



United States Department of the Interior
 OF ACTIONS TAKEN ON PROPERTIES: 10/22/22 through 10/28/22
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
 Mail Stop 7228
 1849 C Street, NW
 Washington, D.C. 20240



November 28, 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.

WEEKLY LIST OF ACTIONS TAKEN ON PROPERTIES: 11/17/2022 THROUGH 11/25/2022

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

ALABAMA, JEFFERSON COUNTY,
 Mountain Brook Office Park Historic District,
 2900 Cahaba Rd., 1-17 Office Park Cir., 100-510 Office Park Dr.,
 Mountain Brook, SG100008399,
 LISTED, 11/25/2022

COLORADO, DENVER COUNTY,
 Emily Griffith Opportunity School,
 1250 Welton St.,
 Denver, SG100008396,
 LISTED, 11/25/2022

COLORADO, MINERAL COUNTY,
 Zang's Hotel and Annex,
 120 North Main St.,
 Creede, SG100008397,
 LISTED, 11/25/2022

INDIANA, BROWN COUNTY,
 Nashville Historic District,
 Roughly bounded by Old School Way, Johnson, Mound, and Franklin Sts. including blk. south of Franklin St.
 between Van Buren and Jefferson Sts.,
 Nashville, SG100008408,
 LISTED, 11/21/2022

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		

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Emily Griffith Opportunity School

Other names/site number: 5DV.1819 – Opportunity School

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: 1250 Welton Street

City or town: Denver State: Colorado County: Denver

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

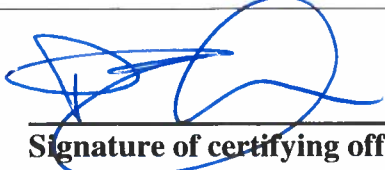
As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

 Deputy SHPO October 5, 2022
Signature of certifying official/Title: Date

History Colorado
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official: Date

Title: State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

Name of Property

County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- _____ entered in the National Register
- _____ determined eligible for the National Register
- _____ determined not eligible for the National Register
- _____ removed from the National Register
- _____ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>4</u>	_____	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 4

Name of Property

County and State

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Education/School

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic/Hotel

Commerce

Name of Property

County and State

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Late 19th and Early 20th Century/Classical Revival

International Style

Mid-20th century Modern Industrial Style

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Brick

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the 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.)

Summary Paragraph

The site consists of one rectangular city block comprised of 1250 Welton Street (northwest of the paved alley) and 1221-1261 Glenarm Place (southeast of the paved alley). The building at 1250 Welton Street is located along the northwest side of the complex, along Welton Street between 12th and 13th Streets, and consists of the original 1926 building and the 1947 and 1956 additions. The building at 1251 Glenarm Place consists of the 1941 Shop building and is located on the southeast side of the complex, between the “paseo” and the KRMA building. The buildings at 1221 Glenarm Place are located on the southern corner of the site consisting of the 1951 Welding Shop building and the 1954 Body Shop building. The building at 1261 Glenarm Place is located on the eastern corner of the site and was built in 1956 to house the KRMA Rocky Mountain PBS television station.

The 1926 building at 1250 Welton Street is a rectangular-shaped masonry building that includes three stories above grade and one garden level story. The building contains two additions constructed in 1947 and 1956. The original 1926 building features a heavy terra cotta cornice, decorative pilaster capitals, terra cotta sills and string courses, and a water table. Ornate terra cotta cartouches frame the original entrance to the building on the northwest side as it fronts Welton Street near the intersection of Welton Street and 12th Street. The complex was constructed over a period of thirty years; however, the exterior masonry is intentionally consistent in color and material throughout the additions to complement the original building. The style and use of the brick and terra cotta reflect the evolution in architectural style that took place between the construction of the neo-classical 1926 portion at the corner of 12th and Welton and the streamlined modern additions that took place in 1947 and 1956, which extended the building to the corner of 13th and Welton. Between 2019 and 2022, the Emily Griffith Opportunity School site was redeveloped into hotel and retail space. The 1926 building and the 1947 and 1956 additions were renovated into a hotel complex while the shop buildings lining 12th Street and Glenarm Place were converted into space for future retail businesses. Although renovated for a differing function, the

Name of Property

County and State

1926 building and the 1947 and 1956 additions retain many of the original character defining features were retained including the wide interior corridors, external envelope, and original fenestration on the Welton Street side of the building. Likewise, many of the character defining features of the shop buildings, including the general layout and exterior envelopes of the buildings were retained.

There are no street trees or other landscape features associated with the Glenarm side of the block. An asphalt paved alley runs through the center of the block. Concrete sidewalks with concrete curbs and gutters line the remaining street edges of the site, with asphalt parking occurring on the interior of the block between the buildings and within the alleyway. Tree grates with medium-sized Honey Locust trees and City streetlights line Welton Street. The trees and sidewalk grates were constructed outside the periods of significance for the complex and therefore do not contribute to the historical significance of the school. The sidewalk border and tree grates turn the corner along 12th Street, the length of which corresponds with the depth of the 1926 portion of the building.




Emily Griffith Opportunity School – 5DV.1819

Denver County, Colorado

Name of Property

County and State



<p>Legend</p> <p> Resource Boundary</p>				
				<p>Sketch Map</p> <p>Emily Griffith Opportunity School (5DV.1819) City and County of Denver</p>
<p>0 75 150 Feet</p>		<p>Site Location: Section 34 Township 3S, Range 68W, 6th Principal Meridian</p>	<p>Drawn By: SMF</p>	<p>Figure: I</p>
<p>Pinyon Project Number: 122149701</p>		<p>Reviewed By: DWG</p>	<p>Date: 7/14/2022</p>	

Document Path: Z:\PROJECTS\2022\122149701 Emily Griffith Opportunity School NRHP\Figures\Emily Griffith SM.mxd

Narrative Description

1250 Welton Street (1926 building, 1947 and 1956 Additions; Photos 1-6, 16, 23-32)

General/Exterior

The main building of the Emily Griffith Opportunity School complex is located along Welton Street. The building represents three distinct construction periods. The earliest building (located on the southwestern-most corner of the site) was constructed in 1926-27 and is an example of the Late 19th- and Early 20th Century Revival style of architecture. The 1926 building is a large, rectangular block faced with dark red brick and terra cotta trim. Two later additions, undertaken in 1947 and 1956, extend the building north to the corner of 13th Street and Welton Street. The 1926 building is four stories tall, with the first story partially set below grade at garden level. The building has a flat roof featuring a parapet capped with terra cotta coping. Projecting pilasters in the parapet are topped with rounded caps and have inset antefix panels embellished with terra cotta torches. A terra cotta entablature extends across the west and south sides of the building. The entablature on the west side and the two center projecting bays of the south side are supported by full-height, three-story, brick pilasters extending from a string course at the base of the second-floor windows. The pilasters have terra cotta bases, decorative terra cotta insets, and simple terra cotta capitals. Each pilaster is embellished with decorative brickwork. The pilasters divide the west side of the building into three bays fronting Welton Street. The central entrance bay has three rows of windows on the upper three stories. The second and third stories of the central entrance bay feature sets of three double-hung sash window units with terra cotta sills. The fourth story features a set of three narrow, six-lite windows with a shared sill.

The main entrance is flanked by brick pilasters supporting a terra cotta entablature with a projecting terra cotta cornice. The brick pilasters have terra cotta cartouches inscribed with an "O" at their tops. The entrance has a covered transom and four metal slab doors with small rectangular lites. The bays flanking the center of the west side feature a group of four double-hung windows with shared sills on each of the four stories. The south side of the 1926 building, fronting 12th Street, is organized into four bays. Each bay has two sets of three double-hung window units on each floor. The window groups on the third and fourth floors feature shared terra cotta sills. The windows on the second floor share a sill comprised of a terra cotta string course extending around to the west side of the building. The first-floor windows are set on a water table composed of terra cotta panels.

The addition to the north of the 1926 building was designed in 1946 and constructed in two stages from 1946-1947 and in 1956. The additions were designed as a unified whole consisting of four stories of dark red brick and terra cotta trim similar to the original 1926 building. The additions are organized into three sections with the north and middle sections consisting of 10 bays each and the south section consisting of 7 bays. Each bay features paired sets of 6-over-1, double-hung windows on each floor. The windows on the first and fourth stories are set in a field of terra cotta cladding. The windows on the second story share terra cotta sills that form a terra cotta string course around the building. The third-floor windows feature individually placed terra cotta sills beneath each set of window units. The three sections on the west side of the building are divided by a projecting vertical stair shaft. At the base of each stair tower is a terra cotta-clad entry architrave. Two 4-over-1 double-hung windows are located at each landing in the stair tower above the entries. The windows are set into a terra cotta surround featuring projecting jambs, mullions, and fluted spandrel panels. Three half-lite, metal, slab doors with large lites surmounted by a thirty-lite transom are recessed into the architraves at the base of each of the stair towers. The terra cotta clad architraves have a decorative molding across the top and embossed letters spelling "OPPORTUNITY" above the northern entrance and "ACHIEVEMENT" above the southern entrance. In general, the 1926 building features elements of the Late 19th- and Early 20th Century Revival style of architecture with

Name of Property

County and State

some Beaux-Arts decorative elements, while the 1947 and 1956 additions feature elements consistent with the International and Modern Movement styles of architecture. (Photos 1-8, 16)

Foundation/Structural

The 1926 building has a concrete foundation system consisting of cast-in-place concrete foundation walls set on continuous reinforced concrete spread footings. The exterior foundation walls vary between 17” to 21” in thickness. The continuous footings are typically 13” to 19” wider than the foundation walls and are typically 12” thick. Exterior column loads are supported on concrete pads cast integrally with the continuous footings. Interior column loads are supported on individual concrete footings of varying sizes ranging from 5’ 6” to 8’ 3” inches square. The interior footing pads are typically 21” thick. The exterior column footings on the north side of the building are larger than the other exterior column footings indicating that an addition was expected to be placed on the north side of the building.

All four interior stairwells are enclosed by double doors leading to the interior corridors. Original doors and sidelights are painted metal. The stairs in the 1926 building are cast iron and are lined with stained wood railings. The 1947 and 1956 additions include glazed block walls with cast-in-place concrete stairs lined with painted metal and wood handrails. All but the northern staircase feature split double stairs to handle large numbers of occupants.

The 1946-47 construction plans indicate a foundation system consisting of square and rectangular concrete foundation piers set on square and rectangular concrete footing pads. The structural drawings indicate that the footing pads were to be set a minimum of 6” into the blue shale underlying the building. The perimeter foundation walls are typically cast-in-place concrete, 12 ½” inches thick, and reinforced to span between the perimeter foundation piers, which are set at 10’ 1” on center, typically.

The 1946-47 construction plans indicate an addition that extends to 13th Street; however, these same documents indicate that only the first 120’ of the addition were to be built in the initial phase of construction and a temporary end wall is indicated as well. The construction plans for the 1956 addition were based on the 1946-47 documents, except they were altered to eliminate an auditorium proposed in the 1946-47 planning phase. The foundation system was also changed from the 1946 blueprints, and the 1956 construction documents indicate a foundation system consisting of drilled, reinforced, concrete piers (caissons), with bell-shaped bottoms. The caissons are sized according to imposed loading and vary in diameter from 20” to 36”. The bell-shaped pier bottoms vary in diameter from 38” to 74”.

