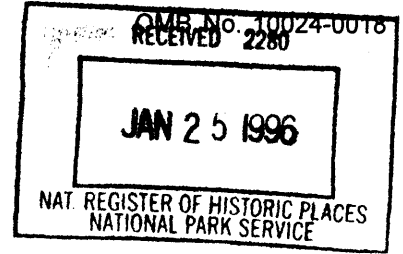


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



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

historic name Gregory, William J., House
other names/site number 5AM899

2. Location

street & number 8140 Lowell Boulevard [N/A] not for publication
city or town Westminster [N/A] vicinity
state Colorado code CO county Adams code 001 zip code 80030

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally.
(See continuation sheet for additional comments [].)

James Edmund Hoffman State Historic Preservation Officer January 2, 1996
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
State Historic Preservation Office, 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

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:
 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 [].

Edson H. Beall Signature of the Keeper 2/23/96 Date

Entered in the
National Register

Gregory, William J., House
Name of Property

Adams County, CO
County/State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not count previously listed resources.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	1	structures
0	0	objects
1	1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing.
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register.

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH
CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival
OTHER: Dutch Colonial Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE
walls BRICK

roof ASPHALT
other

Narrative Description

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

Gregory, William J., House
Name of Property

Adams County, CO
County/State

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 Bibliographic References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey
- # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record
- # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

SOCIAL HISTORY
ARCHITECTURE

Periods of Significance

1910 - 1938

Significant Dates

1910
1938

Significant Person(s)

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above).

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other:

Name of repository:

Westminster Historical Society,
Westminster, CO

Gregory, William J., House
Name of Property

Adams County, CO
County/State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.35 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1. 13 497130 4410280
Zone Easting Northing

3. Zone Easting Northing

2. Zone Easting Northing

4. Zone Easting Northing

[] See continuation sheet

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 R. Laurie Simmons and Thomas H. Simmons / Historians

organization Front Range Research Associates, Inc. date 15 September 1995

street & number 3635 West 46th Avenue telephone (303) 477-7597

city or town Denver state CO zip code 80211-1101

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 Michael J. and Cindy Jeffries

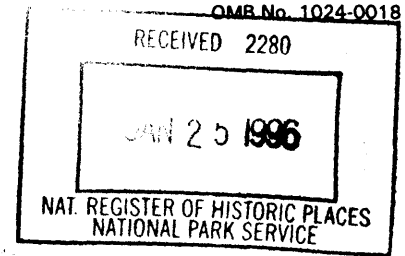
street & number 6898 Wyman Way telephone _____

city or town Westminster state CO zip code 80030

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 Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Number 7 Page 1 Gregory, William J., House, Adams County, CO

SETTING

The William J. Gregory House is located at 8140 Lowell Boulevard, in the south central part of the City of Westminster, Adams County, Colorado. The house is situated at the top of a promontory known as Gregory Hill. The house sits on an eighteen-lot parcel of land consisting of approximately 1.35 acres in a nearly square configuration, save for two lots missing from the northeast corner. The well preserved residence, located near the west central edge of the property, faces south (See Sketch Map), with open lands lying to the north, east, and south (Photograph 1). To the northeast is the contributing remnant of a raised concrete foundation of a former barn. The barn foundation is built into a slope to take advantage of the site's topography. A nonhistoric metal shed is located southeast of the house. The property lies north of the Denver-Boulder Turnpike (U.S. 36) and south of West 84th Avenue between Sheridan and Federal boulevards.

The topography descends on the edges of the property. At an elevation of 5,535 feet, the Gregory House has a panoramic view of the Denver metropolitan area. Office towers of downtown Denver and surrounding residential areas are visible to the south and southeast. The Front Range of the Rocky Mountains can be seen to the southwest and northwest. The massive red sandstone building of the former Westminster University is visible a short distance to the north. To the east, vistas include residential subdivisions and, in the far distance, the control tower of Denver International Airport.

