COLORADO HISTORICAL SOCIETY
COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
NOMINATION FORM

SECTION I

Name of Property

Historic Name: Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church

Other Names

Address of Property

Street Address: 1980 Dahlia Street

City: Denver
County: Denver
Zip: 80220

Present Owner of Property
(for multiple ownership, list the names and addresses of each owner on one or more continuation sheets)

Name: Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church
Address: 1980 Dahlia Street
Phone

City: Denver
State: CO
Zip: 80220

Owner Consent for Nomination
(attach signed consent from each owner of property - see attached form)

Preparer of Nomination

Name: Nicole Hernandez
Date: May 15, 2003

Organization: Historic Denver, Inc.
Address: 1536 Wynkoop St., Suite 400A
Phone: 303-534-5288 x16

City: Denver
State: CO
Zip: 80211

FOR OFFICIAL USE:

Site Number: 5DV9034
Nomination Received

Senate #
House #

8-15-2003 Review Board Recommendation

9-10-2003 CHS Board State Register Listing

X Approval
Denial

Certification of Listing:
President, Colorado Historical Society
Date
COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Property Name  Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church

SECTION II

Local Historic Designation

Has the property received local historic designation?

☒ no
☐ yes — ❏ individually designated  ❏ designated as part of a historic district

Date designated __________________________

Designated by ___________________________ (Name of municipality or county)

Use of Property

Historic  Church

Current  Church

Original Owner

Source of Information  Church records

Year of Construction  1910

Source of Information  Church records

Architect, Builder, Engineer, Artist or Designer  Frank W. Frewan, Burnham F. Hoyt, Merrill H. Hoyt,

Edward F. Jansen, Harry J. Manning, John R. McDonald, and Semple Brown Roberts

Source of Information  Church records

Locational Status

☒ Original location of structure(s)
☐ Structure(s) moved to current location

Date of move ____________________________

SECTION III

Description and Alterations

(describing the current and original appearance of the property and any alterations on one or more continuation sheets)
COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Property Name: Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church

SECTION IV

Significance of Property

Nomination Criteria

- [ ] A - property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to history
- [ ] B - property is connected with persons significant in history
- [x] C - property has distinctive characteristics of a type, period, method of construction or artisan
- [ ] D - property is of geographic importance
- [ ] E - property contains the possibility of important discoveries related to prehistory or history

Areas of Significance

- Agriculture
- [x] Architecture
- Archaeology - historic
- Archaeology - prehistoric
- Art
- Commerce
- Communications
- Community
- Conservation
- Planning and Development
- Economics
- Education
- Engineering
- Entertainment/
- Recreation
- Ethnics Heritage
- Exploration/
- Settlement
- Geography/
- Community Identity
- Health/Medicine
- Industry
- Invention
- Landscape
- Architecture
- Law
- Literature
- Military
- Performing Arts
- Politics/
- Government
- Religion
- Science
- Social History
- Transportation

Significance Statement

(explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

Bibliography

(cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets)

SECTION V

Locational Information

Lot(s) 1-2 Block 31 Addition Hartmans Addition
Lot(s) 2-14 Block 1 Addition Chamberlin & Wines Colfax Heights

USGS Topographic Quad Map Englewood

Verbal Boundary Description of Nominated Property

(describe the boundaries of the nominated property on a continuation sheet)
COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Property Name: Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church

SECTION VI

Photograph Log for Black and White Photographs
(prepare a photograph log on one or more continuation sheets)

SECTION VII

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS TO ACCOMPANY NOMINATION

Owner Consent Form

Black and White Photographs

Color Slides

Sketch Map(s)

Photocopy of USGS Map Section

Optional Materials

For Office Use Only

Property Type: [X] building(s) [ ] district [ ] site [ ] structure [ ] object [ ] area

Architectural Style/Engineering Type: Romanesque Revival; Gothic Revival

Period of Significance: 1910, 1918, 1926

Level of Significance: [X] Local [ ] State [ ] National

Acreage: less than one

P.M. 6th Township 3S Range 67W Section 31 Quarter Sections NE NE NE SW

UTM Reference: Zone 13 Easting 505902 Northing 4399471 NAD27

Site Elevation: 5,320 feet
DESCRIPTION and ALTERATIONS

The church building stands on the southeast corner of the intersection of Dahlia Street and Montview Boulevard in Denver, Colorado. The surrounding Park Hill neighborhood primarily includes tree lined streets and single-family residences, many of which were built in the first 4 decades of the 20th century. Along the north and west sides of the property, there is a concrete sidewalk with a grassed curb strip containing large trees. The building is comprised of an original chapel with three major expansions all built of rhyolite stone, quarried in Castle Rock, Colorado, with high pitched, asphalt and cement tile shingled, gable roofs that harmonizes the Richardsonian Romanesque and Gothic Revival elements. The property is in excellent condition. The building has a high level of integrity due to its quality of rhyolite stone, design and workmanship as well as its integration with the surrounding neighborhood.

The Mayor Robert W. Speer ensured that the surrounding Park Hill neighborhood showcased Denver City Beautiful with tree lined boulevards and parkways. Residential development surrounding Montview Boulevard and 17th Avenue presented some of Denver’s finest residences. The architectural styles of Park Hill include Foursquares, Arts and Crafts style homes, Tudor Revivals, Georgian Revival, Dutch Colonial Revival, Spanish Colonial Revival, and Mediterranean Revival styles. Montview Presbyterian Church’s low lying building blends well with the architecture of Montview Boulevard and surrounding Park Hill.

The 1910 chapel with a rectangular plan was designed in the Richardson Romanesque style. It has a highly pitched, asphalt shingled, cross-gabled roof with a castellated parapet topping the corner walls. The rhyolite building has rounded arch openings with a small circular window in the extending cross gable. The windows are of wood frame filled with stained glass covered in Lexan. The interior of this chapel is now a library and meeting space. The stained glass windows designed by Paul Helleck are in good condition and the alteration of the space has been sensitive to preserve the quality of the windows.

The 1918 rectangular extension was designed in a similar Richardson Romanesque style blending with the original chapel with rock-faced pink, tan and gray rhyolite that extends into the gable ends and tower. An asphalt shingled, cross-gabled roof extends north and south with a cupola on the south end and a dormer extending west on the north end. This two-story addition is characterized by rounded arch openings and rectangular openings filled with leaded yellow glass. The building retains its original wood window frames. The headers and sills are of smooth limestone. The three-story square tower on the northwest corner is topped with a castellated parapet that continues the pattern of the original chapel’s parapet wall. A handicapped ramp now crosses the west facade. The interior sanctuary is now used for local theater. The pipes of the pipe organ still frame the north wall’s large window that was originally a multi-paned leaded yellow glass window that was replaced with a highly detailed stained glass window designed by the Willett Art Glass.

Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church at its dedication on January 30, 1910
Company of Philadelphia Pennsylvania. The ornamental plaster banding remains crossing the ceiling and surrounding the room as a chair rail. Offices and meeting rooms fill the southern portion of the building. On January 7, 1951, the congregation staged a dedication ceremony for the south-side expansion of this sanctuary designed by Chicago architect Edward F. Jansen. The seating capacity increased to 500 and office and meeting spaces were added.
The 1926 two-story Richardson Romanesque style education wing is finished in stucco with Castle Rock rhyolite accents. The building has an octagonal shaped body that extends eastward to a wing with an asphalt shingled, gabled roof and a two-story tower entrance. The building has flat and arched windows with leaded glass that retain their original wood frames. Surrounding the windows are limestone quoins. The interior is made of classrooms with a fellowship hall, kitchen and meeting spaces on the bottom floor. A playground sits to the north to accommodate the preschool.

The 1958 two-story rectangular addition is made of the same rock-faced Castle Rock pink, tan, and gray rhyolite. The building runs east to west with a high pitched, cement shingled, gabled roof with 4 dormers adorning the north and south sides. Built in a Gothic Revival style with pointed arch openings it still harmonizes well with the earlier church due to the use of the same rhyolite stone. The building has a circular stained glass window on the west facade above a gothic arched entrance with two sets of double doors at the top of a dramatic staircase. The north and south walls are lined with pointed arch stained glass windows framed in stone. The east elevation has a large pointed arch with a stained glass window in it. To the east of the sanctuary is a columbarium. To the south of the building is a landscaped yard called the peace garden and a street surface parking lot. The interior contains a large nave and large sanctuary with a pointed arched vaulted ceiling adorned with stained glass windows along the north and south walls. There is a choir loft to the west and a balcony on the north and south walls. The interior cross-shaped sanctuary has walls of carved stone. To the north of the sanctuary is a small chapel called Barrett Chapel that also contains stained glass windows on the north and east walls executed in a different style than those of the sanctuary. Cummings Stained Glass Studios of San Francisco, California created the modernistic stained glass windows of Barrett Chapel. The glass in the chapel is thick and set into concrete instead of lead. No paint was used to bring out the figures; rather the artists relied on color, shape of glass and the chipping to suggest the subjects of each window. The chapel has a marble pulpit and is more contemporary in design than the sanctuary. To the south of the sanctuary is an office for the clergy. The basement has a music room for the choir. A Gothic arched colonnade connects the new sanctuary to the 1918 addition.
In 1983 a Needs Assessment Report was completed for the building. This included a long-range plan that addressed the most crucial issues and some new construction. In January 1986, the architectural firm of Semple, Brown and Roberts presented plans for renovation of the interior of the Education Building, creating a lobby that connected the 1958 sanctuary to the older buildings, and the renovation of the Sanctuary basement music facility. In June of 1987, renovation of the interior of the Education Wing began. In November of 1987, the connecting lobby between the 1958 sanctuary with the 1918 building, called Westminster Commons, was completed behind the Gothic arched colonnade. The lobby is simple with large glass doors and a skylight window. Charles Lawrence of C.Z. Lawrence Stained Glass in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, designed the skylight stained glass window in the Westminster Commons.

In 1990, Starker Construction Company renovated the kitchen. In 1991, Starker Construction Company turned the interior of the 1910 chapel into a library and historic center, with displays of the history of the church. In 2001, Starker Construction Company enhanced the lighting in the 1958 sanctuary, installed a porcelain tile floor as well as painted the interior.
SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT

The 1910 Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church, with its additions of 1918, 1926 and 1958, is eligible for the State Register under criterion C in the area of architecture. The church is a well-preserved example of an early 20th century urban neighborhood church executed in a Richardsonian Romanesque style. The visual quality of the rhyolite stone has not been sacrificed by paint or other inappropriate alterations. Grand stone buildings characteristic of the Richardsonian Romanesque style were unique in Denver after the Silver Crash of 1893. As financial resources dwindled, few expensive stone buildings were constructed and the stone industry declined. In the first quarter of the 20th century stone typically served as accent pieces in trim and decoration and less expensive brick became the dominant construction material.

The church represents the work of four master architects of Denver. The building underwent two major additions during the period of significance which both may be considered important expressions of architectural excellence. Each addition was executed with careful attention to details and materials to bring harmony to the whole. Master architects Harry J. Manning and Frank W. Frewen, partners in the firm Manning and Frewen, designed a Richardsonian Romanesque style addition to the original tiny chapel in 1918. Burnham F. Hoyt and Merrill H. Hoyt, of the firm Hoyt and Hoyt, created the distinctive 1926 Richardsonian Romanesque educational wing. The 1958 Gothic Revival Style addition is compatible with the building as a whole through its use of rock-faced rhyolite stone.

Early History

In 1885, Eugene A. Von Winkler, a soldier who emigrated from Germany, bought property east of Colorado Boulevard and City Park and in 1887 platted a Park Hill subdivision. Starting in 1891, a streetcar line ran up to the area from downtown, but development of the area did not really begin until eastern realtors bought the Von Winkler property in 1899 for $60,000 to create a “community of fine residences.” In April 1900, the Park Hill Syndicate offered seven homes for sale along Montview Boulevard. In 1902, the land east of City Park was still essentially bare prairie. By 1912, Park Hill emerged as one of Denver’s most fashionable districts with a population of approximately 2,500 people.

Presbyterians in Denver built a permanent home in 1892 when they built Central Presbyterian Church at East 17th Avenue and Sherman Street. Even with seating for 1,200 people, it could not hold everyone so some Presbyterians decided to build a new church in northeast Denver’s Park Hill neighborhood. In 1902, Rev. Charles C. Campbell of the Twenty-third Avenue Presbyterian Church in San Rafael neighborhood of Denver met with approximately thirty Park Hill residents to form a Presbyterian congregation. Their first meeting place was an unfurnished building on Fairfax Street, followed by the home of Colonel John Jandley at 2301 Forest Street. The later congregation purchased the corner lots at Dahlia and Montview Boulevard where a DuPont gunpowder storage plant had blown up in 1884. The thirty-one original members cleared up the site and erected a wooden-floored, canvas tent tabernacle. They replaced it in 1903 with the 1893 schoolhouse, a second-hand frame building for $500 and hauled it to the site. They named the church after the location, Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church.

Other congregations also expanded into Park Hill at the turn of the century: Blessed Sacrament, just to the east of Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church, was built in 1913 in the Gothic Revival Style and
St. Thomas Episcopal Church at 2201 Dexter was built in 1908 in the Spanish Colonial Revival style and was also designed by Harry Manning.

In its early years as a frame building from 1903-1910, the Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church served as a place for community functions. The Literary Society met there and featured speakers that included U.S. senators and congressmen.

In 1910, the congregation hired the builder John McDonald to build a Richardsonian Romanesque style chapel using third-hand rock-faced rhyolite stones, as new stones were so expensive. The stones originally were in the Central Presbyterian church at 18th and Champa downtown. When this building was demolished the stones were used in the Twenty-third Avenue Presbyterian Church in the San Rafael neighborhood until it had a fire. After the fire, the stones were used in Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church's chapel. According to the Session minutes on October 13, 1909, this building would only be the east wing of a bigger church building extending westward along Montview Boulevard.

