

**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 Chateau, The
other names/site number Chateau Apartments; 5DV8524

2. Location

street & number 900 Sherman Street [N/A] not for publication
city or town Denver [N/A] vicinity
state Colorado code CO county Denver code 031 zip code 80203

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Mark Wolfe Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer 11/29/06 Date
Signature of certifying official/Title
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.

for
Edson W. Beall Signature of the Keeper 1-25-07 Date of Action

The Chateau
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)

DOMESTIC / multiple dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC / multiple dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE
walls STUCCO
BRICK
roof CONCRETE
other _____

Narrative Description

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

The Chateau
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

Periods of Significance

1922

Significant Dates

1922

Significant Person(s)

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above).

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

DesJardins, Bernard R.

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Colorado Historical Society

The Chateau
Name of Property

Denver County, Colorado
County/State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1. 13 501371 4397642 (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 Nancy R. Lyons, AIA (prepared for the owner)

organization Preservation Partnership Colorado date January 16, 2006

street & number 1540 Cook Street telephone 303-780-0056

city or town Denver state CO zip code 80206

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 Darrell Brown, A & W, LLC

street & number 930 Sherman Street telephone 303-839-1112

city or town Denver state CO zip code 80203

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.

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The Chateau
Denver County, Colorado

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DESCRIPTION

The Chateau (now the Chateau Apartments), completed in 1922, is a U-shaped, two-and-a-half-story apartment building with a center courtyard that occupies the northeast corner at the intersection of 9th Avenue and Sherman Street. The style is eclectic, and borrows from several early twentieth century revival themes. The building has a highly articulated mansard roof with numerous double-window dormers that may well have inspired the "chateau" reference in the building's name. The basement level is finished with a red brick which visually anchors the building and, in combination with the third-floor dormers and entry porticos, gives the building a particularly friendly, pedestrian scale. The building is finished with white stucco walls and false half-timbered gables with pierced bargeboards and carved brackets. A terra cotta mock well is the focal point of the courtyard. The mulled multi-light casement and double-hung windows are prominent features, and they are generously arranged to provide natural light and ventilation to each apartment unit. The interior is comprised of fifty one-bedroom and two-bedroom apartments that contain original kitchen built-ins, and broad corridors with interior windows to most apartments.

The building exhibits strong architectural historic integrity, and is without significant alterations of the exterior or interior. A major rehabilitation project completed in 2005 (NPS Historic Preservation Certification Project No. 10826) included rehabilitation of all wood windows, exterior trim and stucco, as well as retrofit of a new hot-water heating system throughout. Windows on all sides of the courtyard were fully restored in the course of this project. Windows on less prominent side and rear elevations were replaced with wood, aluminum clad windows custom designed to match the originals. The interior plan is unchanged from its original configuration, with the exception of a common ballroom on the third floor that was converted in 1945 into two apartments.

The Building Site

The Chateau building is located in the Capitol Hill neighborhood of Denver, five blocks directly south of the State Capitol building, and two blocks east of Broadway. The building faces Sherman Street on a parcel that is approximately one-hundred seventy-five feet by one-hundred twenty-five feet deep. The U-shaped building occupies the majority of the site, except for the north fifty feet. This area on the north is an open grassed area and also accommodates a small parking area at the rear off the alley. The site is simply landscaped with perimeter scrubs, several deciduous trees in the right-of-way, and grassed areas. The elevation of the center courtyard is approximately two feet above the street level and entered via a broad set of stairs flanked by masonry piers with large, spherical stucco finials, and a low, red, brick retaining wall that encloses the courtyard. A faux wishing well feature in the center of courtyard is a focal point for brick walks leading to the main west-facing entry and the two side entries. The wishing well is faced with terra cotta, has a conical copper roof and four small, classically-detailed columns and sits on a red brick base.

The Building Exterior

The building exterior is stucco with a moderately-course finish that is painted an off-white color. The building is visually anchored to the ground with a red brick foundation and water

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table that is continuous with the low retaining wall and stair at the front of the courtyard. The same red brick is repeated in the courtyard stairs, the base of the "well" feature, and the walks. The main west-facing entry is emphasized by a two-story bay projecting approximately five feet from the main façade. It is elevated from the courtyard level by three brick steps and is covered by a small tiled roof with bracketed eaves that is supported on simply-detailed wood columns. The entry door assembly is comprised of a full glass multi-light door with a multi-light glass surround. Secondary entries are very similar to the main entry, except that they project only a shallow distance from the façade, the portico resting on two engaged pilasters.

The steeply-pitched main tile roof is hipped at the rear of the building and has three prominent false half-timbered gables on the front façade – one in the center entry bay, and the others at the front façade of the wings. The two gables on the wings are further accentuated with a decorative pierced bargeboard. An elaborate series of dormers on both sides of the north and south wings create necessary headroom for the third floor apartments as well as give the building a fanciful "Old World" character. The main roof terminates with a bracketed cornice and beadboard soffits that are approximately the same elevation as the third-level finished floor. The cornice is carried across gables and shed dormers around the entire building, giving the roof a French mansard appearance.

The numerous windows (226 in all) are an important character-defining element of the building. The windows are multi-light double-hung and casement sash on the upper levels, double-hung windows on the first floor, and hopper-type windows on the basement level. The size of the lights is approximately seven inches by twelve inches throughout. There are large, fixed, art-glass windows in each of the two public stairways that flank the west-facing courtyard. The art glass is semi-opaque and ranges between green and yellow tones. Courtyard windows have two-paneled wood-frame screen sash mounted flush with the brick molding.

The south building elevation is divided into three sections by two full-height square bays that are capped by a shed roof dormer. The bays are further distinguished by two large triple casement windows on each of the three levels. The main roof is punctuated with a symmetrical arrangement of small gable and shed dormers, each with a single or ganged sash window. The north elevation precisely mirrors the south elevation.

The east elevation (on the alley) has a central recessed portion supported on two wood columns and capped with a long shed roof. This center section is a covered porch at the second-floor level and a recessed rear entry at the street level.

The Building Interior

The building plan is organized into three sections around the east, north, and south of the courtyard. A central corridor in each section is flanked with the modestly-sized, well-proportioned apartments, and each section has its individual stair and courtyard entry. A core area at the rear of the center section includes an elevator, exit stair, and opens to a second-floor covered porch. The interior millwork is simple, but elegant, with two-panel wood doors and square casing.

