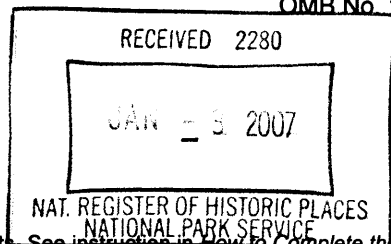


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



38

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 Stanley School / Montclair School

other names/site number Stanley British Primary School; Paddington Station Preschool; 5DV9942

2. Location

street & number 1301 Quebec Street [N/A] not for publication

city or town Denver [N/A] vicinity

state Colorado code CO county Denver code 031 zip code 80220

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.)

Signature of certifying official/Title: Mark Wolfe, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
Date: 12/19/06

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

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register
determined eligible for the National Register
determined not eligible for the National Register
removed from the National Register
other, explain

Signature of the Keeper: Edson B. Beall

Date of Action: 2-13-07

Stanley School / Montclair School
Name of Property

Denver County, Colorado
County/State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

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

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

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register.

N/A

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Function

(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION / school

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION / school

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN / Romanesque

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK

walls BRICK

STONE / sandstone

roof ASPHALT

other

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.)

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION

Periods of Significance

1891-1943

Significant Dates

1902

1943

Significant Person(s)

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Huddart, John James

Tryba, David Owen

9. Major Bibliographical 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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Colorado Historical Society

Stanley School / Montclair School
Name of Property

Denver County, Colorado
County/State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1. 13 508287 4398412 (NAD27)
Zone Easting Northing

2.
Zone Easting Northing

3.
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 Dianna Litvak (prepared for the property owner)

organization Public Historian date September 1, 2006

street & number 8276 E. 28th Drive telephone 303-377-3994

city or town Denver state CO zip code 80238

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 Stanley British Primary School K-8 (Attn: Carolyn Hambridge)

street & number 350 Quebec Street telephone 303-360-0803

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**Stanley School / Montclair School
Denver County, ColoradoSection number 7 Page 1**DESCRIPTION**

The Stanley School is a three-story red brick and sandstone building, built in 1890, in a Romanesque Revival style with a rectangular plan. The roof is finished with asphalt shingles. The building retains all of the original one-over-one double hung sash windows with transoms. The doors are also original. The school fronts 13th Avenue in the Montclair neighborhood and occupies all or part of six lots, with an extensive outdoor playground and grassy areas wrapping around the north and west elevations. The main recessed entrance on the south elevation of the building features a graceful sandstone rounded arch with voussoir, dentils, and decorative molded keystone. The south elevation also includes an intersecting front gable, decorative cornice, basket weave design, and round-arch windows with dentils and sandstone bands. On the third story, three arched windows with two sandstone transom bars and stone mullions complete the carefully crafted design. The west and east elevations also feature arched windows with dentils and sandstone bands. On the east elevation, a round arch with sandstone keystones, banding, and arched transom window mark the side entrance. The north elevation, the rear of the building, features rectangular windows with sandstone bands, transoms, and sills.

Very little has changed in the interior. All of the windows, interior classroom doors, and exterior doors are original. The original moulding and woodwork on the windows, doors, and stairway remains, although the wood surrounding the windows and the interior doors has been painted. The interior also features the original beadboard wainscoting and moulded trim. The ceiling has not been covered with acoustic tiles, although the pipes needed for heating and sprinkler systems have been affixed to the ceiling.

In 1895 or 1896, an annex that housed a gymnasium and kindergarten opened on the west elevation. It was built of red sandstone with a flared, hipped roof, and was removed on an unknown date. The new addition described in the following paragraph roughly occupies the location of this former annex.

The 13,500-square-foot addition, designed by David Owen Tryba Architects and completed in 1991, is distinguished from the original building by its Post Modern design. The addition consists of classrooms, a multi-purpose room, library, and meeting rooms. The roof of the addition is flat and finished with cobblestones in one section and asphalt shingles in another section.

