

# COLORADO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

## COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES NOMINATION FORM

### SECTION I

#### Name of Property

Historic Name Smith's Chapel

Other Names United Brethren Church; Denver Inner City Parish

#### Address of Property

[ ] address not for publication

Street Address 631 W. 9<sup>th</sup> Avenue and 910-912 Galapago Street

City Denver County Denver Zip 80204

#### Present Owner of Property

(for multiple ownership, list the names and addresses of each owner on one or more continuation sheets)

Name Denver Inner City Parish (c/o Susan M. Luna, Executive Director)

Address 1212 Mariposa Street Phone 303-629-0636

City Denver State Colorado Zip 80204

#### Owner Consent for Nomination

(attach signed consent from each owner of property - see attached form)

#### Preparer of Nomination

Name Nicole Hernandez Date 8/2/2004

Organization Historic Denver, Inc.

Address 1536 Wynkoop Street, Suite 400A Phone 303-534-5288 x 16

City Denver State Colorado Zip 80202

#### FOR OFFICIAL USE:

Site Number 5DV27

\_\_\_\_\_ Nomination Received

Senate # \_\_\_\_\_ House # \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ Review Board Recommendation  
\_\_\_\_\_ Approval \_\_\_\_\_ Denial

\_\_\_\_\_ CHS Board State Register Listing  
\_\_\_\_\_ Approved \_\_\_\_\_ Denied

Certification of Listing: President, Colorado Historical Society

Date

**COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES**

Property Name Smith's Chapel

**SECTION II**

---

---

**Local Historic Designation**

Has the property received local historic designation?

no

yes ---  individually designated  designated as part of a historic district

Date designated \_\_\_\_\_

Designated by \_\_\_\_\_ (Name of municipality or county)

**Use of Property**

Historic Church

Current Community Center

**Original Owner** United Brethren Church

Source of Information Rocky Mountain News, October 9, 1881, p.7, col.2.

---

**Year of Construction** 1882

Source of Information Rocky Mountain News, October 9, 1881, p.7, col.2.

---

**Architect, Builder, Engineer, Artist or Designer** unknown

---

Source of Information \_\_\_\_\_

**Locational Status**

Original location of structure(s)

Structure(s) moved to current location

Date of move \_\_\_\_\_

**SECTION III**

---

---

**Description and Alterations**

(describe the current and original appearance of the property and any alterations on one or more continuation sheets)

**COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES**

Property Name Smith's Chapel

**SECTION IV**

---

**Significance of Property**

**Nomination Criteria**

- A** - property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to history
- B** - property is connected with persons significant in history
- C** - property has distinctive characteristics of a type, period, method of construction or artisan
- D** - property is of geographic importance
- E** - property contains the possibility of important discoveries related to prehistory or history

**Areas of Significance**

- |   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture                        | <input type="checkbox"/> Economics                     | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape            |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture            | <input type="checkbox"/> Education                     | <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Archaeology – prehistoric          | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering                   | <input type="checkbox"/> Law                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Archaeology – historic             | <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment/ Recreation     | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art                                | <input type="checkbox"/> Ethnic Heritage               | <input type="checkbox"/> Military             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce                           | <input type="checkbox"/> Exploration/ Settlement       | <input type="checkbox"/> Performing Arts      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications                     | <input type="checkbox"/> Geography/ Community Identity | <input type="checkbox"/> Politics/ Government |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Community Planning and Development | <input type="checkbox"/> Health/Medicine               | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation                       | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry                      | <input type="checkbox"/> Science              |
|   | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention                     | <input type="checkbox"/> Social History       |
|   |  | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation       |

**Significance Statement**

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

**Bibliography**

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

**SECTION V**

---

**Locational Information**

Lot(s) 17-20 Block 9 Addition Smith's

USGS Topographic Quad Map Englewood

**Verbal Boundary Description of Nominated Property**

(describe the boundaries of the nominated property on a continuation sheet)

**COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES**

Property Name Smith's Chapel

**SECTION VI**

**Photograph Log for Black and White Photographs**

(prepare a photograph log on one or more continuation sheets)

**SECTION VII**

**ADDITIONAL MATERIALS TO ACCOMPANY NOMINATION**

**Owner Consent Form**

**Black and White Photographs**

**Color Slides**

**Sketch Map(s)**

**Photocopy of USGS Map Section**

**Optional Materials**

**For Office Use Only**

Property Type:  building(s)  district  site  structure  object  area

Architectural Style/Engineering Type: Gothic Revival

Period of Significance: 1882

Level of Significance:  Local  State  National

Acreage less than one

P.M. 6th Township 4S Range 68W Section 3 Quarter Sections NW SW NW SW

UTM Reference: Zone 13 Easting 500384 Northing 4397661 (NAD27)

Site Elevation: 5,244 feet

Property Name Smith's Chapel

---

## DESCRIPTION and ALTERATIONS

The narrative which follows is based on the March 2004 "Denver Inner City Parish, Historic Structure Assessment," by architect Merrill Ann Wilson.

The Denver Inner City Parish, also known as Smith's Chapel, was built in 1882 in the Victorian Gothic, or Gothic Revival, style of architecture, a typical church design for its period. The building sits in the West Denver neighborhood of La Alma/Lincoln Park. La Alma/Lincoln Park is one of Denver's oldest neighborhoods dating from the settlement of the town of Auraria. The vast majority of the neighborhood's residential blocks were developed before 1900.

The 1887 Robinson's Atlas of Denver shows Smith's Chapel to be one of four structures on the city block bounded by South Water Street on the west (which became Galapago Street in 1904), South 12th Street on the east, West 10<sup>th</sup> Street on the north (also known as Moose Street), and West 9<sup>th</sup> Street on the south (also known as Buffalo Street). A woman's hospital was located on the north end of Galapago Street and two dwellings adjoined Smith's Chapel on Galapago Street. An alley ran the full north-south length of the block.