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Broad, open stairways (now partly closed with partitions and solid doors for building code reasons) were originally an important source of natural light to corridors on all levels. Skylight shafts in the third-floor corridors (currently covered per building code requirements) originally provided additional light and ventilation to the third floor corridor. Natural illumination in corridors also brightened the apartment kitchens via interior windows between the kitchens and the corridor. Most apartments also had a delivery door compartment that was part of the kitchen built-in pantry. Most of these interior windows and delivery compartments are extant, although currently covered. One can easily envision the corridors with these openings creating something of an indoor front porch, giving residents the option of watching and talking with passersby in the hall.

Alterations and Integrity

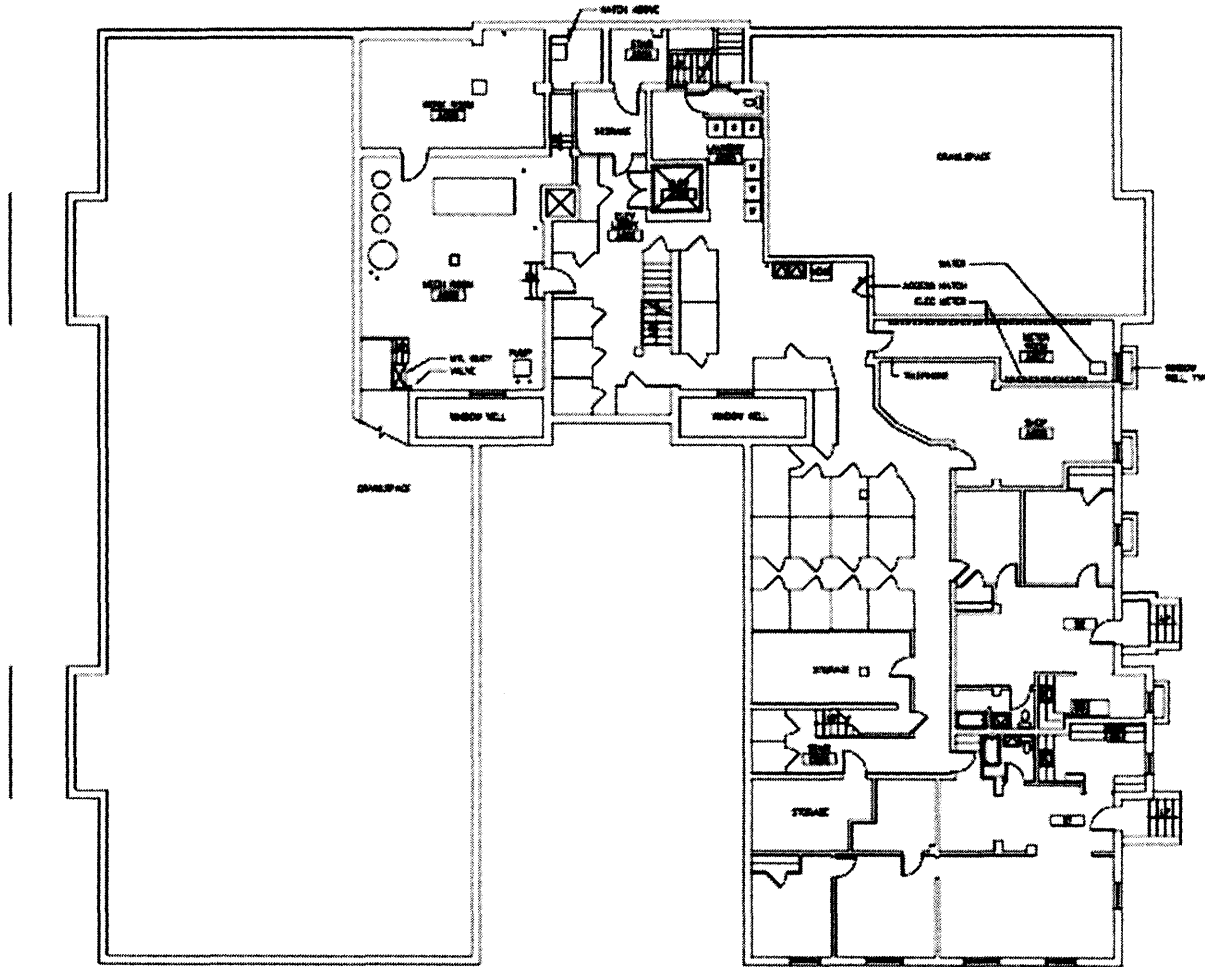
The Chateau has remained relatively unchanged over the years, with the exception of the renovation of the common ballroom on the third floor into two additional apartments in 1945. This change is likely reflective of the housing shortage and growing demand for affordable apartments that took place at the end of World War II. The interior has undergone some updating, primarily in kitchens, baths and heating system, but the majority of the original millwork, doors, and built-in cabinets are in place.

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 Basement


 0 5' 10' 20'

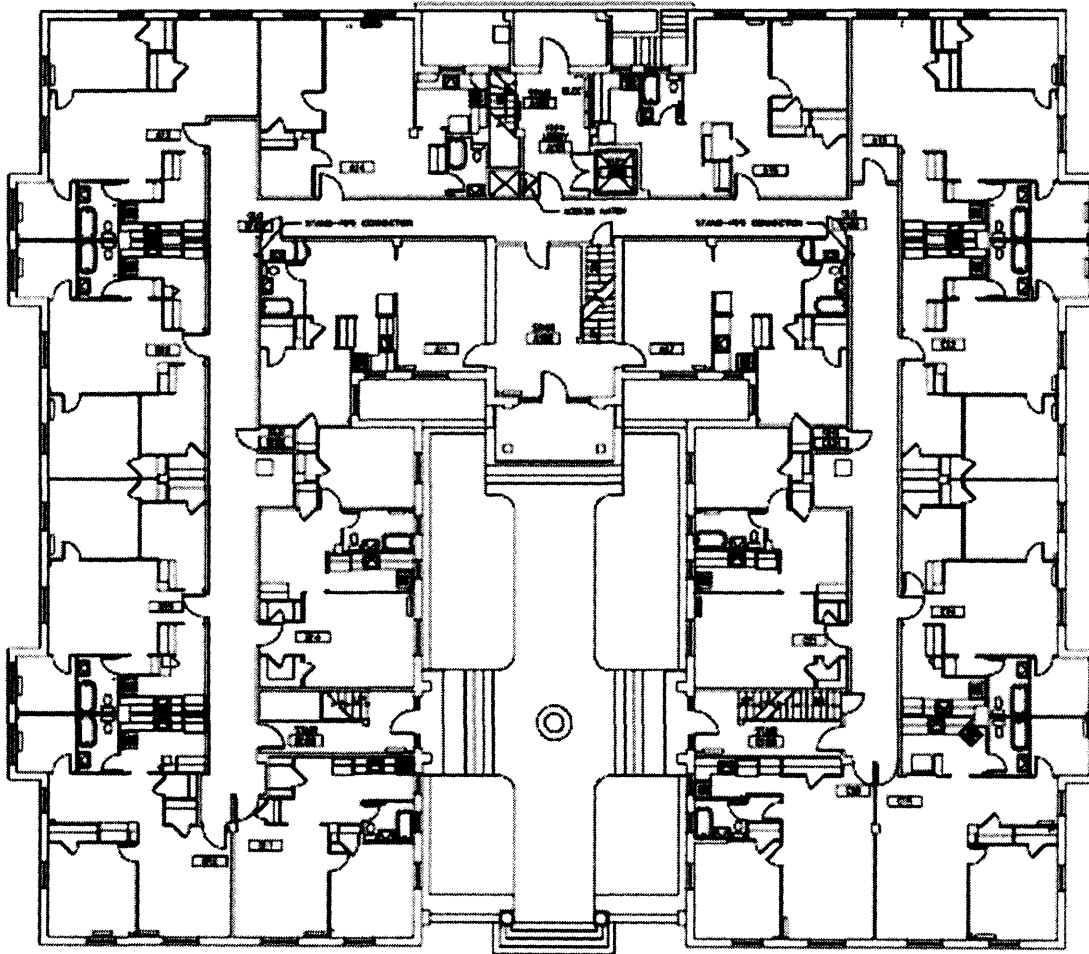
Chateau Apartments
 900 Sherman St, Denver
 Nancy Lyons, AIA
 Preservation Partnership
 12/18/06


