

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: Machebeuf Hall

Other names/site number: Loretto Heights College Activities Building

Name of related multiple property listing:

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

### 2. Location

Street & number: 3040 South Loretto Way

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Not For Publication:  Vicinity: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 X nomination \_\_\_ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

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

\_\_\_ national \_\_\_ statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

\_\_\_A \_\_\_B XC \_\_\_D

 <u>Patrick A. Erdman</u> Deputy SHPO	<u>10/13/2023</u> Date
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

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#### 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:) \_\_\_\_\_

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Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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#### 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



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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Modern Movement / International Style, Wrightian

**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: STONE (built-up Roof Surfaces)

BRICK (exterior walls)

CONCRETE (exterior accents, foundation)

GLASS

## Narrative Description

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### Summary Paragraph

Machebeuf Hall, opened in late 1951 at 3001 S. Federal Boulevard—this building is now addressed as 3040 South Loretto Way—in Denver, Colorado, anchors the west side of the historic Loretto Heights College. The building and associated parcel are immediately west of the previously listed central-campus resources of the 1891 Administration Building with its 1911 Addition, the 1916 Priest’s House, and the 1930 Pancratia Hall (all part of the 1975 NRHP listing “Loretto Heights Academy,” amended in 2022). This individual nomination for their historic campus neighbor, Machebeuf Hall, acknowledges a significant part of their shared inner-campus “Quad,” and extends their shared historic context past World War II into the Loretto Heights College era. Machebeuf Hall is a concrete-frame, flat-roof building of 2 stories with its ground level tucked into the west slope of Mt. Loretto, finished in Modernist style with International (west elevations) and Wrightian (east elevations) influences. The building’s free-form rectilinear plan has a formal 1-story Quad-level entry wing that is oriented north-south, with connecting blocks that are oriented northwest-southeast, all covering approximately 195 by 220 feet. Exterior ornament is conveyed on the east/Quad (Wrightian) elevations by common bond bricks with Flemish headers and subtle horizontal corbelled banding, textured cast-stone blocks, large glass panels of windows and doors, and projecting flat roof eaves, some with skylight piercing. The west 2-story elevations are primarily very large glass panels of windows, including rounded bays at the lower and upper lounges, and doors affording panoramic views of the Rocky Mountains’ Front Range. The interior hosts the generous split-level entry lobby with terrazzo floors and formal metal-rail staircase to the ground level; offices, lounges, and storage on the ground level; and two large kitchens, three dining rooms, and formal lounge on the first/Quadrangle level. The building has one small undated external alteration extending its northeast brick elevation a few feet, with corresponding interior kitchen-area expansion, and minor changes in interior spatial assignments over the years. Machebeuf Hall retains strong integrity of location, association, setting, feeling, design, materials, and workmanship.

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## Narrative Description

### Background and Introduction

Loretto Heights Academy and its evolution into Loretto Heights College once occupied a 104-acre tract in present southwest Denver, radiating from “Mt. Loretto,” the Denver Basin’s highest point of 5,510 feet in elevation (Figure 1). The 1891 Administration “Ad.” Building and its 1911 Chapel Addition were listed in the NRHP in 1975 as “Loretto Heights Academy” with an undefined boundary (Kelly 1975). The fully built-out campus of 1988 included 12 major buildings (of some 20 total buildings), 2 structures, a cemetery site, and a supporting landscape. The campus landscape featured wooded areas, interconnecting drives and sidewalks, and sweeping views to the mountains and toward downtown Denver, plus broad open spaces with viewsheds particularly from adjacent north-south Federal Boulevard (Figure 2).

Machebeuf Hall, finished in 1951, initiated the 1950 Campus Plan and hugged the west hillside of Mt. Loretto. The building provided student services of multiple kitchens and dining rooms, multiple lounges and restrooms, post office, book store, and classroom/meeting-room spaces for the whole campus. The final educational occupant of the campus, Colorado Heights University, closed in 2017, leaving the campus emptied but maintained by caretakers and boiler operators for winter-heating protection. In 2018, a Denver developer bought 71 acres (Figure 1) of the former campus and its approximately 20 buildings, and began a master-planning effort with the City and County of Denver for re-zoning and redevelopment of the entire parcel.

In 2022, an amendment to “Loretto Heights Academy” (Hartman et al. 2021:36,37,50) identified a smaller NRHP district boundary but ensured that the Ad. Building, its Chapel Addition, plus the 1916 Priest’s Bungalow and the 1930 Pancratia Hall were NRHP listed. That amendment facilitated Pancratia Hall’s certification for a historic preservation tax-credits rehabilitation, completed in 2022, and set a stage for future rehabilitation and adaptive use of the other buildings within that district. Meanwhile, with city approval, the developer who acquired the campus in 2018 demolished the 1958 Marian Hall, 1962 Walsh Hall, and 1958 Swimming Pool with its 1988 Enclosure. The 1912 Cemetery’s interments were moved elsewhere in 2022. Machebeuf Hall survived these removals, along with the nearby 1947 Art Studio and c. 1950 Amphitheater, plus the 1962 May Bonfils Stanton Library and adjacent May Bonfils Stanton Center for Performing Arts. Because the city rejected proposals prior to 2022 for a comprehensive Loretto Heights Academy-College historic district (likely as concession to the developer), each surviving former-campus building outside the “Loretto Heights Academy” district must stand on its own individual description and integrity evaluation.

In 2023, Commún Denver is in the process of acquiring Machebeuf Hall with plans to house many of the organization’s various community service activities within the spaces described below. This NRHP nomination identifies Machebeuf Hall as an individual property worthy of preservation, while at the same time acknowledges that the building is obviously an integral and physical part of the surviving core of Loretto Heights Academy and College.

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**Figure 1.** Recent satellite view showing Loretto Heights College’s maximum parcel boundary (white rectilinear lines) about 1950, with numbers for chronological parcel acquisitions, and the boundary (darker and curving lines) in 2019 of 71 acres. Machebeuf Hall (circle) is in the west-southwest area of the original Parcel 1.

Eric Ross, Five Points Geoplanning, for Square Moon Consultants LLC 2019.

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**Figure 2.** During a 2019 city-sponsored study (Square Moon Consultants 2019) for re-zoning and redeveloping the former Loretto Heights campus, 12 buildings (of 20 total on the larger campus), 2 structures, the Cemetery, and most of an intact campus landscape survived. Machebeuf Hall (circle) is at center-left. Eric Ross, Five Points Geoplanning, for Square Moon Consultants LLC 2019.

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### ***1951 Machebeuf Hall***

Architect John K. Monroe, probably with consultation of landscape architect Saco R. DeBoer (see Section 8 pages 16–18), in 1950 sited the new “Activities Building” based on their chosen topography at Mt. Loretto and on the orientations of existing nearby campus buildings. The new building’s highly visible “First Floor” entrance lobby, directly west of the 1891 Administration Building across DeBoer’s defined quadrangle, or “Quad” internal pedestrian courtyard, is aligned north-south to be parallel with the old-main floorplan. The much larger balance of the new building, however, is angled 45 degrees to align northwest-southeast and parallel with the nearby 1947 Art Studio (extant, not part of this boundary; see Figure 2 and maps on pages 28 and 36), placing both buildings at the edge of Mt. Loretto’s natural west slope. While the small Art Studio topped the slope and featured no over-sized windows to capture sweeping views west to the mountains, the new Activities Building is nestled into the slope with a full “Ground Floor” below the First Floor, offering huge windows across both floors to invite those sweeping mountain views into all west-facing spaces inside. The wide service drive and paved parking area (partly included in this boundary), added in 1930 to serve the back/west side of Pancratia Hall, was extended a short distance south to access the new Activities Building’s First Floor loading dock adjacent to its sprawling interior kitchen and extensive cold-storage lockers, plus delivery collection for the Ground Floor’s Book Store and Post Office (as-designed composition notes above and below based on Monroe’s 1950 “Activities Building” architectural drawing set at Loretto Heritage Center).

The *Denver Catholic Register* on page 3 of its 13 December 1951 edition described the new Machebeuf Hall in detail following its dedication on the preceding Sunday:

The new building has an area of 36,552 square feet. According to figures by the architect it contains 1,626 cubic yards of concrete, 350,000 brick, 13,000 cinder blocks, 12,000 glazed tile, 1,400 lineal feet of cast stone, and 265 square feet of flag stone.

#### Exterior:

*East and Southeast (front) Elevation:* Machebeuf Hall’s north-south oriented entrance lobby, entered from curving “Quad” sidewalks and across a broad 4-step concrete stairway, frames 3 glass double-door sets with sidelights and huge transoms for natural light and views back east toward the Administration Building. Broad, red-brick pillars, with corbelled horizontal banding and punched by rectangular openings to break up their blank planes, flank the entrance doors and support a wide, horizontally textured eave extending from the flat roof to shelter the entrance doors. The building’s cast-stone cornerstone is worked into the north pillar, reading “Machebeuf Hall 1950” flanked by incised Celtic crosses, a common campus logo that appears on the roofs of older companion buildings.

The angled-plan’s southeast elevation faces onto several mature trees in the Quad and shares materials and vocabulary with the entrance lobby: the walls are red brick with horizontal



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banding, and the horizontally textured eave continues over about two-thirds of its wall area. Beneath the eave are two auxiliary single-door entrances, one into the former Guests Dining Room with large windows and a broad but shallow porch. The other single-door accessed the former Sisters Dining Room at the east corner of the building, where very large windows face southeast and northeast without eaves above.

