

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 determination for individual properties and districts. See instruction in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Iliff Hall

other names/site number Iliff School of Theology; Skaggs Hall; Bacon Educational Center; 5DV9219

2. Location

street & number 2201 South University Boulevard [N/A] not for publication

city or town Denver [N/A] vicinity

state Colorado code CO county Denver code 031 zip code 80210

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 [] meets [] does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant [] nationally [] statewide [X] locally. ([] See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title State Historic Preservation Officer Date

Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Colorado Historical Society
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property [] meets [] does not meet the National Register criteria.
([] See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- [] entered in the National Register
[] See continuation sheet.
[] determined eligible for the National Register
[] See continuation sheet.
[] determined not eligible for the National Register.
[] removed from the National Register
[] See continuation sheet.
[] other, explain
[] See continuation sheet.

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Horizontal lines for signature and date input.

Iliff Hall
Name of Property

Denver County, Colorado
County/State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

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

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

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Function

(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION/College

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION/College

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN/Romanesque
MODERN MOVEMENT

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE/Granite
CONCRETE
walls STONE/Sandstone;
BRICK
roof ASPHALT
other _____

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Iliff Hall
Name of Property

Denver County, Colorado
County/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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Education

Periods of Significance

1892 - 1955

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person(s)

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Fuller and Wheeler

Geddes and Seerie

Hallack and Howard

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Colorado Historical Society

Iliff Hall
Name of Property

Denver County, Colorado
County/State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 3 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

- | | | | | |
|----|------|---------|----------|----------------------------|
| 1. | 13 | 503414 | 4391616 | (NAD27) |
| | Zone | Easting | Northing | |
| 2. | | | | |
| | Zone | Easting | Northing | |
| 3. | | | | |
| | Zone | Easting | Northing | |
| 4. | | | | |
| | Zone | Easting | Northing | [] See continuation sheet |

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Chris J. Meschuk (prepared nomination on behalf of Iliff School of Theology)
organization Rocky Mountain Preservation Consulting date May 10, 2005
street & number P.O. Box 2176 telephone (720) 839-9625
city or town Boulder state CO zip code 80306

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

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.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

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

name The Iliff School of Theology
street & number 2201 South University Boulevard telephone (303) 744-1287
city or town Denver state CO zip code 80210-4798

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. 470 *et seq.*)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**Iliff Hall
Denver County, ColoradoSection number 7 Page 1**DESCRIPTION**

Iliff Hall is located off University Boulevard between Warren and Iliff Avenues in the amended University Park subdivision of south Denver County. Built in 1892, it was constructed to serve as a theological education facility, which it has to the present day. Designed in the Richardsonian Romanesque style with rough faced sandstone and granite, the three-story tall building is significant for its stone arches, window bands, dormers and rounded east elevation. In 1981 Skaggs Hall was constructed, which attaches to Iliff Hall's south entrance through an enclosed glass breezeway. In 1998 the Bacon Educational Center was completed, which is an additional wing on the west end of Skaggs Hall. The building is currently in good condition, and has retained all seven aspects of integrity.

The Iliff School of Theology is bordered by the University of Denver campus on the north, south, and west sides. To the east is South University Boulevard, beyond which is a neighborhood of single family residences. The primary façade faces north to an open green and drive, with a strong axis connecting to University Hall on the University of Denver campus. To the east is an open field and trees lining up to University Boulevard. To the south is Bacon Educational Center and Skaggs Hall, which attaches to the south stairwell of Iliff Hall, and to the west is a small green, and a parking and drive lane which connects around to the north.

The foundation is constructed of rough faced Scotch Granite laid in an ashlar bond with alternating tall and narrow courses, with remnants of beaded mortar. The walls are red sandstone bonded in the same fashion with alternating tall and narrow courses, with grey colored mortar. The east elevation of the building is rounded in a three segment bay configuration. On the basement level the windows are rectangular 3/3 and 4/4 divided light wood frames, with wood exterior screens. Some of these windows have ornamental iron security screens covering them.