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N  First Floor

0 5' 10' 20'

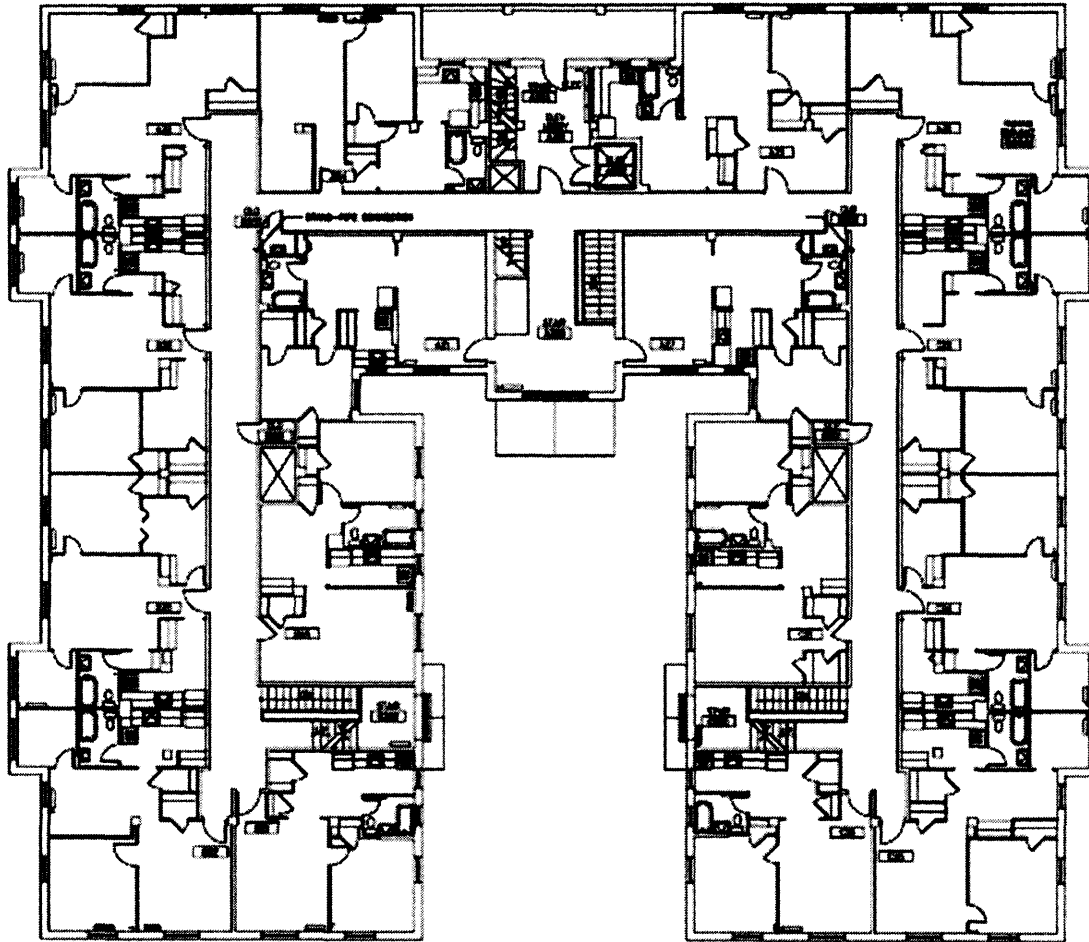
Chateau Apartments
900 Sherman St, Denver
Nancy Lyons, AIA
Preservation Partnership
12/18/06

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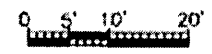
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 Second Floor