DESCRIPTION

The Gregory residence is a two-and-a-half-story Dutch Colonial Revival style brick dwelling (Photograph 2).¹ The walls of the house are composed of red and dark brown brick laid in a Flemish bond atop a concrete foundation which is rusticated to resemble stone on the western elevation facing the street and on part of the northern elevation. Also on the western elevation are two brick panels with red brick in relief and contrasting brown brick lettering. The panels flank paired windows on the upper story and read "A.D." and "1910," referring to the date of construction of the house (Photographs 3 and 4).

The roof of the house is side gambrel with flared, slightly overhanging, boxed eaves, and composition shingle roofing material (Photograph 5). A short brick chimney is located near the

¹The design of the house was influenced by the size and needs of Gregory's family. The dwelling contains 3,204 square feet plus a full basement. The Gregorys required a large home given the size of their family: two parents and five children. In addition, many houses in the vicinity were constructed with extra space in hopes of renting out rooms to Westminster University students. According to family members, such student rentals never occurred at the Gregory House.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Number 7 Page 2 Gregory, William J., House, Adams County, CO

center of the roof. The facade has two shed roofed dormers. An original, two-story, shed roofed, central dormer has bands of three one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows with wooden surrounds on each story. An added dormer on the second story to the west of the original dormer has sliding, aluminum frame windows. The walls of the dormers are clad with the same composition shingles as the roof.

On the southern facade, the roof eaves flare to cover a broad porch. The ceiling of the porch is clad with painted beadboard. The porch is supported by brick piers and has a solid brick balustrade. The floor of the porch is composed of brick pavers laid in a herringbone pattern. A central front entrance to the porch has a ramp clad with rectangular brick pavers in the same pattern and a brick balustrade. On the west are brick stairs with brick stair walls. The southern end of the porch is an enclosed sun parlor.

Facing the open porch is a glazed door with wood frame surround and stone threshold. Adjacent to the door on the south is a sash and transom window with brick sill. A paneled and glazed door with transom opens onto the porch from the sun parlor.

The fenestration of the first story of the eastern elevation includes a two-over-two-light double-hung sash window with brick sill and a small one-over-one-light double-hung sash window (Photograph 6). The second story has three evenly spaced windows, two of which are two-over-two-light and one is one-over-one-light. The upper story has paired one-over-one-light double-hung windows flanked by small one-over-one-light double-hung windows. The eastern elevation has two frame additions, including a one-story, gabled addition with raised concrete foundation clad with wide wavy asbestos siding over the original wood siding. The addition has a single-light casement window on its rear elevation and a single-light window on its eastern elevation. A door and a casement window are on the southern elevation of the addition. Next to the gabled addition is a smaller shed roofed addition with enclosed entrance to the basement with paneled and glazed door. The eastern elevation of the sun parlor has an entrance facing a wood deck and the eastern wall of the sun parlor includes two windows with frame siding underneath. The eastern elevation has one basement level window with a single light.

The eaves of the northern (rear) elevation flare to shelter the walls of the house (Photograph 7). An enclosed frame porch with wide lap siding, a glazed door, and concrete and wooden stairs is on the first story of the northern elevation. Adjacent to the enclosed porch is a raised deck with concrete base and wooden railing. The porch has a tripartite window. Above the porch on the second story are paired double-hung windows. Adjacent to the porch is a small double-hung window. On the eastern end of the northern elevation is an altered window, partially filled in with wood, which has two fixed lights. Three-light basement level windows are visible on the northern foundation.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Section Number 7 Page 3 Gregory, William J., House, Adams County, CO

In addition to the brick panels and rusticated foundation, the western elevation features one double-hung and one sash and transom window on the first story and four evenly spaced double-hung windows on the second story (Photograph 8). The third story has central, paired, one-over-one-light double-hung windows. One basement level window is visible on the western foundation.

ALTERATIONS TO THE HOUSE AND SETTING

The small, westernmost facade dormer was not included in the original construction of the house, but was an early historic addition. Gregory's older daughter, Mary, suffered from rheumatoid arthritis, which handicapped her mobility and confined her to a wheelchair. The central porch ramp, which was original to the house, was an accommodation to the wheelchair. In addition, the one-story western dormer on the front roof was added to the house so that Mary would have a southern view from her bedroom. The sunroom at the southeast corner of the facade was probably also included in the home's original design for Mary's benefit, as heliotherapy was a common treatment for a variety of illnesses during the early twentieth century.

