



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 Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church

other names/site number 5DV9034

2. Location

street & number 1980 Dahlia Street [N/A] not for publication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 [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: Sherrianna Cortez-Gilman, State Historic Preservation Officer; Date: August 19, 2003

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:

- [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: Edson H. Beall; Date of Action: 4/6/04

Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church
Name of Property

Denver County, Colorado
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	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.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register.

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Function

(Enter categories from instructions)

Religious Facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Religious Facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Romanesque Revival

Gothic Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone

walls Stone

roof Asphalt

other

Narrative Description

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

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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.



*Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church
at its dedication on January 30, 1910*

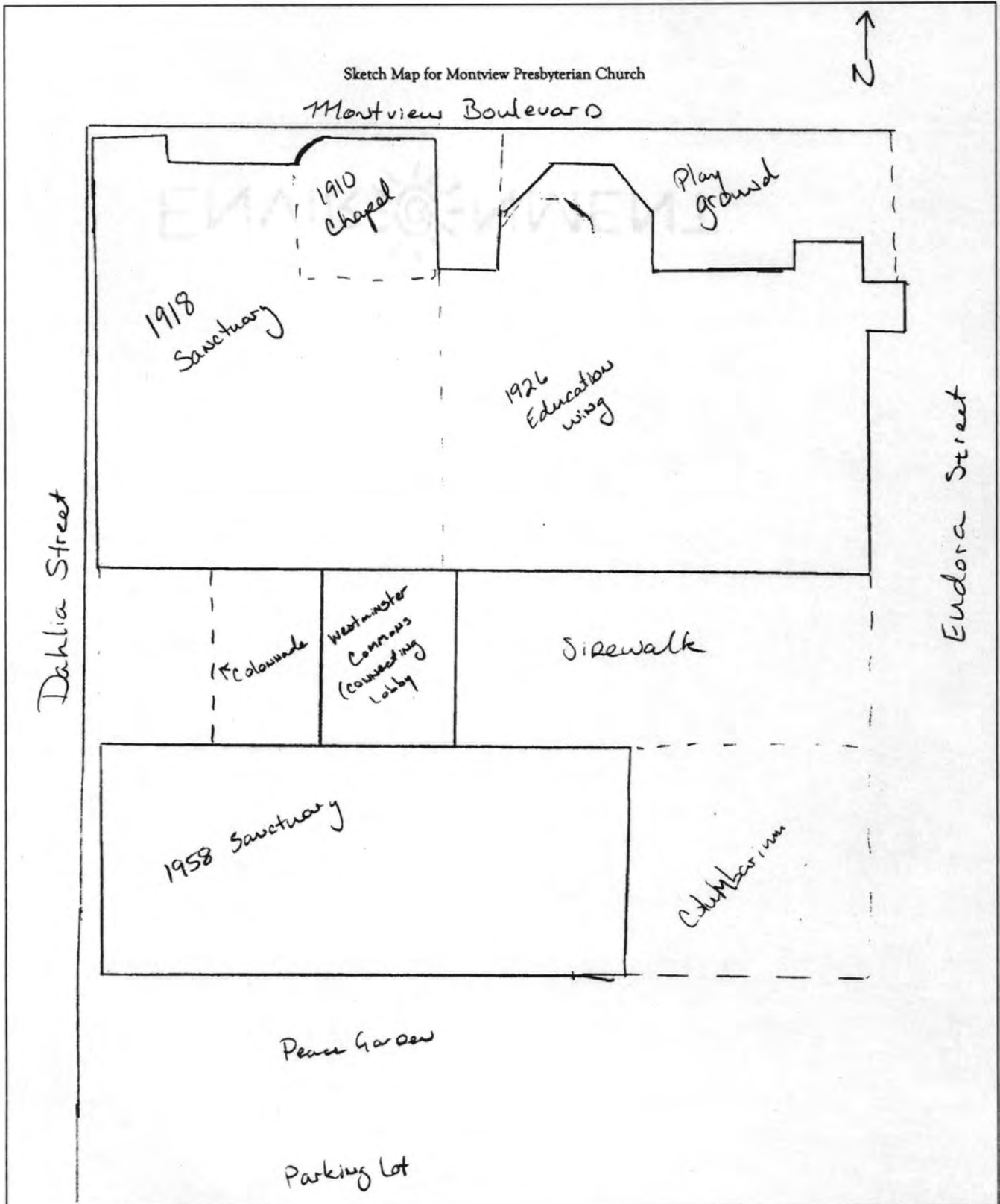
The 1918 rectangular extension was designed in a similar Richardson Romanesque style blending with the original chapel with rock-faced pink, tan and gray rhyolite that extends into the gable ends and tower. An asphalt shingled, cross-gabled roof extends north and south with a cupola on the south end 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 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.

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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



Interior of 1918 sanctuary

*Source: Western History/Genealogy Department
Denver Public Library*

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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West elevation in circa 1920

*Source: Western History/Genealogy Department
Denver Public Library*

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.



North and west elevations in circa 1930

*Source: Western History/Genealogy Department
Denver Public Library*

Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church
Name of Property

Denver County, Colorado
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 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
- # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Periods of Significance

1910

1918

1926

Significant Dates

1910

1918

1926

Significant Person(s)

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

(see continuation sheet)

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Colorado Historical Society

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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 sanitarium 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

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Presbyterian Church was the Courthouse Annex in Saguache, Colorado, know 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 sanitarium 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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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

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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.

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Denver County, Colorado

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Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church
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 505902 4399471 (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 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 Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church
Denver County, ColoradoSection number 10 Page 11

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.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church
Denver County, Colorado

Section number ___ Page 12

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

The following information pertains to photograph numbers 1 – 28:

Photographer: Nicole Hernandez
Date of Photographs: April 24, 2003
Negatives: Historic Denver, Inc.
1536 Wynkoop Street, Suite 400A
Denver, CO 80202

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

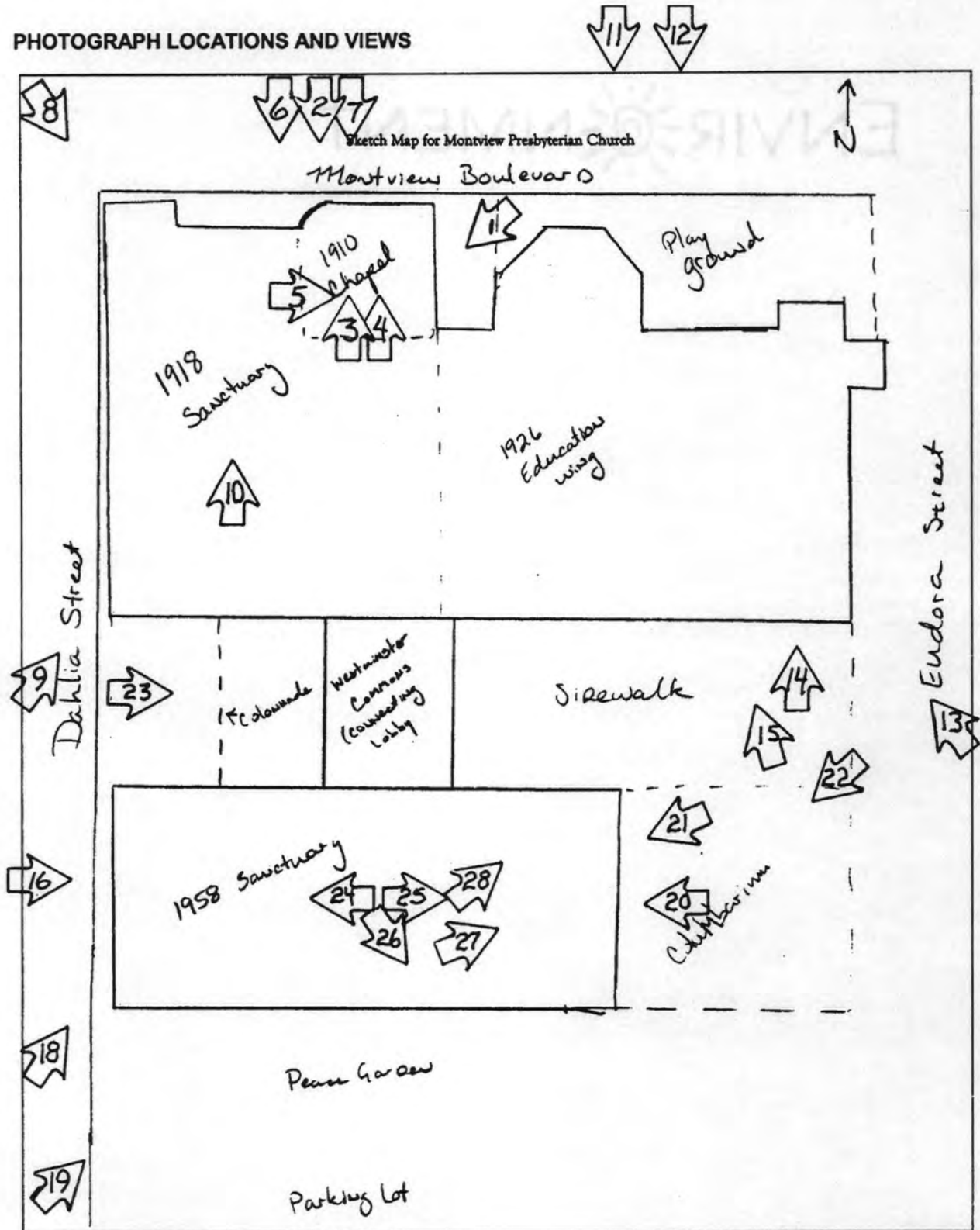
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church
Denver County, Colorado