A parsonage fronting on Galapago Street is shown in early maps as a two-story brick dwelling with a one-story projection at its east end. A one-story stable also existed at the east/alley side of the lot. Neither of these buildings exist today. The area is currently used as a playground.

The original 1882 portion of the church is nearly square in plan with a bell tower (steeple) on the southwest corner and a steeply pitched gable roof. The church was built as one large worship space that apparently included an additional vestry or meeting room on the east side. The entrance into the church is through the base of the 70-foot high bell tower/vestibule. The steel entry door with side lights is a replacement of the original wood double doors. A similar pair of doors off the porch is now replaced by glazing.

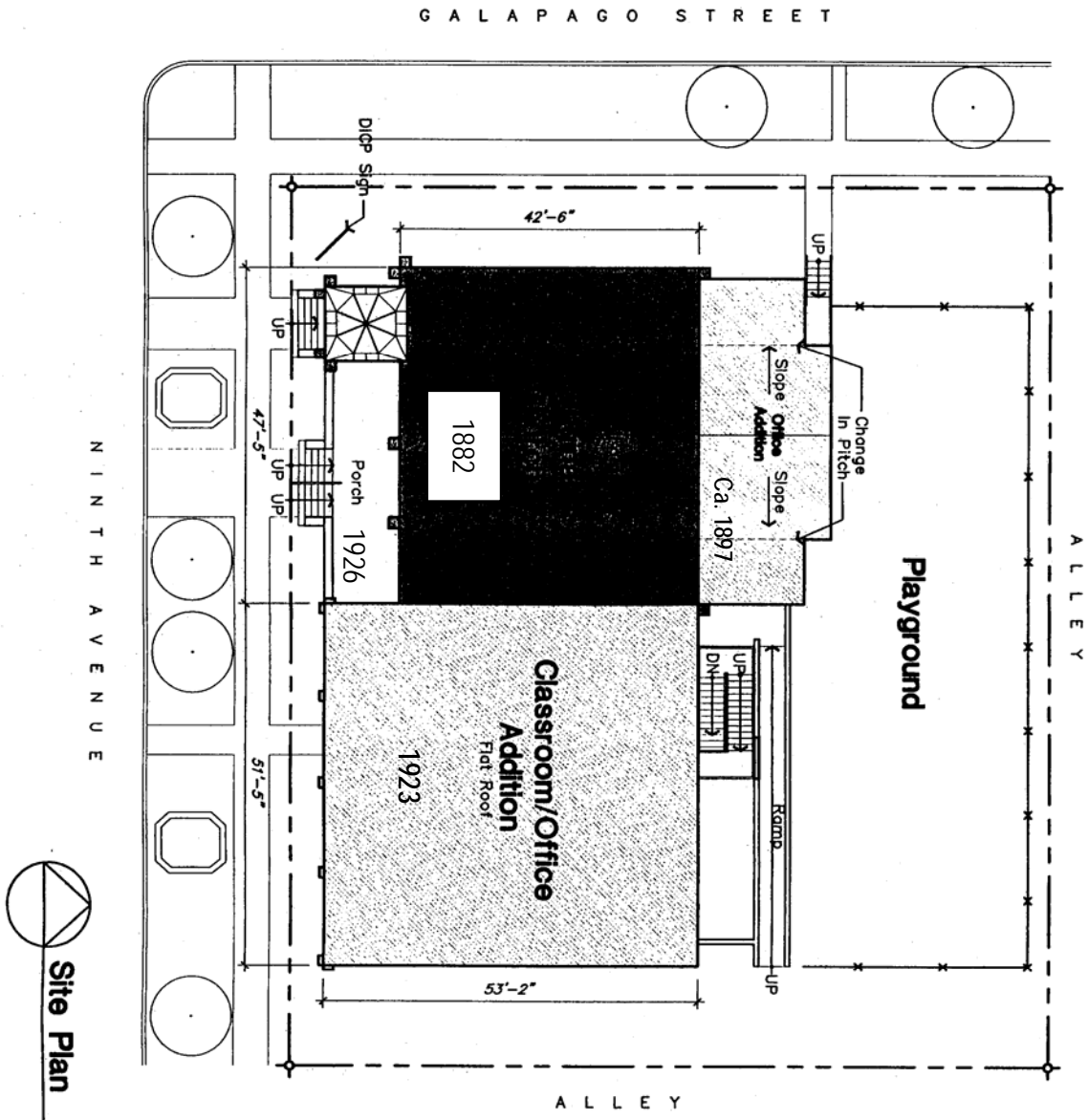
Smith's Chapel features a type of native volcanic rock, called rhyolite tuff, or simply rhyolite. The rock-faced stone is laid with beaded tan-colored mortar joints in horizontal courses, also called ashlar masonry. The entry/south elevation and all building and tower corners are articulated with engaged buttresses capped with tan-colored sandstone details. The same sandstone frames the window openings and is also used in three horizontal band courses. The tower features recessed areas of stone detailing with an 8-sided spire covered by what appears to be original diamond-patterned metal shingling. Lancet windows are found in the south and west elevations and similar wood-louvered openings are located in the tower. There are small oculus windows in the tower and on the west elevation. The ridge of the church roof runs east-west and features wood cornice mouldings at the rakes and eaves. The tower has built-in gutters and downspouts.

