

Saint Philomena's Catholic Parish School
Name of Property

Denver, Colorado
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	1	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

RELIGION: Church School

SECONDARY STRUCTURE: Garage

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

RELIGION: Church School

SECONDARY STRUCTURE

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/ Late

Gothic Revival / Collegiate Gothic

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Concrete

Brick

walls: Brick

roof: OTHER: Clay tile

other: Stone

Saint Philomena's Catholic Parish School
Name of Property

Denver, Colorado
County and State

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

Located in the primarily residential Congress Park neighborhood in Denver (listed on the National Register in 1986 – NRIS 86002221), the 1924 Saint Philomena's Catholic Parish School occupies the north portion of the block between Fillmore and Milwaukee street (running north-south) and 9th and 10th avenues (running west-east). The two-story Collegiate Gothic style brick school faces west toward Fillmore Street with playgrounds and parking bordering Milwaukee Street. Beginning the year construction was completed, the school opened its doors to local schoolchildren. A 1964 addition provided additional space for a multipurpose room/gymnasium, music room, and additional classrooms. Lakewood, Colorado, architect John K. Monroe incorporated typical elements of the Collegiate Gothic style in the original school design, which includes square towers, arched entrances, cast stone ornamentation, and multi-light windows. Monroe sensitively designed the addition in 1962 prior to his retirement. His work includes the design of numerous other Colorado buildings.

Narrative Description

The 1924 Saint Philomena's Catholic Parish School sits prominently on the southeast corner of Fillmore Street and 10th Avenue. A 1964 rectangular shaped brick addition running in an east-west direction joined the north end of the original rectangular plan, which runs in a north-south direction, making the building a T-shaped plan, with the addition being the top of the T. The addition parallels East 10th Avenue and extends to the north-south running paved alley. Milwaukee Street borders the school campus on the east side, where the main playgrounds, basketball court, and large parking lot exist. A 1964 garage exists on the east side of the alley, which is now used as a wood shop. Surrounding the school complex is a concrete sidewalk, which is approximately 4' wide in most places; however north of the building it is approximately 12' wide. Adjacent to the sidewalks, immediately next to the street is a grass lawn with sporadic deciduous trees. Smaller areas for parking exist south of the school building and west of the main playground area along the east side of the alley. A second, shorter alley runs in a west-east direction south of the small parking area and south of the building. A wooden picket fence surrounds the grassy area directly in front of the building, which the kindergarten class utilizes as a playground. Likewise, a picket fence exists next to the alley on the western boundary of the main playgrounds situated on the east half of the property. Taller chain link fences are on the north, east, and south sides of the main playgrounds adjacent to Milwaukee Street.

The original 1924 building is a side-gabled, two-story Collegiate Gothic style school with stately square towers at the southwest and southeast corners. It rests on four wythes of brick to the original grade with a concrete wall and unknown level of concrete footings below grade. The red-brown brick exterior walls generally are laid in a common bond, four wythe solid, with a seventh course header. Cast stone provides trim and accent around the entrances, windows, sills, and tower entrance doors, pilasters, and pinnacles and along the parapet wall caps on the gable ends and other decorative accents. Additionally cast stone encircles the first and second floors with banding at the windowsill heights. A course of soldier brick is above the banding. Brick dentils appear above the soldier course, except on the towers. Original multi-pane wood windows exist throughout the building, with most being either six-over-six or eight-over-eight double hung. Cast stone typically provides the flat header and sills. Eight-inch red flat interlocking clay tiles sheathe the 1926 building while the towers and 1964 addition have flat roofs with membrane rolled roofing and EPDM roofing respectively. A brick chimney with cast stone head joints extends from the east slope of the original building's roof.

Saint Philomena's Catholic Parish School
Name of Property

Denver, Colorado
County and State

West Façade

The west façade consists of the square entrance tower on the southernmost portion, fourteen bays of windows in the middle and the 1964 addition on the north portion. Conspicuously offering the main entrance to the school, the square tower projects approximately 6' from the southwest corner of the building and faces west. Double wood panel doors with a nine-light in the upper portion provide access. A multi-paned arched transom tops the doors with a ribbed cast stone surround. Above the arch, a wrought iron lantern hangs to illuminate the entrance. Directly above the lantern, cast stone letters read "School of St. Philomena." A cast stone rope design tops the arch and cast stone panels with a decorative pattern top the two windows that appear in the second story of the tower. Above the panels, two rowlock courses, one with dentilling, frame two cast stone panels containing a cast stone shield in the center with a grape and leaf pattern below the shield. Above each brick framed panel are two cast stone dentils. A cast stone course runs above the brackets. Crenellation appears at the top of the tower with cast stone indentations.

At the south corner of the tower, a three-sided brick column protrudes to the west. It has angled sides on the north and west, yet on the south side it fuses with the south wall matching its horizontal plane. Cast stone with inset brick patterns top the column. Stepped brick pilasters with sloping cast stone coping flank the entrance with the south flanking pilaster appearing on the west side of the column. Pinnacles top both pilasters, however the north pinnacle appears at the height of the entrance arch and contains and inscribed trefoil while the south pinnacle appears at the top of the second story and contains a decorative brick inset.

Directly north of the tower a front gabled projection appears, which extends from the main building by about 10' and is set back from the tower by approximately 6'. The projection has paired windows in the upper and lower story all surrounded on the sides by cast stone quoins and topped with cast stone drip molding. Cast stone panels with decorative shields surrounded by leaves appear between the first and second story windows. Above the panels are cast stone rope designs. In the gable end, cast stone surrounds a small vent. A stepped brick pilaster with sloping cast stone coping exists on the northwest corner of the projection. A cast stone parapet wall cap tops the gable end.

Fourteen bays (a fifteenth bay is behind the north addition) separated by stepped brick pilasters with sloping cast stone caps extending to the second story banding, create the remaining portion of the west side of the original building. However, protruding stepped brick pilasters with sloping cast stone caps, which are topped with pinnacles, flank the fifth and tenth bays. A historic photograph reflects the fifteenth bay matching the fifth and tenth. Within each bay, windows appear in the first and second stories. Above the second story, cast stone banding exists. The original design did not provide for an excavated basement level on the west side of the building, only on the east side.

South side

The west portion of the south side of the school is the south side of the main tower. Windows and cast stone panels on the second story match those on the west side of the tower, with the exception that a herringbone brick pattern exists in the center of each panel. The remainder of the south side has one window in the first story, two single windows and a pair of windows on the second story, and square vents in the gabled end.

