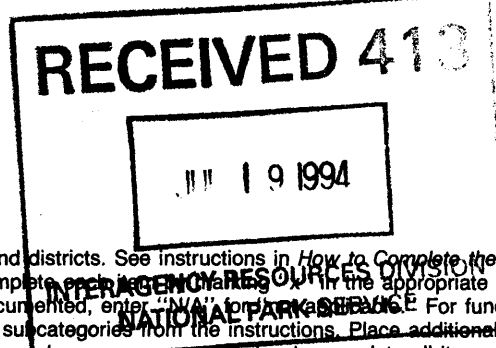


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each agency marking only 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 sub-categories 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 A. T. Lewis New Building

other names/site number Rio Grande Building; 5DV495

2. Location

street & number 1531 Stout Street not for publication

city or town Denver vicinity

state Colorado code CO county Denver code 031 zip code 80202

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.)

James Edmund Hartman Signature of certifying official/Title Date July 11, 1994

State Historic Preservation Office
State of 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.
- other, (explain): _____

for
Edson H. Beall Signature of the Keeper Date of Action 8.19.94

Entered in the
National Register

Rio Grande Building
Name of Property

Denver, Colorado
County and 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 include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
	1	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
	1	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

None

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/department store

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

vacant

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Chicago

Other: Sullivanesque

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE

walls TERRA COTTA

BRICK

roof ASPHALT

other _____

Narrative Description

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

Rio Grande Building
Name of Property

Denver, Colorado
County and 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

Period of Significance

1917

Significant Dates

1917

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Edbrooke, Harry Willoughby J.

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Western History Department of the
Denver Public Library

Rio Grande Building
Name of Property

Denver, Colorado
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1

1	3	5	0	0	5	8	0	4	3	9	9	3	2	0
Zone			Easting					Northing						

3

Zone			Easting					Northing						

2

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 Barbara Norgren, Consultant

organization N / A date March 1994

street & number 7453 East Jefferson Drive telephone (303) 740-7860

city or town Denver state CO zip code 80237

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 B Corp Holdings Colorado, Inc., c/o Lobb & Company

street & number 1422 Delgany telephone (303) 893-2399

city or town Denver state CO zip code 80202

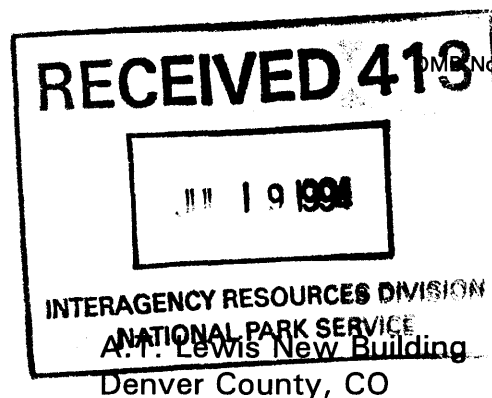
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain 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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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1



7. Description

The A.T. Lewis New Building is located just off the Sixteenth Street Mall, which is the historic retail shopping street in Denver's commercial area. The building was constructed in 1917 to provide additional retail space for the A.T. Lewis & Son Dry Goods Company headquartered in the four story Holtzman and Appel Building (1891) at the southwest corner of 16th and Stout streets. This building, referred to as the "new building", was separated from the corner building by a 1902 four story addition known as the "middle building". The New Building, designed in the Chicago School style, has the appearance of an individual 20th century office building that is not related to the 19th century style of the corner building.

Designed by Denver architect Harry Willoughby J. Edbrooke, the six story building sits on four lots and measures 100 feet wide by 125 feet deep. It has a flat roof, a steel frame and reinforced concrete floors supported by large reinforced interior columns. The facade is faced in glazed white terra cotta tile with Sullivanesque ornament. The side and back walls are of common brick that has been painted brown. Construction of the New Building began in April of 1917 after the demolition of a one story addition owned by A.T. Lewis. Several departments moved over from the old building in December, 1917, but the final inspection did not take place until February 4, 1918.¹

The building's Chicago School design features a grid pattern composed of piers, mullions and spandrels. The front elevation has four bays defined by vertical piers and wide corner pilasters that rise from the base of the building and terminate with small capitals at the frieze. The piers and pilasters are embellished with bands of foliate Sullivanesque ornament. The frieze is defined by wide horizontal bands of ornamental tile and a row of block modillions. The top of the building has a narrow overhang with a row of small vertical ornament, similar to classical *antefix* used to conceal the ends of roof tiles.²

