nomination, “Though not historically noted, the residents were typical of the pioneer stock that built the city, people like a flour mill owner, railroad engineer and telegrapher, cattle and horse dealer, dentist, blacksmith, coppersmith, tinner, cabinet maker, ice dealer, livery owner, and bookkeeper for the Tivoli Brewery, who all lived in this block between 1873 and 1905.”</p> <p>The 9th Street Historic District was one of the very first locations of a town which helped to start Denver. As it developed, it became a diverse community and this is reflected in the many architectural types located in the district including Italianate, Victorian, and a Spanish Mission style church.</p>	
7. Connection to Historic Preservation	<p>Auraria's 9th Street Historic District was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1973 and continues to be preserved on the Auraria campus today. Preservation efforts have been a collaborative effort between the universities that are present on the campus, local community members, and the History Colorado State Historical Fund. The buildings have been adapted for use on campus for a variety of purposes and retain the majority of their character defining exterior features.</p>	

Document Based Question (DBQ)


Document Set

Auraria 9th Street Historic District	GUIDING QUESTIONS: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Who may have lived in these types of houses?2. What materials would have been used in the construction of these homes?3. How can a house such as these shown here, represent the social standing of the owner?
 https://www.historycolorado.org/location/auraria-9th-street-historic-district	


Early Auraria	GUIDING QUESTIONS: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. What can this image tell you about the early settlement of Auraria?2. What kind of buildings are included in this image?3. What are the different types of materials used to construct these buildings?4. What materials make a building more permanent than temporary?5. How can you tell that people establishing this area wanted it to become a town or city?
 http://cdm16079.contentdm.oclc.org/cdm/ref/collection/p15330coll22/id/68186	

9th Street Historic District on Auraria Campus	GUIDING QUESTIONS:
	
https://library.auraria.edu/news/2018/unearthed-direct-ory-ninth-street-historic-park	

1. The Auraria 9th Street Historic District is located on the college campus. Does it look similar or different from what it did when it was first established?
2. What are the good things about keeping historic buildings present on a college campus?
3. How does this remind others about the importance of another time period in history?

Denver Story Trek	GUIDING QUESTIONS:
	
https://denverstorytrek.org/places/ninth-street-historic-park	




1. What does this story tell you about the 9th Street Historic District?
2. How does it compare to what you have seen in the photos you have examined?
3. How can the preservation of the buildings in this district help to illuminate the stories presented here?

St. Cajetan's Catholic Church	<p>GUIDING QUESTIONS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. How does a church play a role in the community?2. Examine the image. What clues does the building give us about what cultures may be present in this neighborhood?
	
http://cdm16079.contentdm.oclc.org/cdm/ref/collection/p15330coll6/id/20	

Assessment Question

How does examining the Auraria 9th Street Historic District help is understand what used to be in this area of Denver?

Response

1. Title / Content Area:	Brown Palace Hotel	  
2. Historic Sites:	Brown Palace Hotel, Western Stock Show, Denver	
3. Colorado Experience Episode	<i>Colorado Experience: Brown Palace</i>	
4. Developed by:	Laura Israelson, Denver Public Schools	
5. Grade Level and Standards:	<p><i>Grade Level:</i> 3rd – 5th</p> <p><i>Standards:</i> Colorado Social Studies Standards 1-4</p> <p><i>Prepared Graduate Competencies:</i></p> <p>Content in this Document Based Question (DBQ) link to Prepared Graduate Competencies in the Colorado Academic Standards</p> <p>3rd : PGC 1-5, 7</p> <p>4th : PGC 1-5, 7</p> <p>5th : PGC 1-5, 7</p>	
6. Assessment Question:	<p>What does the focus on animals tell us about their importance to the people in Colorado and their history?</p> <p>Other questions to consider:</p> <p>Why would these images be part of the architecture? Why would animals be invited into the most elegant buildings? Why would it be important to show the Grand Champion Steer in the lobby of the Brown Palace? How does this help preserve the story of place or reflect the priorities of the community?</p> <p>** Extension Questions to consider about the building (Used in 6-12 DBQ) Could be added here for a GT leveled thinking question.</p> <p>Why is it important to try to save buildings and architectural features even when they are created with difficult materials such as sandstone? Is it ever ok to change the materials? Should we try to save everything on a building? Should we work to save these medallions?</p>	