*South, West, and Southeast Elevation:* The relatively short south and west elevations, enclosing the large formal “Stair No. 1” inside the entrance lobby, serve as an exterior transition between the 1-story Quad-facing elevations and the much larger 2-story west- and southwest elevations. Two segments of outdoor concrete stairs take pedestrians down from the Quad level to the concrete terrace that extends ground-floor interior services to the outside during warm weather for even better western views to the mountains. On the short west elevation, a large multi-pane window lights both interior stairway levels.

The angled-plan southeast elevation is broken horizontally into four distinct 2-story bays, each with a different flat-roof height behind its wall parapets, revealing different major functions inside the building for a textbook Modernist exterior composition of “form follows function.” The south-most, brick-clad bay has small window sets at each level that light the spacious “Womens Toilet” and “Mens Toilet” rooms paired beside each other on both levels. The next bay protrudes slightly and carries a large curving bay window-set at both levels, lighting the ground-level “Recreation Room” and first-level “Lounge” (see Interior descriptions below). The largest southwest bay is trimmed in red bricks but is primarily a composition of 5 concrete-framed window sub-bays that light “Club Rooms” on the ground level and the enormous “Students Dining Room” on the first floor. The north-most, brick-clad bay holds another “Club Room” below with a large west-facing window, and the “Private Dining Room”—later converted to another Kitchen—above with a large west-facing window.

*Northwest Elevation:* The northwest elevation also transitions from 2-story on the downslope to 1-story back at the “Quad” level. The first-level “Private Dining Room” at this corner—converted at an unknown (pre-1973) date into another Kitchen—also has two large northwest-facing window sets, and—as a brief part of the northeast elevation—a separate entrance door with transom and flanking windows for a truly private entry. Adjacent to that entry, also a brief part of the northeast elevation, a double-door service entrance opens from the Students Dining Room as an emergency exit and as close access to the performance stage inside. The balance of the northwest elevation (see Photographs 3 and 12) is now an expansive blank red-brick wall protecting the main Kitchen and cold-storage rooms inside, following a slight modification of this wall, originally pierced by three rectangular solid-pane windows, at an unknown but early (pre-1973) date.

*Northeast Elevation:* As noted in the site-plan discussion above, the northeast elevation offers a loading dock with single- and double-door service entrances to the Kitchen and its various storage and office spaces plus an Employees Dining Room. The large main Kitchen area has a taller ceiling that rises above the loading-dock face with a higher wall pierced by a continuous clerestory band of windows to light the large interior cooking and preparation spaces. As noted

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above, the former Sisters Dining Room at the east corner creates a bay that extends northeastward, with a large window set enframed by a cast-stone outline against the red-brick wall. A planter box of red sandstone (possibly the “flagstone” mentioned in the architect’s 1951 inventory), similar to the nearby Amphitheater’s stonework (not in this nomination’s boundary), rises from the ground below this window set.

Interior:

The *Denver Catholic Register* on page 1 of its 13 December 1951 edition described the new Machebeuf Hall in further detail following its dedication on 9 December. All these interior spaces are intact (in 2023) and a large number of the custom furnishings mentioned remain in the building:

PRINCIPAL FEATURE of the first floor is the large students’ dining room, 63x93 feet. Large picture windows extend the length of this room providing a remarkable vista and plentiful sunlight. Off the dining room is a magnificent lounge, 30x46 feet, and beautifully furnished. This room has a large bay with picture windows too, commanding an unparalleled sweep.

Also on the first floor...really the second floor, are a completely equipped kitchen, 42x36 feet, with all the latest equipment for the preparation of meals in quantity. All fixtures are of stainless steel, and there is ample storage and cupboard space. Across the front of the building on this floor are a dining room for the sisters, a guests’ dining room, and another small dining room. At the northwest end of the students’ dining hall are facilities for more private dining [now a Kitchen]....

A LARGE MODERNISTIC LOBBY at the southeast of the building is on a level between the two floors. From this main entrance one ascends to the main floor or [descends] downstairs to the ground floor which contains the most complete assortment of recreation and club rooms imaginable. Under the first floor lounge is a recreation room of the same size on the ground floor. Like the lounge, it is built around two features, the bay window and a mammoth fireplace. This room is tastefully furnished in a semi-rustic fashion and should prove one of the most popular places in the building.

Also downstairs on the ground floor are several clubrooms, all overlooking the outdoors terrace on the southwest side of the building. Other features include a modern snack bar with the latest of soda fountain facilities, a book store, post office, large game room, a council room, the Wigwam, students’ locker rooms, storage and equipment rooms. All these facilities are furnished perfectly [and many furnishings survive].

THE FLOORS THROUGHOUT are predominantly of terrazzo in color schemes matching the individual rooms. Light, bright colors predominate in the interior color scheme and modern fluorescent fixtures provide ample light, particularly in the main dining room, where the dedication program was held.

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## **Integrity**

The building displays excellent integrity with only one undated exterior alteration through a small kitchen expansion on the northwest elevation (Photographs 1, 12, 16). Machebeuf Hall retains the essential character-defining features necessary to convey its individual significance through the area of Architecture. Specific to the National Register's seven aspects of integrity:

*Location:* Machebeuf Hall remains in its original location and retains integrity of that aspect.

*Setting:* Although Denver's mid-20<sup>th</sup> century residential development has surrounded the Sisters of Loretto's once-remote campus, Machebeuf Hall's setting remains clearly that of an educational campus, particularly around the shared "Quad" pedestrian courtyard. As part of ongoing redevelopment in the 2020s of the Mt. Loretto parcel, the once-extensive surrounding park-like open space and fields have been subject to alterations as part of ongoing changes affecting the historic setting. Sweeping westward views from Machebeuf Hall toward the Rocky Mountains remain intact as part of the location and overall setting and feeling.

*Design:* Machebeuf Hall has not been significantly altered outside the period of significance and retains excellent integrity of design. Machebeuf Hall's historic plans, form, massing, and fenestration remain intact with very little alteration. The character-defining Modernist design features, such as "form follows function" presentation, absence of historical ornament or references, strong horizontal lines, expression of modern materials, etc., have not been removed or altered. The building's designed location in the 1950 Master Plan is also intact. Non-historic intrusions among the remaining neighbor Loretto Heights Academy and College buildings are minimal and the spatial relationships of these resources within the district are well-preserved.

*Materials:* Machebeuf Hall retains excellent integrity of materials. The building retains the vast majority of its historic fabric, including distinctive brickwork, concrete accents, expansive windows, terrazzo flooring, and system of flat roofs.

*Workmanship:* Overall, Machebeuf Hall retains excellent integrity of workmanship. The craftsmanship and building techniques prevalent during the period of significance are clearly evident in the details of the resource's decorative brick, stone, and cast-stone details.

*Association:* The surviving Loretto campus "Quad" retains the physical appearance and distinctive feel of a late 1890s–mid-20<sup>th</sup> century private parochial school. Machebeuf Hall retains its historic fabric and interior spaces that convey its role in the overall campus' history as a school for Denver's young girls and women from 1891 through 1988.

*Feeling:* Machebeuf Hall and the surviving central Loretto Heights campus Quad's excellent integrity of design, materials, and workmanship, combined with their good integrity of setting (see above), provide a strong sense of what educators and students at the Loretto Heights Academy and College experienced during their occupancy and views toward the mountains.

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## 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

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**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1950-1951  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

1950-1951 – John K. Monroe designed Machebeuf Hall  
1950 – Saco R. DeBoer produced Loretto Heights Campus Master Plan

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

John Kuykendall Monroe, Architect  
Saco Rienk DeBoer, Landscape Architect  
N.R. Nielson & Son, Builder

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### Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

Machebeuf (locally pronounced *match-buff*) Hall is individually significant as a historic building, but it remains strongly associated with the surrounding 1891–1988 Loretto Heights Academy and College, and with other and adjacent core campus buildings NRHP listed in the 1975/2022 district “Loretto Heights Academy.” Addition of an “activity building,” a key facility in the 1950 campus master plan of Denver landscape architect Saco R. DeBoer, substantially projected the venerable Catholic women’s college into Colorado’s post-World War II, mid-20<sup>th</sup> century growth and expansion of educational services. Denver master architect John K. Monroe produced a locally significant Modernist design for the student-services building, evoking strong influences through horizontal lines and textured concrete blocks influenced by contemporary works of well-publicized architect Frank Lloyd Wright. DeBoer and Monroe significantly sited Machebeuf Hall to be relatively low in scale near the 1891 Administration Building, to define and share the student “quadrangle” pedestrian-circulation area between all these buildings, but also to take full advantage of the campus’ sweeping views west toward the Rocky Mountains Front Range. While Monroe produced many church complexes in Denver, he designed few buildings serving other functions such as education, recreation, and residential. The long service of this building as a student union and dining facility for Loretto Heights College and successor Teikyo/Colorado Heights University is testament to its sound design and construction, and enduring architectural styling. Machebeuf Hall and its supporting parcel are therefore individually significant, substantial, and professionally designed mid-20<sup>th</sup> century companions to their neighboring Loretto Heights Academy and College campus buildings and shared “Quad” courtyard. This individually nominated building is significant under Criterion C at the local level in the area of Architecture as the work of a master and his expert interpretation of architectural Modernism in post-World War II Denver. The dates of design, construction, and completion of Machebeuf Hall, 1950–1951, combined with the associated campus master plan of 1950, establish the building’s period of significance as 1950–1951.

