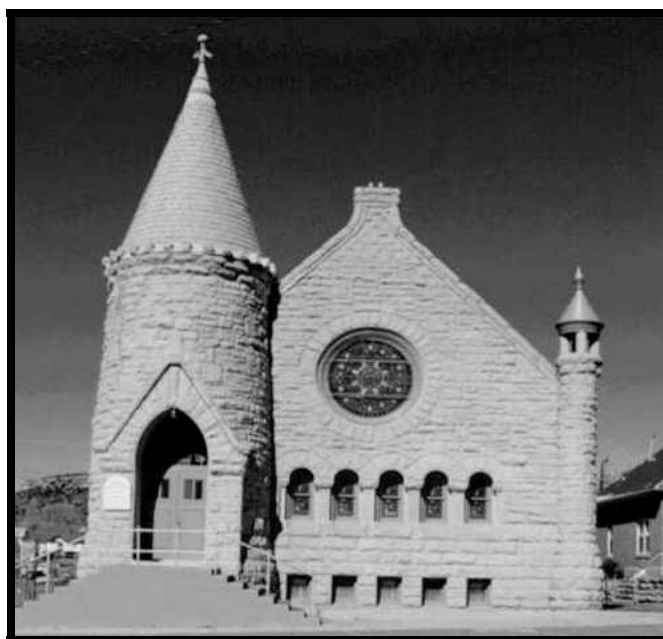


DIRECTORY OF
Religious Properties
IN THE
COLORADO STATE REGISTER
OF
HISTORIC PROPERTIES



Second Edition ⊕ January 2005

Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
Colorado Historical Society

DIRECTORY OF
Religious Properties
IN THE
COLORADO STATE REGISTER
OF
HISTORIC PROPERTIES

**Includes Colorado properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places
and the State Register of Historic Properties**

Prepared by
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Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
Colorado Historical Society



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Front Cover Photograph
First Baptist Church
Trinidad, Colorado
National Register of Historic Places

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- PLEASE - RESPECT PRIVATE PROPERTY

The properties listed in this directory have been identified and recognized as significant cultural resources in Colorado. The majority are privately owned and may not be open to the public. Therefore, please respect the owner's privacy.

Specific locational information is not included for all of the listed properties. In some cases, private owners have requested that such information not be published.

Participating in the protection and preservation of Colorado's cultural resources presents an opportunity for all of us. If you have any questions, comments, or additional information regarding the properties in this directory, please contact our office at 303-866-3392.

HISTORIC DESIGNATION TYPES

The Colorado State Register of Historic Properties includes all properties designated under the Colorado State Register nomination process and all properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places. As an aid to determining the type of resources listed, the entries in this booklet are classified by resource type and historic designation.

State Register

Listing for a building, structure, site, object, or district designated through the Colorado State Register nomination process. A district contains a group of related sites, buildings, structures, or objects. The elements within a district are united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development. The first State Register listings occurred in 1991, though all previously listed National Register properties were automatically added to the State Register.

National Register

Listing for a building, structure, site, object or district designated through the National Register of Historic Properties nomination process. A district contains a group of related sites, buildings, structures, or objects. The elements within a district are united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development. The first National Register listings occurred in 1966.

DIRECTORY PROPERTY LISTING FORMAT

Format:

Example:

City

Delta

HISTORIC NAME / NAMES

**FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH
OF DELTA**

Address or location

199 E. 5th St.

Designation Type, Date Listed, Site Number

National Register 2/20/1991, 5DT.896

Significance statement

The 1910 Tudor Revival style church, of tan brick manufactured by Delta Brick and Tile Company, was designed by Samuel A. Bullard of Bullard and Bullard, an Illinois architectural firm. The numerous stained glass windows were supplied by Midland Glass Company of Omaha, Nebraska. The Akron Plan interior includes a three sided mezzanine/balcony, corner chancel, curved pews, and a sloping floor meant to permit better viewing from the rear of the sanctuary. The one-story parsonage, a 1926 Delta brick bungalow, is also located on the property.

Unless otherwise noted, all photographs are from the collection of the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Colorado Historical Society.

Religious Properties in the State Register

Churches and other religious properties have long been a staple of most towns. Often times one of the first public buildings to be built was a church. Many people are under the mistaken impression that religious properties are ineligible for the Colorado State Register of Historic Properties or the National Register of Historic Places. Religious properties cannot be listed solely for their association with a particular religion, but neither does that make them ineligible.

To avoid the appearance of judgement by government about the validity of any religion or belief, a religious property requires justification on architectural, artistic, or historic grounds. A religious property can be eligible for the registers because of certain historic events that may have taken place on the property. It can be eligible due to historic events for three reasons; 1) it is significant under a theme in the history of religion having secular scholarly recognition; or 2) it is significant under another historical theme, such as exploration, settlement, social philanthropy, or education; or 3) it is significantly associated with traditional cultural values.

Religious properties can be eligible due to their religious history, for example if it is directly associated with either a specific event or a broad pattern in the history of religion. The site of a convention where a significant denominational split occurred meets this requirement. Another type of religious property that is eligible under this criterion is a religious institution that had significant impact on the history of a local area.

A religious property can also be eligible if it is directly associated with a specific event or a broad pattern of events that are significant in another historic context. It would also qualify if it were significant in illustrating the importance of a particular religious group in the social, cultural, economic or political history of the area.

A property or natural feature that is important to a traditional culture's religion is eligible if its importance has been

documented ethnohistorically and the site can be clearly defined.

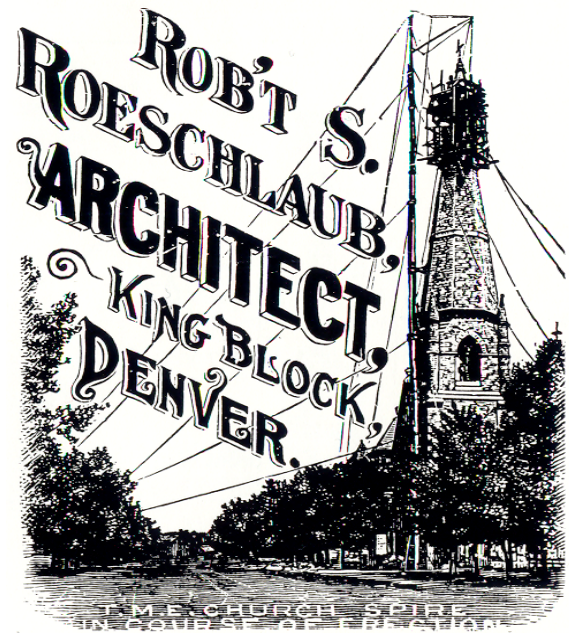
A religious property can be eligible for association with a person important in religious history, if that significance has scholarly, secular recognition or is important in other historic contexts.

A religious property that is significant architecturally is evaluated as are other properties, within an established architectural context and if necessary compared to other properties of its type, period, or method of construction.

A religious property is eligible if it can yield important information about religious practices of a cultural group or other historic themes.

Finally, all eligible religious properties must physically represent the period of time for which they are significant.

All the properties in this directory met one or more of these criteria and were officially listed in the State Register, and in some cases, in National Register of Historic Places.



Denver architect Robert S. Roeschlaub, designer of the city's Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, used a drawing of the construction as part of his firm's advertising.

Source: Colorado Historical Society

Adams County

Brighton

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

147 S. 1st Ave.

State Register 6/9/1999, 5AM.65

This red brick building is a good local example of the Gothic Revival style. Constructed in 1886, a bell tower was added in 1890. Acknowledged to be Brighton's first permanent religious building, and built by the same individuals who platted the town it served several congregations before being purchased by the Adams County Historical Society in 1975. It was restored as a Bicentennial project, and the City of Brighton assumed ownership in 1976. The building remains available for community use.

ALAMOSA COUNTY

Alamosa

SACRED HEART CATHOLIC CHURCH

727 4th St.

State Register 3/13/1996, 5AL.262

Designed by prominent architect Robert Willison and constructed between 1922-28 this church is an interesting interpretation of the Spanish Colonial Revival as interpreted in the Mission style. The interior includes outstanding murals, painted by local artist Josef Steinhage, which have been recognized nationally in Catholic circles.