<p>7. Contextual Paragraph</p>	<p>James Whitehouse was commissioned to create 26 medallions carved in sandstone on the Brown Palace Hotel. Each of the medallions depicts Colorado animals. The hotel's "silent guests" can still be seen between the seventh floor windows on the hotel's exterior. There are bears, mountain goats, deer, elk, mountain lions, buffalo, rabbits, sheep and many more.</p> <p>You never know what is going to be in the lobby of the Brown Palace Hotel. Every year the champion steer from the Western Stock show is brought into the lobby and shown. Try to imagine a 1500 pound steer standing right by the concierge desk complete with cowboys, wranglers and professionally dressed business people! 1945 was the first time a Champion Steer was a guest in the hotel lobby.</p>	
<p>8. Connection to Historic Preservation</p>	<p>The Brown Palace was, and continues to be, a defined historic landmark in the city of Denver. Placed in the National Register of Historic Places in April of 1970, the building was designed by Frank Edbrooke who also designed the Oxford Hotel in Denver. It was built of an iron and steel frame and constructed with both cement and sandstone from the Whitehouse & Wirgler Stone Company. Because of the design and materials used to build the hotel, it was one of Colorado's first fireproof buildings. It was also the tallest in Denver when it was built. Preserving the building has been an ongoing work of "art" and can be challenging at times because of the nature of the materials in the building. With Colorado's weather, freezing and thawing of water that seeps into the sandstone and concrete can cause damage to the foundation and other parts of the building. With regular historic preservation and maintenance efforts ongoing damage to the building can be avoided.</p>	

Document Based Question (DBQ)

Document Set

Colorado Animal Medallions on Brown Palace



[Whitehouse and Wirgler Sculptors and Carvers.](#)
[Photos courtesy of the Brown Palace](#)

GUIDING QUESTIONS:

1. What did you notice about this image ?
2. Why are these medallions included in the architecture on the Brown Palace Hotel?
3. Why were they created with sandstone?
4. What tools were used to create the medallions on the side of the building? Would this take special skills as a craftsman or not? Explain.

The Brown Palace Hotel





[Click on this link](#) and use the + and - tools to look closely at the architectural features on the Brown Palace exterior.

GUIDING QUESTIONS:


1. What are the architectural features of the hotel?
2. How is it different from other hotels you have seen?
3. What is the physical setting?
4. What materials are used for the hotel construction?
5. What does the size of the building tell you?

Denver Public Library Digital Collection	6. What do you notice about the construction of the hotel and the shape of the building? 7. Can you name any other unique architectural features on the hotel?
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National Western Grand Champion Steer at the Brown Palace, since 1945	GUIDING QUESTIONS: 1. Why are animals part of the Brown Palace both as architectural features and as guests? 2. What is concerning about bringing a champion steer into the hotel lobby? 3. How does this annual event contribute to the importance of this building? 4. How do stories and events help preserve historic locations? 5. What animal would you invite to the hotel and why?
	
Photo courtesy of the Brown Palace Hotel p.247 from the book Riding High Colorado Ranchers and 100 Years of the National Western Stock Show by Thomas J. Noel.	

Brown Palace Champion Steer in the Lobby	GUIDING QUESTIONS: 1. What do you notice in this image? 2. What year do you think this picture was taken? 3. What other clues give you an indication about what was happening when this image was taken?
https://www.denverpost.com/2017/08/02/brown-palace-hotel-125-anniversary/	
	

<https://www.brownpalace.com/our-hotel/history/>

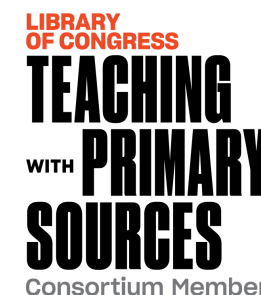
Roundup at the Palace	Resources: Roundup at the Palace by Kathleen Cook Waldron tells the story of the time the champion Western Stock Show Steer escaped and ran through the streets of Denver. There are questions and background knowledge in the appendix of the book and great discussion ideas.
	
<i>by Kathleen Cook Waldron</i>	

Assessment Question

What does the focus on animals at the Brown Palace tell us about their importance to the people in Colorado and their history?

Response

1. Title / Episode Link:	Cheers to Beers
2. Historic Site:	Apollo Hall in Larimer Square, Coors Brewery, Wynkoop Brewing Company
3. Episode:	https://www.pbs.org/video/cheers-to-beers-soxmza/
4. Developed by:	Laura Israelsen, Denver Public Schools Michelle Pearson, Adams 12 School District
5. Grade Level and Standards:	<i>Grade Level:</i> 3 rd – 5 th <i>Standards:</i> Colorado Social Studies Standards 1-4 <i>Prepared Graduate Competencies:</i> Content in this Document Based Question (DBQ) link to Prepared Graduate Competencies in the Colorado Academic Standards 3 rd : PGC 1-5, 7 4 th : PGC 1-5, 7 5 th : PGC 1-5, 7
6. Assessment Question:	What structures help tell us the story of the beer industry in Colorado? Why are they important?
7. Contextual Paragraph	Thirsty miners started a Liquid Gold Rush that began Colorado's journey to become the Beer State. The history of Colorado may best be seen through the bottom of a beer mug. From quenching the thirst of Gold Rush miners in the 1800s to modern craft brews pouring \$3 billion into Colorado's economy, beer has either borne witness to or helped create some of the most interesting chapters in the state's history. The Congdon Building, built in 1861 and located at 1425 Larimer, was the first theatre and city hall in Denver. Originally a saloon and then a hotel, the owner, Libeus Barney, collected \$400 per night at \$1 per head for his shows. Though Barney claimed the large turnout demonstrated "the appreciation of art," the Rocky Mountain News complained frequently about the drunken uproar from the bar below and the occasional gunfire which kept the actors and plot moving quickly. The first city government was formed in this saloon, which was called the Apollo Hall. One of the first laws passed was to prohibit the sale of beer on the streets or from wagons or tents. Beer history was made in Colorado when a young German immigrant by the name of Adolph Coors (who came to America as a stowaway aboard a ship) founded the Coors Brewery in Golden in 1873. His beer brewed with fresh Rocky Mountain water from natural springs surrounding the brewery, became a favorite among locals, earning it the name of "Miner's Banquet." Coors Beer didn't remain a local secret for long. Over the years, it became one of