The size of the original church was small-approximately 40 feet by 50 feet. The worship space was one large square room unlike the typical cruciform church plan with a nave, transepts and choir. This modest accommodation may account for its designation as a chapel rather than a church. The altar is believed to have been located at the north wall both in its original layout as well as in the subsequent 1897-1903 expansion at this wall, as shown on the Sanborn Map of the same date. The current pastor, Steve Johnson, remembers the curved wooden pews, with no aisle division, oriented to the north. The pews were removed in 1967. The surviving interior finishes include three wood trusses with chamfered

Property Name Smith's Chapel

**SITE PLAN**

Merrill Ann Wilson, Historical Architect  
March 2003



 **Site Plan**

1/16" = 1'-0"

DATE: March 2003  
SHP Project # 2003-HA-069  
Site #5DVT34

**DENVER INNER CITY PARISH  
HISTORIC STRUCTURE ASSESSMENT**

MERRILL ANN WILSON  
Historical Architect  
32051 HORSESHOE DRIVE  
EVERGREEN COLORADO

Property Name Smith's Chapel

---

detailing, placed in a north-south direction, supporting the gable roof, and one small, sanctuary table carved with the words, "In remembrance of Me" and the nameplate, "Mary Kathryn Hutchinson." The earliest maps of this area, from 1887 and 1890, show a projection on the east wall of the chapel, labeled "vestry." No physical evidence or historical records confirm this room, which would have been absorbed by the 1923 addition.

During the decade of the 1920s, the Smith's Chapel congregation constructed additions more than doubling the building's size. The adjacent Denver West High School was built to such a size. Sanborn Insurance Maps only provide a range of dates for this construction, however these time frames have been further refined with the information found in the Denver City Building Permits. The first addition to the church is believed to have been the expansion of the altar/stage area at the north wall. This addition was built sometime between the 1897 update of the 1890 Sanborn Insurance Map and the 1925 update of the 1903 Sanborn Map. The addition appears on the latter map but not the former. This one-story projection was built of matching stone on the west elevation, some stone and primarily brick on the north side, and a gable roof ridge running in a north-south direction, intersecting with the main roof of the church. Ghosted window outlines in the brick on the north elevation suggest the earlier window locations bricked in between 1980 and 1986.

The most significant addition was built in 1923 (Denver Building Permit No. 6643). This two-story, flat roofed addition with a raised basement was built of rough-faced, dark red brick adjoining the east wall of the original building. Although the materials and roofline are in sharp contrast to those of the church, the detailing of second-story windows as pointed arch openings together with engaged brick buttresses along the south elevation strive for compatibility with the existing architecture of the church.

A third addition was built in 1926 (Denver Building Permit No. 6090). At this time, the church and the 1923 administrative/educational wing were given a porch connector/entry. This porch provided an exterior passageway along the south wall of the church, between the tower vestibule and the brick addition. The concrete porch is faced in rhyolite stone matching the church.

Following the demise of the United Brethren Church as a congregation at Smith's Chapel, the architectural history evolved in response to the broadened set of religious, social, educational, and economic needs of the community in its new role as the Denver Inner City Parish. The greatest change occurred in 1967 with the conversion of the original worship space into a multi-purpose room for recreational activities.

Since 1967, the most significant alterations have been the loss of nearly all of the original interior finishes and furnishings in the 1882 worship space, including the removal of all original stained glass windows, together with the installation of non-historic, intrusive heating, ventilation and air conditioning ducts and electrical systems. The exterior of the church has been maintained. The cleaning of the exterior stone and brickwork in 1981 was a major enhancement of the building – undertaken by the Denver Inner City Parish through a combination of fundraising and grants.

**Property Name** Smith's Chapel

The 1980-1986 renovation work, accomplished during the pastorship of the Rev. B. Clarke Vestal, was the first of two, possibly three efforts to maintain, update, and re-design interior space to fit the needs of the Denver Inner City Parish. Handicapped ramps and secondary means of egress for all levels were built of brick and concrete and added on the north side of the 1923 brick addition; new aluminum window sash replaced original wood sash throughout the building; the 1923 layout of rooms and interior stairs and corridors, including a chapel, was entirely re-designed to accommodate the school, La Academia and the staff of the parish; and the basement was outfitted with a kitchen and a room for the day care program, which now functions as the cafeteria for the school.



MERILL ANN WALSON  
 Historical Architect  
 2000 FORESTERS DRIVE  
 EVERGREEN, COLORADO