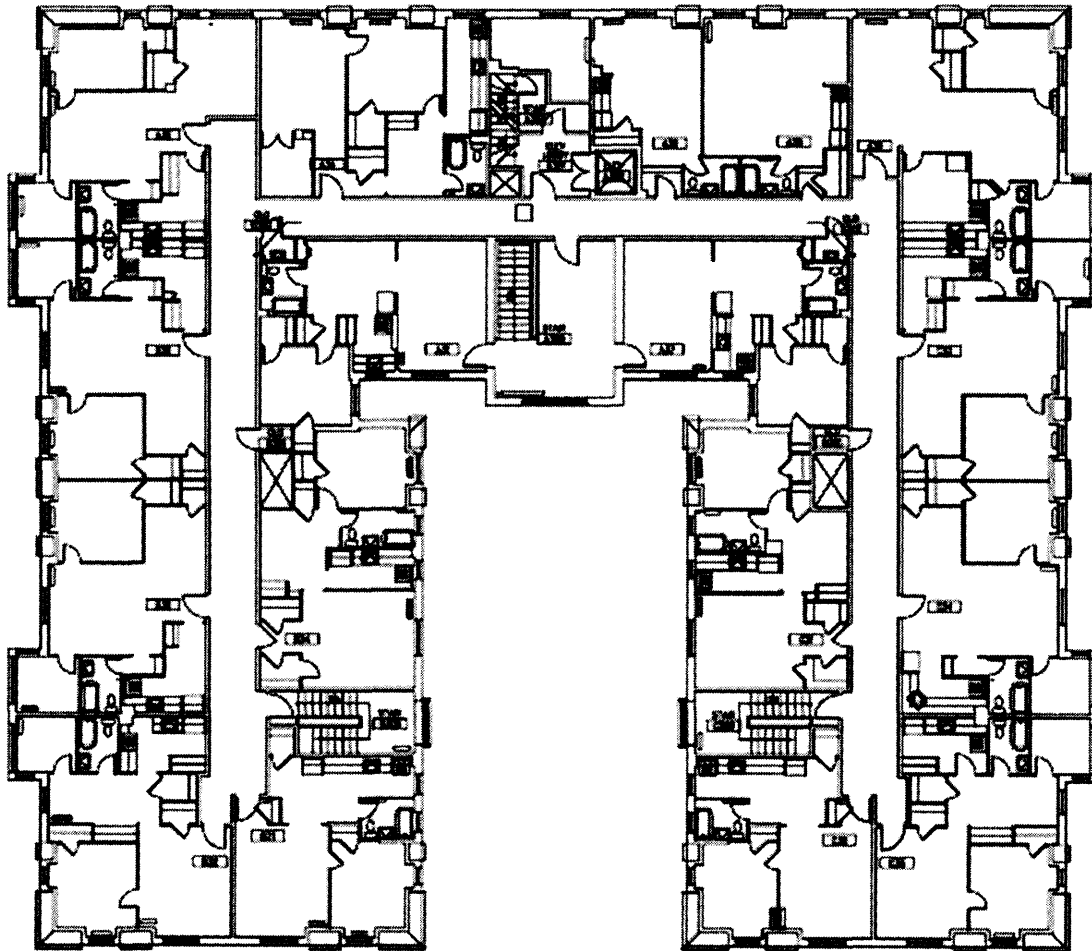
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N  Third Floor

0 5' 10' 20'

Chateau Apartments
900 Sherman St, Denver

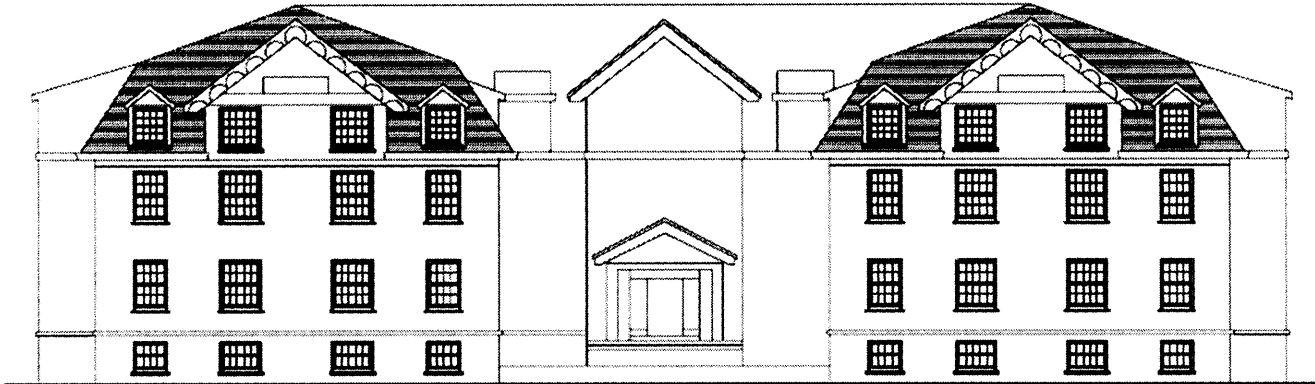
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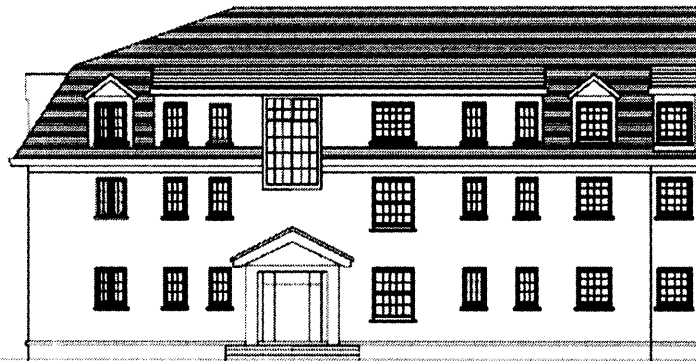
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West Elevation
1/16" = 1'-0"

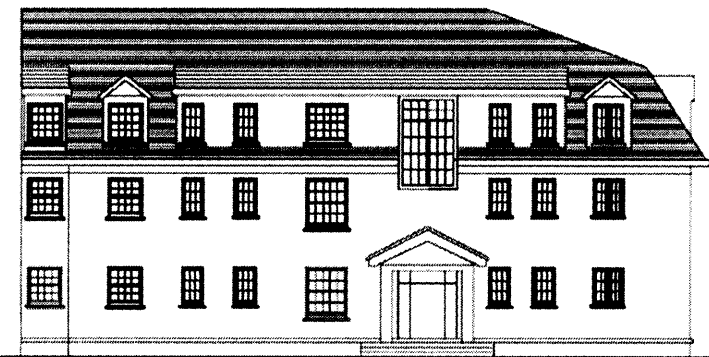
Chateau Apartments
900 Sherman St., Denver
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South Courtyard Elevation
1/16" = 1'-0"



West Courtyard Elevation
1/16" = 1'-0"



North Courtyard Elevation
1/16" = 1'-0"

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North Elevation
1/16" = 1'-0"

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East Elevation
1/16" = 1'-0"

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South Elevation
1/16" = 1'-0"

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Denver County, ColoradoSection number 8 Page 11**SIGNIFICANCE**

The 1922 *Chateau* (now the Chateau Apartments) is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for its architectural significance as an important local variation of the early twentieth-century courtyard apartment house. Located five blocks directly south of the Colorado Capitol building in Denver's most densely populated neighborhood, the building reflects an important stage in the development of the inner city housing patterns – away from the American idyllic single family house and toward a more affordable, community-oriented, urban arrangement that maintains turn-of-the-century standards for natural lighting, ventilation, and privacy. Stylistically, *The Chateau* is an eclectic mix of Tudor, Craftsman, and Chateausque, and its false half-timbering, verge boards, bracketed eaves, doors, windows, and stucco finish exhibit a high degree of integrity. The interior of the building is also intact, with its original floor plan of fifty apartments, most retaining original built-ins and interior windows to the public corridor.