	<p>the largest manufacturers of beer in the U.S. Coors still uses the same 44 natural springs that surround the company property to brew its beverages. Colorado is famous for starting home brewing and craft beers. John Hickenlooper, Jerry Williams, Mark Schiffler and Russell Schehrer opened the first craft Brewery in Denver on Skid Row in the century-old J.S. Brown Mercantile/Wynkoop Brewing Company building. The five-story brick building was designed in 1899 for John Sidney Brown's wholesale grocery business and is a good example of 19th century commercial architecture. It's known as the brewery that brewed a neighborhood because the Wynkoop family helped start the revitalization of Lower Downtown Denver (LoDo).</p>	
<p>8. Connection to Historic Preservation</p>	<p>Several well-known landmarks and buildings had their start in the beer trade or were repurposed for brewing beer and are still important to the economic well-being of the state today. These historic buildings house restaurants, factories, and businesses today, and continue to be utilized for a variety of purposes. An excellent example of a partnership between the History Colorado State Historical Fund and a historic brewery is the Tivoli project at the Auraria Campus. Landmarked in 2009, the restoration of the Tivoli complex had a variety of state and community partners. Today, the brewery is an integral part of campus life, repurposed as a student center, offices, meeting spaces, and classrooms. In 2012, the Tivoli Brewery Company reopened on a smaller scale, and the traditions, recipes, and brewing have returned to the complex.</p>	

Document Based Question (DBQ)

Document Set

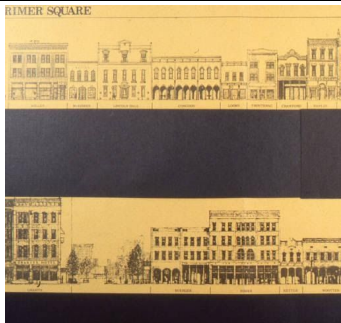
Adolph Coors Golden Brewery



[Denver Public Library Digital Collection](#)

1. What do you notice about the architecture and design of the Coors Brewery?
2. Coors uses 44 natural springs on their property to brew their beer. What effect, if any, does this have on the local ecosystems or city?
3. Why did the brewery need a smokestack? What were they using it for?
4. What do you notice about the location of the brewery in this picture?
5. If someone built this today, what would be different? What would be the same?

Larimer Square, Denver



[Denver Public Library Digital Collections](#)

Click on the link to see a timeline of

GUIDING QUESTIONS:

1. After looking at the pictures linked to the Larimer Square picture, how has Larimer Square changed over time?
2. The first city government was formed in a saloon located in Larimer Square. Why would citizens have used this building?
3. What are some of the architectural elements that make Larimer street special? Why were the buildings constructed this way?
4. Many of these buildings were constructed during the gold and silver rushes in Colorado. Why is beer called the liquid gold rush? How were the locations of these buildings instrumental in the

Larimer Square Pictures.

liquid gold rush?

J.S. Brown Mercantile/Wynkoop Brewing






[Denver Public Library Digital Collections](#)

GUIDING QUESTIONS:

1. What do you notice about this building that would make it ideal for a company like a grocery or beer business?
2. What do you notice about the architecture?
3. Do you think it is a good idea for a business to move into a historic building and repurpose it? How does this help or hurt a place?
4. What else do you notice about this picture? When do you think it was taken?


Assessment Question
What structures help tell us the story of the beer industry in Colorado? Why are they important?
Response