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### Narrative Statement of Significance

#### Area of ARCHITECTURE: Modernist Architecture at Loretto Heights

The Loretto Heights College board commissioned its first two post-World War II buildings from an engineer, C.M. Stoffel, of Omaha, Nebraska. Little is known about Stoffel, but his designs at Loretto Heights leaned toward an interpretation of Modernism through simplicity, derived from a strict adherence to Modernism’s “form follows function,” with austere results. In 1947 Stoffel designed, and perhaps supervised construction, of the unusual “terracrete”—rammed earth—Art Studio (extant but not in this nomination’s boundary) for Sister Mary Norbert’s art classes, about 40 feet northwest of Machebeuf Hall and 220 feet west of Pancratia Hall. Stoffel also designed the similarly constructed St. Joseph Hall dormitory, south and downslope of Loretto Heights’ Administration Building (demolished in 2012), to address a rapidly growing postwar campus population. The 1947 Art Building’s stuccoed entry-portico is painted white but surrounded with red-brick details, and the roof’s parapet is partly lined with red bricks (now capped with metal

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flashing), all details once shared with St. Joseph Hall. This treatment also evoked the historic New Mexico Territorial style, perhaps a sentimental reference to the Denver Loretto Sisters' origins in Santa Fe (Square Moon Consultants 2019:8).

### **Machebeuf Hall and Architect John K. Monroe**

As early as 1945 with the end of World War II, the Loretto Heights board discussed a central campus "activity building" with Denver architect John Kuykendall Monroe (1893–1974). The ensuing project helped launch Monroe's individual practice following his role as chief assistant to Denver architect and Catholic-Diocese favorite designer Jacques Benedict. An immediate favorite architect from the early 1940s for Archbishop Urban John Vehr (1891–1973), Monroe eventually designed dozens of Catholic commissions throughout the archdiocese, with most of his buildings reflecting the historicist styles of existing companion buildings. Denver-born Monroe studied architecture at Washington University in St. Louis, then assisted Benedict for years. After 1942 with Vehr's sponsorship, Monroe designed numerous sanctuaries, including the 1943 Holy Ghost Catholic Church in downtown Denver, 1900 California Street; 1961 Christ the King Church in east Denver, 830 Elm Street; and many more additions and companion buildings to existing Catholic churches and schools. Monroe in his 1940s Catholic commissions leaned toward the growing popularity of Modernism, but typically employed simpler and less embellished historical forms, with frequent use of buff colored brick and red-tile roofs in classic Mediterranean compositions topped by Celtic crosses (History Colorado 2000).

In keeping with Vehr's favored design approach, Monroe first proposed for Loretto Heights a Collegiate Gothic-style companion to Pancratia Hall (Square Moon Consultants 2019:25). But the architect ultimately shifted to a Modernist design for the new student union building, evoking strong influence through horizontal lines and textured concrete blocks from contemporary works of well-publicized architect Frank Lloyd Wright. Ultimately, Monroe did reflect Pancratia Hall architect Harry Edbrooke's overall brick pattern, and he incised Celtic crosses onto the new cornerstone, both design devices that paid homage to existing and companion campus buildings. In 1951, Machebeuf Hall extended Loretto Heights College's Modernist overtures of adjacent 1947 Art Studio but elevated the emerging style to a more sophisticated level, thus creating a significant architectural contribution to this campus and to southwest Denver. The building's final cost, including furnishings and equipment, was \$550,000 (Roche 1980:24).

N.R. Nielson & Son (occasionally misspelled Nielsen & Sons), General Contractors of Denver, built Machebeuf Hall (*Rocky Mountain News* 15 January 50), one of at least four buildings they constructed in the 1940s and 1950s for Denver Diocese facilities including at least one other designed by architect Monroe. The *Denver Catholic Register* weekly newspaper credited Nielson with the 1948 rectory and office designed by Monroe for St. Cajetan Catholic Church on W. Alameda Avenue; 1956 heating and laundry plant for Mt. St. Vincent's Home for Boys on W. 42<sup>nd</sup> Avenue; and 1959 gymnasium-cafeteria-classroom building for Sacred Heart Parish in Boulder (*Denver Catholic Register* 9 December 1948:1; 15 November 1956:1,3; 22 October 1959:3). Nielson constructed 1956 classroom additions on the 1926 Brighton High School, 830 E. Bridge Street in Brighton, Colorado (NRHP listed, 1997) (Sladek 1997:5).

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Monroe and his staff would likely not have specified their inspirations, but in typical design practice they combined their contemporary influences into a comprehensive design significant in its own right for its time, location, and functions. “Wrightian” is now defined as a style by architectural historian Marcus Whiffen (1969:263–268), characterized by “prevailing horizontality,” “importance given to the roof as a character-giving feature, [even if] it is a flat slab,” and a “plan form...echoed in the elevations.” Whiffen added that despite Frank Lloyd Wright’s own works being “so strongly personal”—many nestled into hillsides to read as 1-story on one side and 2-story on the other—the highly publicized Wisconsin/Illinois/Arizona architect nevertheless had “so many imitators.” For Machebeuf Hall’s Quad elevation, the side intended to be most seen by the approaching Loretto Heights population, Monroe drew from Wright’s “Usonian” houses of the 1930s–1940s, perhaps the 1939 Schwartz House in Two Rivers, Wisconsin, and the 1940 Lloyd Lewis in Libertyville, Illinois (Hildebrand 1991:121–127). Whether Monroe “imitated” Wright is transcended by Monroe’s significant interpretation of the principles, materials, siting, and functional success that led to Machebeuf Hall, its long institutional service, and today its worthiness of preservation through adaptive use.

For Machebeuf Hall’s west elevations, the side intended to be most enjoyed from the inside looking out, Monroe employed the enduring International Style for 2-story wall expanses primarily supporting large west-facing windows. Whiffen (1969:241–243) defined the International Style as “characterized by a complete absence of ornament and by forms in which effects of mass and weight are minimized,” incorporating “flat roofs, smooth and uniform wall surfaces.” Whiffen added that “Horizontal­ity – most marked in the ribbon window – and rectilinearity predominate, though...curved surfaces, and cylindrical forms sometimes appear as elements of contrast.” Machebeuf Hall embraces the principles, siting, and functional success of the International Style as well, resulting in a significant interpretation of that architectural approach, which flourished after World War II for at least 20 years in Denver and the nation.

### **Landscape Architect S.R. DeBoer’s Campus Master Plan**

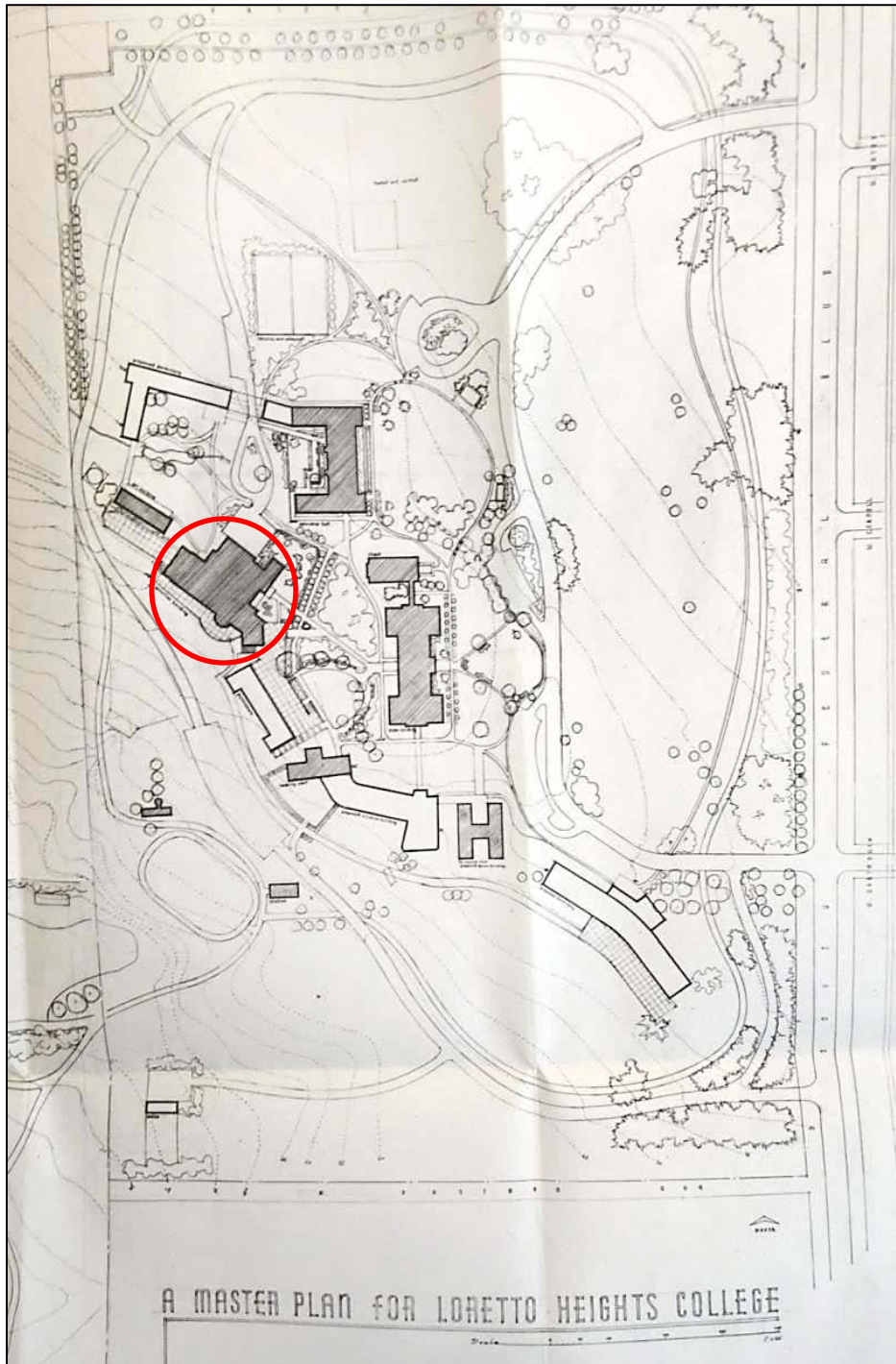
Through coordination with Denver landscape architect Saco Rienk DeBoer (1875–1974), Monroe and Loretto Heights administrators sited Machebeuf Hall to be relatively low in scale near the 1891 Administration Building. The position enclosed a generous quadrangle, or “Quad,” inner courtyard (extant, partly within this boundary) for pedestrian circulation among all central-campus buildings. But the new building rose only 1 story above the hilltop plane—while creating a 2-story west hillside elevation facing the mountains—retaining the Administration Building’s unobstructed views west from all levels above its own 1<sup>st</sup> floor.

