



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Mail Stop 7228
1849 C Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20240



March 11, 2022

The Director of the National Park Service is pleased to send you the following announcements and actions on properties for the National Register of Historic Places.

Please visit our homepage: <https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/index.htm>

WEEKLY LIST OF ACTIONS TAKEN ON PROPERTIES: 3/4/2022 THROUGH 3/10/2022

Effective (4/10/20), the National Register program launched an electronic-only submission process for the duration of the COVID-19 situation while our staff and the staff of our preservation partners engage in extended telework operations. Instructions for (1) the organization of submissions and (2) how to access and upload submissions via the designated FTP site were distributed to recipients of this distribution list and posted on the National Register Website landing page at

<https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/index.htm>

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

ARKANSAS, CONWAY COUNTY,
Stuckey's (Plumerville),
304 North Springfield St.,
Plumerville, RS100007319,
LISTED, 3/9/2022

ARKANSAS, GARLAND COUNTY,
Hot Springs Masonic Temple,
311 West Grand Ave.,
Hot Springs, RS100006532,
LISTED, 3/7/2022

CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA COUNTY,
Royal Theater,
848 Guadalupe St.,
Guadalupe, MP100007474,
LISTED, 3/10/2022
(Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders in California, 1850-1970 MPS)

COLORADO, DENVER COUNTY,
Loretto Heights Academy (Boundary Decrease),
3001 South Federal Blvd.,
Denver, BC100007512,

Prefix Codes:

AD - Additional documentation	BC - Boundary change (increase and/or decrease)	FD - Federal DOE property under the Federal DOE project
FP - Federal DOE Project	MC - Multiple cover sheet	MP - Multiple nomination (nomination under a multiple cover sheet)
MV - Move request	NL - NHL	OT - All other requests (appeal, removal, delisting)
SG - Single nomination		

BOUNDARY DECREASE APPROVED, 3/4/2022

COLORADO, DENVER COUNTY,

Loretto Heights Academy (Additional Documentation),

3001 South Federal Blvd.,

Denver, AD100007512,

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION APPROVED, 3/4/2022

GEORGIA, CHATHAM COUNTY,

Springfield Terrace School,

707 Hastings St.,

Savannah, SG100007479,

LISTED, 3/9/2022

IDAHO, BUTTE COUNTY,

Craters of the Moon National Monument Mission 66 Historic District,

18 miles west of Arco on US 20/26/93,

Arco vicinity, RS100006698,

LISTED, 3/7/2022

(National Park Service Mission 66 Era Resources MPS)

KANSAS, JOHNSON COUNTY,

Campbell Dome House,

8126 Hamilton Dr.,

Overland Park, SG100007467,

LISTED, 3/7/2022

KANSAS, RICE COUNTY,

First Christian Church,

115 Courthouse Plz.,

Manhattan, RS100007029,

LISTED, 3/10/2022

MISSISSIPPI, ISSAQUENA COUNTY,

Blackwell, Unita, House,

139 Rosebud St.,

Mayersville, RS100007426,

LISTED, 3/9/2022

MISSOURI, JASPER COUNTY,

Bank of Avilla,

205 Greenfield St.,

Avilla, SG100007497,

LISTED, 3/7/2022

Prefix Codes:

AD - Additional documentation	BC - Boundary change (increase and/or decrease)	FD - Federal DOE property under the Federal DOE project
FP - Federal DOE Project	MC - Multiple cover sheet	MP - Multiple nomination (nomination under a multiple cover sheet)
MV - Move request	NL - NHL	OT - All other requests (appeal, removal, delisting)
SG - Single nomination		

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

1. Name of Property

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

2. Location

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

4. National Park Service Certification

Signature of the Keeper _____ Date of Action _____

Loretto Heights Academy (Boundary Decrease and Additional Documentation)
Name of Property

Denver County, Colorado
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Private |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | public - Local |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | public - State |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | public - Federal |

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | building(s) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | district |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | site |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | structure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | object |

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		site
		structure
		object
1	0	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 2

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Education/School

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Vacant

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN/Richardsonian Romanesque
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY
REVIVALS/Collegiate Gothic

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY
AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Concrete

walls: Brick, Sandstone

roof: Asphalt shingle

other: _____

Loretto Heights Academy (Boundary Decrease and Additional Documentation)
Name of Property

Denver County, Colorado
County and State

Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph (Briefly describe the current, general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

The Loretto Heights Academy, a primary and secondary school for girls that closed in 1941, is located seven miles southwest of downtown Denver, Colorado, at the center of the seventy-one-acre Loretto Heights College campus. At the time of the Academy's construction, its campus encompassed 104 acres of rural land far from the hustle and bustle of the city. Today the surrounding blocks are primarily low-rise single-family homes of one or two stories, with some commercial low-rise buildings lining the main road, S. Federal Boulevard. To the north and east of the larger campus, the street grid is essentially rectangular and regular; to the west and south, the street grid is curvilinear but still largely regular. The Loretto Heights College campus is bounded to the north by the residential properties on the south side of W. Amherst Avenue, to the south by W. Dartmouth Avenue, to the west by S. Irving Street and to the east by S. Federal Boulevard. To the northwest across S. Irving Street is Loretto Heights Park, a large open public green space.

Three buildings—the Administration Building (1891) with its 1911 Chapel addition, the Priest's House (1916), and Pancratia Hall (1930)—historically comprised the campus of the Loretto Heights Academy. These existing buildings were then taken over by the Loretto Heights College, founded when the Academy received college accreditation in 1926. This nomination includes only the buildings that were historically associated with the Loretto Heights Academy.

The 1891 Administration Building, designed by noted architect F. E. Edbrooke in the Richardsonian Romanesque style, housed nearly all of the functions of the academy as the first building completed on campus. The 1911 Chapel addition was also designed by F. E. Edbrooke. The Priest's House was completed in 1916 for the long-time chaplain of the school and in 1930, the sisters built Pancratia Hall, a four-story, brown-brick building designed in what can best be described as the Collegiate Gothic style by F. E. Edbrooke's nephew, Harry W. J. Edbrooke.

The Loretto Heights Academy was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on September 18, 1975 (NRIS.75000510). The 1975 nomination did not include a clear period of significance or boundary, and the buildings included in the nomination were not specifically identified. However, they likely included the Administration Building, the Chapel addition, and the Priest's House; which, given its proximity to the Administration Building, would presumably have been included in the nomination's boundary, documented only as encompassing nine-acres. These buildings have not been significantly altered since their listing in 1975 and retain integrity. Pancratia Hall, which was not specifically mentioned in the original nomination, was a key component of the Loretto Heights Academy campus and likewise retains sufficient integrity to convey its historic significance.

This nomination is intended to amend the earlier nomination to clearly delineate the boundary; establish the period of significance; include Pancratia Hall as a contributing building; remove Religion and add Architecture and Social History as areas of significance; and provide additional documentation on the Loretto Heights Academy's architecture and significance.

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable.)

The landscape surrounding the Loretto Heights Academy was historically open green space (see Figure 8). After closure of the Academy in 1941, Loretto Heights College developed much of this land with additional parking, paved walkways, and campus buildings. Starting at the northwest corner of the College campus and moving to the south, this development includes the Amphitheater (ca. 1950), Machebeuf Hall (1951), the Swimming Pool (1958), the Boiler Room and Laundry Building (1890–1891; substantially rebuilt in 1941; expanded 1951), the Library (1962), and at the southern edge of the campus, the May Stanton Bonfils

Loretto Heights Academy (Boundary Decrease and Additional Documentation)
Name of Property

Denver County, Colorado
County and State

Theater (1963). The College View Middle School and College View High School, both of recent construction, sit to the east of the theater. At the extreme northwest corner of the larger campus is the historic Loretto Heights College Cemetery (5DV.693), bordered by an ornamental steel fence and gate. East of the Academy buildings was a large expanse of open green space extending to S. Federal Boulevard.

The Loretto Heights Academy campus consists of the Administration Building and its Chapel addition, the Priest's House, and Pancratia Hall. The site is gently sloping to the east with mature trees and grass lawns surrounding the buildings, which are connected by curved concrete or brick-paved walkways. The area to the north, east and west of the nominated area is being redeveloped into a new mixed-use community, with new roads and building lots. Some additional more modern Loretto Heights and Denver Public School buildings remain on the south side of the site (see Figure 16 and Photo 1).

Administration Building (1891), contributing building, photos 2-7, 17

The Administration Building is the oldest and primary building within the Loretto Heights Academy campus. It is located at the highest point of what is known as Mt. Loretto. It is the easternmost building on the campus, with the later buildings—the Chapel addition, the Priest's House, and Pancratia Hall—having been constructed slightly northwest of the Administration Building.

The Administration Building is an H-plan building constructed of rusticated red sandstone with regular coursing, designed in what is best described as an expression of the Richardsonian Romanesque style. The footprint measures approximately 110' east to west and 225' north to south. It is three stories with a raised basement and full attic story, and a steeply-pitched, cross-gable, asphalt-shingle roof with dormers. The H-plan is oriented north-south and centered on a 165'-tall observation tower with belfry on the east side.

Exterior:

East (front) Side: The front facade consists of the gabled faces of the north and south wings and the recessed front facade of the building's core, anchored by a central, hip-roof tower. The east-facing slope of the roof over the central core features eight hip-roof dormers, four on each side of the tower. The dormers are clad with horizontal wood siding and feature asphalt shingle roofs with overhanging eaves and a steeply-pitched, peaked section projecting above the main ridgeline. The peak of the hipped section is topped by a metal finial. The dormers are flanked to the south and north by tall red sandstone chimneys with ornate decorative stonework.

The central tower projects approximate 8' from front façade of the building's main core and is topped by a steeply-pitched, metal hip roof. A grand red sandstone staircase leads from the front lawn to the large arched main entry on the tower's first floor. The Romanesque-Revival style arch surrounding the entry springs from a panel of decorative stonework with a floral motif and is delineated by a decorative drip molding. On the smooth stone face of the arch is the inscription "FIDES, MORES, CULTURA" (Fidelity to Principle, Moral Integrity, and Enrichment of Life). A series of receding engaged colonettes lead to modern aluminum-frame double glass doors with sidelights. In the semi-circular space above the doors are the words "LORETTO HEIGHTS COLLEGE" and the college's crest.

A statue of the Virgin Mary stands within an arched alcove above, flanked by deeply recessed one-over-one windows with rusticated stone sills and semi-circular transoms with smooth stone arched lintels and decorative drip moldings. Above the alcove are three deeply recessed one-over-one single-hung wood windows set in rectangular openings with rusticated stone sills and a continuous smooth stone lintel above. The central window is slightly smaller in height to accommodate the alcove below.

Loretto Heights Academy (Boundary Decrease and Additional Documentation)
Name of Property

Denver County, Colorado
County and State

The north and south sides of the tower's base each have one single-hung one-over-one wood windows at the second floor, third floor and attic. The second floor and attic windows also have a transom window separated from the main window by a stone lintel.

Above these windows, a projecting decorative cornice marks the top of the third story and separates the shaft of the tower from its base. The shaft of the tower features polygonal corner buttresses topped by decorative pinnacles. Above the cornice are three deeply recessed one-over-one windows with rectangular transoms. "SISTERS OF LORETTO" is inscribed above these windows. Above the inscription are three tall narrow arched openings framed by engaged colonettes. At the base of each arch is a narrow single-light fixed window. Louvers fill the remaining space within the arch. Decorative stonework with a floral motif fills the space between the smooth stone arches and the open colonnaded porch above. The porch's paired columns stand on simple stone pedestals and support a smooth stone architrave and dentilled cornice, above which rises the towers pyramidal metal roof. The north and south sides of the tower's shaft have a single deeply recessed one-over-one window with rectangular transom above the decorative cornice but are otherwise identical in design to the east side. The tower's west side lacks windows but is otherwise identical.

The walls flanking the central tower are symmetrical and consist of five regularly spaced one-over-one single-hung wood windows with rectangular transoms and rusticated stone sills on the first and second floor; and three sets of paired one-over-one windows on the third floor with a smooth stone continuous lintel and dentilled cornice above. The windows in each pair are separated by a pilaster with ornate capitals and share a single rusticated stone sill. The four regularly spaced rectangular windows on the basement level have been covered with plywood.

To the north and south of the east wall of the main core are the east ends of the projecting north and south wings. The east ends of the two wings are identical in design and feature steeply-pitched asphalt-shingle front-gable roofs with stone parapet walls. At the corners of the parapets and at the gable peaks there is ornate sandstone stonework with a floral motif. The north-facing wall of the south wing and south-facing wall of the north wing feature a pair of windows on the first, second and third floor identical to those on the first and second floor of the main core. Basement level fenestration is typically four regularly-spaced, deeply recessed, one-over-one single hung window at each façade section. Two dormers, identical to those described earlier, stand on the roof slope above.

The east walls of the projecting gabled wings are symmetrical in design with windows identical to those on the first and second floor of the main core organized in two groups of three at the first and second floors, and two groups of four smaller one-over-one windows with semi-circular transoms and a continuous arched lintel at the third floor level. The windows in each group are separated by pilasters with ornate capitals and share continuous rusticated stone sill. At the attic level there is a central group of five one-over-one windows separated by pilasters with ornate capitals. These windows share a smooth stone lintel and rusticated stone sill. Above the group, at the gable peak, are two narrow, single-light, fixed wood windows with a smooth stone continuous lintel that extends to the parapet edge, directly below the decorative stonework at the gable's peak.

South Side: The south side consisted of three bays and is essentially symmetrical in design. The central bay projects approximately 3' from the main wall and has a front-gable roof with stone parapet walls. At the corners of the parapet and the gable peak there are ornate sandstone carvings with a floral motif. At the base of the projecting bay is a large red sandstone staircase with a metal railing leading to an arched entrance on the first floor. Two one-over-one windows flank the staircase at the basement level. The modern, single-light, metal double entry doors are topped by a rectangular transom with a second semi-circular transom above. The entry is flanked by two one-over-one windows with semi-circular transoms. The window and door transoms share a smooth stone continuous arched lintel with decorative drip molding.

Loretto Heights Academy (Boundary Decrease and Additional Documentation)
Name of Property

Denver County, Colorado
County and State

The fenestration pattern on the second and third floors is identical and organized symmetrically, with a pair of central one-over-one windows flanked by larger one-over-one windows. All the windows have rusticated stone sills and lintels and rectangular transoms. At the attic level is a group of four one-over-one windows with rusticated lintels and sills. These windows are separated by pilasters with ornate capitals. Above this grouping are two narrow single-light fixed windows with rusticated stone sills and a smooth stone continuous lintel that extends to the parapet edge, directly below the decorative stone carvings at the gable's peak. A presumably historic metal fire escape extends from the attic level windows to the central windows at the second floor level.

The two outer bays are essentially identical in design. On the south-facing roof slope, tall, rectangular, rusticated red sandstone chimneys with smooth stone bases flank the projecting bay, and are in turn flanked by two pairs of dormers identical to those described above. The walls of the outer bays feature a pair of one-over-one window with rectangular transoms at the first and second floors and a group of three one-over-one windows with rectangular transoms at the top floor. All the windows have rusticated stone sills and lintels. At the basement level, there is a window near the building's southwest corner; on the east bay there is a one-over-one window and a second rectangular opening that is partially filled with an modern air-conditioner unit.

West (rear) Side: The west side is similar to the east side, without the central observation tower. At the center is a modern ca. 2000 gray brick elevator tower, with a steeply-pitched asphalt-shingle hip roof topped by a finial. The tower has a series of regularly spaced belt courses of contrasting brick and slightly inset sections on its south, west, and north sides. A glass block window is at the top of the inset section on the west-facing side. A louvered vent is at the top of the inset sections on the north and south sides. The elevator tower is connected to the historic portion of the building by a painted metal panel and mullion hyphen with four large four-light windows on its north and south sides. The elevator tower is flanked by modern concrete staircases with metal railings that provide access to modern shed-roof porches that shelter metal and glass entry doors. The porches have concrete floors and paired square wood posts.

The west side facades above the porch roofs are a mixture of one-over-one windows, one-over-one windows with a single-light transom separated from the main window by a stone header and louvered openings.

The north- and south-facing portions of the projecting wings that flank the central core are similar in design to those on the east side. All three stories feature a pair of one-over-one windows with rectangular transoms. Basement level fenestration is typically four regularly-spaced, deeply recessed, one-over-one single hung window at each façade section. On the roof-slope above are two gabled dormers identical to those described earlier.

North Side: The north side of the Administration Building is identical to the south side, with the exception of a hyphen that connects to the 1891 building to the 1911 Chapel addition. The approximately 12'-wide, two-story hyphen is attached to the older building at the midline of its central projecting gable-roof bay.

Interior: Historically the first floor interior of the Administration Building consisted of the main hall and a waiting and reception room. These large spaces were subdivided over time. Today the first floor comprises a main north-south double-loaded corridor flanked by smaller rooms. The corridor continues north through the hyphen that connects the Administration Building to the Chapel addition. The second floor historically included music rooms, dormitories, an infirmary, and a community room. Today the second floor consists of a primary north-south double-loaded corridor flanked by smaller rooms. The third floor historically housed additional dormitories and study rooms, as well as locker rooms. The layout of the third floor remains similar today, with smaller rooms at the center and larger spaces in the wings. The top floor was historically a dormitory floor, with a chapel at the east end. Today the layout is similar to the third floor with the larger rooms in the wings subdivided into smaller rooms. The room configuration evolved over time but typically housed administrative or classroom functions. Finishes on the upper floors include historic hardwood floors and plaster walls and ceilings. The main north-south corridor on the first floor has a historic 1" hexagonal tile floor composed of orange, red, green, black, and gray tiles set in a decorative floral pattern on a white tile background. The

Loretto Heights Academy (Boundary Decrease and Additional Documentation)
Name of Property

Denver County, Colorado
County and State

corridor's wood wainscoting and door surrounds are historic. The stairways, wood newel posts and handrails are also historic but the original wood treads have added vinyl coverings. Many of the building's interior rooms have historic oak wainscoting and plaster walls and ceilings. Some second floor rooms also retain their original ornamental fireplaces.