This 1910 chapel became the east wing of the large Richardsonian Romanesque style expansion. The congregation had always considered the building unfinished. In Minutes of the Congregational Meeting held December 29, 1915, "...the church had met and discussed the advisability of proceeding to erect the unfinished portion of the church..." The addition was referred to as the "tower and auditorium". Architects Harry James Manning and Frank W. Frewen designed the extension. This is one of the few examples of a church on which the two Denver architects collaborated while they were partners in the firm Manning and Frewen. They created a building of high quality and detail unique in Denver that was completed and dedicated in 1918. The Richardsonian Romanesque style, although developed in the eastern United States, was particularly appropriate for architecture in the western United States. Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church exhibits the elements of the style that are so identified with the spirit of the expansive West, namely its massive and grand nature, rock-faced stone construction, weight-bearing walls and generous rounded arches. The congregation at this time could afford to construct the large addition completely of new Castle Rock rhyolite stone.

Harry J. Manning

The renowned architect, Harry James Manning (1877-1933), was a partner in designing the 1918 church. He was a master of historical detail. The buildings he designed are varied, but all reflect thorough study and careful choice of appropriate style and materials.

Manning was born in Peoria, Illinois where he received his architectural training and did his professional work for Reeves & Bailey. He moved to Denver in 1904 and formed a firm with F.C. Wagner, which lasted until Wagner's death in 1912.

The firm of Manning and Wagner became interested in the design of sanitariums for tuberculosis sufferers, an interest prompted by Denver's reputation as a haven from the disease. In 1908 the firm won the national competition for the Roosevelt Medal of the International Congress on Tuberculosis given for the design of a sanitarium to be built in Washington, D.C. Their winning design consisted of a pavilion with open-air sunrooms connected by movable partitions to inner heated rooms. The firm Manning and Frewen was established in 1913. One of the few known buildings that Manning and Frewen
collaborated upon in addition to Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church was the Courthouse Annex in Saguache, Colorado, known as the Saguache Elementary School. Manning and Frewen began designing the "tower and auditorium" of the church in 1916. Both architects were present at a building committee meeting on October 16, 1916, when it was decided to hire them as the architects. Frewen left the partnership in 1916, but not before agreeing to continue the partnership on Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church, as there are records of meetings throughout the construction with both architects present. Manning then maintained a solo practice.

Manning won two other important competitions, for the Capitol Life Insurance Building (1924) at East 16th and Sherman in Denver, and for a group of buildings on the Regis College campus. He also designed many other important institutional, commercial, and educational landmarks including: Bethesda Sanatorium and several important buildings for the Jewish Consumptive Relief Society, Cathedral High School, the Mary Reed Library on the Denver University Campus, Fairmont Elementary School (1924), the Olin Hotel, and St. Thomas Episcopal Church. Manning was among the Allied Architects who planned the Denver City and County Building. He also designed opulent homes including those for Charles Boettcher, II, at 777 Washington, Oscar Malo at East 8th and Pennsylvania (1921), and Mrs. Verner X. Reed on Circle Drive (1931).

Manning's many buildings are distinguished by his knowledgeable use of details, color combinations and use of materials in building up effect and by his insistence on craftsmanship. He graced Denver with many architectural landmarks in styles from French Chateau to Collegiate Gothic to Spanish Baroque.

Among the churches designed by Manning, Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church is significant because it was a unique example of his use of the Richardsonian Romanesque style. The Richardsonian Romanesque style was very appropriate to the castellated mode in Denver domestic architecture after the construction of the notorious Richthofen castle in 1883. The 1918 addition had a distinctive three-story corner castellated square tower with a castellated parapet. In particular, the church building embodies the Richardsonian Romanesque elements of rounded arches, and is horizontal and rough in texture. The building's heaviness emphasized by the stone construction, deep window reveals, cavernous door openings and bands of windows show Manning's expert understanding of the use of the style's crucial elements. The massive bold tower crowns the ensemble. Manning's other churches that were executed in different styles include:

- St. Thomas Episcopal Church in the Spanish Colonial Revival Style at 2201 Dexter Street
- St. Patrick's Catholic Church in the Mission Revival Style at 3325 Pecos Street
- Grant Avenue Methodist Church in the Gothic Revival Style at 216 South Grant Street

Frank W. Frewen
The architect Frank Frewen partnered with Manning on the "tower and auditorium" addition. Frewen was born in Denver on September 28, 1887. He attended Manual Training High School. He studied architecture at the University of Colorado, and entered the Denver architectural office of Harry Manning, becoming partner in 1913. He established his own partnership with Frederick Mountjoy in 1916 that later became Frewen & Morris. In World War I, he served in the engineering corps. Frewen was a member of the Denver Country Club, Gyro Club, and Masonic orders including El Jehel Shrine. He was President of the Colorado chapter of the American Institute of Architects and State Board of Examiners.
of Architects. He planned and constructed more than eighty buildings in Colorado and Wyoming. He was a specialist in school design. He also designed sanitariums and churches. In addition to Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church, he designed the Gothic Revival style St. Ignatius Loyola Church on the west side of City Park in Denver. In 1934 he was appointed to direct a federal program to recondition and modernize homes in Colorado. The program was supposed to increase real estate value and provide jobs. Frewen also designed and built a house in the Denver Country Club at 170 Lafayette. Frewen died at age 50 of pneumonia on December 16, 1937.

Burnham F. Hoyt and Merrill H. Hoyt

In 1926, the congregation hired the architects Burnham F. Hoyt (1887-1960) and his brother Merrill H. Hoyt (1881-1933) of the firm Hoyt and Hoyt to add a three-story education wing containing 60 classrooms, a kitchen, a dining room, a stage with a dressing room and a gym. However, the final version of the building was scaled down and did not include the gym of the prospectus. Hoyt and Hoyt used the same polychromatic rock-faced rhyolite from Castle Rock to match the 1918 "tower and auditorium". However the expensive stone was used as accents and trim rather than the dominant building material. Hoyt and Hoyt demonstrated their talent in the Richardsonian Romanesque style of the Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Education wing by using the contrasting color and texture of cream-colored stucco and rock-faced gray, tan and pink rhyolite to define the bands of deep window reveals. The addition cost $150,000 and was dedicated on March 6, 1927.

Burnham and Merrill Hoyt were Denver natives who grew up in the Old Highland neighborhood and went to North High School. Merrill began his career as a draftsman for the firm of William E. Fisher in 1899. In 1915 he started his own practice. His younger brother, Burnham, joined the firm in 1919 after studying at the Beaux-Arts Institute in New York City and further training with renowned architects of the day. Their architectural firm prospered in the post World War I era. In addition to Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church, they collaborated on several other buildings in Denver that include the Denver Press Club, Lake Junior High School, St. Martin's Chapel at St. John's Cathedral, the Fourth Church of Christ Science, executed in the Classical Revival style, and the Park Hill Branch Library. Merrill's work was cut short when he died of a heart attack at the age of 52 in 1933. Burnham's work encompassed the turn-of-the-century revival style movement that persisted into the 1930s, as the Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church education wing demonstrates with the Richardsonian Romanesque style. His work also comprised of the clearest examples in the Rocky Mountain region of the great transition from the use of historic styles to the mainstream modern movement as seen in the Denver Public Library and Red Rocks Amphitheater (that was selected by the Museum of Modern Art in New York as one of fifty outstanding examples of American Architecture in the decade). Burnham was as highly regarded in his own time as today. He received many awards and wide public recognition, including associate membership in the National Academy of Design in New York, an honorary doctorate from Denver University, the Civic Princeps award from Regis College, and a fellowship for design in the American Institute of Architects.