Within the bays, three store fronts and a double-door main entrance are at street level. A high transom runs across the width of the front above the store fronts. Old photos taken in the 1930s show the iron and glass-canopied front entrance located in the second bay from the northeast corner. The canopy was held in place by large hooks placed in the tile ornament above the transom. Two of the hooks still remain. The original entrance, flanked by narrow display windows, had two double doors with brass push-plates and full height glass framed in wood. When Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad bought the building in 1942 for offices, they built a lobby and moved the entrance over one bay to provide direct access to the elevators from the street. The current entrance is slightly recessed from the front and occupies one full bay. It has two pairs of double doors, similar to the originals, that have brass push-bars and full-length glass surrounded by wood. The doors are flanked by wood-framed side lights topped by transoms. The exterior side walls of the entry recess have nonoriginal stucco and rounded corners.

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A.T. Lewis New Building
Denver County, CO

The original storefronts had large plate glass display windows with roll up cloth awnings above. In the early 1980s the two store fronts to the right of the entry were recessed and doors installed to create outdoor eating space for the Food Court. The store front to the left of the entrance was redesigned ca. 1973 to build a recessed doorway on the right of the display window. The original polished granite band that ran below all of the display windows has now been replaced with terrazzo or brick in soldier courses.

The granite bases for the piers still remain, although some are damaged. The present awnings are fixed metal frames covered with a rigid material.

The upper five floors have horizontal rows of windows arranged in groups of three in each bay. Terra cotta mullions with a deep reveal separate the windows and divide the spandrels into recessed panels that have a diamond shape in the center and small blue ornaments in the corners. The rectangular wood frame windows have fixed lower panes and operable upper sashes that are one-third the height of the lower sections.

There are no windows on the first two floors of the southwest side because there was a two-story building next door when the New Building was constructed. When this small building was demolished, it left a two-story blank wall. The windows on the top four floors have industrial type metal frames with wire glass in a three-over-three pattern. The upper section has an awning type opening. Five of these have been altered with the installation of glass blocks in the upper portions and have a nonoriginal multipane pattern in the lower portions. The northeast side has similar windows. The rear wall has several openings that have been bricked up or have metal vents instead of glass. According to the building permits, a new window was cut into a fifth floor wall in 1948, but the exact location is not known.³

Little is known about the original interior except that it was open retail space for the most part. When this building was originally constructed next to the 1902 addition there were frame and plaster partitions between concrete columns on the first four floors where they met the older addition. The 1902 building was demolished in 1940 and replaced by a three story fireproof building.⁴ At the present time there is a solid brick wall between the two buildings with no openings. The only interior features remaining from the original 1917 construction are the woodwork around the windows, the concrete columns and the ornate iron handrails on the enclosed stairway at the rear of the building near the freight elevator. Because of the open retail space, there were very few interior partitions.

When Rio Grande bought the building in 1942, they spent at least \$50,000 remodeling the interior into offices.⁵ When the elevator lobby was created, two of the five original elevators were removed, the travertine wainscot with a black marble base were installed and the floor was carpeted. Travertine also frames the elevator doors and the reception desk. The lobby has been remodeled twice since then. Once after Rio Grande sold the building in 1973 to the Stout Street Group and again in the late 1970s or early 1980s. The ceiling was dropped and faced with acoustical tile, the floor was tiled, molding was installed at the top of the walls, and a rectangular light fixture was hung from the ceiling. The travertine wainscot, marble base and guard desk still remain. As part of the remodeling, Rio Grande also constructed office partitions in the former open retail space on the upper floors. The mahogany paneling still remains in the president's office at the southeast corner of the sixth floor. The vice president's office to the west was

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A.T. Lewis New Building
Denver County, CO

paneled a few years later in similar wood. Rio Grande installed a microwave system on the roof. This was an important part in the operation of the railroad and provided communication for the entire rail network between Denver and Salt Lake City.⁶

After Rio Grande sold the building in 1972, there were many interior changes by subsequent owners during the 1970s and 1980s. The partitions of the office spaces were continually changed to accommodate numerous new tenants and little remains from the A.T. Lewis or Rio Grande ownerships.⁷

The integrity of the exterior building design and materials is excellent on the upper floors. The size of the original bays remains unchanged, the transom is intact and the two recessed store fronts could be returned to their original street front locations. Current plans are for the interior to be adapted for new residential and retail uses.