1. Title / Content Area:	Denver Botanic Gardens	  
2. Historic Sites:	Denver Botanic Gardens, Denver	
3. Colorado Experience Episode	Colorado Experience Botanic Gardens	
4. Developed by:	Century Middle School Team, Adams 12 School District Michelle Pearson, Adams 12 School District	
5. Grade Level and Standards:	<i>Grade Level: 3-5</i> <i>Content in this Document Based Question (DBQ) link to Prepared Graduate Competencies in the Colorado Academic Standards</i> <i>Prepared Graduate Competencies: 1, 2, and 4</i> <i>Colorado Standards:</i> <i>3rd: History Standard 1 GLE 2.</i> <i>4th: History Standard 1 GLE 2..</i> <i>5th: Geography Standard 2 GLE 2</i> <i>C3 Standards in Social Studies:</i> <i>D2.Geo.2.3-5.</i> <i>D2.Geo.4.3-5.</i> <i>D2.Geo.5.3-5. D2.His.2.3-5. D2.His.3.3-5.</i>	
6. Assessment Question:	<p>How can buildings give a person a glimpse of how architecture can also add beauty or art in a garden?</p> <p>An additional question for differentiation could be used such as: How is the architecture of Jules Jacques Benois Benedict different than other buildings present on the grounds of the Denver Botanic Gardens?</p>	
7. Contextual Paragraph	The Richard Crawford Campbell House, built by Jules Jacques Benedict, is listed in the National Register of Historic Places and was created as a home for his family. Designed as a luxury escape from the busy urban setting of Downtown Denver, the house was built in what many call a Mediterranean style, but what Benedict himself called the Beaux Arts style of architecture. This style includes many small details, luxurious	

	<p>materials and finishes, and often has a romantic feel to the building.</p> <p>This house was completed in 1927 and the Campbell family moved in only to live there a short while. Businessman Elmer G Hartner, owner of the Western Seed Company, purchased the home and lived there for 30 years running his business downtown. He tended numerous gardens on the site, and built a small greenhouse. Ruth Porter Waring purchased the home in 1958, then sold it to the Botanic Gardens for \$1.00. Today the home is being preserved by the Denver Botanic Gardens, and is located on the site and used for offices and private meetings and events.</p> <p>Additionally, the site offers other types of architecture on the grounds including a wide collection of mid-century modern architecture features in the gardens, main buildings, and other areas. The Denver Botanic Gardens has developed an audio and visual guide to mid-century modern elements present on the property that are accessible to visitors. In addition their website states, “Denver Botanic Gardens emerged in the middle of the last century, a moment in time that is marked by optimism. American ideals and attitudes were affected by post-war hopefulness. The economy was booming and new technologies were finding their way into commercial goods, like appliances and cars. The design of this period was flavored with this enthusiasm for and confidence in innovation. As a result, the Gardens is home to some of Denver’s most significant architecture. Beginning in 1951 with its relationship with landscape architect and city planner Saco DeBoer, the Gardens has employed luminaries in landscape and building design, including architects Victor Hornbein and Ed White, Jr. and landscape designer Garrett Eckbo. The strength of their contributions and clarity of their vision continue to frame how the gardens are viewed and experienced to this day.”</p> <p>Elements of early 20th century architecture and mid-century architecture add beauty to the gardens through buildings which are surrounded by gardens and grounds, and offer visitors an opportunity to take a glimpse at several periods of architecture while visiting.</p>	
8. Connection to Historic Preservation	<p>The Richard Crawford Campbell House was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in July of 1979 and is significant for not only its architecture, but for one of the businessmen (Campbell) who built it. Today the building is a hidden gem to many,</p>	

	resting in a section of the Denver Botanic Gardens not only as a testament to Jules Jaques Benois Benedict's work as an architect, but also showing that a preserved building can be beautiful and functional as well in a setting that many would consider unique.	
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Document Based Question (DBQ)

Document Set	
Richard Crawford Campbell House	<p>GUIDING QUESTIONS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What did you notice first about this building? 2. What are the architectural features of the building? 3. What is the physical setting of the building? 4. What materials could have been used in the creation of the building? 5. In your opinion, how does this building add a sense of beauty and history to the gardens?
	
https://www.historycolorado.org/location/richard-crawford-campbell-house	

Interior Image Boettcher Memorial Center
Denver Botanic Gardens



http://navigate.botanicgardens.org/webui/oecgi2.exe/INET_ECM_GetFeature?X_PIXEL=41978&Y_PIXEL=35610&ZOOM=0&pinclick=1&TOURCODE=MIDCENTURYMODERN&showtaxon=2

GUIDING QUESTIONS:

1. What shapes do you see in this building?
2. What materials do you think the building is constructed from?
3. How does the use of windows and walls allow the visitor to experience the gardens surrounding the building?

Boettcher Memorial Center
Denver Botanic Gardens



http://navigate.botanicgardens.org/webui/oecgi2.exe/INET_ECM_GetFeature?X_PIXEL=42646&Y_PIXEL=31050&ZOOM=0&pinclick=1&TOURCODE=MIDCENTURYMODERN&showtaxon=2

GUIDING QUESTIONS:

1. What geometric designs are included by the architect in the design of this building?
2. How does the architect use designs from bricks, stone, windows, and concrete to create something that a person would want to look at?
3. How does the design of the entrance allow the person visiting to see the building and also the plants inside?
4. How does this building entrance contrast with the entrance to other buildings on the site such as the Richard Crawford Campbell House?