Alterations: The exterior is largely unaltered. The chapel hyphen installation removed the original exterior stone staircase that was a mirror-image of the existing south side stone staircase. At the upper floor of the west side, small wrought-iron Juliette balconies were removed at some point and the roof is covered with modern asphalt shingles, the roof was historically clad in slate tiles. In ca. 2000, a central elevator tower was added on the west (rear) side. Porches and concrete stairways have also been added off the main floor on the west side, likely also ca. 2000. In recent years, most of the basement level windows were covered with protective plywood. Interior alterations first occurred in 1918, and the room configurations and partitions were altered every decade or so to accommodate evolving educational and administrative needs.

Administration Building: Chapel Addition (1911), contributing addition, photos 8-11, 18

The Chapel addition is connected to the north side of the Administration Building by a historic hyphen and was compatibly designed in the Richardsonian Romanesque-style by the earlier building's architect, F. E. Edbrooke. The one-story red sandstone chapel with raised basement level and attic, is rectangular in plan and oriented to the east-west, measuring approximately 40' by 91'. The front-gable asphalt-shingle roof is steeply pitched with stone parapet walls at the gable ends and hip-roof dormers on its north and south slopes.

Hyphen Exterior:

The approximate 10' x 40' gable-roof hyphen is oriented north-south and constructed of red sandstone. It connects with the Administration Building on its north end and the Chapel on its south end. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The east and west sides are identical in design. At the basement level there are five regularly spaced rectangular window openings with protective plywood covering the windows. On the main level, a series of five arched window openings separated by stone pilasters with ornate capitals span the full width of the wall. Each window consists of a rectangular fixed window flanked by two single-hung windows, topped by a two-part transom consisting of a central semi-circular window with an arched window above. These windows feature substantial mullions, green opalescent stained glass set in simple geometric patterns, continuous smooth stone arched lintels, and rusticated stone sills.

Hyphen Interior:

The hyphen has historic wood and stained glass panel doors connecting the hyphen to the original building, as well as large, multi-panel historic stained glass windows along each side of the hyphen. The ornamental ceramic tile floor continues the same pattern of the original main hallway ornamental tile floor. The walls between the windows and ceiling are plaster. There are regularly spaced ornamental historic pendant lights along the length of the hyphen.

Chapel Exterior:

East (front) Side: The front façade of the Chapel is symmetrical in design. At the center is a grand red sandstone staircase with red sandstone sidewalls and metal railings leading to historic double paneled wood doors. The doorway is flanked by pilasters and a band of decorative stonework separates the entry from a semi-circular transom above. The transom features a series of narrow, arched, opalescent stained glass windows framed in wood. The smooth stone arched lintel has a decorative stonework border along its interior edge and "SISTERS OF LORETTO" inscribed in the main portion of the arch. A decorative drip molding defines the top of the arch.

Flanking the doorway are two pairs of one-over-one stained glass windows. The windows in each pair are separated by pilasters with ornate capitals and have semi-circular transoms with a continuous smooth stone arched lintel and a decorative drip molding above. Above each pair is a round stained-glass window with a

Loretto Heights Academy (Boundary Decrease and Additional Documentation)
Name of Property

Denver County, Colorado
County and State

smooth stone surround. Directly above the doorway is a larger stained-glass rose window with a smooth stone surround. At the top of the gable there is a small narrow vent directly below a decorative stonework at the gable's peak. A stone Celtic cross rises from the peak of the stone parapet walls.

North Side: The north wall is divided into five bays separated by rusticated red sandstone buttresses. At the basement level, there is a single rectangular window opening centered within the easternmost and westernmost bays. The other three bays contain a group of three larger rectangular window openings that hold figurative stained glass windows. On the main level, there is a single rectangular window opening centered within the easternmost and westernmost bays. The other three bays contain a group of three windows separated by pilasters with decorative capitals. The windows have semi-circular transoms, continuous arched smooth stone lintels and decorative drip moldings. All windows on this side have been covered with protective plywood.

On the north-facing roof slope there is a hip-roof dormer above each of the three central bays. The dormer's have asphalt shingle roofs, horizontal wood siding (please confirm) and feature a pair of rectangular fixed windows with green opalescent stain-glass set in a simple geometric pattern. Above the westernmost bay there is a smaller dormer of the same design but with a single stained-glass window. This smaller dormer is set lower on the roof slope near the roof's edge.

West (Rear) Side: The west side is symmetrical in design and has a shallow projecting section with a narrow stone hip roof at its center. At the ground level of the projecting section there is a single paneled wood door with a stone sill and side light. The lower portion of the sidelight is paneled wood, the light above is covered by protective plywood. There are rectangular stained-glass transoms above the door and the sidelight. Flanking the door are two small square stained-glass windows at grade. At the top of the projecting wall are two small square stained-glass windows.

Two one-over-one green opalescent stained glass windows flank the central projecting section at the main level with two smaller one-over-one green opalescent stained glass windows above. At the top of the gable there is a small narrow vent and a stone Celtic cross rises from the peak of the stone parapet walls.

South Side: The hyphen connects the Chapel to the Administration Building on the east end of the Chapel's south wall. The south wall is otherwise identical to the north wall.

Interior: The Chapel and hyphen have many large stained art glass windows, several of which feature religious images and prominent people in Denver's history. The main floor stained glass windows are all figurative, many were gifts from the graduating classes of the 1920s, Mrs. Canneking, Mother Praxedes Carty, Robert E. Morrison, the Knights of Columbus and Mr. and Mrs. M. J. O'Fallon. Featured people include the Right Reverend J. P. Machebeuf, Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. McPhee, the Deceased Sisters of the Community of Daniels and Fisher, Mother Pancratia Bonfils, William and Martha Elder, John A. Keefe, Mrs. John A. Keefe, John K. Mullen, Catherine S. Mullen, Mrs. T. W. Engles.

The Chapel has historic wood parquet floors, ornate wood ceiling trusses, and plaster walls. Rows of historic wood pews flank the chapel's central aisle. The apse is defined by a decorative plasterwork arch springing from engaged colonettes and features an ornate ceramic tile floor. The alter stands on a raised platform within the apse and is sheltered by a simple ciborium.

Opposite the apse is the organ loft with a W. W. Kimble Co. organ manufactured in Chicago.

The basement level of the chapel houses an auditorium with stained-glass windows with geometric opalescent glass, a sloping floor, and ornamental plasterwork at the raised stage. This area has historic rows of seating in padded metal frames. Walls are plaster and the ceiling is original plaster beams with added acoustic lay-in ceiling tiles between. The original ornamental plaster stage opening is intact.

Loretto Heights Academy (Boundary Decrease and Additional Documentation)
Name of Property

Denver County, Colorado
County and State

Alterations: The roof is of modern asphalt single construction and has been replaced. There are no known other significant alterations.

The Priest's House (1916), contributing building, photos 12-13

The Priest's House is a one-story 32' x 40' brick bungalow with a concrete, brick, and wood paneling/lattice foundation and walkout basement, located approximately 20' northeast of the Chapel. The low-pitched hip roof with deep overhangs and exposed rounded rafter tails is covered with asphalt shingles and features a hip-roof dormer on its south slope and tall brick chimneys on the south, east, and north slopes. All of the windows, with exception of the dormer window have been covered with protective plywood.

Exterior:

South (front) Side: On the east side of the front facade the roof's deep overhanging eaves shelter an inset porch with a wood floor that wraps around the building's east side and a portion of the north side. The roof in this area is supported by square wood posts with simple corbeled brackets. The upper rail of a low balustrade remains intact on the porch's south side. Within the inset porch, the main entrance is set on the east facing wall and comprised of historic paneled wood. On the south-facing wall east of the door is a single rectangular window opening with stone sill. A decorative brick stringcourse near the top of the wall wraps around the building following the contour of the upper portion of the windows and doors. On the portion of the south wall that is not inset there is a small rectangular window opening with a stone sill to the east and a large rectangular window opening with a stone sill to the west. A hip-roof dormer with a three-light fixed wood window and deep overhanging eaves is centrally located on the roof's south facing slope.

East Side: The wraparound porch continues on the east side of the residence and consists of four bays. Within the inset porch the east side of the brick chimney projects slightly from the brick east wall. Flanking the chimney are two rectangular window openings with stone sills. The porch's northernmost bay has been enclosed and a non-historic wood door leads from the open porch into the enclosed space. Portions of the balustrade are missing in the three bays to the south, the balustrade in the northernmost bay has been covered over with painted plywood. The ground slopes sharply away from the front of the residence, exposing the east wall of the basement level, which has been partially clad with wide painted wood horizontal siding.

North (Rear) Side: The enclosed portion of the wraparound porch continues to the east end of the north side. The brick portion of the north wall has a small rectangular window opening with stone sill to the east and a larger rectangular opening with stone sill to the west. The corbeled base of the brick chimney is visible on the upper wall between the two windows. At the basement level, the area below the porch is divided into two sections. The opening to the east has been enclosed with wood lattice, the adjacent area to the west is clad with wide painted wood horizontal siding. The west side of the basement-level wall is stuccoed and there are two square window openings.

West Side: The west wall has two rectangular window openings with stone sills on the first floor and a wood paneled door on the north side of the basement-level wall. A concrete door well allows access to the door from the rear lawn. The exposed portion of the basement wall on this side is covered with stucco.

Interior: Historically the interior of the Priest's House consisted of a large room with a fireplace on the east side, two rooms on the west side, and a bathroom. In the 1970s, the interior was converted to office use but the room configuration remains the same.

Alterations: The building was converted from residential to office use in the 1970s. The exterior remains intact except for the partial enclosure of the inset porch and what appears to be the enclosure of the northeast portion of the basement level with wood lattice and horizontal wood siding. The interior has been adapted with rooms converted to office use; however, the historic walls remain unchanged. A kitchen was added within the enclosed portion of the porch.

Loretto Heights Academy (Boundary Decrease and Additional Documentation)
Name of Property

Denver County, Colorado
County and State

Pancratia Hall (1930), contributing building, photos 14-16, 19-21

Pancratia Hall is an H-plan building constructed of red brick and designed in what is best described as an expression of the Collegiate Gothic style. It is located approximately 70' northwest of the Chapel and the Priest's House. The north and south wings of the building measure approximately 135' east to west with the center of the H measuring approximately 200' north to south. The majority of the central core is two story with a raised basement level and attic. The north and south wings are three story with a raised basement level. The asphalt-shingle cross-gable roof features brick parapet walls capped with stone at the gable ends and dormers on its east and west slopes. As designed, it contained classrooms and ancillary spaces on the lower floors and dormitories on the upper floors.

Exterior:

East (front) Side: The east side consists of the east wall of the building's central core and the east ends of the north and south wings. The north-south core features a central three-story section that projects above the side gable roof. The roof over this section is flat with brick parapet walls capped with contrasting stone. This section consists of five bays separated by stepped brick buttresses with contrasting stone caps at the basement, first-floor and third-floor level. Above each buttress, colonettes extend upward to the top of the parapet wall and are capped by stone finials. Each bay has a pair of four-over-four aluminum clad wood windows with brick soldier course lintels and brick sills at the basement level; a pair of nine-over-nine aluminum clad wood windows at the first floor level with brick sills and a decorative brickwork arch above; and a group of three aluminum clad wood windows with aluminum mullions and a continuous contrasting stone sill at the second floor level. Within this group, the central eight-light window is fixed and the flanking windows are four-over-four double-hung. Above these windows are three contrasting stone panels enframed with red brick and decorated with a blind Gothic arch motif. Above the panels is a group of three eight-light windows with wood mullions and yellow opalescent stained glass in each side window of each group of three windows. The center eight-light window is clear glass. Each group of windows are set within an arched opening with a contrasting smooth stone arched lintel. The central window is fixed and the flanking windows that were casement type are now fixed. All windows at this are have clear glass exterior storm windows.

The three-story section is flanked by two-story bays that are slightly set back. The north two-story bay has two four-over-four aluminum clad wood windows with an aluminum mullion, soldier course brick lintels, and brick sills on the basement level; two pairs of six-over-six aluminum clad wood windows with aluminum mullions, brick sills, and a decorative brickwork arch above on the first floor; and two nine-over-nine wood windows with soldier course brick lintels and brick sills on the second floor. A hip-roof dormer with an asphalt shingle roof and a pair six-over-six aluminum clad wood windows with an aluminum mullion is centrally located on the east slope of the roof above.

The south two-story bay features the same fenestration pattern as the north two-story bay, but includes an additional nine-over-nine aluminum clad wood window at the basement, first floor and second floor on the bay's south end. The roof slope above this bay features a dormer identical to the one described above and a tall brick chimney with contrasting stone base.

Brick buttresses with contrasting stone caps define the corners of the east wall of the north front-gable wing. From grade, a shallow set of stone steps lead to a large recessed Gothic-arch entry with a contrasting arched cast stone surround with quoin-like details. The interior walls and ceiling of the recessed vestibule are faced with the same cast stone. The entry's historic ten-light double entry doors are topped with a multi-light arched transom. Above the entry is a contrasting cast stone plaque inscribed "PANCRACTIA HALL." North of the entry are two six-over-six aluminum clad wood windows with soldier course brick lintels and brick sills at the basement level. There are no windows on the first floor; three nine-over-nine aluminum clad wood windows with soldier course brick lintels and brick sills are on the second floor; and three smaller six-over-six wood

Loretto Heights Academy (Boundary Decrease and Additional Documentation)
Name of Property

Denver County, Colorado
County and State

windows with soldier course brick lintels and brick sills are on the third floor. In the gable peak there is a soldier course stringcourse topped by a contrasting cast stone band that serves as the sill for a narrow aluminum clad wood window with a soldier course brick lintel. The brick parapet wall above has a contrasting stone cap and a cast stone Celtic cross at the gable's peak (now missing). The south-facing wall of the projecting north wing features a single nine-over-nine aluminum clad wood window with soldier course brick lintel and brick sill on the first and second floor and two smaller six-over-six wood windows on the third floor. The basement level has two six-over-six aluminum clad wood windows.

The south wing is similarly designed with an identical Gothic-arch entry and the same brick buttresses at the east façade's corners. The fenestration pattern differs slightly, with two six-over-six aluminum clad wood windows with soldier course brick lintels and brick sills at the basement level; two nine-over-nine aluminum clad wood windows with soldier course brick lintels and brick sills on the first floor; and three nine-over-nine aluminum clad wood windows with soldier course brick lintels and brick sills on the second and third floor. The brick parapet wall retains its cast stone Celtic cross at the gable's peak. The north-facing wall of the projecting south wing features a single nine-over-nine aluminum clad wood window with soldier course brick lintel and brick sill on the first and second floor and two nine-over-nine aluminum clad wood windows on the third floor.

South Side: The south side features a slightly projecting front-gable bay located east of the façade's midline that marks the location of the south entrance and stairwell. The bay features stepped buttresses at its corners and a front-gable asphalt shingle roof with brick parapet walls capped with contrasting cast stone. The bay's fenestration is offset from center to the east and consists of an entry at grade with double doors and a large rectangular transom; and two nine-over-nine aluminum clad wood window arranged vertically above. A band of contrasting stone spans the width of the bay above. At the top of the gable is a narrow aluminum clad wood window.

The wall east of the south entrance bay is organized symmetrically with three six-over-six wood windows with brick soldier course lintel and brick sills at the basement level; three nine-over-nine wood windows with brick soldier course lintel and brick sills at the first floor; and four identical windows at the second floor; and four at the third floor. The roof has three recently installed skylights. The wall west of the south entrance bay consists of six-light windows at basement level, a combination of single nine-over-nine and double nine-over-nine windows at the first floor, and single nine-over-nine windows at second and third floors.

West (rear) Side: The west side consists of the west wall of the central north-south core and the west ends of the north and south front-gable wings. The west wall of the central north-south core is symmetrical in design and features two faceted brick bays that extend from the basement level to the top of the second floor and divide the wall into three sections. The bays have flat roofs and brick parapet walls with contrasting cast stone caps and three facets. Each facet is either four-over-four, six-over-six, or nine-over-nine aluminum clad wood window on the basement and first floor level. Above the bay is a single nine-over-nine aluminum clad wood window. The wall between the bays has three pairs of four-over-four aluminum clad wood windows on the basement level; three pairs of six-over-six aluminum clad wood windows on the first floor and two smaller six-over-six aluminum clad wood windows flanked by two nine-over-nine aluminum clad wood windows on the second floor. The north section of the west wall has the same fenestration pattern on the basement and first floor and three nine-over-nine wood windows on the second floor. The south section of the west wall is identical to the north section. On the central core's west-facing roof slope there are eight regularly spaced hip-roof dormers. The two dormers at the center of the group are smaller in size and feature a single eight-over-eight wood window. These two dormers are joined by a historic sloped-roof section. The six larger dormers are identical to those on the east-facing roof slope. Rehabilitation work installed sixteen additional new dormers that reflect the style and materials of the historic dormers.