Construction commenced on Machebeuf Hall in 1950 as DeBoer refined his Master Plan and landscape design to guide Loretto Heights College’s post-war campus expansion. Born in the Netherlands to an architect father, DeBoer studied engineering and architecture in Holland, and horticulture in Germany. Suffering from severe tuberculosis, DeBoer moved first to New Mexico, then to Denver about 1909. He became the city’s official landscape architect under City Beautiful-promoting Mayor Robert Speer, then set up his own practice in 1924, working continually until he died at age 99 (History Colorado 2000).



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**Figure 3.** The 1950 Master Plan for Loretto Heights College, by Denver’s renowned landscape architect and engineer S.R. DeBoer, recommended a semi-circular entry drive to replace the original straight drive connecting the Ad. Building to Federal Boulevard, and siting of new campus buildings—Machebeuf Hall in circle—to the northwest and southeast in order to preserve sweeping east- and west-facing views from existing buildings. Regis University Archives.

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DeBoer's 1950 plan for Mt. Loretto rationalized placements of the existing Administration Building, Chapel, and Pancratia Hall with Monroe's Machebeuf Hall along with an integral or independent swimming pool (the latter designed by Monroe and Roland Johnson in 1958; roofed in 1988; not extant) along the west downslope. DeBoer recommended that campus buildings after Machebeuf Hall should be placed relatively close to the northwest and southeast lawns around the Administration Building, but down the Mt. Loretto western and southern slopes so that the old-main building would not lose its views and viewsheds to the west or east. DeBoer significantly brought a tangle of drives and social pathways together as sweeping curves for drives and walks alike, all appropriately separated, and he formalized the inner courtyard Quad (extant, also partly within the amended Loretto Heights Academy NRHP listing) for pedestrian circulation (DeBoer 1950).

DeBoer retained the central Heating Plant (extant but not in this boundary) location, updated in 1951 probably to a design by Monroe. Generally disregarding DeBoer's projections, however, new campus buildings over the next 20 years went farther north and northwest, and farther south from the Administration Building (Figure 2). With the college's 1962 May Bonfils Stanton Library and companion 1962 May Bonfils Stanton Center for Performing Arts (extant but not in this boundary), architect Clayton Musick—Monroe's successor at Loretto Heights—followed DeBoer's strategy of not obstructing longtime views. But the successor architect moved the campus much farther northwest (dormitories not extant) and south, thus stretching utility and circulation capacities on and around Mt. Loretto (Square Moon Consultants 2019:27–33).

### **Additional Contextual Information:**

#### **Sisters of Loretto**

The “Sisters of Loretto at the Foot of the Cross” originated in 1812 on the Kentucky frontier to educate children of pioneer settlers. In 1852, the Loretto Sisters dispatched six teachers from their motherhouse at Nerinx, Kentucky, to Santa Fe, New Mexico, upon invitation of Bishop Jean-Baptiste Lamy, who had spent time in Kentucky and arrived in New Mexico in 1851. In 1860, Bishop Lamy sent Father Joseph P. Machebeuf (see below) from Santa Fe to Denver to organize Catholic congregants in the growing mining settlement. In 1864, Lamy and Machebeuf asked the Loretto Sisters in Santa Fe to send three teachers to Denver and establish a school for young women, resulting in St. Mary's Academy (not extant) in downtown Denver at 14<sup>th</sup> and California Streets (Square Moon Consultants 2019:9–13).

Mother Mary Pancratia (1852–1915), born Mary Lucinda Bonfils (a distant relation to Denver's Bonfils family [Noel 2018:18]), came from a Protestant family in Missouri who sent her to the Loretto Academy in Florissant near St. Louis. Converting to Catholicism by age 14, Bonfils received further religious training at the Loretto Sisters' motherhouse in Kentucky. At age 16 and fresh from her novitiate in 1869, Sister Pancratia arrived in Denver to begin her teaching and administrative career at St. Mary's Academy. In 1881, she became Mother Pancratia, director of the academy (Wolff 1990:14–15). Success of St. Mary's and the growing Catholic population in and around Denver led the Sisters of Loretto in 1888 to pursue a second school location several miles south of Denver, far removed from the “turmoil and noise” of the city (Smiley 1901:761),

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purchasing Mt. Sheridan, which they renamed to Mt. Loretto. In 1891 they completed the imposing main—now Administration—building (extant, previously NRHP listed) of Loretto Heights Academy, opening with 20 nuns including Mother Pancratia, and 51 female boarding students. Following the economic downturn of the 1890s, enrollment grew modestly into the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, resulting in the Ad. Building's Chapel addition of 1911 and Priest's House of 1916 (both extant, NRHP listed) (Casey and Fern 1943).

### **Loretto Heights College – commenced in 1918**

Loretto Heights Academy added “College” courses to its campus buildings in 1918 with its launch of a 4-year degree program, enrolling four students and four teachers the first year. With that educational advancement and accreditation for a college curriculum in 1926, the Sisters of Loretto began planning their first additional academic building and associated dormitory since 1891, resulting in Pancratia Hall (extant, NRHP listed) of 1930, according to the 2019 campus evaluation, “Loretto Heights Academy and College, 1891–1988” (Square Moon Consultants 2019:20), which drew from several historic Loretto Heights documents (see Casey and Fern 1943, and Roche 1980).

Despite terminal impressions conveyed in the 2022 amendment (Hartman et al. 2021:3,23) to the 1975 NRHP listing for “Loretto Heights Academy,” the institution did not “close” in 1941 after its governing board ended high school courses. By 1941, total enrollment at Loretto Heights Academy's high school had dropped to 22 students, while Loretto Heights College boasted 215 enrollees that year. In response, the governing board dropped the “Academy” curriculum in 1941, and thereafter (through 1988) Loretto Heights College occupied all campus facilities. Loretto Heights became what administrators described as the “only four-year college exclusively for young ladies in the Rocky Mountain Region” (*Denver Post*, 20 March 1941). Coincidentally, in 1941 the Pope appointed Denver's first Catholic Archbishop, Urban John Vehr (see above), who maintained a strong interest in Loretto Heights College and in the architectural designs for all new Catholic facilities throughout his archdiocese (*Denver Catholic Register* 27 April 1967). Just as the U.S. entered World War II, Loretto Heights College offered courses for confidential work with the U.S. Army Signal Corps, for journalists to evaluate propaganda, and for nursing assistants to serve in military hospitals (Square Moon Consultants 2019:22).