The congregation saw tremendous growth between 1947 and 1967 and they added a new Gothic Revival sanctuary to the south in 1958, using a plan by Chicago architect Edward F. Jansen. The superintendent on the project was Jim Pinkard, who now owns Pinkard Construction Company in Denver. In order to match the original Castle Rock rhyolite, a contractor was found that could lease the quarry at Castle Rock, which had been closed for a number of years. The stonemason who supervised the project was a
perfectionist. The heavy stones were raised into position with a small derrick. The mason directed the placement of each stone, then stood back to study it. Sometimes he didn’t like the stone in that particular spot and would try another until he was satisfied. The interior of the finished cross-shaped sanctuary had walls of carved stone. Willet Studios of Philadelphia completed the stained glass windows. The east window turns from stained glass in the day to gold at night. The night sky darkens the stained glass but highlights the gold outlines of the figures. At the time there were only two other windows of that kind in the United States. The organ in this sanctuary was built in Lawrence, Kansas by the Reuter Organ Company. The organ has a total of 4,704 pipes and 25 chimes. At the time of the dedication it was said to be one of the largest and finest of its kind in the Rocky Mountain Region.

Montview, along with other clergy of Park Hill’s churches did much to diminish ignorance, fear, hatred and racism. By 1949, the Five Points neighborhood where black residents were allowed to live in Denver, was becoming dangerously overcrowded. In 1949, Mayor Quigg Newton pleaded with residents of northeast Park Hill to allow blacks into the new Cavalier Subdivision’s forty-eight houses near 35th and Dahlia Street. In 1948 the United States Supreme Court made racially restrictive covenants in property deeds unenforceable. Colorado toughened its anti-discrimination laws in 1959 and, in 1966, toughened its fair housing statutes in response to the national civil rights movement. Blacks began migrating out of Five Points into Park Hill and racial tensions soared. In 1960, at an ecumenical meeting at Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church, eight protestant and two Catholic churches joined to create the Park Hill Action Committee. Their mandate was to find a constructive solution to make Park Hill Denver’s first racially integrated community. In 1963 church members were asked to sign a nondiscriminatory two-way pledge when buying or selling real estate. At the height of Park Hill neighborhood’s black-white racial tension, Montview opened an integrated community preschool in 1964, where parents could volunteer as helpers instead of paying tuition. Montview also invited Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. to preach. On Sunday, January 26, 1964 at 4:00 p.m., under the auspices of the Denver Area Council of Churches, Dr. King spoke at Montview to a crowd of over 3000 that overflowed onto the street.

The church has long been a center for the surrounding community. Among the many groups that share the space of the church are the Denver League of Women Voters. The organization financially supports a vast amount of programs in the city and the world.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


*Denver Post*. “Project to Recondition Homes will begin in Colorado Monday” June 17, 1934. p.5.


Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church, “Session Minutes”, October 13, 1909.

Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church, “Minutes of the Congregational Meeting”, December 29, 1915.

Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church, “Bulletin for Educational Wing Dedication”, March 6, 1926.


Lots 38 to 47 and Lots 2 to 13 and the North 5 feet of Lot 14, Block 1, Chamberlin & Winnes Colfax Heights. All of Lot 2 Block 31, Hartmans Addition and a portion of Lot 1, Block 31 beginning 5 feet South of the Northwest corner of Lot 14, Southwesterly to point 4 feet West and 9 feet South of the Northwest corner of Lot 14, West to the East LI Dahlia, North to Northwest corner of Lot 1, East to Northeast corner to Lot 1, South to the point of beginning.
Property Name: Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church

PHOTOGRAPH LOCATIONS AND VIEWS

Sketch Map for Montview Presbyterian Church

Montview Boulevard

1918 Sanctuary
1910 Churchyard
5 Churchyard
34 Churchyard

1926 Education wing

Playground

Sidewalk

1958 Sanctuary

21 Children's

Peace Garden

Parking Lot

Dakota Street

Eudora Street

11 12

7 27

16 18 19

1 23

24 25 26 28

21 22 29 30
Property Name: Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church

Sketch Map for Montview Presbyterian Church

1918 Sanctuary
1910 Church Hall

1926 Education Wing

1958 Sanctuary

Parking Lot

Peace Garden
**PHOTOGRAPH LOG**

The following information pertains to photograph numbers 1 – 28:

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Photo No.</th>
<th>Photographic Information</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Northeast corner of 1910 original chapel, camera facing southwest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>North elevation of 1910 original chapel (eastern portion) and north elevation of 1918 addition and tower (western portion), camera facing east</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Interior of 1910 original chapel north wall and stained glass windows, camera facing north</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Interior of 1910 original chapel north wall and stained glass window, camera facing north</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Interior of 1910 original chapel east wall and stained glass windows, camera facing northeast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>North elevation of 1910, 1918 and 1926 addition (east portion), camera facing south</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>North elevation of 1918 addition, camera facing south</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Northwest corner of 1918 addition, camera facing southeast</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>West elevation of 1918 addition, camera facing northeast</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Interior of 1918 sanctuary, north wall stained glass window and organ pipes, camera facing north</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>North elevation of 1926 addition attached to 1910 chapel, camera facing south</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>North elevation of 1926 addition, camera facing south</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>East elevation of 1926 addition, camera facing northwest</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Detail of leaded window in 1926 addition on south elevation, camera facing north</td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>South elevation of 1926 addition and southeast corner of 1958 addition, camera facing north</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>West elevation of 1958 addition, camera facing east</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Northwest corner of 1958 addition, camera facing southeast</td>
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<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Southwest corner of 1958 addition and southwest view of 1918 addition, camera facing northeast</td>
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<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>South elevation of 1958 addition, camera facing northeast</td>
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<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Detail of east elevation of 1958 addition, camera facing west</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>East elevation of 1958 addition, camera facing southwest</td>
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<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Detail of east elevation of 1958 addition and columbarium, camera facing southeast</td>
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<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Gothic colonnade connecting 1958 addition to 1918 building with door to connecting entrance called Westminster Commons behind, camera facing east</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Interior of 1958 sanctuary west wall, camera facing west</td>
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<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Interior of 1958 sanctuary east wall, camera facing east</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Interior of 1958 sanctuary, detail of balcony on south wall, camera facing south</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Interior of 1958 addition, detail of stained glass window of Barrett Chapel, east wall, camera facing east</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Interior of 1958 addition, detail of stained glass windows of Barrett Chapel, north wall, camera facing north</td>
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</tbody>
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Property Name  Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church

USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP
Englewood Quadrangle, Colorado
7.5 Minute Series
**National Register of Historic Places Registration Form**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determination for individual properties and districts. See instruction in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

### 1. Name of Property

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>historic name</th>
<th>Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>other names/site number</td>
<td>5DV9034</td>
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### 2. Location

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>1980 Dahlia Street</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>city or town</td>
<td>Denver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>state</td>
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<td>zip code</td>
<td>80220</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this [X] nomination [ ] request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property [X] meets [ ] does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant [ ] nationally [ ] statewide [X] locally. ([ ] See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

**[Signature of certifying official/Title]**

**[Date] - Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Colorado Historical Society**

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property [ ] meets [ ] does not meet the National Register criteria.