Façade (North Elevation) (Photos 1-7)

The north elevation is the façade of the building, and includes the most dominant features. The configuration is a three bay design, with the center bay extending further north than the flanking bays. In the center bay on the first floor is a large Gothic shaped arch with decorative carvings which opens to the recessed main entry to the building. A large granite stairway leads up to the entrance created by two large wooden doors with decorative metal strap hinges and upper fixed lights. On the first floor the windows are one-over-one double-hung wood frames with a fixed transom and narrow sandstone transom bar. These windows are located in single and paired configurations.

The second floor windows are one-over-one double-hung wood frame windows, with a small semicircular transom with a narrow sandstone transom bar. These windows have Gothic style sandstone arch surrounds. Above the main entrance a smooth sandstone band containing raised text which reads "THE ILIFF SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY". Sandstone dentils similar to the cornice accentuate the bottom border of the text. Above the entrance arch and text are eight banded windows of the same design as the other second floor windows, except for half-round columns and decorative capitals in-between each window. A significant cornice with dentils tops the façade, and continues around the entire building.

A dominant wall dormer extends from the center of the façade with a triple set of one-over-one windows like the ones found on the first story except the upper fixed lights have been replaced with louver vents. Three small replicas of the windows found in the band directly below on the second story are located in the upper gable end. Decorative carvings flank the windows on the gable ends, with sandstone wall-caps. At the apex of the gable end are remnants of a carving which appears in historic photographs to

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**Iliff Hall
Denver County, ColoradoSection number 7 Page 2

have resembled a cross-like design. There is an additional wall dormer on the west end of the façade with paired one-over-one windows like the second-story windows and are surrounded by sandstone with the gable end finished in a decorative starburst design recessed the sandstone. The decorative sandstone cross-like topping the gable end is more intact, with only the ends deteriorating. Both dormers have side walls clad in painted tan wood shingles.

West Elevation (Photos 8-10)

The west elevation is the most symmetrical of any of the elevations on the building. Centered on either side of the middle of the wall are the window blocks, which on the first floor are triple sets of one-over-one double-hung wood frames with a fixed transom and narrow sandstone transom bar. The second-story windows are located directly above the first-story windows, and are one-over-one double-hung wood frame windows with a small semicircular transom with a narrow sandstone transom bar. These windows have Gothic style sandstone arch surrounds. The cornice tops the wall in the same configuration as all the other elevations.

The west elevation has two wall dormers, located directly above each window set. Each dormer has paired one-over-one windows like the second-story windows and are surrounded by sandstone with the gable end finished in a decorative checkerboard-like design in sandstone. Both dormers have side walls clad in painted tan wood shingles. Centered between the two dormers is an addition of what appears to be an asbestos shingle sided dormer with a painted grey steel fire exit door. The door opens to a steel fire escape structure which extends to the ground of the west elevation. On both the first and second stories the left-most windows on the south end have been replaced with a steel fire exit door which opens onto the landings of the fire escape. It is unknown when this fire escape was constructed and attached to the building.

South Elevation (Photos 11-14)

The south elevation of the building is a three bay design, with the easternmost bay recessed back with a single-story space filling in the corner. The first floor windows are one-over-one double-hung wood frames with a fixed transom and narrow sandstone transom bar. These windows are situated in single and double configurations. In the center was the rear entrance to the building, which was modified in 1981 with the attachment of Skaggs Hall using a glass enclosed breezeway-type design. Flanking the now enclosed entry are two small porthole-style fixed light windows. The second floor windows on either side of the entryway below are identical to the first floor windows. On the westernmost bay the second floor windows are one-over-one double-hung wood frame windows in the same design as the facade, with a small semicircular transom with a narrow sandstone transom bar and Gothic style sandstone arch surrounds.

In the middle of the center bay on the south elevation is a set of windows which are offset vertically from all the other windows on the building. The second floor windows are the same design as the other second floor windows, but are configured in a triple band and are surrounded by smooth faced sandstone and located below the height of the other second floor windows. A set of third-story windows sits above the other windows on the elevation, and are a triple set of one-over-one single pane windows with smooth sandstone surrounds. The wall area around the windows in the center is inset in a vertical orientation. Although the interior has been re-configured (see below), it is assumed these windows lit the former stairwell of the building. A cornice in the same design as the rest of the building tops the wall at the intersection of the roof.