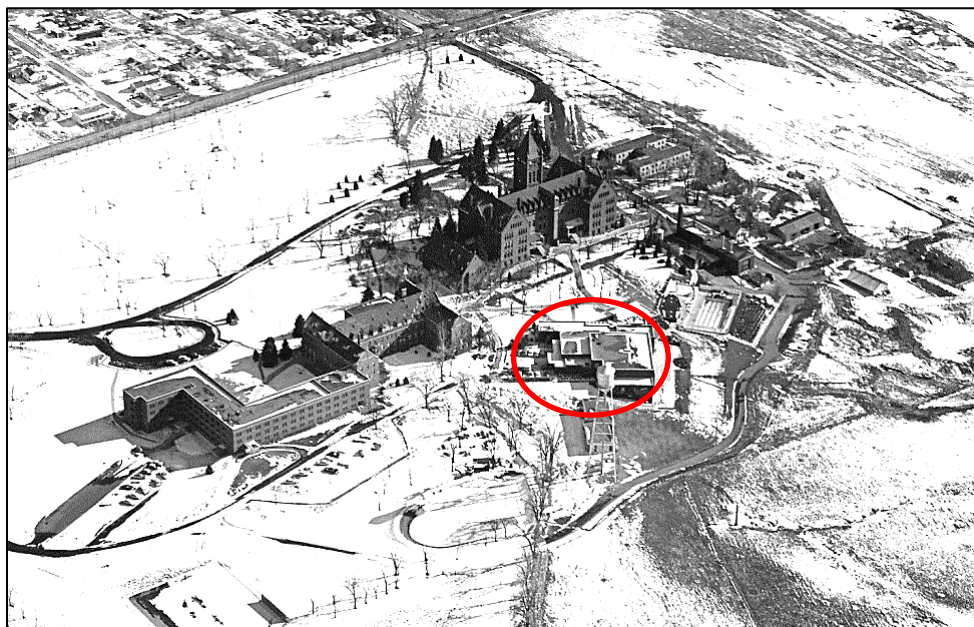
A mid-1940s publication expressed the college's desire to prepare young women “in business and professional fields,” and to give them “vocational preparedness” as well as “strength of morale.” It also touted the school's many academic offerings including art, biology, business, chemistry, education, home economics, journalism, music, physical education, and religion. Science was always a focus and in 1948, the college began offering a Bachelor of Science degree in nursing. Indoor and outdoor sports were emphasized and carried out on the expansive college grounds, including horseback riding, skiing, and fencing, in an effort “to build strong bodies” and minds. Other courses included extensive study and experiences in drama, music, and arts to “enrich their...lives.” Another c. 1945 campus publication stated that Loretto Heights College was staffed by “a competent faculty of more than thirty members, including Sisters of Loretto, priests, laymen and laywomen.” (Denver Public Library, “Loretto Heights” clippings file).

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**Figure 4.** Loretto Heights College about 1960, aerial camera facing southeast. Machebeuf Hall of 1951 is in the circle (lower center-right), near the steel water tower (not extant), 1958 Marian Hall is on the left (north; not extant), the 1958 open Swimming Pool is to its right (south, not extant), and 1947 St. Joseph Hall (not extant) is the low H-plan building to the right (south) of the 1891 Ad. Building (upper center). By this date, the curving entry drive from Federal Boulevard (across top of photograph; not extant) had replaced the original drive from Federal straight to the Ad. Building. Regis University Archives.

When completed and dedicated in December 1951, Machebeuf Hall provided new space for several old services on the existing campus, and offered considerable room for the coming decades of campus-population growth. According to the *Denver Catholic Register* (13 December 1951), reporting on the 9 December 1951 building dedication:

The areas released in the Administration building and Pancratia hall by the new facilities will be converted into additional classrooms, administrative and academic offices, library rooms, etc.

Machebeuf Hall provided all these educational functions from its completion through the closing of Loretto Heights College in 1988, and through the campus occupancy of Teikyo/Colorado Heights University until its closing in 2017.

### Joseph Projectus Machebeuf

The Loretto Heights governing board, Archbishop Vehr, and probably the Loretto motherhouse in Kentucky named the new “activity building” for Denver’s first Catholic Bishop, Joseph Projectus Machebeuf (1812–1889). Also in 1951, the diocese endorsed naming a Denver-parish high school for Machebeuf, following Vehr’s policy to name a new series of Catholic high schools for past Denver bishops, on N. Elm Street (extant, now Blessed Sacrament Catholic School) in Denver’s Park Hill neighborhood (*Catholic Register* 24 September 1959:6,8).

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The French-born priest had traveled north in 1860 from Santa Fe, New Mexico, to serve the Denver region's growing Catholic population. Machebeuf became Bishop of the new Denver Diocese in 1887, and he established a retreat on rolling hills in Wheat Ridge between Denver and the Front Range. The success in Denver of both St. Mary's Academy and Loretto Heights Academy is attributed to the harmonized visions of Mother Pancratia (see above) and Bishop Machebeuf (Gage 2019). In 1889 when Bishop Machebeuf died, he presided over more than 40,000 parishioners in his Denver Diocese including various parochial schools and academies with more than 4,000 Catholic pupils (New Catholic Encyclopedia 2003). His Wheat Ridge retreat became Mt. Olivet Cemetery in 1892, and Machebeuf is buried there along with—as of July 2022—all Loretto Sisters who served and died in Denver (Hartman et al. 2021:21, Square Moon Consultants 2019:10, Beaty 2022).

### **John K. Monroe's Architectural Legacy**

In their publication *Denver: The Modern City*, architectural historians Michael Paglia, Rodd L. Wheaton, and Diane Wray (1999:18,20) credited Frank Lloyd Wright only with early 20<sup>th</sup> century influences through his affiliated Prairie School style on two Denver commercial buildings. The absence in *Denver: The Modern City* of any works by John Monroe, and the omission of any post-World War II "Wrightian" examples in Denver, one of the stylistic influences on Machebeuf Hall, might indicate the rarity in the city of both that style interpretation and the institutional works of Monroe outside his considerable catalog of Catholic sanctuaries. Paglia et al. (1999:28–35) provided several Denver examples of the International Style built between 1949 and 1960, but all larger than Machebeuf Hall and all sited—unlike Machebeuf Hall's campus-hilltop sensitivity—without regard to surrounding context or topography. In the publication *Buildings of Colorado*, Colorado historian Thomas J. Noel (1997:657) featured three Catholic sanctuaries by Monroe—1943 Holy Ghost in Denver, 1948 St. Anthony's in Julesburg, and 1952 St. Ignatius in Walden (all extant)—noting only Monroe's skills in historicist styles popular with the commissioning archbishop and the local congregations.

History Colorado's (2000) "Colorado Architects Biographical Sketch" for Monroe filled several gaps in Monroe's long practice in Denver and included a brief biography. In addition to listing several more of his Catholic sanctuary designs, the sketch added that "Monroe did secure commissions for secular projects," naming the 1953 Bonfils Memorial Theater, 1475 Elizabeth Street (NRHP listed 2006). The former theater, in 2023 the Tattered Cover bookstore on Colfax Avenue, is a Modernist building with International Style influence through its principal façade's large, horizontal, enframed window group lighting the former lobby inside. History Colorado's Monroe sketch also listed "the 1960 Student Union Building and Cafeteria at the Loretto Heights College," aka Machebeuf Hall with the wrong date and incorrect assumption that it was two separate buildings. Not listed by History Colorado are Monroe's Loretto Heights campus c. 1950 Amphitheater (extant) a short distance north of Machebeuf Hall, 1951 Heating Plant updates (extant), nearby 1958 swimming pool (not extant), and 1958 Marian Hall dormitory (not extant) (Square Moon Consultants 2019:21). Monroe retired in 1963, passing the firm to his son and a younger partner (History Colorado 2000).

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### **Loretto Heights Campus – 1988–2017**

As described in the historic context “Loretto Heights Academy and College, 1891–1988” (Square Moon Consultants 2019:35–36), Loretto Heights operated in association with the Sisters of Loretto until 1988. That year, financial setbacks and enrollment losses resulted in a “transfer of operating assets” to Denver’s Regis College. After moving the signature nursing and other successful Loretto programs to its own campus in north Denver, Regis sold most of the Loretto Heights campus in 1989 to Teikyo University of Tokyo, Japan. The Loretto Literary and Benevolent Institution of Kentucky then sued Regis to share the former Loretto Heights assets, winning a cash and land settlement that carved out 5.6 acres of former Loretto Heights College land southeast of the Administration Building, thus initiating ongoing redevelopment of the 1891 educational campus. The Kentucky-based Loretto Sisters subsequently redeveloped the former campus corner at Federal Boulevard and Dartmouth Avenue into the Mount Loretto affordable housing complex in the early 2000s, in partnership with Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of Denver (Santa Ana 2018).

Teikyo University, founded in 1966 in Tokyo with liberal arts and economics curricula, expanded through the 1980s in Japan with faculties for law, medicine, and pharmacy. In 1989 the university opened several new campuses around the world, including the Denver facility at Loretto Heights, named Teikyo Loretto Heights University. During Teikyo’s ownership, Machebeuf Hall remained an active campus building for dining, classrooms, and meeting spaces. In 1990, Teikyo acquired two campuses in Iowa and two others in West Virginia and Connecticut. Classes at all these campuses offered foreign college students opportunities to study English as a Second Language and take classes in business administration and international business. In 2009, Teikyo Loretto Heights University changed its name to Colorado Heights University, and boasted enrollment under that name covering 50 countries and accommodating first languages of English, Spanish, Arabic, and Russian (Square Moon Consultants 2019:35–36). However, Colorado Heights University announced in 2016 that its parent Teikyo University would close the Denver campus in 2017 as part of a general downsizing of its facilities (“Colorado Heights University to close...” *Denver Post*, 29 November 2016). Following the closing of Colorado Heights University, the Mt. Loretto campus and buildings sat empty but well maintained and heated in winters.