ST. THOMAS EPISCOPAL CHURCH

607 Fourth St.

National Register 3/4/2003, 5AL.260



The building, which consists of a 1926 parish hall and a 1930 sanctuary addition, is an example of the Mission Revival style as evidenced by its smooth stucco walls, curvilinear parapets, and round-arched window openings. It is one of the few religious properties designed by the prolific Denver architectural firm of William E. and Arthur A. Fisher.

BACA COUNTY

Stonington

STONINGTON FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

48854 County Rd. X

National Register 3/14/1996, 5BA.555

The 1917 church is architecturally significant as a good, intact example of the Late Gothic Revival style as executed by a local craftsman. It is the only identified example of this style in the county. It served as the local community meeting place prior to the advent of the automobile and graded roads.

BENT COUNTY

Las Animas

LAS ANIMAS CHRISTIAN CHURCH

502 Locust

State Register 5/14/1997, 5BN.449

The 1919 Classical revival building is an example of the "Akron plan" of church design popular for a short period of time in the early 1900s. The Akron plan included folding or sliding doors located at the back of the sanctuary for use as Sunday school rooms. The doors could be opened to accommodate larger church audiences.

BOULDER COUNTY

Boulder

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF BOULDER

1237 Pine St.

State Register 3/10/2004, National Register 4/14/2004, 5BL.6271

Constructed in 1925-1926, this building is an excellent example of Late Gothic Revival architecture. Retaining much of the original materials indicative of this style, including windows, doors, hardware and fixtures, the attention to detail is evident throughout. The church, one of many within a two-block radius, is one of the most intact of this concentrated collection.

SWEDISH EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF RYSSBY

N. 63rd St.

National Register 2/16/1984, 5BL.434

This Gothic Revival style church was constructed in 1878, in what was the Swedish settlement of Ryssby. Although smaller and more humbly appointed, it was patterned after a church in Sweden. The church served as a social center to the first Swedish settlement in Colorado.

Hygiene

CHURCH OF THE BRETHREN

17th Ave.

National Register 1/5/1984, 5BL.422

This circa 1880 church, the oldest Colorado church built by the Church of the Brethren is an important surviving example of vernacular stone construction. The building consists of a gabled roof and native rough cut stone, laid in random courses. The Church of the Brethren was formerly known as the German church, German Baptist or the Dunkard sect.

Lafayette

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

300 E. Simpson St.

National Register 5/20/1983, 5BL.821

Built in 1892, with funds provided primarily by town founder Mary Miller, this single story building with a steeply pitched

roof, served the Lafayette coal mining families as a church meeting hall, hospital, and library. It is listed under the thematic district of Lafayette Coal Mining Era Buildings.

Longmont

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH

470 Main St.

National Register 2/24/1975, 5BL.355

Built in 1881, the red brick building has been painted white. Situated in a relatively undeveloped area when it was built, its setting, in a grove of trees, provides a restful green area in contrast to the adjacent commercial buildings of downtown.

Lyons

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF LYONS/OLD STONE CHURCH

717 4th Ave.

National Register 12/12/1976, 5BL.357



Built in 1894, the church is one of the oldest unaltered buildings in Lyons. The walls, of Lyons sandstone, are twenty inches thick. The blocks used in construction were hand cut, squared, and laid in irregular courses. The church is unique in its use of local building materials.

Salina

LITTLE CHURCH IN THE PINES

414 Gold Run Rd.

National Register 8/3/1989, 5BL.255

Built in 1908, the wood frame church is part of a small cluster of buildings remaining from Salina's late 19th and early 20th century mining boom. The original portion of the

building has a front gabled roof, and a bell tower entry extends from the facade. The foundation is stone, and the walls are faced with narrow clapboard siding. Circa 1930s and 1950s additions are found at the rear. The building is listed under Metal Mining and Tourist Era Resources of Boulder County Multiple Property Submission.

Ward

WARD CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

41 Modoc

National Register 8/3/1989, 5BL.2672

Dating from 1894, the rectangular one-story, wood frame church is built into a hillside with its side walls barely visible from the street. The steeply pitched front gabled roof is topped with a bell tower. The walls are clapboard, and there are decorative bargeboards held in place with rosette-shaped fasteners. Lancet windows flank the entry door, and a round window is in the gable end. The building is listed under Metal Mining and Tourist Era Resources of Boulder County Multiple Property Submission.

CHAFFEE COUNTY

Buena Vista

GRACE EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Main & Park Ave.

National Register 1/20/1978, 5CF.141



This 1883 wood frame church is a good example of the Gothic Revival style. On its facade, the board and batten walls are accented with wood trim, resulting in the appearance of half-timbering. The steeply pitched, front gabled roof is topped with an

open bell tower. Lancet window and door openings and wood buttresses extending from the side walls further reflect the verticality associated with the style.

ST. ROSE OF LIMA CATHOLIC CHURCH

343 Colo. Hwy. 24 South

State Register 3/10/1999, 5CF.176

Constructed in 1880, the simple wood frame building is a good example of the Carpenter Gothic style. In 1969, it was moved to its present location in order to save it from demolition. Now known as Park Chapel, the building serves as the Buena Vista Chamber of Commerce's Visitor Information Center.

Salida

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION

349 E St.

State Register 6/14/2000, 5CF.344

Constructed in 1885, the simple wood frame, gabled roof church is Salida's only surviving example of the type of religious building typically constructed during the early stages of a community's development. While other church related facilities have been constructed on the property, this original building remains in use as a chapel. The stained glass window on the west facade was installed in 1952. The window's association with the community dates from 1900 when it was originally installed in the Denver and Rio Grande Hospital.

CLEAR CREEK COUNTY

Georgetown

GRACE EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Taos St., between 4th & 5th Sts.

National Register 8/14/1973, 5CC.5

Built on a steep hill by Cornish miners in 1870, the wood frame church has a steeply pitched front gabled roof and a gabled roof vestibule with double doors and transom set in a gothic arch. The clapboard walls have corner boards, and gothic arched windows are evenly spaced on both sides of the building. The interior is notable for its open truss roof structure, carved pew ends, and an

1877 organ. Grace Episcopal Church is also notable for being the first Episcopal church in the state.

Idaho Springs

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

1414 Colorado Blvd.

National Register 3/5/1998, 5CC.241

This building is a good local example of the Gothic Revival style constructed in brick. Originally constructed in 1880, additions date from 1905. Slight variations in the brick work serve as evidence of the building's expansion to meet the changing needs of a growing congregation.

Conejos County

Mogote

SAN RAFAEL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

County Rd. 9

State Register 6/9/1999, 5CN.894

The circa 1895 church, which was enlarged in 1911, is one of the oldest extant adobe churches in Conejos County. The oblique entry and bell tower, with its pyramidal roof and tall spire, create an asymmetrical composition that is quite different from the typical Territorial Adobe church. The building also represents the inroads made by the Presbyterian Church into Hispanic southern Colorado, which was predominately Catholic. It is the only remaining Hispanic-speaking Presbyterian church in Conejos County.

CUSTER COUNTY

Westcliffe

HOPE LUTHERAN CHURCH

310 South 3rd St.

National Register 1/31/1978, 5CR.55

Designed and built in 1917 by its pastor John Reininga, the church houses one of the oldest Lutheran congregations in Colorado. The ornamental concrete block building has a 96-foot tower visible for miles. An elaborately carved altar with a gothic arch and eleven ornate spires was also the work of the pastor. Fourteen stained glass windows illuminate the simple interior.

DELTA COUNTY

Delta

FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF DELTA

199 E. 5th St.

National Register 2/20/1991, 5DT.896



The 1910 Tudor Revival style church, of tan brick manufactured by Delta Brick and Tile Company, was designed by Samuel A. Bullard of Bullard and Bullard, an Illinois architectural firm. The numerous stained glass windows were supplied by Midland Glass Company of Omaha, Nebraska. The Akron Plan interior includes a three sided mezzanine/balcony, corner chancel, curved pews, and a sloping floor meant to permit better viewing from the rear of the sanctuary. The one-story parsonage, a 1926 Delta brick bungalow, is also located on the property.