East side

The east side of the school nearly mirrors the west façade; however, the east side is much less ornate. A square tower protrudes from the south portion of the east side. A herringbone brick pattern appears above the entrance on the east side tower, rather than cast stone. Stepped brick pilasters with sloping cast stone coping and decorative brick insets flank the east tower entrance with both extending to the height of the second-story banding. A window appears in the second story with a sixteen-light fixed window existing directly above it. As on the west façade, a projection exists north of the tower, however, it has a flat roof rather than the gabled projection on the west façade and is not as wide. Fifteen bays mimicking the façade create the remainder of

Saint Philomena's Catholic Parish School
Name of Property

Denver, Colorado
County and State

the east side, with the exception that protruding stepped brick pilasters with sloping cast stone caps, which are topped with pinnacles, flank the fifth, tenth, and fifteenth bays. Basement windows align with the windows in each bay. A shed roof extends over steps leading to a basement door near the center of the east side. The door is a wood panel with a nine-light fixed window in the upper portion. An eight-light transom tops the door. At the north end of the east side, a small shed roof, brick wing extends from the first story. Two double wood doors and a third single door provide access. A sign on the double door reads, "GAS METER."

North Addition (Annex) (1964)

The same architectural firm that designed the original school designed the 1964 addition. The two-story rectangular plan brick addition is at the north end of the original building, creating a T-shaped plan overall. A raised basement creates the look of a two and one-half story building. Red brick laid in a common bond, four wythe solid, with a fourth course header creates the exterior walls. Matching the original design, the addition incorporates cast stone banding above the first and second floors, cast stone indentations in the stone coping at the roofline of the flat roof, cast stone panels, and a soldier course at the second story.

West façade

On the west façade, a one and one-half story rectangular projection exists as the addition entrance. The projection extends from and covers what was originally the fifteenth bay of the west façade of the original building on the north and continues north about 20' from the north wall of the addition. Extending slightly from the projection are two brick pilasters flanking the entrance. The arched entrance is cast stone and covers double metal doors. Cast stone continues above the arch and contains three square designs, with the bottom of each square appearing as a reversed arch, above the archway and three rectangular casement windows directly above the square designs. No other fenestration appears on the west façade of the addition. However, three rectangular casement windows appear on the upper portion of the south side and one rectangular casement window exists on the north side of the projection.

North side

Nine bays appear on the north side; each is separated by brick pilasters with sloping cast stone caps extending to the top of the first story. Each bay contains paired windows. The basement level contains paired fixed upper windows over in-swinging hoppers while the first and second stories contain fixed upper windows over out-swinging awnings in the middle and in-swinging hoppers in the lower portion. Keeping with the style of the time, the 1964 pilasters are much less ornate than those on the 1924 building are.

East and south sides

The east and south sides have entrances nearly matching the west façade entrance to the addition. Because the east and south sides are taller, however, cast stone rectangles appear with a reverse arch at the bottom of each rectangle.

Interior

The basement under the 1924 building contains a cafeteria, kitchen, two boiler rooms, maintenance room, maintenance shop, office, restroom, storage, and crawl space. A multipurpose room, music room, boys' and girls' restrooms, and storage rooms occupy the basement level of the addition. Six classrooms, three offices, a copy room, teacher's lounge, and restroom exist on the first floor of the 1924 building, while three kindergarten rooms, a teacher's lounge, and boys' and girls' restrooms exist on the first floor addition. Seven classrooms, a restroom, storage closets, library, coatroom, and janitor's closet appear on the second floor of the original building while three classrooms, a boys' and girls' restrooms, and an office exist on the second floor of the addition.

Saint Philomena's Catholic Parish School
Name of Property

Denver, Colorado
County and State

Original floors continue to exist in many areas throughout the school as well as the original doors, windows, hardware, chalkboards, wood trim, built-in storage shelves, and bookcases. With very few alterations, the building retains a high degree of integrity with regard to the materials, workmanship, design, location, setting, feeling, and association.

Wood Shop (non-contributing), circa 1964

A one-story flat roofed rectangular brick building sits adjacent to the alley on the east side of the school complex. A roll-up garage door is on the alley side (west) next to a small entrance door. No other fenestration exists on the building. The building originally served as a garage and now serves as a wood shop. Since it does not contribute architecturally to the significance of the nominated property and did not originally contribute to the significance of educating the schoolchildren, it is considered non-contributing.

Saint Philomena's Catholic Parish School
Name of Property

Denver, Colorado
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Education

Period of Significance

1924-1964

Significant Dates

1924, 1928, 1950, 1964

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Monroe, John K.

Period of Significance (justification) The period of significance begins in 1924, the year the school was partially completed and opened to local school students, and ends in 1964, when the north addition was completed. Although the school continuously operated as a school after 1964, outstanding activities not did occur after that. Therefore, the logical period of significance ends in 1964.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

As a religious property that derives its primary significance from its long association for educating students and its distinctive architecture, crafted by Colorado architect John K. Monroe, Criterion Consideration A applies.

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

Saint Philomena's Catholic Parish School

Name of Property

Denver, Colorado

County and State

The 1924 Saint Philomena's Catholic Parish School meets the requirements for nomination to the National Register under *Criterion C* in the area of **Architecture** as an excellent example of the Collegiate Gothic style architecture. The prominent square towers with cast stone crenellation, arched entrances, stepped brick pilasters with sloping cast stone coping, multi-paned windows and cast stone ornamentation are some of the most character defining features of the style found on the school. A sensitive 1964 addition sits at the north end of the school. The school and addition are the work of distinguished Colorado architect John K. Monroe whose work includes over sixteen known buildings in the state.

Additionally, the School meets the requirements for the National Register under *Criterion A* in the area of **Education** for its long association with educating local Denver area schoolchildren since it opened in 1924. Originally established to serve grade schoolchildren through high school children, it continues educating K-12 students today.

It is significant at the local level for both criteria. Original floors continue to exist in many areas throughout the school as well as the original doors, windows, hardware, chalkboards, wood trim, built-in storage shelves, and bookcases. With very few alterations, the building retains a high degree of integrity with regard to the materials, workmanship, design, location, setting, feeling, and association.

