

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	SEP 18 1979
DATE ENTERED	

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

U.S. Custom House

AND/OR COMMON

Federal Building, U.S. Custom House

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

721 19th Street

CITY, TOWN

Denver

VICINITY OF

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

01

STATE

Colorado

CODE

08

COUNTY

Denver

CODE

80202

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED (portions)	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL
			<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY
			<input type="checkbox"/> PARK
			<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
			<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
			<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
			<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
			<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 AGENCY

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: (If applicable)

General Services Administration

STREET & NUMBER

Denver Federal Center, Bldg 41

CITY, TOWN

Denver

VICINITY OF

STATE

Colorado 80225

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Register of Deeds

STREET & NUMBER

City and County of Denver Courthouse

CITY, TOWN

Denver

STATE

Colorado 80202

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

None

DATE

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

SITE

The Federal Building U.S. Custom House, built in the Italian Renaissance Revival style in 1931, is situated just inside the northeast boundary of Denver's central business area. Occupying an entire block, the building is surrounded on all four sides by one way streets which effect rapid traffic.

Bounded on the south by 19th Street, the principal facade faces a mixed commercial block which presently contains parking lots and some buildings scheduled for demolition.

To the east across California Street is the Romanesque style Holy Ghost Catholic Church (1924) and a low profile brick commercial building.

The north (rear) facade on 20th Street faces the central business area boundary and fringe with peripheral commercial activity represented beyond that point.

Across the street from the west facade on Stout Street is the Federal Building U.S. Courthouse (1965) which occupies that entire block.

The U.S. Post Office (1916) is located across from the southwest corner of the Custom House at 19th and Stout Streets. Built in the Neo-Classic Revival style, it is complimented by the Federal Building U.S. Custom House in scale, proportion, and use of Colorado Yule Marble on its facades.

The 228' principal facade is set back 60' from 19th Street with side facades each set back 35' and 63' at the rear. Extended sidewalks with grassy inserts and trees abut a grassy area which surrounds the building. Low shrubbery is in evidence next to the building's principal facade. Two metal and glass signs for the Armed Forces Recruiting Service are placed on the front grassy area next to the steps.

ORIGINAL BUILDING DIMENSIONS

The U-Shaped, five-storey building which rests upon a 2' 6" wide foundation has a 229' 6" X 157' 6" basement and partial sub-basement. The principal facade dimensions are 228' wide and 51' long in addition to a 48' X 42' center projection which abuts the rear side facing the courtyard. Two 55' 1" X 156' extensions flush with the ends comprise the east and west sides, making the overall building dimensions 228' X 156'. On the west extension there is a 10' X 32' loading platform which extends parallel from the sound end of the courtyard facade.

The fifth storey is recessed 8' from the street exterior perimeter above which is a 36' X 17' 4" penthouse centered from the front.

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FLOOR SPACE

There are 166,095 square feet assignable by the General Services Administration.

OPENINGS

Fenestration is visually cohesive and the attached chart reveals sequence by storey and number of openings.

ROOF STYLE

The roof is flat and is composition in nature.

ADDITIONS

Major extensions with commensurate basements were completed in 1937 when each side was extended 154' beyond the original, making the overall dimensions 228' X 310'. In addition, two one-storey 52' X 42' 11" extensions with commensurate basements were adjoined to the ends of the courtyard facades, between which is a 20' wide concrete ramp with 15' wide radiating fans on each side.

Two penthouses measuring 33' X 18' 8" were included in the 1937 additions and were built over the fifth storey to house two additional elevator shafts at the rear of the Stout and California Street sides.

The installation of air conditioning equipment in 1967 created major alterations for the building's interior and ceilings and lighting were lowered to accommodate necessary duct work. Two brick stacks protruding 6' from the building and 18' wide were added to the courtyard facades of the California and Stout Street sides. These air intake stacks extended from the basement to above the roof with metal louvers visible to the roof side.

A necessary alteration occurred as a result of the bombing of a first storey men's rest room on December 23, 1975 and required rebuilding (with modern materials) due to the extensive damage to that immediate area.

In 1977, a stainless steel fume hood was installed on the north surface of the original brick stack on the California courtyard facade, extending from the basement to a point just beneath the roof line.

Currently, an alteration is in process at the rear of the Stout Street facade to provide a basement entrance for the handicapped, necessitating the removal of a window opening.

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RELATIONSHIP TO ORIGINAL

Visual integrity was enhanced rather than compromised with the 1937 additions. Replication of style was accomplished throughout, including the use of corresponding materials, and facade continuation is virtually undistinguishable at the juncture points. Convergence of the extensions symmetrized the side elements and resulted in a constricted street visibility of the courtyard facades.