DENVER CITY & COUNTY

ALL SAINTS EPISCOPAL CHURCH / CHAPEL OF OUR MERCIFUL SAVIOR

2222 W. 32nd Ave.

National Register 6/23/1978, 5DV.132

The 1890 All Saints Episcopal Church was designed by James Murdoch, an important Denver architect during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Originally organized as a mission, its Victorian German style reflects the large number of German immigrants populating the neighborhood. The congregation moved to a larger structure and the building was renamed the Chapel of Our Merciful Savior.

ANNUNCIATION CHURCH

3601 Humboldt St.

National Register 6/21/1990, 5DV.3287

Designed by Frederick Paroth, in a blending of the Gothic and Romanesque Revival styles, the red brick exterior is accented with white cut stone. The Italian Carrara marble altar and numerous stained glass windows by Franz Mayer of Munich, Inc. enhance the beauty of this 1904 church.

BETHANY SWEDISH EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH (Denver Gospel Church)

1625 Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd.

State Register 3/13/2002, 5DV.8171

The 1910 red brick building is a well-preserved example of an early 20th century Gothic Revival style church which continues to blend well with its surrounding urban residential neighborhood. The vertical characteristics of the style are exhibited in its steeply pitched roof and numerous pointed arches. Known as the Denver Gospel Church since 1957, the exterior features a prominent corner bell tower. The adjacent 1913 brick parsonage, a well-preserved example of a Craftsman style bungalow, enhances the architectural significance of the property.

BETHEL CHURCH OF GOD IN CHRIST

2455 Tremont Pl.

State Register 3/10/1999, 5DV.5742



Constructed in 1920, the brick one-story building is an example of the simple architecture typical of Pentecostal church design. It was built by African Americans in the midst of an Anglo and Hispanic population. Located near the heart of the city, the church continues to serve a diverse community. The crenellated parapets are

reminiscent of late Gothic revival and Tudor style buildings.

CAPITOL HEIGHTS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

1100 Fillmore St.

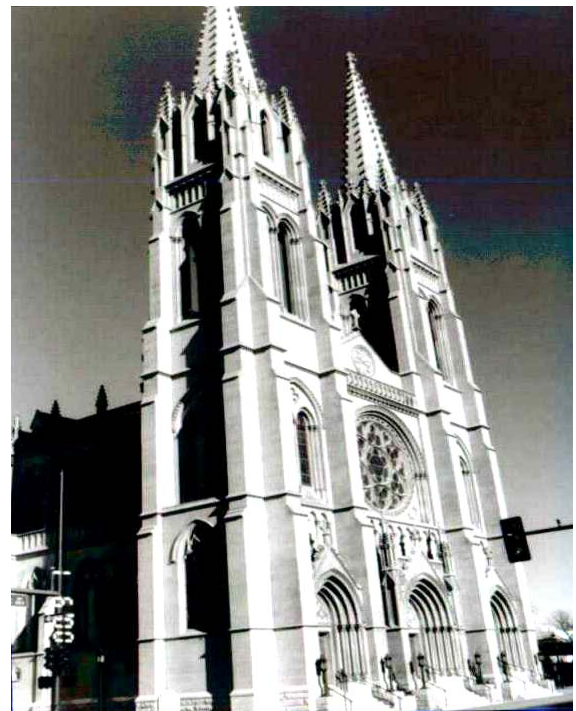
State Register 8/8/2001, 5DV.8077

Constructed in 1911, the Capitol Heights Presbyterian Church is an important local example of Gothic Revival style ecclesiastical design. Blending well with its surrounding residential neighborhood, the blond brick building is the work of master architects Montana S. Fallis and Robert Willison. The use of brick and the modest scale express attention to the role as a neighborhood church.

CATHEDRAL OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION

Colfax and Logan

National Register 3/3/1975, 5DV.111



Denver architects Aaron Gove and Thomas Walsh designed the cathedral. Constructed between 1902 and 1912, the building is one of the best examples of Late Gothic Revival architecture in Colorado. The limestone spires make the cathedral highly visible from far away.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

1660 Sherman St.

National Register 11/21/1974, 5DV.112

The 1892 Romanesque Revival style church was designed by Denver architects Frank Edbrooke and Willis Marean. The red sandstone building is spare and simple with the vertical thrust emphasized in the tower by the tall, thin lantern openings topped by ogee arches. The building was designed late in Edbrooke's career and is considered one of his three most impressive institutional buildings.

CHRIST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH (Sanctuary Lofts)

2201 Ogden

National Register 11/7/1976, 5DV.127

Denver architect Frank E. Kidder designed the Gothic Revival style church which opened in 1891. The stone building is composed of gray rhyolite trimmed with red sandstone. The spire on the corner tower was removed in the late 1970s. The church was sold in 1927 and renamed Scott Methodist Church, where it served the growing black community in the area. The building was rehabilitated into residential lofts in 1995.

EISENHOWER MEMORIAL / CHAPEL NO. 1

Lowry Air Force Base Site

National Register 5/6/1982, 5DV.193

Made in the cantonment style this type of frame building was common at Lowry Air Force Base. It was the first permanent chapel on the base and is one of the last surviving examples of the many similar structures that were built to support the massive mobilization of troops during WWII. The chapel was used by President Eisenhower while he had his "summer white house" at Lowry.

EMMANUEL SHEARITH ISRAEL CHAPEL

1201 10th St.

National Register 12/1/1969, 5DV.120

Known as Denver's oldest standing church, the Emmanuel Shearith Israel Chapel is a stone structure that features a mixture of Romanesque and Gothic architecture. Built in 1876 by Bishop John F.

Spaulding as an Episcopalian chapel, the church was originally known as Emmanuel Episcopal. After the religious interests of the surrounding neighborhood changed in 1903, the church was purchased by the congregation of Shearith Israel and converted into a synagogue. In 1963, the building was sold to a private owner, who transformed it into an artist's studio. Presently, it is part of Denver's Auraria Campus and is used as a student art gallery.

EVANS MEMORIAL CHAPEL

University of Denver Campus

National Register 12/27/1974, 5DV.174

The Evans Memorial Chapel is significant for its association with John Evans, who was the first territorial governor of Colorado and founder of the Colorado Seminary (now the University of Denver). Evans built the chapel as a memorial to his daughter Josephine Evans Elbert in 1878. An example of early Gothic Revival architecture, the chapel served as part of the Grace Community Methodist Church from 1889 to 1953. In 1959, it was moved from its original location at 13th and Bannock to its present location on the University of Denver campus.

FIRST CHURCH OF DIVINE SCIENCE

1400 Williams St.

State Register 9/13/1995, 5DV.4689



The building, completed in 1922, is important for its association with the development of the Divine Science denomination and its connection with Nona Brooks, co-founder of Divine Science and Denver's first woman minister. The Classical Revival building was designed by noted Denver architect, J.J.B. Benedict.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

980 Clarkson St.

National Register 11/16/1987, 5DV.2681



Built in 1907 and designed by prominent Denver architect Robert S. Roeschlaub the one-story cream colored brick church, with stone foundation, was built in a 7th and 8th century Italian Lombard style. The congregation added a Foursquare style parsonage of the same cream colored brick in 1912.

FOURTH CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST

3101 W. 31st Ave.

National Register 4/21/2004, 5DV.611

The 1921 Fourth Church of Christ embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Italian Renaissance Revival style as executed by two master Denver architects, Burnham F. Hoyt and Merrill H. Hoyt of the firm Hoyt and Hoyt. The building also includes several Classical revival style influences.

GRANT AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH

200 S. Grant St.

State Register 8/8/2001, 5DV.8141

The 1908 church building housed the first Methodist congregation in the newly incorporated community of South Denver. The building, with its 1920 addition, also served as a major center for community activities, particularly for the youth in the area. The stone trimmed, blond brick building is a good local example of the Gothic Revival style executed in an Arts and Crafts mode by prominent Denver architect Harry J. Manning.

HOLY ROSARY CHURCH AND SCHOOL

4664, 4670, & 4690 Pearl St.

State Register 3/10/1999, 5DV.349

Located in Denver's ethnically diverse Globeville neighborhood, the church and school played an important role in the social and educational activities of the Slovenian and Croatian families of the parish. The complex of three brick buildings is also important architecturally. Completed in 1920, the church is a good example of Romanesque Revival church architecture as designed by prominent Denver architect L.A. Desjardins. The 1921 convent exhibits the character defining features of the American Foursquare residence type, and the 1928 Mission Revival style school is the only known Denver building credited to the prolific Colorado Springs architect Thomas MacLaren.