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

The Collegiate Gothic style of architecture derives its inspiration from medieval Gothic architecture. By the mid to late-nineteenth century, architects commonly adapted the style to educational facilities, political, and religious buildings believing it employed moral overtones for these important buildings. Many colleges and universities in the United States rejected their mostly Victorian precedents and instead drew upon the Gothic style as employed at England's Oxford University to communicate the cloistered, rooted, introspective environment that their academies provided. The success of the style was recognized throughout America for its ability to communicate these ideals, and by extension, the importance of education. With this success, the style has since permeated the collegiate, secondary, and elementary architectural vocabularies. With the style still popular in the 1920s, architect John K. Monroe adopted it for his design of the nominated school.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

Congress Park Neighborhood

Situated two and one-half miles southeast from the center of downtown Denver, the nominated property sits in the heart of the Congress Park neighborhood (listed on the National Register in 1986, NRIS.86002221, site no. 5DV.5068). Originally called Capitol Heights, the neighborhood emerged in the 1890s as the city of Denver continued to expand east. The neighborhood continued growing until about 1924 when most lots were filled or otherwise occupied. The neighborhood is approximately 144 blocks and 370 acres spanning from Colfax Avenue (or 15th) on the north to 6th Avenue on the south and from York Street on the east to Colorado Boulevard on the west. Early residents of the Capitol Heights neighborhood relied heavily on Denver's horse-drawn streetcar system, which had lines running along East Colfax Avenue, East 12th Avenue, and East 6th Avenue.

The neighborhood typifies many of Denver's outlying neighborhoods in its architectural and social history. Popular architectural styles built in Capitol Height's early history (between 1890 and 1910) include Queen Anne and the more modest foursquare type. Stately mansions occupied many portions of East Seventh Avenue from the turn of the twentieth century through the 1920s. Between the 1910s and the early 1930s, the

Saint Philomena's Catholic Parish School
Name of Property

Denver, Colorado
County and State

necessity to develop a smaller and more cost effective home for the working class emerged and with it, the neighborhood witnessed the construction of bungalows. Minimal Traditional type houses and small apartments appeared between the 1930s and 1950s, mostly as infill development to replace older homes or on divided large lots. During the 1960s and 1970s, some larger apartment buildings replaced some of the older homes or filled in vacant lots to accommodate Denver's increased population, in part due to an oil boom. It was during the 1970s, when local real estate agents delineated the neighborhood as Congress Park, believing the name change made it more marketable.

As the neighborhood developed, religious institutions formed to strengthen the sense of community. In 1911 the Catholic Archdiocese of Denver established Saint Philomena's Parish to serve the Capitol Heights (Congress Park) neighborhood. The parish and the neighborhood boundaries are almost identical. The Archdiocese commissioned the Saint Philomena's Church construction, completed in 1912, at East 14th Avenue and Detroit Street along with a rectory, completed in 1915, located next door to the church.

St. Philomena Catholic Parish School History

By 1922, the Parish began plans for a parochial school. Initially the parishioners converted the rectory into classrooms by expanding one room, creating one large classroom on the first floor by removing a wall between two parlors, and making a similar transformation on the second floor. Lunch tables and coat hooks occupied a room in the basement. On September 12, 1922, "The school was filled to capacity and some prospective first and second grade pupils had to be turned away" (Goff: 2). With Sisters Ann Gertrude Blake serving as principal and the fifth and sixth grade teacher, M. Emerita Phelan as the third and fourth grade teacher, and Mary Lambert Goff as the first and second grade teacher, the school enrolled eighty-three students the first year. The school even offered choir, with the choir teacher splitting her time between two parochial schools. Nearby empty lots, owned by the parish, provided space for playgrounds and equipment. The following year, 135 students enrolled in the school, about which "the faculty often smiled when discussing the situation. . . . The need for a separate building was imperative" (Goff: 3).

With the school's success, the church made plans for a new building in 1923 at Fillmore Street and 10th Avenue (the site of the nominated property) five blocks from the church and rectory. The plans included a grade school, high school, auditorium, and sixteen classrooms (eight on a first floor and eight on a second floor). The plans were to add four additional classrooms to the north end of the building once the main building was complete, without removal of a single brick or stone. The auditorium plan was to be a separate building south of the main building; however, this building was never realized nor was a separate gymnasium building proposed on the northeast corner of the block. Builders laid the school cornerstone on Sunday, March 2, 1924. On August 31, 1924, the school hosted a reception at the partially completed school. In the September 4, 1924, edition of *The Denver Catholic Register*, it noted the progress:

The edifice, only one unit of which is so far completed, already has dignity and gives promise of being one of the most imposing and artistic structures in the city. As to convenience and sanitation, every detail has been carefully considered with the result that St. Philomena's has now an absolutely modern and perfectly equipped building.

Construction of the school occurred in three phases over forty years, mostly honoring the original plans.¹ In September 1924, the school opened with a foundation for twelve classrooms, the permanent central corridor on the first floor and five temporary classrooms west of the corridor. It also included the completion of the

¹ Since it was completed in various phases, some of the dates for each phase differed among resources. The dates included in this narrative are the ones best supported by historic documentation.

Saint Philomena's Catholic Parish School

Name of Property

Denver, Colorado

County and State

basement, of which a portion served as the temporary auditorium. A temporary roof covered the unfinished portion of the school. The school had sufficient funds and enrollment to complete the east portion of the first floor by 1928, which included a music room, an office, a cloakroom, supply closets, and lavatories and in total, with the west side, included ten classrooms. Large well-equipped playgrounds occupied the lots to the east of the school with trees planted around the grounds circa 1928. To construct the initial portion of the school, costs totaled \$49,102, with a projected cost of \$130,000 when the entire building was completed. For the 1929-30 school year enrollment reached 203 students with fourteen graduating seniors.

Enrollment in the school continued to increase and by the 1939-40 school year, 260 students enrolled, making further expansion of the school necessary. The school initiated a fundraising campaign to raise \$20,000 to finish the remainder of the first floor. Over the next few years, enough money was raised to add three more classrooms and complete the entire first floor. In 1950 a \$150,000, second phase included adding the planned second story and the square towers on the east end. The East Denver Parish School temporarily occupied the fourteen room second floor that consisted of four classrooms, a music room and four cubicles for practice, a teacher's kitchen and dining area, library, study hall, and boys' and girls' restrooms. Along with the expansion, the school converted the basement auditorium into a kindergarten classroom on one side and an apartment for the custodian on the other side.