Denver Botanic Gardens Resources on Mid Century
Modern Architecture







[Mid Century Modern Architecture at Denver
Botanic Gardens](#)

GUIDING QUESTIONS:

1. What are some of the patterns you see in the Boettcher Memorial Center ?
2. How do these patterns repeat ?
3. How does the symmetry of the patterns add to the design of the building?
4. What are the materials used in the construction of this building that allow for the creation of these patterns?
5. How do the patterns and materials in the Boettcher Memorial Center and Tropical Conservatory complement each other?

Assessment Question
How can buildings give a person a glimpse of how architecture can also add beauty or art in a garden?
Response

1. Title / Content Area:	Colorado Prisons	   
2. Historic Sites:	Colorado Territorial Prison, Colorado Penitentiary, Grand Junction Jail, Haswell Jail, Westcliffe Jail, Crested Butte Jail, Georgetown Jail	
3. Colorado Experience Episode	Colorado Experience: Imprisonment	
3. Developed by:	Laura Israelsen, Denver Public Schools	
4. Grade Level and Standards:	<i>Grade Level:</i> 3 rd – 5 th <i>Standards:</i> Colorado Social Studies Standards 1-4 <i>Prepared Graduate Competencies:</i> Content in this Document Based Question (DBQ) link to Prepared Graduate Competencies in the Colorado Academic Standards 3 rd : PGC 1-5, 7 4 th : PGC 1-5, 7 5 th : PGC 1-5, 7	
5. Assessment Question:	How do prison and jail structures help us tell the story of city and government establishment in Colorado?	
6. Contextual Paragraph	<p>Jails and prisons have been part of every settlement, town and city since the beginning of Colorado. Incarcerations from 19th century, one-room “drunk tanks” to the “Prison Valley” have been in historic jails and penitentiaries, which have evolved with the changing criminal times. Initially only a single building in the middle of a 25-acre plot of land near Cañon City, Colorado’s first prison was erected in 1868 before statehood.</p> <p>Colorado’s history of imprisonment has taken a turbulent journey through rebellions, riots, and escapes. The story of Old Max and its architectural journey tells the story of changing attitudes towards crime, justice and punishment. Each jail serves its community and tells the story of the place. There have been uprisings, escapes and a women’s wing at the state penitentiary but there are also some humorous stories behind some of the jails. The Haswell Jail usually held unruly booster club members and a few car thieves. When it was empty, men would secretly meet here to play poker without their wives finding out. The Westcliffe Jail held many</p>	

	<p>prisoners until it closed in the mid-1920s, but few knew of the secret in the walls: during construction, Scherer artfully assembled one section of the building without mortar so the stones were removable. When the builder himself served ten days in the jail, no one knew that he spent his days in the cell but his nights sleeping in his own bed at home thanks to the unmortared wall.</p>	
<p>7. Connection to Historic Preservation</p>	<p>History is told from many points of view. Prisons and jails tell the story of difficulties and rule establishment. How are governments formed and what works for us to create law and order? We can learn from buildings that will help us to create better facilities for incarceration in the future or to deter criminal activity.</p>	

Document Based Question (DBQ)

Document Set

Colorado Territorial Prison, 1896



[*Historic image of the Colorado State Penitentiary*](#)
[*Photo courtesy of Denver Public Library Z-6637*](#)

GUIDING QUESTIONS:

1. How does the geographic location of this prison assist in its function?
2. Notice the stone buildings in the town. Why would they add a false front made of wood to the building?
3. What materials are used for prison construction?
4. What does the size of the building tell you?
5. Can you name any other unique architectural features in the prison or town buildings?


Colorado State Penitentiary at Canon City 1900





[*Historic image of the Colorado State Penitentiary*](#)
[*Photo courtesy of Denver Public Library*](#)


GUIDING QUESTIONS:

1. What did you notice first?
2. What are the architectural features of the prison? How is it different than the prison building in 1896?
3. What is the physical setting?
4. What tools were used to create this?



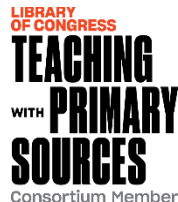

1921 Haswell Jail	<p>GUIDING QUESTIONS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Examine all of the Jails in this set built in the 1800's. What do their structures have in common? 2. What materials are used for construction? 3. How does form follow function in these jail buildings?
	
<p><i>Haswell Jail</i> Photo by Jeffrey Beall, https://www.historycolorado.org/story/preservation/2015/06/28/3-historic-colorado-jails-and-one-prison-you-dont-know-about</p>	

Westcliffe Jail	<p>GUIDING QUESTIONS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Examine all of the Jails in this set built in the 1800's. What do their structures have in common? 5. What materials are used for construction? 6. How does form follow function in these jail buildings?
	
<p>Photo History Colorado National Register, site number 5CR.218, Photo 1993 before restoration</p>	

Crested Butte Jail	<p>GUIDING QUESTIONS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Examine all of the Jails in this set built in the 1800's. What do their structures have in common? 8. What materials are used for construction? 9. How does form follow function in these jail buildings?
	