Neighborhood Context of *The Chateau*

The Chateau is located in what is now known as Denver's Capitol Hill neighborhood. Its subdivision, the First Addition to Arlington Heights, was platted in 1881. At the time, the area to the north of the subdivision was still part of the estate owned by the widow of legendary cattleman John Wesley Iliff, consisting of undeveloped rolling prairie. Beyond that was the Capitol building set amidst the grand homes belonging to the leading families of the state of Colorado. Once development began on the Iliff estate in the early years of the twentieth century, the entire stretch south of the state Capitol would become known as Millionaires Row.

The concept of the apartment house came late to Denver. Pioneered first in New York City with the construction of the Stuyvesant Apartment House in 1869, the idea of utilizing small, valuable pieces of urban real estate to house larger numbers of people was imported from Paris. It was not long before apartment house development in the United States had split into four general categories – large, palatial, architect-designed buildings for the wealthy; architect's buildings with luxury apartments for the affluent; efficiency apartments for the middle class; and subsidized or public housing for the working class.

The Witter Building constructed at 16th and Blake in 1875 is often credited as the first apartment building in Denver, however it was not until the 1890s that this type of construction became more popular in the city. Even then, apartments did not take the form more commonly known today, but rather tended toward terraces and row houses, each with their own private entrance. It was the Silver Panic of 1893 that lowered the expectations of many families in Denver regarding their chances of owning their own homes, and led to greater acceptance of the concept of higher density housing as represented by apartment buildings. In the wake of the Silver Panic, dozens of apartment buildings and terraces cropped up in Capitol Hill. People were attracted by the prestige of the area, particularly around Millionaires Row, and the proximity to the downtown shopping and commercial district. This is exemplified by the fact that in 1901, fifty-nine building permits were issued in Denver for apartment and terrace type buildings.

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One of the early investors attracted by the potential represented by apartments in Denver was John Holmberg of Minneapolis. Holmberg specialized in elegant, upscale apartments, constructing the Corona Flats at the southeast corner of Corona and East Colfax. In the early years of the twentieth century East Colfax, as was much of Capitol Hill, was still a gracious tree-lined avenue featuring mansions belonging to Colorado's elite. By 1902, Holmberg had followed up the success of Corona Flats with two more apartment buildings: The Altamaha Flats at Lafayette and East Colfax, and the Colonnade at Marion and East Colfax.

These early apartment buildings were aimed at the upper crust of society, and the residents of Capitol Hill accepted them for a time. However, resistance grew as the elite began to fear that apartment buildings could easily lead to tenements. One early opponent of apartments in the Capitol Hill area was Lawrence Phipps, retired vice president of US Steel Corporation and future senator from Colorado, who actively opposed the construction of a mixed-use hotel/retail complex directly across from his mansion. Despite the power and influence wielded by Phipps the project proceeded.

As members of the middle class began to take up residence on Capitol Hill, the city's elite gradually came to the realization that an address along Pennsylvania, Grant or East Colfax was no longer an indication of distinction or wealth. The upper class began to abandon the neighborhood, encouraged perhaps by the blandishments of newer suburbs, which boasted that their covenants did not allow for the type of apartment construction that was causing the decline of Capitol Hill. The district began its evolution into a middle class neighborhood, a label it would carry throughout much of the twentieth century. *The Chateau* is an excellent example of the second generation of residential construction in Denver that tended toward higher density urban living.

Evolution of the Apartment Building Form**The Rowhouse**

Americans have always held dearly to the ideal of the freestanding house design, surrounded by the greatest amount of landscaped area possible that provides privacy, security, and a sense of well-being. Houses that share a common wall, or *rowhouses*, are generally considered an accommodation to increased density in urban settings. Rowhouses have been built in the United States since the eighteenth century. The earliest rowhouses constructed by colonists in this county were very similar to those of England and Holland. The form is well-suited to narrow-frontage lots and a regular grid pattern. With masonry bearing walls on the "long" dimension of the living units clear-spanned by wood joists, this design provides for an efficient use of construction materials, a volume that is efficient to heat and cool, and an interior layout that is easily reconfigured with changing needs. This design in a two or three story version with separate entries at street level for each rowhouse is an effective way to maximize the internal private area and to maintain privacy and control by each owner or tenant. A disadvantage of the rowhouse form is the limited natural light and ventilation available to "inner" units that have only a narrow exterior exposure front and back.

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Local Denver examples of the rowhouse form (most often termed *terraces* in Denver) include the New Terrace (5DV.1481, built 1889) at 900 20th Avenue, the Grafton (5DV.660, built 1890) at 1001 17th Avenue, and the Wellborne (built 1902) at 1105 Sherman Street. Variations of the Denver terrace include a significant number of four-plex houses that are two stories in height with an internal common lobby and stairs. The Ellington (built c. 1919) at 1217 Downing Street is a good example of this type.

The Apartment House

While both freestanding and attached houses were built since Colonial days in this country, it is only within the past one hundred fifty years that the *apartment house* has been a recognized building form in the United States. The apartment house is distinguished (it could be considered an extension of the four-plex) from the rowhouse by having the living unit entries inside the building, connected by a common corridor. This represents a significant change in design - one that introduces issues of safe egress and lighting of corridors, but also provides new opportunities for shared amenities, such as laundry and storage facilities. A good example of a Denver apartment house is the Perrenoud Apartments (5DV.2849) at 836 East 17th Avenue.

In Denver, following the Silver Crash of 1893, construction of the large freestanding mansions in Capitol Hill slowed, and a period of infill of apartments and small single family houses began. The first apartments were common-walled terrace buildings and courtyard buildings in Neoclassical Revival styles that served a new market for middle-class residents in upscale neighborhoods. The 1920s brought an apartment building boom to Denver as the population increased. The new apartment buildings were viewed by some as *tenements*, a moniker that connoted an over-crowded inner-city neighborhood, a lack of sanitation, sunshine, and ripe with squalid conditions. A movement began among the wealthier homeowners of the neighborhood to flee the area in favor of greener pastures in the next concentric ring of growing residential areas that promised strict zoning to prevent infestation of multifamily houses. Denver enacted its first zoning ordinance in 1925.