Interior Description

The 1926 building and the 1947 and 1956 additions have been repurposed into a 250-room hotel. The stairwell circulation towers fronting Welton Street connect to central interior corridors on each floor that run the length of the 1926, 1947, and 1956 buildings in a northeast to southwest orientation connecting to the hotel rooms. Additionally, the 1926 building features a central corridor which is perpendicularly oriented and connected to the above-mentioned corridor on the southwest side of the building with a northwest to southeast orientation. The floors are a mix of unfinished concrete, carpet, and ceramic tile with the expectation during the current remodel to have area rugs or carpet installed over bare concrete areas to address acoustics. The corridor walls feature original, glazed concrete block walls and integral bullnose furred with painted gypsum board. Corridor ceilings are painted gypsum board within a suspended and gridded drop-ceiling. The guestrooms and guest bathrooms, which were added as part of the most recent renovations, feature gypsum board wing walls. The windows in the 1926 portion of the building and the east side of the 1947 and 1956 additions (facing the alleyway) have been

Name of Property

County and State

replaced in-kind and have been approved by the National Park Service (NPS) during tax credit review. The windows on the west side (facing Welton Street) of the 1947 and 1956 buildings have been restored and interior storm windows have been installed per NPS guidance during tax credit review. The first floor features the original corridor widths with guestroom bays lining the east side, facing the alleyway, and on the west side facing Welton Street. Three new guestroom bays are situated on the southern side of the building. The hotel lobby, restaurant, and bar are situated on the hotel's second level, in the center of the building near the original entrance to the school. Levels 3-4 are largely uniform and feature original corridor widths with guestrooms lining the entirety of the east side facing the alleyway and on the west side facing Welton Street as well as on the south side of the 1926 building as it faces 12th Street. (Photos 23-32).

Alterations

In 1946 and 1947, plans for a major addition to the 1926 building were completed by architect W. Gordon Jamieson (1894-1957). The proposed addition was initially intended to span the west side of the alley between the 1926 building and 13th Street. The 1946-47 plans were complete construction drawings including full structural, mechanical, and electrical design. Despite complete plans, only 122' of the planned 327' long building was constructed at this time, while the remainder was completed in 1956. The construction drawings include details of a temporary exterior wall on the northeast side of the building addition.

The 1947 and 1956 additions retain significant features of their original character and architectural integrity reflected by the intact exterior envelope of the building. The 1926 building and the 1947 and 1956 additions were repurposed into a 250-room hotel in 2020-2022. Although the interior classroom walls were demolished as part of the hotel conversion project, the original corridor walls and hallway widths—which are character-defining features of the building—were maintained in line with NPS guidance during the tax credit review. Maintaining the wide hallways also served to maintain the character and feeling of the building. In 2020-2021, interior vinyl storm windows were installed on the west side of the 1947 and 1956 buildings as they face Welton Street and original fenestration pattern was retained. Within the same timeframe, windows in the 1926 building and the windows on the east side of the 1947 and 1956 buildings were replaced with pairs of vinyl, four-over-four-lite, single-hung sash windows approved by NPS during tax credit review. New mechanical, electrical, and plumbing (MEP) systems were also installed in 2020-2021. Additionally, guestroom bays and guest bathrooms were constructed using metal-framed furring clad with gypsum board drywall. Carpet was installed in the guestrooms and ceramic tile was installed on the floors of guest bathrooms. The original freight elevator was removed and converted to guestrooms on each floor. Three new elevators were installed near the southern side of the 1926 building.

1251 Glenarm Place (1941 Shop building; Photos 12-13, 18-19)

General/Exterior

The 1941 Shop building occupies Lots 25, 26, 27, and 28 of Block 170 in the East Denver (Boyd's) Subdivision. The Shop building located at 1251 Glenarm Place was constructed in 1941. The 1941 Shop building was designed by W. Gordon Jamieson and R. Ewing Stiffler. The building occupies four city lots each previously occupied by small domestic buildings. The 1941 Shop building is 100' long by 125' deep. The building is a simple brick masonry box with parapets at the roofline along the Glenarm Place and alley elevations. The front parapet is capped with matching terra cotta coping. The northeast side of the building is framed by taller adjacent construction. The side of the building facing Glenarm Place is composed of red brick masonry with a rhythmic arrangement of large, steel, multi-lite windows with buff glazed architectural terra cotta sills. The side of the building facing Glenarm Place features three wood personnel doors with brick surround, surmounted by a shallow

Name of Property

County and State

terra cotta cornice with dentils, flanked with twenty-lite windows and capped with a ten-lite window unit. To the north of the personnel doors is a sectional overhead garage door featuring two bands of six window units dividing the upper and lower wood panels, of which there are eighteen. The rear alley wall is composed of red brick masonry with large steel sash windows and two personnel doors and an overhead garage door. The 1941 Shop building has 59' clear spans with 13' of overhead clearance.

The 1941 Shop building has a total of seven exterior doors. Two of these doors are overhead doors, one on the west side fronting the alleyway and one on the east side fronting Glenarm Place. The overhead door on the west side is a sectional door measuring approximately 10' wide by 12' high. The door is wood and has a painted sheet metal covering on the exterior. On the interior, thirty-six inset panels are visible. These panels are arranged in a six-by-six configuration. The door fits within metal tracks and has a wall-mounted automatic opener. At each joint, there are four hinges, two of which are attached to the rollers at each joint. There is a metal threshold spanning the width of the opening. The threshold ramps up from the alley into the garage to provide a drivable surface into the building. The east garage door, which faces Glenarm Place, is a sectional wood overhead door. The door has thirty inset wood panels in a six-by-five configuration. The central two rows of panels are glazed with single-pane clear glass. The glass in the upper row of glazed panels is painted. The door has a wall-mounted automatic opener. Original hardware is extant on the interior of the door including a turn lock and four hinges at each joint. Above the door opening is an eight-lite, steel frame, transom window. The transom is glazed with single-pane clear glass. On the west side, there are two personnel doors.

A four-panel, wood, painted, stile-and-rail door in a painted wood frame is located at the north end of the 1941 Shop building. The door measures approximately 2' 8" by 7' by 1 3/4" and has a 1 3/4" wide frame. The upper panel, which measures 2' by 2' 2", is glazed with single-pane clear glass. On the exterior, the glazed panel is covered with a section of chain link fencing. The three panels below the glazed panel have been covered with wood on the interior, presumably to cover damage or deterioration. On the exterior, the lower panels have also been covered. Interior hardware includes a closer and panic hardware including a Von Duprin push bar. On the exterior, there is a handle, a deadbolt, and three fully mortised ball-tip, ball bearing hinges. According to the original drawings for the building, this door is not original. The window which is currently above and to the south of the door opening was modified to accommodate the installation of this door.

The south door on the west elevation of the 1941 Shop building is a painted wood, stile-and-rail door in a painted wood frame. The door measures 3' 5" in width by 7' in height. The lower section of the door is covered with a metal panel on both the interior and the exterior. The exterior metal panel is painted, but the interior panel is not. In the upper section of the door there is a glazed panel that has two panes of side-by-side wire safety glass. Each pane measures 1' 3" wide by 2' tall. The wood frame is 1 3/4" wide and includes quarter-round trim placed at the joint between the doorframe and the wall. Interior hardware includes a Von Duprin push bar and closer. Exterior hardware includes a handle and three ball-tip hinges. According to the original drawings for the building, this door opening originally housed an overhead door. At an unknown date, the opening was infilled to accommodate the replacement personnel door.

Along the east elevation of the 1941 Shop building, there are three pedestrian doors. These doors are original and are part of the window assemblies along this elevation. Each of these three doors is a half-lite, wood, painted, stile-and-rail door with one-over-one lite glazed panels in the upper half of the door above two laying wood panels in the lower half. The doors typically measure 3' wide by 7' 5" tall by 1 3/4" thick. The doors have painted frames which are 3 1/2" wide. Both glazed panels have single-pane clear glass. Interior hardware consists of a Von

Name of Property

County and State

Duprin panic bar and a closer. On the interior, the doors have 18” wide structurally glazed facing tile (SGFT) surrounds; on the exterior the surrounds are brick. (Photos 12, 13)

Foundations/Structural

The 1941 Shop building has a concrete foundation system consisting of cast-in-place foundation walls set on continuous spread footings. The foundation walls along the Glenarm Street and alley sides are 12 ½” wide, centered upon a 21” wide by 12” deep continuous concrete footing. The foundation walls are reinforced with four ¾” round bars; two are located at the top and two are located at the bottom. The continuous spread footings do not appear to have been reinforced.

The following structural system descriptions derive from a review of the extant construction plans of the 1941 Shop building. The structural system of the roof is exposed. The description of the structural system was verified by observations in the building. The 1941 Shop building has masonry exterior walls and a structural steel and timber roof framing system. Roof loads are carried to the foundation system by steel columns set into the north and south walls of the building. Roof loads along the street and alley walls of the building are carried by the exterior masonry walls.

The roof of the 1941 Shop building is supported by two rows of bowstring trusses. The trusses are set at approximately 17’ 7” on center, resulting in seven bays from front to back of the building. The trusses span 50’ and are 7’ high. The trusses are fabricated from structural steel, with T-shaped top and bottom chords split from structural I-Sections. Each truss has eight panels configured in the Howe truss arrangement. The truss web members are fabricated from steel angle sections. Solid timber purlins span between the trusses, set at each panel point. The trusses are set on 6” by 6” steel H-Section columns along the south wall of the building and 8” by 24” steel, wide-flange columns along the centerline of the building.

Interior Description

The interior walls of the 1941 Shop building are typically exposed masonry. Painted concrete masonry units (CMU) are typical of the interior walls. In several areas of the building the walls are SGFT. The floors of the 1941 Shop building are concrete. The concrete is unfinished except for a few areas which are painted with a high-performance coating, as seen in the southeast section of the 1941 Shop building. The layout is open except for one structural wall along the centerline of the building, which serves as load-bearing structural support for the two rows of bowstring trusses. (Photos 18, 19)

Alterations

The building adjacent to the 1941 Shop building on the south side has been demolished to provide additional access and egress to the alleyway. Interior demolition of the 1941 Shop building was completed in 2020-2021, in which interior walls and equipment were removed from the building to create a more open layout. The interior wall on the east side was furred out with metal framing.

1221 Glenarm Place (1951 Welding Shop building and 1954 Body Shop building; Photos 8-11, 17)

General/Exterior

The Welding Shop and Body Shop buildings at 1221 Glenarm Place are situated on the southern corner of the site. The 1951 and 1954 buildings feature similar construction, and it is believed they were designed by the same architect, W. Gordon Jamieson. The 1951 Welding Shop building occupies the back half of Lots 17, 18, 19, and

Name of Property

County and State

20 of Block 170. The 1954 Body Shop building occupies the front half of Lots 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22 of Block 170.

The 1951 Welding Shop building appears to represent two phases of construction. The first phase was completed in 1950 or 1951 and consists of a single-story brick masonry building approximately 57' by 61'. A later addition of 28' 8" by 50' exists on the north end of the 1951 Welding Shop building. A small metal-framed lean-to is attached to the west side of the addition. The 1951 Welding Shop building is representative of a Mid-twentieth Century Modern Industrial style. The building is faced with red brick and concrete coping and trim, except for the north end addition, which consists of CMU interior and exterior walls. The upper portion of the 12th Street facing side is fenestrated with four historic steel-framed multi-lite windows separated by brick masonry piers. Three windows are three-by-five lite with one window being three-by-eight. A continuous projecting concrete lintel and concrete sill tie the window band together. At the street level (south side facing 12th Street), a large overhead sectional door is located off-center. A single, replacement, metal personnel door is located to the right of the overhead door. Three smaller six-lite, steel-framed windows flank the doors on either side.