Section number ___ Page 13

PHOTOGRAPH LOCATIONS AND VIEWS



National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

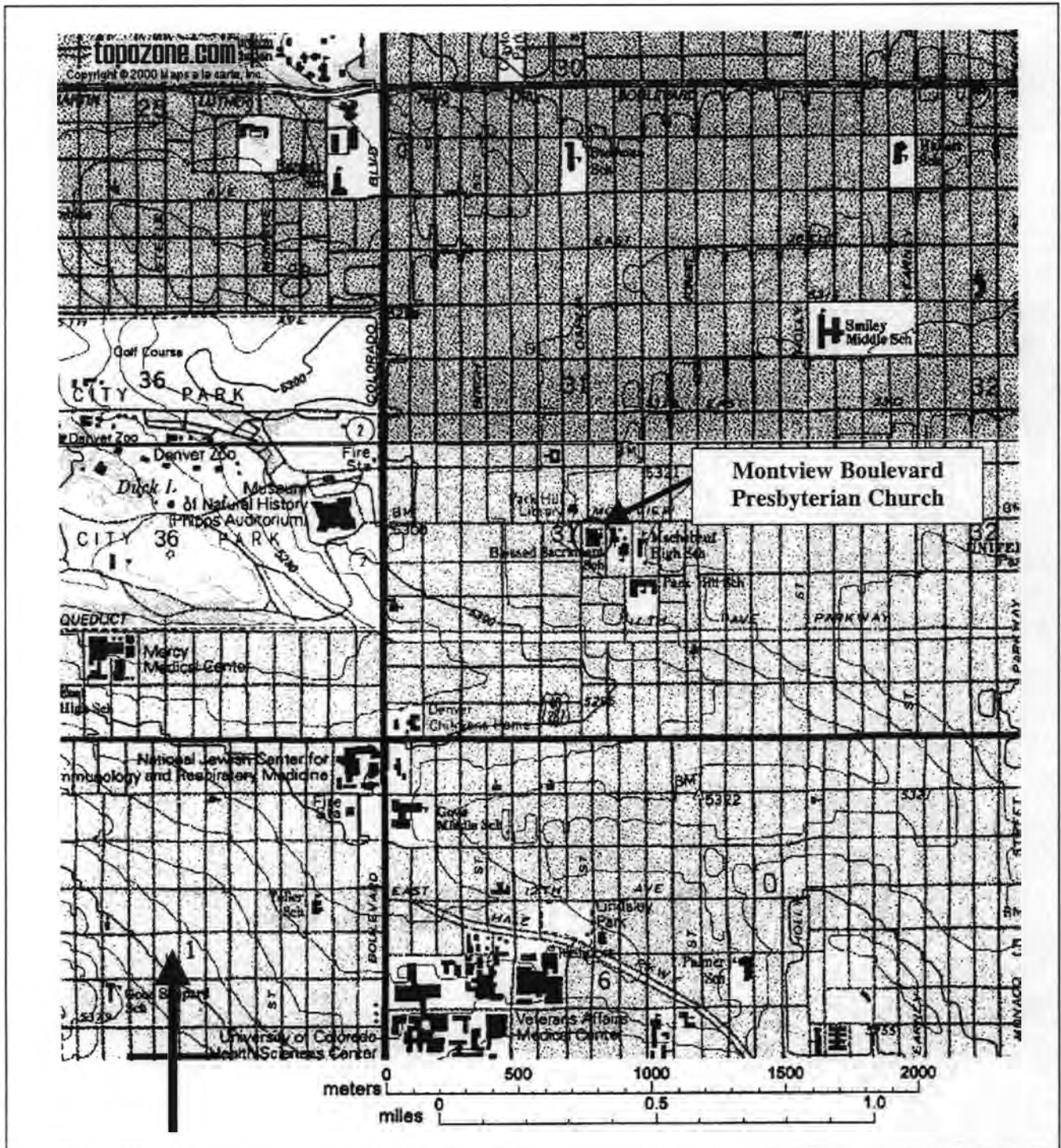
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church
Denver County, Colorado

Section number ___ Page 14

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
Denver County, Co
#1

1960-1970-1981

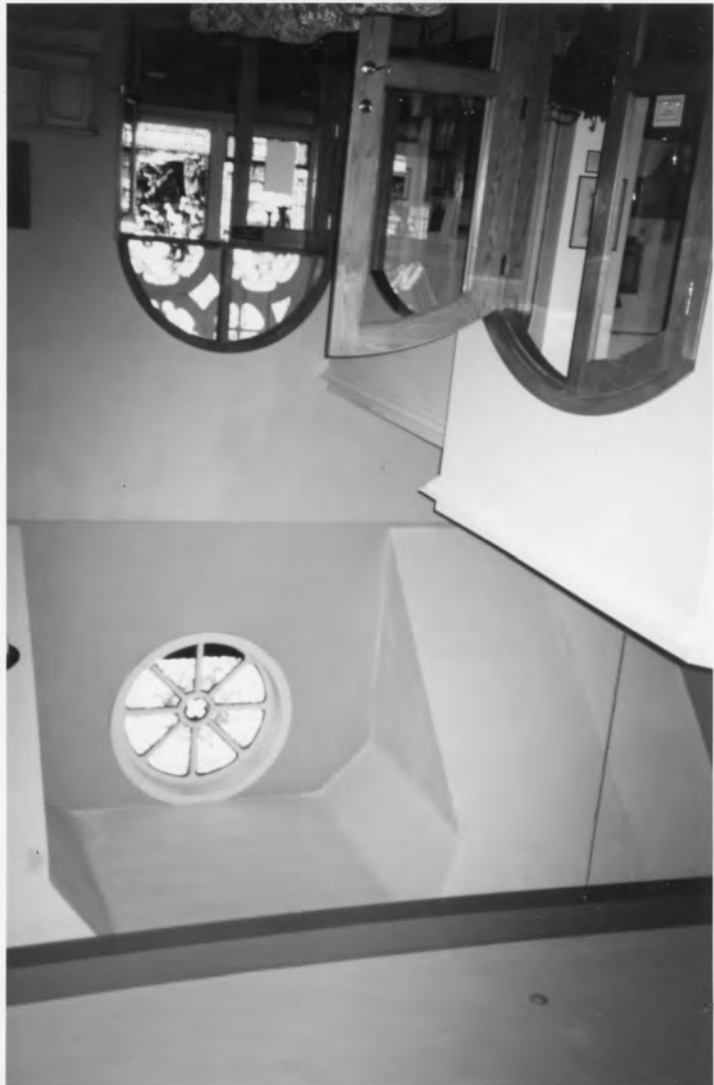
1. Montview, Denver, CO



Mountview Boulevard Presbyterian Church
Denver County, CO
#2

456 0261 - 2 2

2. Mountview, DEN CO



Montview Boulevard Presbyterian
Church
Denver County, Co
#3

8-30281-3

2 Montview Denver Co



THE BARRACK ROOM
MUSEUM
1850-1860



Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church
Denver County, CO
#4

199 0281 - 2

4 Montview Blvd, DEN CO



Montview Boulevard Presbyterian
Church
Denver - County, CO
#5

1537061-2



Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church
Denver County, Co
#6

45th 0261-200

© MONTVIEW, DENVER 2010



Montview Boulevard Presbyterian
Church
Denver County, CO
#7

5 2 1820 957

10. HENTON, DENVER, CO



Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church
Denver County, Co
8

456 0261 - 9 5

B. Montview, DENVER, CO



Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church
Denver County, CO
#9

200 0281 - 2 1

9. Montview, Denver, CO



Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church
Denver County, CO
#10

13 OCT 1970

10. Montview, Denver CO



Montview Boulevard Presbyterian
Church

Denver County, CO

11

456 0281-2 3

116 7 10 4 10 10, Denver, CO



Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church
Denver County, CO
#12

195 (west)

12. Montview, DEN. CO



Mentiview Boulevard Presbyterian Church
Denver County, CO
#13

100 Mentiview Boulevard





MOUNTAIN CLARK
COLLEGE

Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church
Denver County, CO
15

1980261-15

15. Montview Denver CO



Montview Boulevard Presbyterian
Church
Denver County, CO
#16

2-2-1870-016



Montview Boulevard Presbyterian
Church

Denver County, CO
#17

200 0251 2

17 Montview Boulevard CO



Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church
Denver County, CO
#18