In addition to the general education taught at the school, the curriculum also included sight singing classes, choral speaking, music, choral, and ballroom dancing, and of course gym classes and athletic teams. The school added ballroom dancing for the seventh and eighth grades in 1928. The neighborhood Boy Scouts organization, Troop 130, received its charter in 1935 and began holding its meetings at the school. The same year, a Parent Teacher's Association formed to involve the parents formally in activities at the school.

Eventually Saint Philomena's students occupied the second floor and by 1963, enrolled 530 students. Plans for phase three of the school's construction provided for a two-story north annex with a raised basement. The same architect who designed the original school building, John K. Monroe of the architectural firm Monroe, Monroe & Dunham of Lakewood, Colorado, drew plans dated January 1962. The style and materials of the addition were similar to the original design, however were more streamlined and less ornate. When completed in 1964, the annex provided a large multi-purpose room in the basement, three classrooms and a special studies office on the first floor, three classrooms on the second floor, and boys' and girls' restrooms on each floor. Today the school contains eighteen classrooms, which includes twelve over the original foundation (as designed) and six classrooms in the 1964-north addition or annex. The school today continues to offer K-12 education along with a pre-school offered for children who are at least 2 ½ years old.

John K. Monroe, Architect

John K. Monroe was born in Denver on April 7, 1893, and received his Bachelors in Architecture degree from Washington University in St. Louis. When he returned to Denver, he joined the architectural firm of Jules Jacques Benois Benedict as Benedict's chief assistant. While still associated with Benedict, Monroe established his own practice in 1932. Through his association with Benedict, Monroe became the principal architect for the Catholic Archdiocese of Denver. In this capacity, he designed hundreds of churches, schools, and other archdiocesan buildings and structures throughout northern Colorado for Archbishop Urban John Vehr.

After opening his own firm, Monroe designed the 1941 St. Patrick's Catholic Church in La Junta and the 1943 Holy Ghost Catholic Church at 633 19th Street in Denver. Other examples of Monroe's work in Denver include the 1947 Christ the King Church at 845 Fairfax; the 1952 St. Catherine of Sienna at 4200 Federal Blvd.; 1953

Saint Philomena's Catholic Parish School
 Name of Property

Denver, Colorado
 County and State

St. Vincent DePaul at 2375 East Arizona; and the 1953 Good Shepherd at 2626 East 7th Avenue Parkway. He designed all of these later churches, except Holy Ghost, in a stripped historical revivalism, featuring modern materials, with most dependencies (school, convents, and rectories) in the International style. The ancillary buildings were often constructed of buff colored brick with cream-colored terra cotta trim -- virtually a John K. Monroe signature.

Monroe secured commissions for secular projects as well. The 1953 Bonfils Memorial Theater, in Denver, is one of his largest non-religious projects. In 1959, Monroe elevated his two assistants, Robert G. Dunham and Robert G. Irwin, to partner status, resulting in the firm of Monroe, Irwin and Dunham. This firm was responsible for the International Style designs for the 1960 Student Union Building and Cafeteria at the Loretto Heights College at 3001 South Federal, Denver. The preliminary design in 1960 of St. Joseph's Hospital at 1800 Humbolt, Denver, was also the work of this firm. In 1961, Irwin left the firm and W.H. Monroe, John's son, joined the firm resulting in the firm of Monroe, Monroe and Dunham. Dunham left the firm by 1964 leaving the firm name as Monroe and Monroe Architects, which operated from Lakewood, Colorado. The senior Monroe retired in 1963 and passed away in 1974.

Credited Buildings (partial list)				
St. Philomena's Catholic Parish School	940 Fillmore, Denver	5DV10941	1924	
- Second floor addition			1950	
- North annex/addition			1964	
St. Patrick's Catholic Church	7th & Raton, La Junta	50T709	1941	State Register
St. Stephen's Catholic Church	1885 Blake Ave., Glenwood Springs	5GF2960	1941	
Blessed Sacrament Church Convent	1901 Eudora St., Denver	5DV4697	1942	
Holly Ghost Catholic Church (with J.J.B. Benedict)	633 19th St., Denver	5DV512	1943	
St. James Catholic School	14th Ave. & Newport St., Denver		1947	
Christ the King Church	845 Fairfax, Denver		1947	
St. Bernadette Catholic Church, Rectory (and 1956 church addition)	7420 W. 12 th Ave., Lakewood		1947	
St. Thomas Theological Seminary Convent	1300 S. Sable, Denver	5DV729	1949	National Register
St. Thomas Theological Seminary Recreation Building	1300 S. Sable, Denver	5DV729	1950	National Register
St. Catherine of Sienna	4200 Federal Blvd., Denver		1952	
St. Vincent DePaul	2375 East Arizona, Denver		1953	

Saint Philomena's Catholic Parish School
 Name of Property

Denver, Colorado
 County and State

Good Shepherd	2626 E. 7 th Avenue Pkwy., Denver		1953	E. 7 th Ave. Local HD
Bonfils Memorial Theater	1475 Elizabeth, Denver	5DV5045	1953	
St. Thomas Theological Seminary Theology Building Classroom Wing	1300 S. Sable, Denver	5DV729	1955	National Register
St. Thomas Theological Seminary Library	1300 S. Sable, Denver	5DV729	1955	National Register
Jeffco Schools Complex	6 th & Kipling, Lakewood		1958	
Fletcher Miller School	6 th & Kipling, Lakewood		1958	
Jeffco Stadium	6 th & Kipling, Lakewood		1958	
Jeffco Planetarium	6 th & Kipling, Lakewood		1958	
Loretto Heights College Student Union Building (Monroe, Irwin and Dunham)	3001 South Federal, Denver		1960	
Loretto Heights College Cafeteria (Monroe, Irwin and Dunham)	3001 South Federal, Denver		1960	
St. Joseph's Hospital (preliminary design - Monroe, Irwin and Dunham)	1800 Humbolt St., Denver		1961	

Saint Philomena's Catholic Parish School
Name of Property

Denver, Colorado
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

"Archbishop to Bless School Wing," *Denver Catholic Register*. February 14, 1963, p. 1.

Beck, Rhonda and Diane Gordon. *Northwest Congress Park Neighborhood, Historic Denver Guides*. Denver: Historic Denver, Inc., 2004.

Goff, Sister Mary Lambert, S.L. *Brief History of St. Philomena School*. Unpublished manuscript. Circa 1940. On file with the Catholic Archdiocese of Denver Archives, Box 25.

Higgins, Rev. W. M. *Manuscript*. Unpublished manuscript, 1935. Saint Philomena Catholic Parish archives, Denver, Colorado.