The 1954 Body Shop building is approximately 68' wide by 150' long. The single-story brick masonry building is also representative of the Mid-twentieth Century Modern Industrial style. The building is faced with red brick and concrete coping and trim. The building's design emphasizes the horizontal dimension along 12th Street and Glenarm Place with a band of steel-framed windows mounted high in the exterior walls and shaded by a continuous, projecting metal sunshade. The upper windows along 12th Street include five historic windows featuring the same design as that on the upper portion of the welding shop and are separated by brick masonry piers. The windows also share a concrete sill and lintel. The lower 12th Street wall is punctuated with three six-lite, steel-framed windows with concrete sills fronted by metal security bars. On 12th Street, a large overhead door is located near the center of the southwest side of the building. A single half-lite, metal personnel door with four lites and capped with a transom is located to the left of the large overhead door. A concrete canopy covers both the overhead door and personnel door. An additional metal overhead door is located on the leftmost side of the building as it fronts 12th Street. The southeast side of the Body Shop building fronts Glenarm Place and features a ribbon window separated by steel mullion covers running along the second floor under the canopy. The side of the Body Shop building facing Glenarm Place has a single overhead door located near the northeast corner of the building. A recessed four-lite personnel door is located approximately 25' to the left of the overhead door. (Photos 8-11).

Foundations/Structural

The 1951 Welding Shop building and the 1954 Body Shop building consist of a concrete foundation wall set upon continuous concrete spread footings. The building's roof structure bears on steel columns embedded in the east and west exterior masonry walls. The steel columns bear on concrete piers cast integrally with the foundation wall and set on concrete footing pads cast integrally with the continuous footings. Both buildings have unfinished concrete slab flooring. Both buildings feature flat roofs with non-historic rubber membrane roofing. The parapets are brick and capped with metal flashing. Primary roof drains are internal and overflow scuppers are simple openings in the parapet walls. The roof structures consist of a variety of metal trusses that span the spaces below and rest on the masonry walls.

Interior Description

The interior walls of both the 1951 Welding Shop building and 1954 Body Shop building are primarily SGFT and CMU. The interior walls of the 1951 Welding Shop building are SGFT to 13' 4" above the finish floor; above

Name of Property

County and State

the SGFT the walls are CMU. The interior walls of the body shop are SGFT to 12' 8" above the finish floor; above the SGFT the walls are CMU. Metal furring has been installed on the interior walls. (Photo 17).

The 1951 Welding Shop building is an open layout with a party wall separating the 1951 Welding Shop building and the 1954 Body Shop building. There are full-height partition walls running through the middle of the 1951 Welding Shop building. In the 1954 Body Shop building, there is a CMU partition wall dividing the building near the mid-point (dividing the north/south of the building). Both the 1951 Welding Shop building and the 1954 Body Shop building have unfinished concrete floors.

Alterations

In 2020-2021, metal-framed furring was installed on the interior walls.

1261 Glenarm Place (KRMA Rocky Mountain PBS television station building; Photos 13-15, 20-22)

General/Exterior

The KRMA Rocky Mountain PBS television station building at 1261 Glenarm Place is located on the eastern corner of the site and was built in 1956. The building occupies Lots 29, 30, 31, and 32 of Block 170. The building features similar construction to the 1951 Welding Shop building and 1954 Body Shop buildings located on the southern corner of the site and it is believed that the KRMA building was designed by the same architect, W. Gordon Jamieson.

Construction of the KRMA Rocky Mountain PBS television station building was completed in 1956. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation and features a structural steel support system clad in brick and surmounted by a flat roof clad in a non-historic rubber membrane. The two-story (with basement), concrete and brick masonry structure measures approximately 125' by 100' and is representative of the Mid-20th Century Modern Industrial style of architecture. The building is faced with red brick in a stretcher bond orientation and features terra cotta and concrete coping and trim. The primary entrance to the building is on the east side as the building fronts Glenarm Place. The entrance is in a recessed portion of the exterior through a pair of paneled, three-lite, wood doors in a wood door surround and capped with transom window units. A flat roof projection extends from the recessed entrance to form a sheltered entry. An additional entrance is located in a recessed portion on the south end of the east side of the building through a single, three-lite, wood door capped with a transom window unit. The entrance is atop a small flight of steps ascending from the sidewalk.

The building's first and second-story fenestration is composed of horizontal ribbons of windows divided by concrete mullions into sets of three; windows within each set of three are divided by terra cotta mullions. Individual windows are horizontally divided into three panes; the upper and lower panes are operable as hopper-style units. On the southeast side, the upper and lower story ribbons of windows are sheltered by a metal flat-roof awning extending from the entrance nearly to the southern corner of the building. A water table composed of stacked, stretcher brick in a contrasting color from the main building construction rises from the juncture with the sidewalk to the first story window lintels. The southern corner of the building on the southeast side features four individually placed, narrow, single-pane window units with concrete sills and lintels, evenly spaced at vertical intervals to provide light to an interior stairwell.

The northeast side of the building fronts 13th Street and is faced in red brick in a stretcher bond orientation with a brick, stacked bond, water table beneath the first story fenestration. An entrance is located near the center of the northeast side through a single, wood door capped with a transom window and located in a recessed entryway.

Name of Property

County and State

A metal, overhead garage door is located just west of the central entrance on the northeast side. Additionally, there is a single, three-lite, wood door in a recessed entry at the western corner of the northeast side. The entry is capped with a transom window and features a set of five small picture windows in a vertical orientation forming sidelights to the entry. The northeast side fenestration on the first and second story is composed of horizontal ribbons of windows divided by concrete mullions into sets of three; windows within each set of three are divided by terra cotta mullions. Individual windows are horizontally divided into three panes; the upper and lower panes are operable as hopper-style units. Additionally, the western portion of the northeast side features six individually placed, narrow, single-pane window units with concrete sills and lintels, evenly spaced at vertical intervals to provide light to an interior stairwell. The northern corner of the northeast side of the building features a third story containing the stairwell access to the roof.

The northwest side of the 1956 KRMA Rocky Mountain PBS television station building features a single entrance through a metal, overhead garage door located in the center of the building. The first and second story fenestration on the northwest side is composed of horizontal ribbons of windows divided by concrete mullions into sets of three; windows within each set of three are divided by terra cotta mullions. Individual windows are horizontally divided into three panes; the upper and lower panes are operable as hopper-style units. The western corner of the building on the northwest side features a false front at the roof level to match the enclosed stairwell providing roof access on the northern corner of the building. The southwest side of the building is adjacent to the one-story 1941 Shop building and features no fenestration. (Photos 13-15).

Foundations/Structural

The 1956 KRMA Rocky Mountain PBS television station building consists of a concrete foundation wall set upon continuous concrete spread footings. The building's roof structure is supported by steel I-beam trusses and bears on steel columns embedded in the exterior CMU and brick masonry walls. The steel columns bear on concrete piers cast integrally with the foundation wall and set on concrete footing pads cast integrally with the continuous footings. The 1956 KRMA Rocky Mountain PBS television station building has unfinished concrete slab flooring and features a flat roof with non-historic rubber membrane roofing.

Interior Description

The interior walls of the 1956 KRMA Rocky Mountain PBS television station building are primarily CMU with brick cladding on the eastern and western walls. (Photos 20-22).

Alterations

In 2020-2021, interior wall cladding and other furnishings were removed. Interior walls were furred with metal framing.

Integrity

The contributing buildings within the Emily Griffith Opportunity School display sufficient integrity and retain the essential character-defining features necessary to convey their architectural and historical significance. Specific to the seven aspects of integrity:

Location: The Emily Griffith Opportunity School buildings remain in their original locations and therefore retain integrity of location.

Name of Property

County and State

Setting: The Emily Griffith Opportunity School retains integrity of setting. The school was first opened in the Longfellow School in 1916 in the middle of the growing Denver metropolis. Although Denver has grown dramatically and skyscrapers have taken the place of other historic buildings, the Opportunity School’s setting is clearly that of an educational institution in the heart of the city.

Design: The exterior envelopes and character-defining features of contributing buildings at the Emily Griffith Opportunity School have not been significantly altered outside of the period of significance and retain a relatively high degree of integrity of design. The buildings’ plans, form, massing, and much of the original fenestration remains intact. Two additions have been made to the 1926 building along the west side of the ally between the building and 13th Street. These additions run a total of 326 feet and were completed in 1947 and 1956. The 1926 building is representative of Late-19th and Early-twentieth Century Revival style architecture featuring a parapet, pilasters, and a terra cotta entablature, which are intact. The 1947 and 1956 additions emulate the styling aspects of the 1926 building, but feature elements of the International and Modern Movement styles of architecture. Though the classrooms have been demolished to accommodate the 250-room hotel, the main hallways and staircases are intact, as is the general layout—both of which are character defining features of the school. The Mid-twentieth Century Modern Industrial style buildings—including the 1941 Shop Building, 1951 Welding Shop, 1954 Body Shop, and 1956 KRMA Rocky Mountain PBS televisions station—retain a high degree of integrity of design on the exterior, with original masonry and terra cotta decorations remaining intact. The interior of these buildings were renovated as part of the hotel conversion and have been converted into spaces for future commercial development, thereby diminishing the integrity of design, materials, and workmanship of the buildings’ interior elements. Despite the renovations, the plan, form, massing, and fenestration of these buildings remain intact.

Materials: The Emily Griffith Opportunity School retains sufficient integrity of materials. The contributing buildings retain much of their historic materials, including distinctive brickwork, terra cotta decorations, and tile on the interior hallway walls. Some windows have been replaced with vinyl replacement windows, however the original fenestration on the Welton Street side of the 1947 and 1956 buildings remain in place and interior vinyl storm windows have been installed in these locations.

Workmanship: The Emily Griffith Opportunity School retains its integrity of workmanship. The craftsmanship and building techniques common during the period of significance are evident in the details of the school’s exterior envelope, namely the decorative terra cotta elements and brick construction.

Association: The school retains its association with twentieth century educational practices. The Emily Griffith Opportunity School retains its physical appearance as a mid-twentieth century educational facility and much of the original signage remains in place linking the building to its history as the Emily Griffith Opportunity School.

Feeling: The Emily Griffith Opportunity School’s good integrity of design, materials, and workmanship, along with its integrity of setting, continue to invoke the feeling of the educational institution that the school once was. Integrity of feeling remains intact through the layout of the buildings, stairwells, open corridors, original signage. Furthermore, the resource retains integrity of feeling through decorative elements present on the exterior envelope of the building including features such as the terra cotta cornice and entrance cartouches, terra cotta sills, water table, string courses, and the entryways facing Welton Street with terra cotta architrave entrances capped with the words “OPPORTUNITY” and “ACHIEVEMENT.”

Name of Property

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.)

- 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.)