MONTVIEW BOULEVARD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

1980 Dahlia St.

State Register 9/10/2003, National

Register 4/6/2004, 5DV.9034

The 1910 Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church, with its additions of 1918, 1926 and 1958, is a well-preserved example of an early twentieth-century urban neighborhood church executed in a Richardsonian Romanesque style, built of rhyolite. The church represents the work of four master architects of Denver. Harry J. Manning and Frank W. Frewen, partners in the firm Manning and Frewen, designed a Richardsonian Romanesque style addition to the original tiny chapel in 1918. Burnham F. Hoyt and Merrill H. Hoyt, of the firm Hoyt and Hoyt, created the distinctive 1926 Richardsonian Romanesque educational wing.

PARK HILL UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

5209 Montview Blvd.

State Register 6/9/2004, 5DV.9152

The 1924 Park Hill United Methodist Church is the best example of Mission Revival style architecture in the body of work created by Denver architect William N. Bowman. In active practice from 1910 through the 1930s, Bowman designed in a

variety of revival architectural styles, as well as contemporary modern styles.

RUSSIAN-SERBIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH, TRANSFIGURATION OF CHRIST

4711 Logan St.

State Register 5/14/1997, 5DV.771

The 1898 church is the first Slovak church built in Colorado and reflects the contributions these European immigrants made to Denver and its Globeville neighborhood. The building incorporates Gothic and Eastern Orthodox elements and Neo-Gothic detailing.

SACRED HEART SCHOOL

2830 Lawrence St.

State Register 3/8/2000, 5DV.997



Constructed in 1890, the Romanesque Revival style building is a good example of a late 19th century urban educational facility. Classrooms were located so as to optimize ventilation and natural lighting, and the building's solid brick construction and elaborate detailing reflected the perceived importance of education. High school classes met in the building until 1939, and it continued to serve the elementary student population until 1979. The school was noted for its performing arts program, and the open, centrally-located auditorium/gymnasium was often utilized by the community.

SMITH'S CHAPEL

912 Galapago St., Denver

State Register 12/8/2004, 5DV.27

The 1882 Smith's Chapel features an extensive use of Castle Rock-quarried rhyolite. Denver architects and builders used rhyolite both as a primary structural stone and

for foundation and architectural accents during the late nineteenth century. Smith's Chapel is an early example of the volcanic stone used as a primary structural material with sandstone detailing. The chapel is a good local example of Gothic Revival style ecclesiastical architecture in Denver.

ST. ANDREWS EPISCOPAL CHURCH

2015 Glenarm Pl.

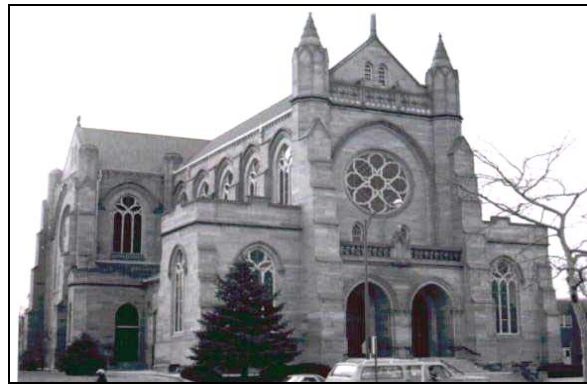
National Register 3/18/1975, 5DV.116

St. Andrews Episcopal Church, originally named Trinity Memorial Church, was designed in the Gothic style in 1909 by architect Ralph Adams Cram. It is a small L-shaped structure built of brick with limestone lintels and a slate roof. The exterior is ornamented with wooden Gothic tracery on the windows and porches. Saint Andrews became famous as a teaching center for churches throughout the country and many ceremonial practices which were introduced there.

ST. DOMINIC'S CHURCH

3005 W. 29th Ave.

National Register 11/1/1996, 5DV.606



The 1926 St. Dominic's Church, designed by noted Denver architect Robert Willison, is significant as an important local example of ecclesiastical architecture executed in the Late Gothic Revival style. On the interior, the scale, proportion and architectural relationships have not been diminished by modifications made to accommodate the congregation's evolving needs.

ST. ELIZABETH'S CHURCH

1062 11th St.

National Register 12/1/1969, 5DV.128

St. Elizabeth's Church was designed by Brother Adrian, O.F.M. of the Sacred Heart province, in the German Gothic style in 1898. It is constructed of rhyolite quarried at Castle Rock. The interior features carved wooden statues from Germany and painted and stained glass windows given by early parishioners. St. Elizabeth's parish, the second Catholic parish to be established in Denver, was created in 1878.

ST. ELIZABETH'S RETREAT CHAPEL / OAKES HOME FOR CONSUMPTIVES

2825 W. 32nd Ave.

National Register 5/24/1976, 5DV.129



The chapel was originally part of the Oakes Home for Consumptives founded by Rev. Frederick W. Oakes who served as its first and only superintendent and chaplain. Architect Frederick G. Sterner designed the 1903 Colonial revival building. The tuberculosis home closed in 1934 and the original buildings comprising the complex were razed in 1975 to allow for new construction, leaving the chapel as the only original structure. The complex claims to be the first home for tubercular patients in Colorado and the second in the nation.

ST. IGNATIUS LOYOLA CATHOLIC CHURCH

E. 23rd Ave. at York St.

State Register 11/9/1994, National Register 12/23/1994, 5DV.7028

Designed by Denver architects Frank Frewen and Frederick Mountjoy, the 1924 Catholic church represents their only known use of the Gothic revival style. The high quality of its antique mouth-blown stained glass windows and the spectacular hand-painted stenciling add to the impressive character of the interior. The building also included elements of the Tudor style.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL

1313 Clarkson St.

National Register 8/1/1975, 5DV.171

This cathedral was constructed between 1905 and 1911. It was designed in the Gothic Revival style by architects Tracy and Swartwout of New York, winners of a national competition for its design. The building is constructed of dressed Indiana limestone, and there are two towers reaching 100 feet in height, which contain bells cast in Westphalia, Germany. The cathedral represents a continuation of the First Episcopal Parish, originating in Denver in 1860.

ST. JOSEPH'S POLISH ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

517 E. 46th Ave.

National Register 4/21/1983, 5DV.782

The Gothic style church was constructed in 1902 to serve members of the Polish immigrant community living in the early Denver suburb of Globeville. The walls are of brick, the window and door openings are set in pointed arches, and the front gabled roof is steeply pitched. The facade is distinguished by a central narthex, which includes a tall bell tower that is topped with a conical spire. St. Joseph's was the twelfth Catholic parish in Denver, and it also served members of the Croatian and Slovenian families living in the area.

ST. JOSEPH'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

600 Galapago

National Register 6/3/1982, 5DV.25

Built in 1888-89, this church is constructed of painted brick in the Late Victorian Gothic style. Gothic details are also reflected in the interior's system of pointed arched intersecting trusses and interior columns that are decorated with ornamental millwork. The Church is located in the historic working class Westside neighborhood, and as such, represented an important institution to its residents. The church is also well known for its American-made stained glass windows with clear prisms.

ST. MARK'S PARISH CHURCH

1160 Lincoln

National Register 9/18/1975, 5DV.170

The 1889 St. Mark's Parish Church was designed by Denver architects Lang and Pugh. The exterior of the church is faced in buff Longmont sandstone and the interior is finished in rough-hewn native stone, paneled oak, and black ash trim. Its design is best described as Gothic, although a tower and turret at the front entry were removed in the early 1950s due to structural problems. In addition to religious services and ceremonies, the Parish also sponsored musical and dramatic performances that became popular social gatherings.

ST. PATRICK MISSION CHURCH

3325 Pecos

National Register 11/14/1979, 5DV.109



The St. Patrick Mission Church complex, comprised of the church, rectory, and an arcaded connecting walkway, is constructed

of smooth-dressed buff stone. Reflecting the Mission style, the roof is covered with red barrel tiles, and the domes which cap the towers are of painted sheet metal. The complex, designed by the Denver architectural firm of Wagner and Manning, was begun in 1907 and completed in 1910. At the time of its construction, the Mission style was considered unusual in the city of Denver, although reflective of its western character.