"New School Building of St. Philomena's When Complete Will Cost \$130,000," *Denver Catholic Register*. March 27, 1924, p.1.

"New St. Philomena School Has Its Formal Opening," *Denver Catholic Register*. September 4, 1924, p. 3.

Noel, Thomas J. *Colorado Catholicism and the Archdiocese of Denver 1857-1989*. Niwot: University Press of Colorado, 1989.

SlauterPaull Architects. *Historic Structure Assessment of Saint Philomena's School (Draft)*. June 6, 2010. On file with the State Historical Fund, History Colorado, Denver, Colorado

"St. Philomena Church Dedication," *Denver Catholic Register*. September 14, 1924, p. 3.

Student, Annette L. *Historic Cheeseman Park Neighborhood, Historic Denver Guides*. Denver: Historic Denver, Inc., 1999.

"Architects of Colorado: John K. Monroe." Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation website for Colorado Historical Society, last accessed November 19, 2010 at: <http://www.coloradohistory-oahp.org/guides/architects/monroe.pdf>

"Work on School to Cost \$150,000, *Denver Catholic Register*. January 13, 1949, p. 1.

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: Archdiocese of Denver

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

Saint Philomena's Catholic Parish School
Name of Property

Denver, Colorado
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.75
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References (NAD 27)

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>13</u>	<u>504 139</u>	<u>4397 746</u>	-----
	Zone	Easting	Northing	

The UTMS were derived by OAHP from heads up digitization on Digital Raster Graphic (DRG) maps provided to OAHP by the U. S. Bureau of Land Management.
--

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

Saint Philomena's Catholic Parish School is located in Block 8, Lot 1 to 14 and Lot 32 to 40 and the North 3 feet of Lot 31 and all of the vacant alley lying between Lot 1 to 9 and Lot 32 to 40 and lying between the North 3 feet of Lot 10 and 31 of Chamberlins Capitol Heights, located in the NW SW SE NW of Section 1, Range 68 West, Township 4 South, of the 6h Principal Meridian in the City and County of Denver, Colorado.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

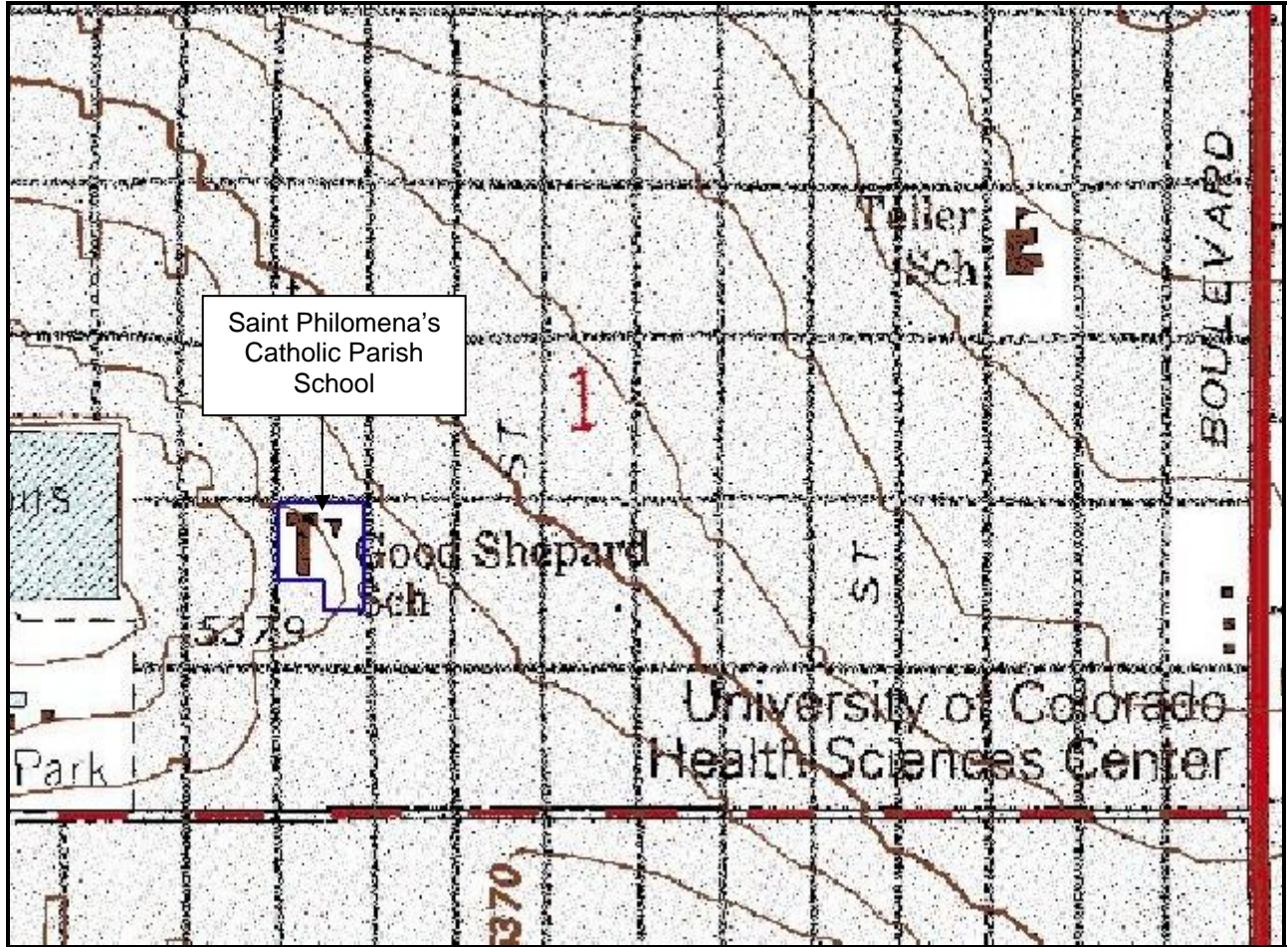
The nominated property includes the property legally and historically associated with Saint Philomena's Catholic Parish School at 940 Fillmore Street, Denver, Colorado.

