

PH0661821

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

DATA SHEET

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED JAN 31 1978
DATE ENTERED AUG 10 1978

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC TREAT HALL

AND/OR COMMON

LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER Approximately 200 feet northeast of
East 18th Avenue & Pontiac Street

NOT FOR PUBLICATION
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
01

CITY, TOWN
Denver

VICINITY OF

STATE
Colorado

CODE
08

COUNTY
Denver

CODE
031 ✓

CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Colorado Women's College

STREET & NUMBER
1800 Pontiac Street

CITY, TOWN
Denver

VICINITY OF

STATE
Colorado

LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Clerk & Recorder's Office

STREET & NUMBER
City and County Building 14th & Bannock St.

CITY, TOWN
Denver

STATE
Colorado

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE Denver Inventory/Colorado Inventory of Historic Sites

DATE 1973/on going FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS State Historical Society of Colorado 1300 Broadway
CITY, TOWN Denver STATE Colorado

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE		CHECK ONE		1889
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED	DATE	1909
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input type="checkbox"/> ALTERED				1916
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED					

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

THE ENVIRONMENT

Treat Hall is located on the sixteen-acre campus of Colorado Women's College, a private educational institution situated in the eastern section of Denver, Colorado. The campus reflects a serene academic setting within a well established neighborhood of older residential homes. The campus, once a site east of Denver on the open prairie, is now abundant with mature maple, elm, and Colorado blue spruce trees, all planted in the early 1900's when Treat Hall was Colorado Women's College. At present, over ten different structures exist consisting of dormitories, classrooms, recreation areas, library and chapel.

Treat Hall is the academic and visual focal point of the campus; academic because of its current use for administration and classroom activity, and visual, because of its architectural and historical significance.

THE ARCHITECTURE

Treat Hall consists of the original building finished in September, 1909, and the addition finished in the fall of 1916. The original structure is three stories with attic and basement. Its massing, materials and detail is Richardsonian Romanesque. The massing walls, the round arches, the heavy stone, and the absence of ornamentation is characteristic of the Romanesque style. The Richardsonian influence is seen in the steep-gabled wall dormers, round stone turrets, and the rock-faced masonry with round arches, lintels, and trim of a different stone than the walls. The walls are constructed of Castle Rock lava stone, and the trim is red sandstone. Both walls and trim are rough-faced stone.

The original building is rectangular-shaped with a shallow wing at the west side of the south facade. On the first floor of this wing is the original entry to Treat Hall. The entry has a large round arch of sandstone. To the left is a one-story bay window of smooth-faced sandstone, not typical of Romanesque architecture. To the right of the main entry is a single segmental arch window.

On the second floor above the main entry are three round arch windows. A single round arch window is located at either side, one of which is directly above the bay window. The third floor of the wing has a gable wall with four single round arch windows.

The east portion of the south facade has six segmental arch windows grouped in pairs. The second floor has six round arch windows grouped in pairs. The third floor has a gable-wall with three round arch windows and two chateau-type dormers. Two rectangular attic openings are located at the peak of the gable.

The west facade has, at ground level, eight lintel basement windows, grouped in pairs. Three of the groups are located in the west wall of the main building, and one group is located in the west wall of the wing. The first story has four segmental arch windows. Three are located in the main west wall, and one is located in the wing west wall. The second floor has four round arch windows in the same grouping as the first floor. The third floor has a gable-wall area with three round arch windows. Two rectangular attic openings are located at the peak of the gable.

The north facade is the south wall of the court area formed as a result of the addition. At ground level are ten square lintel windows, grouped in pairs. The first floor has five

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THE ARCHITECTURE - continued:

segmental arch windows and one segmental arch door. Two pairs of windows are located to the left and one pair to the right of the door. The second floor has six round arch windows grouped in pairs. The third floor has a gable-wall with three round arch windows and two chateau-type dormers, each with two round arch windows.

The east facade has six square lintel windows, paired, and at ground level. The first floor has three segmental arch windows. The second floor has three round arch windows. The third floor has three chateau-type dormers, each with a single round arch window.