Historic Setting and Integrity

The buildings located at the intersection of 13th Avenue and Quebec Street include the Stanley School, St. Luke's Episcopal Church (built in 1890 at 1270 Poplar Street, and listed as a Denver landmark in 1975), and several one-story, single-family residential buildings dating between 1906 and 1954. Quebec and 13th are busy two-lane streets with high volumes of automobile, truck, and bus traffic. Both the school and the church are considered significant landmarks in Montclair, although they are not within the boundaries of the neighborhood's historic district. The intersection retains its integrity in setting, feeling, and association, conveying the continued importance of the buildings at this intersection to the everyday life of the neighborhood.

The new building repeats the geometric proportions of the original building, including its horizontal and vertical lines, and does not overpower the original building. The addition also features the same masonry detailing, window proportions, lintels, and roof profile to balance the two buildings and clearly distinguish between the original structure and the addition.

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**Stanley School / Montclair School
Denver County, ColoradoSection number 8 Page 2**SIGNIFICANCE**

Stanley School (Montclair School) is associated with the early development of the Town of Montclair (est. 1888), and except for a few years in the early 1980s, has been used continuously as a school since it opened in 1891. Located on the northwest corner of 13th Avenue and Quebec Street, the building is considered a significant local landmark and contributes to the historic integrity of the Montclair neighborhood. After the city of Denver annexed Montclair in 1902, the building became part of the Denver Public Schools. Several generations within the neighborhood received their elementary education at the school, which included one of Denver's earliest public kindergarten programs. For these reasons, the Stanley School qualifies for the National Register under Criterion A for its educational significance during the period 1891-1943.

Built during 1890 by the Town of Montclair and part of School District Number 44, Montclair School (known more popularly as Stanley School) opened to neighborhood elementary students in January 1891. Architect John James Huddart, who practiced in Denver from 1882 until his death in 1930, designed the school. Huddart produced a number of prominent commercial and residential structures throughout Colorado, including the now demolished Kittredge Castle, one of Denver's finest examples of Romanesque Revival architecture, built in 1891 between 8th and 9th avenues and Olive and Oneida streets. He is particularly known for public buildings—at least eight courthouses in Colorado as well as others in surrounding states as well as a standard design for a state armory building used in at least twelve locations in Colorado. His public school commissions are less numerous. In Denver, the only other known school building credited to Huddart is Edison Elementary, built in 1925 at 3350 Quitman Street (5DV635, Denver Local Landmark). He also designed public schools in Akron and Sargent, a town near Monte Vista.¹

Montclair School replaced a much smaller school, dating to 1887, at 14th and Oneida. When it first began the school had three teachers and a handful of students. By 1894, with the addition of high school students, the student body began to grow, so much so that by 1896 the building was overflowing, causing teachers to hold some classes on the large central stair. A one-story addition on the west side in 1895 or 1896 helped to alleviate some of the crowding and included a gymnasium and kindergarten facilities. In 1897, three high school students graduated from the school.²

The kindergarten, thought to be Denver's first public kindergarten, was started in 1891 by Mrs. Agnes Denison, a member of the Ladies Relief Society, which began efforts to establish free kindergartens in Denver in 1889 as the Denver Free Kindergarten Association. Mr. John Denison, a prominent resident of Montclair and attorney for Baron von Richtofen, the founder of Montclair. He helped Richtofen clear the title to the Montclair addition, receiving a block from the Baron in return for his services, and also served as president of the Montclair school board. He was a Colorado Supreme Court justice between 1919 and 1928.³ The Dudley Denison Memorial Kindergarten was named for a son of John and Agnes Denison who died from an accident at the age of six. Anna Louise Johnson, the first teacher of the Denison Kindergarten, became one of the leaders in providing manual training and physical education to children under the age of six in Denver. Johnson also served as director of Denver playgrounds.⁴

¹ *Colorado Architects Biographical Sketch*, accessed from <http://www.coloradohistory-oahp.org/guides/architects/architectindex.htm>, August 14, 2006.

² *The Rocky Mountain News*, May 18, 1941, p. 4.

³ Louisa Ward Arps, *Denver in Slices: A Historical Guide to the City*. Swallow Press, 1998, p. 169; Colorado Supreme Court Justices since 1861, <http://www.state.co.us/courts/sctlib/17.htm>, accessed November 15, 2006.