([ ] See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

**[Signature of certifying official/Title]**

**[Date] - Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Colorado Historical Society**

State or Federal agency and bureau

### 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

[X] entered in the National Register

[ ] See continuation sheet.

[ ] determined eligible for the National Register

[ ] See continuation sheet.

[ ] determined not eligible for the National Register.

[ ] removed from the National Register.

[ ] other, explain

[ ] See continuation sheet.

**[Signature of the Keeper]**

**[Date of Action] 4-6-2004**
5. **Classification**

<table>
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<tr>
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<td>[ ] public-Federal</td>
<td>[ ] structure</td>
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<td>[ ] object</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>objects: 0</td>
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**Total:** 1 building(s), 0 sites, 0 structures, 0 objects

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<table>
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7. **Description**

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</tr>
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<td>Gothic Revival</td>
<td>walls Stone</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)
8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

[ ] A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

[ ] B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

[ ] C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

[ ] D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

[ ] A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

[ ] B removed from its original location.

[ ] C a birthplace or grave.

[ ] D a cemetery.

[ ] E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

[ ] F a commemorative property.

[ ] G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography
(Cite the books, articles and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Primary location of additional data:
[ ] State Historic Preservation Office
[ ] Other State Agency
[ ] Federal Agency
[ ] Local Government
[ ] University
[ ] Other

Name of repository:
Colorado Historical Society
Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property

less than one

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1. 13 505902 4399471 (NAD27)
   Zone Easting Northing
2. Zone Easting Northing
3. Zone Easting Northing
4. Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Nicole Hernandez, Program Director
organization Historic Denver, Inc. date May 15, 2003
street & number 1536 Wynkoop Street, Suite 400A telephone 303-534-5288 x16
city or town Denver state CO zip code 80211

Additional Documentation
Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the
property's location.
A Sketch map for historic districts and properties
having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs
Representative black and white photographs of the
property.

Additional Items
(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional
items)

Property Owner
(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church
street & number 1980 Dahlia Street telephone 303-355-2095
city or town Denver state CO zip code 80220

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127, and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Projects (1324-0018), Washington, DC 20503.
DESCRIPTION

The church building stands on the southeast corner of the intersection of Dahlia Street and Montview Boulevard in Denver, Colorado. The surrounding Park Hill neighborhood primarily includes tree lined streets and single-family residences, many of which were built in the first 4 decades of the 20th century. Along the north and west sides of the property, there is a concrete sidewalk with a grassed curb strip containing large trees. The building is comprised of an original chapel with three major expansions all built of rhyolite stone, quarried in Castle Rock, Colorado, with high pitched, asphalt and cement tile shingled, gable roofs that harmonizes the Richardsonian Romanesque and Gothic Revival elements. The property is in excellent condition. The building has a high level of integrity due to its quality of rhyolite stone, design and workmanship as well as its integration with the surrounding neighborhood.

The Mayor Robert W. Speer ensured that the surrounding Park Hill neighborhood showcased Denver City Beautiful with tree lined boulevards and parkways. Residential development surrounding Montview Boulevard and 17th Avenue presented some of Denver’s finest residences. The architectural styles of Park Hill include Foursquares, Arts and Crafts style homes, Tudor Revivals, Georgian Revival, Dutch Colonial Revival, Spanish Colonial Revival, and Mediterranean Revival styles. Montview Presbyterian Church’s low lying building blends well with the architecture of Montview Boulevard and surrounding Park Hill.

The 1910 chapel with a rectangular plan was designed in the Richardson Romanesque style. It has a highly pitched, asphalt shingled, cross-gabled roof with a castellated parapet topping the corner walls. The rhyolite building has rounded arch openings with a small circular window in the extending cross gable. The windows are of wood frame filled with stained glass covered in Lexan. The interior of this chapel is now a library and meeting space. The stained glass windows designed by Paul Helleck are in good condition and the alteration of the space has been sensitive to preserve the quality of the windows.

The 1918 rectangular extension was designed in a similar Richardson Romanesque style blending with the original chapel with rock-faced pink, tan and gray rhyolite that extends into the gable ends and tower. An asphalt shingled, cross-gabled roof extends north and south with a cupola on the south end and a gable extending west on the north end. This two-story addition is characterized by rounded arch openings and rectangular openings filled with leaded yellow glass. The building retains its original wood window frames. The headers and sills are of smooth limestone. The three-story square tower on the northwest corner is topped with a castellated parapet that continues the pattern of the original chapel’s parapet wall. A handicapped ramp now crosses the west facade. The interior sanctuary is now used for local theater. The pipes of the pipe organ still frame the north wall’s large window that was originally a multi-paned leaded yellow glass window that was replaced with a highly detailed stained glass window designed by the Willett Art Glass Company of Philadelphia Pennsylvania. The ornamental plaster banding remains crossing the ceiling and surrounding the room as a chair rail. Offices and meeting rooms fill the southern portion of the building. On January 7, 1951, the congregation staged a dedication ceremony for the south-side expansion of this sanctuary designed by Chicago architect Edward F. Jansen. The seating capacity increased to 500 and office and meeting spaces were added.
The 1926 two-story Richardson Romanesque style education wing is finished in stucco with Castle Rock rhyolite accents. The building has an octagonal shaped body that extends eastward to a wing with an asphalt shingled, gabled roof and a two-story tower entrance. The building has flat and arched windows with leaded glass that retain their original wood frames. Surrounding the windows are limestone quoins. The interior is made of classrooms with a fellowship hall, kitchen and meeting spaces on the bottom floor. A playground sits to the north to accommodate the preschool.

The 1958 two-story rectangular addition is made of the same rock-faced Castle Rock pink, tan, and gray rhyolite. The building runs east to west with a high pitched, cement shingled, gabled roof with 4 dormers adorning the north and south sides. Built in a Gothic Revival style with pointed arch openings it still harmonizes well with the earlier church due to the use of the same rhyolite stone. The building has a circular stained glass window on the west facade above a gothic arched entrance with two sets of double doors at the top of a dramatic staircase. The north and south walls are lined with pointed arch stained glass windows framed in stone. The east elevation has a large pointed arch with a stained glass window in it. To the east of the sanctuary is a columbarium. To the south of the building is a landscaped yard called the peace garden and a street surface parking lot. The interior contains a large nave and large sanctuary with a pointed arched vaulted ceiling adorned with stained glass windows along the north and south walls. There is a choir loft to the west and a balcony on the north and south walls. The interior cross-shaped sanctuary has walls of carved stone. To the north of the sanctuary is a small chapel called Barrett Chapel that also contains stained glass windows on the north and east walls executed in a different style than those of the sanctuary. Cummings Stained Glass Studios of San Francisco, California created the modernistic stained glass windows of Barrett Chapel. The glass in the chapel is thick and set into concrete instead of lead. No paint was used to bring out the figures; rather the artists relied on color, shape of glass and the chipping to suggest the subjects of each window. The chapel has a marble pulpit and is more contemporary in design than the sanctuary. To the south of the sanctuary is an office for the clergy. The basement has a music room for the choir. A Gothic arched colonnade connects the new sanctuary to the 1918 addition.