The Courtyard Walk-Up

The courtyard walk-up apartment building type (without elevators and generally limited to three stories) was popular in early twentieth century Denver, and those constructed during the 1920s favored the Mission, Mediterranean, and Italian Renaissance Revival styles. Examples of courtyard walk-up apartments in Capitol Hill include Sherman Court, 960 Sherman Street (built 1920), the Arlington, 1206 Sherman (built 1922), the Blenheim, 1137 Sherman Street, Montgomery Court, 215 East 11th Avenue (built 1908, 5DV. 1706), the Acacia, 429 East 14th Avenue, and the Cornwall, 1317 Ogden Street. Among these, *The Chateau*, at 900 Sherman Street, is unique in that its exterior detailing and finishes do not conform to the Revival trends most popular at the time. Indeed, *The Chateau* presents an eclectic mix of the Tudor (false half-timbered gables and stucco finish), the Craftsman (exposed rafters and square-profiled trim details), and the Chateausque (steeply pitched dormered roof.)

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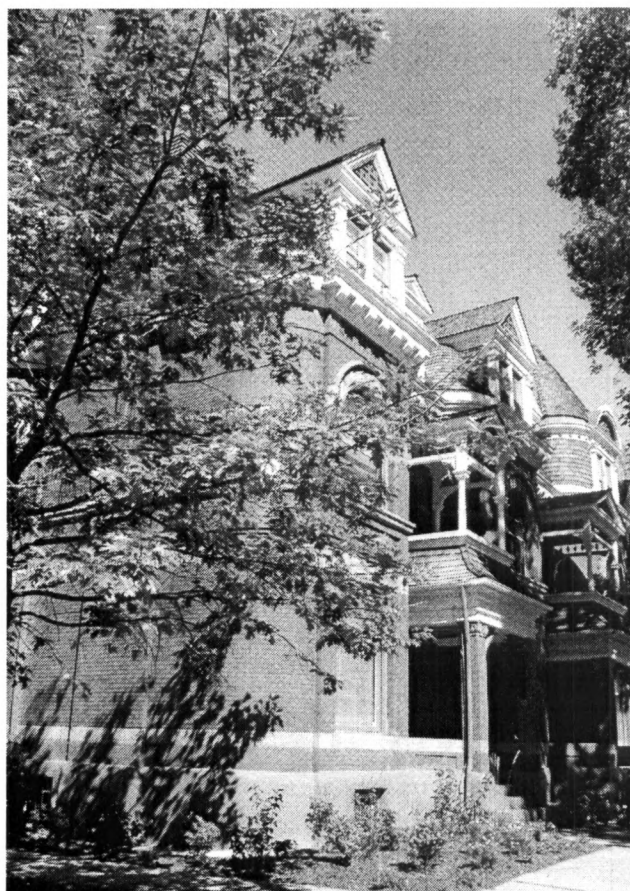
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The New Terrace Apartments



The Grafton

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The Ellington Apartments



The Cornwall Apartments

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The Perrenoud



The Sherman Court

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The Arlington



The Blenheim

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Montgomery Court



The Acacia Apartments

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Construction History of *The Chateau*

The estimated construction cost of *The Chateau* was \$100,000. The original building permit lists Bernard DesJardins as the owner and contractor in 1921. DesJardins is listed during this same period as a resident at 1177 York Street in Denver. The architect of *The Chateau*, if one was used, remains unidentified. Bernard R. DesJardins purchased the land on which he was to construct *The Chateau* from the Madison Real Estate & Investment Company in December 1921. On December 24, 1921, DesJardins received city permit number 5555, which identified the construction of a two and a half story brick and concrete apartment building with a basement. The building permit indicated that DesJardins intended to be his own construction contractor.

DesJardins' son, Richard DesJardins, reportedly worked as property manager of *The Chateau* for a number of years. He described his father as a building contractor who was opposed to unions and did not permit any union activity among his employees. In fact, the elder DesJardins was so opposed to unions that at one point he bodily ejected a union organizer from the job site during the construction of *The Chateau*. DesJardins retained ownership of the building after construction was completed and managed it as an investment property for years afterward. In the end, DesJardins proved to be a victim of the economic hard times of the Great Depression, losing *The Chateau* building in the early 1930s.

Public records indicate that The Prudential Insurance Company of America took over ownership of *The Chateau* by way of a personal deed recorded on May 23, 1934. During the last few years of DesJardins' tenure as owner of the building the vacancy rate soared to nearly 40 percent, which not only reflected the economic hardship experienced across the country, but also may have been a contributing factor to his loss of ownership. Whatever the cause, DesJardins lost control of the property and the Prudential Company took over, hiring local real estate firm Van Schaack and Company as their managing agents. The change in management of the apartment building very quickly resulted in a drop in the vacancy rate to less than 15 percent, a figure it maintained throughout the rest of the 1930s, and well into the early 1940s.

The next few years saw a pattern of revolving door owners for *The Chateau*. In July 1944, Robert M. and Marie R. Parshel acquired the property. However, they did not maintain ownership for long, transferring the building to James A. Savage in October 1945. By September 1947, Harry G. and Joy L. Thompson were listed as owners of the apartment building. By May 1948, The St. Vrain Park Company and the Carbone Investment Company had taken over what was now referred to as the Chateau Apartments. The Carbone Investment Company owned a number of properties in Denver, and was quite active in the Capitol Hill district for a number of years. A long-time tenant of *The Chateau* at the time, Josephine Camera, was a member of the Carbone family, and continued living there for a number of years afterward. No information could be obtained concerning the St. Vrain Park Company, however by May 1957, J. A. Carbone & Company, Inc. was listed as the sole owner of the property. In November 1966, Winifred H. Brown and her husband, Alden H. Brown (now deceased), acquired the apartment building from A. Fred Carbone and John A. Carbone, representatives for the Carbone Company, for \$197,000.

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Denver County, ColoradoSection number 9 Page 20**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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"Book 2849, Arlington Heights First Addition, Block 3, Lots 14 - 20." December 1921.

"Book 4777, Page 70, Arlington Heights First Addition, Block 3, Lots 14 - 20." May 1934.

"Book 5798, Page 489, Arlington Heights First Addition, Block 3, Lots 14 - 20." July 1944.

"Book 5951, Page 494, Arlington Heights First Addition, Block 3, Lots 14 - 20." October 1945.

"Book 6268, Page 40, Arlington Heights First Addition, Block 3, Lots 14 - 20." September 1947.

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"Book 6394, Pages 398 & 400, Arlington Heights First Addition, Block 3, Lots 14 – 20."
May 1948.

"Book 8043, Page 124, Arlington Heights First Addition, Block 3, Lots 14 – 20." May
1957.

"Book 9666, Pages 374 & 375, Arlington Heights First Addition, Block 3, Lots 14 – 20."
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1929 updated to 1937.

1929 updated to 1958.

1962 updated to 1967.