1900-1920

18. Montview, Denver, CO



SCHOOL

SPEED
LIMIT
20

SEE ME
12:00 PM
FOR MORE

Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church
Denver County, CO
#19

20250301-018

19. Montview, Denver, CO



Montview Boulevard
Presbyterian Church
Denver - County, CO
#20

19800861

50 Montview Denver, CO



MOUNTAIN VIEW
COLUMBIAN

Montview Boulevard
Presbyterian Church
Denver County, CO
21

1930

21 - Montview, Denver, CO



Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church
Denver County, CO
#22

SEP 28 1967

22 Montview Denver CO





Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church
Denver County, CO

24

10-18-1951

24 Montview Denver, CO



Mountview Boulevard Presbyterian Church
Denver County, CO
23

1870-1871

55 Mountview, Denver, CO



Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church
Denver County, CO
#26

9-2-1956

26. Montview, DENVER CO



Montview Boulevard Presbyterian
Church

Denver County, CO

#27

27. Montview Church



Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church
Denver County, CO
#28

28-1650 961

28 HOWARD DENVER

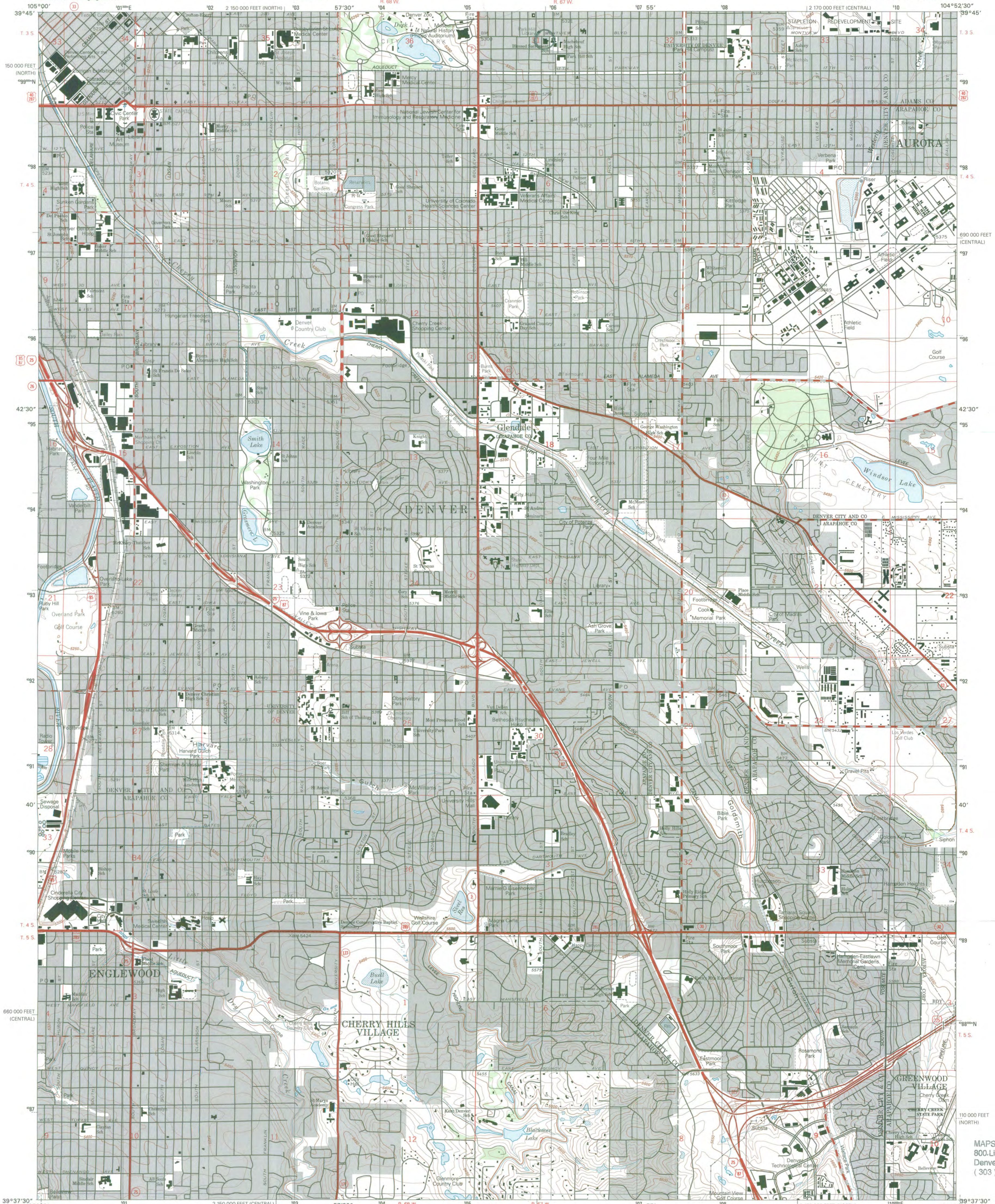


U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

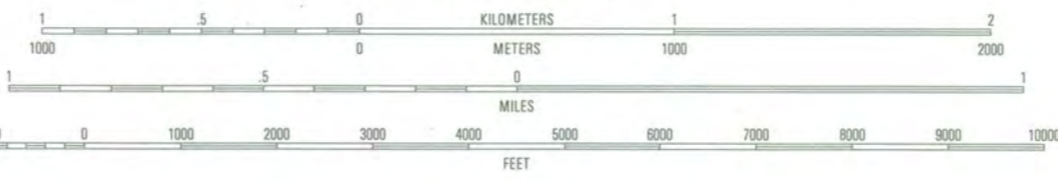
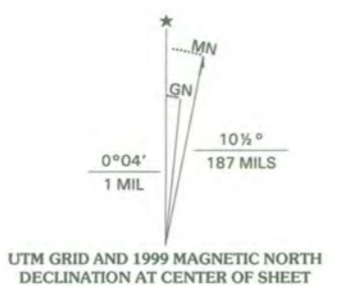


Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church
Denver County, CO
UTM Reference
13/505902/439471 (NAD27)

ENGLEWOOD QUADRANGLE
COLORADO
7.5-MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



Produced by the United States Geological Survey
Topography compiled 1964. Planimetry derived from imagery taken 1988 and other sources. Photointerpreted using imagery taken 1997; no major culture or drainage changes observed. PLSS and survey control current as of 1965. Boundaries, other than corporate, revised 1999.
North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27). Projection and 1000-meter ticks: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 13 1000-foot ticks: Colorado Coordinate System of 1927 (Central and north zones).
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software.
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map.
Areas covered by dashed light-blue pattern are subject to controlled inundation.



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
TO CONVERT FROM FEET TO METERS, MULTIPLY BY 0.3048



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway hard surface	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway hard surface	Unimproved road
Interstate Route	U.S. Route
	State Route

1	2	3	1 Arvada
			2 Commerce City
			3 Montebello
			4 Fort Logan
			5 Fitzsimmons
			6 Lindstrom
			7 Highlands Ranch
			8 Parker

ENGLEWOOD, CO
1997
NIMA 5063 III NW-SERIES V877

MAPSCO
800 Lincoln St.
Denver, CO 80203
(303) 623-4299

Montview Presbyterian Church
Denver County, CO
USGS Map, Englewood, CO, 1997

ISBN 0-607-91400-1
9 780607 916003

National Register of Historic Places

Note to the record

Additional Documentation: 2017

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church
Name of Property
Denver, Colorado
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Documentation to Section 8 Page 1

Additional Documentation for NRIS # 04000262
AMENDMENT TO NATIONAL REGISTER LISTING

Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church / Site No. 5DV.9034
1980 Dahlia Street
Denver, Colorado



SUMMARY

This amendment recognizes the expanded local significance of Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church ("Montview") under Criterion A for Social History for the period 1907 to 1964 as well as Criterion A for Ethnic Heritage: Black for the period 1960 to 1964.

As a well-preserved example of an early twentieth century Richardsonian Romanesque-style urban neighborhood church, Montview was listed in the National Register on April 6, 2004 under Criterion C for architecture. Additionally, its affiliation with four master architects of Denver, Harry J. Manning, Frank W. Frewen, Burnham F. Hoyt, and Merrill H. Hoyt, who designed segments of the church over four phases of the building in 1910, 1918, 1926, and 1958, further established the church's architectural significance under Criterion C. While the 2004 nomination recognized aspects of Montview's role under Social History and Ethnic Heritage, it did not include them as areas of significance. This amendment proposes to expand and codify Montview's significance in these areas. This amendment does not propose to change the boundary as originally designated.

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X amendment meets the documentation standards for amending National Register of Historic Places nominations and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

	Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer	<u>15 September 2017</u>
Signature of certifying official/ Title		Date
Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, History Colorado		
State or Federal agency and bureau		

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church

Name of Property

Denver, Colorado

County and State

N/A

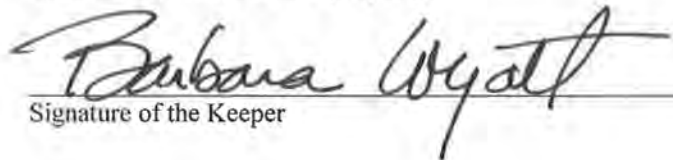
Name of Multiple Listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation to Section 8

Page 1A

Certification, continued

I hereby certify that this Additional Documentation is approved for inclusion in the National Register nomination form for this property.