8. Significance

The A.T. Lewis New Building meets criterion C for its architectural significance. The building's design by Denver architect, Harry W.H. Edbrooke, exemplifies distinctive characteristics of the Chicago School commercial buildings constructed in early 20th century Denver. Artistic value is found in the distinctive Sullivanesque designs used on the terra cotta tile of the facade. The architect was the nephew of one of Denver's most prominent architects, Frank E. Edbrooke. Harry worked for a time in the Edbrooke firm before establishing his own practice. He went on to design a number of Denver's distinctive buildings such as the 1916 W.H. Kistler Stationery building on Champa Street and the 1913 Bluebird Theater on East Colfax, an eclectic and bland 20th Century Commercial Style. The Rio Grande Building has local significance and represents one of the unique 20th century commercial designs in the broad spectrum of downtown building styles.

The character of Denver's commercial architecture is summed up in the following:

Denver absorbed the structural system of the Chicago skyscraper, along with styles from many sources. This eclectic aspect of the city's architectural development is important, because in their insistence on surface decoration, unpredictable compositions, and freedom from restraint, the city's architects reveal a certain truth about Denver's independent personality.

The buildings from around the first decade of this century illustrate the principles of the commercial style, with regular, larger, generally rectangular windows, discreet amounts of ornamentation, steel-frame construction and later Sullivanesque compositions. During this period Denver architects popularized the use of terra cotta for ornament as well as for entire facades.⁸

The use of terra cotta tile on the Rio Grande Building represents one of the infrequent commercial designs of the early 20th century. Red brick and stone were the traditional commercial building materials in the 19th century. After the turn-of-the-century brick of various colors was used, but terra cotta came into favor for only a short period from ca. 1910 to the 1920s. Two of the major terra cotta buildings that have been demolished include the Conoco Building

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A.T. Lewis New Building
Denver County, CO

and the West Court Hotel. Harry Edbrooke's Kistler Stationery building (1916), has a terra cotta tile facade, but the design has arched openings and Gothic detailing instead of Sullivanesque. Perhaps the best known terra cotta building is the National Register Gas and Electric Building (1910) designed by Frank E. Edbrooke and Company. This building is faced in tile on the two primary facades with ornamentation derived from the spectacular exterior lighting.

The Rio Grande Building is an excellent example of a Denver architect's interpretation of the Chicago School. The composition of the facade has the characteristics of that style in the balanced grid pattern formed by the horizontal rows of windows and spandrels and the vertical pilasters, piers and mullions. The decorative designs in white terra cotta on the pilasters and piers are reminiscent of Louis Sullivan's work in Chicago and give the building artistic interest and detail.

The architect, Harry Willoughby J. Edbrooke (1873-1946), began his architectural practice in Denver in 1913. He was originally from Chicago and attended the University of Illinois and the Armour Institute of Technology. As a draftsman, he worked for William K. Fellows and later for W. Howard Van Doreen Shaw. From 1904 to ca. 1908, Harry had his own practice in Chicago until his uncle, Frank E. Edbrooke, one of Denver's most prominent architects, invited Harry to join his Denver firm. After he left his uncle's firm, one of his first commissions was the Bluebird Theater on East Colfax. In addition to the W.H. Kistler Stationery Store, he designed the Ogden Theater, Valverde School, Harrington School and other buildings including residences. When Edbrooke died very suddenly in 1946, he was in the process of remodeling the State Museum Building designed by his uncle's firm.⁹

HISTORY

The building's original owner, A.T. Lewis & Son Dry Goods Company, specialized in selling fancy dress goods of domestic and foreign origin. The company began business in 1891 as Lewis, Son and Barrow. By 1896, the name was changed and they moved into the four story Holtzman and Appel Building (1891) designed by pioneer Denver architect, Robert S. Roeschlaub, at the southwest corner of 16th and Stout. In 1902, they built a new four story addition on Stout Street behind the corner building. This addition was referred to as the "middle building" after the construction of the "new building". It occupied two lots and was designed in a Victorian style similar to the corner building.¹⁰