⁴ Thomas J. Noel, *Richtofen's Montclair*. (Denver: Graphic Impressions, 1976) pp. 12-13; Louisa Ward Arps,

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**Stanley School / Montclair School
Denver County, ColoradoSection number 8 Page 3

While the school board named the school Montclair, students lobbied to rename it Stanley School, after Henry M. Stanley, the *New York Herald* journalist from Wales who became famous for his adventurous explorations of Africa and for successfully finding Dr. David Livingstone in 1871. The Montclair schoolchildren wrote a fan letter to Stanley, who responded enthusiastically to their letter and enclosed a portrait, which hung in the front hall of the school.⁵

In 1899, residents of Montclair spearheaded a new effort to improve the high school by adding elements of "classical institutions." These included a brigade of cadets, literary and debating societies, and instruction in Greek. In the years just before the turn of the twentieth century, the school taught art, music, gymnastics, Latin, French, and German, and domestic science for girls and military drills for boys. At the same time, the principal of the school, Miss Lowell, was asked to step aside because "it was decided. . . . that to make the school what a high school should be, the services of a man were needed."⁶ In 1899, the school operation costs were between \$11,000 and \$12,000.⁷ Tuition for neighborhood residents was \$3 per month, and \$5 per month for non-residents, and teachers had to live in Montclair during the school year.⁸

Historic newspapers document the ways in which Montclair families actively supported the school and valued it as an outstanding educational facility. An album of photographs preserved in the Western History Collection of the Denver Public Library documents several views of the school in 1897, including exterior views and several priceless interior views showing young students in classrooms, around a Maypole in the auditorium, and with their teacher, Anna Louise Johnson.⁹ By 1900, 88 families lived in Montclair, representing all economic classes, with heads of households including professionals such as lawyers, mine owners, and business owners, in addition to day laborers, miners, and plumbers.

In 1902, the City of Denver annexed Montclair, and immediately announced plans to change the name back to Montclair School, despite protests from neighborhood families.¹⁰ The school became linked to the city school district and teachers and parents worked to ensure that the neighborhood children received a quality education and the school retained excellent credentials. Struggles resumed to maintain the high school and elementary curriculum, culminating in 1913 with the closure of the high school, forcing neighborhood children to attend East High School.¹¹ In 1941, the school marked its 50th anniversary with an exhibit of photographs, 1890s furnishings, clothing, books, and school equipment.¹²

By the early 1940s, growth of Montclair and Lowry Army Air Force Base to the east of the neighborhood created demands for a new school building. In 1943, the school district dedicated a new

Denver in Slices: A Historical Guide to the City (Denver: Swallow Press, 1998) p. 169; Thomas J. Noel and William J. Hansen, *The Montclair Neighborhood*. (Denver: Historic Denver, 1999) pp. 32-33, 44; "State's First Kindergarten Was Open in Montclair 42 Years Ago," *The Denver Post*, March 12, 1933, p. 13.

⁵ Noel and Hansen, p. 32; http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_Morton_Stanley, accessed on August 14, 2006.

⁶ *The Denver Times*, June 30 1899, p. 8, c.1.

⁷ *The Denver Times*, July 11, 1899, p. 5, c.1.

⁸ *The Denver Times*, August 11, 1899, p.2.

⁹ Western History/Genealogy Department, Denver Public Library, "Some 'sketches' in blue, Stanley School, 10 June 1897," from Helen Ingersoll, WHC Album #201.

¹⁰ Noel 1976 pp. 48-49; Noel and Hansen pp. 32, 34.

¹¹ *The Denver Post*, October 3, 1913, p.1.

¹² "Montclair School Has 50th Birthday," *Rocky Mountain News*, May 18, 1941, p. 4; "School Will Mark 50th Year with Gay Nineties Celebration," *The Denver Post*, May 18, 1941.