Signature of the Keeper

11-9-17
Date of Action

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church
Name of Property
Denver, Colorado
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation to Section 8Page 2**Criterion A: SOCIAL HISTORY**

Montview Church is significant under social history for its long-standing impact on the community. From the beginning, numerous social gatherings were held at the church which involved community members. Many of these events ultimately had a positive influence on the neighborhood. Among the events were a literary society, the area's first Boy Scout troop, and Sunday school classes for the deaf. Perhaps Montview's most significant act with the greatest community impact was establishing the diverse and multi-denominational Montview Community Preschool.

Before the church's first permanent building was even completed in 1910, Montview provided a way to bring the Park Hill community together. In January 1907, Montview began printing the *Park Hill Guidon*, a small monthly magazine that cost 50 cents for a year's subscription. The *Park Hill Guidon* was the first newsletter in the neighborhood among other community publications that followed in later years. The *Guidon* kept the community informed and covered a wide range of topics including church news, local developments, promotion of youth sports programs, and "crusad[ing] against juvenile delinquency."¹ It also highlighted a Rally Day held in 1911 when around fifteen individuals with cars drove around the area to pick up church-goers to take them to Sunday service. Since driving in cars was still a novelty at the time, the Rally Day was a hit and repeated the following October.² The *Guidon* continued to inform Park Hill residents until at least 1914.

By 1910, Montview had a well-attended Literary Society. It was highly promoted by leading Montview member William Daniels. Daniels, one of the founders of the Daniels and Fisher department store with the iconic clock tower located in downtown Denver, was known as a pioneer trustee of the church according to *The Spirit of Montview 1902-2002* (the Daniels and Fisher Tower was listed in the National Register on December 3, 1969; NRIS.69000040, 5DV.118).³ Daniels' involvement in promoting Montview's Literary Society encouraged residents of Park Hill to attend the weekly meetings. Among other speakers, the attendees witnessed speeches by U.S. Senators and Congressmen. These gatherings for Montview members and the greater community encouraged Park Hill residents to broaden their realm of knowledge.

In 1914, Montview provided a social outlet for young men. Just four years after Boy Scouts of America began; Boy Scout Troop 2 was established and made a local mission by the church. Although Park Hill had several Boy Scout troops over the years, many of which were also sponsored by churches, Troop 2 was the neighborhood's first. Falling in line with the national trend of boy scouting peaking in popularity

¹ Phil Goodstein, *Park Hill Promise: The Quest for an Idyllic Denver Neighborhood* (Denver: New Social Publications, 2012), 39.

² Rebecca C. Dorward, *Denver's Park Hill Neighborhood* (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2010) 92.

³ Marian Luedicke and Suzanne Williams, "Leadership of Ministers" in *The Spirit of Montview 1902-2002: A History of Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church Denver, Colorado* (Marceline, MO: Walsworth Publishing, 2001), 7.

United States Department of the Interior
 National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church
Name of Property
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N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation to Section 8 Page 3

from 1945-1960, Troop 2 also saw its highest enrollment at that time.⁴ During that period, Montview’s troop was involved in many activities, including going door to door for 1952’s Get Out the Vote Campaign and distributing clothes to Denver’s needy families for the Goodwill Clothing Drive.⁵ One opportunity afforded to the troop was Sea Scouts. In September 1954, twelve scouts from Troop 2 registered for the program which was offered by the Boy Scouts of America. It allowed young men to take a “cruise” each year to a distant body of water and spend the week sailing, camping, and hiking.⁶ Because Troop 2 had so many participants that year the U.S. Navy built a 20’ plywood sailboat for the group that was launched in 1955 in Bow Mar Lake, about ten miles southwest of the Park Hill neighborhood. Although it was a popular social gathering at Montview for decades, Troop 2 disbanded in 1974, thus ending a sixty-year run.

Another program offered by the church that positively impacted the often-overlooked children of the Denver area began in April 1964. At that time, Montview started offering a weekly Sunday school class for deaf children. As noted in *The Denver Post* in 1964, Montview held “the area’s only Sunday school for children with hearing handicaps.”⁷ These classes helped to make Bible stories and lessons more accessible to youngsters of many denominations who traveled from as far away as Englewood, eight miles southwest of Park Hill.⁸ While the class’s main focus was to educate the deaf on the teachings of the Bible, it also provided children an extra opportunity to hone their communication skills. The teacher, Anne Marie Drozd, took the time to practice with each student individually to use proper facial muscles and make the correct sounds when speaking. Although the classes were sometimes small in attendance, they were great in broadening Montview’s impact in the Denver area and educating the students. It is not known for how long the church offered Sunday school classes for the deaf, but for the time it lasted, the rare opportunity for hearing-impaired children to partake in church lessons was a special way that Montview impacted the community.

Montview’s outreach to the community also came in the form of an integrated preschool. In the early 1960s, church member Bea Romer worked closely with Montview pastor Reverend Barrie Gray and community members Ludmilla Glascock and June Wood to create a preschool “open to all faiths and beliefs.”⁹ Bea Romer, the wife of former Colorado Governor Roy Romer (1987-1999) and daughter of Montview’s much-loved and long-term pastor Dr. Arthur Miller, was accomplished in her own right. A 1951 graduate in child development at Colorado State University, Romer enrolled at the University of

⁴ Richelle Force and Janet Carter, “Fellowship Groups,” in *The Spirit of Montview 1902-2002: A History of Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church Denver, Colorado* (Marceline, MO: Walsworth Publishing Company, 2001), 162.

⁵ Force and Carter, “Fellowship Groups,” 162.

⁶ Ibid, 163.

⁷ “Children ‘Hear’ God at Special Sunday School,” *The Denver Post*, November 28, 1964, Religion 3.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Luedicke and Williams, “Leadership of Ministers,” 22.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
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Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church
Name of Property
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County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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Colorado at Denver where she earned her master’s degree in educational psychology.¹⁰ With this background, Romer was prepared to serve the next six years as the director of the preschool.

In 1964, Montview Community Preschool (now called “Montview Community Preschool and Kindergarten”) opened at Montview and provided a high-quality education to children of Park Hill and East Denver. In order to help low-income families, a system was instituted to allow parents to volunteer as helpers in lieu of paying tuition.¹¹ Additionally, scholarships “gave preference to minorities for up to 25% of enrollment.”¹² Montview Community Preschool sought to serve all in the neighborhood. In a videotaped interview with Bea Romer years after the opening of the preschool, she echoed the importance of the school in the community:

[During the difficult 1960s period of Park Hill integration, the preschool was] ‘one of those institutions that reached out to families in the Park Hill neighborhood and helped to stabilize. [The school] had the same philosophy as the church in that we would be an integrated preschool and that we would welcome the changes in the community.’¹³

With its focus on serving all children of Park Hill, Montview Community Preschool helped to strengthen all members of the community and give its youth a chance at a better education and future.

Criterion A: Ethnic Heritage: Black

Montview Church is further significant for Ethnic Heritage: Black for its outreach to minorities in the community. Heavy Montview church involvement in the Park Hill Action Committee (continuing today as “Greater Park Hill Community, Inc.”) helped to improve race relations in the Park Hill neighborhood at a time when tensions between whites and African Americans ran high. In addition to this, Montview hosted Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. in 1964 where he spoke to a crowd that was so large it overflowed onto the street.

The Park Hill Action Committee (PHAC) was formed in response to “white flight” from Park Hill. “White flight” was the “relocation of white communities to the suburbs in order to avoid desegregated schools and integrated neighborhoods and businesses.”¹⁴ The National Register of Historic Places nomination for Macedonia Baptist Church (NRIS.15000125, 5DV.11696) explained this event in Denver:

¹⁰ Gretchen Gerding, “Bea Romer honored by CSU Alumni Association,” last modified May 21, 2014, accessed April 2, 2017, <https://www.chhs.colostate.edu/News/Item/?ID=91840>.

¹¹ Thomas J. Noel and William J. Hansen, *The Park Hill Neighborhood* (Denver: Historic Denver, Inc., 2002), 108.

¹² Sally Swartz, “Education for Adults and Children,” in *The Spirit of Montview 1902-2002: A History of Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church Denver, Colorado* (Marceline, MO: Walsworth Publishing Company, 2001), 133.

¹³ Swartz, “Education for Adults and Children,” 133.

