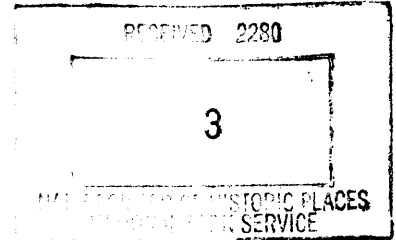


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

29



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 Ray Apartment Buildings

other names/site number The Baron; 5DV7138

2. Location

street & number 1550 and 1560 Ogden Street [N/A] not for publication

city or town Denver [N/A] vicinity

state Colorado code CO county Denver code 031 zip code 80218

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this [X] 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 [X] meets [] does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant [] nationally [] statewide [X] locally.
(See continuation sheet for additional comments [].)

Georganna Castiglione State Historic Preservation Officer 12/2/00 Date

State Historic Preservation Office, 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
- other, explain
See continuation sheet [].

for
Signature of the Keeper _____ Date _____
Colson H. Beall 2/2/01

Ray Apartment Buildings
Name of Property

Denver CO
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

<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	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 and Early 20th Century Revivals/
Classical Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick
sandstone
walls brick

roof asphalt
other _____

Narrative Description

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

Ray Apartment Buildings Denver CO

Description

The 1906 Ray Apartment Buildings are two three-story, brick, Neo-Classical Revival style buildings identical in design. The building at 1550 Ogden St. is executed in gray brick, and the building at 1560 Ogden St. is executed in red-orange brick. Each building's most notable architectural features are the four brick pedestals that rise from large first-level porch half-walls to support massive Scamozzi columns that rise from the floor of second level balconies to support the third-level balcony cornice and roof. The buildings have a rectangular plan and together cover most of their approximately five-and-one-half lot site. A 15-foot-wide landscaped yard separates the buildings. The Ray Apartment Buildings continue as originally designed with six luxury apartments each, two apartments on each level in each building. The buildings share construction, ownership, and use history. The buildings are located in North Capitol Hill, a neighborhood that has evolved in use from residential to residential and office use. The Ray Apartment Buildings are across the street from the Swallow Hill Historic District, listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Setting of the Ray Apartment Buildings

The 1906 Ray Apartment Buildings were the first buildings on the site at 1550 and 1560 Ogden Street in Park Avenue Addition. The site is on a Denver block set in a north-south grid three-quarters of a mile east of downtown Denver and Denver's Civic Center which includes the State Capitol Building, the Denver City and County Building, the Denver Public Library, the Denver Art Museum, and state office buildings. The site is less than one block north of Colfax Avenue, a primary transportation and commercial corridor that traverses the Denver metropolitan area from east to west. The site is on Ogden Street which served as a two-way neighborhood street until the mid-1900s when it became a one-way street south, paired with Downing Street, one block east, which runs north.