Architecture

Education

Social History

Period of Significance

1926-1972 (Criterion A)

1926-1933 (Criterion B)

1926-1956 (Criterion C)

Emily Griffith Opportunity School – 5DV.1819

Denver County, Colorado

Name of Property

County and State

Significant Dates

1926

1941

1946/47

1951

1954

1956

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Emily Griffith

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

E. Floyd Redding

W. Gordon Jamieson

F.H. Cowell

Name of Property

County and State

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.)

The Emily Griffith Opportunity School is significant at the local level under National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Criterion A for its association with trends in education for the period from 1926 through 1972 and for its association with women’s history in education for the period from 1926 to 1972. Additionally, the Emily Griffith Opportunity School is significant at the local level under NRHP Criterion B for its association with Emily Griffith during her tenure as principal of the school from 1926 through 1933. The Emily Griffith Opportunity School is also significant at the local level under NRHP Criterion C for architecture from 1926 through 1927, as well as 1941, 1946 through 1947, 1951, 1954, and 1956. The 1926 building is significant as an example of the Late-nineteenth and Early-twentieth Century Classical Revival style of architecture with Beaux-Arts embellishments which were commonly used for educational buildings from the period, while the 1946 and 1957 additions are examples of the International Style of architecture popularized in the Post-War period. The Emily Griffith Opportunity School attained Denver Historic Landmark status in 2016 and was listed to the State Register of Historic Properties in 2022.

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

Criterion A - Education (1926-1972)

The Emily Griffith Opportunity School is significant at the local level under NRHP Criterion A for its association with the educational history of the first half of the twentieth century in Colorado. To date, more than 1.5 million students have been educated at the Emily Griffith Opportunity School, bettering not only the lives of these students but also the city of Denver and the state of Colorado. During its more than 100 years of operation, the Emily Griffith Opportunity School revolutionized how public schools deliver education to students by providing a curriculum tailored to working adult learners and targeting marketable technical skills. By the time the school opened its doors in 1916, Colorado had been a state for 40 years and much of its population was comprised of immigrants. During the early twentieth century, there was a push throughout the United States to break down ethnic groups in order to form a unified American society.¹ At the time, many Americans questioned immigrants’ loyalties while reformers often sought to ease immigrants’ entrance into American society, seeking to create a common culture. Concurrently, the United States was experiencing a major industrial labor shortage, which made it difficult for employers to find employees that could fill skilled and semi-skilled positions. Though immigrants were available to take these positions, their lack of English language skills made it difficult to succeed in the workplace. This caused employers to increasingly support language education and vocational training.² Education would serve the dual purpose of integrating immigrants into American society and providing skilled workers for the booming industrial economy.

The Emily Griffith Opportunity School’s curriculum and its focus on educating immigrants was heavily influenced by Emily Griffith’s visionary views on education. She sought to provide people of all ages and races the opportunity to learn and receive practical training in their area of interest. The school’s flexibility,

¹ Catherine A. Paul, “Americanization,” *Social Welfare History Project*, last modified 2017, <https://socialwelfare.library.vcu.edu/programs/education/americanization/>.

² Rene Galindo, “The Nativistic Legacy of the Americanization Era in the Education of Mexican Immigrant Students,” *Educational Studies* (2011): 329-30.

Name of Property

County and State

democratic and pragmatic approach, and understanding of individuals' academic needs meant that people who were traditionally excluded from education, like reformed criminals and people with disabilities, could obtain the education needed to thrive in the workplace.³ In order to provide the best possible education, Griffith employed part-time instructors from local businesses to help with vocational training, providing multiple classes designed to impart important job skills. In addition to these classes, she also partnered with local businesses like the Denver Gas and Electric Company to provide training for their workers. Although the Opportunity School's focus on workforce training set a precedent for future community colleges and vocational education, the idea of vocational training was not new to Denver. Starting in the 1890s, Denver's Manual Training High School provided job skills training to boys and girls, and, by the early twentieth century, Denver Public Schools (DPS) provided literacy classes for adults. The truly revolutionary contribution of the Emily Griffith Opportunity School was its flexible and comprehensive education for adults and children alike. Students weren't required to abide by a specific curriculum; instead, they could choose which classes they believed would best benefit them in the future.⁴

When the school, known as the Opportunity School, first opened in 1916, it welcomed 2,500 students and offered classes in the English language and "Americanization," as well as classes that taught specific vocational skills such as typing, bookkeeping, telegraphy, and stenography.⁵ In the years following its opening, the school expanded its curriculum to include additional vocational skills. In 1917, an automobile repair course was added which is thought to be the earliest of its kind in public schools in the United States.⁶ Additionally, a beauty parlor course was offered, which was also the first of its kind in the United States. Throughout that same year, courses in dressmaking, millinery, salesmanship, waitressing, lathe operations, wallpaper hanging, and bricklaying were also added. This wide variety of options provided students with the opportunity to improve their economic standing; by the end of 1917 enrollment reached nearly 3,000 students.⁷

The school's curriculum expanded further with the United States' entrance into World War I. The Opportunity School increasingly focused on vocational training to prepare its students for military mobilization and manufacturing industries for the war effort. The school was especially crucial in training local workers to fill the void left by those who had been sent to fight abroad. During this time, the school trained women to work "men's" jobs and also received Allied students from abroad with the intent to train them in industrial sciences. These efforts were funded by the Smith-Hughes Act, which provided money to train civilians for the war effort.⁸

Near the end of the war, the United States faced yet another disaster in the form of the 1918 Influenza Pandemic. The Opportunity School played a central role in helping Colorado weather the pandemic by training nurses. Many of the nurses who trained at the Opportunity School were subsequently sent overseas to tend to soldiers, but a special regiment remained in Denver to try and reduce fatalities. As well as coping with the ongoing pandemic, the Opportunity School had an eye toward the future and the school introduced

³ Debra Faulkner, "Touching Tomorrow: The Emily Griffith Story," (Palmer Lake, Colorado: Filter Press, LLC., 2005): 27-47.

⁴ Debra Faulkner, "Touching Tomorrow: The Emily Griffith Story," (Palmer Lake, Colorado: Filter Press, LLC., 2005): 10-26.

⁵ Winona M. Norton, "A History of Emily Griffith Opportunity School," *Opportunity News* V, no. 8 (April 1945): 3.

⁶ Drew Considine, "Colorado State Register of Historic Properties: Emily Griffith Opportunity School," History Colorado, May 20, 2021.

⁷ Norton, "A History of the Emily Griffith Opportunity School," 3-4.

⁸ "TOPN: Smith-Hughes Vocational Education Act," Cornell Law School, accessed July 11, 2022, https://www.law.cornell.edu/topn/smith-hughes_vocational_education_act.

Name of Property

County and State

educational programs that sought to prevent future pandemics by teaching enrolled students habits of good hygiene.⁹

The Opportunity School continued to expand after the end of the war. Even though soldiers returning from the war took their old jobs back, the school continued to offer classes that trained women for a variety of jobs so that they could remain autonomous. The school even began offering classes in childbirth and parenting in 1929. Additionally, during the 1920s, the Opportunity School started working more closely with labor unions, many of which—including the Carpenters’ Union, Electrical Workers’ Union, and the Bakers’ Union—required their members to train at the school. To accommodate these new students, the school began offering additional classes in electrical technology, plumbing, printing, and auto repair. As welding and auto repair courses expanded, the school constructed new buildings, such as a welding shop in 1919.¹⁰ The 1919 welding shop was demolished in 1978 and an automotive shop building was built in its place.

The school’s dedication to teaching its students skills required for the workforce is evidenced by the American Association for Adult Education survey of the Opportunity School during the 1930-31 school year. The survey found that trade and commercial classes accounted for 38 percent of the school’s attendance, revealing the obvious emphasis on vocational training at the school. Welding was, by and large, the biggest and most successful trade course offered at the school, boasting an eighty percent job placement record for graduates during the first year after completion of the program. The Opportunity School also served as an alternative high school for adults, providing graded and ungraded courses for those who had not received a traditional education. The survey also stated that the school worked with the Federal Naturalization Board in order to help people who had lived in the United States for over five years apply for citizenship. Additionally, the survey noted that the school coordinated with various organizations, like the American Red Cross, the Fitzsimmons Hospital for War Veterans, and various churches to help provide social services for the community.¹¹

During the Great Depression, the school increasingly focused on offering classes that complied with the Federal Emergency Relief Act (FERA) and taught skills that would be useful for work under the National Youth Administration and the Works Progress Administration (WPA). In 1933, Emily Griffith retired from her position as Principal and was succeeded by Paul Essert. Taking the reins of leadership at the school, Essert decided to move away from Emily Griffith’s flexible approach to education to take on a more rigid, businesslike educational model. He separated classes into four distinct categories: distributive, service, women’s education, and trade apprenticeship/industry.¹² He also organized an advisory committee composed of employers and labor leaders that added and removed classes as industries changed, which served to educate students for jobs that were available upon graduation into an increasingly dynamic workplace. In 1934, the new principal renamed the school Emily Griffith Opportunity School in honor of its founder.

Even with the Emily Griffith Opportunity School’s increased focus on a more rigid vocational education during the 1930s and 1940s, it continued to welcome students from all walks of life. More than a decade before the Supreme Court’s momentous decision in *Brown v. Board of Education* (1954), the school was racially integrated, and students came to learn from all over Denver. The 1938 school year served 12,000

⁹ Molly Billings, “The Influenza Panic of 1918,” Stanford University, February 2005, <http://virus.stanford.edu/uda>.

¹⁰ Norton, “A History of Emily Griffith Opportunity School,” 5.

¹¹ Winona M. Norton, “A History of Emily Griffith Opportunity School,” *Opportunity News* V, no. 8 (April 1945): 3.

¹² “Opportunity Always Knocks Twice,” *Forbes Magazine* (1939): 150.

Name of Property

County and State

students and employed 113 full and part-time teachers. Eighty percent of the student body was over the age of 21, highlighting the importance of providing adult education to the local workforce.¹³

With World War II engulfing Europe and Asia in the late 1930s and early 1940s, the Emily Griffith Opportunity School once again redoubled the educational focus of classes on industrial training to prepare for military mobilization. The school enrolled more students than ever, training them to become industrial workers as fast as possible. The United States Government and the War Production Training Program funded the school's Defense Production Industries program. The program was a resounding success; in the span of just under five years, 26,779 workers were trained to contribute to the wartime economy.¹⁴ Many of these students were trained to work with aircraft, electronics, machines, cars, metals, textiles, ammunition, and communications equipment. The school also offered courses in subjects including Spanish, counseling, and leadership to help on the home front. The Opportunity School's success in training students for the war industry attracted military contracts to Denver, one of which was a \$56 million contract to prefabricate twenty-four 300-foot-long destroyer escort ships. The welders working on these ships were required to have welder certificates from Emily Griffith Opportunity School. The United States government supported the welding program by donating all the equipment and providing a \$200,000 grant. The school trained up to 140 welders around the clock with this financial support.¹⁵

After the end of the war, the Emily Griffith Opportunity School expanded operations to train soldiers returning from the war with the skills they would need to succeed in civilian life. Educational courses shifted to focus on skills needed for work, home, and civic life. The school looked to 180 advisory committees comprised of professionals who determined what courses and programs the school should add to its curriculum. Additionally, the school sent advisors to various other educational institutions, state offices, and industrial plants around the country to help them set up their own training programs based on the Emily Griffith Opportunity School's educational model.¹⁶

During the postwar years, a new principal, Howard Johnson, shifted the school's focus back to Emily Griffith's more flexible educational philosophy. He believed that the school should provide opportunities to everyone with a desire to learn. He specifically focused on training veterans using the G.I. Bill of 1944. Veterans returning from the war were trained at the school to integrate back into society and to work in a variety of career paths.¹⁷

Throughout the second half of the twentieth century and into the early twenty-first century, the school continued to adapt to changing industries and technologies. According to the school's current website, "we offer day, evening and online hybrid programs to fit your schedule," adhering to the original mission of the school to provide readily accessible education to all who seek it.¹⁸ In 2014, the high school and technical college moved from the historic location at 1250 Welton Street to a larger, more modern downtown facility at 1860 Lincoln Street. Now known as the Emily Griffith Technical College, approximately 10,000 students are currently enrolled in a wide range of classes including event planning, cosmetology, computer networking,

¹³ "Opportunity Always Knocks Twice," *Forbes Magazine* (1939): 150.