The 1902 addition expanded the various departments and provided new services for customers, such as a nursery, a hospital with a physician and nurse and resting places throughout the store. Just inside the main entrance on 16th Street there was an accommodation desk that would check parcels, mail letters, call a messenger or carriage and wrap packages for mailing. A 1903 promotional booklet titled, "The Shopping Palace of A.T. Lewis & Son Dry Goods Company" had photographs of the various departments and described the store as, "A great distributing center for the manufactured products gathered from the whole wide world" and, "as the only strictly dry goods store in the west". Service, convenience and low prices were the company's watch-word. They were very proud of the building's decor with plate glass windows, fine show cases and "chaste architectural effects and restful color schemes".¹¹

In 1916 the company began to plan for the construction of a new six story building next to the 1902 addition. The

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A.T. Lewis New Building
Denver County, CO

opening date was set for October 1917, but was delayed until December 10th. Along with the news of World War I in local papers, A.T. Lewis advertised the sale of Christmas goods in their "new building". The fourth floor became the house furnishings and the art needle work departments where "knitting parties" were held all day, every day to knit clothing for the service men. Evidently the elevators were not completed in the new building when it opened because it could only be reached through temporary hallways and openings in the walls between the middle and new buildings.¹²

As a result of the hard times brought about by the Great Depression, the company filed a voluntary bankruptcy petition in Federal court in June, 1933 and the petition was granted by Federal Judge J. Foster Symes of Denver. The company owed back taxes and notes held by four Denver banks.¹³ That year the Neusteter Realty bought the New Building, but it remained vacant from 1933 until March of 1942 when the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company bought it for \$215,000. It was renamed the Rio Grande Building and underwent extensive remodeling for the offices of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company, the Denver and Salt Lake Railroad Company, the Rio Grande Motorway and the ticketing department. At the time, those entities were spread around downtown in four separate buildings.¹⁴ In 1972 Rio Grande put the building on the market for \$850,000 preceding their move to the new Central Bank Building at 15th and Arapahoe. It was sold to the Stout Street Group who remodeled and modernized the building for retail and offices and then listed it in 1976 for \$1,926,000.¹⁵

The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company, the second occupant of the building, was one of Colorado's 19th century pioneer railroads. By the mid-20th century, the company had become a vital element in the transcontinental transportation system in the United States. The railroad was founded in Colorado in 1870 by General William Jackson Palmer who envisioned a north-south line with extensions west to the mountains and east to the plains. The line was to run south to El Paso, Texas with connections to Mexico City, which was a radical departure from the usual east-west orientation of railroad lines. Palmer introduced the narrow gauge track and equipment to allow trains to travel through the difficult and steep terrain of the Rocky Mountains. Throughout the 19th century the company laid their railroad lines to the south and west and reached into Utah by 1882. One of the company's goals was to reach the Pacific coast, but this was not realized until 1934. The company survived the 19th century railroad wars, economic depressions and take-over bids by New York financiers, such as Jay Gould.

After World War I and through the depression, the bus and truck lines were successful in taking some of the freight and passenger business away from the railroads. To counter this trend, the railroads either bought or started their own bus and truck lines, such as Rio Grande's tour bus operation, Rocky Mountain Motor Ways. Rio Grande offered the public better and cheaper passenger and freight transportation by abandoning the inefficient railroad lines and replacing them with modern motorized transport. This new trend worked particularly well during World War II when public rail travel was restricted.

By 1935, the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company suffered financial set-backs and debt and they petitioned Federal Judge J. Foster Symes for reorganization of the company. Symes appointed Judge Wilson McCarthy, Wilson McCarthy, president of the Denver and Salt Lake Western Railroad and Henry Swan, vice president of the U.S. National Bank of Denver, as co-trustees for the reorganization. These two men were able to

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A.T. Lewis New Building
Denver County, CO

make sweeping and revolutionary changes in the organization and operation of the railroad. When these trustees returned the company to the railroad, after an eleven and one-half year program of revitalization, it was on firmer ground than at any time in its history. The company purchased the Rio Grande building as part of the reorganization and consolidated the operations of several departments into one building rather than in different locations. Judge Wilson McCarthy became the president of the reorganized company and Henry Swan joined the board of directors and became the chairman of the finance committee.¹⁶

Endnotes

1. Building Permit #600, 4/2/1917, to wreck one story buick store building. Building Permit #639, 4/4/1917, to construct a six story building, estimated cost, \$30,000. Owner, A.T. Lewis & Son,; contractor, Serrie & Varnum. Final inspection, 2/4/1918.
2. Wayne Andrews, *Architecture in Chicago & Mid-America, A Photographic History*, (New York: Harper & Row, 1973), pp. 36-37, 43,48.
3. Albert Brown-Bush, *Louis Sullivan*, (New York: George Braziller, Inc., 1960), plates 81-84.
3. Building Permit #323, 1/8/1948. Remodel fifth floor, cut in new window and panel office.
4. Building Permit #744, 2/21/1940, to wreck building and remove all debris. Owner, W.T. Grant Stores, Inc.; contractor, Denver Wrecking Co.