In 2018, Westside Investment Partners Inc. of Denver bought the remaining 71-acre campus and its approximately 20 buildings, and began a master-planning effort with the City and County of Denver for re-zoning and redevelopment of the entire parcel (“Developer promises to bring Loretto Heights campus in southwest Denver back to life...” *Denver Post* 1 August 2018). In 2019, Hartman Ely Investments and other partners formed Pancratia Hall Partners (PHP), and PHP acquired the 1930 Pancratia Hall for conversion to apartments, resulting in the 2022 “Loretto Heights Academy” National Register amendment (Hartman et al. 2021) to ensure that building’s certification for a historic preservation tax-credits rehabilitation. PHP completed that project in 2021 (Hartman 2021, 2023). The Administration Building, Chapel, Bungalow and other former-Loretto Heights College buildings await re-use plans but are incorporated into the city’s and Westside’s overall future campus redevelopment plans.

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**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 (Denver Public Library, Western History/Genealogy Digital Coll.)
- University (Regis University Archives and Special Collections, Denver)
- Other

Name of repository: Loretto Heritage Center, Sisters of Loretto Motherhouse,  
Nerinx, Kentucky

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** \_\_\_\_\_

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## 10. Geographical Data

**Acreege of Property** 1.2

### UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map *on page 27*):

NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

1. Zone: 13	Easting: 497524	Northing: 4390291
2. Zone: 13	Easting: 497559.7	Northing: 4390248
3. Zone: 13	Easting: 497547.9	Northing: 4390200
4. Zone: 13	Easting: 497499.2	Northing: 4390191
5. Zone: 13	Easting: 497476.3	Northing: 4390232
6. Zone: 13	Easting: 497494.5	Northing: 4390284

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

The nominated boundary is Machebeuf Hall's footprint and surrounding land included in most of Parcel A (pages 28 and 36), as part of the re-platting of the Loretto Heights Campus.

### Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

Development agreements and city re-zoning limit this individual nomination to its legal parcel, minus the northwest reach that—on the full parcel—includes the 1947 Art Building, which is not part of this nomination or its adaptive-use facilitation for Machebeuf Hall.

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## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title: James W. Steely/architectural historian  
organization: Independent Consulting Principal Investigator  
street & number: 1003 N. Emerson Street  
city or town: Denver state: Colorado zip code: 80218  
e-mail: jwsteely@gmail.com  
telephone: 602-692-6394  
date: 11 October 2023

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### 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. *Facsimile on page 30.*
- **Sketch maps** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. *Page 31.* Key all photographs to this map. *Pages 39–40.*
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)
- **Photographs:** *Beginning on page 39.*

**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.

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**Maps: USGS Quadrangle "Fort Logan" 2022:**



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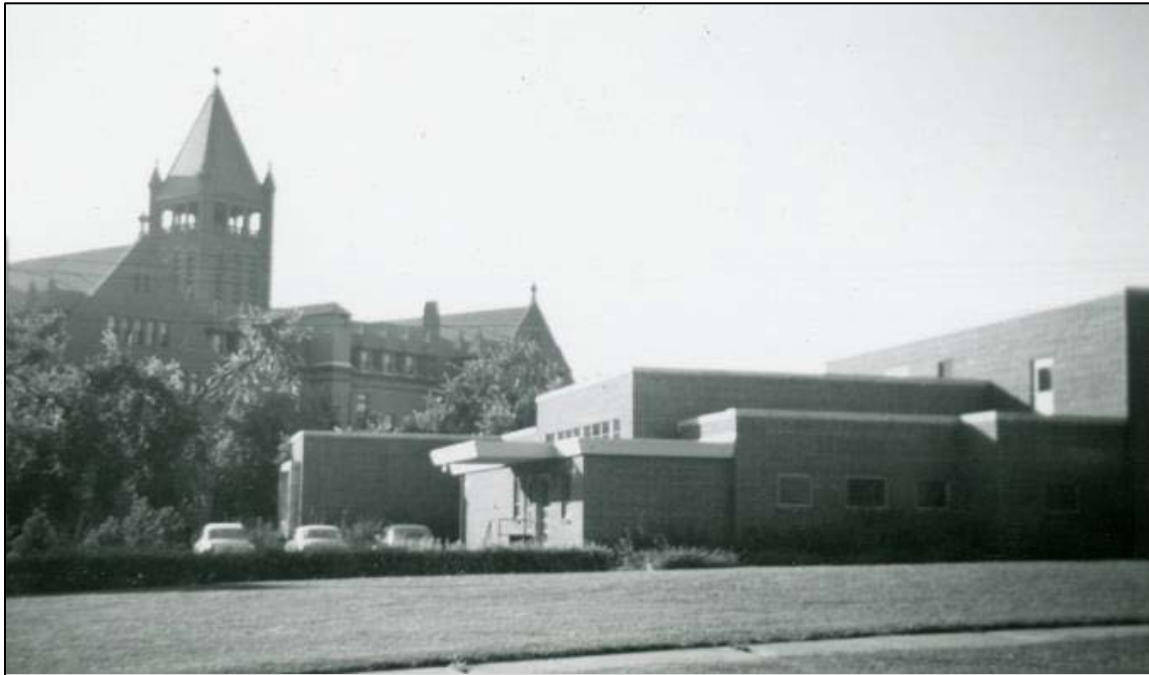


Machebeuf Hall’s nominated boundary is part of the former Loretto Heights campus (Figures 1 and 2) and new Parcel A (page 36), full polygon in circle at center-left. The 2022 “Loretto Heights Academy” district boundary is adjacent and extends short distances east and north. As noted in Section 10, Boundary Justification, development agreements and city re-zoning limited this individual nomination to its legal parcel minus the northwest reach that—on the full parcel—includes the 1947 Art Building, upper left, not part of this nomination or proposed adaptive-use plans for Machebeuf Hall. Jeremy Huey, Oakum Solutions, for Square Moon Consultants LLC 2023.

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**Additional items: Supplementary Images comparing historic with recent conditions  
(for facsimiles of Photographs accompanying the nomination, see pages 39–52)**



a. Machebeuf Hall northwest and northeast elevations, c. 1950, facing southeast, not-yet-modified northwest Kitchen wall at right (see Photograph 10), Administration Building in background (LHC).



b. Machebeuf Hall southwest elevation, 2018, facing east, Ad. Building in background.

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c. Machebeuf Hall east elevation, c. 1960, facing west, “Quad” landscape in foreground, Front Range Foothills at left (LHC).



d. Machebeuf Hall east elevation, 2023, facing west, “Quad” landscape in foreground. Windows are protected by plywood—in all 2023 photographs—to secure the building during surrounding former-campus redevelopment.



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e. Machebeuf Hall east and northeast elevations, 1950, facing southwest, Sisters Dining Room at northeast corner (LHC).



f. Machebeuf Hall, east and northeast elevations, 2023, facing southwest, Sisters Dining Room at northeast corner.

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g. Machebeuf Hall southwest elevation, c. 1960, facing east (LHC).



h. Machebeuf Hall southwest elevation, 2023, facing north-northwest.

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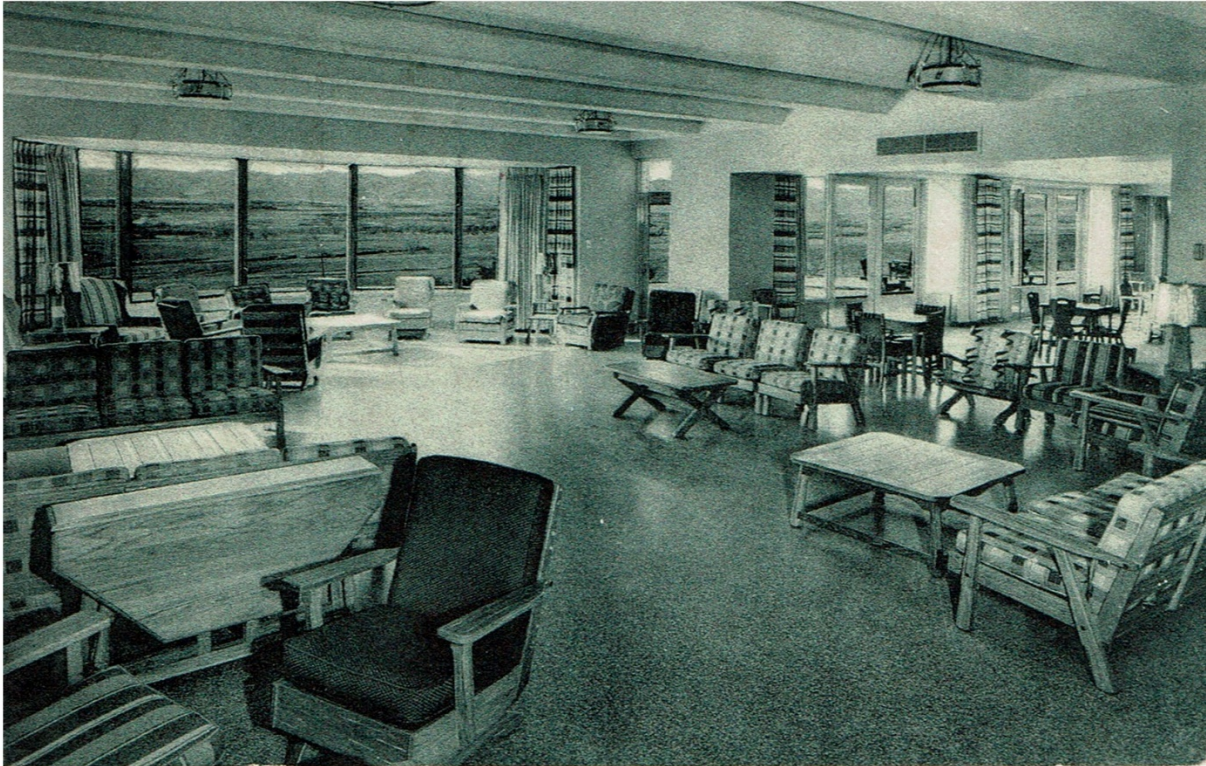
i. Machebeuf Hall First Floor Lounge with fireplace and mirror (see Photographs 14 and 14), c. 1955, facing southwest (LHC).



j. Machebeuf Hall First Floor Lounge with fireplace, mirror, and Bay Window, 2018, facing northwest.