There are two dormers on the south elevation including a large wall dormer which extends from the

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**Iliff Hall
Denver County, ColoradoSection number 7 Page 3

center bay of the elevation and contains a band of six one-over-one windows with a hipped roof above. A smaller wall dormer on the western end of the elevation has paired one-over-one windows like the second-story windows and are surrounded by sandstone with the gable end finished in a decorative checkerboard-like design which is relived in sandstone. Both dormers have side walls clad in painted tan wood shingles.

East Elevation (Photos 15-17)

The east elevation the building which was designed for the chapel located on the second floor, and faces South University Boulevard. The fact that the exterior of the building differentiates from any other elevation due to its interior use makes this a very significant elevation. This side of the building is rounded with three segment design. On each corner of the segment is a two story buttress which extends out from the wall. The first floor windows are one-over-one double-hung wood frames with a fixed transom and narrow sandstone transom bar. These windows are situated in paired configurations.

The second floor windows are of a different design compared to any other windows in the structure, and they light the chapel for the building. Designed in a paired vertical configuration, the Gothic-style windows are constructed of diamond shaped stained glass. A small circular window is located at the top between the two windows, which are completely surrounded in smooth faced sandstone with a Gothic arch above. On the easternmost center bay is a large circular colored stained glass window which serves as the backdrop in the chapel. There are no dormers on this elevation, as the interior chapel extends two stories to the roof.

Roof

The roof is of an irregular shape, and is clad in grey asphalt dimensional shingles with metal ridge caps and decorative ends. Numerous small eyebrow style vents also protrude from the roof structure. A wooden bell-tower like structure extends from the south roof, and is constructed of painted tan wood shingles with triple Gothic shaped vents, and a flared eave roof. There are three chimneys, two on the façade, and one on the south elevation.

Alterations/Additions

The documented changes to Iliff Hall have been focused on the interior, with only a few exterior modifications. Interior changes include the conversion of the library to a lounge in 1956, the removal of the open oak spiral stairway and construction of a steel enclosed stair (by order of the Denver Fire Department) in the 1960's, and a remodel of the ground and fourth floors for offices and conversion of second and third floor lecture rooms to faculty offices also in the 1960's. A remodel of the classrooms on the first and second floors occurred in 2003. The only apparent exterior changes based on historic photographs and written documentation are the external fire escape (presumed to have been done concurrent with the interior stair modification), and the construction of Skaggs Hall which attached to the west side stairwell of Iliff Hall in 1981. Based on a visual survey of these two exterior changes, the building still retains its integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**Iliff Hall
Denver County, ColoradoSection number 7 Page 4

As Skaggs Hall has internal connections to Iliff Hall, it must be considered an addition. Built in 1981, the addition has an irregular plan, with the façade facing south. In 1998 an addition onto Skaggs Hall was completed, named the Bacon Educational Center. Between the two buildings, they create a three segment configuration, with the center segment being the one which extends to Iliff Hall, Skaggs Hall extending to the east, and Bacon Educational Center extending to the west. These two wings appear to be connected to the center with small glass extensions.

Skaggs Hall (Photos 18-23)

Skaggs Hall and the main entrance through to Iliff Hall is a one story brick structure. On the façade (south elevation) are the main entrance doors, which are aluminum framed fixed light paired doors, slightly recessed into the building. Surrounding the doors is red brick, laid in a running bond pattern. Above the door in individual bronze letters reads "The Iliff School of Theology". As Skaggs Hall extends to the east, the façade jogs to the south, and the roof changes from a flat design to a steeply pitched hipped roof. Inside this area of the building is the great hall. The façade is shaped in the same three bay rounded design as the east elevation of Iliff Hall. There is one large circular fixed light window on each segment of the bay, divided with a large pre-cast concrete masonry divider. A brick buttress extends from each corner of the bay segments, mimicking the design on Iliff Hall. The roof on this area rises almost three stories, with asphalt dimensional shingles representing tiles, capped in a skylight type aluminum and glass enclosure.