¹⁴ Astrid Liverman. Macedonia Baptist Church National Register nomination, 5DV.11696, on file with the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, History Colorado, Denver, Colorado.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Continuation Sheet

Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church
Name of Property
Denver, Colorado
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N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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The trend only accelerated in Denver through the subsequent decades as the United States Supreme Court ordered school desegregation in 1973 following a 1969 lawsuit (Keyes v. School District No. 1, Denver, Colorado). In the Keyes case, Latino and African-American parents of students in Park Hill schools sued the school board, alleging an intentionally racially segregated system. The case set precedent regarding the distinction between de facto and de jure segregation. By 1977, white students had become the minority, where in 1969 they had been the large majority. The departure of white families from the residential areas continued apace, however, resulting in a de facto segregation over time that is still in effect.¹⁵

In the case of Park Hill, "white flight" was caused by panic stirred up by some real estate agents in the area. In the late 1950s, a few African American families began moving to the northwest corner of Park Hill. Because the historically African American neighborhoods of Five Points, Whittier, Skyland, and Cole were overcrowded, residents trickled into Park Hill, the neighborhood directly to the east, where there was more room to raise a family and the schools were better. As early as 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 [Avenue] and Dahlia Street."¹⁶ This followed the 1948 ruling by the U.S. Supreme Court making racially restrictive covenants in property deeds unenforceable. In 1959, Colorado toughened its anti-discrimination laws and by 1966, in response to the national civil rights movement, strengthened its fair housing statutes.¹⁷ As more African American families moved to Park Hill, "panic set in among white residents, fanned by the tactics of unscrupulous real estate men," as noted in a 1961 article in *The Denver Post*.¹⁸ The schemes used by these real estate agents, according to *The Denver Post* on June 8, 1961, were underhanded and started a chain reaction in the neighborhood:

'A Negro family just moved in up the street,' they'd say, 'and more are on the way. This is going to be a Negro neighborhood. You'd better sell out while you can still get a good price.' Many signed and sold out, often at distress [sic] prices. That alarmed other homeowners. The panic spread. "For Sale" signs sprouted like dandelions on Park Hill lawns. Property values dropped under the glut of homes thrown on the market.¹⁹

Concerned that the transpiring events would wreak havoc on the established neighborhood, white residents who refused to move from Park Hill decided to fight back against the tactics of the real estate agents and find a solution to live peaceably with their new African American neighbors. Montview and

¹⁵ Liverman, Macedonia Baptist Church National Register nomination.
¹⁶ Nicole Hernandez, Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church National Register nomination, 5DV.9034, on file with the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, History Colorado, Denver, Colorado.
¹⁷ Hernandez, Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church National Register nomination.
¹⁸ Mark Bearwald, "Park Hill Fighting Battle for Integration," *The Denver Post*, June 8, 1961, 72.
¹⁹ Bearwald, "Park Hill Fighting Battle for Integration," 72.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church
Name of Property
Denver, Colorado
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation to Section 8 Page 6

clergy from other Park Hill churches “did much to diminish ignorance, fear, hatred, and racism.”²⁰ Inspired by brotherhood forums hosted by Montview in the mid-1950s where it was stated that “blacks were welcome in Park Hill if they fit in with the area’s traditions of fine yards, well-kept houses, and upper-middle-class mores,” around thirty-five individuals gathered on May 24, 1960 in Montview’s Green Room.²¹ It was there that “an interdenominational and interracial group of eight Protestant and two Catholic churches” officially formed the PHAC.²² Among the premier members of PHAC were Montview’s minister Dr. Miller and church elder Ed Lupberger. Lupberger “had been the heart and soul of the effort to create PHAC” and served as the organization’s first chairman.²³

Although PHAC’s mandate was “to find a constructive solution to make Park Hill Denver’s first racially integrated community,” the first goal of the organization was to put an end to the panic selling.²⁴ They accomplished this by providing facts to disprove the many rumors spread by the real estate agents. It took several months to achieve this goal, but after panic selling died down, PHAC was able to focus on their next task of trying to “create a ‘stabilized, integrated community.’”²⁵ One way they did this was by asking church members in 1963 to sign a nondiscriminatory two-way pledge when buying or selling real estate.²⁶ Their efforts paid off. Just a few years later when race relations in greater Denver were shaky, *The Denver Post* pointed to PHAC as an integration model for the rest of the city: “The reason, in our view, that Park Hill is doing a better job of solving its racial problems than any other neighborhood in Denver ever has done before is simply that: Both races involved are working on them - the only place in town that this happens.”²⁷ With Montview highly involved in forming PHAC, Park Hill became a shining example of a generally harmonious integrated neighborhood in the 1960s.

Perhaps the single most significant event to take place at Montview in regards to its ethnic heritage was the 1964 visit of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. On Sunday, January 26, 1964 Dr. King spoke at two churches as a guest of the Denver Area Council of Churches. After speaking that morning at 10:00 a.m. at Macedonia Baptist Church at 3240 Adams Street (National Register listed on April 6, 2015; NRIS.15000125, 5DV.11696), he traveled to Montview to hold a question and discussion session with Denver area ministers at 2:30 p.m. in the McCollum Room.²⁸ After the small meeting, a larger meeting for the general public was scheduled at 4:00 p.m. There was a little hiccup in between the two events, though: Dr. King “was inadvertently locked in the cloakroom before his talk and [Montview minister] Dr. William Mackintosh had to rescue him on a ladder through a window.”²⁹

²⁰ Hernandez, Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church National Register nomination.

²¹ Goodstein, *Park Hill Promise*, 33.

²² Noel and Hansen, *The Park Hill Neighborhood*, 22.

²³ Goodstein, *Park Hill Promise*, 33.

²⁴ Hernandez, Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church National Register nomination.

²⁵ Bearwald, “Park Hill Fighting Battle for Integration,” 72.

²⁶ Hernandez, Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church National Register nomination.

²⁷ “Race Relations: People to People Plan,” *The Denver Post*, November 6, 1963, Editorials 24.

²⁸ “Dr. King to Speak in 2 Churches,” *The Denver Post*, January 25, 1964, Religion News Weekly 1.

²⁹ Luedicke and Williams, “Leadership of Ministers,” 22.

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Thankfully, this didn't hamper the event. In fact, the 4:00 p.m. speech was so popular that not all of the approximately 3,000 people who arrived could fit in the building. Around 1,300 people were "unable to gain admittance to the church," so Dr. King addressed them from the steps of Montview as they spilled onto the street (see historic photo H1).³⁰ During his speech, he emphasized nonviolence to achieve racial equality and also stressed that "for democracy to live, segregation must die."³¹ His speech at Montview was the climax of a three-day tour that Dr. King took of Denver.

Prior to his addresses at Montview and Macedonia, Dr. King also spoke at several other events throughout the weekend. On Friday, January 24, he held a press conference at Stapleton Field (later known as "Stapleton International Airport" 5AM.1937/5DV.711) after his plane arrived. Afterwards, at a banquet for the African Methodist Episcopal Church sponsored by the Shorter Community AME Church (5DV.5305) held at the University of Denver's Student Union, he discussed the importance of the civil rights bill that was before the U.S. House Rules Committee. On Saturday, January 25, Dr. King spoke to a crowd of 200 at Grace Presbyterian Church at 251 E. Sterne Boulevard, Littleton (extant) sponsored by the Littleton Council for Human Relations and also spoke at a breakfast meeting at the Denver Hilton Hotel for the Denver Commission on Community Relations.³² Through his tour, Dr. King made an impression on many groups in Denver and his time at Montview helped to spread his message of nonviolence. With Montview hosting such a historically significant figure in the civil rights movement and playing such a key role in PHAC, it is significant under ethnic heritage.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Since its humble beginnings in a canvas tent tabernacle in 1902, Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church has played an integral part in the Park Hill community and the greater Denver area. Throughout the years, the church has hosted some notable meetings and been intricately involved in several organizations. With its many missions, Montview has upheld a tradition of outreach to the community that has made it a vital entity to the Denver area.

The first Presbyterian church in Denver was led by Reverend Alexander T. Rankin after his arrival in 1860. Since Denver was still in its infancy and the town was just being constructed, church services were held not in an elaborate sanctuary, but instead at the Apollo Hall at 1425 Larimer Street (no longer extant) with "a saloon, billiards, gambling and dance hall downstairs."³³ For years, the Presbyterians of Denver worshipped in makeshift spaces until 1892, when their first substantial worship home was completed at East 17th Avenue and Sherman Street and called Central Presbyterian Church (National Register listed on November 21, 1974; NRIS.74000565, 5DV.112). Central Presbyterian is a beautiful

³⁰ Gene Cooper, "Segregation 'Must Die for Nation's Life'," *Rocky Mountain News*, January 27, 1964, 8.

³¹ *Ibid.*

³² Liverman, Macedonia Baptist Church National Register nomination; the Denver Hilton Hotel is now called the Sheraton Denver Downtown Hotel at 1550 Court Place, Denver, CO.

³³ Noel and Hansen, 106.

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building designed by Denver’s premiere architect, Frank Edbrooke, and holds up to 1,200 people. However, by 1900 another Presbyterian church in the area was needed to accommodate so many worshippers that they decided on a site in the Park Hill neighborhood for another church.