In 1983 a Needs Assessment Report was completed for the building. This included a long-range plan that addressed the most crucial issues and some new construction. In January 1986, the architectural firm of Semple, Brown and Roberts presented plans for renovation of the interior of the Education Building, creating a lobby that connected the 1958 sanctuary to the older buildings, and the renovation of the Sanctuary basement music facility. In June of 1987, renovation of the interior of the Education Wing began. In November of 1987, the connecting
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lobby between the 1958 sanctuary with the 1918 building, called Westminster Commons, was completed behind the Gothic arched colonnade. The lobby is simple with large glass doors and a skylight window. Charles Lawrence of C.Z. Lawrence Stained Glass in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, designed the skylight stained glass window in the Westminster Commons. In 1990, Starker Construction Company renovated the kitchen. In 1991, Starker Construction Company turned the interior of the 1910 chapel into a library and historic center, with displays of the history of the church. In 2001, Starker Construction Company enhanced the lighting in the 1958 sanctuary, installed a porcelain tile floor as well as painted the interior.
ARCHITECT / BUILDER

Frewan, Frank W.
Hoyt, Burnham F.
Hoyt, Merrill H.
Jansen, Edward F.
Manning, Harry J.
McDonald, John R.
Semple Brown Roberts

SIGNIFICANCE

The 1910 Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church, with its additions of 1918, 1926 and 1958, is eligible for the National Register under criterion C in the area of architecture. The church is a well-preserved example of an early 20th century urban neighborhood church executed in a Richardsonian Romanesque style. The visual quality of the rhyolite stone has not been sacrificed by paint or other inappropriate alterations. Grand stone buildings characteristic of the Richardsonian Romanesque style were unique in Denver after the Silver Crash of 1893. As financial resources dwindled, few expensive stone buildings were constructed and the stone industry declined. In the first quarter of the 20th century stone typically served as accent pieces in trim and decoration and less expensive brick became the dominant construction material.

The church represents the work of four master architects of Denver. The building underwent two major additions during the period of significance which both may be considered important expressions of architectural excellence. Each addition was executed with careful attention to details and materials to bring harmony to the whole. Master architects Harry J. Manning and Frank W. Frewen, partners in the firm Manning and Frewen, designed a Richardsonian Romanesque style addition to the original tiny chapel in 1918. Burnham F. Hoyt and Merrill H. Hoyt, of the firm Hoyt and Hoyt, created the distinctive 1926 Richardsonian Romanesque educational wing. The 1958 Gothic Revival Style addition is compatible with the building as a whole through its use of rock-faced rhyolite stone.

Early History

In 1885, Eugene A. Von Winkler, a soldier who emigrated from Germany, bought property east of Colorado Boulevard and City Park and in 1887 platted a Park Hill subdivision. Starting in 1891, a streetcar line ran up to the area from downtown, but development of the area did not really begin until eastern realtors bought the Von Winkler property in 1899 for $60,000 to create a "community of fine residences." In April 1900, the Park Hill Syndicate offered seven homes for sale along Montview Boulevard. In 1902, the land east of City Park was still essentially bare prairie. By 1912, Park Hill emerged as one of Denver's most fashionable districts with a population of approximately 2,500 people.

Presbyterians in Denver built a permanent home in 1892 when they built Central Presbyterian Church at East 17th Avenue and Sherman Street. Even with seating for 1,200 people, it could not hold everyone so some Presbyterians decided to build a new church in northeast Denver's Park Hill neighborhood. In 1902, Rev. Charles C. Campbell of the Twenty-third Avenue Presbyterian Church in San Rafael neighborhood of Denver met with approximately thirty Park Hill residents to form a Presbyterian congregation. Their first meeting place was an unfurnished building on Fairfax Street, followed by the home of Colonel John Jandley at 2301 Forest Street. The later congregation purchased the corner lots at Dahlia and Montview Boulevard where a DuPont gunpowder storage plant had blown up in 1884. The thirty-one original members cleared up the site and erected
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a wooden-floored, canvas tent tabernacle. They replaced it in 1903 with the 1893 schoolhouse, a second-hand frame building for $500 and hauled it to the site. They named the church after the location, Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church.

Other congregations also expanded into Park Hill at the turn of the century: Blessed Sacrament, just to the east of Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church, was built in 1913 in the Gothic Revival Style and St. Thomas Episcopal Church at 2201 Dexter was built in 1908 in the Spanish Colonial Revival style and was also designed by Harry Manning.

In its early years as a frame building from 1903-1910, the Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church served as a place for community functions. The Literary Society met there and featured speakers that included U.S. senators and congressmen.

In 1910, the congregation hired the builder John McDonald to build a Richardsonian Romanesque style chapel using third-hand rock-faced rhyolite stones, as new stones were so expensive. The stones originally were in the Central Presbyterian church at 18th and Champa downtown. When this building was demolished the stones were used in the Twenty-third Avenue Presbyterian Church in the San Rafael neighborhood until it had a fire. After the fire, the stones were used in Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church’s chapel. According to the Session minutes on October 13, 1909, this building would only be the east wing of a bigger church building extending westward along Montview Boulevard.

This 1910 chapel became the east wing of the large Richardsonian Romanesque style expansion. The congregation had always considered the building unfinished. In Minutes of the Congregational Meeting held December 29, 1915, “...the church had met and discussed the advisability of proceeding to erect the unfinished portion of the church...” The addition was referred to as the “tower and auditorium”. Architects Harry James Manning and Frank W. Frewen designed the extension. This is one of the few examples of a church on which the two Denver architects collaborated while they were partners in the firm Manning and Frewen. They created a building of high quality and detail unique in Denver that was completed and dedicated in 1918. The Richardsonian Romanesque style, although developed in the eastern United State, was particularly appropriate for architecture in the western United States. Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church exhibits the elements of the style that are so identified with the spirit of the expansive West, namely its massive and grand nature, rock-faced stone construction, weight-bearing walls and generous rounded arches. The congregation at this time could afford to construct the large addition completely of new Castle Rock rhyolite stone.

Harry J. Manning
The renowned architect, Harry James Manning (1877-1933), was a partner in designing the 1918 church. He was a master of historical detail. The buildings he designed are varied, but all reflect thorough study and careful choice of appropriate style and materials.

Manning was born in Peoria, Illinois where he received his architectural training and did his professional work for Reeves & Bailey. He moved to Denver in 1904 and formed a firm with F.C. Wagner, which lasted until Wagner’s death in 1912.

The firm of Manning and Wagner became interested in the design of sanitaria for tuberculosis sufferers, an interest prompted by Denver’s reputation as a haven from the disease. In 1908 the firm won the national competition for the Roosevelt Medal of the International Congress on Tuberculosis given for the design of a sanitarium to be built in Washington, D.C. Their winning design consisted of a pavilion with open-air sunrooms connected by movable partitions to inner heated rooms. The firm Manning and Frewen was established in 1913. One of the few known buildings that Manning and Frewen collaborated upon in addition to Montview Boulevard
Presbyterian Church was the Courthouse Annex in Saguache, Colorado, known as the Saguache Elementary School. Manning and Frewen began designing the "tower and auditorium" of the church in 1916. Both architects were present at a building committee meeting on October 16, 1916, when it was decided to hire them as the architects. Frewen left the partnership in 1916, but not before agreeing to continue the partnership on Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church, as there are records of meetings throughout the construction with both architects present. Manning then maintained a solo practice.