<p><i>Historic photo of the Crested Butte Jail</i> https://www.historycolorado.org/media/564</p>	

Georgetown, Colorado Jail 1883	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10. Examine all of the Jails in this set built in the 1800's. What do their structures have in common? 11. What materials are used for construction? 12. How does form follow function in these jail buildings?
	
<p><i>Historic image of the Georgetown Jail</i> https://digital.denverlibrary.org/digital/collection/p15330coll22/id/79174/rec/1</p>	

<p>Assessment Question</p> <p>How do prison and jail structures help us tell the story of city and government establishment in Colorado?</p>
<p>Response</p>
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1. Title / Content Area:	Redstone Castle, Osgood-Kuhnhausen House	   
2. Historic Sites:	Redstone Castle, Osgood-Kuhnhausen House	
3. Colorado Experience Episode	Colorado Experience: Redstone Castle	
3. Developed by:	Laura Israelsen, Denver Public Schools Michelle Pearson, Adams 12 Five Star Schools	
4. Grade Level and Standards:	<p>Grade Level: 3-5</p> <p>Content in this Document Based Question (DBQ) link to Prepared Graduate Competencies in the Colorado Academic Standards Prepared Graduate Competencies: 1, 2, and 4 Colorado Standards: 3rd: History Standard 1 GLE 2. 4th: History Standard 1 GLE 2.. 5th: Geography Standard 2 GLE 2</p> <p>C3 Standards in Social Studies: D2.Geo.2.3-5. D2.Geo.4.3-5. D2.Geo.5.3-5. D2.His.2.3-5. D2.His.3.3-5.</p>	
5. Assessment Question:	<p>How does the preservation of these buildings today help us understand the different types of buildings which were created and used in towns across Colorado in the past?</p> <p>Alternate question could be:</p> <p>How do Redstone Castle and Osgood-Kuhnhausen House reflect the time period and circumstances in which they were designed?</p>	
6. Contextual Paragraph	As stated in Colorado Encyclopedia, “Like other places in Colorado, the silver mines of Aspen were fueled by a healthy coal industry. While most of the coal burned in the county’s silver mines during the 1880s came from the southern coalfields, in 1899 the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company (CF&I) began coal mining operations in the Crystal	

River Valley. Recognizing that neglect of workers' living spaces had contributed to costly strikes over the past decade, CF&I owner John C. Osgood built a different kind of company town in the valley, one that he hoped workers would actually enjoy living in, and the comforts of which would help stave off future labor conflicts. The company town, named Redstone, consisted of eighty-five well-furnished cottages, a community garden, a school, a theater, a clubhouse, a hydroelectric plant, and a reservoir. Osgood's paternalistic project paid off in 1903, when Redstone workers refused to participate in a **United Mine Workers** strike. However, in the face of rising mining and freight costs, as well as the continuing decline of the silver industry, the company shuttered its Crystal Valley operations in 1909."

John Osgood and his wife Anna built Cleveholm Manor, now known as Redstone Castle, as a retreat lodge in the mountains of Colorado and used the location as a retreat lodge for family and friends. The lodge, built in a Tudor style with local sandstone and distinct interior finishes by Stickley and Tiffany, mimicked the elevated style of times which was reflected in homes of upper class society members here and elsewhere in the United States. The manor was used to host important figures of the period, including Theodore Roosevelt, JP Morgan, and Prince Leopold.

The Osgood-Kuhnhausen House (Carina's Cottage) was built in the same time period. As mentioned in the Multiple Property Submission for the National Register (by Laurie Simmons and Christine Whitacre), "Architect Theodore Boal designed all the buildings in various Victorian styles of the era, particularly the Swiss chalet and Tudor Revival modes, adapting them to the mountain setting. Many show the influence of Andrew Jackson Davis's mid-century pattern book, *The Architecture of Country Houses*.

They were usually one-story buildings painted in soft, pleasing pastel colors. They differed from houses in other mine towns by using horizontal clapboard siding instead of board-and-batten. Many had, like the Osgood-Kuhnhausen house, a large pyramidal or hipped roof with gabled extensions and projections, usually sheltering a porch. While the houses used a standard form to keep costs down, the decorative elements on the Osgood-Kuhnhausen and some other houses suggest the houses were structurally

	superior enough to allow for the additional expense.” The Osgood Kuhnhausen House is one of the few remaining examples of cottages built by Osgood during this period.	
7. Connection to Historic Preservation	Redstone Castle (Cleveholm Manor) and Osgood-Kuhnhausen House (Carina’s Cottage) are listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Redstone Castle was listed in 1971 as an individual nomination and then included in a multiple property designation in 2008. The Osgood-Kuhnhausen House was listed individually in 1983, and then included in a multiple property designation in 2008 as well. Later both sites were included in the Redstone Historic District created in 2013 Both sites are carefully preserved, Osgood-Kuhnhausen House as a private residence, and Redstone Castle as a hotel.	