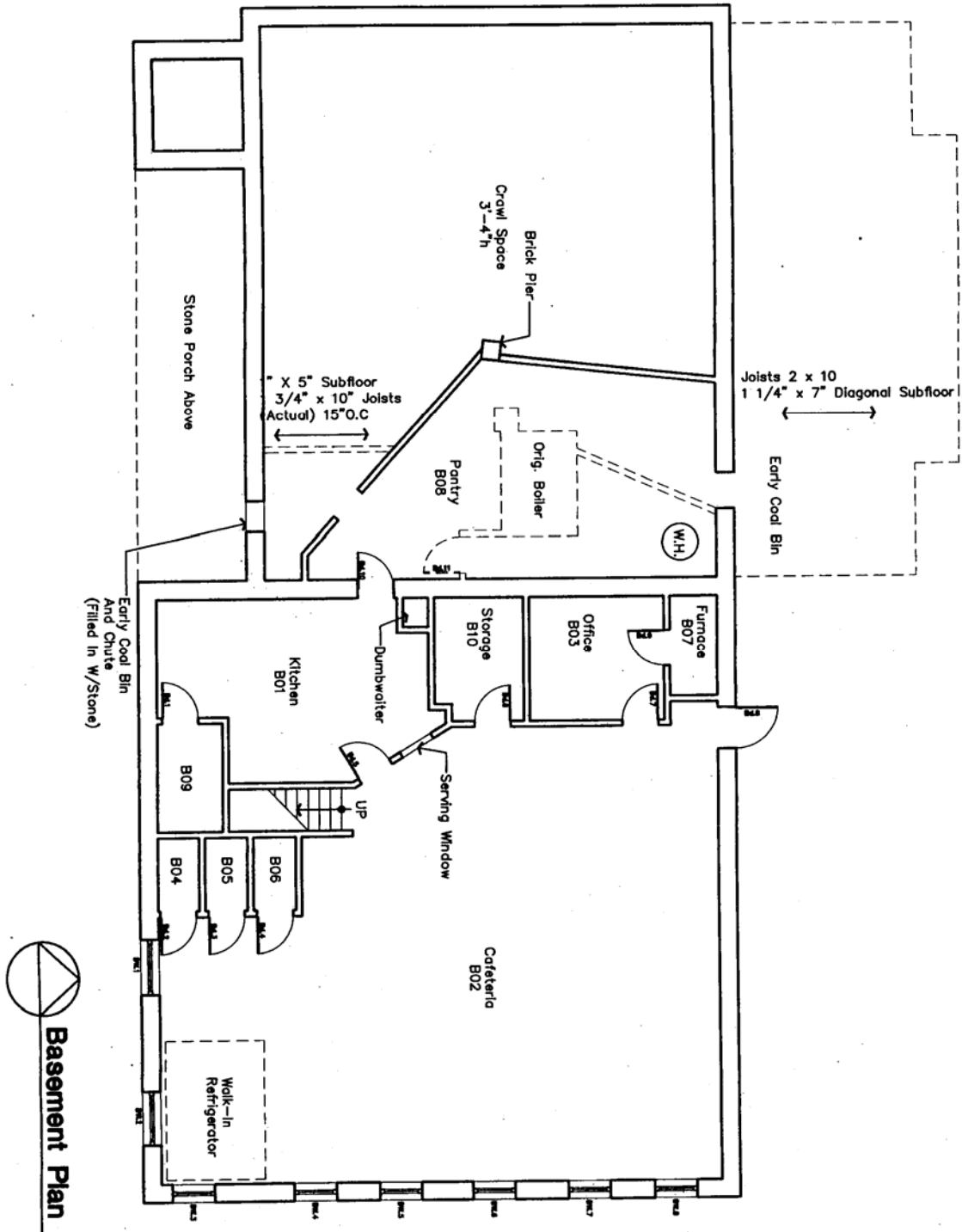
DENVER INNER CITY PARISH  
 HISTORIC STRUCTURE ASSESSMENT

SHIP Project #  
 2000-10A-069  
 Site # 010734

DATE: March 2004



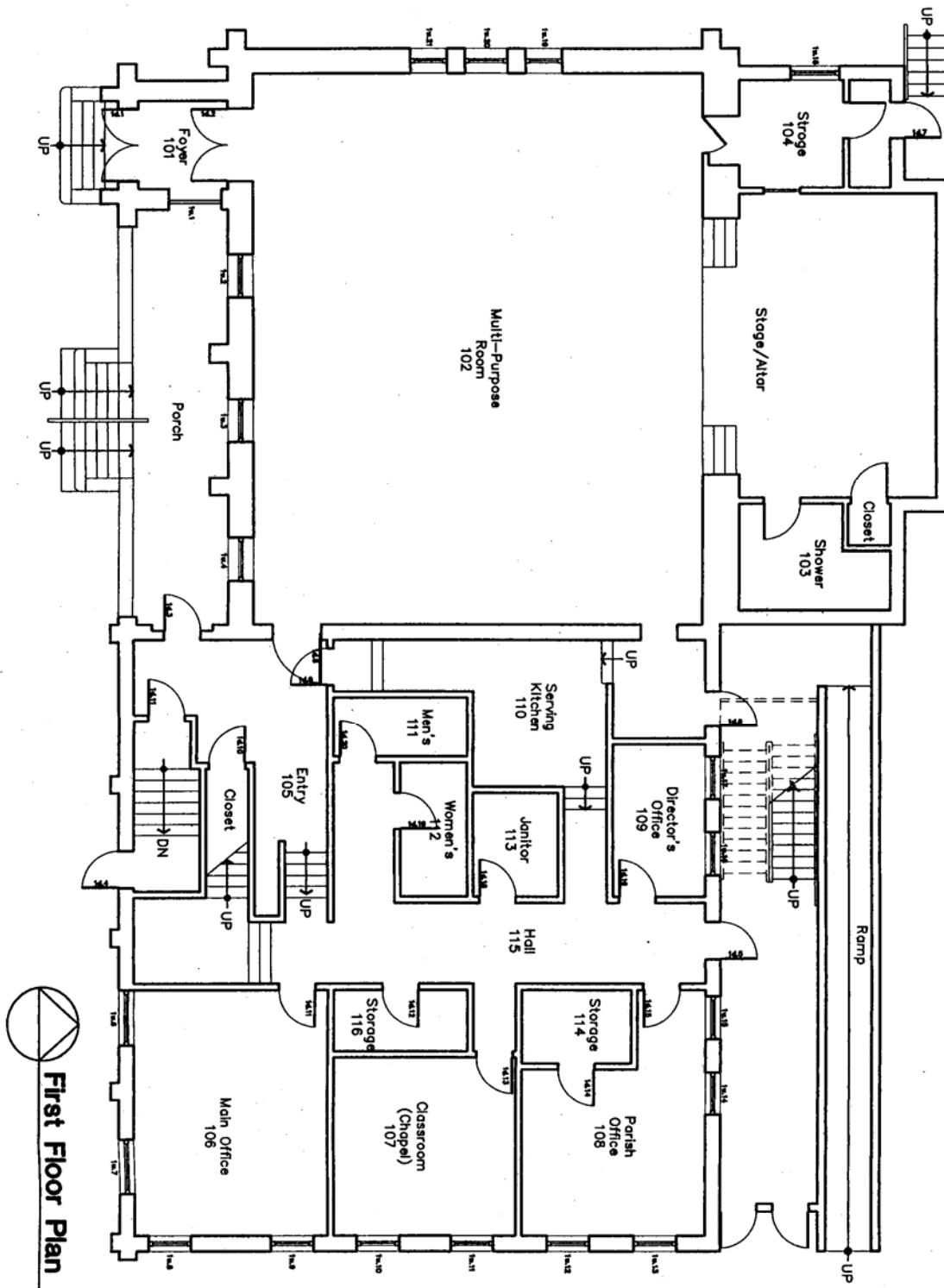
Property Name Smith's Chapel



Basement Plan

<p>DATE: March 2006</p>	<p>SHF Project # 2003-HA-069 Site #097754</p>	<p>DENVER INNER CITY PARISH HISTORIC STRUCTURE ASSESSMENT</p>	<p>MERRILL ANN WILSON Historical Architect 32051 HORSESHOE DRIVE EVERGREEN COLORADO</p>
-------------------------	---	---	---

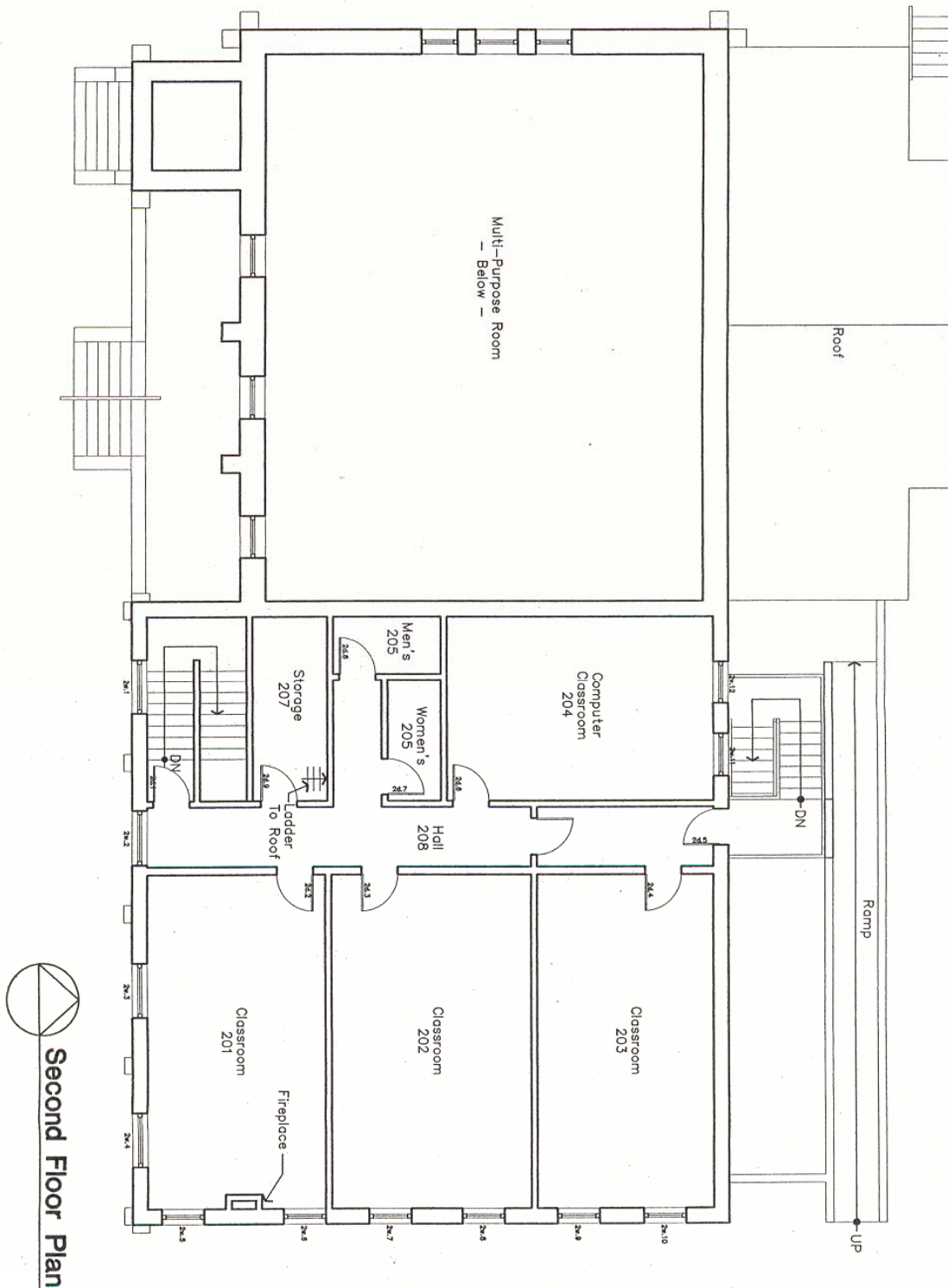
Property Name Smith's Chapel



First Floor Plan

DATE: March 2004	SHP Project # 2003-HA-069 Site #5DVT734	<b>DENVER INNER CITY PARISH HISTORIC STRUCTURE ASSESSMENT</b>	MERRILL ANN WILSON Historical Architect 32051 HORSESHOE DRIVE EVERGREEN COLORADO
---------------------	---	---	---

Property Name Smith's Chapel



Second Floor Plan

Property Name Smith's Chapel

---

### SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT

The 1882 Smith's Chapel is eligible for the State Register under Criterion C in the area of *architecture*. Smith's Chapel is significant for its extensive use of Castle Rock-quarried rhyolite. Denver architects and builders used rhyolite both as a primary structural stone and for foundation and architectural accents during the late nineteenth century. Smith's Chapel is an early example of the volcanic stone used as a primary structural material with sandstone detailing.