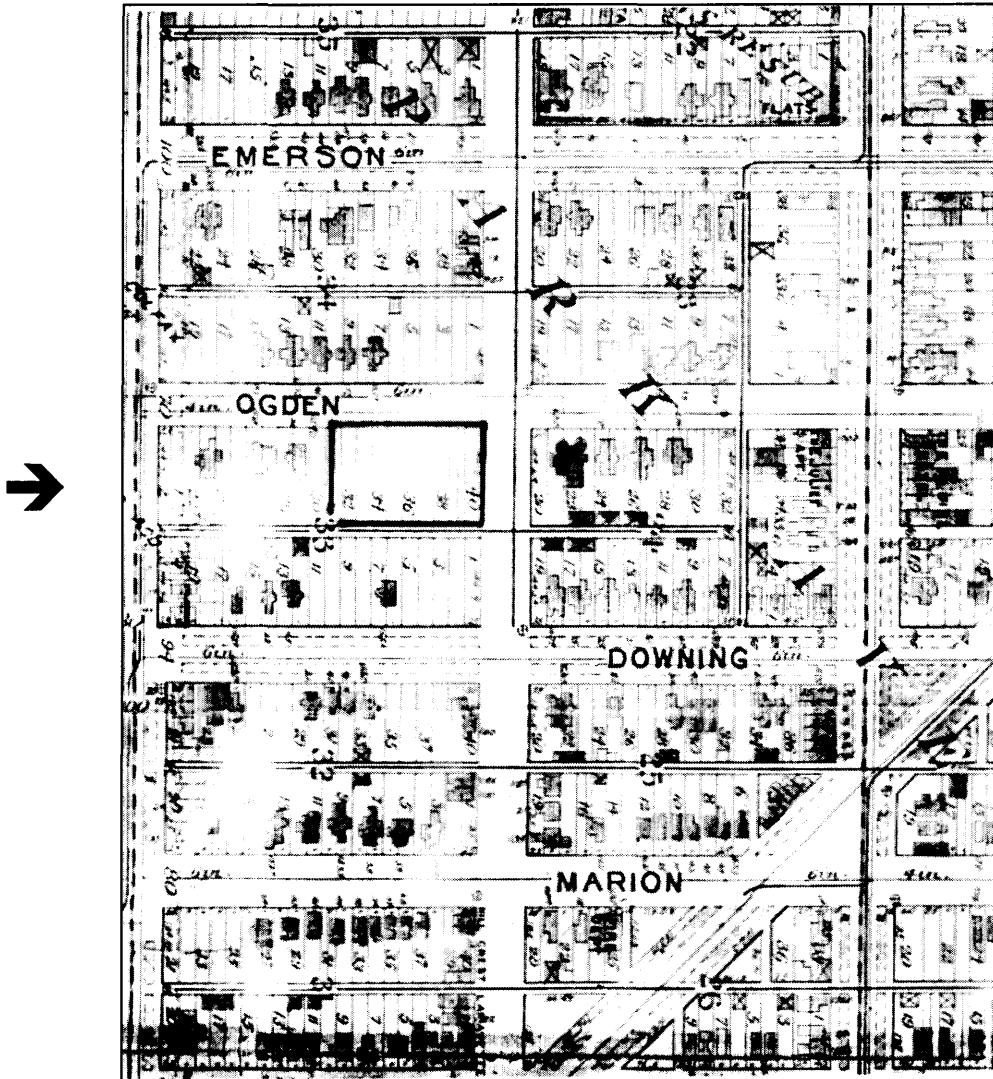
Park Avenue Addition was planned originally with several parkways where large Victorian Era homes could be built. Except for the diagonal Park Avenue itself, the parkways were not completed as planned. Park Avenue runs diagonally from northwest to southeast approximately one block northeast of the Ray Apartment Buildings. It retains most of the open, landscaped squares as originally platted. Park Avenue bisects the small squares as it travels from E. 23rd Avenue on the north to E. Colfax Avenue on the south. (Park Avenue is currently under consideration as a locally designated Denver Landmark District.)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 2

**Ray Apartment Buildings
Denver CO**



N ⇒

The Ray Apartment Buildings site on Block 33, Park Avenue Addition, is outlined on the 1905 Baist Real Estate Map. Park Avenue with its small square parks runs diagonally from southeast to northwest. (The apartment site originally included the corner lots: Lots 38-40.)
Source: Map Collection, Western History/Genealogy Department, Denver Public Library.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

Ray Apartment Buildings Denver CO

Description of the Exterior of the Ray Apartment Buildings

The foundations of the Ray Apartment Buildings are brick and sandstone. A red sandstone water table follows the top of the foundation. The facade, side, and rear elevations are three bricks thick. The brick elevations rest on the water table. The full basements rise one-half level above ground allowing windows on side and rear elevations. The basements are accessed by doors in the rear at alley level.

The facades are identical, except that 1560 Ogden St. is built of red-orange brick and 1550 Ogden St. is built of gray brick. The symmetrical facades are each divided into three bays. The central bays of each make up approximately one-fifth of each facade width with two-fifths of the width making up each side bay. Each central bay appears deeply recessed because of the protruding porches and balconies of the side bays. The roof covering the side bay balconies extends over the central bay entry as one continuous roof, thereby emphasizing the depth of the entry area.

The buildings are on a shallow rise above the sidewalk level. Each central bay's lowest level is reached from the sidewalk by a centered concrete stairway flanked by wrought iron railings. The entry porch on the first level is flanked by the half-walls of first level apartment porches. The entry doors retain the original glass and are flanked by original side lights. Gold letters on the door glass read "The Baron" with the building address below. Above the entry door and side lights is a transom painted green with four foliated garlands in relief. The second level of each central bay has a centered nine-light, elliptical-arch window with two mullions. The window is almost as wide as the bay. The six lower lights are clear glass. The transom lunettes are stained glass. The stained glass is a floral design in four amber tones. Above the lunette of stained glass windows is a corbel of three brick rowlocks forming an architrave interrupted by a keystone or gray sandstone. Gray sandstone is also at the base of the brick corbel. The central bay's third level has two three-light arched windows. The upper lights are of stained glass similar in design to the elliptical arch's stained glass. The brick corbel is repeated over these windows, without keystones.