The west wall of the south wing features the same corner buttresses and gable details found on its east wall. On the first floor there are three pairs of nine-over-nine aluminum clad wood windows with wood mullions, brick soldier course lintels and brick sills. Above these windows is a central, modern metal fire exit door with a

Loretto Heights Academy (Boundary Decrease and Additional Documentation)
Name of Property

Denver County, Colorado
County and State

single small light that opens onto an exterior metal staircase leading to a sidewalk at the rear of the building. The door replaced what was historically a door onto an exit balcony. The staircase incorporates a non-historic brick wall element designed to mimic the shape of the historic building's gables. On the second floor, two nine-over-nine aluminum clad wood windows with brick soldier course lintels and brick sills flank the exit door. There are three identical windows on the third floor. The north-facing wall of the south wing has four nine-over-nine aluminum clad wood windows on the first floor, seven nine-over-nine aluminum clad wood windows on the second floor, and seven nine-over-nine aluminum clad wood windows on the third floor.

The west wall of the north wing features the same corner buttresses and gable details found on its east wall. On the first floor is a pair of nine-light aluminum clad windows on the north side of the wall. Above this window is a central, modern metal fire exit door identical to the one on the west wall of the south wing. The exterior metal staircase leading from the door is larger and includes a taller non-historic brick wall element. The fenestration pattern on the second and third floor is identical to the pattern on the west wall of the south wing. The south-facing wall of the north wing has six sets of six-over-six aluminum clad wood windows on the basement level, four nine-over-nine and two sets of double six-over-six aluminum clad wood windows on the first floor, and seven nine-over-nine aluminum clad wood windows with brick soldier course lintels and brick sills on the second and third floors.

North Side: Like the south side, the north wall features a front-gable bay located east of the façade's midline that marks the location of the north entrance and stairwell. However, the bay on this side does not project from the surface of the wall and the entry at ground level consists of a double metal door with no transom. The fenestration above the door is the same as on the south side.

The wall east of the north entrance bay is organized symmetrically and identical to the south side on the basement level and first and second floors. On the third floor there are four smaller six-over-six wood windows with brick soldier course lintel and brick sills. The roof has three recently installed skylights. The wall west of the north entrance bay consists of four-over-four and six-over-six windows at basement level, a combination of single six-over-six and nine-over-nine windows and double six-over-six windows at the first floor and single nine-over-nine windows at second and third floors.

Interior: The raised basement level originally housed a gymnasium at the south and storage/laundry to the north. Finishes in the basement were largely utilitarian. The first floor has a main, north-south, double-loaded corridor originally flanked by classrooms. The corridor has lockers on both sides. The north and south wings each have a single-loaded corridor. Finishes include historic terrazzo floors and plaster walls. The modern acoustical tile ceilings were removed in the 2021 conversion. The second floor also has a main, north-south, double-loaded corridor. The north wing has a double-loaded corridor and the south wing has a single-loaded corridor. The rooms include the management office, a lounge, and laboratory classrooms that have been converted into apartments. Finishes include historic terrazzo, hardwood, and vinyl floors, and a mixture of historic plaster and modern gypsum-board walls. The modern acoustical tile ceilings were removed in the 2021 rehabilitation work. The third floor has an east-west double-loaded corridor in each wings as well as a central double-loaded north-south corridor. The corridors were originally lined with dormitory rooms which were converted to apartments in 2021. Finishes include historic terrazzo and vinyl floors and historic plaster walls and ceilings. The fourth floor is similar to the third, but houses a chapel. The chapel has historic wood ceiling trusses, large green opalescent stained glass windows, vinyl floors, and historic plaster walls. The original pews have been removed. The attic has been converted into apartments with gypsum board walls/ceiling and vinyl floors.

Alterations: The exterior is intact with minimal changes to the primary façade. At the west side, two stair towers were added in 1991 and sixteen 5th floor dormers were added in 2021. Three skylights were added at the north façade and three at the south in 2021. The 1958 addition of Marian Hall at the northwest was removed in 2021. The interior underwent alterations in the 1950s, 1970s, 1990s and a major conversion 2021.

Loretto Heights Academy (Boundary Decrease and Additional Documentation)
Name of Property

Denver County, Colorado
County and State

Integrity

The contributing buildings within the Loretto Heights Academy district display excellent integrity and the district as a whole retains the essential character-defining features necessary to convey its architectural and historical significance. Specific to the seven aspects of integrity:

Location: The Loretto Heights Academy buildings remain in their original locations and therefore retain integrity of location.

Setting: Though Denver's residential development has surrounded the Sisters of Loretto's once-remote property and the development of the Loretto Heights College from the 1950s forward has added modern building to what was once open space surrounding the Academy's buildings, the district's setting remains clearly that of an educational campus. As part of the ongoing redevelopment of the parcel the extensive park like open space and fields have been subject to grading and other alterations as part of ongoing construction affecting the historic setting.

Design: The contributing buildings have not been significantly altered outside the period of significance and retain excellent integrity of design. Each building's historic plan, form, massing, and fenestration pattern remains intact with very little alteration. The character-defining Richardsonian Romanesque design features of the Administration Building and Chapel, such as the central tower, semi-circular arched window and door openings, hip-roof dormers, rusticated sandstone walls, decorative pilasters, colonettes and intricate stonework, have not been removed or altered. The partial enclosure of the inset porch at the Priest's House does not obscure the building's historic form, which remains clearly evident, and the building's subtle brickwork design details remain intact. Pancratia Hall retains its character-defining Collegiate Gothic details, including Gothic arch design details and decorative stonework. These intact features contribute to an overall high degree of integrity of design among the campus buildings. Interior alterations have diminished the integrity of the Administration Building and Pancratia Hall to some degree by changing their historic interior spatial configuration; however, important spatial features, such as the historic main corridors remain intact. The integrity of the Chapel is particularly high and important interior spaces such as the nave, apse, organ loft and basement level auditorium remain unaltered. Non-historic intrusions among the Loretto Heights Academy buildings are minimal and the spatial relationship of the buildings within the district is well-preserved.

Materials: Overall the campus retains excellent integrity of materials. The contributing buildings retain the vast majority of their historic fabric, including distinctive stone and brickwork, stained glass windows, ceramic and terrazzo flooring, and wood multi-light windows. The Chapel is particularly notable for the retention of much of its historic interior materials.

Workmanship: Overall the campus retains excellent integrity of workmanship. The craftsmanship and building techniques prevalent during the period of significance are clearly evident in the details of the campus's decorative stone and brick details, stained glass windows and masonry walls.

Association: The Academy campus retains the physical appearance and distinctive feel of a late 1890s/early 1900s private parochial school campus. The Administration Building and Pancratia Hall retain the historic fabric and interior spaces that convey the campus's historic role as a school for Denver's young girls and women from 1891 until 1941 and its architectural significance as a fine example of the revivalist architectural aesthetics popularly applied to educational facilities of the period.

Feeling: The Academy's excellent integrity of design, materials, and workmanship, combined with its good integrity of setting to provide a strong sense of what educators and students at the Loretto Heights Academy experienced during the school's period of operation.

Loretto Heights Academy (Boundary Decrease and Additional Documentation)
Name of Property

Denver County, Colorado
County and 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Education

Social History

Architecture

Period of Significance

1891-1941

Significant Dates

1891, 1911, 1916, 1930

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation (if applicable)

Architect/Builder

Frank E. Edbrooke and Company

Harry W.J. Edbrooke

Loretto Heights Academy (Boundary Decrease and Additional Documentation)
Name of Property

Denver County, Colorado
County and State

Statement of Significance

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations).

Founded in 1891, Loretto Heights Academy operated as a primary and secondary Catholic academy for girls and young women until its closure in 1941. The Administration Building served as the sole educational building on campus until the construction of Pancratia Hall in 1930. For a significant part of the school's history, all campus activities took place in the Administration Building, including classes, administration, dining, sleeping, and worship. The Priest's House, completed in 1916, and Pancratia Hall represent the physical expansion of the campus over time to accommodate the school's educational mission and student body.

Loretto Heights College was established when the Academy received college accreditation in 1926, and co-existed with the Academy on its campus through the Academy's closure in 1941. The College expanded the campus during the mid-twentieth century and continued to operate until 1988. The campus buildings constructed during the Academy period—the Administration Building and its Chapel addition, the Priest's House, and Pancratia Hall—followed a design aesthetic that is clearly distinct from the modernist campus buildings constructed by the College after the Academy's closure and constitute the entirety of the buildings associated with the Catholic academy educational movement.

Loretto Heights Academy was listed in the National Register of Historic Places as locally significant in the areas of Education and Religion in 1975. The earlier nomination focused on the 1891 Administration Building and its 1911 Chapel addition, and did not specifically mention the significance of other buildings within the Academy campus, nor did it recognize the Academy's significance in the areas of Social History or Architecture. This amendment removes Religion as an area of significance and documents in further detail the local significance of the Loretto Heights Academy campus under Criterion A for Education and Social History, specifically Women's History, and its statewide significance under Criterion C for Architecture.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

Loretto Heights Academy is locally significant under Criterion A in the area of Education for its association with the educational movement that established Catholic academies for girls and young women in Colorado. Before changes brought about by reform movements in the Progressive Era, education for girls and women was historically provided at home, within the family. It was thought that most women would not work outside the home, therefore their education was an unnecessary expense at best; at worst, it could "ruin" them for marriage by making them less subservient to men, a perspective supported by the prevailing value system of the time, known as the Cult of True Womanhood or Culture of Domesticity. First established in America during the 1720s, Catholic academies for young women were part of a larger academy movement modeled after the English finishing school system and designed to provide "a moral, literary, and domestic education for young women."¹ These academies usually encompassed elementary through high school and accepted both boarding and day students who could afford the fees. Beyond basic reading, writing, and arithmetic, typical subjects included French, music, art, needlework, and dancing. In Colorado, the best-known Catholic academies for young women were founded by Catholic nuns in major cities along the eastern edge of Colorado's Front Range mountain range between 1864 and 1897. As the public school system evolved and attitudes regarding the education of girls and women changed, attendance at the Catholic academies waned during the 1930s and 40s, forcing the schools to close or evolve into co-ed institutions by the mid-twentieth century.

Loretto Heights Academy is further significant under Criterion A for Social History, specifically Women's History, for its role in providing educational opportunities for middle- and upper-class girls and young women

¹ Jennifer C. Madigan, "The Education of Girls and Women in the United States: A Historical Perspective", *Advances in Gender and Education*, Vol. 1 (2009), 12.

Loretto Heights Academy (Boundary Decrease and Additional Documentation)
Name of Property

Denver County, Colorado
County and State

between 1891 and 1941, and as the site of Fifth National Service School, a quasi-military program operated by the Woman's Section of the Navy League that trained young women to provide support services to the U.S. military during World War I. Loretto Heights Academy was in some ways unique among more traditional female academies in focusing first on the preparation of girls for higher education, and secondarily on making them well-rounded future members of society in the form of wives and mothers. The academy's courses and educational mission shifted over time along with the changes in expectations of women in society. By 1930, the Loretto Heights Academy also offered a broader scope of subjects, which included Science and Mathematics, reflecting the change in society wherein higher education and professional careers became a more viable option for women. In such, the Academy played an important role in the education of privileged girls and women from Denver, at first providing a "safe" alternative to public school and, later, an opportunity to prepare for the further education need to pursue professional careers open to women at the time.

In July 1917, the Fifth National Service School took place over three weeks on the Loretto Heights Academy campus, with instruction and other camp activities taking place within the campus buildings. As historian Barbara Steinson points out, "American society provided few opportunities for the leisured daughters of the middle and upper classes to participate in cooperative, purposeful activities" and the National Service Schools offered a rare chance to band together with fellow women in support of a meaningful cause and build their self-esteem. The National Service School at Loretto Heights Academy appears to have been the only encampment held in the intermountain west and marks an important moment during World War I when women across Colorado were given the chance to demonstrate their patriotism, exercise their independence and developed skills that allowed them to meaningfully participate in the war effort. Under Criterion A, the period of significance for Education and Social History begins when Loretto Heights Academy opened in 1891 until its closure in 1941, encompassing the period when the academy offered education based on the academy model to girls and young women and the weeks when the Fifth National Service School took place in 1917.

Loretto Heights Academy is further significant at the state level under Criterion C for Architecture as an outstanding example of a late-eighteenth-early twentieth century Catholic academy campus for girls and young women, embodying the character defining features of the Catholic Academy type as developed in Colorado. The campus includes excellent examples of the buildings that typically served the unique needs of a Catholic boarding academy for girls and young women—a main building housing a variety of educational, administrative and residential functions; a chapel addition (in essence a standalone building connected by a hyphen); a priest's residence, and a second multi-functional building to accommodate an evolving campus. Loretto Heights Academy exhibits the features shared by the majority of Catholic academies constructed in Colorado during the 1800s—H plan; strictly symmetrical design and massing; red masonry walls; decorative details in keeping with the building's Late Victorian revivalist style and with ecclesiastical architecture of the day; three stories in height with an attic level and a raised basement marked by rusticated stone water table; gable roof with multiple dormers that brought natural light into dormitory rooms for boarding students within the attic space; a central projecting mass marking the main entrance; and a central soaring bell tower topped by a cross.

Furthermore, Loretto Heights Academy campus includes excellent examples of Richardsonian Romanesque and Collegiate Gothic architecture designed by Denver master architects Frank E. Edbrooke and his nephew Harry Edbrooke, respectively. Frank E. Edbrooke had a particularly prolific career in designing handsome high style buildings, with many of those still extant listed on the National Register. His nephew Harry has a shorter list of known works. However, nearly all are also listed on the National Register. Between the two of them they account for 46 buildings either individually listed or listed with historic districts, illustrating the influence they have had on Colorado's built environment. The 1891 Administration Building, constructed at the height of the Richardsonian Romanesque's popularity by an architect well-versed in the style's vocabulary, is largely unaltered and displays the character defining features of the style— bold massing, rusticated stone walls, semicircular arches, a soaring tower with pyramidal roof, groups of deep-set window openings with masonry mullions and transom bars, gable roof with narrow eaves, a deeply set main entry behind a massive stone

Loretto Heights Academy (Boundary Decrease and Additional Documentation)
Name of Property

Denver County, Colorado
County and State

arch and decorative pilasters, colonettes and intricate stonework. The compatibly designed Chapel addition, also the work of Frank E. Edbrooke, is a fine example of the Richardsonian Romanesque in and of itself, displaying the same character-defining features. Pancratia Hall, built in 1930 after the College Gothic style had become a dominant for education buildings, particularly those associated with religious organizations, is an excellent example of this variant of Gothic Revival architecture. Compatible in design with the older Administration, but clearly a product of its own time, Pancratia Hall displays the common features of Collegiate Gothic buildings built between 1900 and 1940, masonry walls, vertical emphasis, Gothic arched entrances and windows, stone tracery, buttresses, pinnacles, quoining, bay windows, and restrained decorative details.

Among the six best-known Catholic academies for women established during the mid-to-late 1800s in Colorado, Loretto Heights Academy displays a high level of craftsmanship and is the largest, most architecturally accomplished, and best preserved of its type in Colorado. Three of the six academies—St. Mary's Academy (first location) in Denver, St. Joseph's Academy in Trinidad, and Loretto Academy in Pueblo, have been demolished. The campus at Mount St. Gertrude Academy in Boulder was damaged by fire in the 1980s and subsequently remodeled and at Mount St. Scholastica in Canon City only the main academy building survives today. Loretto Heights Academy displays excellent integrity. All of the buildings associated with the school's operation between 1891 and 1941—the Administration Building and its Chapel addition, Priest's House, and Pancratia Hall—survive and retain very good to excellent integrity. Under Criterion C, the period of significance encompasses the construction of the Administration Building in 1891 until 1930, when Pancratia Hall was built and the Loretto Heights Academy campus development complete.

Historical Context

Catholic Academies for Women in the United States

In 1727, Ursuline nuns from France established the first school for girls in New Orleans, pioneering the Catholic academy movement in the United States.² The number of female academies grew quickly, reflecting the fact that educational opportunities for girls and young women lagged significantly behind those available to boys and young men. In 1820, the number of Catholic academies had grown to ten, and by 1852 there were 100 such schools in the United States.³ As historian Mary J. Oates notes, these early Catholic academies made an important contribution to women's educational progress in the period before the public secondary school system fully developed in the late nineteenth century.⁴

Catholic academies for young women were part of a larger academy movement modeled after the English finishing school system and designed to provide "a moral, literary, and domestic education for young women."⁵ These academies usually encompassed elementary through high school and sought to educate pupils in a well-rounded manner to create pious and accomplished wives and mothers. Beyond basic reading, writing, and arithmetic, typical subjects included French, music, art, needlework, and dancing.⁶

Students at Catholic academies for young women were typical wealthy and privileged, though overall educational options remained limited for females when compared with the opportunities available to privileged males. Prior to the late nineteenth century, the formal education of economically disadvantaged and working-class American children took place primarily in co-educational public schools.

Progressive education reformers like Catharine Beecher, Emma Willard, and Mary Lyon criticized the Catholic academies for not offering a broader range of subjects that could lead to a professional career outside the

² Mary J. Oates, "Catholic Female Academies on the Frontier," U.S. Catholic Historian 12, no. 4 (1994), 134.

³ Ibid., 121.

⁴ Ibid., 134.

⁵ Madigan, "The Education of Girls and Women in the United States: A Historical Perspective" 12.

⁶ Oates, "Catholic Female Academies on the Frontier," 123.

Loretto Heights Academy (Boundary Decrease and Additional Documentation)
Name of Property

Denver County, Colorado
County and State

home such as the sciences, mathematics, and geography. Furthermore, critics claimed that nuns made poor teachers due to a lack of education themselves and the fact that they could not prepare young girls for marriage, having renounced the institution. Behind some of these criticisms was thinly veiled anti-Catholic sentiment.