Saint Philomena's Catholic Parish School
Name of Property

Denver, Colorado
County and State

USGS Topographic Map:
Englewood 7.5 minute quadrangle

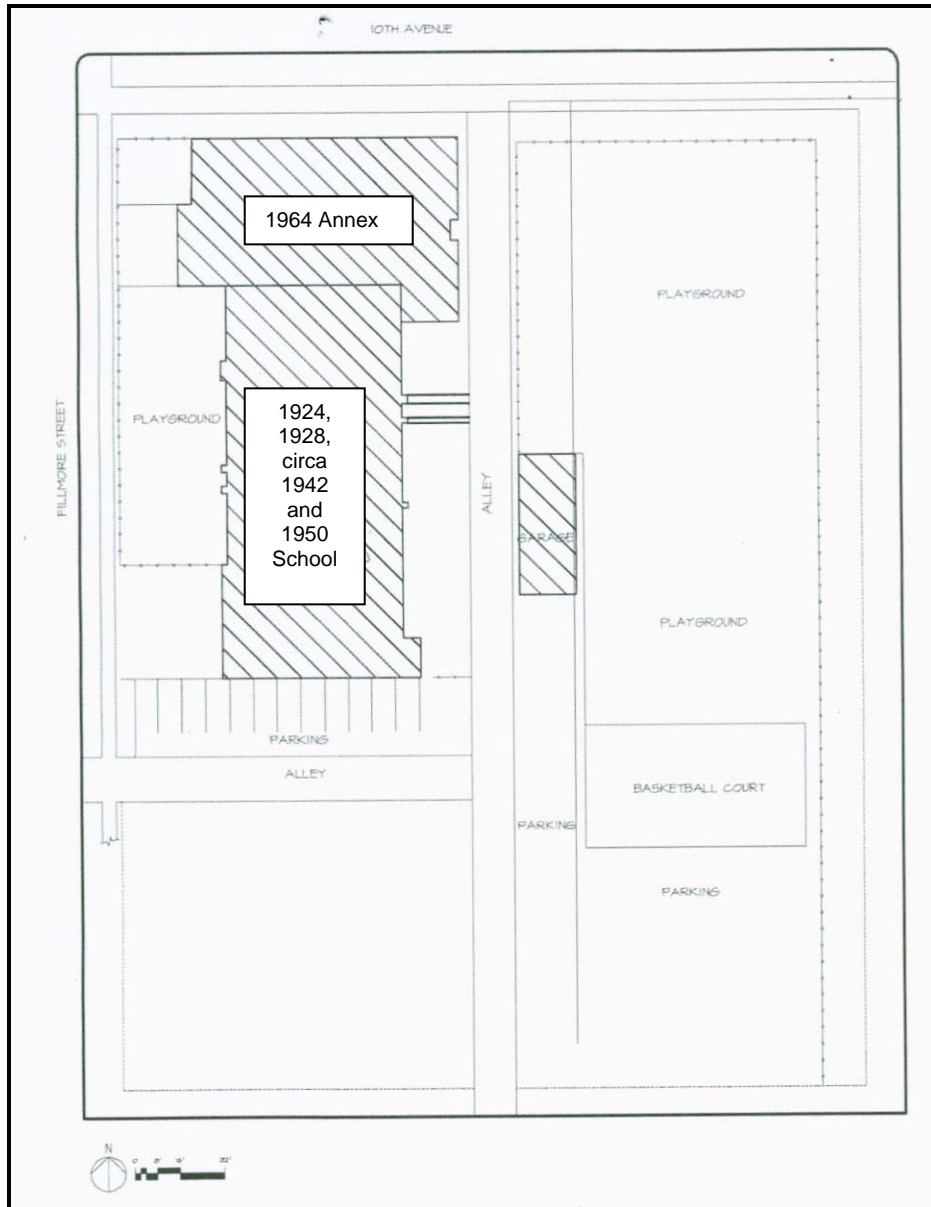
Elevation: 5370 feet



Saint Philomena's Catholic Parish School
Name of Property

Denver, Colorado
County and State

Sketch Map

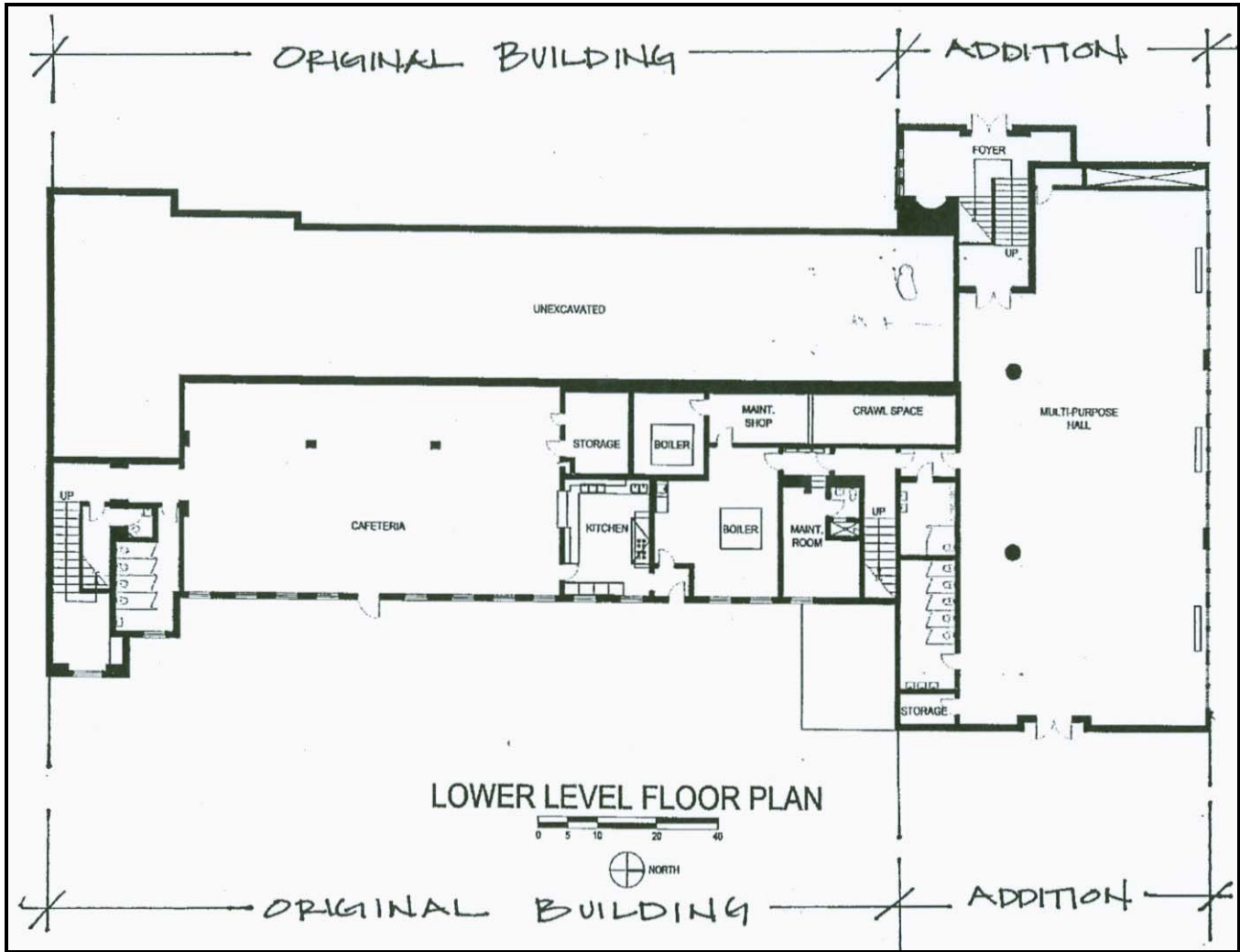


From *Historic Structure Assessment of Saint Philomena's School (Draft)*
by SlauterPaull architects, June 6, 2010.