Manning won two other important competitions, for the Capitol Life Insurance Building (1924) at East 16th and Sherman in Denver, and for a group of buildings on the Regis College campus. He also designed many other important institutional, commercial, and educational landmarks including: Bethesda Sanatorium and several important buildings for the Jewish Consumptive Relief Society, Cathedral High School, the Mary Reed Library on the Denver University Campus, Fairmont Elementary School (1924), the Olin Hotel, and St. Thomas Episcopal Church. Manning was among the Allied Architects who planned the Denver City and County Building. He also designed opulent homes including those for Charles Boettcher, II, at 777 Washington, Oscar Malo at East 8th and Pennsylvania (1921), and Mrs. Verner X. Reed on Circle Drive (1931).

Manning's many buildings are distinguished by his knowledgeable use of details, color combinations and use of materials in building up effect and by his insistence on craftsmanship. He graced Denver with many architectural landmarks in styles from French Chateau to Collegiate Gothic to Spanish Baroque.

Among the churches designed by Manning, Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church is significant because it was a unique example of his use of the Richardsonian Romanesque style. The Richardsonian Romanesque style was very appropriate to the castellated mode in Denver domestic architecture after the construction of the notorious Richthofen castle in 1883. The 1918 addition had a distinctive three-story corner castellated square tower with a castellated parapet. In particular, the church building embodies the Richardsonian Romanesque elements of rounded arches, and is horizontal and rough in texture. The building’s heaviness emphasized by the stone construction, deep window reveals, cavernous door openings and bands of windows show Manning’s expert understanding of the use of the style’s crucial elements. The massive bold tower crowns the ensemble. Manning’s other churches that were executed in different styles include:

- St. Thomas Episcopal Church in the Spanish Colonial Revival Style at 2201 Dexter Street
- St. Patrick’s Catholic Church in the Mission Revival Style at 3325 Pecos Street
- Grant Avenue Methodist Church in the Gothic Revival Style at 216 South Grant Street

Frank W. Frewen

The architect Frank Frewen partnered with Manning on the "tower and auditorium" addition. Frewen was born in Denver on September 28, 1887. He attended Manual Training High School. He studied architecture at the University of Colorado, and entered the Denver architectural office of Harry Manning, becoming partner in 1913. He established his own partnership with Frederick Mountjoy in 1916 that later became Frewen & Morris. In World War I, he served in the engineering corps. Frewen was a member of the Denver Country Club, Gyro Club, and Masonic orders including El Jebel Shrine. He was President of the Colorado chapter of the American Institute of Architects and State Board of Examiners of Architects. He planned and constructed more than eighty buildings in Colorado and Wyoming. He was a specialist in school design. He also designed sanitariums and churches. In addition to Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church, he designed the Gothic Revival style St. Ignatius Loyola Church on the west side of City Park in Denver. In 1934 he was appointed to direct a federal program to recondition and modernize homes in Colorado. The program was supposed to increase real estate value and provide jobs. Frewen also designed and built a house in the Denver Country Club at 170 Lafayette. Frewen died at age 50 of pneumonia on December 16, 1937.
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Denver County, Colorado

**Burnham F. Hoyt and Merrill H. Hoyt**

In 1926, the congregation hired the architects Burnham F. Hoyt (1887-1960) and his brother Merrill H. Hoyt (1881-1933) of the firm Hoyt and Hoyt to add a three-story education wing containing 60 classrooms, a kitchen, a dining room, a stage with a dressing room and a gym. However, the final version of the building was scaled down and did not include the gym of the prospectus. Hoyt and Hoyt used the same polychromatic rock-faced rhyolite from Castle Rock to match the 1918 “tower and auditorium”. However the expensive stone was used as accents and trim rather than the dominant building material. Hoyt and Hoyt demonstrated their talent in the Richardsonian Romanesque style of the Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Education wing by using the contrasting color and texture of cream-colored stucco and rock-faced gray, tan and pink rhyolite to define the bands of deep window reveals. The addition cost $150,000 and was dedicated on March 6, 1927.

Burnham and Merrill Hoyt were Denver natives who grew up in the Old Highland neighborhood and went to North High School. Merrill began his career as a draftsman for the firm of William E. Fisher in 1899. In 1915 he started his own practice. His younger brother, Burnham, joined the firm in 1919 after studying at the Beaux-Arts Institute in New York City and further training with renowned architects of the day. Their architectural firm prospered in the post World War I era. In addition to Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church, they collaborated on several other buildings in Denver that include the Denver Press Club, Lake Junior High School, St. Martin's Chapel at St. John's Cathedral, the Fourth Church of Christ Science, executed in the Classical Revival style, and the Park Hill Branch Library. Merrill's work was cut short when he died of a heart attack at the age of 52 in 1933. Burnham's work encompassed the turn-of-the-century revival style movement that persisted into the 1930s, as the Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church education wing demonstrates with the Richardsonian Romanesque style. His work also comprised of the clearest examples in the Rocky Mountain region of the great transition from the use of historic styles to the mainstream modern movement as seen in the Denver Public Library and Red Rocks Amphitheater (that was selected by the Museum of Modern Art in New York as one of fifty outstanding examples of American Architecture in the decade). Burnham was as highly regarded in his own time as today. He received many awards and wide public recognition, including associate membership in the National Academy of Design in New York, an honorary doctorate from Denver University, the Civic Princeps award from Regis College, and a fellowship for design in the American Institute of Architects.

The congregation saw tremendous growth between 1947 and 1967 and they added a new Gothic Revival sanctuary to the south in 1958, using a plan by Chicago architect Edward F. Jansen. The superintendent on the project was Jim Pinkard, who now owns Pinkard Construction Company in Denver. In order to match the original Castle Rock rhyolite, a contractor was found that could lease the quarry at Castle Rock, which had been closed for a number of years. The stonemason who supervised the project was a perfectionist. The heavy stones were raised into position with a small derrick. The mason directed the placement of each stone, then stood back to study it. Sometimes he didn’t like the stone in that particular spot and would try another until he was satisfied.

The interior of the finished cross-shaped sanctuary had walls of carved stone. Willet Studios of Philadelphia completed the stained glass windows. The east window turns from stained glass in the day to gold at night. The night sky darkens the stained glass but highlights the gold outlines of the figures. At the time there were only two other windows of that kind in the United States. The organ in this sanctuary was built in Lawrence, Kansas by the Reuter Organ Company. The organ has a total of 4,704 pipes and 25 chimes. At the time of the dedication it was said to be one of the largest and finest of its kind in the Rocky Mountain Region.