The side bays are identical in design. Flanking the central bay, each facade's brick forms protruding semi-octagonal bays that extend the entire height of the buildings. On each level, each protruding bay has windows on the sides while in the center is a door with inset glass. Facade window sills are of gray sandstone. The doors lead to porches on the first level and balconies on the upper levels.

The first level porches have brick half-walls capped by gray sandstone. The half-wall facades have a rectangular panel of brick-in-relief with seven squares of brick-in-relief within the panels. The pedestals that rise from the half-walls at the porch outer corners are rusticated. The pedestals support the columns and the balcony floors of the second level. The pedestals end in wooden capitals that continue

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4

Ray Apartment Buildings Denver CO

horizontally creating a band, or cornice, at porch ceilings. Second- and third-level balconies are surrounded by wrought iron railings that end at the corner columns.

The white, Scamozzi columns rise two stories above their pedestal bases. The columns support the full extension roof that covers the balconies and central entry area. This roof extends out approximately three feet below the top of the main facade wall. The facade parapet is capped by a band of gray sandstone. The roof is flat, pitched down slightly from west to east.

The side elevations repeat identical fenestration. Nine windows of various sizes are on each level. All are double-hung except for the two living room windows flanking the fireplace chimney which are fixed and of stained glass. Sills are of gray sandstone. Side elevation brick forms slight arches over each window. The north elevation of the north building, 1560 Ogden St., and the south elevation of the south building, 1550 Ogden St., utilize the same type of brick as the their facades; brick-in-relief forms a band of dentils on these elevations at the top of the first-level windows forming a belt course that integrates the segmental arched window heads. The remaining two side elevations are of common brick. The brick on the side elevations has a heavier glazing at the first level and lighter glazing in the common brick of the upper levels.

Rear building elevations are symmetrical and identical. The brick is painted white. Each level has four double-hung windows. Rear entry to a stairwell leading to the apartments and the basement is accessed from a door centered at the alley level. Wrought iron fire escapes are centered at the second and third levels and are accessed from the rear stairwell.

Interior Features of the Ray Apartment Buildings

The interior of each of the Ray Apartment Buildings retains its original floor plans and the majority of its original elements. Each building has six apartments, two on each floor. On each floor one apartment is on the north half and one apartment is on the south half. A three-brick-thick support wall rises from the foundation to the roof down the center of the buildings to separate the apartments. Each building has a small lobby accessed from the main entry. The lobby floors are of small hexagonal porcelain tiles. A stairway from the lobby leads to apartment entrances. The railings, newel posts, and woodwork are original, stained a deep brown. Each apartment entry is next to the brick support wall.

A hall runs along the central brick wall from front entry hall to the rear rooms in each apartment. All rooms except the kitchens, formerly the servants' quarters, at the rear are accessed off the hall. The effect of the long hall with doors opening off it in one direction resembles that of a Pullman train car. Ray Apartments tenants have long referred to the plan as a Pullman plan. This term in fact is used to

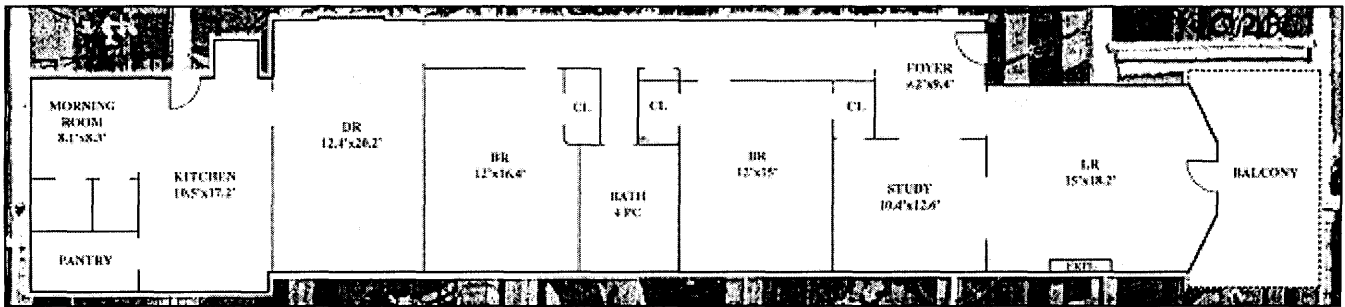
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 5

**Ray Apartment Buildings
Denver CO**

describe certain types of apartments in eastern U.S. cities, but the eastern Pullman-style apartments are smaller and more simply finished. The term is used in the east to describe small efficiency apartments.