After initially meeting at the home of Colonel John Handley at 2031 Forest Street, the congregation purchased land at Montview Boulevard and Dahlia Street where a DuPont gunpowder storage plant stood before exploding in 1884.³⁴ In 1902, a simple church building with a wood floor and canvas roof, referred to as “The Tabernacle,” was ready for services. In 1903, the church purchased the 1893 Park School building and moved it onto the site. It was in this building that many community functions occurred, including the early meetings of the Literary Society. In 1910, Montview dedicated their first permanent building, which they considered to be “thrice consecrated” as it was made of third-hand stones that came from the original old Central Presbyterian Church on Champa Street and later used in the Twenty-Third Avenue Church.³⁵

From the 1910s through the 1960s, Montview saw an explosion in attendance and membership. After the first building was completed in 1910 (now called the East Wing), membership was at 213. In response to a growing congregation and a local mission called A Community Movement to Meet a Community Need, the auditorium and tower were completed in 1918. Just two years later, membership was at 507. With 1924’s Easter Sunday attendance setting a record at 1,073, even more space was needed. By 1927, the “state of the art” education building was completed, boasting classrooms, a floor for basketball, stage, and assembly room with a 1,000 person capacity.³⁶ Membership continued to climb over the next few decades. Much of this increase in attendance was credited to the 1929 opening of nearby Stapleton Airport, at that time called Denver Municipal Airport.³⁷ By 1952, the church’s fiftieth anniversary, membership reached 3,624. Again, more space was necessary so the Sanctuary Building was completed in 1958 with room to accommodate up to 1,200 worshipers.³⁸ With so many additions, Montview finally had enough room to comfortably fit attendees for Sunday services or community meetings during the week for all but the largest gatherings.

While Montview was growing in both attendance and building size at its Park Hill location, its outreach to the Denver area was also expanding. As World War I came to an end, Denver was in dire need of more hospitals. With a growing population, hospitals around the city were at capacity. The Presbyterian churches in the area approached this problem and decided to build a hospital in the area. Although Central Presbyterian Church spearheaded the project, Montview played a vital role in the creation and upkeep of Presbyterian Hospital. Montview’s Woman’s League pledged and contributed \$2,500 initially

³⁴ Ibid, 107-108.

³⁵ Phyllis Bryant, “Montview Building History,” in *The Spirit of Montview 1902-2002: A History of Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church Denver, Colorado* (Marceline, MO: Walsworth Publishing Company, 2001), 173.

³⁶ Robert Matchett, “Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church Timeline,” in *The Spirit of Montview 1902-2002: A History of Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church Denver, Colorado* (Marceline, MO: Walsworth Publishing Company, 2001), 221.

³⁷ Luedicke and Williams, “Leadership of Ministers,” 10.

³⁸ Matchett, “Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church Timeline,” 217-229.

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which “completely outfitted the dietary kitchen at the hospital.”³⁹ Presbyterian Hospital opened on March 17, 1926 on 19th Avenue between Williams and Gilpin Streets. Throughout the years, Montview members continued to contribute money and time, including women who volunteered their time sewing at the hospital each month.⁴⁰ Montview continued to support the hospital until 1992 when it was purchased by a “for-profit” corporation. That year, Presbyterian/St. Luke’s Medical Center was formed and is still located on the site. The consolidation of Presbyterian Hospital and St. Luke’s Episcopal Hospital remains a major Denver institution to this day.

In 1962, Montview’s pastor Dr. Miller was inspired to help the elderly with affordable housing. The church obtained financing through the Federal Housing Act to create the high-rise Montview Manor.⁴¹ Through Congress, the Federal Housing Act guaranteed funding from “private sources to non-profit organizations to build homes for older citizens.”⁴² With this loan from the Department of Housing and Urban Development, Montview purchased the land for \$100,000. It was planned as a 100-unit, multi-story apartment house for senior citizens at 1663 Steele Street.⁴³ On September 15, 1963 the cornerstone was laid and the building was completed in 1969. Since its opening, Montview Manor has offered “secure, comfortable, convenient and companionable living for persons age 55 and over,” and Montview continues to help it maintain this mission today.⁴⁴

In the late 1960s and early 1970s, the country saw a huge change in attitude towards traditional society that in part led to fewer people attending traditional church services. Contributing to this declining national trend were a heightened interest in non-traditional religions and sects such as Hare Krishna, Buddhism, and Vedanta as well as a growing sentiment that “the old civil faith that once unified Americans around the celebration of national values and purpose was...hollow and deceitful.”⁴⁵ This feeling of “despair and disillusionment” resulted from several events of the 1960s including the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, the civil rights movement, the polarizing Vietnam War, and conflicting generational ideologies.⁴⁶ Another reason for reduced attendance in city churches was the result of city-dwellers moving to the suburbs in droves. Just like other churches across the country, Montview felt the societal shift as evidenced by their numbers. Although membership had soared for decades, and was even once reported that membership reached 5,000 during Dr. Miller’s twenty-year tenure, by the time of his retirement in 1967 membership had stagnated at 3,867.⁴⁷ In hopes of

³⁹ Robert Matchett, “Mission,” in *The Spirit of Montview 1902-2002*, 86.

⁴⁰ Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church’s Session, *History of the Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church Denver, Colorado 1902-1932* (Denver: Eames Brothers, 1932), 128-29.

⁴¹ Matchett, “Mission,” 89.

⁴² *Ibid.*

⁴³ “Presbyterians Plan 10-Story Elderly Home,” *Cervi’s Journal*, September 5, 1962, 1.

⁴⁴ Matchett, “Mission,” 89.

⁴⁵ Wade Clark Roof and William McKinney, *American Mainline Religion: Its Changing Shape and Future* (New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press, 1987): 12-13.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.*, 13.

⁴⁷ Luedicke and Williams, “Leadership of Ministers,” 24.

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reinvigorating the residents of Park Hill, Montview’s Pastor Nominating Committee hired Dr. Albert Fay Hill in 1968 because of his “vigor and vision, his challenging sermons, and a call for social action.”⁴⁸

Dr. Hill did not disappoint in regards to social action. In 1972, Dr. Hill and a special task force of twenty-five Montview members, mostly women, compiled “the most comprehensive report on organized crime on Colorado ever written.”⁴⁹ As organized crime was a problem in the state and country at the time, the task force’s report was a great help to the National Council on Crime and Delinquency for Citizen Valor and was even entered into the *U.S. Congressional Record* by U.S. Representative Mike McKeivitt.⁵⁰ McKeivitt commented that it was a “great contribution” and “the first report of its kind to be conducted by a citizen group.”⁵¹

In the 1970s and 1980s, Montview saw changes in its leadership that reflected the increasing diversity of the Denver area. In 1971, Reverend John W. Rice became Montview’s first African American pastor who served until 1974. At the time, he also worked at the University of Denver as the Assistant Vice Chancellor of University Resources. Notably, he is the father of Condoleezza Rice who served as the first African American female U.S. Secretary of State from 2005 – 2009. In 1972, Montview’s first Asian-American pastor began his twenty-year tenure. Dr. Allen Maruyama, a Colorado native, was very active at the national church level throughout his time at Montview. From 1980- 2002, Dr. Glendora B. “Dusty” Taylor served as Montview’s first female pastor. She joined the staff as a part-time interim pastor and in 1981 was installed as co-pastor and the church’s first woman head of staff.. At the time she reflected on her new role to the *Rocky Mountain News*: “My installation has particular significance this year - 1981, as this is the fiftieth anniversary of the approval of women as ruling elders in the church and the twenty-fifth anniversary of their approval as teaching elders. It is a landmark year.”⁵²

Since the 1990s, Montview has continued to impact the Park Hill neighborhood and greater Denver area. Among the dozens of ongoing projects that Montview is affiliated with are the Women’s Homeless Initiative, an infant music program, a Girl Scout Troop and a new Boy Scout Troop chapter. Montview also built relationships with different organizations that formerly or currently utilize the church space during the week, including the League of Women Voters of Denver, the Denver Gay Men’s Chorus, Alcoholics Anonymous, the Metropolitan Organization for People (MOPS), the Liberian Americans Association, Opera Colorado, Together Colorado, and the Park Hill Artists’ Guild. Also worth noting is Montview’s most recent addition to their campus: an outdoor sanctuary completed in 2011. This beautifully landscaped space adorned with flowers, trees, and stone benches offers an opportunity for church members and residents of Park Hill alike to quietly contemplate in the lush surroundings. Since its beginning in 1902, Montview’s tradition of outreach to the community has played a huge role in shaping the history of Denver that continues to do so today.

⁴⁸ Ibid, 25.

⁴⁹ “Church group readies report on underworld,” *Rocky Mountain News*, April 13, 1972, 1.

⁵⁰ Luedicke and Williams, “Leadership of Ministers,” 26.

⁵¹ Ibid.

⁵² Luedicke and Williams, “Leadership of Ministers,” 34.