ST. PAUL'S ENGLISH EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

1600 Grant St.

National Register 9/30/1997, 5DV.2687

Completed in 1926, the Gothic Revival style building, of dark red brick and precast concrete, was designed by the architectural firm of Richter and Eiler of Reading, Pennsylvania, specialists in the design of Lutheran churches. The church's location, less than two blocks from the State Capitol building, has resulted in the building serving both as a place of worship and as a community center.

TEMPLE EMANUEL

2400 Curtis

National Register 10/10/1978, 5DV.144

This temple was the first major Jewish synagogue in the Denver area when it was built in 1882. Designed by prominent Denver architect Frank E. Edbrooke, its original appearance was eclectic Victorian with Moorish and Romanesque details. A fire destroyed most of the building in 1897, and the brick, stone trimmed temple was rebuilt with simplified and more subtle detailing.

**TEMPLE EMANUEL / 1ST SOUTHERN
BAPTIST CHURCH**

(Temple Events Center)

1595 Pearl St.

National Register 11/25/1987, 5DV.715



Temple Emanuel's eastern Islamic architecture is unusual in Denver and the region as a whole. The original 1898-99 building was designed by John J. Humphreys. A 1924 addition was designed by his apprentice, Thielman Robert Wieger. Faced with buff-colored brick, the facade features minaret-like towers with walkways and Turkish-style copper domes. Geometric and floral motifs are prevalent design elements on both the exterior and interior.

TRINITY UNITED METHODIST CHURCH.

18th Ave. & Broadway

National Register 7/28/1970, 5DV.115

The Gothic revival, Trinity United Methodist Church was built in 1887 of light beige rhyolite from Castle Rock. The architect, Robert S. Roeschlaub, was responsible for many major buildings in Denver. Although this was his first, it is considered by many to be his finest. The large nave seats 1,200 to 1,300 people, and the space has often been used for lectures and concerts. One of its outstanding features is a large pipe organ designed by G.A. Audsley of London. Built by Hilborne Roosevelt of New York, it is one of only twelve known Roosevelt pipe organs in the country.

DOUGLAS COUNTY

Parker

**RUTH MEMORIAL METHODIST
EPISCOPAL CHURCH**

19670 E. Main St.

National Register 5/1/1989, 5DA.890

A variant of the Gothic Revival style, the 1913 clapboard church is a good example of the type of building that was constructed by early pioneers for their worship services. A center of non-sectarian religious activities, it was the first church built in Parker and is the only unaltered church building remaining within the town limits.

Sedalia

**CHURCH OF ST. PHILIP-IN-THE-FIELD /
BEAR CAÑON CEMETERY**

Colo. Hwy. 105, 5 miles south of
Sedalia

National Register 4/11/1973, 5DA.217

Built in 1872, the white clapboard church is surrounded on the north, east, and south sides by the cemetery. With its steeply pitched roof and pointed arched windows, it is a well preserved example of Gothic Revival architecture executed by local craftsman. The church began as a Methodist church and later became an Episcopal church. The property is listed under 5DA.212, Bear Cañon Agricultural District.

EAGLE COUNTY

Gypsum

**FIRST EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN
CHURCH OF GYPSUM**

400 2nd St.

National Register 6/24/1993, 5EA.647

The 1890 church possesses the characteristics of the Gothic Revival style, a preferred choice among early Colorado settlers, particularly those from Sweden. The nearly unaltered church features a soaring central spire above the main entry, and the original stained glass remains in its pointed arch windows.

ELBERT COUNTY

Elbert

SACRED HEART CHURCH

7211 County Rd. 98

State Register 3/8/1995, 5EL.294

Originally built on the banks of Boxelder Creek, a devastating flood in 1935 nearly swept the building away and resulted in its move to higher ground east of town. The church is a striking local expression of the Gothic Revival style. The rectory is also still in existence.

ST. MARK UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

225 Main St.

National Register 9/18/1980, 5EL.138



St. Mark United Presbyterian Church, a one-and-one-half-story clapboard structure on a wooden foundation, has a high gabled roof and brick chimney. The Gothic revival building was built in 1889 by prospective members under the direction of local carpenter Taylor Green. A tower, topped with a spire and four-sided cupola, houses the narthex in its base. The first Protestant church to be organized and constructed in Elbert County, the building represents the architecture common in the eastern plains churches of that era. It provided shelter for worship and social gatherings as well as serving as a relief station during area floods of 1935.

EL PASO COUNTY

Cascade

HOLY ROSARY CHAPEL

4454 Fountain Blvd.

State Register 12/13/1995, 5EP.2210

The Chapel is architecturally significant as the work of Colorado Springs architect, Charles E. Thomas. The Romanesque Revival style church also incorporates elements of the Mission style, Thomas considered this 1930 building to be one of his most outstanding works.

Colorado Springs

EMMANUEL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

419 Mesa Rd.

National Register 5/17/1984, 5EP.321

This vernacular church was built in 1903 using local stone and wood. Although there is little distinguishing ornamentation, the building dominates its site and serves as a visual landmark on the west side of Colorado Springs. The building exhibits materials, methods and a style of construction which was prevalent in the Pikes Peak region.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF COLORADO CITY

1 S. 24th St.

State Register 6/14/1995, 5EP.597



The Late Victorian style 1890 church is architecturally significant as an early design by Walter F. Douglas, a locally prominent architect. It is the last remaining, intact example of several churches that were

constructed in Colorado City during the early 1890s. During the 1990s the church was awarded a grant for exterior restoration.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

20 E. Vrain St.

National Register 10/31/2002, 5EP.631

As one of the best examples of the Richardsonian Romanesque style in Colorado Springs, the 1889 building reflects the style in its broad roof planes, square tower crowned with a pyramidal roof, monumental massing, and rock-faced masonry. Designed by Henry Rutgers Marshall, a prominent eastern architect, high artistic values and skilled craftsmanship are reflected in the variety of stained glass windows, immense stone columns with picked finish, interior trussed ceiling, and ornate lantern tower. Founded in 1874, the early history of the congregation was closely associated with the development of Colorado College.

FIRST LUTHERAN CHURCH

301 E. Platte Ave.

State Register 7/13/1994, 5EP.636

The First Lutheran Church is an 1895 building with a 1928 Romanesque Revival addition by prominent Colorado Springs architect, Charles E. Thomas. The church was part of William Palmers plan in Colorado Springs for public institutions. Palmer designated lots on regular block intervals throughout the city for use as church properties.

PAULINE CHAPEL

2 Park Ave.

National Register 2/26/2001, 5EP.3182

Designed by the prominent Colorado Springs architectural firm of MacLaren and Hetherington, the 1918 chapel is an important example of the Spanish Colonial Revival style, which is not well represented in Colorado. While the architectural partnership designed several Mission style buildings, the chapel appears to be the firm's only foray into the more ornate Spanish Colonial Revival style. Pauline Chapel was built under the direct supervision of local philanthropist Julie Penrose, who remained connected to the chapel for the rest of her life, collecting

many of the beautiful art and antiques that fill the chapel. The 1925 Mission-inspired rectory and garage complement the chapel.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH

26 W. Kiowa

National Register 6/3/1982, 5EP.208

The construction of the church spanned the decade, from 1891 to 1902. Designed by the architectural firm of Pease and Barker, elements of Neo-Gothic design were used in conjunction with modern materials to meet contemporary needs.

TAYLOR MEMORIAL CHAPEL

6145 Shoup Rd., Colorado Springs vicinity

National Register 4/15/1999, 5EP.1297



The 1929 Pueblo style building was designed by noted southwestern architect John Gaw Meem, for prominent Colorado Springs resident Alice Bemis Taylor, as a memorial to her husband. Its walled courtyard enhances the sculptural quality of the building. The chapel now functions as part of the La Foret Conference and Retreat Center.

Manitou Springs

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

101 Pawnee Ave.

National Register 10/16/1979, 5EP.185

Gothic in flavor, the church, completed in 1882 of locally quarried stone, has a two story tower at the northwest corner. The church has a gothic style adapted to local materials and is a monochromatic structure relatively undecorated. Although evidence is inconclusive, it is thought that the architect was Robert A. Roeschlaub.

Ramah

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF RAMAH

113 S. Commercial St.

National Register 7/7/1988, 5EP.1046

The 1916 Mission Revival style church is a one story stuccoed building designed by architect George M. Bryson. This particular style is unusual for small agricultural communities on the eastern plains and is predominately seen in the South and southwest of Colorado.