The frame additions on the east and north were added in the 1950s and late 1960s, respectively. A frame bedroom addition at the southeast corner of the house was constructed in the late 1950s or early 1960s; it was subsequently razed, leaving only the foundation wall in place. While the house's fenestration has remained unchanged, a few individual windows have been altered. The roof of the house, originally covered with wood shingles, is now clad with composition shingles.² The interior of the house has undergone extensive alterations in its basic layout.

A barn to the northeast was added following construction of the house. Serving as a garage in later years, it remained in place until the 1940-45 period. Now only its raised concrete foundation remains. The metal storage shed southeast of the house is nonhistoric.³

²Adele Merson, Pueblo West, Colorado, interview, 5 July 1995.

³William Gillespie, Annandale, Virginia, interview, 23 June 1995.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Number 8 Page 4 Gregory, William J., House, Adams County, CO

SIGNIFICANCE

The William J. Gregory House is significant under criterion A, for its historical association with the social history of Westminster, having been one of the earliest houses in the original townsite and having been associated with the development of Westminster University. The house is also significant under criterion C for its architecture, as it represents a rare example within Colorado of a solid brick, two-and-a-half-story Dutch Colonial Revival style residence with flared gambrel roof. The house in its exterior aspect is one of the better preserved early twentieth century dwellings in Westminster. The period of significance begins with the date of construction of the house by William J. Gregory in 1910 and extends until his death in 1938.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The house at 8140 Lowell Boulevard was constructed by William Jones Gregory in 1910. Gregory, a faculty member at nearby Westminster University, an incorporator and officer of the Town of Westminster, and an interim pastor and construction committee member of Westminster Presbyterian Church. The house remained in the possession of Gregory and his descendants until its donation in 1995 to the National Trust for Historic Preservation. The Gregory family's long association with the area and the prominence of their home as a visual landmark resulted in the site where the house is located becoming known as Gregory Hill. This influence on the local community continues to the present day, with the District 50 school at 8030 Irving Street designated the Gregory Hill Preschool.

Development of Westminster

The Westminster area was originally known as Harrisburg or Harris, after real estate developer C.J. Harris, who purchased land from unsuccessful homesteaders and divided it into small tracts for other farmers.⁴ New Yorker Henry T. Mayham purchased 640 acres of land on top of what was known as Crown Point and convinced the Denver Presbytery's Reverend T.H. Hopkins that the property was a fine site for the church's university. Other communities in Colorado, including Montclair, Pueblo, and Colorado Springs hoped to attract the institution, but the Denver Presbytery selected the site proposed by Hopkins in 1891. The development of Westminster University on Crown Point would include a forty-acre university campus, an eighty-acre college farm, and three hundred acres in which the church had an interest which were slated for residential development.⁵

⁴Smith, 11.

⁵Smith, 24.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Number 8 Page 5 Gregory, William J., House, Adams County, CO

Architectural historian Ellen Micaud noted that the remote site "would have been a suitable institutional setting only if a nearly miraculous burst of settlement were to occur."⁶

Architect E.B. Gregory (no relation William Jones Gregory) was commissioned to design the main building for the college, and the cornerstone of the building was laid in June 1892.⁷ Construction of the \$200,000 red sandstone Richardsonian Romanesque style building began just before the economic downturn known as the Silver Panic of 1893. Colorado's economy was heavily dependent on the price of silver and a severe depression ensued, from which the state did not recover until the end of the century. Due to the combination of the building's expense and the prolonged economic crisis, the structure was not completed for another fifteen years.⁸

Henry Gregory related his first view of the remote university grounds in October 1909:

When I first saw Westminster College that square mile had only the college building, the red house behind it and way east of Federal someone had a shack. That's all there was on that square mile. The half section from Federal to Lowell was fenced and some people ran cows on it...The half section around the college was just grass. You could walk out of the college building in any direction and scare up bob-o-links."⁹

Paying off the cost of the main building and securing funds to operate the university were major concerns when the school opened. The university created an endowment fund by subdividing into lots one-third of its land adjacent to the campus and farm. In February 1910, the **Denver Times** reported that "the College possesses a large amount of valuable land, which has been recently plotted and offered for sale with a view to building up a College Community, which many feel will prove to be Denver's most attractive suburb."¹⁰ The newspaper stated that more than three hundred lots at \$100 per lot on a cash or installment basis were sold during the first five weeks of the development campaign.¹¹ Many lots were purchased by families who wished their children

⁶Ellen Micaud, "Alone on the Prairie," **Colorado Heritage** 4(1983): 15.