The east elevation on Skaggs Hall begins at the south with the east end of the great hall, and then returns to a one story high brick masonry wall. The easternmost wall of the elevation faces South University Boulevard, has no windows, and contains large bronze letters reading "THE ILIFF SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY". The elevation then continues at a diagonal to the northwest towards Iliff Hall, in an apparent attempt to draw the eye towards the older sandstone structure. This elevation has vertically oriented single pane shutter style windows with aluminum frames and are paired with a similar but narrow window.

The north elevation directly faces Iliff Hall, and has the most windows of any elevation on Skaggs Hall. Designed in the same style as the previously described windows on the east elevation, these windows are grouped in sets of four, with two wide windows flanked on the outsides with narrow windows. This elevation ends at the glass enclosed breezeway which connects to Iliff Hall.

Bacon Educational Center (Photos 24-31)

The Bacon Educational Center is the western wing of the addition that extends to Iliff Hall, and was completed in 1998 at the cost of \$3.6 million dollars. The building is three stories tall, and is constructed of concrete and brick, coursed in a running bond pattern. The south elevation begins at the east end near the main entrance, and as the slope falls to the west, the elevation grows to three stories. The elevation has three wall dormers mimicking the wall-dormers found on Iliff Hall. In-between these dormers the walls are recessed, reducing the overall mass of the structure. Windows on the garden level are fixed pane aluminum frame windows. The windows on the first story are fixed pane picture windows with aluminum frames and a transom above, divided by a large masonry transom bar. These windows carry the design from Skaggs Hall, and are a variation on the windows found on Iliff Hall. The windows on the wall dormers on the second floor mimic the second floor windows on Iliff Hall, and are constructed of a two light fixed pane aluminum window, with a semicircular two light transom and large masonry transom bar. The windows in the recessed area between the wall dormers are identical to the first floor windows. Above each wall dormer window in the gable end is a small

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**Iliff Hall
Denver County, ColoradoSection number 7 Page 5

single light fixed pane window, with the center dormer being circular and the two flanking dormers square. The wall is capped in an aluminum top, with the roof clad in grey asphalt shingles.

The western elevation is primarily brick, with no windows on the basement or garden level, and a set of paired fixed pane picture windows with aluminum frames and a transom above, divided by a large masonry transom bar are centered on the first and second story. The elevation then recesses back significantly to accommodate the maintenance building for the school. The elevation continues with bands of windows on the first and second floors identical to the previously described windows. At the northern most end of the elevation is a large multi-light vertical window band which appears to light an internal stairwell.

The north elevation faces Iliff Hall, and has brick and concrete walls, with large masonry panels surrounding the windows. The windows on this elevation are all of the same design, in a four light fixed pane design with aluminum frames. As the elevation nears the connection breezeway to Iliff Hall it jogs to the north, and has a vertical multi-pane window band which appears to light an interior stairwell. The north elevation then continues up to the connection breezeway but does not attach to it, and rather recesses with an eastern elevation with no windows which stretches back to the linkage to the central entranceway.

Although the additions to Iliff Hall appear to be large, the only physical connection between Iliff Hall and the Skaggs Hall/Bacon Educational Center complex is the glass enclosed breezeway.

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**Iliff Hall
Denver County, ColoradoSection number 8 Page 6**SIGNIFICANCE**

Iliff Hall, constructed in 1892 and designed by the Albany, New York firm of Fuller & Wheeler, is built in the Richardsonian Romanesque style of architecture. The building is significant under Criterion A for its contribution to the educational development of the theological community as well as the United Methodist Church. Iliff Hall is also significant under Criterion C for its architecture, including the character defining features of rock-faced granite and sandstone, decorated moldings on the face of the arches, clustered arches with masonry mullions and transom bars, steeply pitched hipped roof, narrow eaves, finials, wall dormers, one-over-one sash in deeply recessed window openings, and a deeply set main entry behind a massive stone arch.