FREMONT COUNTY

Cañon City

CHRIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

802 Harrison Ave.

National Register 8/19/1994, 5FN.1194

Colorado Springs architect Thomas MacLaren employed elements from several architectural styles in his design for this 1902 church. The T-shaped building with its steeply pitched roof, rough-faced limestone walls, and striking campanario bell tower forms an eclectic mix unusual for this prominent architect. The church incorporates many different styles including Gothic, Richardsonian Romanesque and Mission.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Macon & 7th St.

National Register 9/1/1983, 5FN.583



Since its construction in 1902, the massive stone church with its prominent tower has served as an architectural landmark for the community. In design, the building illustrates a significant local interpretation of Victorian styling applied to church architecture. It was designed by local architect C.C. Rittenhouse.

GUNNISON COUNTY

Marble

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH

123 State St.

National Register 8/3/1989, 5GN.1355

Originally known as St. John's Episcopal Chapel, the church was built in Aspen in 1886 by the Episcopal Missions of Western Colorado. In 1908, it was relocated to Marble and was renamed St. Paul's Church. Two rooms were added to the rear of the building, and a belfry was added in 1911. The church is Marble's only example of Gothic architecture and is an example of early religious structures of late 19th century mining communities in Colorado. Once the local marble quarries and mill shut down in 1941, the church closed. In 1974, the present congregation received permission to move into the church in exchange for maintaining the building, which they purchased in 1985. Listed under Historic Resources of Marble, Colorado and Vicinity Multiple Property Submission.

HUERFANO COUNTY

Walsenburg

ST. MARY SCHOOL, CONVENT, RECTORY AND CHURCH

121 and 201 E. 7th St. and 726

Russell St.

State Register 9/10/2003, 5HF.2162

The 1913 school, convent and rectory possess the distinctive characteristics of Mission Revival, a style not well represented in Walsenburg. These three buildings form a collection of the best-preserved examples of the style in town. The complex, which includes the extensively altered church, contributed to the social history of Walsenburg.

JEFFERSON COUNTY

Golden

CALVARY EPISCOPAL CHURCH

1300 Arapahoe St.

National Register 3/3/1995, 5JF.420



The 1867 church is one of the earliest examples of Gothic Revival style architecture on the Front Range. It represents an introduction of this architectural style into Colorado by an unknown architect.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF GOLDEN (Foothills Art Center)

809 15th St.

National Register 3/14/1991, 5JF.418

The three buildings are associated with the development of the Courthouse Hill residential neighborhood. Constructed primarily of red brick, the buildings reflect popular architectural styles of the period. The 1872 Gothic style church was built on land donated by W.A.H. Loveland. A bell tower and two additions were completed in 1898, and the church was expanded again in 1947. The 1892 Queen Anne style manse features a wood shingled second floor and a two-story rounded corner tower with an onion dome roof. In 1899, P.O. Unger purchased the two lots south of the church and arranged for the construction of a two-story Queen Anne style residence, featuring a wraparound porch and a rounded corner tower with a conical roof. Organizers of the Foothills Art Center purchased the church and manse in the late 1960s, and the Unger House was added to the complex in 1984.

LARIMER COUNTY

Berthoud

UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH

500 Fourth St.

State Register 5/16/2001, 5LR.839

The 1904 building is a good local example of early 20th century ecclesiastical architecture. The brick Gothic Revival style church was designed by prominent Fort Collins architect Montezuma Fuller, and includes an Akron plan interior. It is the oldest church building attributed to Fuller, and virtually no exterior changes have occurred since its construction.

Loveland

FIRST UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

400 E. 4th St.

State Register 3/8/2000, 5LR.4413

Constructed during 1905-06, the tan brick and sandstone building primarily reflects elements of the Romanesque Revival style. Designed by noted Fort Collins architect Montezuma Fuller, the building features an Akron plan interior and numerous stained glass windows. Fuller's design included a porte cochere and an interesting rounded wall.

LAS ANIMAS COUNTY

Trinidad

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

809 San Pedro St.

National Register 1/28/2000, 5LA.8697

This 1890 Late Victorian sandstone building, sometimes described as a "medieval fantasy," shows great attention to detail and excellent stone work. It is the second commission of record for the architectural firm of Charles W. Bulger and Isaac Hamilton Rapp. Although short lived, the firm designed several fine Trinidad buildings.

FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH

200 S. Walnut St.

National Register 11/7/1995, 5LA.6551



The 1922 church was one of the last buildings designed by the prominent Trinidad based architectural firm of Rapp, Rapp, and Hendrickson. The Mediterranean-inspired structure exhibits classical detailing in the Roman Doric Order used in the entablature and main entry.

LOGAN COUNTY

Sterling

ALL SAINTS EPISCOPAL CHURCH

208 Phelps St.

State Register 3/8/2000, 5LO.437

Constructed in 1915, the red brick, Late Gothic Revival style church is a relatively small building that includes a considerable amount of detailing in its brickwork and the tracery of its Gothic arched stained glass windows. The building remains in use by the founding congregation, and much of the original interior remains intact

FIRST UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

130 S. 4th St.

National Register 6/3/1982, 5LO.37



The 1919 First Presbyterian Church is one of Sterling's most outstanding structures architecturally and a major local landmark because of its visual qualities. The buff brick building, with limestone trim, exhibits the Neoclassical style. A distinctive brick drum with a metal clad dome crowns the building.

GERMAN CONGREGATIONAL ZION CHURCH

5th & Chestnut Sts.

State Register 8/8/2001, 5LO.435

The 1927, blond brick Gothic Revival style building is important for its association with a specific ethnic group, Germans from Russia. The Zion Church served as a major factor in assisting these Eastern European immigrants to retain their language, heritage, and sense of community. It remains the oldest surviving church in Sterling founded by Germans from Russia.

ST. ANTHONY'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

329 S. 3rd St.

National Register 6/3/1982, 5LO.38

St. Anthony's Roman Catholic Church, a red brick Romanesque Revival style structure, with a flat-roofed two-story tower on one side of the gabled nave and a three-story tower with pyramidal roof on the other, was begun in 1910 and dedicated in 1911. Historically, it is significant in its connection with the Catholic immigrants, Italians, Irish, and German-Russians who settled in the area.

MESA COUNTY

Clifton

CLIFTON COMMUNITY CENTER AND CHURCH

F & Main Sts.

National Register 6/3/1982, 5ME.1180

This early Mesa County community center dates from 1920. The Classical Revival stuccoed building has a cross gabled roof, is two-stories in height, and includes a raised basement. Organizers of the church were committed to providing space for a variety of community events. Even though church membership was less than one

hundred, the building could seat six hundred people within its main floor and balcony level.

Grand Junction

HANDY CHAPEL

202 White Ave.

National Register 8/19/94, 5ME.4157

Built in 1892 to serve the need for an African American church in Grand Junction, the Handy Chapel has been a source of spiritual and physical comfort to the black community. The company town deeded the lots for the chapel not to a specific congregation but to all black citizens of Grand Junction.

Moffat County

Craig

THE FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH OF CRAIG (The Center of Craig)

601 Yampa Ave.

State Register 12/9/1992, 5MF.3377

The original portion of the church dates from 1902. It was constructed with 12x6 inch sawn logs that were covered with lap siding. The gabled roof is steeply pitched, and the south slope includes a large hipped roof dormer. The southwest corner entry is topped with an octagonal bell tower. Two large additions extend to the east, and a smaller addition is on the north. The building now serves as a community and art center.

Montrose County

Montrose

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF MONTROSE

19 S. Park Ave.

State Register 8/11/1999, National Register 11/30/1999, 5MN.4493

Designed by Colorado Springs architect Thomas P. Barber, the large brick building is a good local example of the Romanesque Revival style. Much of the Akron Plan interior remains intact, and a mix of religious and secular stained glass windows are found throughout the building. Construction began in 1909 and was completed in 1920. A

compatible 1991 addition, designed by Montrose architect Patrik Davis, is joined to the 1920 building by a narrow connector.