¹⁴ Fred J. Schiemann, "Foreward," *Summary of Activities: War Production Training Department* July 1 1940-June 1, 1945.

¹⁵ Carl Abbott, Stephen J. Leonard, and Thomas J. Noel, *Colorado: A History of the Centennial State*, 4th ed. (Boulder: University Press of Colorado, 2005): 298.

¹⁶ Howard L. Johnson, "100th Anniversary: Miss Emily Griffith," February 10, 1980.

¹⁷ Considine, "Colorado State Register of Historic Properties: Emily Griffith Opportunity School."

¹⁸ "Why Emily?" Emily Griffith Technical College, accessed July 12, 2022, <https://www.emilygriffith.edu/>.

Name of Property

County and State

automotive transmission repair, bookkeeping, real estate, nursing, and professional baking. Additional courses include apprenticeship training for carpenters and electricians, adult general educational diploma (GED) and basic education courses, English as a second language (ESL) courses, and citizenship classes. To date, more than 1.5 million students have sought educational achievement through programs provided by the Emily Griffith Opportunity School, now known as the Emily Griffith Technical College. The Emily Griffith Opportunity School carries on a legacy of improving not only the lives and futures of the students who attended the school, but also a betterment of the City of Denver and of Colorado more generally. During its more than 100-year tenure, the Emily Griffith Opportunity School has revolutionized how public schools deliver education to students with its efforts to train and supply a skilled and ready workforce by providing opportunity to those otherwise denied the chance to learn.

Criterion A: Social History (1926-1972) **Women’s Education**

Emily Griffith Opportunity School is significant at the local level under Criterion A for its association with women’s history, specifically women’s education in Colorado. During the nineteenth century, education was primarily only available to women of higher socioeconomic status, and though women were permitted to attend town schools, they were often taught during the times when boys were not present such as during the summer and on holidays.¹⁹ Women’s access to education expanded throughout the century. Women were coeducated in the western territories and by the start of the twentieth century, most public secondary schools across the nation were coeducational. Though they were offered some educational opportunities, women were pushed towards vocational training, which was primarily limited to secretarial, nursing, teaching, or motherhood courses.²⁰

The Emily Griffith Opportunity School followed these national trends. The school began offering women’s courses in millinery, dressmaking, and hairdressing in the early-twentieth century.²¹ The school’s curriculum then expanded to include nursing with the United States’ entrance into World War I.

Nursing has been historically perceived as a women’s profession, as women were seen as caretakers of children, family, and their communities.²² Throughout the colonization and early years of the United States, nurses primarily worked within patients’ homes, as people were wary of hospitals. The nursing profession changed with the United States’ Civil War which prompted the construction of hospitals and the development of nursing as a credentialed profession.²³ By the early-twentieth century, many states began to enact licensure laws which required registered nurses to be formally educated and licensed.²⁴ Also at the turn of the century, Congress established the Army Nurse Corps and later the Navy Nurse Corps. These programs expanded in 1917 with the United States’ entrance into the First World War and the number of nurses serving rose from

¹⁹ Jennifer C. Madigan, “The Education of Girls and Women in the United States: A Historical Perspective,” *Advances in Gender and Education*, 1 (2009): 11.

²⁰ Madigan, “The Education of Girls and Women in the United States: A Historical Perspective,” 12.

²¹ Considine, “Colorado State Register of Historic Properties: Emily Griffith Opportunity School.”

²² “The Evolution of Nursing,” National Women’s History Museum, last modified June 16, 2010, <https://www.womenshistory.org/articles/evolution-nursing>.

²³ “The Evolution of Nursing,” National Women’s History Museum.

²⁴ Karen J. Egenes, “History of Nursing,” in *Issues and Trends in Nursing: Practice, Policy, and Leadership*, ed. Gale Roux and Judith A. Halstead (Jones & Bartlett Learning: 2018), 15.

Name of Property

County and State

500 to over 22,000 in the span of just a few years.²⁵ The Emily Griffith Opportunity School played an important role in this national trend. The school trained nurses, many of whom were sent overseas to help in the war effort, while others stayed in Colorado to treat the victims of the 1918 Influenza pandemic sweeping the globe. During the 1920s and 1930s, the school continued to train nurses and maintained partnerships with the American Red Cross and the Fitzsimmons Hospital for War Veterans in Colorado.²⁶ World War II brought about the need for even more nurses and the United States government passed the Bolton Act of 1942 to provide funding to schools for nursing education. It is unclear if Emily Griffith Opportunity School received funding through this act, but it is likely since the school had become well known for its nurse training during World War I.²⁷

In addition to nursing, women’s education increasingly focused on vocational and industrial training throughout the course of the twentieth century. When the school first opened in 1916, it offered courses in several different career paths for women. However, as the war picked up in Europe, schools across the nation began training women for traditionally “male” jobs and Emily Griffith Opportunity School was no different. As men went abroad to fight, women rose up to fill their jobs in the war industry. Women at the school were trained in radio communications, ambulance driving, drafting, first aid, and engine maintenance and repair.²⁸ Those trained in communications and who were fluent in French and English were sent to the Western front and became “Hello Girls.”²⁹ They served to improve communications between the Allied Forces in Europe. The women who learned engine repair and how to drive volunteered to go overseas and worked as mechanics and ambulance or supply truck drivers.³⁰ Even with men returning to take their jobs after the war, the Emily Griffith Opportunity School continued to educate women in vocational skills. The process repeated itself during the 1940s when the United States joined World War II. Women stepped up to take industrial jobs as men left to fight in the war. Additionally, more than 150,000 American women served in the Women’s Army Auxiliary Corps (WAACS)—which was converted to active duty status in 1943 as the Women’s Army Corps (WAC)—and the Navy Women’s Reserve (WAVES), among other corps.³¹ Many of the women serving in the WAC during the War served stateside while select others were shipped off to postings around the world. Through the WAC, women worked as mechanics; they drove supply trucks and served as radio operators; and they worked as laboratory technicians. Many of these women were trained at schools like the Emily Griffith Opportunity School, which provided them with the skills they needed to succeed on both the home front and abroad in a rapidly changing world.

Emily Griffith Opportunity School’s dedication to educating those who did not traditionally have access to secondary education, including women, continues today. Courses are still offered in cosmetology and nursing, and women are welcome in all courses throughout all educational disciplines offered at the college.

²⁵ Egenes, “History of Nursing,” 18.

²⁶ Considine, “Colorado State Register of Historic Properties: Emily Griffith Opportunity School.”

²⁷ Egenes, “History of Nursing,” 19.

²⁸ Considine, “Colorado State Register of Historic Properties: Emily Griffith Opportunity School.”

²⁹ “Women in WWI,” The National WWI Museum and Memorial, accessed July 13, 2022, <https://www.theworldwar.org/learn/women#:~:text=Most%20women%20Yeomen%20served%20stateside,camouflage%20artists%20and%20munition%20workers.>

³⁰ “Women in WWI,” The National WWI Museum and Memorial.

³¹ “It’s Your War, Too: Women in World War II,” The National WWII Museum: New Orleans, last modified March 13, 2020, [https://www.nationalww2museum.org/war/articles/its-your-war-too-women-world-war-ii.](https://www.nationalww2museum.org/war/articles/its-your-war-too-women-world-war-ii)

Criterion B: Significant Persons - Emily Griffith (1926-1933)

The Emily Griffith Opportunity School is significant at the local level under Criterion B for its historical association with Emily Griffith, an educator who founded the school and served as principal from 1916 through 1933. Emily K. Griffith was born on February 10, 1868, in Cincinnati, Ohio to Andrew and Martha Griffith. Her father, an unsuccessful lawyer turned Presbyterian missionary, did not earn much money and Emily left school in the 8th grade to help support the family. In the wake of an economic downturn, the Griffith family moved from Ohio to Nebraska to try their hand as farmers. Again unsuccessful, Emily and her brother Charles sought work of their own to support the family. Charles began working in the post office while Emily began her career in education at the age of sixteen as a teacher in a one-room schoolhouse in Nebraska in 1884; this experience exposed her to the social limitations and poverty often experienced by under-educated, working-class people. Upon realizing that many of her students' parents couldn't read or write, Ms. Griffith became frustrated that education was reserved for the young and wasn't utilized for teaching basic work and life skills to people of all ages. This experience would inform her teaching philosophy in the future.³²

After teaching for approximately a decade in Nebraska, Ms. Griffith moved to Denver and received additional training to become a teacher with Denver Public Schools (DPS). After training, she took a job at Central School (Kalamath Street and W. 12th Avenue in Lincoln Park) before transferring to a teaching position in Denver's Five Points neighborhood. Here, she noticed prejudice towards immigrant, African American, Hispanic, Jewish, and Asian populations. The discrimination she observed prevented many within these communities from educational access often resulting in poverty. In Nebraska and in Denver, Ms. Griffith tutored the parents and siblings of her students outside her working hours, aiming to provide education as a tool for enhanced economic opportunity and social mobility. This experience led her to begin offering night classes to increase opportunities for working adults.³³ She believed that workforce training for parents would allow them to move up in station, which would result in their children focusing on studies instead of working to support their families, thereby helping to break the endemic cycle of poverty.

In 1904, Emily Griffith became the Deputy State Superintendent of Schools, a position in which she served until 1908. Between 1910 and 1912, Ms. Griffith served as Deputy State Superintendent of Public Institutions. Serving in these public offices allowed her to make connections with influential politicians, educators, and business leaders throughout Colorado who supported her plans to open a school that would provide educational opportunities to people of all ages. Ms. Griffith had especially strong support from the business leaders and politicians, who believed that adult education opportunities would result in a more skilled workforce that would attract industries and large employers.³⁴

In a 1915 *Denver Post* article, Emily Griffith declared:

“I want the age limit for admission lifted and classes so organized that a boy or a girl working in a bakery, store, laundry or any kind of shop, who has an hour or two to spare, may come to my school and study what he or she wants to learn to make life more useful. The same rule goes for older folks too. I already have a name for the school. It is 'Opportunity'.”³⁵

³² Debra Faulkner, “Touching Tomorrow: The Emily Griffith Story,” (Palmer Lake, Colorado: Filter Press, LLC., 2005): 2-19.

³³ Winona M. Norton, “A History of Emily Griffith Opportunity School,” *Opportunity News* V, no. 8 (April 1945): 6.

³⁴ Debra Faulkner, “Touching Tomorrow: The Emily Griffith Story,” (Palmer Lake, Colorado: Filter Press, LLC., 2005): 2-19.