Document Based Question (DBQ)

Document Set

Redstone Lodge Exterior



<https://www.theredstonecastle.com/redstone-castle-tours/>

GUIDING QUESTIONS:

1. Look closely at this building. What did you notice first?
2. What are the architectural features of this building?
3. Is this building large or small? How can you tell?
4. What type of person do you suppose would live in this building?
5. Would there be a lot of buildings like this in a small mountain town in Colorado? Why or Why not?

Redstone Castle Exterior



<https://www.theredstonecastle.com>

GUIDING QUESTIONS:

1. Look closely. What materials is this building created with?
2. What tools do you suppose were used to create this building?
3. Is this a building that would need special craftsmen to create it? Why or Why not?
4. Would a building like this be created in the same way, or with the same design today? Why or why not?

Osgood-Kuhnhausen House



<https://www.historycolorado.org/location/osgood-kuhnhausen-house>

GUIDING QUESTIONS:

1. Look closely at this next image. What did you notice first?
2. What are the architectural features of this building?
3. Is this building large or small? How can you tell?
4. What type of person do you suppose would live in this building?
5. Would there be a lot of buildings like this in a small mountain town in Colorado? Why or Why not?

Exterior Photo Osgood Kuhnhausen Cottage



<https://historicplaces.net/monument/osgoodkuhnhausen-house-redstone-colorado/AODMwMDEzMjc=/#&gid=1&pid=1>

GUIDING QUESTIONS:

1. Look closely. What materials is this building created with?
2. What tools do you suppose were used to create this building?
3. Would this building need special craftsmen to create it? Why or why not?
4. Would a building like this be created in the same way, or with the same design today? Why or why not?

Assessment Question

How does the preservation of the Redstone Castle and the Osgood-Kuhnhausen House today, help us understand the different types of buildings which were created and used in towns across Colorado in the past?

Response

1. Title / Content Area:	Room and Board
2. Historic Site:	Colorado Boarding Houses
3. Episode	https://www.pbs.org/video/room-board-nnhmw/
4. Developed by:	Michelle Pearson, Adams 12 School District Laura Israelsen, Chesterfield School District
5. Grade Level and Standards:	<p><i>Grade Level: 3-5</i></p> <p><i>Content in this Document Based Question (DBQ) link to Prepared Graduate Competencies in the Colorado Academic Standards</i></p> <p><i>Prepared Graduate Competencies: 1, 2, and 4</i></p> <p><i>Colorado Standards:</i></p> <p><i>3rd: History Standard 1 GLE 2.</i></p> <p><i>4th: History Standard 1 GLE 2..</i></p> <p><i>5th: Geography Standard 2 GLE 2</i></p> <p><i>C3 Standards in Social Studies:</i></p> <p><i>D2.Geo.2.3-5.</i></p> <p><i>D2.Geo.4.3-5.</i></p> <p><i>D2.Geo.5.3-5. D2.His.2.3-5. D2.His.3.3-5.</i></p>
6. Assessment Question:	How did boarding houses help create community in a new town in Colorado?
7. Contextual Paragraph	Dreaming of a better life, many individuals were inspired to make the harsh trek westward at the turn of the 19th century. The rise of boarding houses challenged social and cultural conventions of gender, race, and class, while providing a home away from home. Boarders usually had their own room and shared a bathroom. They had regular meals provided as part of the fee they paid. Discover how the adaptable nature of boarding houses allowed for their survival, and at one time housed one third of Americans.
8. Connection to Historic Preservation	Colorado is home to several historically preserved boarding houses. The Astor House in Golden was saved when the city voted to pay for the renovations and preservation of the building. It was used as a museum and today is an important landmark building in the city. It was placed in the National Register of Historic



	<p>Places in 2019. The Peck House in Empire served the gold miners and provided meals as a stage stop. It has been preserved to resemble the original 1862 building and still serves as a boarding house today. Aspen is home to Hotel Jerome which started as a European inspired hotel. It was passed through several owners but still survives today as a destination hotel and preserved much of its original historic charm and architecture.</p>	
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Document Based Question (DBQ)

Document Set

Astor House, Golden Colorado 1867-1887



[Denver Public Library Digital Collection](#)

Guiding Questions:

1. What do you notice about the architecture and design of the Astor House?
2. How does the construction compare to other buildings of its time period in Golden?
3. Who is in the picture and what is the purpose of the Astor House?
4. How does the Astor House create a sense of community and family?
5. If someone built this today, what would be different? What would be the same?


Hotel Jerome, Aspen, Colorado



[Aspen Senior Voice](#)

GUIDING QUESTIONS:

1. What do you notice about this building that would make it ideal for a hotel or boarding house?
2. What do you notice about the architecture?
3. Do you think it is a good idea for a business to move into a historic building and repurpose it? How does this help or hurt a place?
4. What else do you notice about this picture? When do you think it was taken?

Peck House Article	GUIDING QUESTIONS: 1. What did the Peck House contribute to the community as it was being established? 2. How did the successes and failures Peck House mirror those of Empire? 3. How is the Peck House being used today?
	