MORGAN COUNTY

Brush

ALL SAINTS CHURCH OF EBEN EZER

120 Hospital Rd.

National Register 6/3/1982, 5MR.467



This traditional basilica plan, Gothic Revival style church was built in 1916 following the design of the Denver architectural firm of Baerreson Brothers. The church is located on the grounds of the Eben Ezer Lutheran Care Center, a sanatorium established by Rev. Jens Madsen and his wife in 1903. It is significant as a statement of Danish influenced architecture and for its historical association with Danish Lutheran immigrants of the region.

Otero County

La Junta

ST. PATRICK'S CATHOLIC CHURCH

7th & Raton

State Register 12/9/1998, 5OT.709

Now the Holy Cross Lutheran Church, the Late Gothic Revival style church and rectory were designed by prominent Denver architect John K. Monroe. Monroe served for many years as the principal architect for the Catholic Archdiocese of Denver and designed numerous churches, schools, and other archdiocesan structures throughout northern Colorado. Constructed in 1941, St. Patrick's is one of Monroe's earliest

commissions, and it is his only known church project in southeastern Colorado.

PARK COUNTY

Alma

ALMA COMMUNITY CHURCH

184 N. Main St.

State Register 12/11/1996, 5PA.438



The 1936 Alma Community Church is significant for its role in the social history of the community. It is a well-preserved and unaltered example of the Rustic style. Construction was primarily a volunteer effort, and the building still remains available for community use.

Fairplay

SOUTH PARK COMMUNITY CHURCH / JACKSON MEMORIAL CHAPEL

6th & Hathaway

National Register 11/22/1977, 5PA.26

Constructed in 1874, the small white painted, board and batten church is an excellent, well preserved example of the Carpenter Gothic style. It includes lancet windows, extensive wood trim, and an intricately detailed bell tower. The congregation was organized by Sheldon Jackson, a Presbyterian missionary who was active throughout the Colorado frontier.

Phillips County

Amherst

ST. PAUL'S LUTHERAN CHURCH

300 Monmouth Ave.

State Register 12/12/2001, 5PL.52

The 1931 church was designed by prominent Denver architect Eugene G. Groves and continues to serve the congregation. The front gabled roof one-story brick building rests on a slightly raised concrete basement. On the facade, a tripartite segmental arched stained glass window, surrounded by cast stone trim, is centered above the small front gabled entry. The interior features a vaulted ceiling supported by four exposed wood trusses. Although Groves designed numerous educational and governmental buildings throughout Colorado, this is the only religious building he is known to have designed during his prolific fifty-year practice.

PITKIN COUNTY

Aspen

ASPEN COMMUNITY CHURCH

200 N. Aspen St.

National Register 5/12/1975, 5PT.33



The Romanesque Revival building, which rises three stories in height, was dedicated as a Presbyterian Church in March 1891. Walls are of random coursed, rough cut sandstone. Somewhat fortress like in overall appearance, the facade is dominated by a large corner bell tower that is cylindrical in form and topped with a bell shaped roof. A heavy slightly pointed arch of stone defines the main entry. The top of the arch is filled with a floral fresco carved from a sandstone slab. Gables extend from the steeply pitched hipped roof.

PUEBLO COUNTY

Pueblo

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION (Ascension Episcopal Church)

420 W. 18th Street

State Register 3/13/2002, 5PE.4175

The 1913 Collegiate Gothic style building designed by Frank E. Wetherell of the Iowa architectural firm of Wetherell & Gage, is a sandstone trimmed brick building which also incorporates Tudor Revival style elements. The quality and integrity of the building's interior design and appointments enhance its architectural significance, and the compatible 1941 parish hall addition reflects the evolving needs of the congregation. A 1926 Tudor Revival style rectory of stucco and brick is located to the west of the church.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

224 W. Evans

National Register 2/8/1985, 5PE.4209

Fred A. Hale is credited as the architect of this 1889 Romanesque Revival style church of random coursed red sandstone. Defining features include a corner entry bell tower and a circular transept with arched windows.

FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH/TRINITY METHODIST

400 Broadway

National Register 11/14/1979, 5PE503

Pueblo architect George W. Roe designed this predominately Romanesque Revival style building in 1902. Much of the original interior remains in place. The building is significant because it shows the local adaptation of Romanesque elements.

SACRED HEART CATHEDRAL

1025 N. Grand Ave.

National Register 2/21/1989, 5PE.1125

The building is an outstanding example of Gothic Revival architecture. Plans for the church were the work of Denver architects Robert Willison and Montana S. Fallis. The church was dedicated in 1913 and designated as a cathedral in 1942. The stained glass windows were created by Emil Frei Studio in St. Louis, Missouri.

ST. JOHN'S GREEK ORTHODOX CHURCH

1000-1010 Spruce St.

National Register 2/28/2002, 5PE.4219

The 1907 church building is one of Pueblo's earliest and well-preserved examples of the Classical Revival style. The building exhibits the distinctive characteristics of the style in its full-width pedimented portico supported by large Ionic columns. The semi-circular transom and round-arched window openings with Queen Anne-inspired glazing result in an unusual expression of this style.

TEMPLE EMANUEL

1325 N. Grand Ave.

National Register 3/14/1996, 5PE.4202

This 1900 Reform Jewish house of worship, designed by Jacob M. Gile is architecturally significant as an interesting interpretation of the Late Victorian style which also incorporates elements of the Queen Anne style, Classical and Richardsonian Romanesque styles.

RIO BLANCO COUNTY

Meeker

ST. JAMES EPISCOPAL CHURCH

368 Fourth St.

National Register 3/30/1978, 5RB.983



Constructed in 1890, this stone building was the first church in Meeker and one of the oldest Episcopal churches in Colorado. The

main entrance is topped by a unique bell tower faced with wood shingles.

RIO GRANDE COUNTY

Del Norte

ST. FRANCIS OF ASSISI MISSION CHURCH

5615 W. County RD. 5N Del Norte vicinity
State Register 3/13/2002, 5RN.532

Believed to have been built in 1881, the building is an unusual example of an Hispanic adobe church with a cruciform plan and an apse. The church and the adjacent cemetery are important for their association with the state's ethnic heritage, specifically the Hispanos who settled the San Luis Valley.

Monte Vista

FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

215 Washington St.
State Register 6/11/2003,
National Register 10/11/2003, 5RN.782

The walls of the 1922 church are purple tapestry brick with a salt glaze, a firing and glazing method not used since the 1940s. No other building constructed of this unusual material has been found in the town of Monte Vista or the San Luis Valley. While the form and detailing belie its religious function, the building's massing attests to its Akron Plan interior. The building has also been host to a wide variety of community activities over the years, playing an important role in the social history of Monte Vista.

MONTE VISTA CEMETERY CHAPEL

4927 County Rd. 27
State Register 8/11/1999, 5RN.646

Constructed in 1912, the chapel is an unusual expression of the Craftsman Style, also referred to as bungalow, a style not well represented in Monte Vista or Rio Grande County. The chapel also represents the work of Denver architect George Harvey.

SAGUACHE COUNTY

Saguache

ST. AGNES MISSION CHURCH

505 Gunnison St.
State Register 9/10/2003, 5SH.1658



Made of donated materials, and combined by master craftsmen Librado Mondragon, the 1947 building is an unusual vernacular expression of Pueblo Deco, a melding of Art Deco with Southwest Indian designs. The church possesses the distinctive characteristics of this style as evident in its angular composition, vertical emphasis, stepped parapet, corbelled cut-outs, and geometric designs.

WELD COUNTY

Greeley

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

10 Ave. at 11 St.
National Register 11/25/1987, 5WL.1251

The 1911 First Baptist Church, a rectangular plan building on a raised foundation, topped by an unenriched parapet in a Classical Revival style, was designed by architect T. Robert Wieger. This was Greeley's first neoclassical building.

Mead

UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST OF HIGHLANDLAKE

16896 Weld County Rd. 5, Mead vicinity
National Register 2/10/1989, 5WL.811

The building is an intact example of a vernacular wood frame church typical of those built on the eastern Colorado plains in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The 1896 church is the only remaining public building in what once was a thriving agricultural community.

Windsor

First Methodist Episcopal Church

501 Walnut St., Windsor
National Register 7/7/2004, 5WL.2495

The 1915 First Methodist Episcopal Church is an excellent ecclesiastical example of Classical Revival exterior detailing and of the interior design exhibits elements of the Akron Plan.

COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

The Colorado State Register of Historic Properties is a listing of the state's significant cultural resources worthy of preservation for the future education and enjoyment of Colorado's residents and visitors. Properties listed in the Colorado State Register include individual buildings, structures, objects, districts and historic and archaeological sites. The Colorado State Register program is administered by the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation within the Colorado Historical Society. The Society maintains an official list of all properties included in the Colorado State Register. Properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places are automatically placed in the Colorado State Register. They may also be nominated separately to the Colorado State Register without inclusion in the National Register.

BENEFITS OF LISTING

The Colorado State Register formally recognizes properties possessing a documented level of significance and that contribute to the understanding and appreciation of the history or prehistory of a community, the state, or the nation.

By honoring such important sites, the Colorado State Register provides the following:

- Formal recognition of a property's importance to the history of the community and the state of Colorado.
- A body of information for local community planning, tourist promotion, neighborhood revitalization.
- A sense of community history and local pride.
- Eligibility to compete for grants from Colorado's State Historical Fund. These grants may be used for acquisition and development, education, and survey and planning projects.
- Eligibility to apply for state tax credits for restoration, rehabilitation, or preservation of Colorado State Register properties.
- Limited protection from state agency actions that would affect the property. Agencies must solicit the comments of the Colorado Historical Society to assure that Colorado State Register properties are given consideration in the state planning process.

Listing in the Colorado State Register imposes no restrictions on what private property owners may do with their property. Listing does not give anyone else the right to impose restrictions, nor does it dictate the use of a property or change in zoning.

NOMINATION CRITERIA

Criteria for consideration of properties for nomination and inclusion in the Colorado State Register includes the following:

- A. The association of the property with events that have made a significant contribution to history;
- B. The connection of the property with persons significant in history;
- C. The apparent distinctive characteristics of a type, period, method of construction, or artisan;
- D. The geographic importance of the property;
- E. The possibility of important discoveries related to prehistory or history.

NOMINATION PROCESS

Properties may be nominated to the Colorado State Register by the owner, a local government, an agency or the Colorado Historical Society. However, all nominations must contain the owner's signed and notarized approval of the nomination. The nominator must submit sufficient information to the Society on the Colorado State Register nomination form along with any accompanying documentation necessary to establish the property's historical significance and eligibility for inclusion based on Colorado State Register criteria.

When a completed nomination is received by the Society, the nomination form is reviewed for sufficiency within 14 days. Incomplete nominations are returned to the applicants for additional information. Complete nominations are scheduled for the next Colorado State Register Review Board meeting and the owners and nominators are notified as to the date, time, and location of the review board meeting.

The Colorado State Register Review Board is composed of citizen members and professionals from the disciplines of prehistoric and historic archaeology, history, architecture and architectural history. The Review Board meets at least three times a year to consider nominations. These meetings are open to the public.

At the conclusion of the Review Board meeting, the Board recommends to the Colorado Historical Society Board of Directors the approval or denial of the nominated properties for inclusion in the Colorado State Register. Within thirty days of the recommendation, the Society Board of Directors determines whether the nominated properties are to be listed in the Colorado State Register. The property owners are notified of the determination.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

The National Register of Historic Places is the official list of the nation's historic and archaeological resources worthy of preservation. The register is a national inventory to which public agencies as well as private citizens may refer. It contains buildings, districts, historic and prehistoric sites, structures, and objects significant on a national, state, or local level.

The National Register is administered by the National Park Service under the Secretary of the Interior. In each state, a state preservation office, guided by a State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), conducts the program and related preservation activities. In Colorado, the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (OAHP), a part of the Colorado Historical Society, administers these programs.

The National Register is intended primarily for use as a planning tool to encourage preservation without restraint upon private property interests. Listing of a property does not impose any responsibilities upon the private property owner for maintenance or restoration. A private owner may alter or demolish a National Register site without consultation with OAHP or the National Park Service. However, the result of any such action that compromises the historic character of a site may cause the property to be removed from the register.

BENEFITS OF LISTING

The National Register formally recognizes properties possessing a documented level of significance and that contribute to the understanding and appreciation of the history or prehistory of a community, the state, or the nation.

By honoring such important sites, the National Register accomplishes the following:

- Increases pride of ownership and expands community interest and appreciation of its cultural resources;
- Stimulates local preservation planning;
- Develops local interest and support of neighborhood and commercial revitalization;
- Creates a body of information available for community promotion purposes by such local and state agencies as chambers of commerce and tourism departments;
- Encourages the renovation of income-producing properties and revitalization of historic commercial districts and residential neighborhoods through tax incentives. These incentives include investment tax credits toward approved renovation costs of listed commercial, industrial, or rental residential buildings;
- Qualifies a property to compete for grants from Colorado's State Historical Fund. These grants may be used for acquisition and development, education, and survey and planning projects;
- Permits easement donations. Buildings, structures, and open spaces listed on the National Register qualify under the Federal Income Tax Regulations and the Colorado conservation easement statute as certified properties for the donation of a conservation easement. Such a donation enables the property owner to protect a property in perpetuity and allows for a charitable contribution deduction;
- Provides limited protection to listed or eligible sites from adverse actions by federal agencies or agencies using federal funds. Such agencies must request the comments of the SHPO as well as the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation before beginning projects affecting historic properties. The purpose of this consultation is not to impede or halt development, but rather to assure that the value of historic properties is given direct consideration in federal project planning decisions;
- Qualifies a property to receive federal assistance for historic preservation, when funds are available. Funds are presently unavailable.

RESTRICTIONS

There are no restrictions imposed by the National Register as to what private property owners may or may not do with their property. Listing in the register does not give anyone else the right to impose restrictions. National Register listing does not dictate use or zoning. Private property owners may alter or demolish a listed property subject only to applicable local government regulations.

NOMINATION CRITERIA

The criteria established for the evaluation of sites and documentation standards required for recordation have been set by the National Park Service and are uniform throughout the nation. All nominated sites must be over 50 years old with their original historic character well preserved and the integrity of setting and materials retained. Buildings or districts that are in a state of ruin do not qualify unless it can be demonstrated that the site has historic archaeological potential. Nominations must be based on one or more of the following areas of significance:

- A. association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. association with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. 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. has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years are not considered eligible for the National Register. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

- A. a religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
- B. a building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with an historic person or event; or
- C. a birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no other appropriate site or building directly associated with his/her productive life; or
- D. a cemetery that derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or
- E. a reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a reconstruction master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or
- F. a property primarily commemorative in intent of design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance; or
- G. a property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

NOMINATION PROCESS

It is the responsibility of the OAHP initially to determine if sites appear to meet the National Register criteria. For an evaluation, basic information must be submitted on a state inventory form with a photograph(s) and a map locating the site. Anyone may request such an evaluation of a property. However, once a site is determined potentially eligible, nomination of a private property cannot proceed without owner consent. Nomination consists of the following procedure:

1. If it is determined by the OAHP that the property appears to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register, the OAHP recommends that the owner or interested party proceed with the full documentation and nomination of the site. The information must be recorded on a National Register nomination form and must conform to standards established by the National Park Service. The staff of the OAHP will provide guidance to all those preparing nominations.
2. The OAHP schedules the presentation of the nomination to the Colorado Historic Preservation Review Board which meets three or four times a year. The Review Board, appointed by the Governor and the SHPO, is an independent body composed of both lay members and professionals representing the disciplines of prehistoric and historic archaeology, history, and architecture.

Owners of properties being nominated individually are notified 30 days in advance in order to give the owner an adequate period for comment. Notification of owners within districts consisting of more than 50 properties is by public notice, printed in the largest circulation newspaper in the vicinity of the district, at least 30 days prior to the Review Board meeting. The owner of a property which is nominated individually must consent to nomination. With the nomination of districts, 51% of owners of properties within the boundaries must object by notarized letter to halt formal listing.

3. If the Review Board approves the nomination and the SHPO concurs with eligibility, the nomination is then forwarded to the Keeper of the National Register in Washington, D.C. who makes the final decision concerning listing. The National Register staff in Washington reviews and acts on the nomination within 45 working days of receipt of the form.
4. The SHPO is notified of the decision of the Keeper of the National Register and subsequently notifies the owner(s) of the approval of the nomination and listing of the property or returns the nomination for additional information.