

1. Title / Content Area:	Lost and Preserved: 150 Years of Preservation in Colorado Springs
2. Historic Site:	Various
3. Episode	Lost and Preserved
3. Developed by:	Michelle Pearson, Adams 12 Five Star Schools Laura Israelsen, Adams 12 Five Star Schools
4. Grade Level and Standards:	<p>Grade Level: 6th- HS</p> <p>Content in this Document Based Question (DBQ) link to Prepared Graduate Competencies in the Colorado Academic Standards Prepared Graduate Competencies: Understand the nature of historical knowledge as a process of inquiry that examines and analyzes how history is viewed, constructed, and interpreted.</p> <p><i>Colorado Standards:</i> 6th: History Standard 1 8th: History Standard 1 HS: History Standard 1</p> <p><i>C3 Standards in Social Studies:</i> D2.His.1.6-8 D3.1.6-8. D2.His.2.6-8 D3.3.6-8 D2.His.3.6-8 D2.His.3.9-12. D2.His.2.9-12. D2.His.1.9-12.</p>
5. Assessment Question:	How can a historic building tell a story about a place, but also make a positive economic impact for the community?

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6. Contextual Paragraph

Matt Mayberry from the Colorado Springs Pioneers Museum States, "In 1893, poet and author Katharine Lee Bates boarded a train in Massachusetts headed to Colorado Springs. Escaping the sweltering New England summer, she planned to soak up the region's dry, mild climate and serve as a guest lecturer at Colorado College. During her stay, she made her way to the top of nearby Pikes Peak where she stood in awe of the scenic grandeur of the surrounding mountains and plains. This view from the summit inspired her to write the poem "America the Beautiful." Once set to music, her vivid descriptions of "purple mountain's majesty" and "amber waves of grain" became, for many, our national anthem.

Bates was just one of countless people over the centuries that was attracted to and inspired by Pikes Peak. The oral tradition of the Ute people says that they have always lived close to the mountain. They call it Tava – or "Sun Mountain" – for the way it collects and reflects the morning's rays. The Spanish, who settled in northern New Mexico and explored the area beginning in the 16th century, called it *Almagre* for its vibrant red coloring.

The first American official to encounter the mountain was a dashing young Army lieutenant named Zebulon Montgomery Pike. In 1806, as Lewis and Clark were returning from their expedition, Pike was dispatched to explore the southwestern boundary of the newly acquired Louisiana Territory. Pike named the mountain Grand Peak when he first caught a glimpse of it looming in the distance. A few weeks later, he attempted to climb the peak in an effort to survey the surrounding landscape and chart the rivers. Deep snow deterred him from the summit, but in 1810 he published the account of his expedition and literally put the mountain on the map. As a result, his name is forever attached to the peak.

The discovery of gold spurred the first permanent settlement in the region. In 1859, bold businessmen established Colorado City at the lower end of the Ute Pass trail, which led to mining camps in the central Rockies. Their rugged and wild supply camp sold goods and equipment to eager miners on their way west. Old Colorado City is still a distinctive community on the west side of Colorado Springs. It is an historic district with its own personality, quirky shops and unique restaurants. It survives as a living legacy of the region's frontier spirit.

Today's incorporated city of Colorado Springs sprang from the lively imagination of one man. General William Jackson Palmer, a Civil War hero and railroad magnate, established Colorado Springs on July 31, 1871. A planned community from its very beginnings, the city was without an industrial or manufacturing base but it prospered just the same. Palmer used the area's enticing scenery, nearby mineral springs, and other