In the 1850s, criticisms from educational reformers encouraged Catholic academies to strengthen their curricula and provide a better educated faculty. Founders of the schools felt improving the academies was necessary to enhance the image of the Catholic Church, and ensure Catholic girls did not attend Protestant or public schools and possibly leave the Catholic faith. Increasingly, the schools began to shift their focus to preparing students for higher education or a professional career, as more and more women aspired to join the paid labor market.

Female academies set the stage for the rise of women's colleges, particularly Catholic women's colleges, in the United States. The first was the College of Notre Dame of Maryland, which opened primary and secondary schools in Baltimore in 1873, and a college in 1895. By 1925, the Church had another forty-two women's colleges, and by 1955, there were 116. These schools increased in popularity into the 1950s and gradually lost favor in the following decades. Most became co-ed or closed their doors by 1980.

Catholic Academies in Colorado and the West – 1830s-1900s

By the 1830s, the number of Catholic female academies was growing quickly in the western United States. In 1838, twenty-one Catholic academies, more than half of those within in the United States, were located in western states. As the west's Catholic population grew and educational opportunities remained limited for females, there was a concern that the daughters of Catholic middle- and upper-class families would be forced to attend Protestant academies if no alternative existed. Additionally, many Americans of the time believed that women were instrumental to instilling faith in future generations and as historian Mary J. Oates notes, "The vitality of the church depended on the education of its women." And finally, western dioceses sought to increase the profile of the Catholic Church by offering educational opportunities on par with those available back east.⁷

Academies in the west were typically located close to substantial towns where access was readily available via rail or water. As Oates describes:

Early western academies were boarding schools, a characteristic dictated more by transportation availability than by educational philosophy. As towns gradually developed, local academies welcomed day students, a group that ensured the school's survival should the boarding student population decline in periods of economic distress.⁸

The success of early Catholic academies in the west relied on attracting Protestant students as well and the schools sought to foster a welcoming attitude toward students of other faiths.

In both secular and parochial academies, dormitories and classrooms were typically housed within a single building. Parochial schools also included places of worship in the primary building. The campus was designed to keep students in protected and peaceful surroundings away from the "dangers" and "immorality" girls and young women might encounter in public schools.

Education was made compulsory through the high school level in Colorado in 1861, when the area became an official territory of the United States. Due to this territorial law, even remote areas of Colorado had public schools. In Colorado's growing cities, middle- and upper-class parents had a choice between public and private, and religious and secular schools.

⁷ Oates, "Catholic Female Academies on the Frontier," 130-31.

⁸ Ibid.

Loretto Heights Academy (Boundary Decrease and Additional Documentation)
Name of Property

Denver County, Colorado
County and State

In Colorado, the best-known Catholic academies for young women were located in major cities along the Front Range. The first, St. Mary's Academy in Denver, opened in 1864 and St. Joseph's Academy in Trinidad soon followed in 1872. Established by the Catholic Sisters of Charity, St. Joseph's provided, "a retired and healthy location, receiving the pure air of the adjacent mountains" with extensive grounds that afforded "ample means for the healthy recreation and innocent amusements of the scholars." "Young ladies" of any denomination were welcome and "no undue influence exercised over their religious opinions." Board and tuition in "all the English branches" at St. Joseph's was \$200 per year. Music and use of instruments required an additional fee of \$30 and washing and mending was available for \$10. The school's advertisements noted training in "plain and fancy work and tapestry in all its branches" highlighting an emphasis on domestic skills.

The Loretto Academy in Pueblo, founded by the Catholic Sisters of Loretto in 1874-75 as a branch of St. Mary's Academy, provided "every facility for a complete English education" for a board and tuition fee of \$125 for a five month term, with "music, painting and drawing form extra charges." The Loretto Academy also accepted day students for a monthly fee and offered arrangements for the education of disadvantaged children.⁹ Though principally a school for girls and young women, young boys were accepted as well. An 1879 article in the *Pueblo Chieftain* highlighted what motivated some parents to choose the academy rather than send their daughters to public school:

There is a well grounded prejudice in the minds of many parents against allowing their children to attend the public school and such cannot find a better place in the state than the school in charge of the good Sisters of Loretto. There is a strong feeling in the minds of many parents against allowing their children to mix with the promiscuous crowd attending the public schools, and such can be assure that if they send their children to the sisters' school their health and morals will be looked after as well as their education.¹⁰

The fee for board and tuition decreased to \$100 in the 1880s, with additional fees for expanded educational offerings in languages and the arts.¹¹ In 1891, the academy, located at the corner of 10th and Elizabeth streets (Figure 10), averaged 40 boarding students and 110 students overall.¹²

In the 1890s, additional Catholic academies were established. In 1890, the Benedictine Sisters opened Mount St. Scholastica (Figure 13) in Canon City with forty students in an 1880 building formerly occupied by the Colorado Collegiate and Military Institute, a school for boys and girls over the age of six that operated from 1881-1886. After the building was damaged and deemed unsafe in 1892 as a result of blasting work on a nearby irrigation ditch, a new building was built, opening in 1897 (5FN35.1, NRIS.97001646). The academy served fifty-seven students, mostly boarders, from across Colorado with a few traveling from out-of-state. The academy grew rapidly and expanded by constructing a second building in 1900. By the 1930s, enrollment dropped to eleven, but the nuns persisted and the academy continued to educate students until its closure in 2001.¹³

In Boulder, the Sisters of Charity of the Blessed Virgin Mary founded Mount St. Gertrude Academy (5BL.1471; NRIS.) in 1892. Mount St. Gertrude's was the first private school founded in Boulder and followed the model established for academy throughout Colorado and the west:

The various department of education, moral and intellectual culture, refinement of manners, physical improvements, etc., all receive scrupulous attention. The institution is pleasantly

⁹ Advertisement, *Colorado Daily Chieftain*, July 31, 1878.

¹⁰ *Colorado Daily Chieftain*, November 23, 1879.

¹¹ *Colorado Daily Chieftain*, May 3, 1884.

¹² *Colorado Daily Chieftain*, May 24, 1891.

¹³ National Register nomination; "Now & Then: A Narrative of True Grit about St. Scholastica Girls Academy," Royal Gorge Regional Museum & History Center, <https://museum.canoncity.org/?p=2526>. Accessed 8/21/2020.

Loretto Heights Academy (Boundary Decrease and Additional Documentation)
Name of Property

Denver County, Colorado
County and State

situated in a healthy, retired part of the city, where it commands a most beautiful view of the surrounding landscape.¹⁴

The academy building was designed to accommodate boarders, but the Bishop of Denver, Nicholas C. Matz, blocked the Sisters from welcoming boarders to avoid competition with the newly established Loretto Heights Academy in Denver. The decision was reversed in 1914, but in the meantime, Mount St. Gertrude's was able to attract enough day students to thrive and expand. By 1920, the academy had forty-five students living on campus and a total enrollment of 170. The academy building received two new wings, an additional floor, and a new chapel that year, all designed by Denver architect George H. Williamson. The academy successfully ran through the 1950s, eventually closing in 1969. In 1980, the main building's roof and portions of the bell tower were destroyed by arson and have since been renovated (Figure 12).¹⁵

Catholic Academies for Girls and Young Women in Denver – 1864-1941

In March 1864, Father (later Bishop) Joseph P. Machebeuf purchased the George W. Clayton residence at the corner of Fourteenth and California streets in Denver for the site of Colorado's first Catholic academy. In June, Sisters Johanna Walsh, Ignatia Mora and Beatriz Maes-Torres arrived from Our Lady of Light Academy in Santa Fe, New Mexico, to facilitate opening of the school. The nuns were members of the Sisters of Loretto at the Foot of the Cross, a North American educational order established in rural Kentucky in 1812 with the mission to educate the children of Euro-American settlers in the west.

St. Mary's Academy for girls and young women opened on August 1, 1864, with twenty boarders and day students, offering two five month sessions per year. Initially, parents paid \$120 for boarding per session, and \$15 per session for elementary tuition or \$20 for high school tuition. For an additional fee, instruction in French or Spanish, piano, guitar, and drawing and painting were available, with needlework classes free of charge. Day students were also accepted and students of all faiths welcome.

Before 1868, Denver's upper- and middle-class parents could choose from three private schools—Colorado Seminary (Methodist), the German School, and St. Mary's Academy.¹⁶ Public school offerings were limited to the East Denver and West Denver schools.¹⁷ St. Mary's Academy for girls and young women prospered, necessitating the construction of a new three-story building in 1880 (Figure 11). In the new building, parlors and a chapel occupied the first floor, dormitories and bathrooms on the second floor and an auditorium on the third floor. The campus occupied one half block, "the grounds being handsomely ornamented and provided with ample space for healthful exercise."

Perhaps in an effort to counter criticisms of a lack of academic rigor at Catholic schools, the Academy's teachers were advertised at the time as "first taught by the most thoroughly accomplished professors before entering upon the duties of tutor..."¹⁸ By 1884, enrollment had reached 100 boarders and 125 day students prompting the Sisters of Loretto to consider further expansion to better serve the academy's boarding students. In 1891, Loretto Heights Academy was built to fulfill those needs.

In 1911, St. Mary's Academy moved from downtown Denver to a new location at 1370 Pennsylvania Street in Denver's more residential Capitol Hill neighborhood, now the Salvation Army Intermountain Division Headquarters within the Pennsylvania Street Historic District (5DV.5741, Denver Landmark District, listed 28 April, 1997). In 1951, the Academy moved again to its current campus at 4545 S. University Boulevard in Cherry Hills Village, a Denver suburb. St. Mary's Academy, co-ed since the mid-1970s, remains a private Catholic school in Denver and is the oldest continuously operating high school in Denver.

¹⁴ *Boulder Daily Camera*, June 11, 1896.

¹⁵ National Register nomination.

¹⁶ The German School, located on Curtis Street, was converted to a public school in 1868 and closed in 1870.

¹⁷ *Rocky Mountain News*, February 20, 1868.

¹⁸ *Denver Tribune*, January 1, 1882.

Loretto Heights Academy (Boundary Decrease and Additional Documentation)
Name of Property

Denver County, Colorado
County and State

Other Educational Opportunities for Girls and Young Women

Girls and young women of means, those who were the daughters for businessmen and local leaders, also had other options for elite education outside of the Catholic run academies. These included the Episcopal Church ran Wolfe Hall, first located at Seventeenth and Champa and then later at Fourteenth Avenue and Clarkson, which served as a preparatory school for girls. In order to ensure a certain class of pupil, students were required to furnish their own towels, napkins, utensils, and bedding among other materials. In 1892, Anna Wolcott was named principal of Wolfe Hall until she founded her own day and boarding school, the Wolcott School for Girls in 1898. She was a graduate of Wellesley College and a member of high society clubs such as the Denver Fortnightly Club and Woman's Club of Denver. Her school quickly became the preferred school for the daughters of Denver elite and offered classes in literature, English, history, foreign languages, art, science, and mathematics. The Wolcott School also allowed boys for the kindergarten and primary levels.¹⁹

Loretto Heights Academy – 1891-1941

In 1888, Mother Mary Pancratia Bonfils and four nuns from St. Mary's Academy visited the future site of Loretto Heights Academy. The ever-increasing enrollment at St. Mary's and growing Catholic population in Denver had created the need for a new campus to serve St. Mary's boarding students. In contrast to the academy's downtown location, the new campus was intended to be far removed from the growing city in a more tranquil rural location.

The property the nuns toured had been purchased recently by real estate developer Humphrey Chamberlin, who also had a hand in the development of Denver's Methodist Colorado Seminary (later known as the University of Denver). Chamberlin had recently platted the land as a new subdivision.

Mother Pancratia chose forty acres within Chamberlin's subdivision that included the highest ground of what was then called Mt. Sheridan, and later renamed Mt. Loretto after the Sisters of Loretto. The land was sold for \$16,000 in November 1888.

Work began on the school with the construction of the Administration Building, completed in 1891. The Administration Building was designed by Frank E. Edbrooke as an institutional building to encompass as many of the academy's needs in a single building as possible. It is a fine example of Richardsonian Romanesque architecture, including trademarks of the style such as the central tower and use of arches, particularly framing the entrance. With the final cost totaling over \$190,000, the building was expansive: approximately 100,000 square feet with eighty-six rooms. The new academy was named Loretto Heights Academy.

The heart of Loretto Heights Academy, the Administration Building, encompassed a gymnasium, two dining rooms and a kitchen in the basement, a laboratory and classrooms on the first floor, classrooms and administration on the second floor, student dormitories on the third floor, and sleeping quarters for the nuns and older students along with a library, chapel, and art rooms on the fourth floor. When the building opened in 1891 it was home to twenty-one nuns and fifty-one female boarders.

As a Denver-area parochial school, the Loretto Heights Academy campus was unique in its rural setting approximately seven miles from downtown Denver. At the time of its construction, the campus was even more remote from downtown than today. A 1930 pamphlet for the school describes the setting: "From its commanding elevation the building overlooks the city on one side, while on the other, the magnificent Rockies afford exhaustless panoramic beauty and ever fresh inspiration. Ample playgrounds and athletic fields add to the health attractions of the location."²⁰ Initially, students could reach the academy by rail via the Denver &

¹⁹ Gail M. Beaton, *Colorado Women: A History* (Boulder: University Press of Colorado, 2012), 71-72, 162, 320.

²⁰ "Pancratia Hall, Loretto, Colorado", School advertising pamphlet, 1930.

Loretto Heights Academy (Boundary Decrease and Additional Documentation)
Name of Property

Denver County, Colorado
County and State

Santa Fe Railway's Denver Circle Railroad. After the Circle Railroad ceased operations in 1886, the Reverend Thomas H. Malone, an influential member of the Archdiocese of Denver, and others established the Loretto Heights Railway Co. in 1897 to provide transportation for students and faculty to the academy. The 3.6-mile line, which extended along West Hampden Avenue to South Lowell Boulevard and then south to Fort Logan, was short-lived and abandoned in 1901 due to financial difficulties.²¹

The site for the Academy was specifically chosen by the nuns to offer not only respite from the nearby city and the opportunity for outdoor activities and athletic development for students, but to allow pupils access to awe-inspiring view from the mountains. The bucolic setting of the school was emphasized in the pamphlet through numerous photos of the trees and landscape.

As enrollment continued to increase, the Administration Building was no longer sufficient to house all the school's classrooms, faculty, and students. After much consideration, it was decided the school would build a new building that would serve as both an auditorium and a chapel. The Academy leadership authorized the planning of the chapel in mid-1909. By November, the architect, Frank E. Edbrooke, submitted plans to the Board of Trustees, which were subsequently approved. The building, also designed in the Richardsonian Romanesque style, though subordinate in scale and design to the Administration Building, was to cost about \$40,000. The chapel was completed in June 1911 and featured ornate stained glass windows imported from Franz Mayer & Company of Munich, Germany.

The newly constructed chapel was larger and far more ornate than the original chapel space in the Administration Building, and the auditorium allowed for additional space for the school's drama program. By connecting the chapel to the Administration Building, Edbrooke's design eliminated the need for independent features like a bell tower. It also emphasized the important role of religion at the institution, as a physical representation of the connection between God and the school. After the Chapel was completed the earlier chapel within in the Administration Building was converted to classroom use.

The Priest's House was constructed in 1916 for the chaplain of the Academy, Father Richard Brady, who had served the school since 1896. The residence was designed by an unknown architect and no original plans exist, but in all likelihood can be attributed to Harry W. J. Edbrooke, nephew of F.E. Edbrooke and the successor in the family's architectural enterprise. The style chosen for the building was both a popular style at the time, modeled in many ways after the widely publicized Craftsman style Gamble House of 1909, and a modest building fit for a servant of Christ. Elements of the Priest's House, including the dormer on the primary elevation, reflect elements of the Administration Building and Chapel, which feature similar dormers. The entry door to the Priest's House is oriented toward the Chapel, to emphasize the importance of the Church's physical presence and the chaplain's service to the Church. Furthermore, designed and built without a kitchen, the house was clearly meant to function in tandem with the school's operations. Father Brady, lived in the house until his death in 1940. Following his death, other faculty likely lived in the house until the 1970s, when it was converted to offices.

In 1918, Loretto Heights launched a four-year degree program, officially adding a college curriculum. Four students enrolled and four teachers hired the first year. Both the Academy and College student bodies steadily grew throughout the early 1920s. Given these changes, the next major undertaking for the school was the construction of additional residential and classroom space, which would be dedicated entirely to the Academy curriculum. A new building, christened Pancratia Hall after Mother Pancratia, was commissioned by the Sisters of Loretto in 1928. The building, best described as an example of Collegiate Gothic, was completed in 1930 for a final cost of \$298,171. The Academy classrooms and dormitory were relocated from the Administration Building to Pancratia Hall, allowing expansion of the college within the Administration Building. As the Administration Building had done before, Pancratia Hall housed all functions of the Academy.

²¹ Colorado Department of Transportation, Applied Research and Innovation Branch, *Historic Streetcar Systems of Colorado*, by Diana Litvak, Ethan Raath, Nick VanderKwaak, Jennifer Wahlers, CDOT-2020-11, (Denver, CO, 2020).

Loretto Heights Academy (Boundary Decrease and Additional Documentation)
Name of Property

Denver County, Colorado
County and State

Academy students studied, slept, and worshiped within Pancratia Hall after the College expanded into the Administration Building.

The pamphlet for the opening of Pancratia Hall reveals an effort to modernize the Academy's mission, noting that the first endeavor of the school was to prepare students who have the desire and ability to pursue higher education. The secondary goal was to provide all students a level of education that would allow them to "fulfill nobly and energetically the duties of the state of life to which they may be called."