⁷Ellen Micaud notes that local sources state that prominent New York architect Sanford White redesigned the building after the initial laying of the cornerstone. However, a drawing at the Colorado Historical Society signed by Gregory appears to be the structure as built. Local historian Marion Smith credits White with the concept of using red sandstone quarried in Colorado for the construction. It is not known if Gregory and White were in contact during the project. See Marion Smith, 23-24.

⁸**Rocky Mountain News**, 17 September 1908, 4.

⁹Smith, 27.

¹⁰**Denver Times**, 4 February 1910.

¹¹**Denver Times**, 4 February 1910.

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Section Number 8 Page 6 Gregory, William J., House, Adams County, CO

to attend the university and by its faculty members. Some developers had attracted homebuyers to areas near the university by promising entrance to the school with the purchase of lots.¹² By 1912, the university had paid off its construction debts.

Financial problems continued to plague the institution. Some of the residential lots associated with the development were sold with tuition included in the down payment, thus depleting money for teacher salaries. Reportedly, the faculty often went months without payment. The branch streetcar line of the Denver and Interurban Railroad built in 1910 to serve the university discontinued service in 1914, leaving students who lived off-campus with major transportation problems and precipitating a decline in enrollment.¹³

In 1915, the university became an all-male institution. This caused nearby residents who had hoped to send their daughters to the school to sell their homes and move elsewhere. In addition, at the start of World War I, many young men left school to enter military service.¹⁴ The university closed in 1917. After the facility was rented to a farmer for a period of time, the board of trustees sold its campus to the Pillar of Fire Church in January 1920. Established in Denver as the Pentacostal Union in 1902 by Kent and Alma White, the church gained a national following and was renamed the Pillar of Fire in 1917. The church continues to own the university property.¹⁵

William J. Gregory

Among those purchasing lots near the campus during Westminster University's campaign to establish an endowment fund, were faculty and friends of the school, who were reportedly planning to build "substantial" homes which would increase the value of the residential development.¹⁶ William J. Gregory bought lots in Block 112 of the development facing College Avenue (now known as Lowell Boulevard). In 1910, Gregory erected the house at 8140 Lowell Boulevard. Figures 1 and 2 are early views of the dwelling. In 1912, Gregory's sons, Hugh and Caspar, were among those attending the university.¹⁷

¹²Smith, 28.

¹³William C. Jones and Noel T. Holley, *The Kite Route: The Story of the Denver & Interurban Railroad* (Boulder, Colo.: Pruett Publishing Co., 1986), 33-35. A railbus was a motorized bus which ran on rails.

¹⁴Smith, 29.

¹⁵*Denver Municipal Facts*, March-April 1923, 9.

¹⁶*Denver Times*, 4 February 1910.

¹⁷Westminster Citizens Advisory Committee, *History of Westminster* (Westminster, Colo.: City of Westminster, 1961), 5.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Section Number 8 Page 7 Gregory, William J., House, Adams County, CO

William Jones Gregory was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on 31 May 1860 (Figure 3). His parents were active in the Presbyterian Church in Pennsylvania. His father, Henry Duval Gregory, served as vice president of Girard College and was president of the Board of Christian Education. His mother, Mary Jones Gregory, was a founder of the Women's Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church. Gregory graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1881 and, in 1884, he married Susanna McNair. William and Susanna Gregory were the parents of three sons, Henry, Hugh, and Caspar, and two daughters, Janet and Mary. For several years following his graduation from college, Gregory was associated with the United Gas Improvement Company in Pennsylvania as superintendent of construction.¹⁸