	<p>amenities to attract residents to the resort. He laid out the broad streets, hauled in 10,000 trees to make the city green and lush, and built lavish buildings with a European sense of style.</p> <p>Colorado Springs was no frontier boomtown. From the start it attracted wealthy residents and capitalists, as well as intellectuals, artists, writers and inventors. It served as a destination for tens of thousands of health seekers hoping that the community's abundant sunshine and fresh air would cure tuberculosis. After the 1891 discovery of gold in Cripple Creek, just to the west of Pikes Peak, even more wealth came to Colorado Springs. For a time, they say, the city had more millionaires per capita than any other place in the country.</p> <p>Entrepreneurs and visionaries continue to add intricate layers to the economy. Colorado Springs is an art colony, college town, military installation, destination for the high-tech industry, and home to the U.S. Olympic Committee headquarters. Peel away those layers and you still find Palmer's healthful, attractive community with an extensive park system, trails galore, red sandstone spires, and that ever-present mountain.</p> <p>The Pikes Peak region is a cultural and geographic confluence. It's where the mountains meet the plains, where the Southwest joins the heartland, where ancient cultures converge with 21st century society, and where the past informs the future. For some, it's stirring enough to inspire poetry."</p>	
<p>7. Connection to Historic Preservation</p>	<p>Colorado Springs has a multitude of historic places, historic preservation entities, and citizens who work diligently to interpret, share, and preserve the rich cultural heritage and built history of the region. Colorado Springs is a Certified Local Government which means that it participates in historic preservation activities. Being certified means that the government organization may apply for federal historic preservation grants. By becoming a CLG, a local government can gain tools and resources to help historic buildings become a more vital part of the community's social and economic fabric. There are many local neighborhood groups (Northside Historic District), and formal historic preservation organizations (The Historic Preservation Alliance Colorado Springs) which work to preserve and protect historic resources in the city. There are over 50 historic places which have been listed in the National Register of Historic Places.</p>	

Document Based Question (DBQ)

Document Set

Chambers Ranch / White House (Rock Ledge Ranch)



<https://www.historycolorado.org/location/chambers-ranch-white-house-rock-ledge-ranch>

1. Why would preserving a historic ranch be important to a community?
2. How can a ranch make a positive impact on a town, region, or state?
3. Colorado has a large farming and ranching community which has been here for generations. Check out the Centennial Farms and Ranch (<https://www.historycolorado.org/centennial-farms-ranches>) What is special about this program?
4. How does the Centennial Farms program support farmers and ranchers?

Colorado Springs Public Library -- Carnegie Building



[Link](#)

Guiding Questions

1. Having a library in a town is an important thing. Mr. Carnegie supported libraries across the nation and he helped give money to build them. How important is it that Colorado Springs has kept the library and used it as an important place in town?
2. Look at the design of the building. What kinds of shapes and features do you see?
3. How does the design of the building help to show people it's importance?
4. How does a design in a building make people want to go visit it?
5. How can a library act as a center of a community?

Glen Eyrie



[Link](#)

Guiding Questions

1. Glen Eyrie is not just a historic building but also a conference center. How does reuse of a historic building help a building remain standing? How can it present challenges to a historic structure?
2. How does the preservation of a building such as Glen Eyrie help people understand the history of Colorado Springs?
3. Explain why Glen Eyrie would be attractive to a business for a meeting or a conference?
4. How do special events help and harm a historic building?

Navajo Hogan



[Link](#)

Guiding Questions

1. The Colorado Springs Preservation Alliance helped to preserve this building. What special features do you see that make it special?
2. What do you think this building could be used for?
3. This building was built during a different time period. Today do you believe the sign or the name would be the same? Why or why not?
4. How could someone tell the story about this historic place and be sensitive to Native American culture at the same time?
5. What are the challenges of keeping the sign of this building intact today?
6. How could they positively or negatively impact a business if they are in this building?

Pikes Peak



[Link](#)

Guiding Questions

1. How does Pikes Peak play a role in the landscape of Colorado Springs?
2. Pikes Peak is a landmark in Colorado and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. What would someone want to make a mountain a landmark?
3. How could making something natural a landmark help protect and preserve it?
4. What are examples of other mountains in Colorado that could be just as important as Pikes Peak?
5. How could a historic site like this mountain, make a difference economically for a community?

St. Mary's Catholic Church



[Link](#)

Guiding Questions

1. Churches tell us a lot about a community. What are some things you could learn about a community by examining this building?
2. How does a church of this size make an impact on a neighborhood?
3. St. Mary's church was one of the first churches in Colorado Springs during its time period. Why would a Catholic congregation want to settle here?
4. In your opinion, do people like attending church in a historic building? Why or why not?
5. How can preserving a church such as St Marys help a community?

Chief Theater
21 E. Pikes Peak Avenue, Colorado Springs, CO
80903



[Link](#)

1. What do you notice about this image?
2. What year do you think this picture was taken? Why?
3. [Explore the images found at this link.](#) How did the Chief Theatre contribute to the story of place along main street?
4. [Click on the current street view of this address,](#) look around and compare it to the images found above.
5. What is missing?
6. Why was the community motivated to begin preserving historic buildings after the Chief Theater was torn down?

Assessment Question

How can a historic building tell a story about a place, but also make a positive economic impact for the community?

Response