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k. Machebeuf Hall Ground Level Lounge with original furnishings and light fixtures, c. 1955, facing northwest.



L. Machebeuf Hall Ground Level Lounge, 2023, facing southwest; windows boarded for security.

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m. Machebeuf Hall First Floor Students Dining Room, c. 1960, facing north.

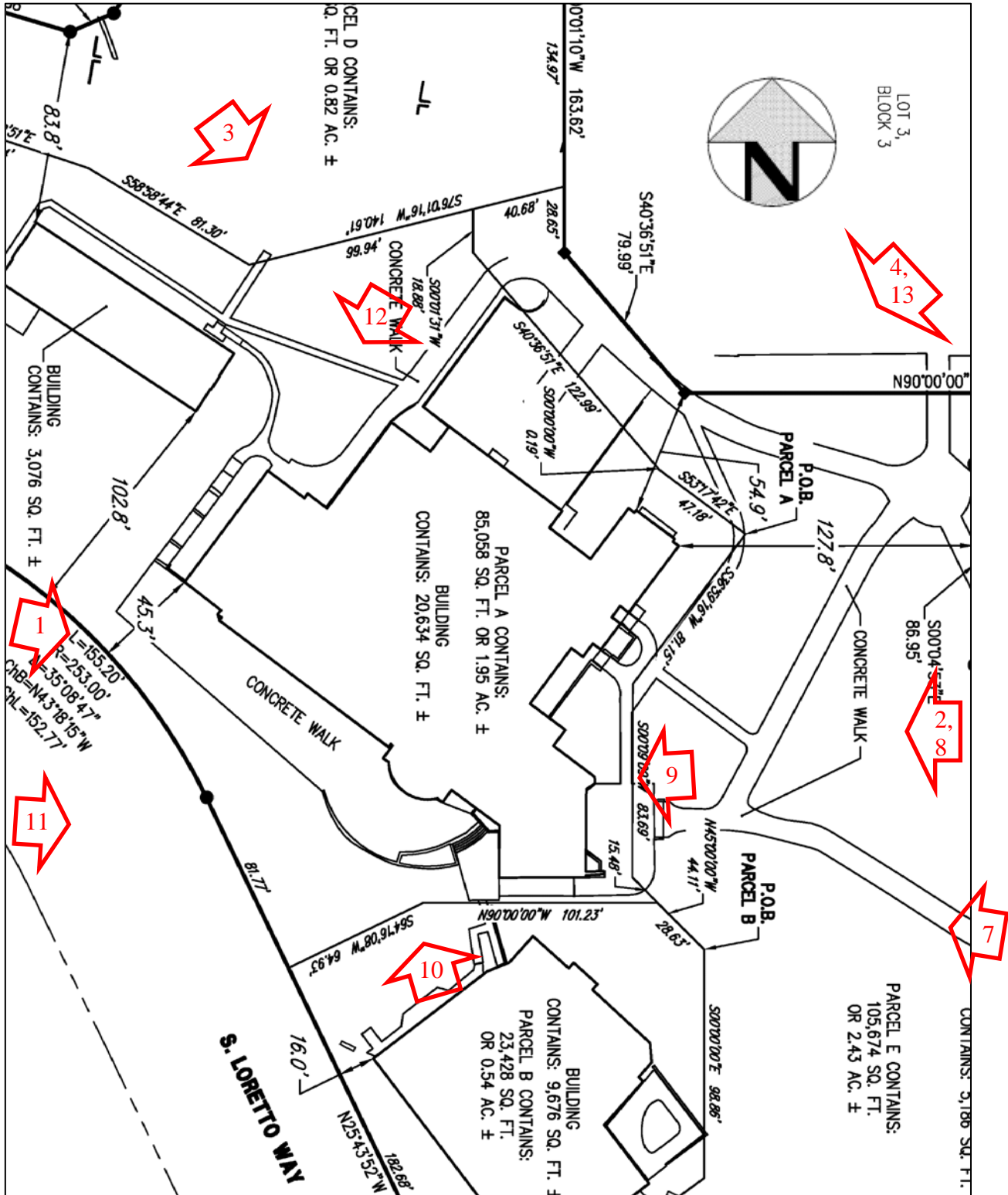


n. Machebeuf Hall First Floor Students Dining Room, 2018, facing north.

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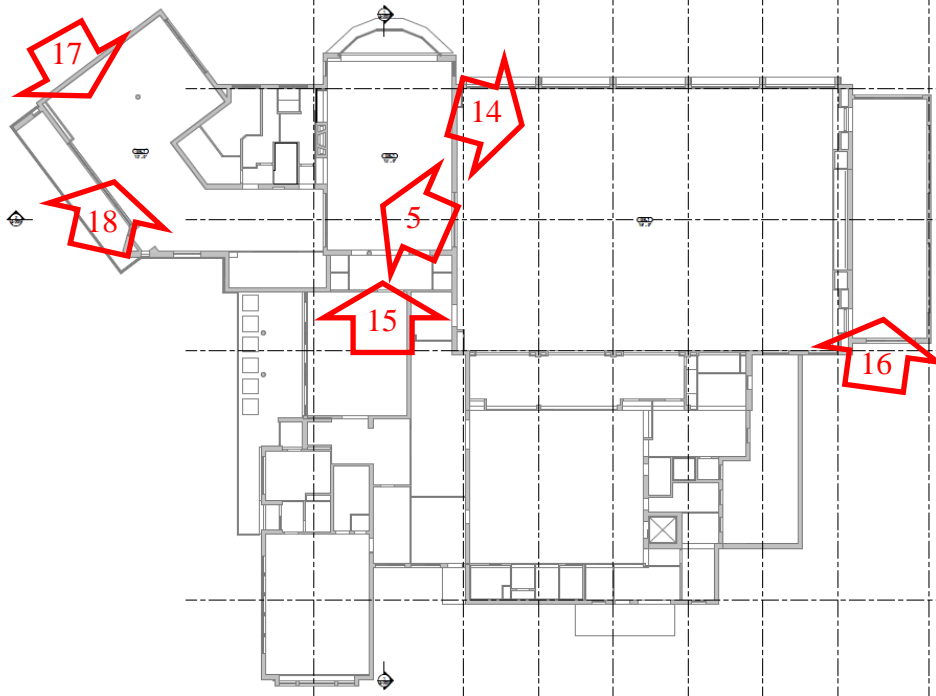
Photo Key (Photographs on pages 38–49; see page 37 for Interior views):



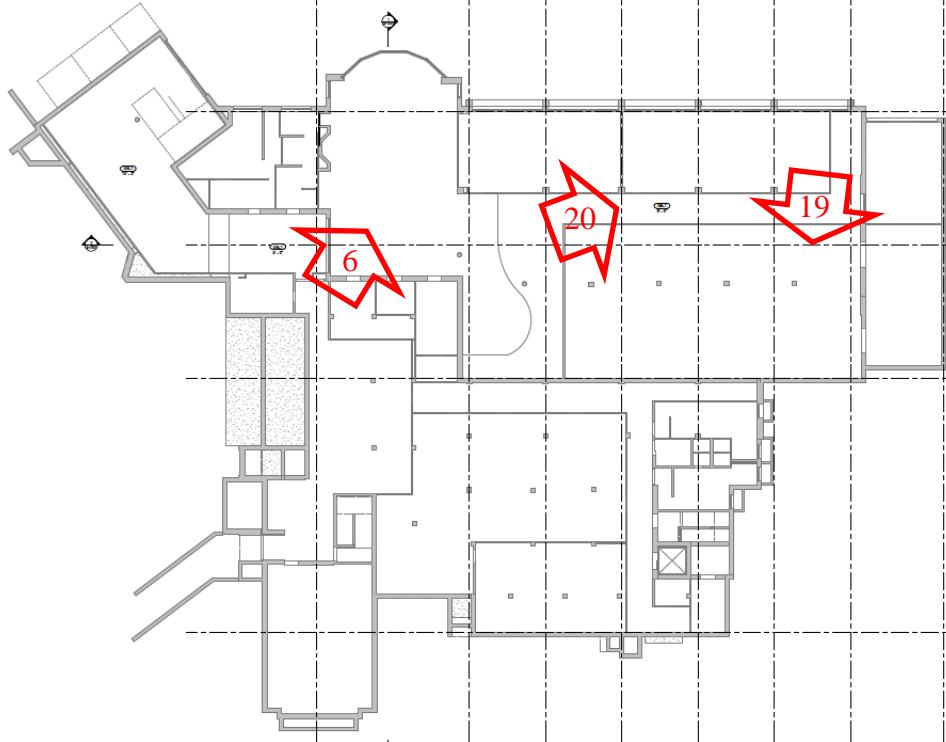
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**Sketch Map / Photo Key: First Floor Plan (Photographs on pages 38–49)**



**Sketch Map / Photo Key: Ground Floor Plan (Photographs on pages 38–49)**



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### **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.