Courses of study available to the secondary school students in 1930 included two paths, general and classical. The general course included English, Foreign Language, Mathematics, Science, History, and some electives. The classical course offered Latin as a replacement for the foreign language course. Electives consisted of Domestic Science, Music, Dramatic Art, and Art Appreciation. The primary school course of study was based on the Colorado state requirements and included English grammar, composition, literature, U.S. history and government, physiology, geography, arithmetic, and a focus on letter writing. Electives included French, music, drawing, expression, sewing, dancing, and physical training. Students also had the option, for an extra cost, of learning to play piano, violin, or the organ, or taking vocal, painting, or drawing lessons. Other lessons available included swimming and horseback riding.

Despite the new building and other changes, elementary and high school enrollment at the Academy began to decline, while college enrollment grew. By 1938, the number of elementary and high school students had dropped to twenty-two, a small number in comparison with the 214 students enrolled in college courses. As a result of the changing demographics, Loretto Heights Academy was closed in 1941 and its remaining students transferred to St. Mary's Academy in downtown Denver. From 1941 forward, the campus was exclusively a college, becoming what its administrators described as the only four-year college exclusively for women in the Rocky Mountain region.

Loretto Heights College – 1941-2017

Loretto Heights College focused on providing a well-rounded liberal arts education, which included a wide variety of academic subjects such as art, biology, business, chemistry, education, home economics, journalism, music, physical education, and religion. The curriculum was further expanded in 1948 when the college began offering a Bachelor of Science degree in nursing. Faculty still consisted of more than thirty members, including nuns, priests, and laypeople.

A large post-war expansion took place following a shift in the structure of the college's governing board in 1946. The college buildings designed in the post-war period were distinctly contemporary in comparison to the Loretto Heights Academy buildings constructed between 1891 and 1930. The first two buildings completed after World War II, the Art Studio and a dormitory, St. Joseph Hall, were designed by engineer C.M. Stoffel, of Omaha, Nebraska. Both were designed in the Modernist style, a change that reflected the prevailing preference for Modern educational buildings across the United States.

In 1950 Saco Rienk DeBoer of Denver completed a master plan and landscape design for further campus expansion. DeBoer recommended the campus grow to the northwest and southeast in order to protect the views from the Administration Building and other existing buildings on campus. Though the Sisters of Loretto did acquire a large parcel to the west, extending the campus to South Irvine Street, the buildings that were constructed in the 1950s and 1960s largely ignored DeBoer's plan and sprang up to the north and south of the Administration Building.

Buildings and structures completed after the master plan include the Amphitheater (c. 1950), Machebeuf Hall (1951), a pool (1952), the Marian Hall addition to Pancratia Hall (1958, demolished 2021), and a library, center for performing arts, and a dormitory, Walsh Hall (1962, demolished 2021).

Loretto Heights Academy (Boundary Decrease and Additional Documentation)
Name of Property

Denver County, Colorado
County and State

The late 1960s brought further changes to the college's administration that in many ways mirrored the broader changes in the Catholic Church following the Second Vatican Council in the mid-1960s. Sister Patricia Jean Manion became president in 1967 and was the first nun to appear in secular dress. In order to respond appropriately to the changing society of the 1960s, Sister Manion looked to secular schools as examples. The college began admitting a limited number of men in 1967 under her stewardship.

The board was restructured for a second time and the Sisters of Loretto gave up direct oversight of the college at that time. Under the new leadership, a revised master plan was drafted in 1969 by the Denver firm Musick and Musick. Six additional buildings, to be designed by Musick and Musick, were proposed in this plan, including an additional residence hall, chapel, gymnasium, and staff housing, but never came to fruition as enrollment began to decline. Male students were openly admitted in 1979 as part of the effort to increase attendance. However, the student body continued to shrink through the 1980s. Loretto Heights College closed in 1988, and the campus subsequently occupied by two colleges until 2017 when the campus fell into vacancy.

Fifth National Service School

After the onset of World War I, a number of new women's organizations emerged in the United States related to pacifism, military preparedness, and war relief. As historian Barbara Steinson notes, these activities, "coincided with the increased momentum of the suffrage campaign and mark the years from 1914 to 1919 as a period of unprecedented female activism."

Despite the enduring expectation that they should remain in the home, women played an important role in social reform movements in the nineteenth century, including abolitionism and the temperance movement, and helped spread the ideals of the Progressive Era. This was in part due to the advancement of technology that lessened domestic workloads and increasing opportunities for the communication of ideas like those that shaped the Progressive Movement. Though the typical assumption was that women would be primarily busy with the duties of a marriage and motherhood, a few professions remained open to them throughout the nineteenth century, including nursing and teaching. While women were increasingly active outside the domestic sphere, they had not yet entered the workforce in mass numbers; rather, they dedicated significant amounts of time and energy to clubs and organizations focused on social reform to improve the lives of women, children, and the poor.

National Service Schools, first established in 1916, were quasi-military training camps for women operated by the Woman's Section of the Navy League, the first nation-wide woman's military preparedness organization in the United States. The sinking of the Lusitania in May 1915 resulted in an outcry for increased military preparedness across the nation and prompted Elisabeth Ellicott Poe, a Washington D.C. journalist, and her sister Vylla Poe Wilson to propose formation of a Women's Section of the Navy League to protect the country "against the possibility of being invaded by a foreign foe" and promote patriotism among American women. Within a month of its formation, the Woman's Section of the Navy League attracted 8,000 members, who recited the following pledge upon joining:

I pledge myself to think, talk and work for patriotism, Americanism and sufficient national defense to keep the horrors of war far from America's homes and shores forever.

In these days of world strife and peril, I will strive to do my share to awaken our national and our lawmakers to the dangers of our present undefended condition so that we may continue to dwell in peace and prosperity and may not have to mourn states desolated by war within our own borders.

Loretto Heights Academy (Boundary Decrease and Additional Documentation)
Name of Property

Denver County, Colorado
County and State

In so far as I am able, I will make my home a center of American ideals and patriotism, and endeavor to teach the children in my care to cherish and revere our county and its history and to uphold its honor and fair repute in their generation.

The First National Service School's inaugural encampment took place in Chevy Chase, Maryland, in May 1916, with President Woodrow Wilson as the opening day speaker and an audience that included prominent military leaders such as Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels and Secretary of War Newton Baker. National Service Schools at the Presidio in San Francisco, California; Lake Geneva, Wisconsin; and Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island, soon followed. With a leadership group consisting primarily of the wives and relatives of military men, the camps appealed to women who did not strongly identify with the antiwar movement and wished to participate in the war effort.

National Service School camps offered two to four week sessions modeled on the Plattsburg civilian training camps for women offered in 1916 by the American Woman's Self-Defense League and the Special Relief Society, two small women-run military preparedness groups based in New York. Much of the National Service School's standardized training program was held outdoors with the attendees and personnel housed in tents. Classes took place in the morning hours, with lectures, recreation and study hours in the afternoon and evening. The training emphasized discipline and obedience and was "just military enough to turn out, at the end of three weeks' training, a body of women physically and mentally alert and ready for the service for which they have trained."

Unlike the Plattsburg camps, participants in National Service Schools did not engage in rifle or pistol training nor eschew domestic training. As Steinson points out, "the image of women as trainees in quasi-military often challenged the more conventional ideas of the female role" and the National Service School leadership took great care to counter the perception that military preparedness training was a threat to traditional gender roles.

On July 2, 1917, the opening ceremonies of the Fifth National Service School took place on the lawn of the Loretto Heights Academy campus in Denver with military fanfare and speeches by Governor Julius Caldeen Gunther and other prominent Denver men and women. The Sisters of Loretto generously opened the entirety of the campus for use by the National Service School during the 1917 summer break and thirty-five white-walled tents were pitched on the grounds to house attendees, instructors, and camp offices. The commanding Army officer at Fort Logan, General Robert Getty, detailed a bugler and two sergeants and secured the services of a retired sergeant as night patrol. The Army men acted as instructors of military calisthenics and drilling, and as guards.

At least 103 women received intensive training in "Red Cross, telegraphic, stenographic, and knitting courses." "The typical day of training included police call, inspection, military drill, Red Cross classes in surgical dressings and care for the wounded, lectures and classes in wireless telegraphy, typing and stenography." The attendees awoke at 6:30 a.m. and "in khaki [uniforms] and heavy, black drill shoes marched to a 7:30 a.m. mess [meal]," according to the Academy's newspaper.

Classes were held in the recitation rooms of the Administration Building, which were "perfectly equipped with every requirement for successfully conducting the work in hand." Additionally, "use was accorded of the library, gymnasium, recreation hall, kitchens, dining rooms, and baths; also the auditorium, where lectures on food conservation, American history, Red Cross work, and all topics touching on the work of the students were held."

Data on the women that attended these camps is scarce, but what survives suggests that the attendees were predominately white middle and upper class women, typically from prominent families, who could afford the camp fee (around \$30) and uniform costs. The typical working-class family could not afford to send a daughter to camp, nor could most independent single women afford to leave their job to attend a two to four

Loretto Heights Academy (Boundary Decrease and Additional Documentation)
Name of Property

Denver County, Colorado
County and State

week session. No mention is made of whether or not the camps welcomed African Americans or other minorities, but it is highly likely that few, if any, people of color were able to participate. Day students were accepted at most camps, but typically segregated from the residential attendees and provided with fewer opportunities.

Many of the women who attended the Fifth National Service School become “valuable assets in war service, which is the *raison d’être* of these encampments.” Some served the Red Cross or joined other national service organizations and one French-speaking attendee “responded to the call of the Government for women recruits for telegraph and telephone operators for overseas service.” Others traveled to assist Colorado fruit growers pick and conserve the 1917 harvest or volunteered to provide semi-weekly lessons in military calisthenics and drilling.²²

Catholic Academy Architecture in Colorado 1870s to 1930s²³

Site Number	Name	City	Architect(s)	Construction Period	Status
N/A	St. Joseph’s Academy	Trinidad	Unknown	1876-1888	Demolished
N/A	St. Mary’s Academy (first location)	Denver	J. C. Casper	1880	Demolished
N/A	St. Mary’s Academy (second location)	Denver	Unknown	1911	Contributing to Pennsylvania Street Local Landmark District (5DV.5741)
5DV.162	Loretto Heights Academy	Denver	Frank E. Edbrooke and Harry Edbrooke	1891-1930	Administration Building listed in the National Register (1975)
N/A	Lorreto Academy	Pueblo	Unknown	1874-75	Demolished
5BL.1471	Mount St. Gertrude Academy	Boulder	Alexander Cazin and George Hebard Williamson	1892-1920	Damaged by fire 1980, renovated Listed in the National Register (1994)
5FN.35.1	Mount St. Scholastica Academy	Canon City	D. A. Bradbury	1897-1900	West building demolished. East building listed in the National Register (1998)

With the exception of St. Joseph’s Academy in Trinidad, the buildings constructed for the largest and best-known Catholic academies for girls and young women in Colorado—St. Mary’s Academy (1880 and 1911 buildings) and Loretto Heights Academy (1891-1930) in Denver, Loretto Academy (1874-75) in Pueblo, Mount St. Scholastica (1897-1900) in Canon City, and Mount St. Gertrude Academy (1892-1920) in Boulder, shared a number of character-defining features and arguably constitute a type. Design differences at St. Joseph’s, built in 1876-88, likely resulted from the heavy Hispano influence on local architecture in the Trinidad region at that time and set it apart from the others. The influence of the dominant architectural aesthetics in predominately Euro-American United States cities during the late 1800s and early 1900s was clearly evident in the design of the buildings constructed at the other five academies.

The main building of all five academies demonstrated a strict preference for symmetry and masonry walls of brick or stone, typically red in color, with decorative stonework of a design in keeping with the building’s

²² *Army and Navy Register*, April 20, Washington D.C. (1918), 501.

²³ St. Mary’s Academy and St. Scholastica each first utilized pre-existing buildings. St. Mary’s first incorporated the sprawling former residence of George W. Clayton, and St. Scholastica was first built as a military school. The listed East Building/Fine Arts building was constructed on the foundation of building that had burned.

Loretto Heights Academy (Boundary Decrease and Additional Documentation)
Name of Property

Denver County, Colorado
County and State

prevailing style, most often Late Victorian revivalist styles such as Second Empire, Romanesque Revival, or Gothic Revival. The relative simplicity of the design of the main building at Mount St. Scholastica in Canon City presumably resulted in part from the academy's financial struggles after damage to its first home, the former Colorado Collegiate and Military Institute (1880), resulted in its condemnation.

Roofs were typically mansard or hip in form with dormers, substantial in both size and number that brought natural light into dormitory rooms for boarding students within the attic space. Smaller academies were roughly square in plan, larger academies typically rectangular or H-shape in plan. The academies were typically two or three stories in height, with an attic level and a raised basement marked by rusticated stone water table. All featured a central projecting mass that marked the main entrance on the building's front facade. The focal point of the building's design and the locus of much of its decorative elements, the main entrance was typically marked by a soaring bell tower of varying height and complexity topped by a cross. The exceptions were St. Scholastica, where the entrance was marked by a modest dormer topped with a simple cross, and the 1911 Classical Revival style St. Mary's Academy, where the impressive entry was marked by a triangular parapet topped by a large stone cross. The former is likely attributable to financial constraints, and the second to changing architectural tastes during the early 1900s, when the Classical Revival style became popular for institutional buildings. Most academies featured ornate design details consistent with ecclesiastical architecture of the day. Some, like the Loretto Academy in Pueblo and Loretto Heights Academy, featured niches with religious statuary, further emphasizing the academy's relationship to the Catholic Church.

The main building housed all the academy functions, classrooms and other teaching spaces, dormitories for boarding students and residential spaces for nuns, administrative office space, and a chapel. The popularity of the academies in Boulder, Denver and Canon City, however, required the expansion of the main building and/or the construction of new buildings. These additional buildings often were simplified in design and/or more restrained in terms of decorative features, presumably in response to changes in architectural tastes that favored less exuberant designs and to avoid visually competing with the main academy building. The most common addition was construction of a separate chapel space. At Mount St. Gertrude and Loretto Heights, a compatibly designed chapel addition to the main building was built, in 1920 and 1911 respectively. At Mount St. Scholastica, a privately-funded standalone chapel was constructed at the same time as their new 1897 building and shortly afterward connected to the main building via a walkway. At Mount St. Gertrude, the main building was greatly expanded through construction of symmetrical wings to the east and west and remodeling of the roof to expand the attic space to a full third story in 1920, in addition to construction of the new chapel wing. The remodeling of Mount St. Gertrude's brought its design more in line with that of the earlier Loretto Heights Academy.

Richardsonian Romanesque Architecture

Richardsonian Romanesque architecture was popular in the United States primarily between 1880 and 1900. A variant of the Romanesque Revival, the style is named for Boston architect Henry Hobson Richardson, who pioneered its development. Born in Louisiana in 1838, Richardson studied at Harvard and attended the prestigious École des Beaux-Arts in Paris in 1860. After returning to the United States in 1866, he embarked on a career that highlighted his interest in historical architectural styles and individual vision. His 1870 Buffalo State Hospital building in Buffalo (National Historic Landmark listed 24 June 1986; NRIS.86003557) has been cited as the first building designed in what would be known as the Richardsonian Romanesque style. Inspired by French, English and Spanish Romanesque architecture, Richardson's work is distinguishable by its bold massing and powerful simplicity, rusticated stone walls, and use of semi-circular arches and particularly Syrian arches, an early Christian form in which the arch springs from the ground rather than a supporting pedestal, to mark the main entrance. After Richardson's untimely death in 1886 at age 48, interest in his work grew with the publishing of a book on his work as well as pattern books and builders' guides. Architectural Historian Mark Gelernter describes the impact of Richardson's work:

Loretto Heights Academy (Boundary Decrease and Additional Documentation)
Name of Property

Denver County, Colorado
County and State

Richardson's bold Romanesque struck a deep chord with many American architects and builders, perhaps because it captured the energy of the earlier High Victorian Gothic and Second Empire styles while avoiding their fussiness and stridency....The style rapidly spread throughout the country, employed mainly for public buildings and sometimes for residences. Many of the recently established towns in the prairie and intermountain West turned to Richardson Romanesque for their first substantial structures. One can hardly find a Midwestern or Western town without a school, courthouse or prominent residence housed in a boldly massed, heavily rusticated and often Syrian arched structure. On the still treeless and intimidating prairie, the powerful Richardsonian forms could stand their ground against the landscape when the idea of harmony with nature had not yet become popular.

Hallmarks of the style include bold massing, rusticated stone walls, semicircular arches, one or more polygonal or round tower with a conical or pyramidal roof, groups of deep-set window openings with masonry mullions and transom bars, hip or gable roof with narrow eaves, and a deeply set main entry behind a massive stone arch. Decorative details often included pilasters and colonettes and floral decorative stonework details. Due to the solid masonry construction, Richardsonian Romanesque buildings were comparatively expensive to build; this factor, coupled with the powerful nature of the style, meant that it was most commonly employed for large public or institutional buildings and the homes of wealthy elites.²⁴

In addition to the Administration Building at Loretto Heights Academy, particularly fine examples of Richardson Romanesque education buildings in the Denver area listed in the National Register include the 1889 Dora Moore School/Corona School (5DV.185, NRIS.78000849), Westminster University (5AM.67, NRIS.79000572) completed in 1892, Iliff Hall (5DV.9219) built that same year, and Treat Hall (5DV.159, NRIS.78000855), the first building constructed on the Colorado Women's College campus in 1909.