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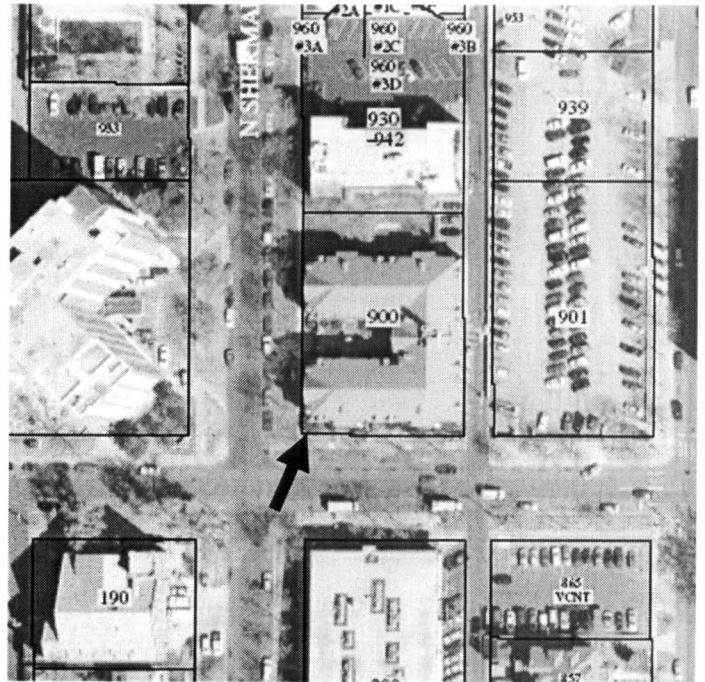
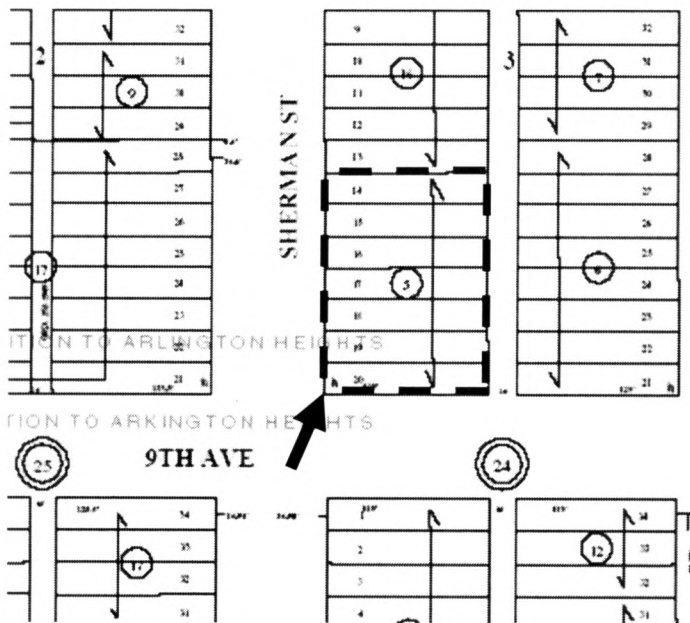
GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The nominated property occupies the City of Denver Lots 14-20, Block 3, 1st Addition to Arlington Heights.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary embraces the entire city parcel historically associated with *The Chateau*.



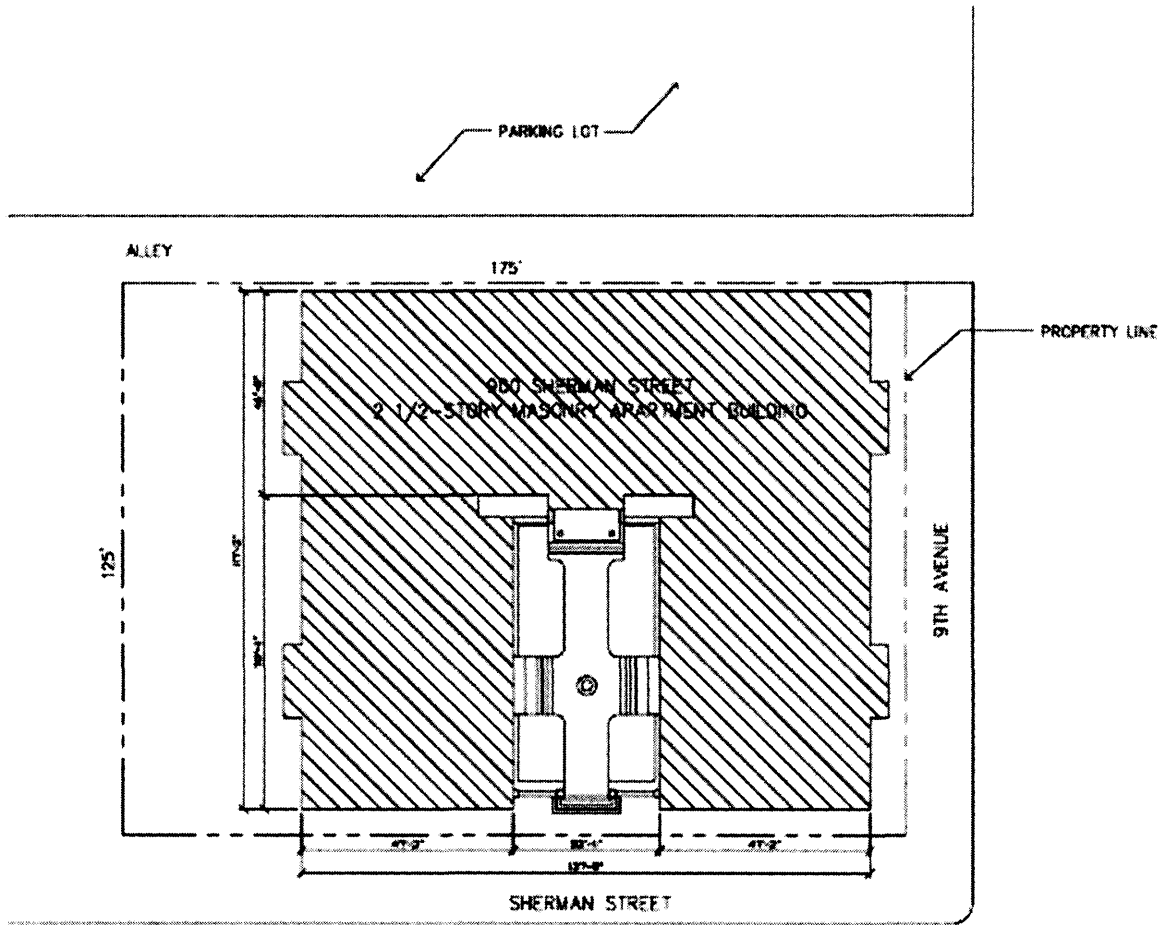
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SITE PLAN