Color of the brick on the 1967 air intake stacks is slightly different but the projection factor reduces the minimal dissonance brought on also due to use of common bonding as opposed to the original English bond.

Replacement of the main entrance doors in 1972 visually damaged the entrance statement but retention of the bronze framing supplied a sympathetic treatment to the remaining undisturbed elements.

Overall, street facade disturbance has been perceptively minimal to the public and the necessary courtyard facade alterations have been unobtrusively accomplished.

MATERIALS

Rising from a concrete foundation on spread footings, a skeletal steel framework provides the building's basic structural component. Concrete is also used on the cheeked courtyard ramp and radiating fans, sidewalks, and basement floors.

Entrance steps are granite.

Smooth-rubbed, course cut Colorado Yule Marble is used on the street exterior facades and polished Colorado Yule is found on the main entrance and vestibule surrounds, interior wainscoting, and lobby trim. White floor stock marble is evidenced on floor borders, thresholds, stair treads and platforms while a nonabsorbent polished marble can be seen on toilet wainscoting and partitions.

Light-colored matt-faced brick with flush joint mortar, laid in the English bond style, is used on fifth storey and courtyard facades.

Extensive use has been made of terra cotta on the exterior in the cornices, banding, panels, and decorative reliefs, with color added in the spandrels between the second, third, and fourth storey window openings and in the soffit.

Various metals are used throughout, with bronze used at the main entrance in the door elements, including the vestibule doors, and in the flanking and

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arched grillework. Polished brass handrails separate the steps to the main lobby while wrought iron balustrades provide side entrance approaches. Wrought iron is also used in the bracketed lamps and fanlight grillework. Building identification lettering is done in metal lettering, and metal railings are numerous.

Use of glass ranges from the main entrance plate glass doors, leaded glass panels in the transom, crackle glass in the bracketed lamps, large spherical bulbs in the lamp standards to polished and obscured plate door panels.

Major interior materials include plaster walls, wooden and glass paneled doors, and earth-tone quarried tiles on corridor floors.

FACADE ANALYSIS

The Principal facade of the Federal Building U.S. Custom House is characterized by its symmetrically-arranged horizontal movement signifying the Italian Renaissance form.

The concrete foundation gives rise to the basement elevation containing rectangular window openings with double-hung, 4 over 4 double-sashed windows. Separated by a marble belt course from the piano nobile, the fenestration established in the basement elevation retains vertical alignment in the second, third, and fourth storeys.

The visual effect of the fenestration is extended and magnified by the semi-circular arched, 14 over 8 double-sashed windows set upon marble panels in the facade, the windows are separated from the entrance by rectangular bronze grille panels, above which are decorative terra cotta swags.

Focal point of the piano nobile is the centered main entrance, beginning with granite steps and wide solid railings made of marble. The spherical bulb lamp standards flanking the entrance blend harmoniously with the softened effect presented by the bay configurations in this elevation. The bronze-framed, plate-glass double doors are covered by a leaded-glass paneled transom under a semicircular fanlight arch and are flanked by engaged columns rising from Tuscan bases resting on marble plinths. The columns with entasis cradle a shelf entablature between which is a spread-winged eagle relief made of terra cotta. The building's identification is centrally displayed on the entablature and has a cartouche with side scrolls as a capping element centered above.

At the second storey line a classical architrave with triglyphs and metopes courses the building on all street exterior facades.

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Above the architrave the fenestration becomes rectangular in configuration again with bays unitizing the second, third, and fourth storeys. The 3-sash casement windows have fixed center panes and are flanked by side hinged panes separated by mullions. The tall windows are separated between storeys by blush-colored terra cotta spandrels decorated with alternating relief designs on light blue background framed in light green. Flush with and centered between the upper limits of the fourth storey windows and at the end piers are decorative terra cotta relief panels containing anthemion and foliated scrolls. This continuing motif coursing all street exterior facades provides another distinction of the horizontal movement.

Above the terra cotta panels, a plain wide marble frieze extends to the Greek fret band fillet followed by a cyma recta cornice and coffered with orange terra cotta in the soffit.

Continuing above the cornice is a plain parapet with marble coping which girdles and narrows the horizontal definition of the fifth storey.

Barely visible from the street level, the fifth storey elevation presents a more concentrated fenestration containing smaller rectangular window openings with double-hung, double-sashed windows. This pattern enhances lower patterns, with placement occurring over and between lower vertical alignments. A plain terra cotta cornice capped with marble above the fifth storey completes the massing of the building's horizontal movement.