Smith's Chapel is also a good local example of Gothic Revival style ecclesiastical architecture in Denver. Though having suffered some loss of integrity through the replacement of the original windows and doors, and the construction of a major addition, the overall original exterior design remains visible in its plan, masonry construction, and pointed arch window and door openings.

Rhyolite constituted an important building stone in Denver due to the proximity of a major quarry in Castle Rock, Colorado. Geologist Jack Murphy describes the stone as a volcanic rock that is a result of a scorching hot, thick, airborne ash that traveled across the Late Eocene erosion surface from the Sawatch Mountains to east of Castle Rock. The hot ash settled and fused to form a hard compact layer, called a welded tuff. The 30-foot thick layer caps buttes in the Castle Rock area, where the high quality rhyolite has been quarried for more than 125 years. Railroads transported large quantities of the attractive volcanic rock to Denver. Castle Rock rhyolite was one of the area's most widely used local building stones. Its geological name is Wall Mountain Tuff. It has an attractive tan to gray color. Because of its light color and fine grained texture, it can be mistaken for limestone. It is a very durable, high silica material that breaks with a sharp curved fracture. It is commonly laid with an irregular rock or quarry face that results in a constant play of shadows across the surface.

Several of Denver's historically designated commercial and educational buildings were constructed of rhyolite, including the surviving 1881 wings of Denver's Union Station (NR\*-17<sup>th</sup> and Wynkoop), the 1891 Kittridge Building (NR-511 16<sup>th</sup>), and the 1909 Treat Hall (NR) on the former campus of Colorado Women's College (1800 Pontiac).

Architects and builders used rhyolite on numerous residential properties, including: the 1885 Walker House (3520 Newton); 1887 Richtofen Castle (NR-7020 E. 1245h Ave.); the 1889 Dunning-Benedict House (NR-1200 Pennsylvania) and Adolph Zang House (NR-1532 Emerson); the 1890 Castle Marne (NR-1572 Race) and Vorhees House (NR-1471 Stuart); and the 1892 Margaret Brown House (NR-1340 Pennsylvania) and Gates Mansion (NR-1375 Josephine). These residences incorporate rhyolite as a primary structural material. In other residential buildings, rhyolite is found in foundations, water tables, and architectural detailing. Rhyolite was often used for short retaining and boundary walls, as in the 1881 George Schleirer Mansion (NR-1665 Grant) and the 1883 Byers-Evans House (NR-1310 Bannock). The hardness of the stone made it an ideal choice for foundations or exposed details subject to erosion by water.

Architects also used rhyolite in ecclesiastical design. Notable examples include: the 1876 Emmanuel Sherith Israel Chapel (NR-1201 10<sup>th</sup>); the 1887 Trinity United Methodist Church (NR-E. 18<sup>th</sup> Ave. and Broadway), the 1890 Asbury Methodist (DL-2215 W. 30<sup>th</sup> Ave.) and Calvary Baptist (DL-933 E. 24<sup>th</sup> Ave.); the 1891 South Broadway Christian (DL-23 Lincoln), Christ Methodist Episcopal (NR-22<sup>nd</sup> and Ogden) and St. Peter and St. Mary Episcopal churches (NR-126 W. 2<sup>nd</sup> Ave.); the 1898 St. Elizabeth's

---

\* Designation status: NR = National Register; DL = Denver Landmark

Property Name Smith's Chapel

---

Catholic Church (NR-1062 St. Francis Way); and a late example, the 1910 Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church (NR-1980 Dahlia).

Trinity United Methodist Church is the finest Colorado example of the use of rhyolite. Architect Robert S. Roeschlaub designed the Gothic Revival building to include a massive masonry corner steeple with a rhyolite spire. The 1891 South Broadway Christian Church is also a noteworthy example of rhyolite construction. Architects James E. Miller and Wenzil J. Janisch employed the gray stone in the Romanesque Revival style to create a visually striking building. Smith's Chapel is a more modest example of rhyolite construction, though the stone is still employed as the major structural material with sandstone applied as window and door trim. Smaller in size and simpler in design than the Trinity and South Broadway churches, with its 1882 construction date, Smith's Chapel is a good early example of the use of rhyolite in an ecclesiastical building in Denver.

Many churches in the city were designed in the Gothic Revival style. In fact, Gothic Revival and Romanesque Revival constituted the two most prevalent styles in ecclesiastical architecture during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Gothic Revival was popular from the 1870s through the 1930s. Variations of the style range from simple, one-story rectangular plan buildings without towers or steeples, exemplified by the Emmanuel Sherith Israel Chapel, to basilica forms of English Gothic Revival, such as Saint John's Episcopal Cathedral at 1313 Clarkson, or cruciform plan French Gothic Revival buildings, best exemplified by the Immaculate Conception Basilica at 401 East Colfax.

Other variations of the style exist between these extremes. Rectangular and square plans with front-gabled roofs are common, as are cross gables on larger buildings. A single steeple is often centered on the facade. Examples of the centered-steeple form include the stuccoed Sacred Heart Catholic Church (DL-2760 Larimer) and the brick St. Joseph's Polish Roman Catholic Church (NR-517 E. 46<sup>th</sup> Ave.) In other instances the steeple or tower occupies a corner position. This is particularly true where the church stood on a corner lot. Examples include the sandstone St. Mark's Parish Church (NR-1160 Lincoln), the brick St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church (NR-600 Galapago) and Trinity Methodist Church.

Rare in Denver but a common variation in towns across Colorado is an L-shaped plan with the steeple occupying the inside intersection of the two wings. A local example is the John Collins Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church at South Bannock and West Iliff Streets in the Overland neighborhood.

Smith's Chapel is representative of the small and simple masonry Gothic Revival style church buildings found in many of Denver's residential neighborhoods. Its massing and detailing is compatible with the modest scale of its surrounding residential neighborhood.