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**Stanley School / Montclair School
Denver County, ColoradoSection number 8 Page 4

Montclair Elementary at 1151 Newport Street. By 1947, enrollment at the new building was 783, compared to 237 in 1940, and the school started a platoon type of organizational structure, shifting classes from room to room to take advantage of all available space in the building.¹³ Another way to alleviate crowding included placing some of the children at the old Montclair School. Children who lived east of Quebec and south of Colfax attended classes at the older school building. Continued overcrowding at the new school and Ashley Elementary, located at 19th Avenue and Syracuse Street, required the use of the older school for nearly three decades. By the early 1970s, school enrollment had declined and the school board began to cut costs by disposing of older buildings.¹⁴ In 1973, after Denver Public Schools announced plans to raze the original school, Historic Denver Inc. took a five-year lease on the building and found a new tenant in 1975, the Opportunities Industrial Center, a vocational training facility.

The building continues to play an important role in education for Montclair and the city of Denver. In 1984, the Stanley British Primary School, led by Carolyn Hambidge and Bea Romer, bought the historic school, which had been vacant for several years, from the City of Denver. The private school featured an integrated learning curriculum, based upon British educational philosophy, for children in kindergarten through third grade. In 1991, the school opened an addition on the west elevation to add fourth grade classrooms, a school library, offices, and meeting rooms. The school soon outgrew the available space and sought a larger facility. In 1995, several classrooms moved to the historic Officer's Row at 350 Quebec Street, in Lowry, and by 2000, the entire school had moved to the new location and expanded to become a K-8 facility. In 1991, Stanley British Primary School opened a teacher preparation program at the historic Stanley School, and continues to operate the program in the building in conjunction with the University of Colorado-Denver. In 1993, the daughter of one of the founders of Stanley British Primary School, Philippa Hambidge, moved Paddington Station Preschool (established in 1988) for children between 2 and 5 years old, to the historic Stanley School building. Paddington has established itself as a model leader in the educational community. The Colorado Department of Education chose the school as one of the best preschools in Colorado.

Committed to providing learning for children under the age of six, Paddington Station perpetuates the historic use of the building and helps maintain its integrity as a center for education and community involvement. The teacher preparation program at the school operated by Stanley British Primary also supports this purpose by actively training an average of 30 elementary school teachers each year.

¹³ *The Denver Post*, February 16, 1947, p. 5, c. 4.

¹⁴ "Closing to be Proposed for Montclair Annex," *The Denver Post*, Zone 1, January 12, 1972, p. 7.

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**Stanley School / Montclair School
Denver County, ColoradoSection number 9 Page 5**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

A Guide to Colorado's Historic Architecture and Engineering, Second Edition, March 2003, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation online guide, accessed from <http://www.coloradohistory-oahp.org/guides/architecture/archindex.htm>, on August 14, 2006.

Arps, Louisa Ward. *Denver in Slices: A Historical Guide to the City*. (Denver: Swallow Hill Press, 1998).

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Noel, Thomas J. and William J. Hansen. *The Montclair Neighborhood* (Historic Denver: 1999).

Noel, Thomas J. *Richtofen's Montclair* (Denver: 1976).

Sanborn Insurance Map, Denver, 1903-1904, Vol. III, Sheet 412.

Sanborn Insurance Map, Denver, 1929-1951, Vol. IV, Sheet 912.

NEWSPAPERS*The Denver Times*

June 30, 1899, p.8, c.1.

July 11, 1899, p.5. c.1.

August 11, 1899, p. 2.

The Denver Post

October 3, 1913, p. 1.

February 16, 1947, p. 5, c. 4.

Rocky Mountain News

May 18, 1941, p. 4.

COLLECTIONS

Western History/Genealogy Department, Denver Public Library. "Some 'sketches' in blue, Stanley School, 10 June 1897," from Helen Ingersoll, WHC Album #201, accessed from <http://photoswest.org> on July 11, 2006.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Stanley School / Montclair School
Denver County, Colorado

Section number 10 Page 6

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary description is the legal description which is as follows: Montclair Addition (1885), Block 40, Lots: 6 to 12 except east 20 feet of Lots 10 to 12.