Centered above the principal facade, a penthouse rises 20' above the parapet coping. A marble beltcourse contrasts texture repeated from the fifth storey and introduces three window openings which repeat the semicircular-arched style in the piano nobile. Radiating brick surrounds the windows which are centered with marble keystones. A final repetition occurs with the terra cotta decorative relief panels situated above and beside each window as was incorporated on the upper limits of the fourth storey. Finalizing the penthouse projection is a terra cotta cornice capped with marble.

Side facades repeat the fenestration of the principal facade but the California Street facade is not symmetrically arranged as is the Stout Street facade. The former has one rear entrance while the latter has entrances at each end. The entrances on both facades are identical in design and compliment the main entrance with semicircular fanlight arched openings, but the double

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doors have two wooden and glass panels. Flanking these entrances are wrought iron balustrades and bracketed lamps which add ornamental as well as function approaches.

Symmetry of the Stout Street facade will be destroyed upon completion of a basement entrance being installed to service the handicapped. Due to the placement in a former window opening with parallel ramps effronted below shrubbery, the entrance will have limited street visibility.

The rear facade is symmetrically arranged and is separated by a 20' wide concrete ramp abutting extensions to the side facades. The extensions rise only to a parapet above the architrave banding separating the piano nobile from the second storey.

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Rear facade fenestration is continued in the building's theme.

Extension entrances are similar to the main entrance but the shelf entablatures are highlighted with triglyphs and dentils under the cornices. The doorway is flanked with bracketed lamps as evidenced on the side facades and the doors are also the same as on the side facades.

Marble quoins at the extension corners set off texture contrasts as the use of marble ceases and the light colored brick continues on the courtyard facades.

The cheeked ramp extends into the courtyard and radiates into 15' fans on each side. Courtyard entrances are unobtrusively located in the basement elevation including a metal driveway entrance under the California side extension.

Courtyard fenestration differs markedly from the street exterior facades wherein rectangular window openings with double-hung double-sash windows present vertically and horizontally aligned movements on all elevations, interrupted by two brick air intake stacks and one brick exhaust stack.

Two additional penthouses replicating the style of the frontal penthouse are located at the ends of the side facades and provide final roof elevation projections.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)		
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION				

SPECIFIC DATES	1931-Original completion	(Orig)	James A. Wetmore, U.S.Treas.Dept.
	1937-Addition completion	(Addn)	Temple H. Buell

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The historical significance of the Federal Building U.S. Custom House is associated with its role as an integral component of the Federal complex in downtown Denver and its use of Colorado Yule marble on its street exterior facades. The U.S. Post Office (NR 3-20-73) was also built of Colorado Yule marble and is located across Stout Street from the south west corner of the building. The marble was quarried from the same quarry at Marble, Colorado which supplied the marble for the Lincoln Memorial and the Centotaph at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Washington, D.C. Thus, the Federal Building U.S. Custom House became uniquely important, especially in view of the fact that this marble is no longer being quarried. The quarry is the site of the largest deposit of clear white marble in the world and extraction ceased when the machinery was removed for World War II uses. ¹

Use of Colorado Yule marble in the lobby and interior trim together with undisturbed corridor treatment is the extent to which significance can be ascribed to the interior due to extensive inner office renovation.

Directly across Stout Street on the west facade is the Federal Building U.S. Courthouse built in 1965. Together with the Post Office and the subject building, this triad provides regional headquarters for government agencies having jurisdiction over many of the western states.

Built in 1931 at a total cost of \$1,260,000 including site costs by the N. P. Severin Company of Chicago, the building was a source of controversy due to political pressure insistent on the use of Colorado Yule marble for its street facades. The contract called for the use of limestone, but Colorado's Senator Lawrence C. Phipps and Representative W. R. Eaton insisted on a 90-day option to consider using Colorado Yule marble instead. These congressmen were acting on pressure yielded by the Denver Chamber of Commerce made up of J.O. Carper, H. S. Sands, Frank Taylor, David Harlem, Herbert Crocker, Robert E. Fuller, and Temple H. Buell, all of whom urged the benefits to Colorado payrolls. Indiana's Representative, Will Wood, argued unsuccessfully for the limestone since his state would have benefited, despite the \$200,000 increased cost for the marble. ²

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Design architects for this project were headed by James A. Wetmore, Office of Supervisory Architect, U.S. Treasury Department.

Formerly the site of the East Denver High School, the site was acquired from the city and county of Denver School District #1 in 3 increments, beginning on November 27, 1928 (\$160,000), June 24, 1929 (\$40,000) and September 13, 1930 (\$96,500), for a total acquisition cost of \$296,500.