Montview, along with other clergy of Park Hill’s churches did much to diminish ignorance, fear, hatred and racism. By 1949, the Five Points neighborhood where black residents were allowed to live in Denver, was becoming dangerously overcrowded. In 1949, Mayor Quigg Newton pleaded with residents of northeast Park Hill to allow blacks into the new Cavalier Subdivision’s forty-eight houses near 35th and Dahlia Street. In 1948 the United States Supreme Court made racially restrictive covenants in property deeds unenforceable. Colorado
toughened its anti-discrimination laws in 1959 and, in 1966, toughened its fair housing statutes in response to the national civil rights movement. Blacks began migrating out of Five Points into Park Hill and racial tensions soared. In 1960, at an ecumenical meeting at Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church, eight protestant and two Catholic churches joined to create the Park Hill Action Committee. Their mandate was to find a constructive solution to make Park Hill Denver’s first racially integrated community. In 1963 church members were asked to sign a nondiscriminatory two-way pledge when buying or selling real estate. At the height of Park Hill neighborhood’s black-white racial tension, Montview opened an integrated community preschool in 1964, where parents could volunteer as helpers instead of paying tuition. Montview also invited Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. to preach. On Sunday, January 26, 1964 at 4:00 p.m., under the auspices of the Denver Area Council of Churches, Dr. King spoke at Montview to a crowd of over 3000 that overflowed onto the street.

The church has long been a center for the surrounding community. Among the many groups that share the space of the church are the Denver League of Women Voters. The organization financially supports a vast amount of programs in the city and the world.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


*Denver Post.* “Project to Recondition Homes will begin in Colorado Monday” June 17, 1934. p.5.


Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church, “Session Minutes”, October 13, 1909.

Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church, “Minutes of the Congregational Meeting”, December 29, 1915.

Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church, “Bulletin for Educational Wing Dedication”, March 6, 1926.


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Denver County, Colorado

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Lots 38 to 47 and Lots 2 to 13 and the North 5 feet of Lot 14, Block 1, Chamberlin & Winnes Colfax Heights. All of Lot 2 Block 31, Hartmans Addition and a portion of Lot 1, Block 31 beginning 5 feet South of the Northwest corner of Lot 14. Southwesterly to point 4 feet West and 9 feet South of the Northwest corner of Lot 14, West to the East LI Dahlia, North to Northwest corner of Lot 1, East to Northeast corner to Lot 1, South to the point of beginning.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nomination includes all the land historically associated with the church.
PHOTOGRAPH LOG

The following information pertains to photograph numbers 1 – 28:

<table>
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<th>Photo No.</th>
<th>Photographic Information</th>
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<td>1</td>
<td>Northeast corner of 1910 original chapel, camera facing southwest</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>North elevation of 1910 original chapel (eastern portion) and north elevation of 1918 addition and tower (western portion), camera facing east</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Interior of 1910 original chapel north wall and stained glass windows, camera facing north</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Interior of 1910 original chapel north wall and stained glass window, camera facing north</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Interior of 1910 original chapel east wall and stained glass windows, camera facing northeast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>North elevation of 1910, 1918 and 1926 addition (east portion), camera facing south</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>North elevation of 1918 addition, camera facing south</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Northwest corner of 1918 addition, camera facing southeast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>West elevation of 1918 addition, camera facing northeast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Interior of 1918 sanctuary, north wall stained glass window and organ pipes, camera facing north</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>North elevation of 1926 addition attached to 1910 chapel, camera facing south</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>North elevation of 1926 addition, camera facing south</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>East elevation of 1926 addition, camera facing northwest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Detail of leaded window in 1926 addition on south elevation, camera facing north</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>South elevation of 1926 addition and southeast corner of 1958 addition, camera facing north</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>West elevation of 1958 addition, camera facing east</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Northwest corner of 1958 addition, camera facing southeast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Southwest corner of 1958 addition and southwest view of 1918 addition, camera facing northeast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>South elevation of 1958 addition, camera facing northeast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Detail of east elevation of 1958 addition, camera facing west</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>East elevation of 1958 addition, camera facing southwest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Detail of east elevation of 1958 addition and columbarium, camera facing southeast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Gothic colonnade connecting 1958 addition to 1918 building with door to connecting entrance called Westminster Commons behind, camera facing east</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Interior of 1958 sanctuary west wall, camera facing west</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Interior of 1958 sanctuary east wall, camera facing east</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Interior of 1958 sanctuary, detail of balcony on south wall, camera facing south</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Interior of 1958 addition, detail of stained glass window of Barrett Chapel, east wall, camera facing east</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Interior of 1958 addition, detail of stained glass windows of Barrett Chapel, north wall, camera facing north</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church
Denver County, Colorado

PHOTOGRAPH LOCATIONS AND VIEWS

Sketch Map for Montview Presbyterian Church

1918 Sanctuary

1926 Education Wing

1958 Sanctuary

Parking Lot

Penn Garden

Playground

Sidewalk
Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church
Denver County, Colorado

USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP
Englewood Quadrangle, Colorado
7.5 Minute Series

UTM: Zone 13 / 505902E / 4399471N
PLSS: 6th PM, T3S, R67W, Sec. 31 NE¼ NE¼ NE¼ SW¼
Elevation: 5,320 feet

Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church
The Director of the National Park Service is pleased to announce actions on the following properties for the National Register of Historic Places. For further information contact Edson Beall at (202) 354-2255 or E-mail: Edson_Beall@nps.gov
Visit our web site at http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr

WEEKLY LIST OF ACTIONS TAKEN ON PROPERTIES: 4/05/04 THROUGH 4/09/04

KEY: State, County, Property Name, Address/Boundary, City, Vicinity, Reference Number, NHL, Action, Date, Multiple Name

ALABAMA, DE KALB COUNTY, Larmore, Vance C., House, 810 Cty Rd. 606, Hammondville vicinity, 04000232, LISTED, 3/23/04

ALABAMA, TUSCALOOSA COUNTY, East Northport Historic District, Roughly bounded by 20th St., 8th Ave., Rice Mine Rd., Bridge Ave., Northport, 04000234, LISTED, 3/26/04

ALABAMA, WALKER COUNTY, Jasper Downtown Historic District, Roughly bounded by 17th St., Corona Ave., 20th St., and 8th Ave., Jasper, 04000233, LISTED, 3/31/04

ARIZONA, COCONINO COUNTY, Fort Tuthill Historic District, AZ 89a and I-17, Flagstaff, 04000257, LISTED, 4/06/04

ARIZONA, PIMA COUNTY, Fox Commercial Building, 27 W. Congress St., Tucson, 04000258, LISTED, 4/06/04 (Downtown Tucson, Arizona MPS)

CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, Lincoln Park Historic District, Roughly bounded by McKinley Ave., Towne Ave., Pasadena St. and Garvey Ave., Pomona, 03001347, LISTED, 4/09/04

COLORADO, DENVER COUNTY, Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church, 1980 Dahlia St., Denver, 04000262, LISTED, 4/06/04

COLORADO, EL PASO COUNTY, United States Air Force Academy, Cadet Area, Roughly between Cadet Drive and Faculty Drive, U.S. Air Force Academy, 04000484, NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK DESIGNATED/LISTED, 4/01/04

COLORADO, LOGAN COUNTY, Powell and Blair Stone Ranch, Approx. 1 mi. N of jct. of US 138 and 65 Rd., Proctor, 04000261, LISTED, 4/06/04

COLORADO, MONTROSE COUNTY, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks Lodge, 107 S. Cascade Ave., Montrose, 04000260, LISTED, 4/06/04

COLORADO, MONTROSE COUNTY, Montrose Masonic Temple, Lodge No. 63, 509-513 E. Main St., Montrose, 04000259, LISTED, 4/06/04