The roof drops to a point between the second and third floors. This point is characterized by smooth-faced stone banding and heavy block dentils, both encompassing the structure except in the area where the addition is located. Stone turrets also are located at this line on the gable corners. The roof is steep-pitched with high gables and covered with asphalt shingles. Three stone chimneys protrude from the roof.

The addition is "T" shaped and attached at the northwest corner of the original structure. It is a four-story structure with attic and basement. The Richardsonian Romanesque influence is again conveyed with the massing walls, round arches, chateau-type dormers and twin towers. Face brick and terra cotta was used in its construction.

The west facade has the main entrance to Treat Hall. This entry is the focal point of the west facade with its round arch recessed entry, terra cotta, and leaded glass windows. At the top of the arch are the letters "CWC" interlaced in stone. The main wall on the first three floors and the gable wall for the fourth floor and attic area are flanked by twin towers, each over four stories and topped with an octagonal cone roof, each peaked with an iron finial. Horizontal pointed decorative elements and staggered dentils are located at the eaves of the towers.

The main entry of the first floor has a single terra cotta round arch window to either side. Terra cotta and stone banding extends most of the length of the west facade between the first and second story. Six lintel windows grouped in pairs are located on the second floor. The third floor has three arcading windows, each having two round arch windows. The fourth floor has six round arch windows grouped in pairs. The attic area has three round arch windows grouped together.

Each tower is octagonal with four lintel windows on each of the four floors, and twenty small sealed round arch windows on the fifth level. Two chateau-type dormers with a single round arch window are located on the third floor to the outside of the towers.

The north and east facades of the wing have evenly spaced lintel windows on all floors. The south facade of the addition has five lintel windows at ground level and on the first floor, six round arch windows on the second floor, and four round arch windows in the third floor gable area, plus a small round arch window in the attic area.

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THE ARCHITECTURE - continued:

The north facade of the east wing has six lintel windows at ground level and on the first floor, six round arch windows on the second floor, and on the third floor, a gable-wall area with four round arch windows and one wood frame dormer with two round arch windows.

Early sketches of Treat Hall show a proposed north wing addition to the structure creating one massive building. It was so designed as to add symmetry to the west facade. This addition was never built. Instead, Foote Hall was constructed as a separate structure, completed in 1929.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

DATES

- 1889--Architect's plans accepted from Frank H. Jackson and Betts.
- 1889--Contract for excavation and walls with Hamilton and Harvey Stone Contractors.
- 1890--Contract for superstructure with Thomas H. O'Neil.
- 1909--Construction completion of original building.
- 1916--Construction completion of addition.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Treat Hall symbolizes the beginning of Colorado Women's College, the first college for women in the Rocky Mountain area. It was the only building of any importance in Denver that was designed by the Architects Frank H. Jackson and Betts. The distinguishable Richardsonian Romanesque style of the building, its unique location as a familiar landmark in East Denver, and the emanation of its cultural and social heritage would support the nomination of Treat Hall for The National Register of Historic Places.

THE HISTORY

The vision of a women's college in the Rocky Mountain West existed as early as 1886 when the Reverend Robert Cameron, Pastor of Denver's First Baptist Church, recognized the need for such an institution through his mission work in the mountains. He discovered others felt the same way. Consequently, in October 1887, Reverend Cameron obtained support from the Rocky Mountain Baptist Association to pursue the idea for an institution of higher education for women. Because of his dedication and his idea, Reverend Cameron has been called the founder of Colorado Women's College. With the support of the association and the Colorado Woman's College Society the excitement of a "Vassar of the West" began to prosper.

A twenty acre site was offered by Job A. Cooper, then governor of Colorado. The site was located five miles east of and two hundred feet higher than Denver, and commanded a spectacular view of the Rocky Mountains. In the fall of 1888 Colorado Woman's College (as it was originally spelled) was established.

Architectural plans for the south wing were accepted from Architects Frank H. Jackson and Betts in January 1889 and contracts for the excavation and foundation walls were awarded to Hamilton and Harvey Stone Contractors. Not enough funds were available to complete the building, but enough existed to begin. In February 1890, Thomas H. O'Neil was contracted to build the superstructure..