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Current Photograph Log

Name of Property: Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church

City or Vicinity: Denver

County: Denver

State: CO

Photographer: Jade Martin

Dates Photographed: February 10, 2017 (Photos 1, 2, 7, 8, 9); February 18, 2017 (Photos 3, 6);

March 2, 2017 (photo 10); and April 27, 2017 (photos 4, 5)

Photo No. Photographic Information

- 1 Exterior view of Sanctuary Building entrance from Dahlia Street, camera facing east.
- 2 Exterior view of Westminster Commons and Memorial Building from Dahlia Street, camera facing northeast.
- 3 Exterior view of Outdoor Sanctuary and Sanctuary Building from south parking lot, camera facing northeast.
- 4 Exterior view of Education Building from Montview Boulevard and Eudora Street, camera facing southwest.
- 5 Exterior view of Tower Building from Montview Boulevard, camera facing southeast.
- 6 Exterior side view of Outdoor Sanctuary from Dahlia Street, camera facing east.
- 7 Interior view of Sanctuary Building, camera facing east.
- 8 Interior view of Montview Community Preschool classroom in Education Building, camera facing east.
- 9 Interior view of Montview Community Preschool classroom in Education Building, camera facing northwest.
- 10 Exterior view of Montview Manor (1663 Steele Street) from Steele Street, camera facing west.

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Historic Image Log

<u>Figure No.</u>	<u>Figure Information</u>
1	The cover of an issue of the <i>Park Hill Guidon</i> , January 1910. Source: Phil Goodstein, <i>Park Hill Promise: The Quest for an Idyllic Denver Neighborhood</i> (Denver: New Social Publications, 2012).
2	Montview’s Rally Day, 1911, as written about in the <i>Park Hill Guidon</i> . Source: Rebecca C. Dorward, <i>Denver’s Park Hill Neighborhood</i> (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2010).
3	Buildings occupied by Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church since 1902, unknown date. Source: <i>History of the Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church Denver, Colorado 1902-1932</i> , on file with the Denver Public Library, Denver, Colorado.
4	Education Building and Church Auditorium, ca. 1932. Source: <i>History of the Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church Denver, Colorado 1902-1932</i> , on file with the Denver Public Library, Denver, Colorado.
5	Presbyterian Hospital, ca. 1932. Source: <i>History of the Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church Denver, Colorado 1902-1932</i> , on file with the Denver Public Library, Denver, Colorado.
6	Sea Scouts under the leadership of Skipper Edwin T. Williams took a “cruise” in March 1959 on Sea Scout Ship 2, the USS Howard D. Crow. Source: <i>The Spirit of Montview 1902-2002: A History of Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church Denver, Colorado</i> , on file with Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church, Denver, Colorado.
7	Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. at Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church on steps outside of the Sanctuary Building, Sunday, January 26, 1964. Source: Denver Public Library, Rocky Mtn. News Archives, Mel Schieltz, Denver, Colorado.
8	The window Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. climbed out after inadvertently getting locked in the cloakroom, January 1964. Source: Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church’s collection Denver, Colorado.
9	Reverend John W. Rice, Montview’s first African American pastor, ca. 1971. Source: <i>The Spirit of Montview 1902-2002: A History of Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church Denver, Colorado</i> , on file with Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church, Denver, Colorado.
10	Dr. Allen Maruyama, Montview’s first Asian American pastor, and Dr. Glendora Taylor, the first woman pastor at Montview, photographed as follows (from left) Allen Maruyama, Alvin Havekost, Kenneth Barley, Cynthia Cearley, and Glendora Taylor, ca. 1981. Source: <i>The Spirit of Montview 1902-2002: A History of Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church Denver, Colorado</i> , on file with Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church, Denver, Colorado.
11	Sketch map of Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church and additions, 2016. Source: Robert Matchett, Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church historian, on file at Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church, Denver, Colorado.

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Historic Images



Figure 1: The cover of an issue of the *Park Hill Guidon*, January 1910. Source: Phil Goodstein, *Park Hill Promise: The Quest for an Idyllic Denver Neighborhood* (Denver: New Social Publications, 2012).

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Figure 2: Montview's Rally Day, 1911, as written about in the *Park Hill Guidon*. Source: Rebecca C. Dorward, *Denver's Park Hill Neighborhood* (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2010).



Figure 3: Buildings occupied by Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church since 1902, unknown date. Source: *History of the Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church Denver, Colorado 1902-1932*, on file with the Denver Public Library, Denver, Colorado.

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Figure 4: Education Building and Church Auditorium, ca. 1932.

Source: *History of the Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church Denver, Colorado 1902-1932*, on file with the Denver Public Library, Denver, Colorado.



Figure 5: Presbyterian Hospital, ca. 1932. Source: *History of the Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church Denver, Colorado 1902-1932*, on file with the Denver Public Library, Denver, Colorado.

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Figure 6: Sea Scouts under the leadership of Skipper Edwin T. Williams took a "cruise" in March 1959 on Sea Scout Ship 2, the USS Howard D. Crow. Source: *The Spirit of Montview 1902-2002: A History of Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church Denver, Colorado*, on file with Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church, Denver, Colorado.

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Figure 7: Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. at Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church on steps outside of the Sanctuary Building, Sunday, January 26, 1964. Source: Denver Public Library, *Rocky Mountain News* Archives, Mel Schieltz, Denver, Colorado.

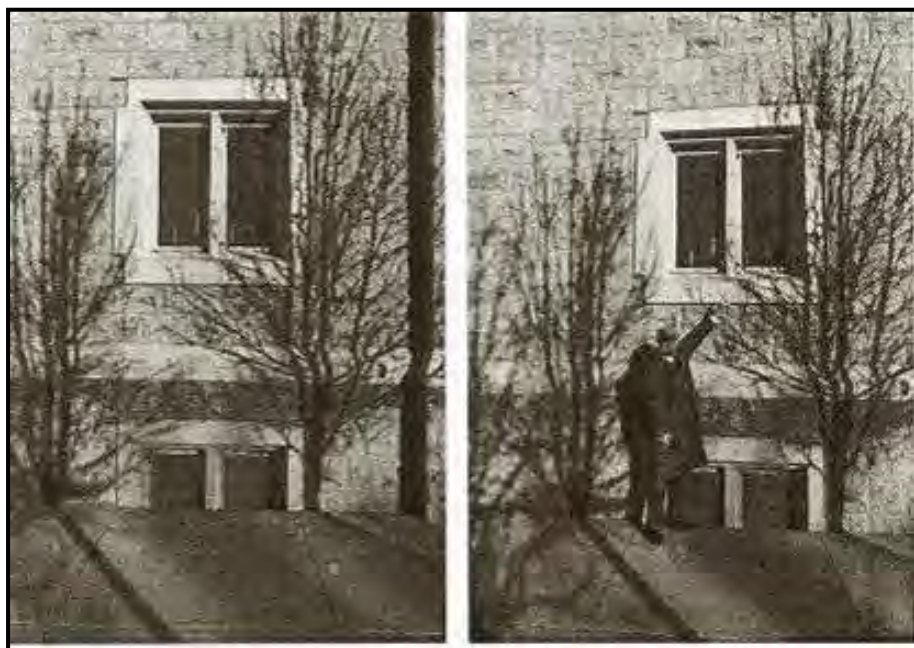


Figure 8: The window Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. climbed out after inadvertently getting locked in the cloakroom, January 1964. Source: Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church's collection Denver, Colorado.

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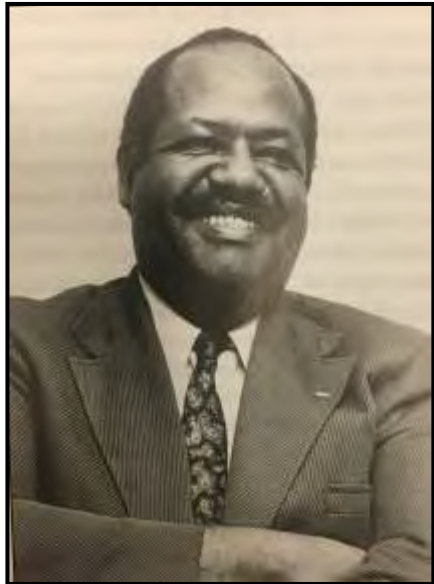


Figure 9: Reverend John W. Rice, Montview’s first African American pastor, ca. 1971. Source: *The Spirit of Montview 1902-2002: A History of Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church Denver, Colorado*, on file with Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church, Denver, Colorado.



Figure 10: Dr. Allen Maruyama, Montview’s first Asian American pastor, and Dr. Glendora Taylor, the first woman pastor at Montview, photographed as follows (from left) Allen Maruyama, Alvin Havekost, Kenneth Barley, Cynthia Cearley, and Glendora Taylor, ca. 1981. Source: *The Spirit of Montview 1902-2002: A History of Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church Denver, Colorado*, on file with Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church, Denver, Colorado.