Insurance Maps of Denver, Colorado, (New York: Sanborn Map Co., 1929, updated to 1958).
5. Building Permit #2257, 4/8/1942, to remodel building to be used as office building, 100 X 125, general remodeling, no structural changes, \$50,000. Contractor, Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad.
6. Willett Moore, an employee of Denver & Rio Grande after 1926. Interviewed by Barbara Norgren by telephone on 3/9/1994.
7. Denver Building Department, Building Permit Records, 1973-1987.
8. National Register nomination form, "Sixteenth Street Historic District", prepared by Paul Glassman, research assistant for Long-Hoeft Architects, 7/1979. The nomination was not submitted to the National Register due to many objections by building owners.

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Section number 8/9 Page 7

A.T. Lewis New Building
Denver County, CO

9. E.R. & H.F. Whitney, *Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased)*, (Los Angeles: New Age Publishing Company, 1956), p. 189.

Thomas J. Noel and Barbara S. Norgren, *Denver the City Beautiful*, (Denver: Historic Denver, Inc., 1987) p. 196.

10. Denver building Permit #379, 4/2/1891.

Rocky Mountain Herald, 7/11/1896, p. 8.

Water Tap Permit, 7/12/1902.

The Denver Post, 11/26/1902.

11. "The Shopping Palace of A.T. Lewis & Son Dry Goods Co", Illustrated booklet with text describing the various store departments. Clipping File, Western History Department, Denver Public Library.

12. *The Denver Post*, 12/9/1917, p. 8, Sec. 2. The A.T. Lewis advertizement gave directions to reach the departments in the new building, such as, "The floor lamps, etc, on the third floor of the new building are reached by an opening in the wall of the drapery shop", and to reach the fourth floor, "Take the elevators in the old building to the fourth floor through the temporary passage in the middle building to the new departments".

13. *Rocky Mountain News*, 6/18/1933, p. 3.

14. *The Denver Post*, 3/20/1942, p. 19, col. 3.

15. *The Denver Post*, 10/1/1972, p. 84; 10/31/1976, p. 2, sec. E.

16. LeRoy R. Hafen, ed., *Colorado and Its People*. (New York: Lewis Historic Publishing Company, Inc. 1948), Vol. II, pp. 645-648; 667-670; 678-681; 687-690.

9. Bibliography

Andrews, Wayne. *Architecture in Chicago & Mid-America, A Photographic History*. New York: Harper & Row, 1973.

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Section number 9/10 Page 8

A.T. Lewis New Building
Denver County, CO

Bush-Brown, Albert. *Louis Sullivan*. New York: George Braziller, Inc., 1960.

Denver Building Permit Records, 1890-1948. Western History Department, Denver Public Library.

Denver Building Permit Records, 1973-1987. Denver Building Department.

The Denver Post. November 26, 1902; December 9, 1917; January 1, 1918; February 3, 1919; March 20, 1942; October 1, 1972; January 4, 1973; October 31, 1976.

Hafen, LeRoy R., ed. *Colorado and Its People*. New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, Inc., 1948.

Insurance Maps of Denver, Colorado. New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1903 updated to 1929. Vol. II; 1929 updated to 1958. Vol. I.

National Register Nomination Form. "Sixteenth Street Historic District". Paul Glassman, research assistant, Long-Hoeft Architects, July 1979.

Noel, Thomas J. and Norgren, Barbara S. *Denver The City Beautiful*. Denver: Historic Denver, Inc., 1987.

Rocky Mountain Herald, July 12, 1902.

Rocky Mountain News. January 1, 1918; January 4, 1973.

Whithey, E.R. & H.F. *Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased)*. Los Angeles: New Age Publishing Company, 1956.

10. Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

Lots 23 - 26, Block 130, East Denver Addition

Boundary Justification

The nominated area includes only the land historically associated with the property.

