1. **NAME**

   **COMMON:**
   SDY 194 Grant-Humphreys Mansion
   **AND/OR HISTORIC:**
   James B. Grant Residence

2. **LOCATION**

   **STREET AND NUMBER:**
   770 Pennsylvania St.
   **CITY OR TOWN:**
   Denver
   **STATE:**
   Colorado
   **CODE:**
   05
   **COUNTY:**
   Denver
   **CODE:**
   031

3. **CLASSIFICATION**

   **CATEGORY**
   (Check One)
   - District
   - Building
   - Site
   - Structure
   - Object

   **OWNERSHIP**
   - Public
   - Private
   - Both

   **STATUS**
   - Public Acquisition:
     - In Process
     - Being Considered
   - Occupied
   - Unoccupied
   - Preservation work in progress

   **ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC**
   - Yes:
     - Restricted
     - Unrestricted
   - No

4. **OWNER OF PROPERTY**

   **OWNER'S NAME:**
   Ira Boyd Humphreys
   **STREET AND NUMBER:**
   770 Pennsylvania
   **CITY OR TOWN:**
   Denver
   **STATE:**
   Colorado
   **CODE:**
   05

5. **LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

   **COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:**
   Tax Assessor's Office
   **STREET AND NUMBER:**
   Denver City and County Building
   **CITY OR TOWN:**
   Denver
   **STATE:**
   Colorado
   **CODE:**
   05

6. **REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

   **TITLE OF SURVEY:**
   Historic American Buildings Survey
   **DATE OF SURVEY:**
   January 1968
   **DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:**
   Historic Amer. Buildings Survey, Nat'l Park Serv., Dept of Int
   **STREET AND NUMBER:**
   801 Nineteenth Street, N. W.
   **CITY OR TOWN:**
   Washington, D. C.
The architectural style of this large residence is a rather flamboyant depiction of both Colonial and Italian Renaissance elements. The house itself is symmetrical; but, like with a large garage, the servants quarters, and a sun deck. The balustrades which originate with the porches, reflect the architectural ornament edging the roof. The balustrades also serve as a unifying element tying the complex into a whole.

Construction is of buff colored masonry and terra cotta. The main portico is rimmed with large white columns measuring 20 inches in diameter and standing approximately 20 feet in height.

The position of the residence commands the crest of a hill. The approach is via a curving drive from the street. The site is across the street from the Cheesman-Boettcher Mansion, the Governor's Executive Residence.

It is interesting that the basement was originally constructed to house facilities for a small theater, a bowling alley, billiard room and ballroom. Later, during World War II, the ballroom was converted to serve the needs of the American Red Cross as a workroom.

The original builders of the mansion are unknown. The architects for the project were Boal and Harnois, a local firm.
7. Description (continued)

The plan of the main house is rectangular in shape. On the west (front) side is a semi-circular portico with twenty foot high fluted Corinthian columns. The layout of the house is symmetrical about a main hall on the ground floor. The total number of rooms is not known; but, there are known to exist six bedrooms.

The ornateness of the stone and terra cotta work of the mansion's facade is impressive and reflects the building's style, i.e., Italian Renaissance. To be specific, the Corinthian capitals of the columns are classic revival, as are the elaborate bracket and dentil ranges which run beneath the cornice. The balustrade is typical Italian Renaissance and acts as a unifying element as it encircles the house at the crowning cornice, porch, and ground levels.

The windows at the ground level have semi-circular lintels above the double hung windows. At the doorway, a lunate shaped lintel rests above the main (west) entry. These semi-circular and lunate windows are also features found in the Colonial style; as is also the portico in front of the main door. The second story windows are also double hung but are framed with stone to present a rectangular form. Within the portico but above the main door is a small balcony/porch which is supported by large scroll brackets of stone. It, too, has a balustrade.

The corner of the house is turned, architecturally, by the use of pilasters resembling the Corinthian columns of the portico. This feature, plus the two oculus (œil de boeuf) windows on either side of the main door, are baroque revival in character.

At roof level, there exists three dormer windows with arched framing. The two smaller windows flank either side of the larger, central dormer which is on the same axis as the main entry.
The original owner of this large residence was James Benton Grant, an investor in the mining operations of Leadville and, later, the second Governor of Colorado. His wife, Mary Goodell Grant, was the daughter of the Governor of Illinois. Grant's term of office was 1882-1886. In addition to his political advancements, Grant was also the president of the Omaha and Grant Smelting Company, Leadville; an official of the Denver National Bank; and a co-founder of the Colorado Women's College.

The house was purchased by Albert Humphreys after James Grant's death in 1911. Humphreys was known for his large holdings in the mining fields of Minnesota and the oil regions of Texas and Wyoming.

Today, the house is owned by one of Humphreys' sons, Ira Boyd. The house has remained in fairly good condition and stands as a Denver landmark and as a monument to two prominent families of early Denver.

The mansion's proximity to the Governor's Mansion, the Cheesman-Boettcher residence, is not unfortunate because it gives the area a park-like setting. This setting should be further enhanced as the development of the Executive Mansion's grounds into a garden park proceeds.

James B. Grant occupied the house from the time of its completion (1902) until his death in 1911. Albert Humphreys then purchased the residence in 1917.
Major Bibliographical References

Junior League of Denver Survey of Denver's Historic Sites, 1967
Denver's Historic Mansions, by Edith E. Kohl
The Denver Times, June 27, 1901
The Denver Republican, January 1, 1902

Geographical Data

Latitude and Longitude Coordinates Defining a Rectangle Locating the Property

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Corner</th>
<th>Latitude</th>
<th>Longitude</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| NW     | 39° 42' 41" | 104° 58' 49"
| NE     | 39° 42' 41" | 104° 58' 49"
| SE     | 39° 42' 41" | 104° 58' 49"
| SW     | 39° 42' 41" | 104° 58' 49"

Approximate Acreage of Nominated Property: 14 acres

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Form Prepared By

Name and Title: Robert Fink, Assistant to the Director

Organization: State Historical Society of Colorado

Street and Number: 200 Fourteenth Avenue

City or Town: Denver

State: Colorado

State Liaison Officer Certification

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National [ ] State [ ] Local [x]

Name: Stephen H. Hart
Title: State Liaison Officer of Colorado
Date: 6/15/70

National Register Verification

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date: SEP 30 1970

Attest:

Keeper of the National Register

Date: JUL 31 1970
Properties added to the National Register of Historic Places

COLORADO

Fort Vasquez

Grant-Rumphreys Mansion

Platteville, Colorado

Denver, Colorado