Under Criterion C, the building is significant as a good local example of the Richardsonian Romanesque style of architecture. What sets this building apart from many other local examples are the small details and variations on the classical form, which demonstrate that a skilled architect could give the building its own identity or signature, while still retaining the overall qualities of the style. The attention and detail given to Iliff Hall reflects in many areas, including the design of the east elevation, in which the interior uses appear to carry through to the outside with the chapel's stained glass windows and segmented bay design. The architect also gave attention to the sighting and massing of the building in its setting. The Semicircular grand arch entranceway is on a direct axis across the green from University Hall on the University of Denver campus, and the two buildings are similar in mass and height. Semicircular arches are a defining feature of the Richardsonian Romanesque style, and it is speculated that the architect modified the arches on Iliff Hall to a gothic style in an effort to highlight the ecclesiastical status of the building.

Another important aspect of the building is the treatment of the additions. As the school grew in size and more space was needed, instead of creating an addition directly onto Iliff Hall, only a small glass breezeway connection was made, allowing the original structure to remain intact, while still allowing interior connections. The additions are set back enough from Iliff to not negatively impact the structure, while still reflecting some of the elements in the new design. Semi-circular windows, masonry transom bars, and small wall-like dormers are all elements carried from the original design into the additions, yet are constructed of brick masonry to clearly distinguish their difference.

The construction of Iliff Hall was driven by the interest of significant early Denver and Colorado pioneers including second territorial Governor John Evans, Bishop Henry White Warren, John Wesley Iliff, Elizabeth F. Iliff Warren, and William Seward Iliff. In the 1870's John W. Iliff had a dream to establish a school to train Methodist ministers, but died before he could completely realize the vision he had created. His widow, Elizabeth Iliff, remarried Bishop H. W. Warren, and in 1889 using the inheritance from W. S. Iliff's death, Mrs. Warren offered the Board of Trustees of the University of Denver an endowment of \$100,000 for "the establishment, under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of a School of Theology, for the better preparation and education of persons called to the high and holy office of the Christian ministry." At that same time her son John Wesley Iliff donated \$50,000 for the construction of the building.

The cornerstone for Iliff Hall was laid June 8, 1892, and although the building for the new school was not completed, The University of Denver's first graduate department, The Iliff School of Theology began in September 1892. Iliff Hall was completed in 1893 at the expense of \$62,250. The architect commissioned for the building was Fuller & Wheeler of Albany, NY, who also designed the Warren's residence in Washington Park. They used the Gothic and Romanesque form and mass popular at the

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**Iliff Hall
Denver County, ColoradoSection number 8 Page 7

time and common for college and university buildings, but gave the building many small details and stylistic enhancements. It was stated that Mr. Warren preferred eastern architects who were more sophisticated and had a more progressive style of architecture. It is important to note that some publications state that Frank E. Edbrooke was the architect of Iliff Hall, which is incorrect based on newspaper articles and receipts in Mr. Warren's papers.

The original interior plan had the engine rooms, janitor's quarters, gymnasium and locker rooms in the basement; library, reception room, coat room and two large lecture rooms each with adjoining study's on the main floor, the chapel and two additional lecture rooms with study's on the second floor, and smaller rooms and the oratorical hall on the third floor. The school temporarily closed in 1900 due to a lack of funding and a growing concern over the administration as a graduate school of the University of Denver. The Iliff School of Theology re-organized and incorporated as an independent Institution on August 27, 1903. The deed was transferred from the Colorado Seminary to the Iliff School of Theology on August 29, 1903. A deed restriction stated that the property was to never be transferred or mortgaged in order to pay off debts incurred by the School. During the closure the interior was refurbished, and Miss Louise Iliff pledged \$50,000 to the endowment on the condition it be raised to \$250,000. After the money was raised, the school officially re-opened on September 14, 1910.

The Iliff School of Theology has operated in Iliff Hall ever since, and was recently reviewed by the United Methodist Church in which it reiterated "the significant role played in the past 110 years by Iliff School of Theology in generating outstanding leaders for the United Methodist Church and the theological academy. For its contribution to the educational development of the theological community as well as the United Methodist Church, Iliff Hall is significant under Criterion A. Currently it is one of thirteen United Methodist seminaries in the United States, and since its inception the Iliff School of Theology has remained one of the longest running theological institutions in the western United States. Iliff offers four master's degree programs, a Doctor of Ministry program, and a joint Ph.D. program with the University of Denver. The Ira J. Taylor Library houses the largest collection of theological materials in the nine-state Rocky Mountain Region, and serves as the archival depository for the records of churches and church organizations affiliated with the Rocky Mountain Conference of the United Methodist Church. The school is accredited by the Association of Theological Schools, an accreditation which has been held since the inception of the program in 1938.