Collegiate Gothic Architecture

A variation of the Gothic Revival style applied specifically to educational buildings, Collegiate Gothic emerged in the late 1890s as a popular choice for educational buildings across the United States. Inspired by the architecture of Oxford and Cambridge universities, Philadelphia architects Walter Cope and John Stewardson are largely credited with establishing the style through their 1894 design for Pembroke Hall at Bryn Mawr College and subsequent designs for buildings at the University of Pennsylvania (1895–1911), Princeton University (1896–1902), and Washington University in St. Louis (1899–1909). The work of Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge at the University of Chicago between 1901 and 1916 helped solidify Collegiate Gothic as a leading option for campus architecture during the early 1900s as did John Donovan's *School Architecture*. Published in 1921 Donovan's treatise featured images of large public schools built during the 1910s, the majority design in the Collegiate Gothic style.

Collegiate Gothic adopted the signature features of earlier Gothic Revival buildings—masonry walls, vertical emphasis, Gothic arches, stone tracery, buttresses, pinnacles, crenellation, quoining, etc.—but overall favored an more restrained appearance. With its strong connection to religious architecture of the past, the style was a natural fit for schools owned and operated by religious groups.

Collegiate Gothic buildings are typically rectangular in plan, constructed of brick or stone, and frequently have flat rooflines hidden by a stepped or crenelated parapet, Gothic-arched entrances, towers and bay windows, cast stone tracery, bas relief decorative panels or plaques. Fine examples of Collegiate Gothic school buildings in the Denver area include National Register listed East High School (5DV.2091, NRIS.06000660) and Saint Philomena's Catholic Parish School (5DV.10941, NRIS.11000239), both completed in 1924.

Frank E. Edbrooke

²⁴ Virginia and Lee McAllister, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, New York, 1994, pg. 302.

Loretto Heights Academy (Boundary Decrease and Additional Documentation)
Name of Property

Denver County, Colorado
County and State

Frank E. Edbrooke was born November 17, 1840, in Lake County, Illinois. One of nine children, Edbrooke attended Chicago public schools and later served with the Twelfth Illinois Infantry in the Civil War. Edbrooke's exposure to architecture began when his English-born father, builder Robert J. Edbrooke, helped rebuild Chicago after the devastating 1871 fire. After working with his father in Chicago for many years, Edbrooke built depots and hotels along the Union Pacific Railroad line for contractor T. B. Borst. He came to Denver in 1879 to supervise the construction of the Tabor Block at 16th and Larimer Streets (demolished) and the Tabor Grand Opera House at 16th and Curtis Streets (demolished) for his architect brother, Willoughby Edbrooke.

After completing the highly regarded Tabor buildings, Edbrooke remained in Denver designing commercial, institutional and domestic architecture in a variety of popular styles. While Edbrooke worked on the 1892 Loretto Heights Academy Administration Building, he was also designing the National Register-listed Renaissance Revival Brown Palace (5DV.110, NRIS.70000157) and the Richardson Romanesque Central Presbyterian Church (5DV.112, NRIS.74000565) both located in downtown Denver.

Responsible for the design of more than fifty buildings in Denver, at least sixteen of which are listed in the National Register, Edbrooke was one of Denver's most successful and respected early architects. He supervised construction of the Colorado State Capitol (5DV.6000; contributing to the Civic Center National Historical Landmark District) and his work includes several other well-known buildings such as the 1891 Oxford Hotel (5DV.47.62; NRIS.79000590), 1902 Temple Emanuel (5DV.144; NRIS.78000853), and 1888-89 Denver Dry Goods Company building (5DV.135; NRIS.78000843). See Appendix A for a full listing of Frank Edbrooke's known designs in Colorado. In his study of Denver's early architecture, art historian Richard R. Brettell described Edbrooke as "almost single-handedly responsible for the architectural maturity of Denver's downtown in the late 1880s and 1890s."²⁵

Edbrooke became a founding member of the Colorado AIA before retiring in ca. 1915. The design for the 1915 Colorado State Museum building was his last commission. He died in Glendale, California, May 21, 1921 and is buried at Fairmount Cemetery in a mausoleum of his own design.

Harry W.J. Edbrooke

Harry W.J. Edbrooke was born in Chicago in 1873. His father, Willoughby, and uncles, Frank and George, were all architects. He started his own practice in 1904 after studying architecture at the University of Illinois and Armour Institute of Technology in 1898 and working as a draftsman under William K. Fellows and Howard Van Doren Shaw in Chicago. In 1908 he joined his uncle, Frank E. Edbrooke in Denver, and in concert with him until the elder Edbrooke retired around 1915. While working with his uncle's firm, Frank E. Edbrooke and Company, he likely assisted with the designs for the National Register listed 1910 First National Bank Building (5DV.1727; NRIS.96000165) and 1910 Gas and Electric Building (5DV.137; NRIS.78000851) in Denver. After his uncle's retirement, Harry continued the practice, working in a variety of styles popular during the early 1900s. National Register listed buildings attributed to Harry Edbrooke include the 1914 Bluebird Theater (5DV.4519; NRIS.97000018), and various buildings at the Tilden School for Teaching and Health constructed between 1919 and 1923 (5DV.2768; NRIS.95001068). See Appendix B for a full listing of Harry Edbrooke's known designs in Colorado.

Edbrooke was a member of the Colorado Chapter of the Institute of American Architects and served for a year as advisory architect to the state of Colorado. In *History of Colorado* Wilbur Fiske Stone describes Edbrooke as having "....attained eminence in his profession, actuated ever by a laudable ambition that has promoted close study and has led to most desirable results."²⁶

²⁵ Richard R. Brettell, *Historic Denver: The Architects and the Architecture, 1858-1893* (Denver: Historic Denver, Inc., 1973)

²⁶ Wilbur Fiske Stone, *History of Colorado*, volume 2 (Chicago, S. J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1918), 222.

Loretto Heights Academy (Boundary Decrease and Additional Documentation)
Name of Property

Denver County, Colorado
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Army and Navy Register. April 20. Washington D.C. (1918).

Beaton, Gail M. *Colorado Women: A History*. Boulder: University Press of Colorado, 2012.

Brettell, Richard R. *Historic Denver: The Architects and the Architecture, 1858-1893*. Denver: Historic Denver, Inc., 1973.

"Colorado Architects Biographical Sketch" by History Colorado (section on Harry W. J. Edbrooke). Accessed various dates in 2019.

https://www.historycolorado.org/sites/default/files/media/document/2017/Architects_edbrookeh.pdf

Colorado Department of Transportation, Applied Research and Innovation Branch. *Historic Streetcar Systems of Colorado*. by Diana Litvak, Ethan Raath, Nick VanderKwaak, Jennifer Wahlers. CDOT-2020-11. Denver, CO, 2020.

"Field Guide to Colorado's Historic Architecture and Engineering" by Sarah J. Pierce and Merrill A. Wilson, July 2008.

Katz, M. B., Stern, M. J., & Fader, J. J. (2005). "Women and the Paradox of Inequality in the Twentieth Century". Accessed September 2019. Retrieved from http://repository.upenn.edu/spp_papers/45

Kelly, Frances J. Vice President of Administration and Operations of Loretto Heights College. National Register nomination for Loretto Heights Academy/College, 1975.

"Loretto Heights Academy and College, 1891-1988: 3001 South Federal Boulevard, Denver, Colorado: Inventory of Historic Resources and Survey Report". Square Moon Consultants, LLC. March 2019.

Madigan, Jennifer C. "The Education of Girls and Women in the United States: A Historical Perspective", *Advances in Gender and Education*, Vol. 1 (2009), 11-13.

McAllister, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. Alfred A. Knopf: New York, 1994.

Norgren, Barbara and Thomas J. Noel. "Denver, The City Beautiful", 1987.

"Now & Then: A Narrative of True Grit about St. Scholastica Girls Academy." Royal Gorge Regional Museum & History Center. <https://museum.canoncity.org/?p=2526>. Accessed 8/21/2020.

Oates, Mary J. "Catholic Female Academies on the Frontier." *U.S. Catholic Historian* 12, no. 4 (1994): 121-36. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/25154047>. Accessed September 19, 2019.

Ogata, Amy F. "Building for Learning in Postwar American Elementary Schools". *Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians*, Vol 67. No. 4, December 2008, pg 562-591.

"Pancratia Hall, Loretto, Colorado". School Advertising Pamphlet, 1930.

Stone, Wilbur Fiske, *History of Colorado, volume 2*. Chicago, S. J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1918.

Loretto Heights Academy (Boundary Decrease and Additional Documentation)
Name of Property

Denver County, Colorado
County and State

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
☐ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State Agency
☐ Federal Agency
☐ Local Government
☐ University
☐ Other
☐ Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 5DV.162

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 7.3 acres

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage; enter "Less than one" if the acreage is .99 or less)

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1 39.66512 -105.028808
Latitude Longitude

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

See Map 2. The boundary of the nominated property encompasses the historic core of the original Loretto Heights Academy, including the immediate greenspace and plantings to the east and west. The boundary includes Lots 3, 6 and 7, Tract G, most of Tract H, Tract N, the portion of W Frances Walsh Place north of Lots 3 and 7 and the portion of S Pancratia St east of Lots 6 and 7, Loretto Heights Filing No 1..

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The proposed boundary reduces the 9-acre boundary established in the 1975 nomination to approximately 7.3 acres to include all extant buildings associated with the Loretto Heights Academy campus at the time of its closure in 1941 and a portion of the remaining surrounding landscape to convey a sense of the Academy's historic setting.

Loretto Heights Academy (Boundary Decrease and Additional Documentation)
Name of Property

Denver County, Colorado
County and State

11. Form Prepared By

Jim Hartman, edited by Amy Unger and Jason O'Brien, History
name/title Colorado, edited by John M. Tess, Heritage Consulting Group date November 13, 2021
organization Hartman Ely Investments telephone (720) 333-0110
street & number 2120 Bluebell Avenue email jim@hartmanelyinvestments.com
city or town Boulder state Colorado zip code 80302

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **GIS Location Map (Google Earth or BING)**
- **Local Location Map**
- **Site Plan**
- **Floor Plans (As Applicable)**
- **Photo Location Map** (Key all photographs to this map and insert immediately after the photo log and before the list of figures).

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs under separate cover. The size of each image must be 3000x2000 pixels, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and does not need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Loretto Heights Academy
City or Vicinity: Denver
County: Denver **State:** Colorado
Photographer: Jim Hartman, Hartman Ely Investments LLC
Date Photographed: 2019, 2021

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Photo 1 of 22: Current Site, Birdseye view with approximate boundary (2021)
Photo 2 of 22: Exterior View, Administration Building, East Elevation, Looking West.
Photo 3 of 22: Exterior View, Administration Building, East Elevation at Center, Looking West.
Photo 4 of 22: Exterior View, Administration Building, East Elevation at North, Looking West.
Photo 5 of 22: Exterior View, Administration Building, East Elevation at South, Looking West
Photo 6 of 22: Exterior View, Chapel, East Elevation, Looking West.
Photo 7 of 22: Exterior View, Priest's House, South and East Elevations, Looking Northwest.
Photo 8 of 22: Exterior View, Administration Building, North Elevation, Chapel Hyphen, Looking Northeast.
Photo 9 of 22: Exterior View, Chapel, East Elevation, Looking West.
Photo 10 of 22: Exterior View, Chapel, West and South Elevations, Looking Northeast.
Photo 11 of 22: Exterior View, Chapel, North Elevation, Looking South.
Photo 12 of 22: Exterior View, Priest's House, South and East Elevations, Looking Northwest.
Photo 13 of 22: Exterior View, Priest's House, North and West Elevations, Looking Southeast (Chapel at Right).
Photo 14 of 22: Exterior View, Pancratia Hall, East and North Elevations, Looking Southwest (2021).
Photo 15 of 22: Exterior View, Pancratia Hall, South and East Elevations, Looking Northwest (2021).

Loretto Heights Academy (Boundary Decrease and Additional Documentation)

Denver County, Colorado

Name of Property

County and State

Photo 16 of 22: Exterior View, Pancratia Hall, West Elevation, Looking East (2021).

Photo 17 of 22: Interior View, Administration Building, N-S Corridor, Looking North.

Photo 18 of 22: Interior View, Chapel, Looking West.

Photo 19 of 22: Interior View, Pancratia Hall, First Floor Corridor, Looking North (2021).

Photo 20 of 22: Interior View, Pancratia Hall, Converted First Floor Classroom, Looking Northeast (2021).

Photo 21 of 22: Interior View, Pancratia Hall, Converted Fourth Floor Chapel, Looking North (2021).

Photo 22 of 22: Aerial View from East (2021)

List of Keys, Maps and Historic Figures

Exterior Photo Key

Map 1 of 3: USGS Topographic Map

Map 2 of 3: District Boundary map

Map 3 of 3: District Resource map

Figure 1: Administration Building Main Floor Plan

Figure 2: Chapel Main Floor Plan

Figure 3: Pancratia Hall Main Floor Plan

Figure 4: Loretto Heights Academy's Administration Building, camera facing northwest, under construction in 1891

Figure 5: Ca. 1891 photo of the newly completed Administration Building.

Figure 6: Ca. 1930 photo of Father Richard Brady, longtime chaplain for Loretto Heights Academy, on the porch of the Priest's House.

Figure 7: Ca. 1940 photo of Pancratia Hall, taken from the roof of the Administration Building with the Chapel roof in the foreground.

Figure 8: Ca. 1945 Aerial Photo of Historic Campus.

Figure 9: Ca. 1947 photo of the Art Studio, the first post-war building constructed by Loretto Heights College after closure of the Academy in 1941.

Figure 10: The 1874-75 Loretto Academy in Pueblo, ca. 1880. The academy exemplifies the typical Catholic academy design that did not include wings.

Figure 11: The new building constructed for St. Mary's Academy in 1880 consisted of a central three story core flanked by large two-story wings to the west and east.

Figure 12: Top: Ca. 1909 postcard depicting Mount St. Gertrude's Academy before its expansion in 1920; Bottom: drawing for 1920 expansion.

Figure 13: Top: Mount St. Scholastica Academy's East building ca. 2017; bottom, postcard depicting the academy after construction of the West Building ca. 1900 (visible at the rear of the East Building).

Figure 14: Attendees of the Fifth National Service School held at the academy in 1917.

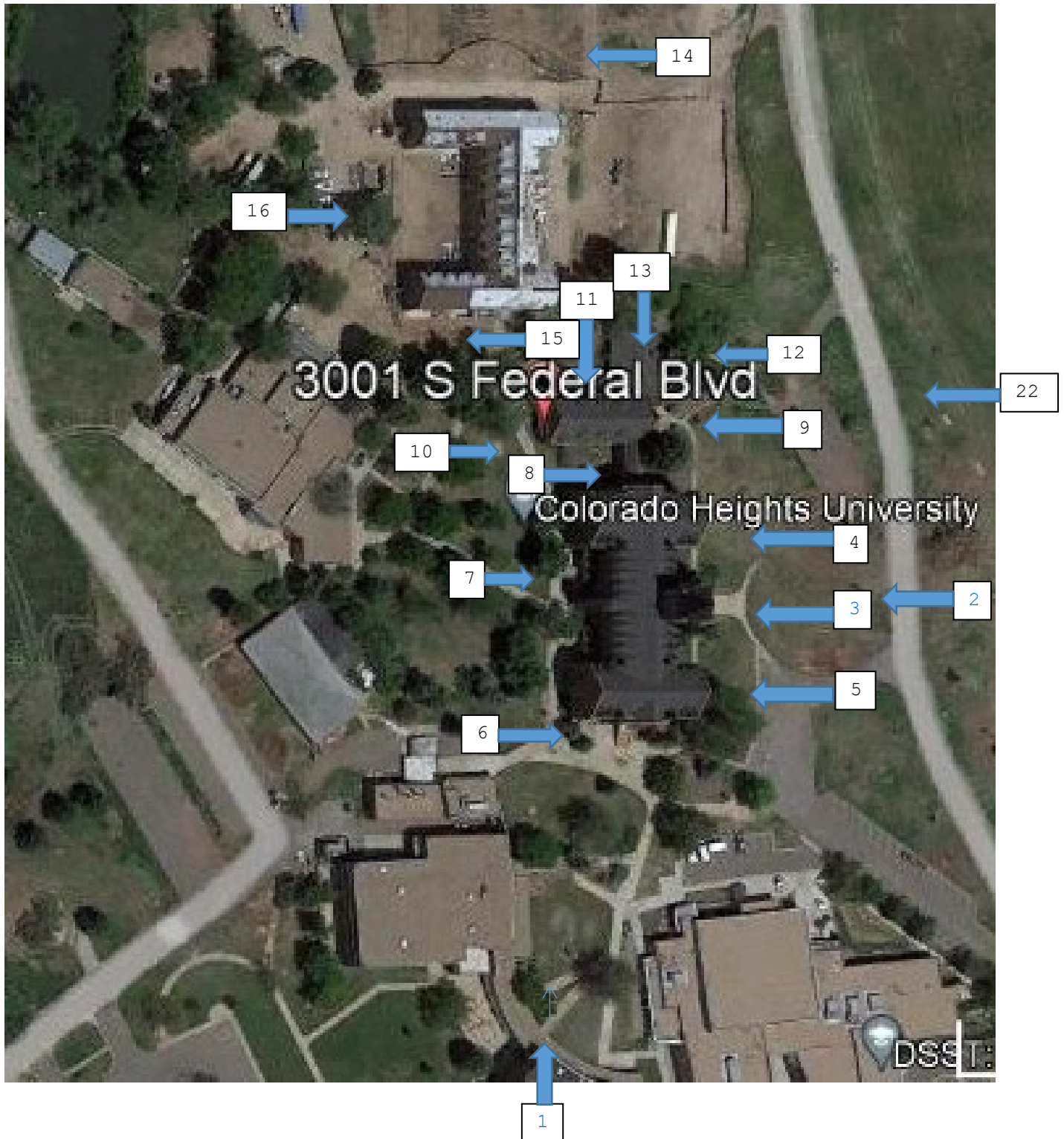
Figure 15: Attendees of the Fifth National Service School receiving instruction in first aid.