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Section number Photo Page 9

A.T. Lewis New Building
Denver County, CO

PHOTO LOG

The following information is the same for all photographs:

1. A.T. Lewis New Building/Rio Grande Building
2. Denver County, CO
3. Photographer - Barbara Norgren
4. March 1994
5. Location of negative - Lobb & Company, 1422 Delgany, Denver, 80202

Photo #1 view N, SW side and SE front

Photo #2 view NE, SW Side

Photo #3 view W, Storefronts

Photo #4 terra cotta detail on front

Photo #5 terra cotta detail on front

Photo #6 cornice detail on front

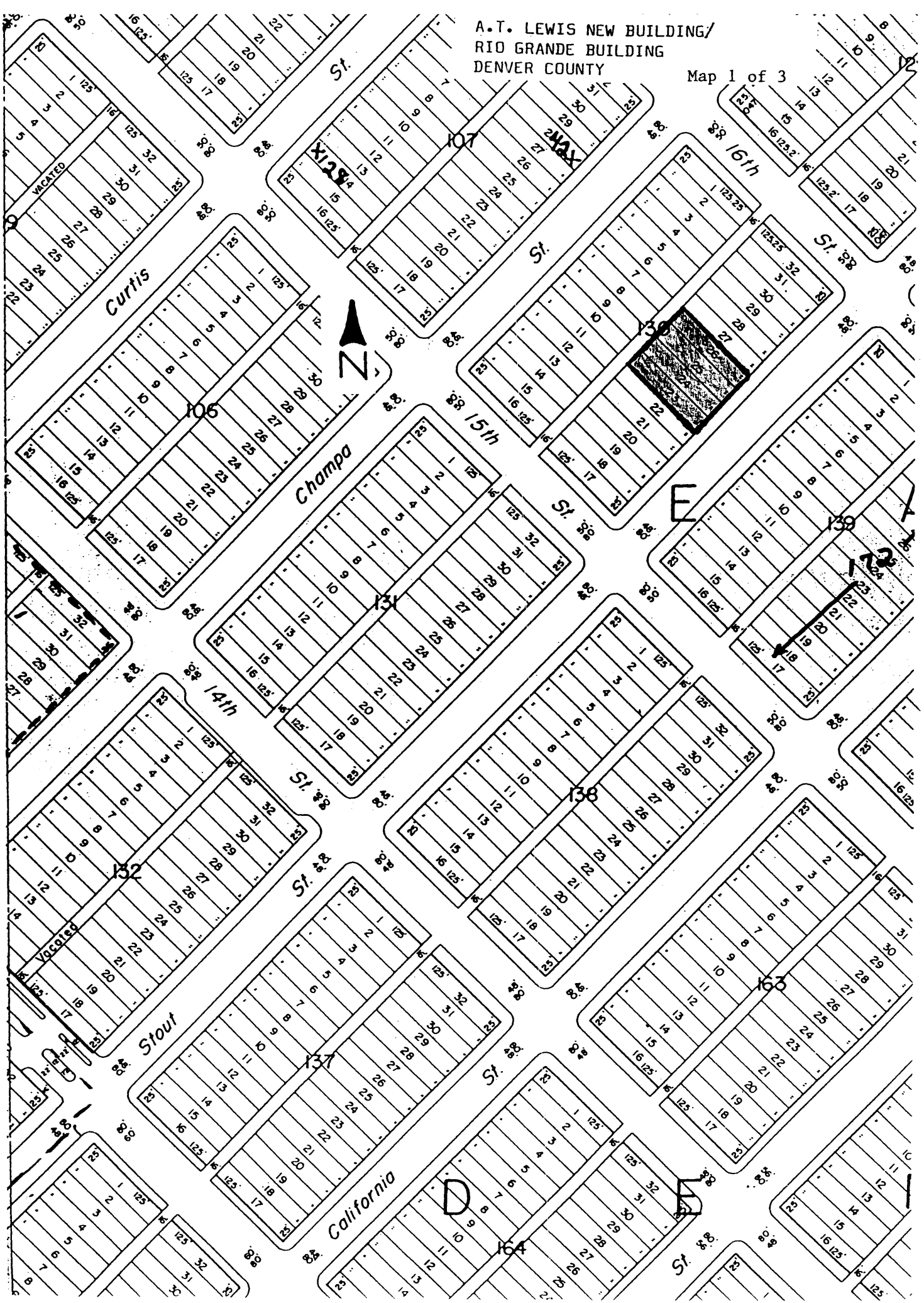