According to his grandson, William G. Gillespie, Gregory was always "quite religious." Leaving the world of commerce, Gregory pursued a religious education and graduated from Auburn Theological Seminary in 1893. Gregory served as pastor of the Presbyterian church at Nichols, New York, from 1893-1902. From 1902-1909, Gregory led a church at Mansfield, Pennsylvania. In 1909, Gregory moved to Colorado to teach at the new Presbyterian educational facility, Westminster University.¹⁹

Gregory was reportedly attracted to the new institution by its promise to become "the Princeton of the West." Another incentive may have been the fact that ministers' children and those preparing for theological study could obtain a tuition reduction at the university.²⁰ In addition, the school reportedly offered high salaries which attracted amply qualified instructors such as Gregory.²¹ The move was also motivated by Gregory's hope that a change in climate might benefit the health of his oldest daughter, Mary. After holding one year of classes at Central Presbyterian Church in Denver, the University had opened at the Westminster location in 1908. The original faculty quickly came into conflict with the school's administration and the entire staff left in April 1909. Gregory was one of a new group of instructors hired for the following fall term.

On 15 September 1909, the *Denver Times* recorded that Westminster College opened for the fall term with its full complement of instructors, "except Professor Gregory, who will arrive Saturday from California, Pa., to enter upon his duties as tutor in English and literature."²² The newly assembled faculty was described as including "some of the best educators in the West."²³

¹⁸*Denver Post*, 25 October 1938, 14; *Rocky Mountain News*, 25 October 1938, 5.

¹⁹*Denver Post*, 25 October 1938, 14; *Rocky Mountain News*, 25 October 1938, 5.

²⁰Marion Smith, *Westminster Then and Now* (Westminster, Colo.: City of Westminster, 1976), 25.

²¹Smith, 26.

²²*Denver Times*, 15 September 1909.

²³*Denver Times*, 14 September 1909; *Denver Republican*, 8 July 1909.

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CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Number 8 Page 8 Gregory, William J., House, Adams County, CO

Gregory remained at Westminster University, also teaching Bible studies, until the school closed in 1917.²⁴ In addition to his teaching duties, Gregory was active in civic and religious affairs of the local community. In 1911, he supported incorporation of the Town of Westminster, named in honor of the university. Gregory served as one of the first town trustees for Westminster and was also clerk pro-tem.²⁵

The Gregorys were very active members of the University Presbyterian Church of Westminster, today known as the Westminster Presbyterian Church. Gregory was on the construction committee for the first building erected by the church in 1911 at 80th and Bradburn. Between November 1917 and May 1919, he served as interim pastor for the church when the assigned pastor was on leave. Over the years, Gregory taught a young men's Sunday School class, assisted with Vacation Bible School, and preached in the absence of the regular pastor.

When the Gregorys built their house, the surrounding area was primarily a farming community. Even nonfarming families raised cows, chickens, and fruit trees.²⁶ At one time, the Gregory property featured a barn to the northeast of the house. The barn was stepped into the side of the slope to take advantage of the site's topography. According to William Gillespie, Gregory kept a horse and cow and had a wagon and sleigh. He also raised a few chickens. The barn was demolished during the 1940-45 period, leaving only the foundation.

William Gregory died at his home following an extended illness in 1938 at the age of seventy-eight. Obituaries called Gregory a "widely-known Presbyterian clergyman." Funeral services were held at the Gregory home in Westminster and he was buried at Fairmount Cemetery in Denver.²⁷

Susanna Gregory continued to reside in the home following her husband's death. She died at the age of eighty in the early 1940s. The house was inherited by the Gregorys' daughter, Janet Gregory Gillespie, who had married Hiram Gillespie, a teacher of English, Latin, and Greek at Westminster University. Janet Gillespie became the first woman elder in the Westminster Presbyterian Church when William Gregory ordained her in 1935.²⁸ She died in 1968. Janet Gillespie's daughter, Matilda "Til" Campbell lived in the house following her grandmother's death. Mrs. Campbell was active in preserving Westminster history and was a founder of the Westminster

²⁴The building was sold to the Pillar of Fire Church, which changed the name of the facility to Belleview College.