³⁵ Debra Faulkner, “Touching Tomorrow: The Emily Griffith Story,” (Palmer Lake, Colorado: Filter Press, LLC., 2005): 2-19.

Name of Property

County and State

In 1916, the Denver Public School Board authorized the renovation of the vacant Longfellow school building for the establishment of the Emily Griffith Opportunity School. Ms. Griffith was appointed principal and granted an annual salary of \$1,800.³⁶ This portion of the school was eventually replaced in 1926 with the first section of the Emily Griffith Opportunity School building, which would eventually carry her name, to provide practical education and technical training for working adults. Ms. Griffith recognized a significant shortfall in the education system of her time and created the learning environment she felt was needed to make education accessible for working adults from all different backgrounds.

Emily Griffith's model of providing accessible adult education, and for employing ground-breaking teaching and administrative methods, were later implemented in many educational facilities around the country. Ms. Griffith was well-known for partnering with large employers, such as Denver Gas and Electric Company, which supplied funding that was necessary to provide real-world experience for students studying at the school.³⁷ Throughout her tenure, Ms. Griffith employed political savvy and increasing connections to businesses and politicians to garner financial support for the school. She also served on the Board of Control for the State Industrial School for Boys and served on the Board of Trustees of the Denver Foundation, even after her retirement from the school in 1933, by which point over one million students had graduated from the school which was then named in her honor in 1934. Ms. Griffith moved to the small town of Pinecliffe, Colorado, where she lived in a cabin with her sister Florence and enjoyed a quiet fourteen years of retirement. The quiet and peaceful life of retirement ended abruptly in 1947, however, when her sister Ethel, who had come to visit Emily and Florence, found that both sisters had been murdered. The few leads that police had never came to fruition and the case remains unsolved to this day. In 1976, the Emily Griffith Opportunity School celebrated its 60th anniversary and a stained-glass portrait of Ms. Griffith was installed in the Colorado State Capitol building as part of the Colorado Centennial celebration. Ms. Griffith was inducted into the Colorado Women's Hall of Fame in 1985 and was further honored in 2000 with a Millennium Award, given to those who have had significant impacts on Denver's history.

Criterion C: Architecture (1926-1927, 1941, 1946-1947, 1951, 1954, 1956)

The Emily Griffith Opportunity School is locally significant under NRHP Criterion C for architecture from 1926 through 1927, as well as 1941, 1946 through 1947, 1951, 1954, and 1956. The 1926 building is significant as a representative example of the Late-Nineteenth and Early-Twentieth Century Classical Revival style of architecture with Beaux-Arts embellishments, while the 1946 and 1957 additions are examples of the International Style of architecture popularized in the Post-War period. The Late-Nineteenth and Early-20th Century Revival Style 1926 building was designed by local architect E. Floyd Redding in 1925. According to the 2016 application for Denver Landmark designation written by David Suppes and Annie Levinsky:

“E. Floyd Redding was a well-known architect who designed the Hotel Boulderado (5BL.240.41, NRIS.94001226) in Boulder, Colorado, and many schools along with his father, William. Another design of E. Floyd Redding, the Pueblo Revival style El Monte Hotel (5RN.430, NRIS.90000870) in Monte Vista, Colorado, was constructed in the same year as the Opportunity School's new building.”³⁸

³⁶ Debra Faulkner, “Touching Tomorrow: The Emily Griffith Story,” (Palmer Lake, Colorado: Filter Press, LLC., 2005): 20-6.

³⁷ Considine, “Colorado State Register of Historic Properties: Emily Griffith Opportunity School.”

³⁸ David Suppes and Annie Levinsky, “Denver Landmark Preservation Commission Application for Landmark Designation: Emily Griffith Opportunity School,” (Denver: Historic Denver, Inc., 2016): 30.

Name of Property

County and State

Character-defining features common to the Late-Nineteenth and Early-Twentieth Century Revival Style employed in the construction of the 1926 building include simple brick massing, pronounced string courses emphasizing horizontal divisions, full-height pilasters, and a decorative terra cotta cornice which wraps around to the alley façade next to 12th Street. Beaux-Arts elements featured on the 1926 building include the symmetrical façade, flat roof, masonry exterior, prominent paired pilasters, and sculptural elements such as the architrave entrances with large side cartouches and the arched antefixes above the roofline. The “O” engraved in the cartouches and the torches of learning in the antefixes are a visual tie to the building’s history as the Emily Griffith Opportunity School, providing education to all who sought it. The original 1926 building, as well as the 1947 and 1956 additions, are simple and modern in design, which portrays the school’s function as a place of progress and learning.³⁹

The 1926 building served its original educational purpose for nearly 90 years, accepting thousands of students through its doors. The original massing, design, and brick and terra cotta materials remain intact and no major changes to the exterior envelope of the building have been made. The original windows on the northwest side of the school building as it faces Welton Street were retained windows and interior storm windows were installed.⁴⁰ Alterations to the fenestration have been made in other parts of the building; replacement windows replicating the original fenestration have been installed on the alley side of the building and original entryway doors have been replaced, however, the configuration, sizing, and spatial organization of windows and doorways have been retained.

The 1947 and 1956 additions to the 1926 building are significant as representative examples of the International Style of architecture. Character-defining features of the International Style featured on the 1947 and 1956 additions include horizontal bands of windows and continuous lintels which emphasize horizontality, a relative lack of ornamentation and decorative elements, and strong vertical circulation towers which contain the building’s internal stairwells. The 1947 and 1956 additions were designed by W. Gordon Jamieson. Partnered with R. Ewing Stiffler, Jamieson designed many of the vocational shops at the Emily Griffith Opportunity School as well as the WPA Art Deco Style Sedgwick County Courthouse (5SW.81). The 1947 and 1956 additions to the 1926 building are larger in scope and scale than many of Jamieson’s other works in Denver and, therefore, are some of the most prominent examples of Jamieson’s work in the local region.

The 1947 and 1956 additions to the 1926 building epitomize the International Style as expressed in the Denver area, which features a formal composition and brick materials to help blend in with the 1926 building. The local architect, W. Gordon Jamieson, designed two phases of the addition to complete the Welton Street blockface. The first phase of the addition was completed in 1947, adjacent to the 1926 schoolhouse. The second phase of construction, completed in 1956, extended the addition to 13th Street. Both phases subscribe to the International Style and feature a lack of ornamentation, strong horizontal window bands with shallow planar relief, continuous contrasting lintels on the ground and fourth floors, and strong vertical circulation towers. The International Style was popular after World War II in Denver and the broader United States and was commonly used for educational buildings. The 1947 and 1956 additions represent an excellent example of International Style educational buildings, including the inspirational words “ACHIEVEMENT” and

³⁹ David Suppes and Annie Levinsky, “Denver Landmark Preservation Commission Application for Landmark Designation: Emily Griffith Opportunity School,” (Denver: Historic Denver, Inc., 2016): 7.

⁴⁰ David Suppes and Annie Levinsky, “Denver Landmark Preservation Commission Application for Landmark Designation: Emily Griffith Opportunity School,” (Denver: Historic Denver, Inc., 2016): 23.

Name of Property

County and State

“OPPORTUNITY” carved above the entry doors. The 1926 building, along with the 1947 and 1956 additions, is the most distinguishable structure associated with the Emily Griffith Opportunity School and maintains the strongest association with the school’s history.⁴¹

The 1941 Shop building, 1951 Welding Shop building, and 1954 Body Shop buildings, and the 1956 KRMA Rocky Mountain PBS television station building, are significant as representative examples of the Mid-Twentieth Century Modern Industrial style of architecture. Character-defining features present on the vocational shop buildings include simple brick massing, a lack of ornamentation, an emphasis on functionality, and open interior floor plans. The 1941 shop building was designed by W. Gordon Jamieson and R. Ewing Stiffler, while the 1954 Body Shop building and the 1956 KRMA Rocky Mountain PBS television station building were designed solely by W. Gordon Jamieson. The Mid-Twentieth Century Modern Industrial style 1951 Welding Shop building is not well documented in archival sources when compared to other buildings on the site. No drawings of the building were located, although, drawings of the 1954 Body Shop building reveal that the 1951 Welding Shop building had anticipated the addition of the Body Shop, sharing a party wall, steel columns, and a foundation that were designed to support the roof structure of the 1954 building. The construction of both buildings is similar, which makes it likely that W. Gordon Jamieson was the architect of the 1951 Welding Shop building, possibly with the assistance of Richard B. Williams.⁴² The vocational shop buildings’ interiors have been modified throughout the years to accommodate changing educational philosophies and technologies. Due to the technical nature of vocational shops, it is unsurprising that those buildings have been modified the most in order to adapt to new technologies and shifting uses. Although the interior of the buildings have been modified, the exterior envelope of the vocational shops are intact and the buildings are still highly representative of the educational history of the school.

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⁴¹ David Suppes and Annie Levinsky, “Denver Landmark Preservation Commission Application for Landmark Designation: Emily Griffith Opportunity School,” (Denver: Historic Denver, Inc., 2016): 7.

⁴² Slaterpaull Architects, “Appendix A,” *Historic Structure Assessment: Emily Griffith Technical College* (Denver: Slaterpaull Architects, 2013): Appendix A-7.

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Emily Griffith Opportunity School – 5DV.1819

Denver County, Colorado

Name of Property

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.1819

Emily Griffith Opportunity School – 5DV.1819

Denver County, Colorado

Name of Property

County and State

11. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2.96

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

Latitude: 39.740879 Longitude: -104.995028

Latitude: _____ Longitude: _____

Latitude: _____ Longitude: _____

Latitude: _____ Longitude: _____

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

1. Zone: 13 S Easting: 500403.48 Northing: 4398923.12

2. Zone: 13 S Easting: 500344.15 Northing: 4398979.65

3. Zone: 13 S Easting: 500433.24 Northing: 4399064.61

4. Zone: 13 S Easting: 500489.42 Northing: 4399005.55

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

The boundary of the Emily Griffith Opportunity School (5DV.1819) includes the area legally associated with Denver parcel 0233616004000, including lots one (1) through thirty-two (32), inclusive, block one hundred seventy (170), East Denver, containing approximately 2.6 acres, together with the vacated alley in said block, as vacated by ordinance NO. 317, series of 1978 recorded August 7, 1987 in book 1720 at page 349, City and County of Denver, State of Colorado. The boundary includes extant buildings and features historically associated with the resource. The Honey Locust trees and sidewalk grates along Welton Street and 12th Street, which were installed outside the period of significance for the complex, are within the boundary but are not contributing to the significance of the resource.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary contains extant features historically associated with the educational function of the resource and corresponds to the boundary of the State Register of Historic Places nomination for the resource. The boundary is inclusive of the original 1926 school building and the 1947 and 1956 additions as well as the vocational shops along Glenarm Place and the 1956 KRMA building.

Name of Property

County and State

12. Form Prepared By

Name/title: Daniel W. Gilbert, Margaret Mulcahy

Organization: Pinyon Environmental, Inc.