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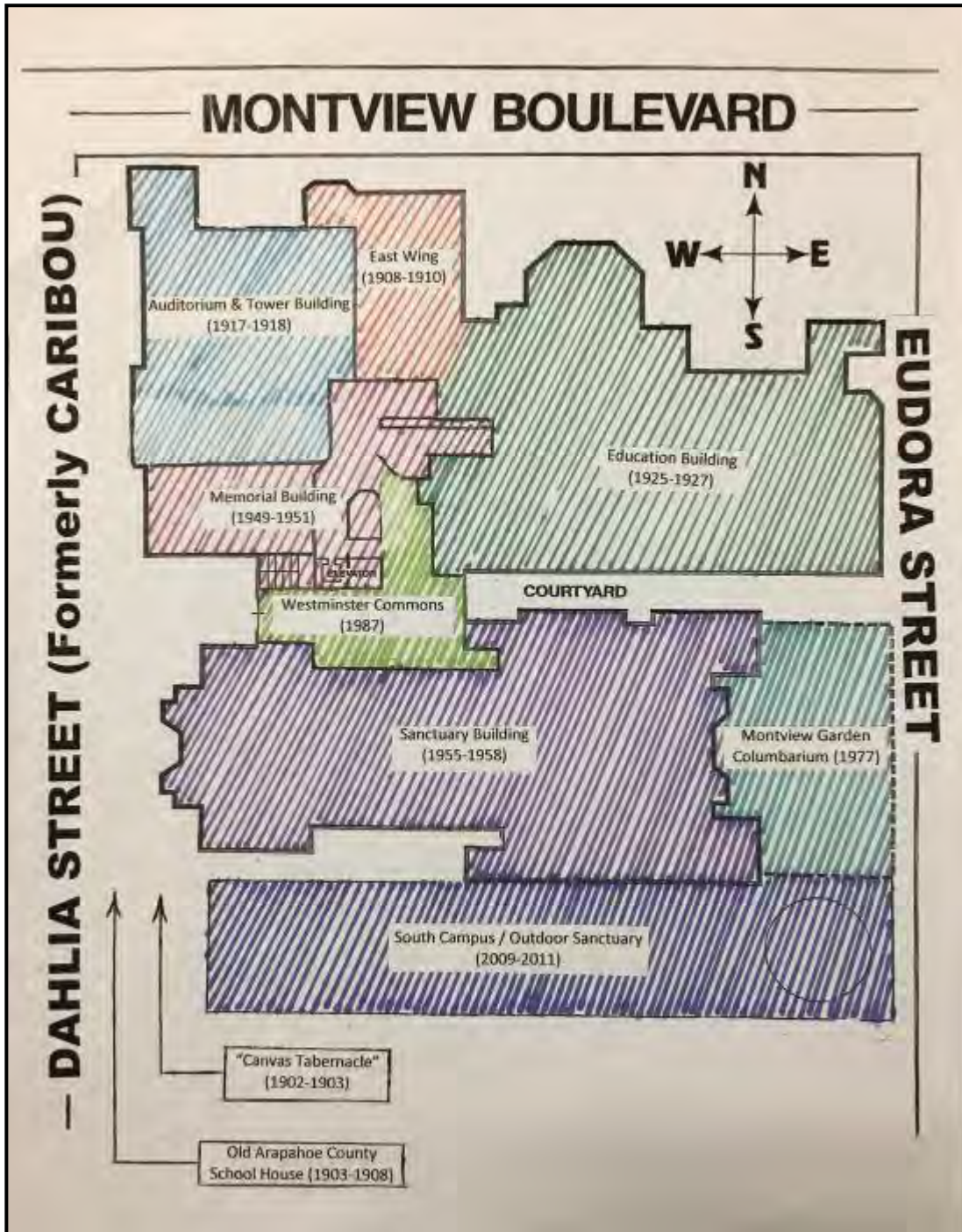


Figure 11: Sketch map of Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church and additions, 2016. Source: Robert Matchett, Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church historian, on file at Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church, Denver, Colorado.



ST. JOSEPH OF THE PEOPLE FOR THE PEOPLE
STROPHVIEW
BOULEVARD
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

ST. JOSEPH OF THE PEOPLE FOR THE PEOPLE
STROPHVIEW BOULEVARD
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
Dedicated to the memory of
Rev. James H. McMillan, D.D.
Pastor, 1885-1895
Rev. John W. McMillan, D.D.
Pastor, 1895-1905
Rev. James H. McMillan, D.D.
Pastor, 1905-1915
Rev. John W. McMillan, D.D.
Pastor, 1915-1925
Rev. James H. McMillan, D.D.
Pastor, 1925-1935
Rev. John W. McMillan, D.D.
Pastor, 1935-1945
Rev. James H. McMillan, D.D.
Pastor, 1945-1955
Rev. John W. McMillan, D.D.
Pastor, 1955-1965
Rev. James H. McMillan, D.D.
Pastor, 1965-1975
Rev. John W. McMillan, D.D.
Pastor, 1975-1985
Rev. James H. McMillan, D.D.
Pastor, 1985-1995
Rev. John W. McMillan, D.D.
Pastor, 1995-2005
Rev. James H. McMillan, D.D.
Pastor, 2005-2015
Rev. John W. McMillan, D.D.
Pastor, 2015-2025
Rev. James H. McMillan, D.D.
Pastor, 2025-2035
Rev. John W. McMillan, D.D.
Pastor, 2035-2045
Rev. James H. McMillan, D.D.
Pastor, 2045-2055
Rev. John W. McMillan, D.D.
Pastor, 2055-2065
Rev. James H. McMillan, D.D.
Pastor, 2065-2075
Rev. John W. McMillan, D.D.
Pastor, 2075-2085
Rev. James H. McMillan, D.D.
Pastor, 2085-2095
Rev. John W. McMillan, D.D.
Pastor, 2095-2105







STREET SWEEPING
NO PARKING
THIS SIDE
ALL HOLIDAYS
APR THROUGH NOV
8AM - 5PM

NO PARKING
ANY TIME



YIELD

HERE TO

BIKE LANE

Montview Boulevard
Presbyterian Church

Dahlia St
Montview St









National Register of Historic Places
Memo to File

Correspondence

The Correspondence consists of communications from (and possibly to) the nominating authority, notes from the staff of the National Register of Historic Places, and/or other material the National Register of Historic Places received associated with the property.

Correspondence may also include information from other sources, drafts of the nomination, letters of support or objection, memorandums, and ephemera which document the efforts to recognize the property.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: COLORADO, Denver

DATE RECEIVED: 2/23/04 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 3/19/04
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 4/03/04 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 4/07/04
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 04000262

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 4/6/02 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in the
National Register

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.

COLORADO HISTORICAL SOCIETY



Preserving Colorado's History Since 1879



February 16, 2004

Ms. Carol D. Shull
National Register Of Historic Places
National Park Service
1201 "I" Street, NW (2255)
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Ms. Shull:

We are pleased to submit for your review the enclosed National Register of Historic Places nomination for the Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church in Denver County. The nomination was reviewed by the State Review Board. The board voted to recommend to the State Historic Preservation Officer the listing of the property in the National Register.

We look forward to the formal listing of this property. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me by phone at 303-866-4681 or by e-mail at dale.heckendorn@chs.state.co.us.

Sincerely,

Dale Heckendorn
National Register Coordinator

Enclosures

Registration forms
USGS map
Photographs

OFFICE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

The Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation assists individuals, communities, and organizations in the identification, protection, and preservation of Colorado's cultural resources and in fostering widespread appreciation of and respect for the State's cultural heritage.

Colorado History Museum 1300 Broadway Denver, Colorado 80203-2137

303-866-4681 • Fax: 303-866-2711 • E-mail: dale.heckendorn@chs.state.co.us • Web Site: www.coloradohistory-oahp.org

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 9/25/2017 Date of Pending List: 10/26/2017 Date of 16th Day: 11/13/2017 Date of 45th Day: 11/9/2017 Date of Weekly List: 11/16/2017

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject 11/9/2017 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria

Reviewer Barbara Wyatt Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2252 Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



OFFICE of ARCHAEOLOGY and HISTORIC PRESERVATION



September 22, 2017

J. Paul Loether, Deputy Keeper and Chief,
National Register and NHL Programs
National Register of Historic Places
Mail Stop 7228
1849 C St, NW
Washington, D.C. 20240

Re: National Register Amendment for the Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church, 1980 Dahlia Street, Denver, Denver County, Colorado (NRIS.04000262; 5DV.9034)

Dear Mr. Loether:

We are pleased to submit for your review the enclosed National Register of Historic Places Amendment (Additional Documentation) for the Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church in Denver, Colorado. In accordance with the submission policy, enclosed please find:

- CD with PDF of the Amendment to the nomination for the Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church. Note: **The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the Amendment to the nomination (Additional documentation) for the Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church to the National Register of Historic Places.**
- CD with TIF images
- Physical signature page to the Additional Documentation (nomination amendment)

The State Review Board reviewed the amendment at its meeting on September 15, 2017. The board voted to recommend to the State Historic Preservation Officer that the Additional Documentation met the criteria for listing in the National Register.

We look forward to the approval of the Additional Documentation for this nomination. If you have any questions, feel free to contact me at (303) 866-4684 or at heather.peterson@state.co.us.

Best regards,

Heather Peterson
National & State Register Historian

Enclosures as above noted