Photo #7 front ornament detail

Photo #8 view NW, front door

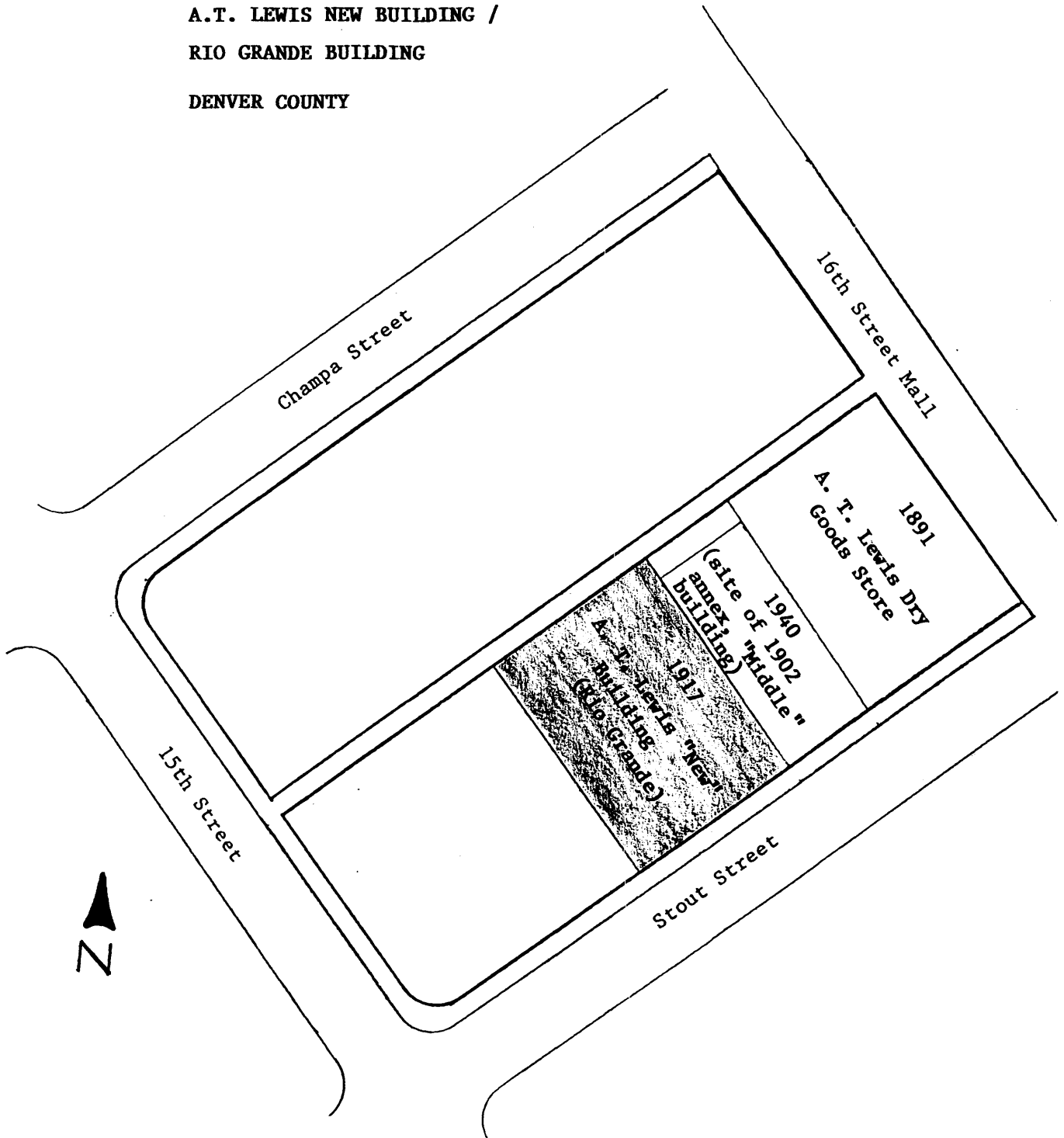
Photocopy of historic photograph (circa 1920, photographer unknown) looking from 16th Street down Stout Street. The New Building (later to become the Rio Grande) appears at far left. A three story modern construction replaced the four story 1902 Middle Building in 1940.

A.T. LEWIS NEW BUILDING/
RIO GRANDE BUILDING
DENVER COUNTY

Map 1 of 3



A.T. LEWIS NEW BUILDING /
RIO GRANDE BUILDING
DENVER COUNTY



historic photograph showing the "New" building at far left



W. H. P. Co.
Denver
1909