Street & Number: 3222 South Vance Street

City or town: Lakewood State: Colorado Zip Code: 80227

E-mail: gilbert@pinyon-env.com

Telephone: 303-980-5200

Date: June 3, 2022

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

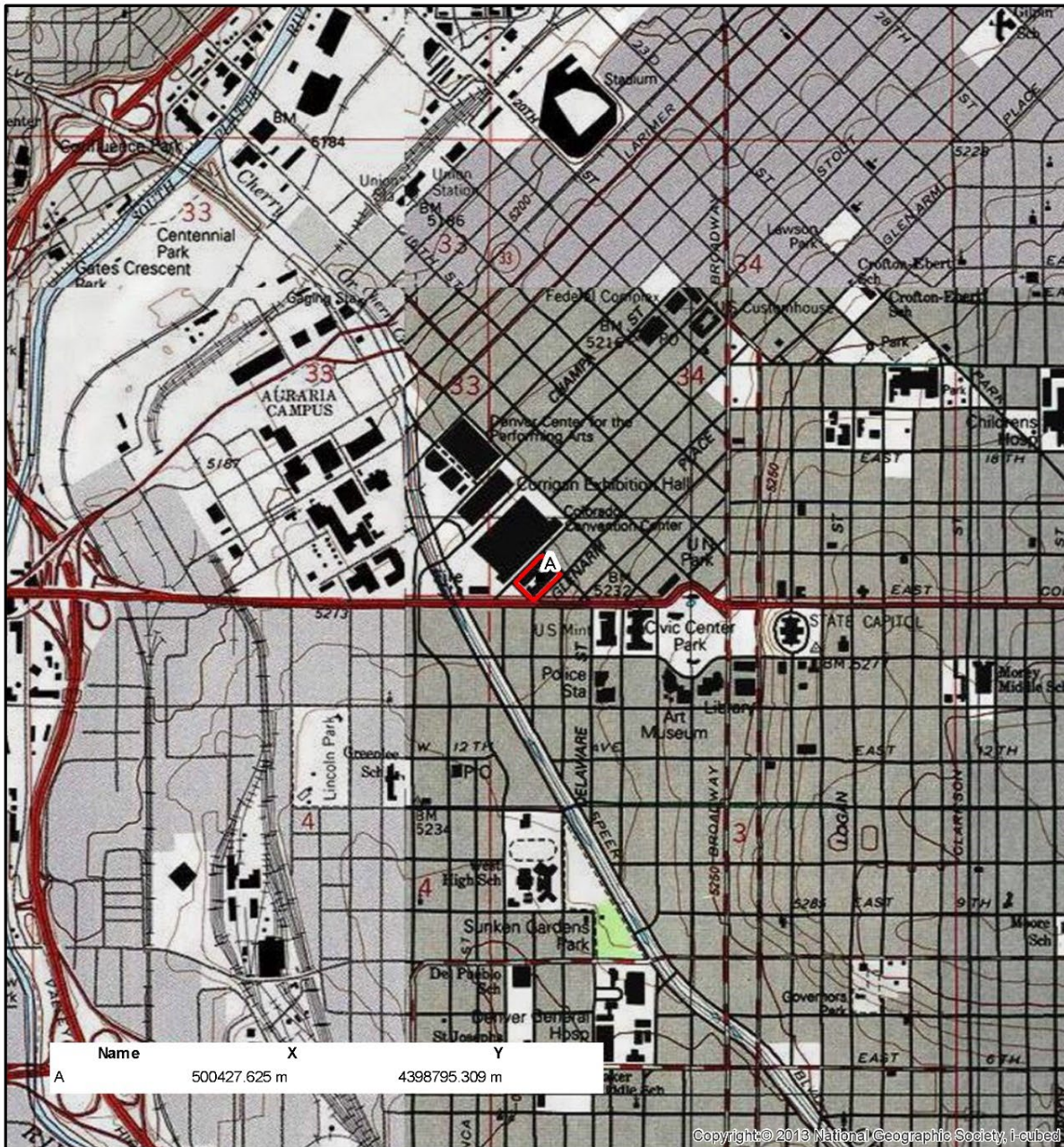
Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, 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 doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Name of Property

County and State

Topographic Map



Copyright © 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed

Legend		
Resource Boundary	0 1,200 2,400 Feet	Topographic Map
Site Location: Section 34 Township 35, Range 68W, 6th Principal Meridian	Drawn By: SMF	Figure: 2
Pinyon Project Number: I22149701	Reviewed By: DWG	Date: 7/13/2022

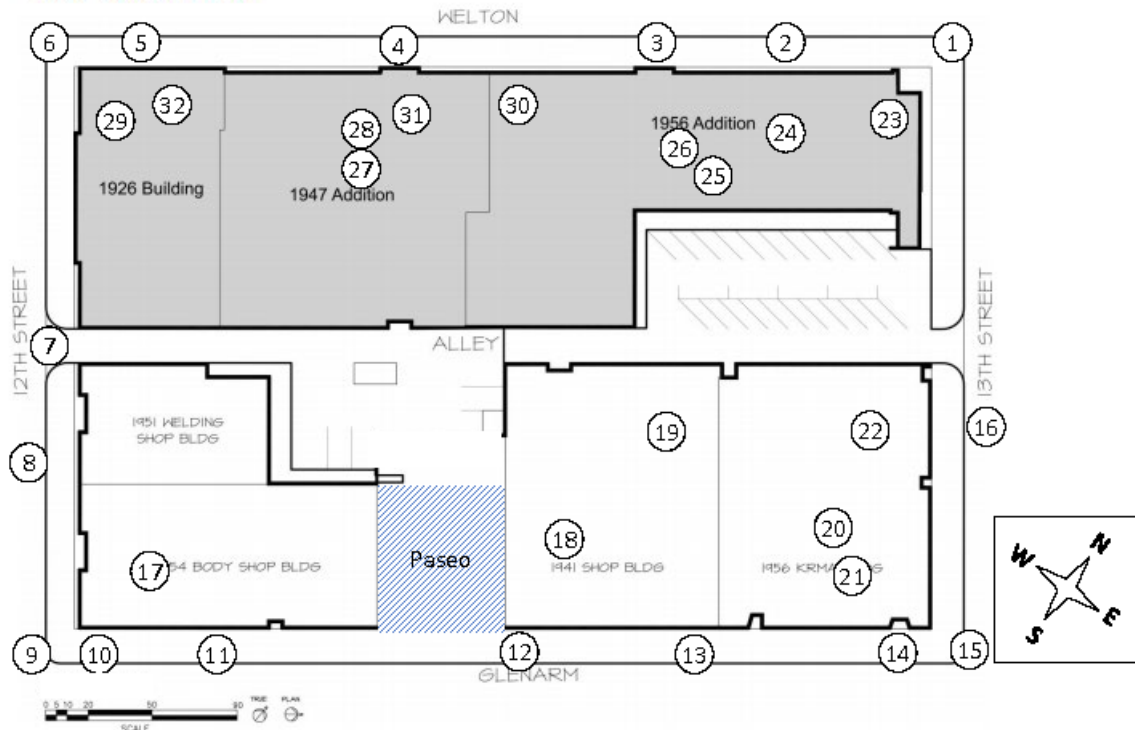
Document Path: Z:\PRO\ECTS\2022\122149701 Emily Griffith Opportunity School NRHP\Figures\Emily Griffith TM.mxd

Name of Property

County and State

Photographic Key

Photo Key – Emily Griffith Opportunity School 1250 Welton St, Denver, CO



Name of Property

County and State

Photo Log

Name of Property: Emily Griffith Opportunity School

City or Vicinity: Denver

County: Denver

State: Colorado

Photographer: Daniel W. Gilbert

Date Photographed: December 13, 2021, and May 26, 2022

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Emily Griffith Opportunity School Exterior (Welton Street & 13th Street)– South Facing

1 of 32.



Name of Property

County and State

Photo 2: 1956 Addition Exterior (Welton Street) – South Facing.

2 of 32 .



Photo 3: 1956 Addition Exterior (Welton Street) – Southeast Facing.

Name of Property

County and State

3 of 32.



Name of Property

County and State

Photo 4: 1947 Addition Exterior (Welton Street) – Southeast Facing.

4 of 32 .



Name of Property

County and State

Photo 5: 1926 Building Exterior (Welton Street) – Southeast Facing.

5 of 32 .



Name of Property

County and State

Photo 6: 1926 building Exterior (Welton Street) – East Facing.

6 of 32.



Name of Property

County and State

Photo 7:1926 building Exterior (Welton Street) – North Facing.

7 of 32 .



Name of Property

County and State

Photo 8: 1926/1951 building Exterior (12th Street) – North Facing.

8 of 32 .



Name of Property

County and State

Photo 9: 1951/1954 building (Colfax Street) – North Facing.

9 of 32 .



Name of Property

County and State

Photo 10: 1954 building Exterior (Glenarm Street) – Northeast Facing.

10 of 32.



Name of Property

County and State

Photo 11: 1954 building Exterior (Glenarm Street) – Northeast Facing.

11 of 32 .



Name of Property

County and State

Photo 12: 1941 building Exterior (Glenarm Street) – Northeast Facing.

12 of 32 .



Name of Property

County and State

Photo 13: 1941/1956 building Exterior (Glenarm Street) – Northeast Facing.

13 of 32 .



Name of Property

County and State

Photo 14: 1956/1941 building Exterior (Glenarm Street) – Southwest Facing.

14 of 32.



Name of Property

County and State

Photo 15: 1956 building Exterior (13th & Glenarm Street) – West Facing.

15 of 32 .



Name of Property

County and State

Photo 16: 1946 building Exterior (Alley off 13th Street) – Northwest Facing.

16 of 32 .



Name of Property

County and State

Photo 17: 1954 Body Shop building Interior (South Corner) – South Facing.

17 of 32 .



Name of Property

County and State

Photo 18: 1941 Shop building Interior (Center of building) – Northwest Facing.

18 of 32 .



Name of Property

County and State

Photo 19: 1941 Shop building Interior (Center of building) – Southeast Facing.

19 of 32 .



Name of Property

County and State

Photo 20: 1956 KRMA building Interior (First Floor) – Southwest Facing.

20 of 32.



Name of Property

County and State

Photo 21: 1956 KRMA building Interior (Second Floor) – South Facing.
21 of 32.



Name of Property

County and State

Photo 22: 1956 KRMA building Interior (Second Floor) – West Facing.

22 of 32 .



Name of Property

County and State

Photo 23: 1956 Addition Interior (North Stairwell between the Second and Third Floor) – Southeast Facing.

23 of 32 .



Name of Property

County and State

Photo 24: 1956 Addition Interior (Interior Corridor Fourth Floor) – Southwest Facing.

24 of 32 .



Name of Property

County and State

Photo 25: 1956 Addition Interior (Third Floor Room 378) – Southeast Facing.

25 of 32.



Name of Property

County and State

Photo 26: 1956 Addition Interior (Third Floor Interior Corridor and Guestroom Entry) – Northwest Facing.

26 of 32 .



Name of Property

County and State

Photo 27: 1947 Addition Interior (First Floor Interior Corridor) – Southwest Facing.

27 of 32 .



Name of Property

County and State

Photo 28: 1947 Addition Interior (Lobby Bar and Restaurant Constructed as Part of the 2020-2022 Renovation) – West Facing.

28 of 32 .



Name of Property

County and State

Photo 29: 1926 Building Interior – Original Window and Interior Storm Window (Overlooking Welton Street) – Northwest Facing.

29 of 32 .



Name of Property

County and State

Photo 30: 1956 Addition Interior (Replacement Window) – Detail.

30 of 32 .



Name of Property

County and State

Photo 31: 1947 Addition Interior (Central Stairwell) – Southeast Facing.

31 of 32 .