### **Photo Log**

Name of Property: Machebeuf Hall

City or Vicinity: Denver

County: Denver

State: Colorado

Photographer: James Steely (JWS) unless otherwise noted.

Date Photographed: November 2018, and February 2023 unless otherwise noted.

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

- 1 of 20. Machebeuf Hall northwest and northeast elevations, c. 1950, facing southeast, not-yet-modified northwest Kitchen wall at center-right (see Photograph 12), Administration Building in background (Loretto Heights College - LHC).
- 2 of 20. Machebeuf Hall east elevation, c. 1960, facing west, "Quad" landscape in foreground, Front Range Foothills at left (LHC).
- 3 of 20. Machebeuf Hall southwest elevation, c. 1960, facing east (LHC).
- 4 of 20. Machebeuf Hall east and northeast elevations, 1950, facing southwest, Sisters Dining Room at northeast corner (LHC).
- 5 of 20. Machebeuf Hall First Floor Lounge with fireplace and mirror, c. 1955, facing southwest (LHC).
- 6 of 20. Machebeuf Hall Ground Floor Lounge, c. 1955, facing north (postcard).
- 7 of 20. Machebeuf Hall from Ad. Building tower, 2018, facing west-northwest across Quad.
- 8 of 20. Machebeuf Hall east elevation, 2023, facing west, Quad landscape in foreground. Windows are protected by plywood—in all 2023 photographs—to secure the building during surrounding former-campus redevelopment.



Machebeuf Hall

Name of Property

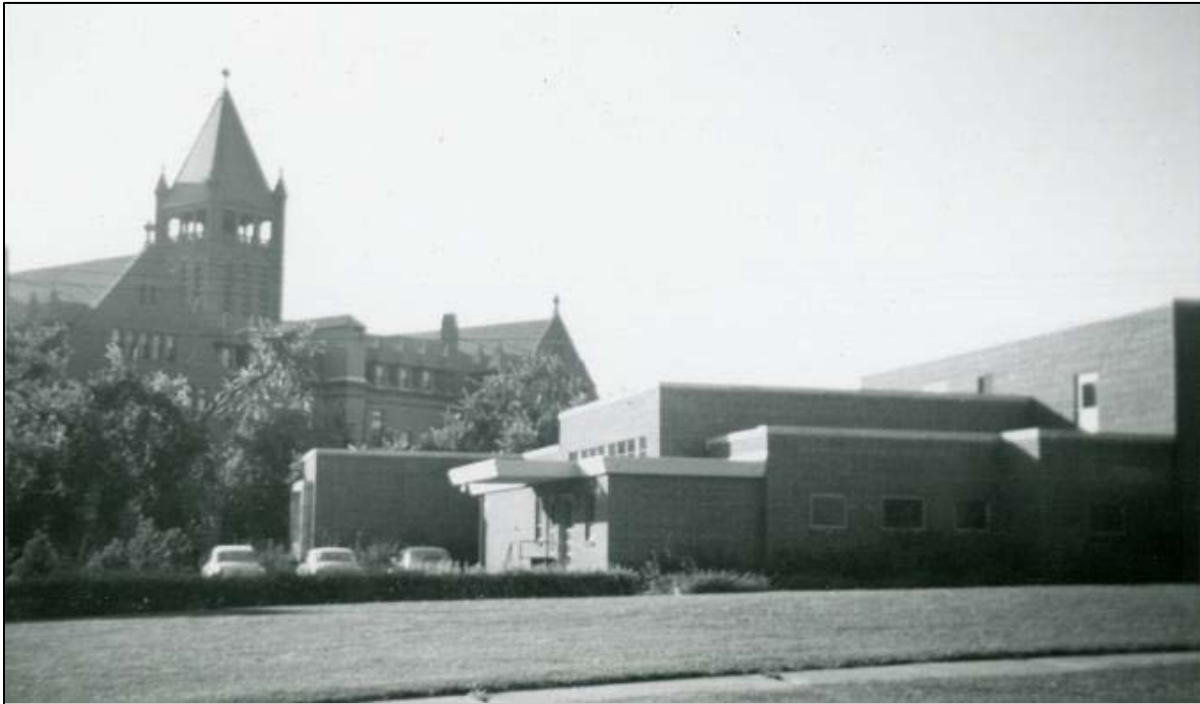
Denver, Colorado

County and State

- 9 of 20. Machebeuf Hall cornerstone, east elevation, 2023, facing west.
- 10 of 20. Machebeuf Hall southwest elevation, 2023, facing north-northwest.
- 11 of 20. Machebeuf Hall southwest elevation, 2018, facing east, Ad. Building in background.
- 12 of 20. Machebeuf Hall northwest elevation with undated Kitchen wall extension (see Photograph 1), 2023, facing southwest.
- 13 of 20. Machebeuf Hall, 2023, east and northeast elevations, facing southwest, Sisters Dining Room at northeast corner.
- 14 of 20. Machebeuf Hall First Floor Students Dining Room, 2018, facing northeast.
- 15 of 20. Machebeuf Hall First Floor Lounge with fireplace, mirror, and Bay Window (see Photograph 5), 2018, facing northwest.
- 16 of 20. Machebeuf Hall undated Kitchen Conversion of former Private Dining Room, 2023, facing southwest.
- 17 of 20. Machebeuf Hall First Floor Lobby, 2018, facing northeast.
- 18 of 20. Machebeuf Hall First Floor Stair No. 1, 2018, facing southwest.
- 19 of 20. Machebeuf Hall Game Room, typical Ground Floor space, 2023, facing northeast.
- 20 of 20. Machebeuf Hall Club Rooms, typical Ground Floor space, 2023, facing north.

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2 of 20. CO\_Denver County\_Machebeuf Hall\_0002

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3 of 20. CO\_Denver County\_Machebeuf Hall\_0003



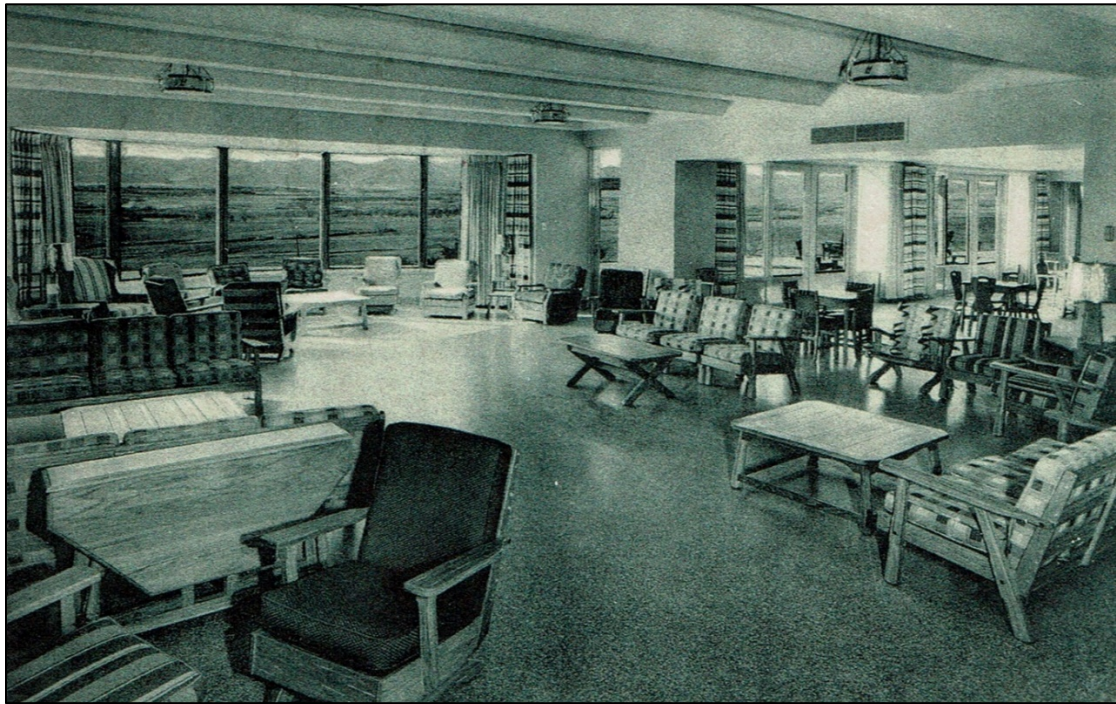
4 of 20. CO\_Denver County\_Machebeuf Hall\_0004

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5 of 20. CO\_Denver County\_Machebeuf Hall\_0005



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7 of 20. CO\_Denver County\_Machebeuf Hall\_0007



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13 of 20. CO\_Denver County\_Machebeuf Hall\_0013



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15 of 20. CO\_Denver County\_Machebeuf Hall\_0015



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18 of 20. CO\_Denver County\_Machebeuf Hall\_0018

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Photograph 19 of 20.



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20 of 20. CO\_Denver County\_Machebeuf Hall\_0020