 Site Plan



Chateau Apartments
900 Sherman St, Denver
Nancy Lyons, AIA
Preservation Partnership
12/18/06

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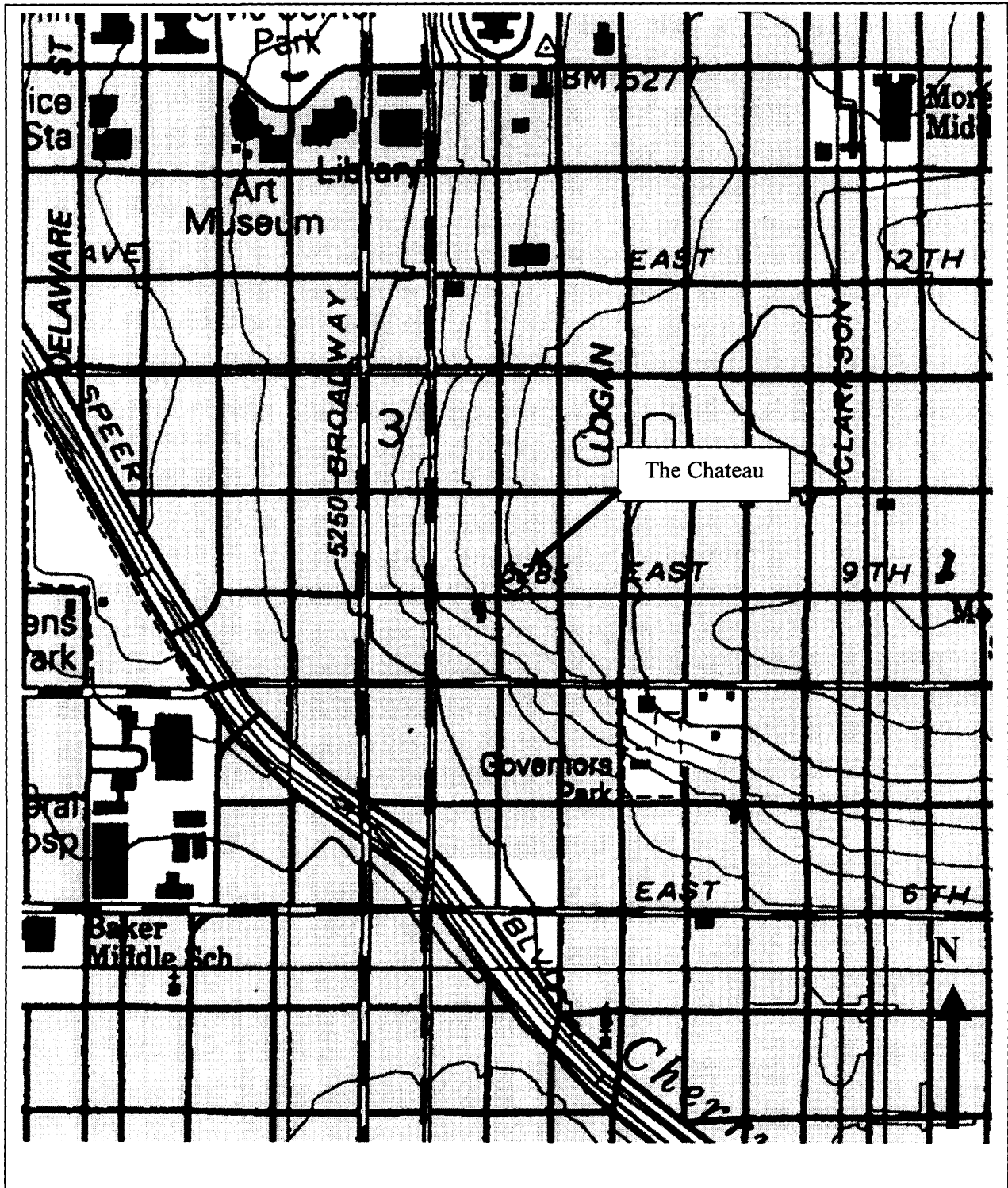
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USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

Englewood Quadrangle, Colorado, 1997
7.5 Minute Series (enlarged)

UTM: Zone 13 / 501371E / 4397642N (NAD27)
PLSS: 6th PM, T4S, R68W, Sec. 3, NW¼ SE¼ NW¼ SE¼
Elevation: 5,285 feet Site Number: 5DV.8524



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ARCHIVAL PHOTOGRAPH LOG

The following information pertains to photograph numbers 1-18, except where indicated:

Photographer: Nancy Lyons
Date of Photographs: August 2006
Negatives: Preservation Partnership, Denver

Photo No	File Number	Number	Description
1	CO_DenverCounty_Chateau1.tif		View along Sherman Street. Dated December 31, 1922 on photo. Denver Public Library.
2	CO_DenverCounty_Chateau2.tif		Corner view, 9 th and Sherman, looking northeast.
3	CO_DenverCounty_Chateau3.tif		Courtyard, looking east. Decorative wishing well in foreground.
4	CO_DenverCounty_Chateau4.tif		Main entry in Courtyard, looking east.
5	CO_DenverCounty_Chateau5.tif		Detail of portico at main entry, showing decorative brackets and tile roof.
6	CO_DenverCounty_Chateau6.tif		Second floor stairwell window in Courtyard with art glass in fixed wood sash.
7	CO_DenverCounty_Chateau7.tif		View of south wing, looking west.
8	CO_DenverCounty_Chateau8.tif		Detail of bargeboard, brackets, and half-timbering.
9	CO_DenverCounty_Chateau9.tif		Rear of the building, looking west. Parking lot in foreground.
10	CO_DenverCounty_Chateau10.tif		North entry foyer, showing original wood door assembly and tile flooring.
11	CO_DenverCounty_Chateau11.tif		Detail of wood newel and stair railing cap in entry foyer.
12	CO_DenverCounty_Chateau12.tif		Detail of wood cap on second floor stair railing.
13	CO_DenverCounty_Chateau13.tif		Original corridor delivery box typical of most apartments.
14	CO_DenverCounty_Chateau14.tif		Original kitchen pantry.
15	CO_DenverCounty_Chateau15.tif		Elevator doors at first floor.
16	CO_DenverCounty_Chateau16.tif		Interior of original elevator cab.
17	CO_DenverCounty_Chateau17.tif		Typical apartment entry door from corridor. Delivery box and frame of original interior window on right.
18	CO_DenverCounty_Chateau18.tif		Original interior window from kitchen to corridor.