Name of Property

County and State

Photo 32: 1926 building Interior (Stairwell and Interior Doors) – Northwest Facing.

32 of 32 .



Name of Property

County and State

Historic Photographs & Figures

(Insert available digital images of historic photographs and figures illustrating the property over time. Include captions with source information.)



Historic Photo 1: Circa 1930 photo of the Emily Griffith Opportunity School 1926 building at 1250 Welton Street. Note the 1916 Longfellow School building can be partially seen in the background left.

Photo Credit: Denver Public Library, Western History Collection, Call #MCC-3878

Emily Griffith Opportunity School – 5DV.1819

Denver County, Colorado

Name of Property

County and State



MIKE RICH PHOTO - DENVER

Historic Photo 2: April 1949 photograph of the 1926 building and the 1947 Addition at the Emily Griffith Opportunity School.

Photo Credit: Denver Public Library, Western History Collection, Call #WH1990

Name of Property

County and State



Historic Photo 3: Circa 1960 photograph of the Emily Griffith Opportunity School. Note the 1947 and 1956 additions to the original 1926 building (center frame to far right) as well as the 1956 KRMA building (left).

Photo Credit: Denver Public Library, Western History Collection, Call #WH1990.

Name of Property

County and State



Historic Photo 4: 1941 photograph of the exterior of the Emily Griffith Opportunity School Shop building built in 1941.

Photo Credit: Denver Public Library, Western History Collection, Call #WH1990

Name of Property

County and State



Historic Photo 5: 1955 photograph of the exterior of the Emily Griffith Opportunity School Body Shop building built in 1954.

Photo Credit: Denver Public Library, Western History Collection, Call #WH1990.

Name of Property

County and State



Historic Photo 6: Undated photograph of Emily Griffith.

Photo Credit: History Colorado, History Colorado Online Collection, Object ID 89.451.2054.

Name of Property

County and State



Historic Photo 7: 1926 photograph of a typing class at the Emily Griffith Opportunity School.

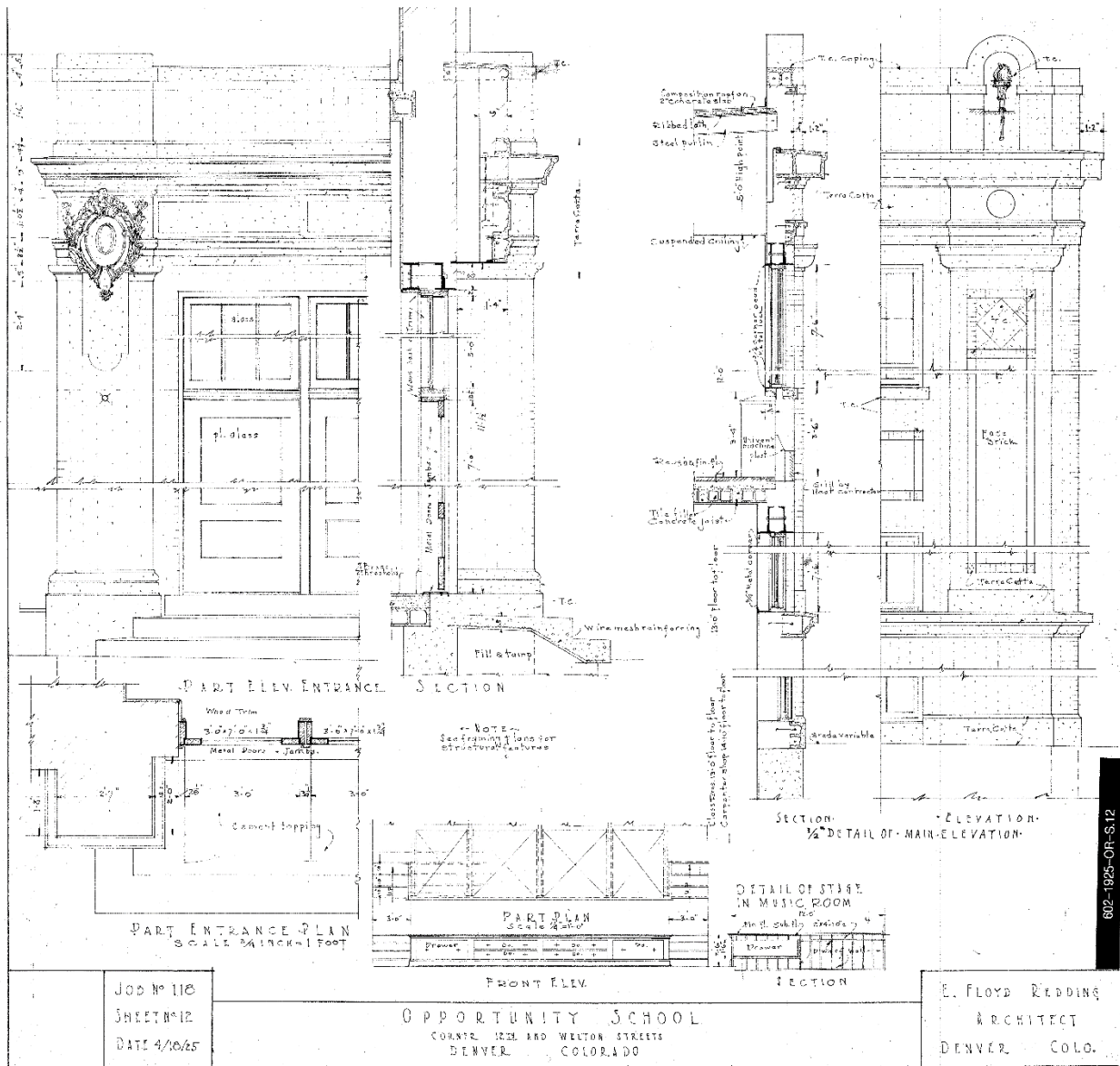
Photo Credit: History Colorado, History Colorado Online Collection, Object ID 89.590.128.

Emily Griffith Opportunity School – 5DV.1819

Denver County, Colorado

Name of Property

County and State



Historic Photo 8: 1925 elevation and section plan for the main entrance of the 1926 building at the Emily Griffith Opportunity School.

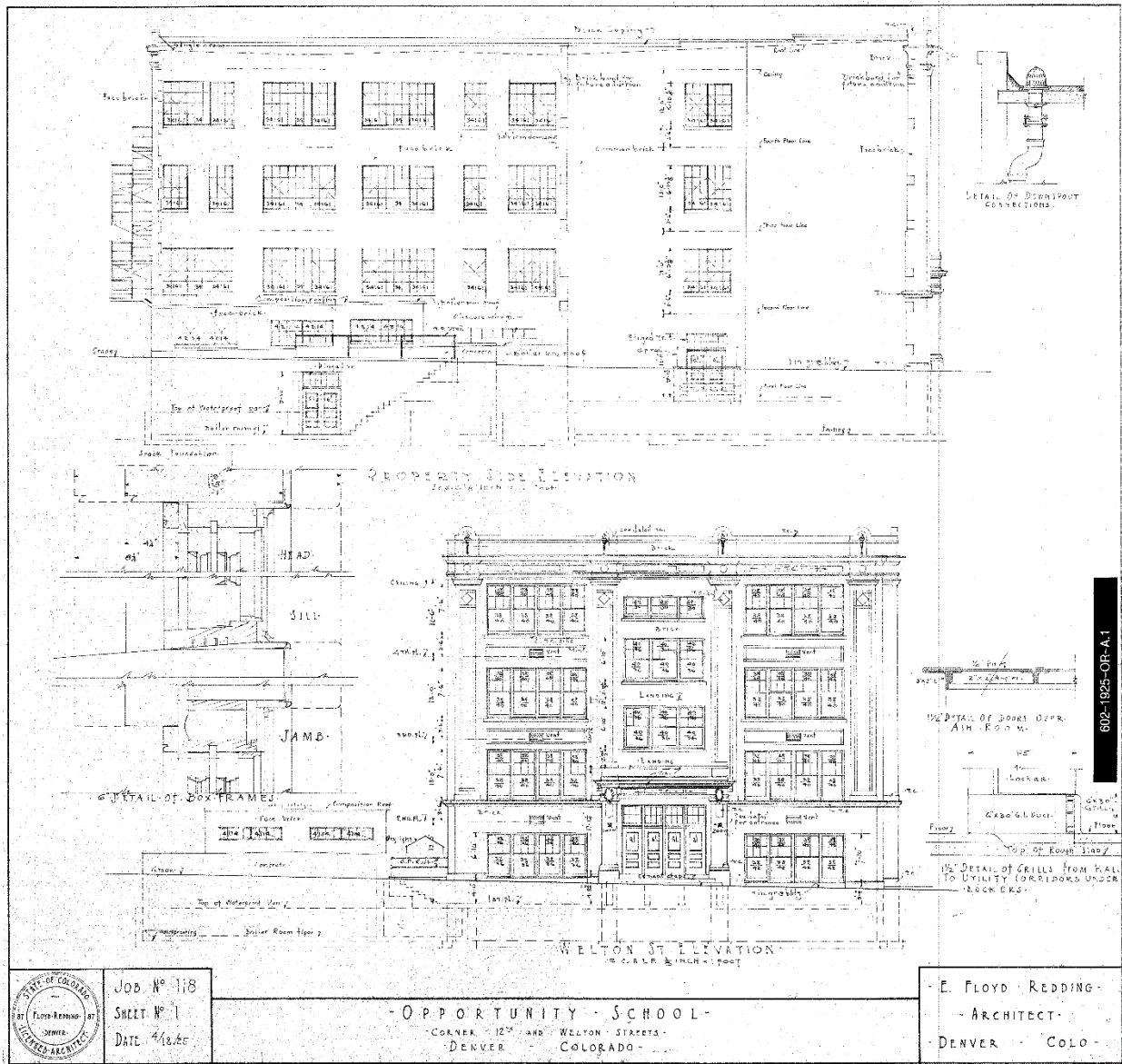
Photo Credit: Jane Chrisler, "Historic Tax Credit Application: Emily Griffith Opportunity School," in possession of building owner.

Emily Griffith Opportunity School – 5DV.1819

Denver County, Colorado

Name of Property

County and State



Historic Photo 9: 1925 elevation plan showing the primary elevation of the 1926 building at the Emily Griffith Opportunity School as it faces Welton Street.

Photo Credit: Jane Chrisler, "Historic Tax Credit Application: Emily Griffith Opportunity School," in possession of building owner.

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form
NPS Form 10-900 OMB Control No. 1024-0018

Emily Griffith Opportunity School – 5DV.1819

Denver County, Colorado

Name of Property

County and State

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for nominations to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for each response using this form is estimated to be between the Tier 1 and Tier 4 levels with the estimate of the time for each tier as follows:

Tier 1 – 60-100 hours


Tier 2 – 120 hours

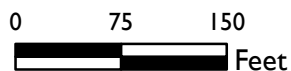
Tier 3 – 230 hours

Tier 4 – 280 hours

The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201 Oakridge Drive Fort Collins, CO 80525.

Legend

 Resource Boundary



Sketch Map

Emily Griffith Opportunity School (5DV.1819)
City and County of Denver

Site Location: Section 34 Township 3S, Range 68W, 6th Principal Meridian

Drawn By: SMF

Figure: 1

Pinyon Project Number: 122149701

Reviewed By: DWG

Date: 7/14/2022