Figure 16: Loretto Heights Master Plan

Loretto Heights Academy (Boundary Decrease and Additional Documentation)
Name of Property

Denver County, Colorado
County and State

Exterior Photo Key



Denver County, Colorado

County and State



0.5 1.0 1.5 2.0 2.5 km

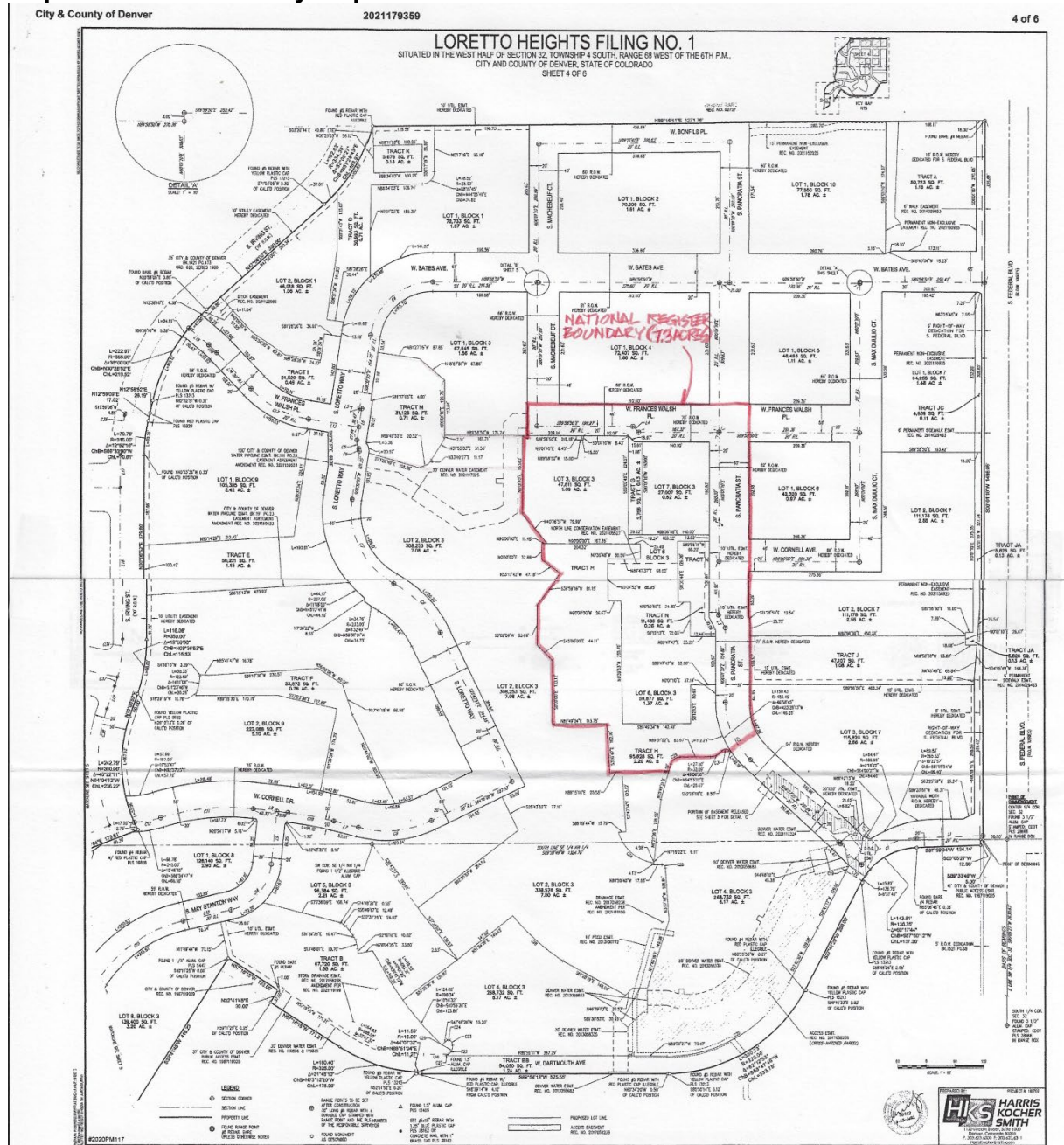
0.5 1.0 1.5 mi

Scale **1:24000** 1 inch = 2000 feet



Denver County, Colorado
County and State

Map 2: District boundary map.



Loretto Heights Academy (Boundary Decrease and Additional Documentation)
Name of Property

Denver County, Colorado
County and State

Map 3: District Resource map.



Loretto Heights Academy (Boundary Decrease and Additional Documentation)
Name of Property

Denver County, Colorado
County and State

Historic Figures and Photographs

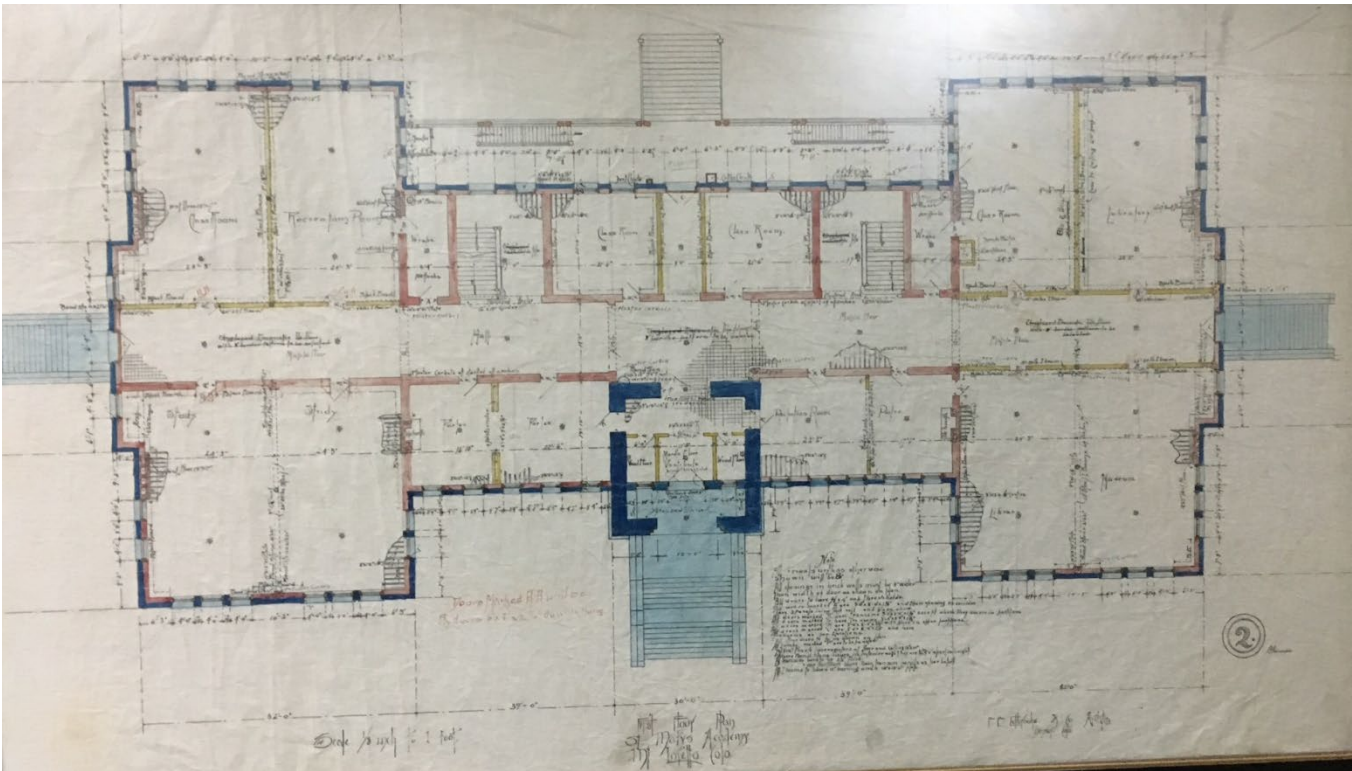


Figure 1: Administration Building Main Floor Plan

Denver County, Colorado
County and State



Loretto Heights Academy (Boundary Decrease and Amendment)
Name of Property

Denver County, Colorado
County and State

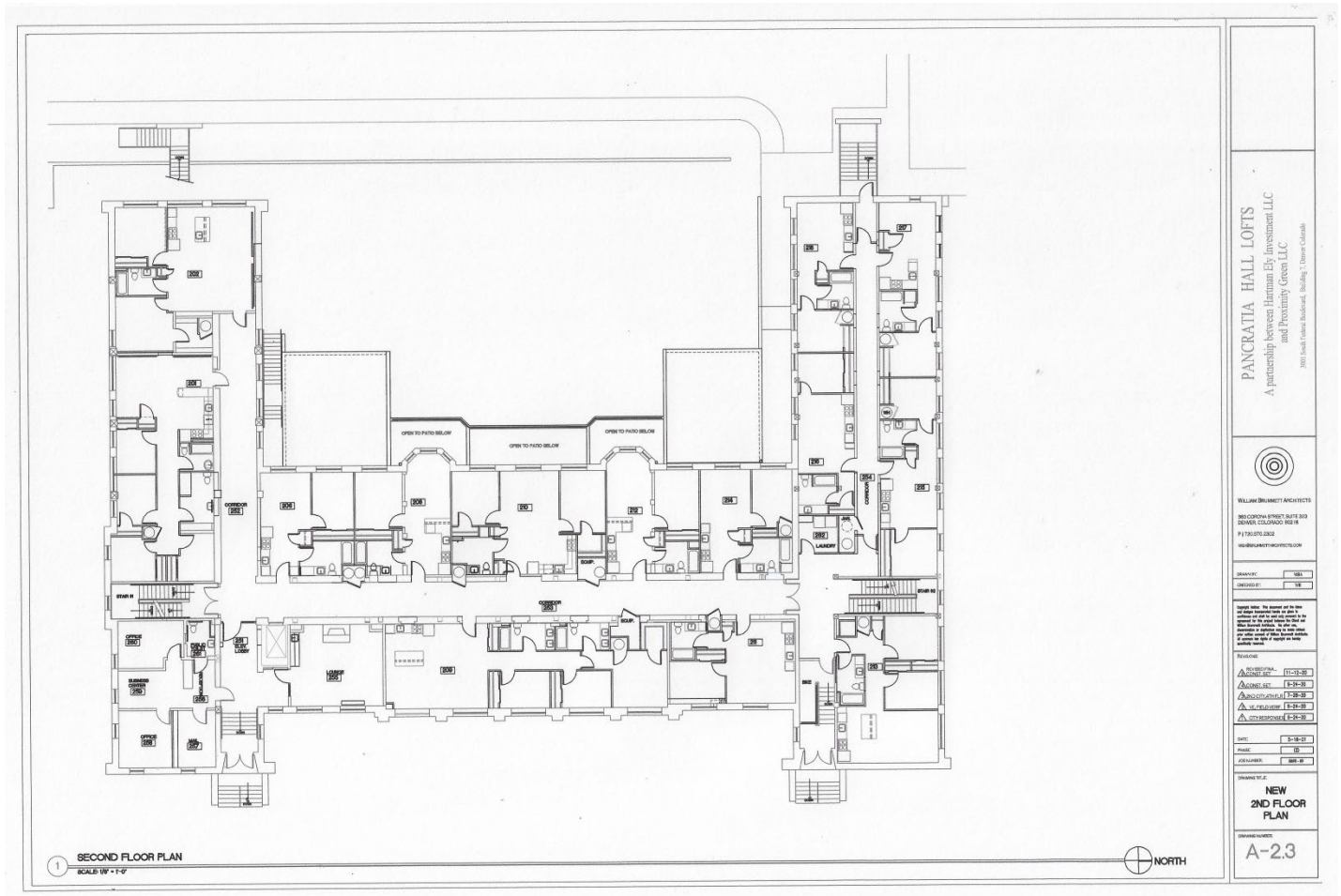


Figure 3: Pancratia Hall Main Floor Plan

Loretto Heights Academy (Boundary Decrease and Amendment)
Name of Property

Denver County, Colorado
County and State



Figure 4: Loretto Heights Academy's Administration Building, camera facing northwest, under construction in 1891. *Source: Regis Archive.*

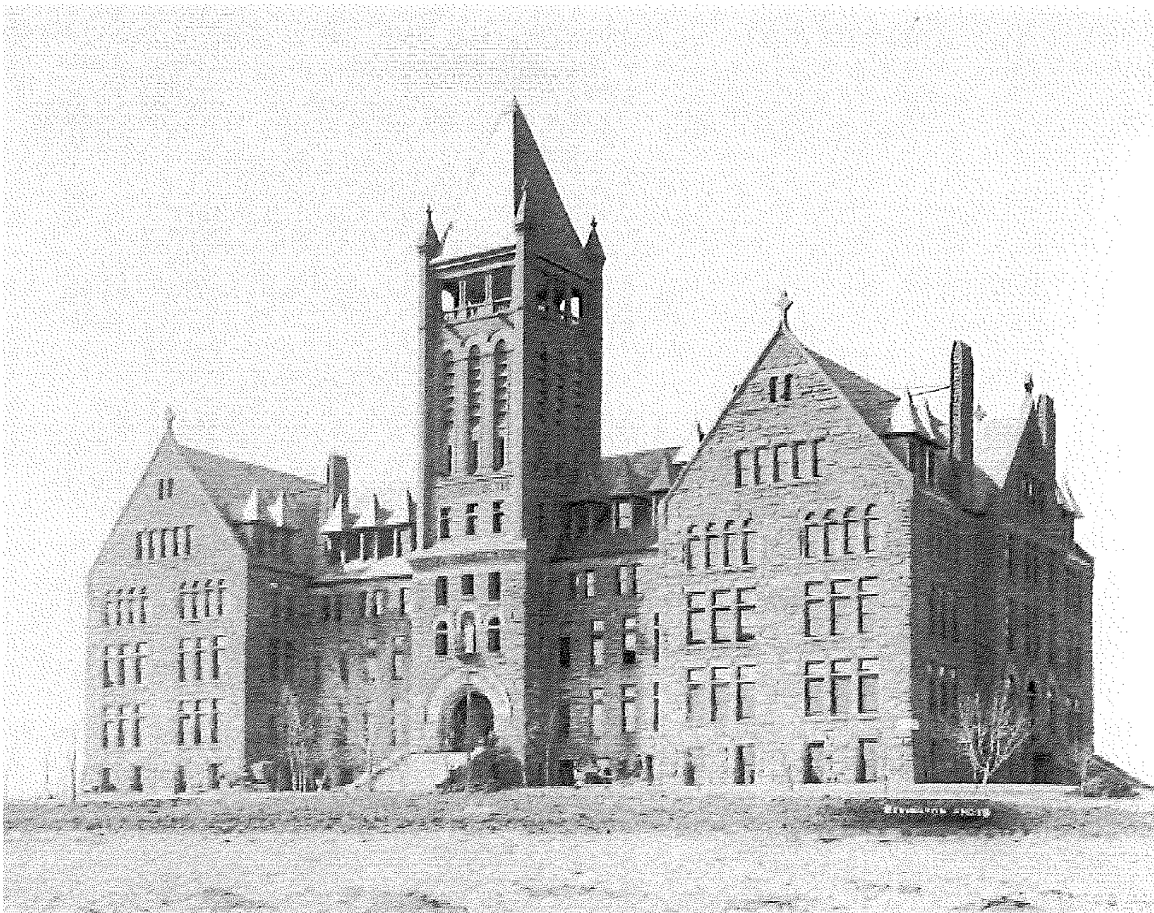


Figure 5: Ca. 1891 photo of the newly completed Administration Building. *Source: Source: Regis Archive.*

Loretto Heights Academy (Boundary Decrease and Amendment)
Name of Property

Denver County, Colorado
County and State



Figure 6: Ca. 1930 photo of Father Richard Brady, longtime chaplain for Loretto Heights Academy, on the porch of the Priest's House. *Source: Regis Archive.*