### Historical Background

Smith's Chapel was built in 1881 and finished in 1882. Design and construction costs, as well as four lots in the Smith's Addition area of West Denver, were a gift of a prominent Denver Businessman, John W. Smith. The chapel rose as West Denver developed as a residential neighborhood. *The Rocky Mountain News* on October 9, 1881 reported that "The boom West Denver enjoys has also included the churches. Three new churches have been erected this summer and fall, a Baptist on Broadway, a Congregational and a United Brethren, both near the new public school..."

Property Name Smith's Chapel

---

An earlier *Rocky Mountain News* article on July 3, 1881, provided a description of the plans underway for Smith's Chapel that included actual built conditions as well as details that appear never to have constructed or remain questionable. The article stated that John W. Smith, "will build a brick church with an audience room 40 x 50 feet, a lecture room 16 x 24 feet, and a vestibule 10 x 10 feet, the tower or cupola to be eighty feet high, and the structure will cost between \$3000 and \$5000. The church will occupy two lots. This will be on condition that a parsonage to cost not less that \$1,500 is built on the adjoining lot donated by him."

Contrary to the *News* article, Smith's Chapel was built of Castle Rock rhyolite stone, not brick, and the steeple is noted as seventy feet high (not eighty) on the Sanborn Insurance Map dated 1903-1925. The church was built on two lots and a parsonage was built on an adjoining lot. The 1887 and 1890-1897 maps do show the church as one large, one-story (nearly square) rectangular structure together with a one-story projection on the east side labeled "vestry" (which is likely the 'lecture room described in the newspaper article) and a small projection on the south (being the vestibule/steeple entry).

After seventy-eight years, the United Brethren congregation voted to disband in 1960. Members of Smith's Chapel had increasingly moved to the suburbs and new families moving into the area did not join the church.

The surplus church building became the Denver Inner City Parish when a group of laymen from Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church began a study of churches in the downtown area. They noted a spiritual vacuum created as churches moved into the suburbs. They also commented on the changing nature of the inner-city community. Taking their findings to a committee of the Denver Area Council of Churches, they recommended a new venture with interdenominational support. Other cities had successfully set up inner-city parishes—interdenominational churches supported by other individual churches, with no direct responsibility to any one denomination or to any upper-level church organization. A board of directors was formed which included representatives from several denominations in the Denver area. In 1961 the parish incorporated, a constitution was drawn up, and a decision made that the ministry should begin in the neighborhood of the Lincoln Park Homes. The former Smith's Chapel appeared to be an ideal location for the parish and the building was purchased. The Inner City Parish functions like a social agency. Examples of parish programs include the opening of the Westside Health Center, lobbying for welfare rights, and the sponsorship of several twenty-youth field trips to Mexico. In a circa 1979 newspaper article titled "Inner City Parish History Explained," Jackie O'Donnell reported that, "One of the first problems faced by this board was the lack of recreational facilities for the neighborhood's youth. High schools would not open their doors at night to allow people to use their gyms and the era of neighborhood recreational centers was still years away. To help alleviate this problem the Parish moved its worship services to a smaller, more intimate space and replaced its pews with a basketball court."

A late 1970 study produced by the University of Colorado at Denver noted the strain on the building in meeting the program demands. The report concluded that "due to the inevitable forces of time, heavy use and limited operating budgets, the Parish has slowly degenerated to a state of disrepair. Although it is structurally sound, the building doesn't completely portray the image or fit the physical needs necessary to carry out its new mission in Denver's Westside community." The 1980-1986 renovation work, accomplished during the pastorate of the Rev. B. Clarke Vestal, was the first of two, possibly three efforts to maintain, update, and re-design interior space to fit the needs of the Denver Inner City Parish.

Property Name Smith's Chapel

---

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

"A Denver Pioneer Dies in Oakland." *San Francisco Chronicle*. November 16, 1895.

"A Generous Offer." *Rocky Mountain News*. July 3, 1881, pg.5, col. 2.

Bretell, Richard R. *Historic Denver*. Denver: Historic Denver, Inc., 1973.

Clips: Dawson Scrap Books, Vol. 59, p. 375, SHSC.

Colorado Cultural Resource Survey, Resource No. 5DV27, January 1980, Colorado Historical Society,  
Stephen H. Hart Library

*The Denver Times*, March 18, 1899, pg. 8, col. 7.

"Easter Marks Smith Chapel's Semi-Century." *Rocky Mountain News*. March 24, 1932, pg. 3.

Murphy, Jack A. *Geology Tour of Denver's Buildings and Monuments*. Denver: Historic Denver, Inc. and  
Denver Museum of Natural History, 1995.

Murphy, Jack A. *Geology Tour of Denver's Capitol Hill Stone Buildings*. Denver: Historic Denver, Inc.  
1995.

Noel, Thomas J. *Buildings of Colorado*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1997.

O'Donnell, Jackie. "Inner City Parish History Explained." Unknown Newspaper, date 1979 written on copy.

Ray, Genevieve. "Church in the Shadows: Where 'God's not mad anymore'." *Empire Magazine*, October  
18, 1964.

Robinson's 1887 Denver Atlas

*Rocky Mountain News*.

October 9, 1881, pg. 7, col. 2: untitled

March 9, 1884, pg. 2, col. 2: untitled

Sanborn Insurance Maps

1890 (updated to 1897)

1903 (updated to 1925)

1929 (updated to 1937)

Site Files, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Colorado Historical Society.

"Smith Chapel, United Brethren." *The Denver Times*, March 18, 1899, pg. 8, col. 7.

Wilson, Merrill Ann. Historic Structure Assessment for Denver Inner City Parish. March 2004.