Outgrown almost immediately, the building nearly doubled in size as a result of the 1937 addition which cost \$870,000. The addition was a Public Works Administration project which supplied considerable economic support to Colorado during the Depression. Furor again arose over the use of Colorado Yule marble, this time due to the planned use of Georgia marble as a cheaper alternative. Governor Ed Johnson and Denver's Mayor, B. F. Stapleton, were among those in protest, claiming that the Georgia marble would not conform to original building textures and veins besides putting many Coloradoans out of work. This pressure resulted in a U.S. Treasury decision to use Colorado Yule marble. ³

Architects on the 1937 addition were Denver citizens, Temple H. Buell and G. Meredith Musick, the former being a leading real estate developer and prominent area personality. The U.S. Fireproofing Company of Chicago was the general contracting firm which employed over 200 men to complete the project.

Various government agencies have been housed in this building, but its primary use was by the U.S. Customs Service operation which collected duties averaging \$500,000 per year to a high of \$1,400,000 in 1957 at this location. ⁴ The increased business necessitated a move of the major portion of the Customs Service operations to Stapleton Airport and was a factor in the airport's "international" designation.

Additionally important was the building's use in the 1950's as the nation's second most important civilian teletype center. All messages directed west of Denver were transmitted from the fifth storey, with output often reaching 100,000 words per day. ⁵

Many area residents have identified with the building personally due to one of its ongoing uses as a U.S. Armed Forces induction station and thousands have been inducted from this location.

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Within the past decade, the building has served as a backdrop for numerous protest incidents which have taken place on the U.S. Courthouse plaza across the street. On December 23, 1975, the building became a direct target when a bomb was detonated in a first storey men's rest room. The Continental Revolutionary Army claimed responsibility for the damage which amounted to \$30,000 to the immediate area though no significant structural damage resulted from the bombing. ⁶

1. "Marble, Colorado Had its Hour," Rocky Mountain News, Colorado Question Box, March 16, 1952, p. 7A.
2. "Order Given to Use Marble in Customs House," Denver Post, May 23, 1930, p. 44.
3. "Coloradoans Wage War on Plan for Georgia Marble in Building," Denver Post, September 20, 1935, n.p.
4. "Customs Office Helps Denver, Chief Asserts," Denver Post, November 27, 1957, p. 15.
5. "Center of Babel," Denver Post, Empire Magazine, July 19, 1953 n.p.
6. "Revolutionary Group Claims Bombing Credit", Straight Creek Journal, January 8, 1976, p. 1.

DENVER, COLORADO
 FEDERAL BUILDING U.S. CUSTOM HOUSE
WINDOW OPENINGS AND ENTRANCES

FACADE	STOREY	WINDOW OPENINGS		ENTRANCES	
		ORIGINAL	PRESENT	ORIGINAL	PRESENT
Principal (19th St.) (South)	Basement	12	Same	-	-
	First	12	Same	1	Same
	Second	15	Same	-	-
	Third	15	Same	-	-
	Fourth	15	Same	-	-
	Fifth	28	Same	-	-
Stout Street (West)	Basement	10	19	-	1
	First	10	20	1	2
	Second	10	21	-	-
	Third	10	21	-	-
	Fourth	10	21	-	-
	Fifth	18	40	-	-
California Street (East)	Basement	10	19	-	-
	First	10	20	-	1
	Second	10	21	-	-
	Third	10	21	-	-
	Fourth	10	21	-	-
	Fifth	18	40	-	-
Rear (20th St.) (North)	Basement	3	6	-	-
	First	3	6	-	-
	Second	3	Same	-	-
	Third	3	Same	-	-
	Fourth	3	Same	-	-
	Fifth	4	5	-	-
Principal Courtyard	Basement	16	Same	1	Same
	First	17	Same	-	-
	Second	17	Same	-	-
	Third	17	Same	-	-
	Fourth	17	Same	-	-
	Fifth	28	Same	-	-
Stout St. Courtyard	Basement	7	13	1	Same
	First	7	16	-	-
	Second	7	16	-	-
	Third	7	16	-	-
	Fourth	7	16	-	-
	Fifth	7	15	-	-
California St. Courtyard	Basement	7	14	1	Same
	First	7	16	-	-
	Second	7	16	-	-
	Third	7	16	-	-
	Fourth	7	16	-	-
	Fifth	7	15	-	-
*20th St. Courtyard	Basement		4		2
	First		6		-
*Stout St. Extension	Basement		-		-
	First		2		1
*California St. Extension	Basement		-		-
	First		2		1
Front Penthouse (1)	Roof	3 front and rear 1 each side	Same Same	1	Same
*Rear Penthouses (2)	Roof		2 front and rear 1 each side		1