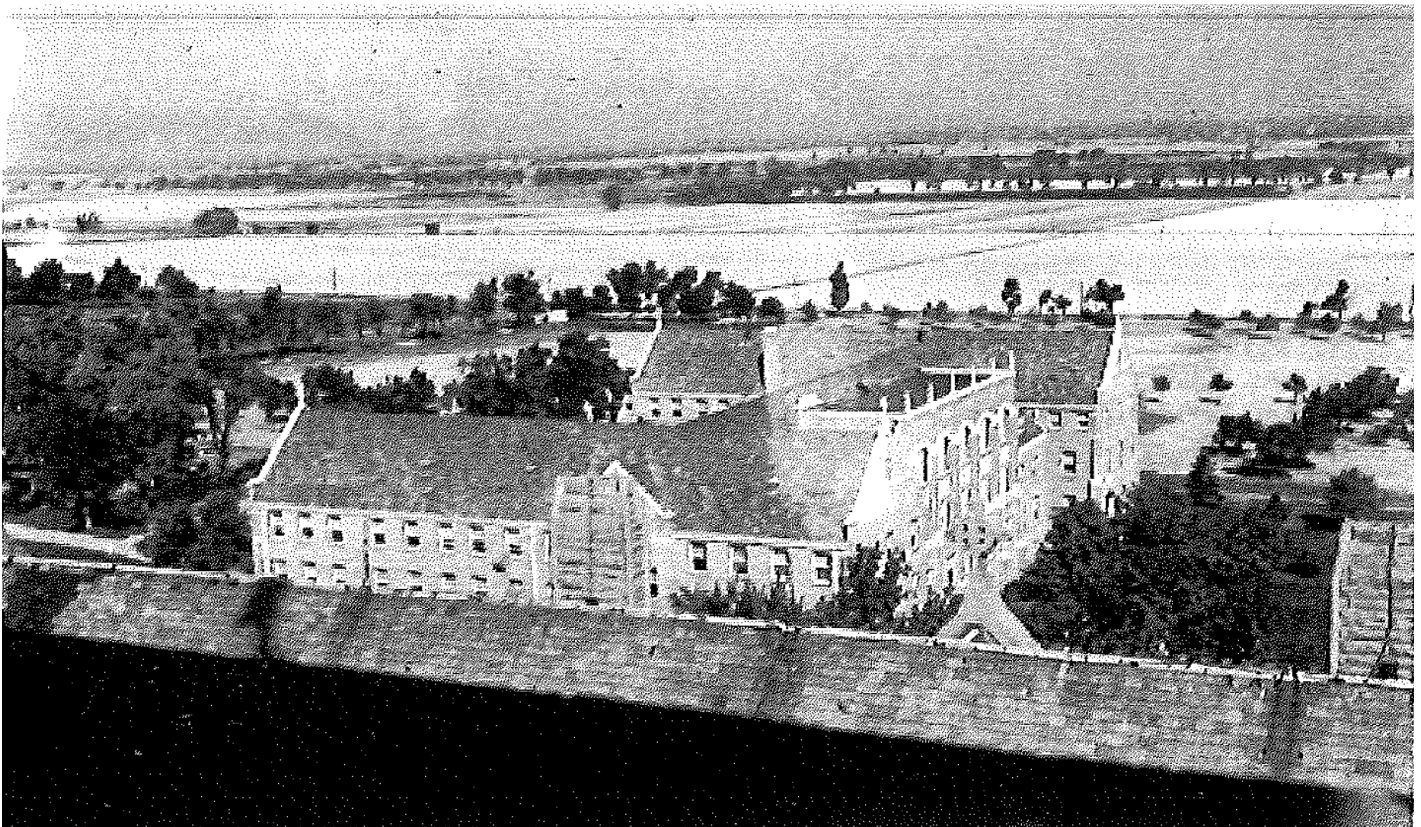


Figure 7: Ca. 1940 photo of Pancratia Hall, taken from the roof of the Administration Building with the Chapel roof in the foreground. *Source: Regis Archive.*

Loretto Heights Academy (Boundary Decrease and Amendment)
Name of Property

Denver County, Colorado
County and State

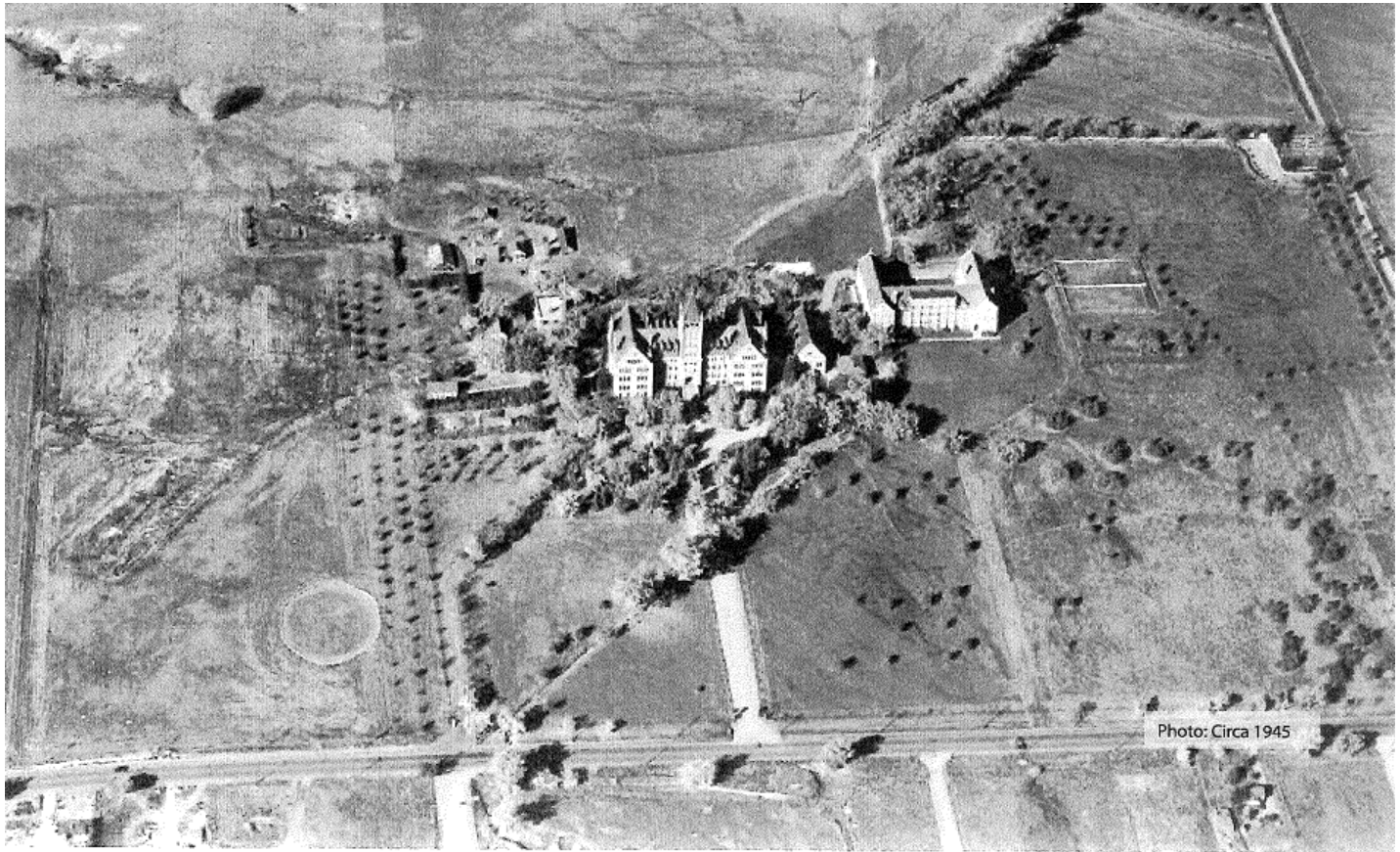


Figure 8: Ca. 1945 Aerial Photo of Historic Campus. Source: *"Loretto Heights Academy and College, 1891-1988: 3001 South Federal Boulevard, Denver, Colorado: Inventory of Historic Resources and Survey Report". Square Moon Consultants, LLC. March 2019.*

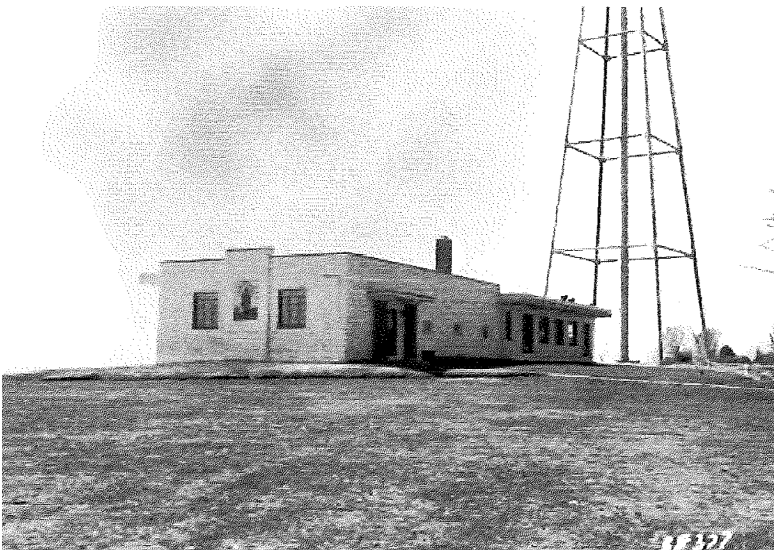


Figure 9: Ca. 1947 photo of the Art Studio, the first post-war building constructed by Loretto Heights College after closure of the Academy in 1941. Designed by C.M. Stoffel, this was the first building on campus to embrace the Modernist style trend and represents a distinctive shift in design aesthetic. Source: *"Loretto Heights Academy and College, 1891-1988: 3001 South Federal Boulevard, Denver, Colorado: Inventory of Historic Resources and Survey Report". Square Moon Consultants, LLC. March 2019.*

Loretto Heights Academy (Boundary Decrease and Amendment)
Name of Property

Denver County, Colorado
County and State



Figure 10: The 1874-75 Loretto Academy in Pueblo, ca. 1880. The academy exemplifies the typical Catholic academy design that did not include wings. *Source: Denver Public Library.*



Figure 11: The new building constructed for St. Mary's Academy in 1880 consisted of a central three story core flanked by large two-story wings to the west and east. *Source: Denver Public Library.*

Loretto Heights Academy (Boundary Decrease and Amendment)
Name of Property

Denver County, Colorado
County and State

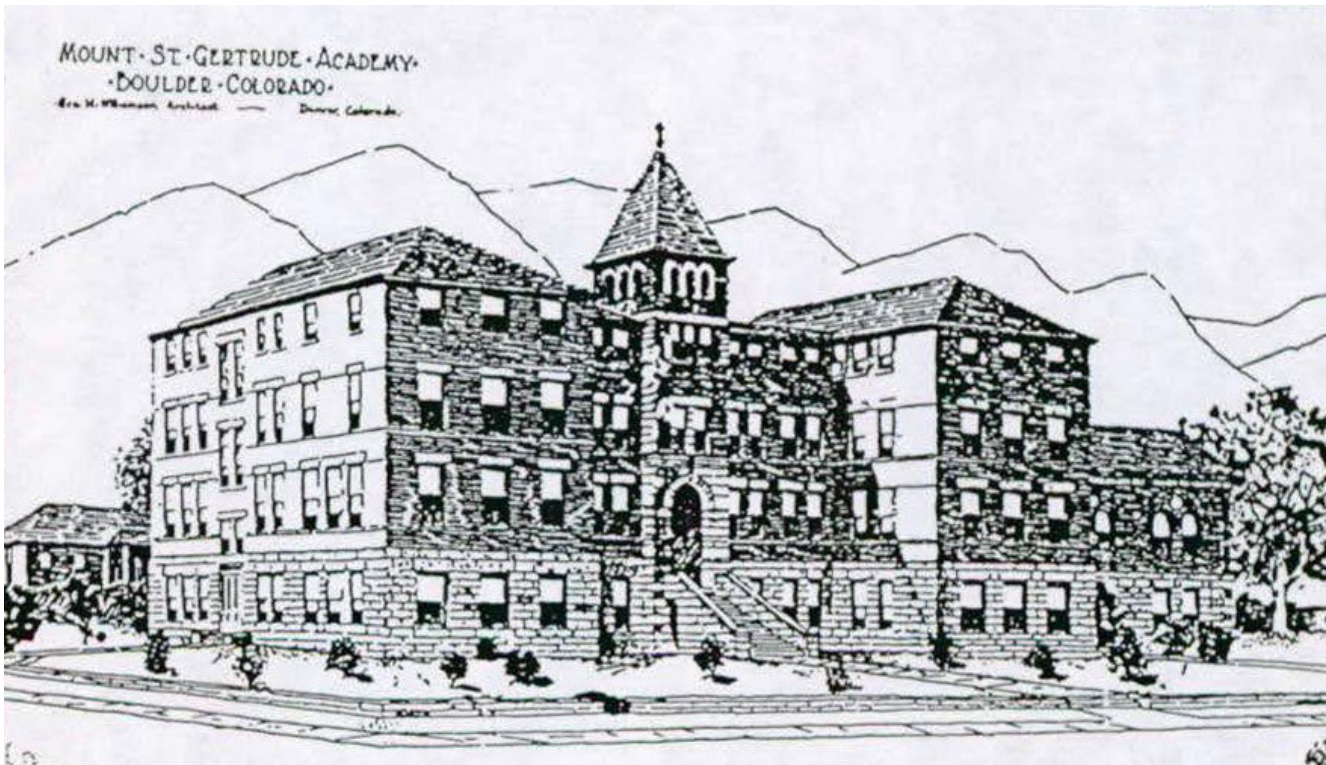
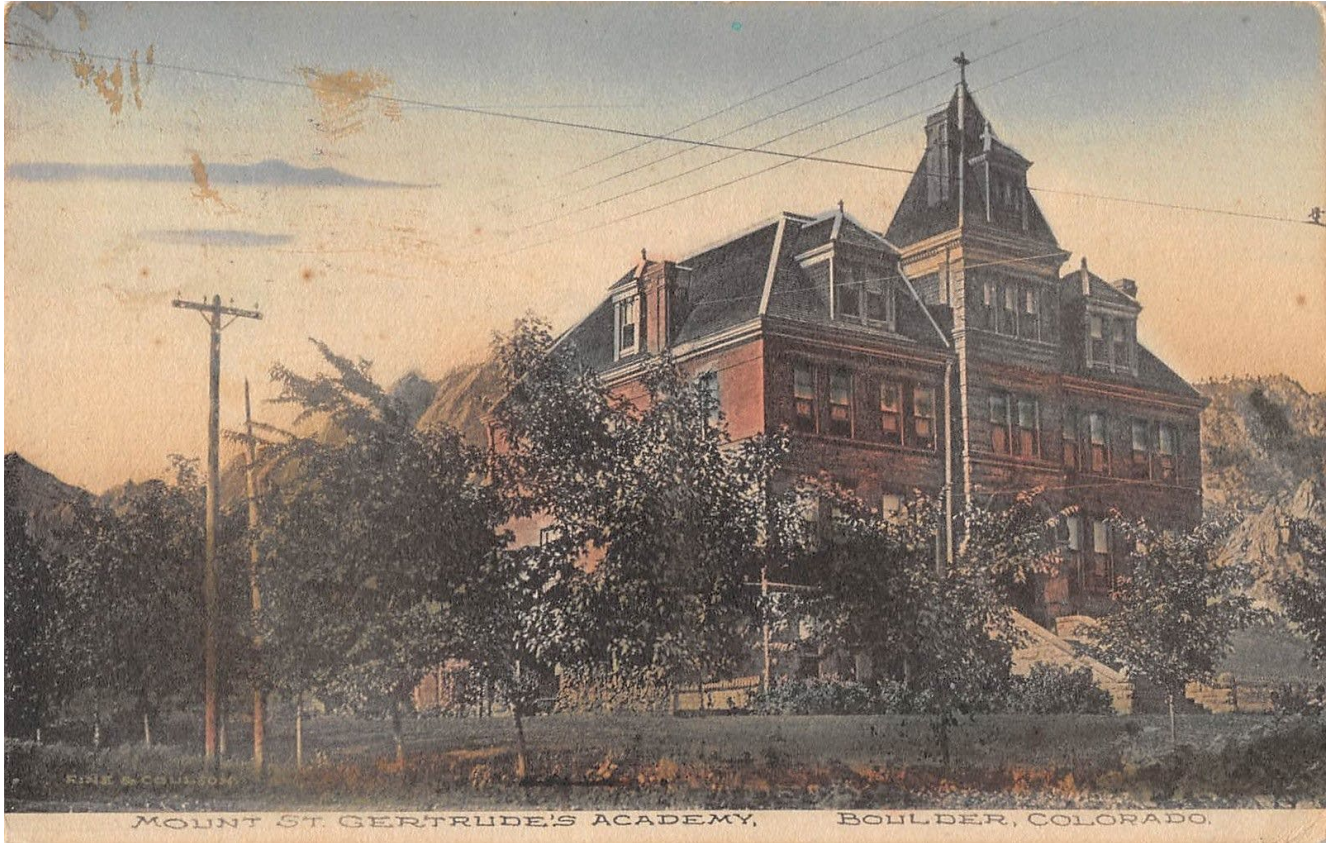


Figure 12: Top: Ca. 1909 postcard depicting Mount St. Gertrude's Academy before its expansion in 1920; Bottom: drawing for 1920 expansion. Source: <https://www.marylmartin.com/product/boulder->

Loretto Heights Academy (Boundary Decrease and Amendment)
Name of Property

Denver County, Colorado
County and State

[colorado-view-of-mount-st-gertrudes-academy-antique-pc-y8709/](#); *Mount St. Gertrude's Academy
National Register Nomination.*

Loretto Heights Academy (Boundary Decrease and Amendment)
Name of Property

Denver County, Colorado
County and State



Figure 13: Top: Mount St. Scholastica Academy's East building ca. 2017; bottom, postcard depicting the academy after construction of the West Building ca. 1900 (visible at the rear of the East Building). Source: <http://www.p3communities.com/boards-renovation-big-red> (top); <https://www.cardcow.com/281196/caa%C2%Blon-city-colorado-st-scholastica-academy-canon-caon/> (bottom).

Loretto Heights Academy (Boundary Decrease and Amendment)
Name of Property

Denver County, Colorado
County and State



Figure 14: Attendees of the Fifth National Service School held at the academy in 1917. *Source: History Colorado Collection, 96.97.1*



Figure 15: Attendees of the Fifth National Service School receiving instruction in first aid. *Source: History Colorado Collection, 96.97.3.*

Loretto Heights Academy (Boundary Decrease and Amendment)
Name of Property

Denver County, Colorado
County and State



Figure 16: Loretto Heights Master Plan. *Source: Westside Investment Partners*