Property Name Smith's Chapel

---

## GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

### VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The land included in this nomination is defined as follows: Lots 17-20, Block 9, Smith's Addition, City and County of Denver, Colorado.

## PHOTOGRAPH LOG

The following information pertains to photograph numbers 1-16:

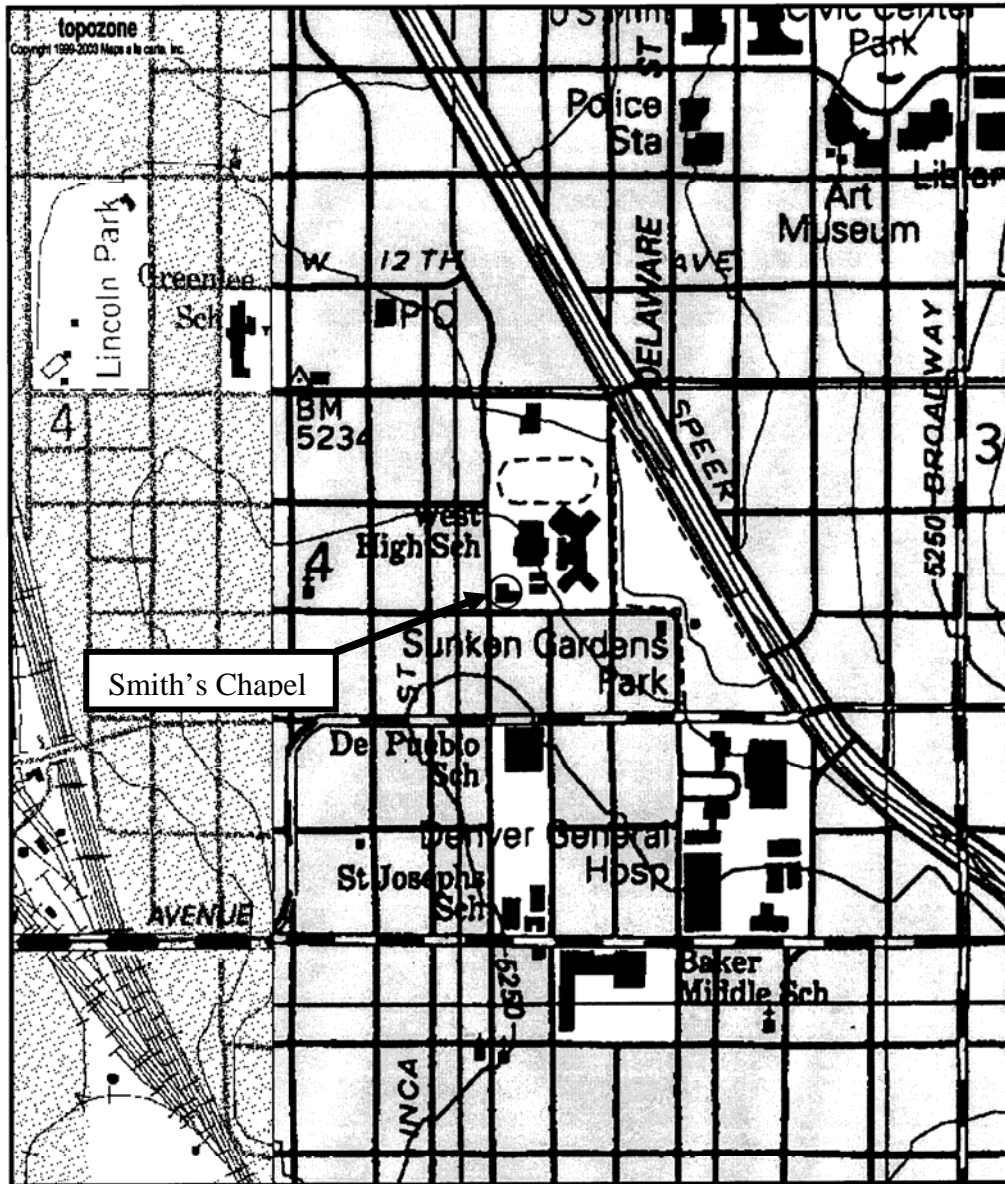
Name of Property: Smith's Chapel  
Location: 910 Galapago Street, Denver, CO 80204  
Photographer: Nicole Hernandez  
Date of Photographs: August 5, 2004  
Negatives: Historic Denver, Inc., 1536 Wynkoop Street, Suite 400A

<u>Photo No.</u>	<u>Photographic Information</u>
1	West elevation, view to the east
2	South elevation of original building and addition, view to the north
3	Southwest corner, view to the northeast
4	Detail of steeple, view to the east
5	Detail of window off south elevation porch, east window of tower, view to the west
6	Detail of entrance off of porch on south elevation, see addition connecting to original building, view to the northeast
7	Detail of porch on south elevation, view to the north
8	Northwest corner, view to the southeast
9	North elevation, view to the southeast
10	South east corner of addition, view to the northwest
11	South elevation of addition, view to the north
12	South elevation, view to the northwest
13	Interior detail of original building's sanctuary, now a gym, view to the west
14	Interior detail of original building's sanctuary, now a gym, view to the north
15	Interior detail of original building's sanctuary, now a gym, door in corner is entrance to tower, view to the southwest
16	Interior detail of original building's sanctuary, now a gym, door in the corner is entrance to addition, view to the east



Property Name Smith's Chapel

**USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP**  
Englewood Quadrangle, Colorado  
7.5 Minute Series (enlarged), 1997



0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5 km  
0 0.09 0.18 0.27 0.36 0.45 mi  
Map center is UTM 13 500384E 4397661N (NAD27)  
**Englewood** quadrangle  
Projection is UTM Zone 13 NAD83 Datum

\*M  
G  
M=10.025  
G=0.003