Saint Philomena's Catholic Parish School
Name of Property

Denver, Colorado
County and State

Basement (Lower Level) Floor Plan

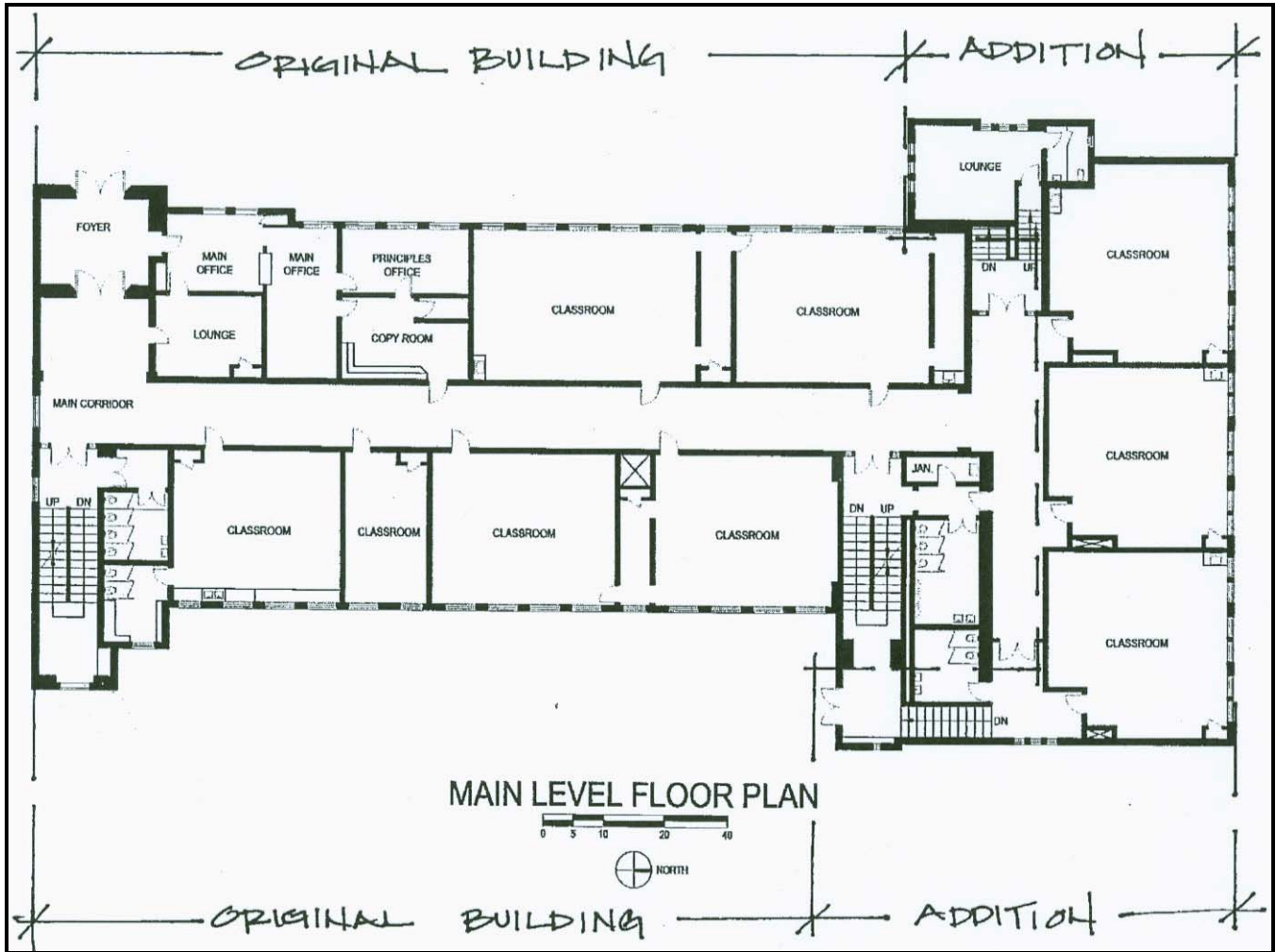


Drawn by Rachel Ahalt, October 2010

Saint Philomena's Catholic Parish School
Name of Property

Denver, Colorado
County and State

First Floor (Main Level) Plan

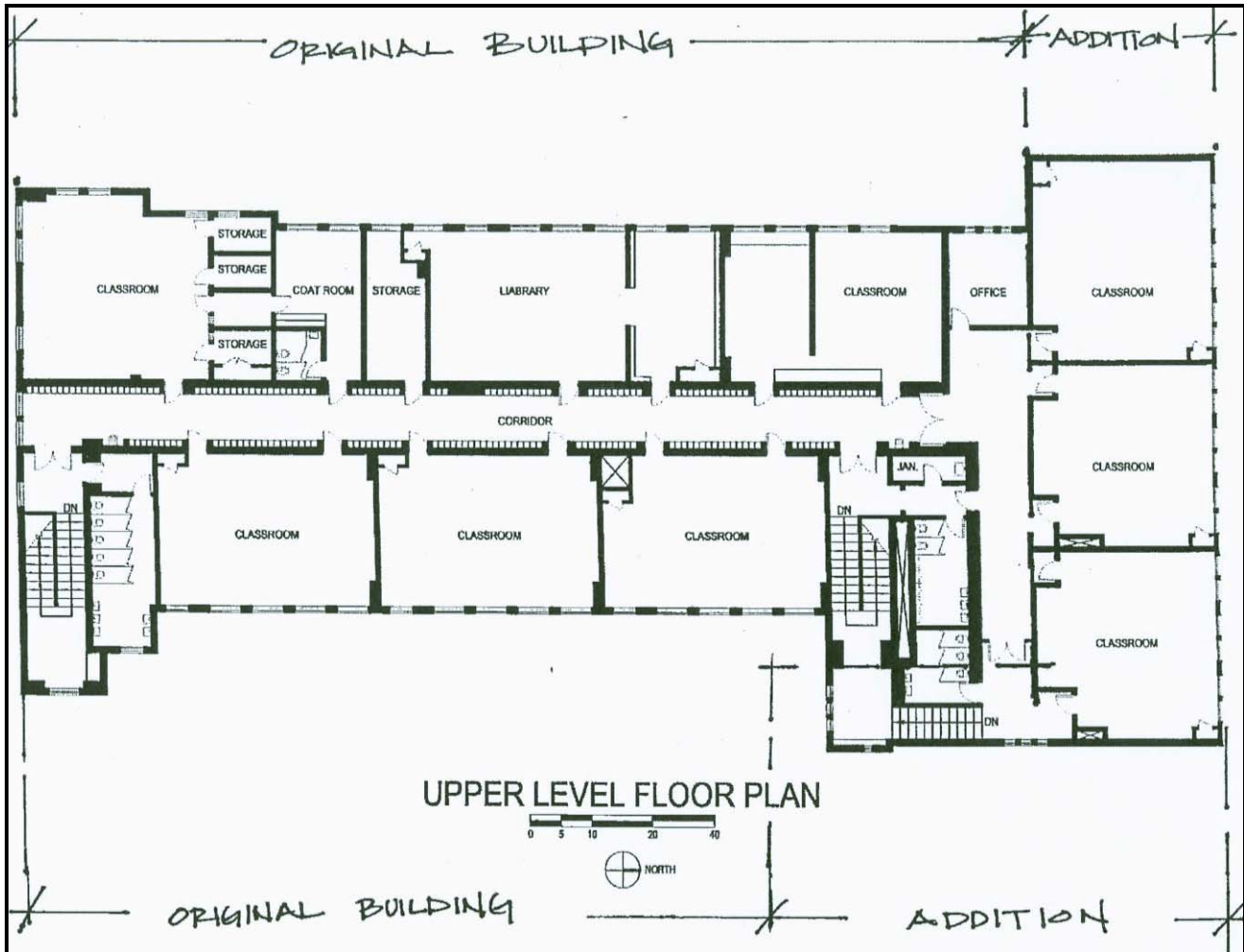


Drawn by Rachel Ahalt, October 2010.

Saint Philomena's Catholic Parish School
Name of Property

Denver, Colorado
County and State

Second Floor (Upper Level) Plan



Drawn by Rachel Ahalt, October 2010.

Saint Philomena's Catholic Parish School
Name of Property

Denver, Colorado
County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Rachel Ahalt (for property owner)
organization Denver Waldorf School date October 17, 2010
street & number 940 Fillmore Street telephone 303 777-0531
city or town Denver state CO zip code 80206
e-mail _____

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Saint Philomena's Catholic Parish School
City or Vicinity: Denver **County:** Denver **State:** Colorado
Photographer: Rachel Ahalt
Date Photographed: December 11, 2009

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

CO_Denver County_St. Philomena's Catholic Parish School_0001
Entry Towers, view from southwest, camera facing northeast

CO_Denver County_St. Philomena's Catholic Parish School_0002
Entry Towers, view from southwest, camera facing northeast

CO_Denver County_St. Philomena's Catholic Parish School_0003
West Tower, view from west, camera facing east

CO_Denver County_St. Philomena's Catholic Parish School_0004
West Façade of original building, view from west, camera facing east

CO_Denver County_St. Philomena's Catholic Parish School_0005
North addition/annex connection, view from west, camera facing east

CO_Denver County_St. Philomena's Catholic Parish School_0006
North addition/annex west side, view from west, camera facing east

CO_Denver County_St. Philomena's Catholic Parish School_0007
North addition/annex north side, view from north, camera facing south

Saint Philomena's Catholic Parish School