The cornerstone was laid on May 25, 1890. Former Territorial Governor John Evans, and a list of other notables, were there for the official ceremony. The superstructure

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

1. American Architecture Since 1780
A Guide to the Styles
Marcus Whiffen - M I T Press (1969)
2. Historic Denver 1858-1892
Richard R. Bretell
Historic Denver, Inc. (1973)
3. Colorado Woman's College
The First Seventy-Five Years
Wallace B. Turner, Ph. D.
Johnson Publishing Co., Boulder, Co.
1962

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY less than one acre

UTM REFERENCES

A	1,3	50,82,2,0	4,39,93,2,0	B			
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C				D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
n/a			
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Lyle D. Hansen

ORGANIZATION

April 27, 1977

DATE

STREET & NUMBER

1632 Pontiac Street

CITY OR TOWN

Denver

TELEPHONE

399-1733

STATE

Colorado

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

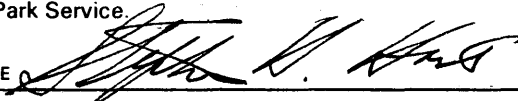
NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE



TITLE

COB 54120

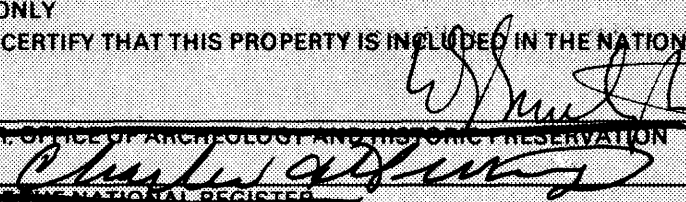
DATE

1/14/78

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

ATTEST:



KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DATE

8-1-78

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THE HISTORY - continued:

was completed but no funds were available to complete the interior. Consequently, the doors and windows were boarded up, and, unknown to the founders, the building would not be completed for eighteen years.

Financial pressures began to build in the early 1890's, creating further difficulty in raising funds for the struggling college. Foreclosure proceedings were threatened and further attempts to obtain development funds failed.

At the beginning of the new century a series of events occurred, and the fulfillment of a woman's college began to take form. A loan was obtained from Elisha S. Converse of Boston, a Baptist Women's Auxiliary was organized in 1902, and, Reverend W. T. Jordan was appointed as full-time fundraiser. Through their efforts the college moved closer to reality. In 1904, Denver pastors reported to the college with hammers and saws. Their task was to install the flooring in the building.

On Thanksgiving Day, 1908, the trustees of the college met at 1908 Oneida Street, the home of Trustee C. S. Prowitt. Here they unanimously voted to appoint Jay Porter Treat as the first president of Colorado Woman's College. He was superintendent of schools in Trinidad, Colorado, and had expressed his desire to serve as the new president. Treat was a native of Ohio, was married to Ellen B. Stockham, and he had degrees from Mount Union College in Ohio. His philosophy was simple. Home life was most important. The college should teach how to be good housekeepers, wives and capable mothers. He emphasized the importance of womanhood, wifehood, and motherhood.

Under his guidance the new college moved forward. The building was finally finished in September 1909, and preparations were begun to receive the first class of fifty-nine students. The building was furnished through the efforts of the Women's Auxiliary and by churches and other societies of Denver. Fifteen faculty members were hired and the college began its purpose of education for women. The first yearbook had to be handwritten because they had no money to have it printed. But, the college routine had settled in, and on June 6, 1911, the first commencement occurred.

As the enrollment increased, it became necessary to add more dormitory and classroom space. In 1913 the central section of the building was started, but again, finances prevented its completion until 1916. In order to reduce cost and to expedite its completion, brick and terra cotta were used in the addition in place of lava stone and sandstone.

A north wing was planned to be added to the building but it was never constructed. Instead, a second building, Foote Hall, was completed in 1929. Since its beginning, the building was referred to as "The College", the "Administration Building", or "Old Main". In 1930 Treat Hall was named in honor of Jay Porter Treat, the college's first president.