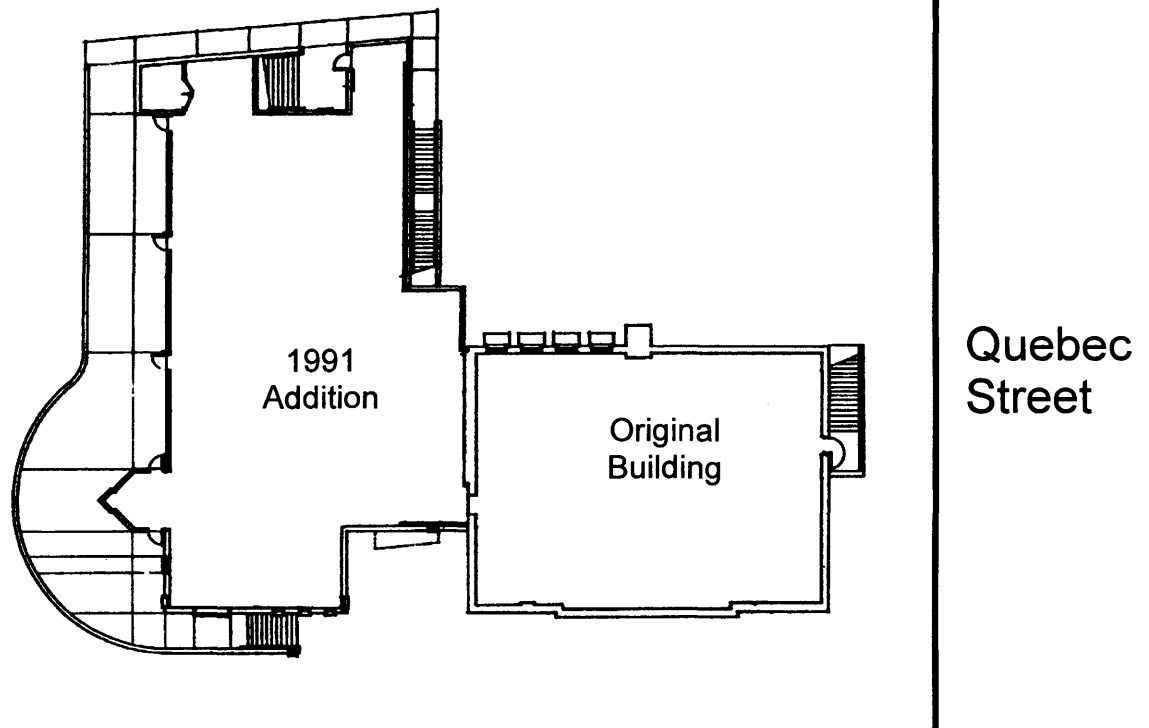
BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary includes all the land historically associated with the school.

SITE PLAN

Not to scale

North



E. 13th Avenue

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Stanley School / Montclair School
Denver County, Colorado