Name of Property

Denver, Colorado
County and State

CO_Denver County_St. Philomena's Catholic Parish School_0008
East side of original building, view from southeast, camera facing northwest

CO_Denver County_St. Philomena's Catholic Parish School_0009
North addition/annex east side, view from southeast, camera facing northwest

CO_Denver County_St. Philomena's Catholic Parish School_00010
East tower, view from southeast, camera facing northwest

CO_Denver County_St. Philomena's Catholic Parish School_00011
South side of original building, view from southeast, camera facing northwest

CO_Denver County_St. Philomena's Catholic Parish School_0012
Entry Tower Detail, south side, view from southeast, camera facing northwest

CO_Denver County_St. Philomena's Catholic Parish School_0013
Entry Doors, west side, camera facing east

CO_Denver County_St. Philomena's Catholic Parish School_0014
Interior Doors, west side, camera facing west

CO_Denver County_St. Philomena's Catholic Parish School_0015
Interior Staircase, south side, camera facing east

CO_Denver County_St. Philomena's Catholic Parish School_0016
Interior Built-in

CO_Denver County_St. Philomena's Catholic Parish School_0017
Interior Bookcase

CO_Denver County_St. Philomena's Catholic Parish School_0018
Interior Big Bookcase

CO_Denver County_St. Philomena's Catholic Parish School_0019
Interior Typical Chalkboard from 1950s

CO_Denver County_St. Philomena's Catholic Parish School_0020
Interior Classroom Storage

HISTORIC IMAGE

Figure 1 Saint Philomena's Catholic Parish School, circa 1950, Saint Philomena Catholic Parish archives, Denver, Colorado.

Saint Philomena's Catholic Parish School
Name of Property

Denver, Colorado
County and State



Saint Philomena School

Figure 1

Saint Philomena's Catholic Parish School
Name of Property

Denver, Colorado
County and State

Property Owner:

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Denver Waldorf School Assn
street & number 940 Fillmore St. telephone _____
city or town Denver state _____ zip code 80206

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.