DESCRIPTION OF IMPROVEMENTS

CLASSIFICATION No. _____ SURVEYED BY _____ DATE _____ APPRAISED BY _____ DATE _____ APPROVED BY _____ DATE _____

TYPE and USE			
11 Comm. Apt.		18 Drive-In Rest'rnt	
12 Hotel Bldg.		19 Service Station	
13 Office Bldg.	1	20 Public Garage	
14 Store Bldg.		21 Factory Bldg.	
15 Bank Bldg.		22 Warehouse	
16 Theater Bldg.		23 Loft Bldg.	
17 Frat.-Club Bldg.		24 Com. Greenhse.	

FOUNDATION			
Brick	Stone	Concrete	Reinf'd Concrete
Condition: Poor _____ Fair _____ Good <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			

EXTERIOR WALLS							
Structure	Chp.	Av.	Good	Outside Fin.	Chp.	Av.	Good
Wood Frame				Corru. Iron			
Metal Frame				Aluminum			
Cinder Block				Wood Siding			
Conc. Block				Asbestos			
Hollow Tile				Stucco			
Com. Brick				Com. Brick			
Field Stone				Face Brick			
Cut Stone				Field Stone			
Reinf. Conc.				Cut Stone			
Struc. Steel				Terra Cotta			

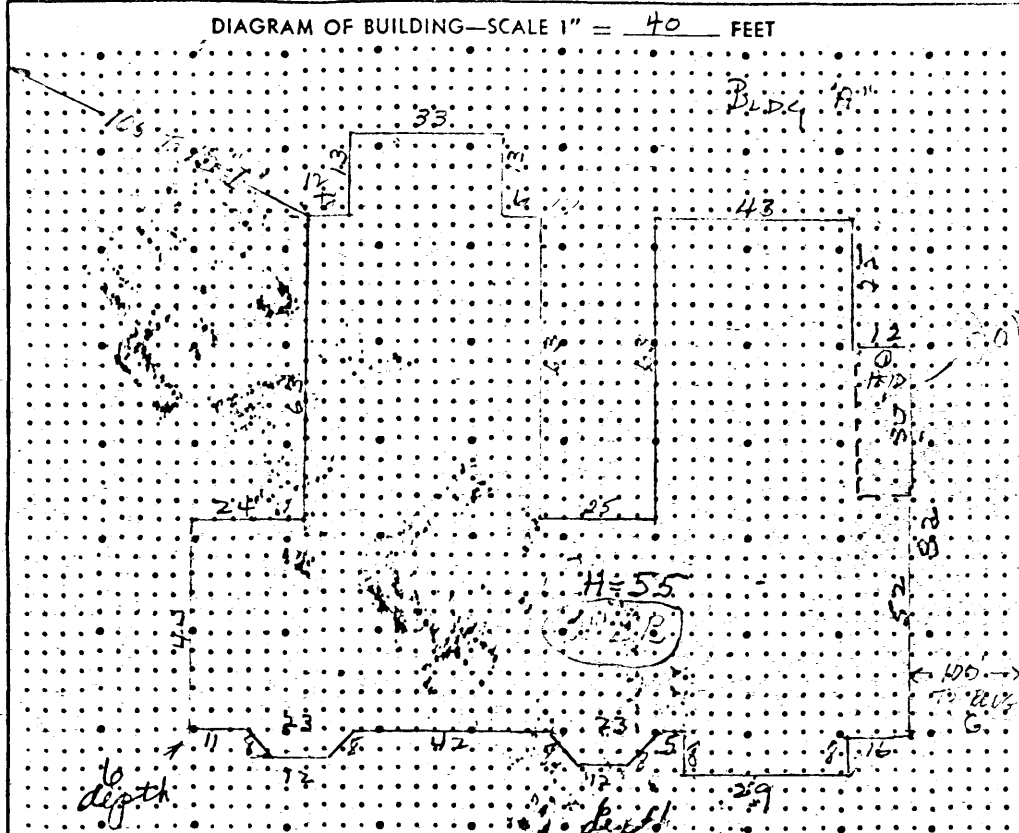
FLOORS				WINDOWS			
STRUCTURE	Chp.	Av.	Good	KIND	Chp.	Av.	Good
Conc. on Grade				Wood Frame			
Masonry				Steel Frame			
Wood Joist				Alum. Frame			
Steel Joist							
Conc. Slab							