²⁵Smith, 32-33.

²⁶Westminster Presbyterian Church Archives, Denamae Fox, "Meet Your Neighbor."

²⁷Denver Post, 25 October 1938, 14; Rocky Mountain News, 25 October 1938, 5.

²⁸Westminster Presbyterian Church Archives, Matilda Campbell, "Growing Up With Westminster."

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Number 8 Page 9 Gregory, William J., House, Adams County, CO

Historical Society. Her children comprised the fourth generation of the family living in the Gregory House. Matilda Campbell noted that few Westminster families could claim such a long association with the town. In 1995, Mrs. Campbell's brother, William Gillespie, and his children donated the house to the National Trust for Historic Preservation. The National Trust subsequently sold the house to Michael and Cindy Jeffries of Westminster with provisions prohibiting the subdivision of the property and requiring National Trust approval of any exterior changes to the house.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE GREGORY HOUSE

The Gregory House represents the Dutch Colonial Revival style which was popular in Colorado from the mid-1890s until World War II.²⁹ The dwelling displays several elements typical of the style, including its gambrel roof, dormer windows, and broad porch under the main roof. Gregory was undoubtedly influenced in the design of his house by the architecture he had grown up with in Pennsylvania and that of south central New York where he worked before moving to Colorado.³⁰ These influences are seen in several architectural features of the dwelling which are not commonly found in Colorado, including the flared eaves of the gambrel roof, the ornamentation of the gambrel face with letters and numbers, and the solid masonry construction.

According to McAlester and McAlester, Dutch Colonial houses with flared, overhanging eaves were common after about 1750 in the southern Hudson River area.³¹ It is likely that Gregory based the design of his roof on these early examples of Dutch Colonial architecture. Another Dutch influence is seen in the ornamentation of the western gambrel face. As Dell Upton has noted, "Dutch masonry builders liked to decorate the exteriors of their structures" through the use of initials,

²⁹Thomas J. Noel and Barbara S. Norgren, *Denver, The City Beautiful and Its Architects* (Denver: Historic Denver, 1987), 41-42; and Sarah J. Pearce, *A Guide to Colorado Architecture* (Denver: Colorado Historical Society, 1983), 42.

³⁰Historic documents do not reveal the identity of the architect of the residence. Gregory may have designed the house himself, drawing upon skills from his earlier career as superintendent of construction for the United Gas Improvement Company. A sketch of the first floor plan of the house drawn by Gregory is on file at the Westminster Historical Society. According to great granddaughter Adele Merson, a building contractor was hired to erect the dwelling. According to Adele Merson, the Gregorys never lived in a Dutch Colonial Revival style home during their residence in the East.

³¹Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1985), 113.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

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dates, and patterns created by black glazed brick.³² Although many Dutch Colonial Revival style homes of the early twentieth century in Colorado had first stories composed of brick, the upper stories were usually frame, often clad with wooden shingles. The solid brick construction of the Gregory House is not common for Dutch Colonial Revival houses built in Colorado. The unusual design and prominent location of the house have made it a visual landmark for much of the twentieth century.

³²Del Upton, editor, *America's Architectural Roots* (Washington, D.C.: The Preservation Press, 1986), 51.

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Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property consists of lots 11 through 20 and 29 through 36, block 112, Westminster Original Town.

Boundary Justification

The nominated area includes the house and lands historically associated with the house on the top of Gregory Hill.

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Index to Photographs

The location and direction of photographic views are indicated on the Sketch Map. Information that is the same for all photographs:

Name of the Property: Gregory, William J., House

City and State: Westminster, Colorado

Photographer: Thomas H. Simmons

Date: June 1995

Location of Original Negatives:

National Trust for Historic Preservation

Gifts of Heritage Program

1785 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

Washington, DC 20036

Photo

Number Description of View

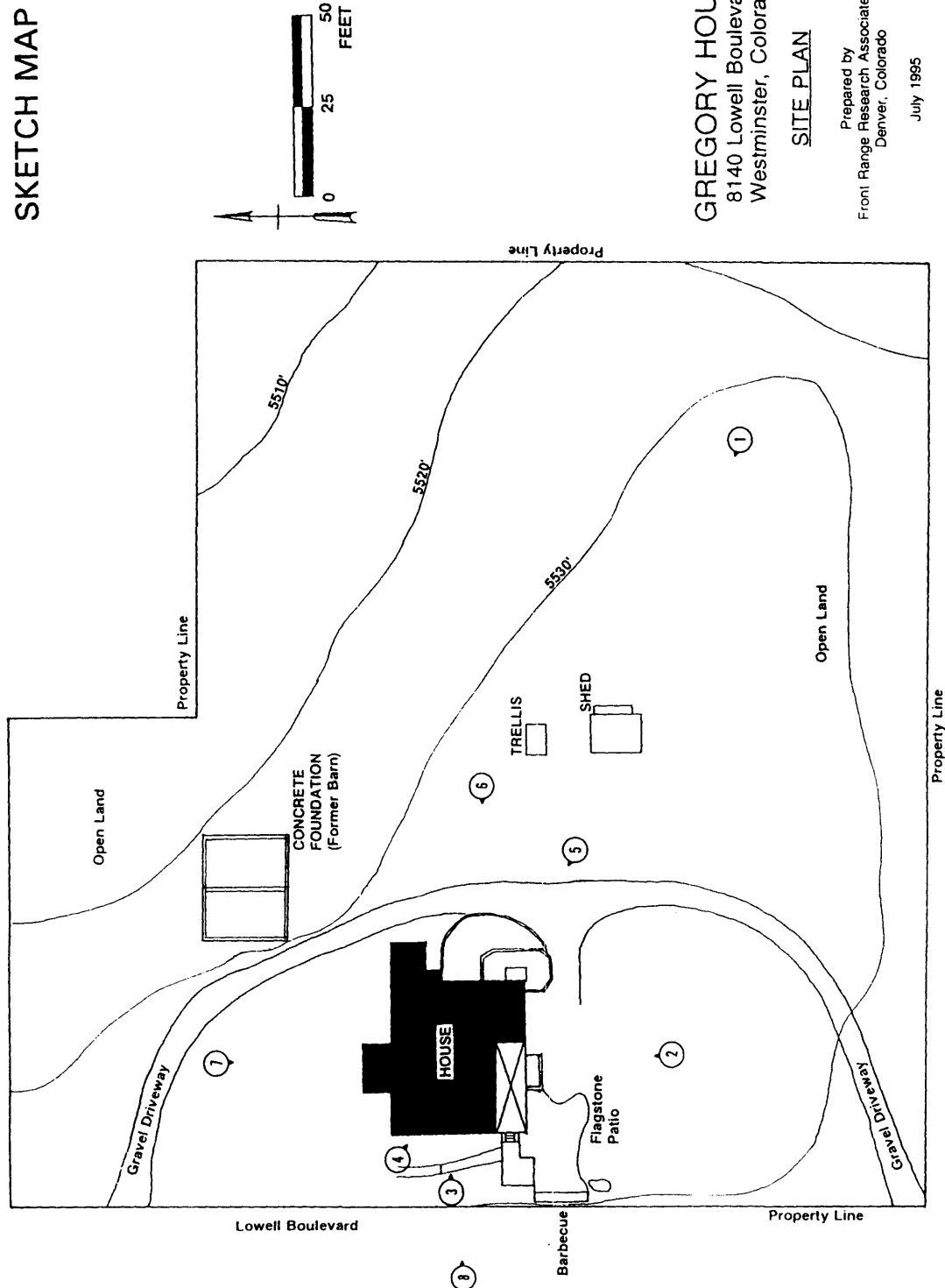
- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 | View of the house and its setting, view northwest |
| 2 | South facade of the house, view north |
| 3 | West elevation, showing date panels, view east |
| 4 | West elevation, showing foundation detail, view southeast |
| 5 | South facade and east elevation, view northwest |
| 6 | East elevation, view west |
| 7 | North elevation, view south |
| 8 | West elevation, view east |