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

Iliff Hall
Denver County, Colorado

Section number 9 Page 8

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

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

Iliff Hall
Denver County, Colorado

Section number 10 Page 9

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The nomination boundary is limited to an area extending 25 feet from all foundation walls of Iliff Hall and its two additions. This excludes the westernmost elevation of the Bacon Educational Center addition, which shall extend only five feet from the foundation as to exclude the adjacent maintenance building.

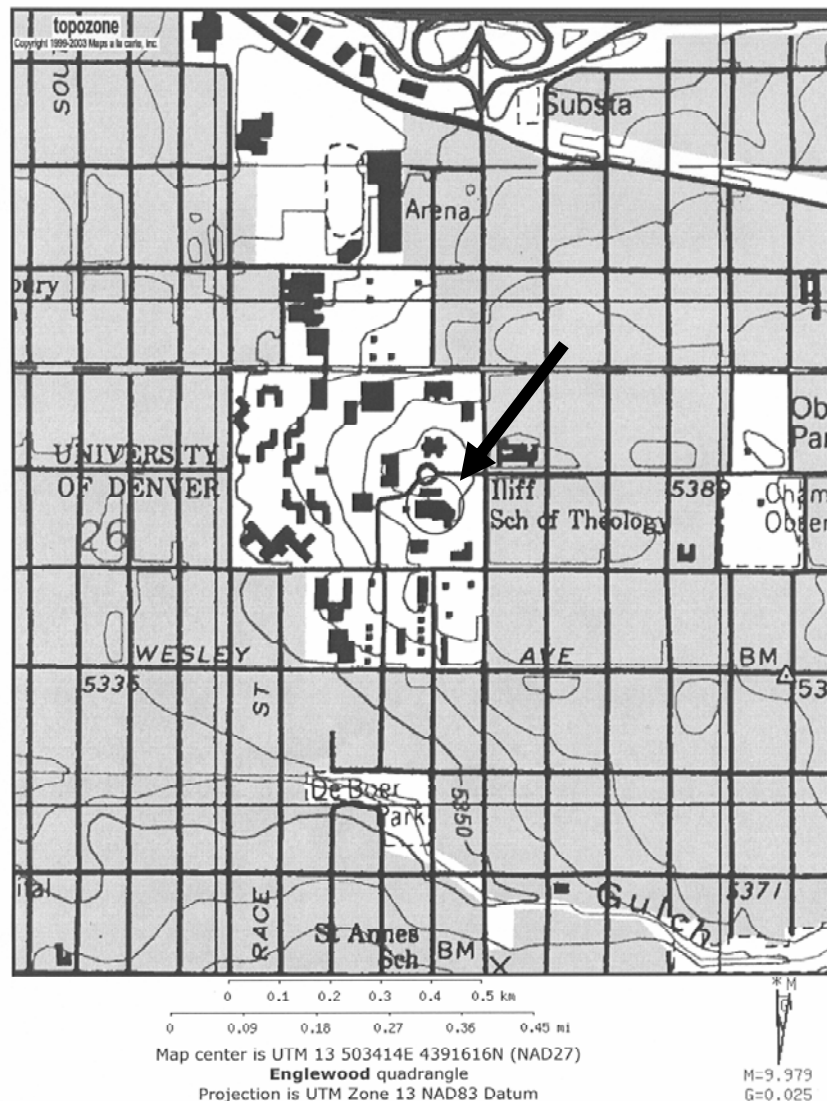
BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

This boundary includes Iliff Hall and its additions, but excludes three modern buildings on City and County of Denver parcel number 0526100005000, which is the 8.1 acre parcel owned by the Iliff School of Theology.

USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

Englewood Quadrangle, Colorado
7.5 Minute Series, 1997

UTM: Zone 13 /503414E / 4391616N (NAD27)
PLSS: 6th PM, T4S, R68W, Sec. 26 SE¼ SE¼ NE¼
Elevation: 5, 370 feet Site Number: 5DV.9219



National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

Iliff Hall
Denver County, Colorado

Section number ___ Page 10

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

The following information pertains to photograph numbers 1-31 except as noted:

Photographer: Chris J. Meschuk
Date of Photographs: 1-17 and 19 taken May 21, 2005; 18 and 20-31 taken June 1, 2005
Negatives: CD submitted to National Register with digital images

Photo No.	Photographic Information	File Name
1	View of the Façade. Looking south from University Hall across the green	CO_denvercounty_iliff_01.tif
2	View of the façade; view to the south.	CO_denvercounty_iliff_02.tif
3	View of the façade wall dormer; view to the south.	CO_denvercounty_iliff_03.tif
4	View of the main entrance on the façade; view to the south.	CO_denvercounty_iliff_04.tif
5	View of the main entrance doors on the façade; view to the south.	CO_denvercounty_iliff_05.tif
6	Detail of the wood ceiling inside the entranceway.	CO_denvercounty_iliff_06.tif
7	Detail of the carving on the main entrance archway; view to the southwest.	CO_denvercounty_iliff_07.tif
8	View of the northwest corner from across the green; view to southeast.	CO_denvercounty_iliff_08.tif
9	View of the west elevation; view to east.	CO_denvercounty_iliff_09.tif
10	View of the southwest corner; view to the northeast.	CO_denvercounty_iliff_10.tif
11	View of the south entrance; view to the northeast.	CO_denvercounty_iliff_11.tif
12	View of the south elevation. Looking to the west.	CO_denvercounty_iliff_12.tif
13	View of the east side of the connection to Skaggs Hall on the south elevation; view to the northwest.	CO_denvercounty_iliff_13.tif
14	View of the east end of the south elevation; view to the northwest.	CO_denvercounty_iliff_14.tif
15	View of the east elevation. Looking to the north.	CO_denvercounty_iliff_15.tif
16	Detail of the round stained glass chapel window on the east elevation; view to the northwest.	CO_denvercounty_iliff_16.tif
17	View of the chapel windows on the east elevation; view to the west.	CO_denvercounty_iliff_17.tif
18	View of the north elevation of Skaggs Hall. Note the breezeway connection. View to the southwest.	CO_denvercounty_iliff_18.tif

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**Iliff Hall
Denver County, ColoradoSection number ___ Page 11

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|----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 19 | View of the southeast corner. Taken from S. University Blvd. View to the northwest. | CO_denvercounty_iliff_19.tif |
| 20 | View of the east elevation of Skaggs Hall; view to the west. | CO_denvercounty_iliff_20.tif |
| 21 | View of the south end of the eastern elevation of Skaggs Hall; view to the southwest. | CO_denvercounty_iliff_21.tif |
| 22 | View of the eastern elevation of Skaggs Hall; view to the northwest. | CO_denvercounty_iliff_22.tif |
| 23 | View of the Main Entrance. The south Elevation of Iliff Hall is in the background; view to the north. | CO_denvercounty_iliff_23.tif |
| 24 | View of the connection between Bacon Educational Center and the central main entrance; view to the northwest. | CO_denvercounty_iliff_24.tif |
| 25 | View of the south elevation of Bacon Educational Center; view to the north. | CO_denvercounty_iliff_25.tif |
| 26 | Westernmost elevation of Bacon Educational Center; view to the northeast. | CO_denvercounty_iliff_26.tif |
| 27 | View of the northwest corner of Bacon Educational Center; view to the southeast. | CO_denvercounty_iliff_27.tif |
| 28 | View of the west end of the north elevation of Bacon Educational Center; view to the southeast. | CO_denvercounty_iliff_28.tif |
| 29 | View of the enclosed glass breezeway between Iliff Hall and Skaggs Hall/Bacon Educational Hall; view to the east. | CO_denvercounty_iliff_29.tif |
| 30 | View to the northeast from across the parking lot toward Iliff Hall. The west elevation of Bacon Educational Center is in the center of the photo. | CO_denvercounty_iliff_30.tif |
| 31 | West elevation of Iliff Hall and north elevation of Bacon Educational Center; view to the east. | CO_denvercounty_iliff_31.tif |