Sub Floor: Yes _____ No _____ W'thrfrfd: Yes _____ No _____

ROOF							
STRUCTURE	Chp.	Av.	Good	COVERING	Chp.	Av.	Good
Wood Joist				Built Up			
Wood Beams				Metal			
Wood Truss.				Tar & Gravel			
Steel Joist				Comp. Roll			
Steel Beams				Comp. Sh'gle			
Steel Truss.				Wood Sh'gle			
Conc. Slab				Tile			
				Asbestos			

Design: Flat _____ Shed _____ Gable _____ Hip _____ Gambrel _____ Monitor _____ Sawtooth _____ Arched _____

WIRING and LIGHTING FIXTURES			
Wiring: Drop Cord	Knob & Tube	Conduit	
Fixtures: Cheap	Average	Good	Special



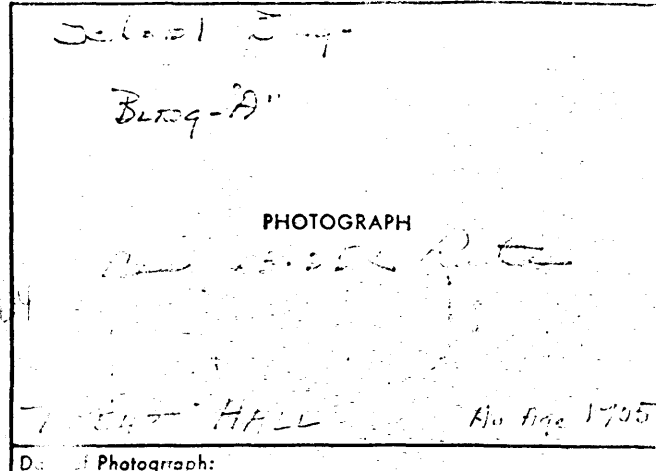
X CONSTRUCTION						
Sub-basement	Type	Hgt.	Area	Volume	Unit	Cost
Basement						
Bldg. Above Roof						
Finished Attic						

STORY	HEIGHT	FLOORS							WALLS				TRIM			CEILING												
		Plank	Softwood	Hardwood	Cement	Masonry	Terrazzo	Tile	Linoleum	Unfinished	Unfinished, Painted	Composition Board	Finished Wood	Plaster	Tile	Polished Stone	Marble	Softwood	Hardwood	Metal	Marble	Open	Composition Board	Finished Wood	Plaster	Ornam. Plaster	Ornam. Metal	
(Total height, first floor level to roof _____)																												
Sub-basement																												
Basement																												
First Floor																												
Second Floor																												
Third Floor to Roof																												
Bldg. Above Roof																												
Finish Attic																												

Quality: Cheap _____ Good _____ Condition: Poor _____ Fair _____ Good _____

Remarks: _____

Fire-resisting construction: _____ Fire-resisting construction: Yes _____ No _____



HEATING					
KIND	No.	FUEL	No.	TYPE	No.
Stove		Wood		Warm Air Pipeless	
Floor		Coal		Warm Air Piped	
Wall		Oil		Hot Water Radiator	
Ceiling		Gas		Hot Water Radiant	
Furnace		Electric		Steam Low Pressure	
Furnace and Stoker				Steam High Pressure	

Does heating plant generate power? Yes _____ No _____

PLUMBING				
TYPE	DESCRIPTION	No.	Unit	Cost
3-Fixture Bath				
2-Fixture Toilet				
Lavatory				
Toilet				
Urinal				
Bath Tub				
Shower Stall				
Shower Fixtures				
Sink				
Laundry Tub				
Hot Water Heater				
Garbage Disposal				
Dish Washer				
Total				

General Remarks: _____