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SKETCH MAP



GREGORY HOUSE
8140 Lowell Boulevard
Westminster, Colorado

SITE PLAN

Prepared by
Front Range Research Associates, Inc.
Denver, Colorado
July 1995

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National Park Service

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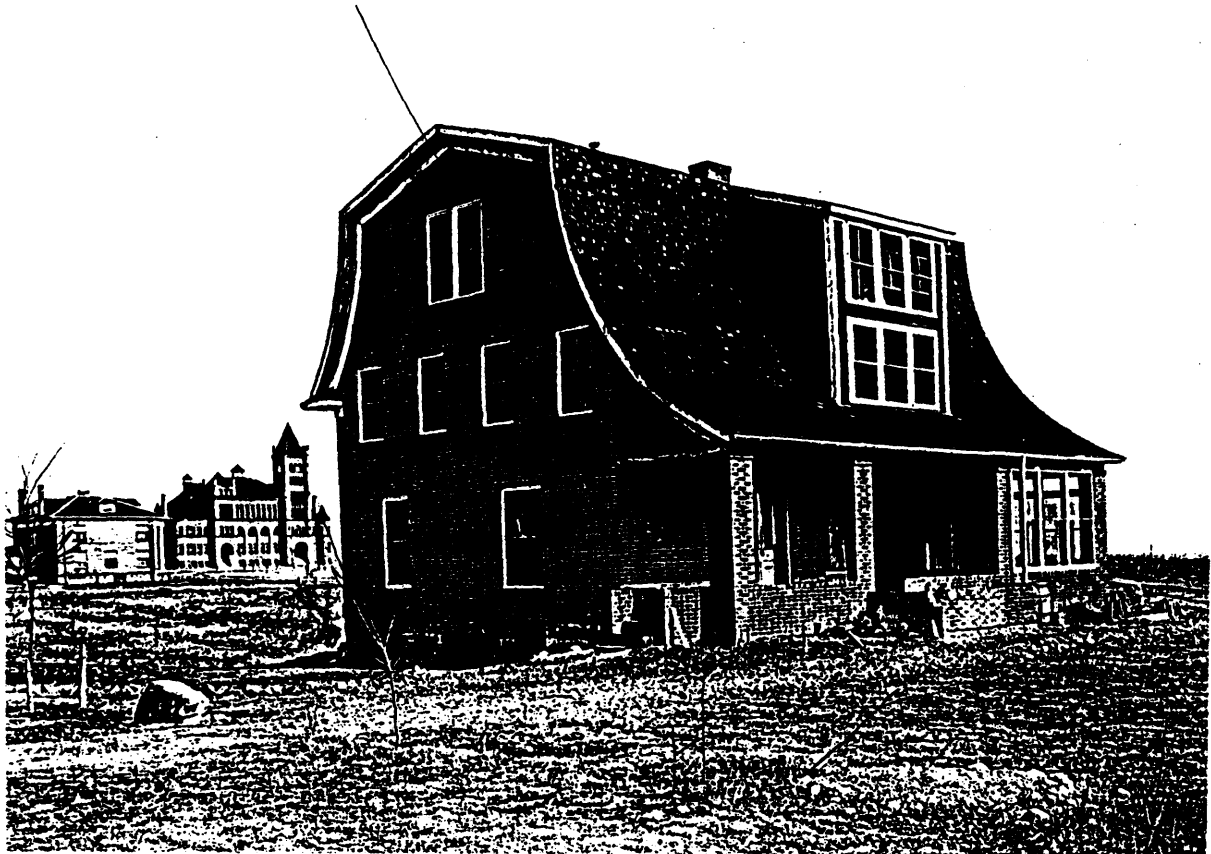


FIGURE 1. View northeast of the west elevation and facade of the Gregory House as it was nearing completion in 1910. Westminster University is in the background to the left. SOURCE: Westminster Historical Society, photographic collection, Westminster, Colorado.

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FIGURE 2. The facade of the Gregory House is shown in this undated view to the north. SOURCE: Westminster Historical Society, photographic collection, Westminster, Colorado.

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FIGURE 3. William Jones Gregory, 1884. SOURCE: Westminster Historical Society, photographic collection, Westminster, Colorado.

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USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP
Arvada, Colo.
1965, Photorevised 1980
7.5 Minute Quad