Colorado Encyclopedia https://coloradoencyclopedia.org/article/peck-house e	

Assessment Question
How did boarding houses help create community in a new town in Colorado?
Response

1. Title / Content Area:	Ute Shelters
2. Historic Site:	Tipis and Wickiups in Colorado
3. Colorado Experience Episode	Colorado Experience: Wickiup Investigation
3. Developed by:	Laura Israelsen, Denver Public Schools Michelle Pearson, Adams 12 Five Star Schools
4. Grade Level and Standards:	<p><i>Grade Level: 3-5</i></p> <p>Content in this Document Based Question (DBQ) link to Prepared Graduate Competencies in the Colorado Academic Standards <i>Prepared Graduate Competencies: 1, 2, and 4</i> Colorado Standards: 3rd: History Standard 1 GLE 2. 4th: History Standard 1 GLE 2.. 5th: Geography Standard 2 GLE 2</p> <p><i>C3 Standards in Social Studies:</i> <i>D2.Geo.2.3-5.</i> <i>D2.Geo.4.3-5.</i> <i>D2.Geo.5.3-5. D2.His.2.3-5. D2.His.3.3-5.</i></p>
5. Assessment Question:	What structures help tell us the story of the people and cultures who lived in early Colorado?
6. Contextual Paragraph	Ute people are Native Americans of the Ute tribe and culture and are among the Great Basin classification of Indigenous People. They have lived in the regions of present-day Utah and Colorado for centuries, hunting, fishing and gathering food. The Western Ute lived in shelters called wickiups, while the Eastern Ute lived in Tipis (also spelled teepee). Wickiups were either round or in the shape of a cone with a brush covered frame made of Pinion Pine or Juniper trees. Most in Colorado are made with Juniper. Tipis were more of a tall cone shape supported by several poles and covered with the skins of buffalo or other animals. The structures of the Ute Indians' "wickiup" sleeping shelters, the nomadic design of their "teepee" homes, and the enduring culture seen in



	<p>their rock art, handicrafts, pathways and trails, all symbolize how lightly but profoundly these people touched the earth – and how they return eternally to the “shining mountains” of their ancestral Colorado lands.</p>	
<p>7. Connection to Historic Preservation</p>	<p>Colorado has been populated by many cultures who have left evidence of their time here and created a foundation for those who came after to build upon. Artifacts and photographs provide rich evidence of people and cultures who may otherwise be lost to us. Funding for preservation, digitization of resource documentation, and online databases that safely store these resources, while making them accessible to the public, saves irreplaceable historic information is critically important. The History Colorado State Historical Fund and the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation help to preserve and document these sites through collaborative research, preservation, and outreach programs.</p>	

Document Based Question (DBQ)

Document Set

Ute Teepee 1860



View of a Native American (Ute) settlement; shows people, a teepee, a stilt-shelter with notched log steps, a cooking tripod, a saddle, and a bottle.

[Photo courtesy of Denver Public Library](#)

1. What people and objects do you see?
2. What do you notice? How many structures are there?
3. What materials were used to build these shelters?
4. What do you know about how people lived, ate and slept from these pictures?
5. What is the physical setting? What year do you think this picture was taken?

Ute teepee Los Pinos Agency



A Native American (Ute) girl stands near a teepee at the Los Pinos Indian Reservation in Saguache County, Colorado. Brush wickiups and tripods are nearby.

[Photo courtesy of Denver Public Library](#)

GUIDING QUESTIONS:

1. What people and objects do you see?
2. What do you notice? How many structures are there?
3. What materials were used to build these shelters?
4. What do you know about how people lived, ate and slept from these pictures?
5. What is the physical setting? What year do you think this picture was taken?

Ute Wickiup (1880-1900)



Native American men & women (Utes) stand with two white men in front of a wickiup made of timbers covered with strips of fibrous material. Shows a saddle and pottery jug. Sleeping Ute Mountain in background. [Photo courtesy of Denver Public Library](#)

GUIDING QUESTIONS:

1. What people and objects do you see?
2. What do you notice? How many structures are there?
3. What materials were used to build these shelters?
4. What do you know about how people lived, ate and slept from these pictures?
5. What is the physical setting? What year do you think this picture was taken?

Ute Indian Wickiup 1880



Native American (Ute) stands next to a horse and holds a saddle in one hand. A shelter, made of tree boughs arranged like a tepee, a wickiup, is behind

[Photo courtesy of Denver Public Library](#)

GUIDING QUESTIONS:

1. What people and objects do you see?
2. What do you notice? How many structures are there?
3. What materials were used to build these shelters?
4. What do you know about how people lived, ate and slept from these pictures?
5. What is the physical setting? What year do you think this picture was taken?

<p>Assessment Question</p> <p>What structures help tell us the story of the people and cultures who lived in early Colorado?</p>
<p>Response</p>
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