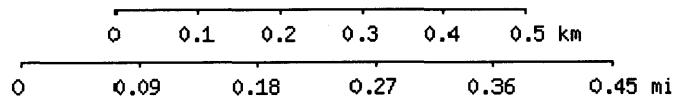
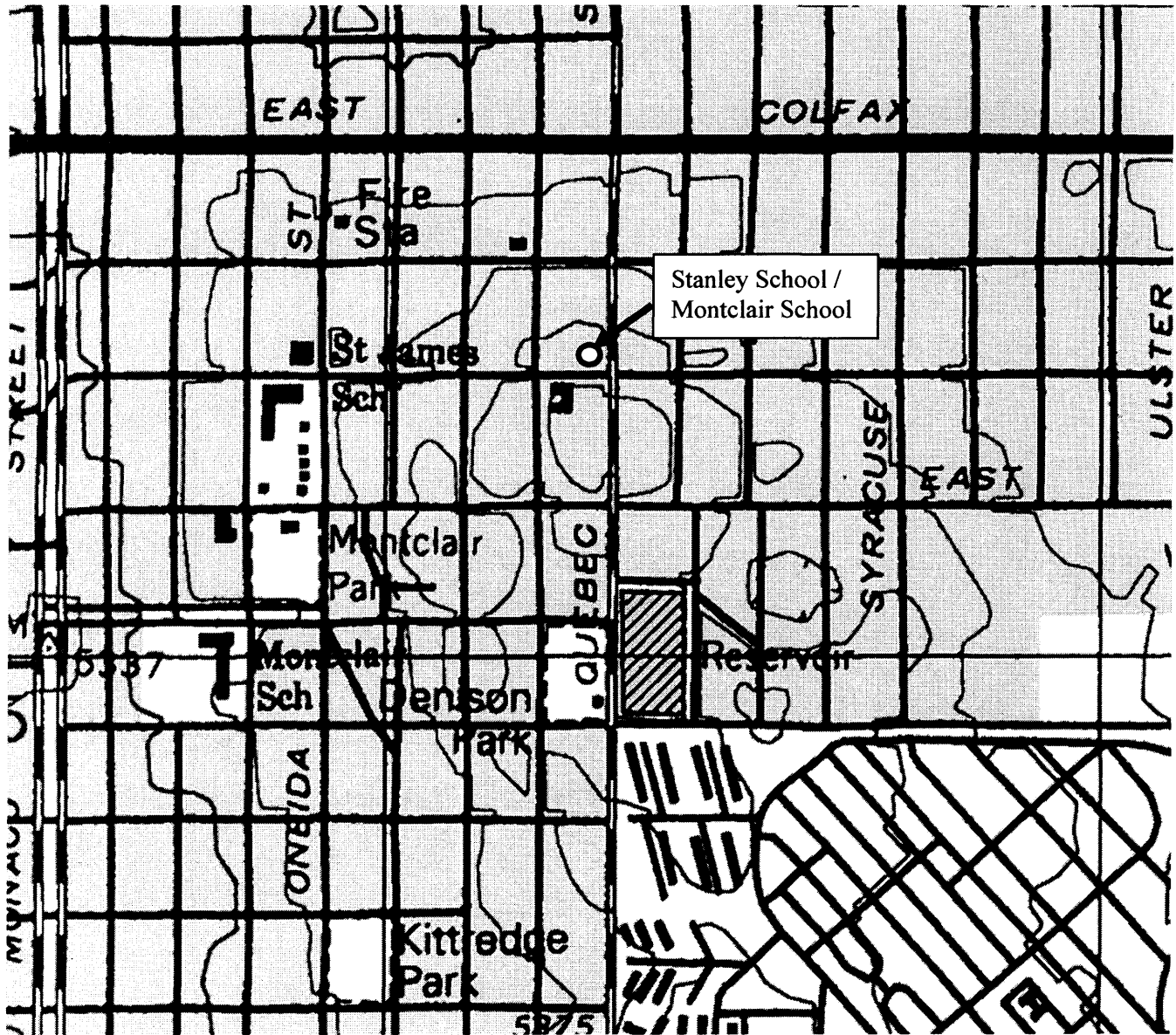
Section number 10 Page 7

USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP
Englewood Quadrangle, Colorado
7.5 Minute Series

UTM: Zone 13 / 508287E / 4398412N (NAD27)
PLSS: 6th PM, T4S, R67W, Sec. 5, NE¼ NE¼
Elevation: 5,375 feet Site Number: 5DV9942

topozone

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**Stanley School / Montclair School
Denver County, ColoradoSection number ___ Page 8**PHOTOGRAPH LOG**

The following information pertains to photograph numbers 1-10:

Photographer: Dianna Litvak
Date of Photographs: August 2006
Negatives: In possession of OHAP

<u>Photo No.</u>	<u>Photographic Information</u>
1	Stanley School, south elevation, facing 13 th Avenue.
2	Entrance to Stanley School, south elevation
3	Detail of round arch, voussoir, and dentils over building entrance, south elevation
4	Detail of south elevation, including round arch windows, basketweave design and decorative cornice.
5	Detail of south elevation including gray concrete block one-story façade that connects the old building and new addition
6	Detail of windows on second story of south elevation with transoms, sandstone bands and dentils
7	East elevation facing Quebec Street
8	North elevation including windows with sandstone bands and transoms and portion of playground.
9	West elevation of building addition, completed in 1991, and view of west playground and grassy area.
10	Interior view of lobby facing classrooms and school office.