**Current floor plan for one apartment. The apartment contains approximately 2,000 square feet.
Source: Icon Investment Group**

Many original elements remain intact in the apartments. Painted and unpainted woodwork, built-in wood cabinetry, fireplaces, door and window hardware, stained glass, claw-foot bath tubs, and bathroom pedestal sinks remain. One apartment, 1550 B, is the only apartment that originally included basement rooms intended for game rooms and extra living space. It also has an odd feature the origin of which is unknown: built-in iron cage doors provide entrance to a small, windowless basement room. (Access to the basement from that apartment has since been closed off, but the cage doors remain.) The remaining basement rooms in 1550 and all the basement rooms in 1560 are for general use and include laundry space and storage rooms.

Architectural Integrity

A few building permits on record for the Ray Apartment Buildings indicate that the buildings had new roofs periodically. Another permit, issued to John Ray in 1922, called for contractor Daniel W. Wood to "raise roof." This could not have been a major alteration because the cost was only \$300. The only additional permit was to "install stoker" in 1946. At some time prior to 1987, two of the original capitals were removed.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 6

**Ray Apartment Buildings
Denver CO**

The Ray Apartment Buildings have been in continuous use as apartments since their construction. The “Morning Room” and “Pantry” space, as represented in the floor plan above, were originally servants’ quarters. Except for that reuse of space and for modernized kitchens and bathrooms, apartment interiors have remained relatively unchanged.

The Ray Apartment Buildings retain their original architectural integrity. The period of significance is 1906, the year of construction. The design is an important interpretation of the Neo-Classical Revival style. The exterior continues to display the original master craftsmanship of its masonry. The buildings have been well-maintained. The buildings have an imposing presence on Ogden Street, where, regardless of their use for residential or office purposes, the buildings retain their residential appearance.

Ray Apartment Buildings
Name of Property

Denver CO
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 Bibliographic 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

1906

Significant Dates

1906

Significant Person(s)

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Wood, Daniel Wells

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Colorado History Museum

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 7

Ray Apartment Buildings Denver CO

Statement of Significance

The Ray Apartment Buildings, built in 1906, are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for their architectural significance (1) as a good example of Neo-Classical Revival style during the early 20th Century and (2) as the finest surviving example of work by designer and master builder Daniel Wells Wood (1857-1945). The Ray Apartment Buildings were built early in the era of high quality apartment construction in Denver which began in ca. 1900. Their Neo-Classical Revival style was esteemed during the City Beautiful Movement, a national movement gaining momentum Denver at the time. Built in Denver's prestigious Park Avenue Addition in North Capitol Hill, the apartments attracted prominent Denver citizens as tenants. The buildings have been in continuous use as multiple dwellings. The body of work documented to Wood to date includes both single and multiple dwellings. A Colorado designer and builder from 1891 to 1945, Wood practiced primarily in Denver and Cripple Creek. Wood is mentioned as the builder of several Colorado school buildings and courthouses. One school built by Wood is documented to date: Limon Elementary School, Limon, Colorado.

Architecture

The Ray Apartment Buildings were designed in the Neo-Classical Revival style. Built in 1906, they were among Denver's earliest apartment buildings exhibiting high quality design and construction. Their construction year was two years after the first election of Mayor Robert Speer who championed the City Beautiful Movement in Denver. The Ray Apartment Buildings were early examples of the values of the City Beautiful Movement in Denver, a movement that was in step with national trends.

The concept of luxury apartment living for the wealthy came to Denver in the early 1900s. One locally designated historic district, the Sherman Grant Historic District, bases its significance on the development of apartment buildings in Denver, and its Period of Significance begins in 1902. Newspaper articles began discussing the new "flats" in 1900 challenging the wisdom of building apartments in Denver's wealthy Capitol Hill neighborhood. At first articles called the buildings tenements and warned that they would destroy the beauty of the streetscapes and create a "flatburg." Within a few years, with the construction of buildings like the Ray Apartment Buildings, the newspapers praised both their restrained and formal architectural styles and their desirability as alternatives to Capitol Hill residences.

The Ray Apartment Buildings convey their historical association with higher quality apartment living for prosperous citizens during the City Beautiful Movement. The buildings exemplify a preferred

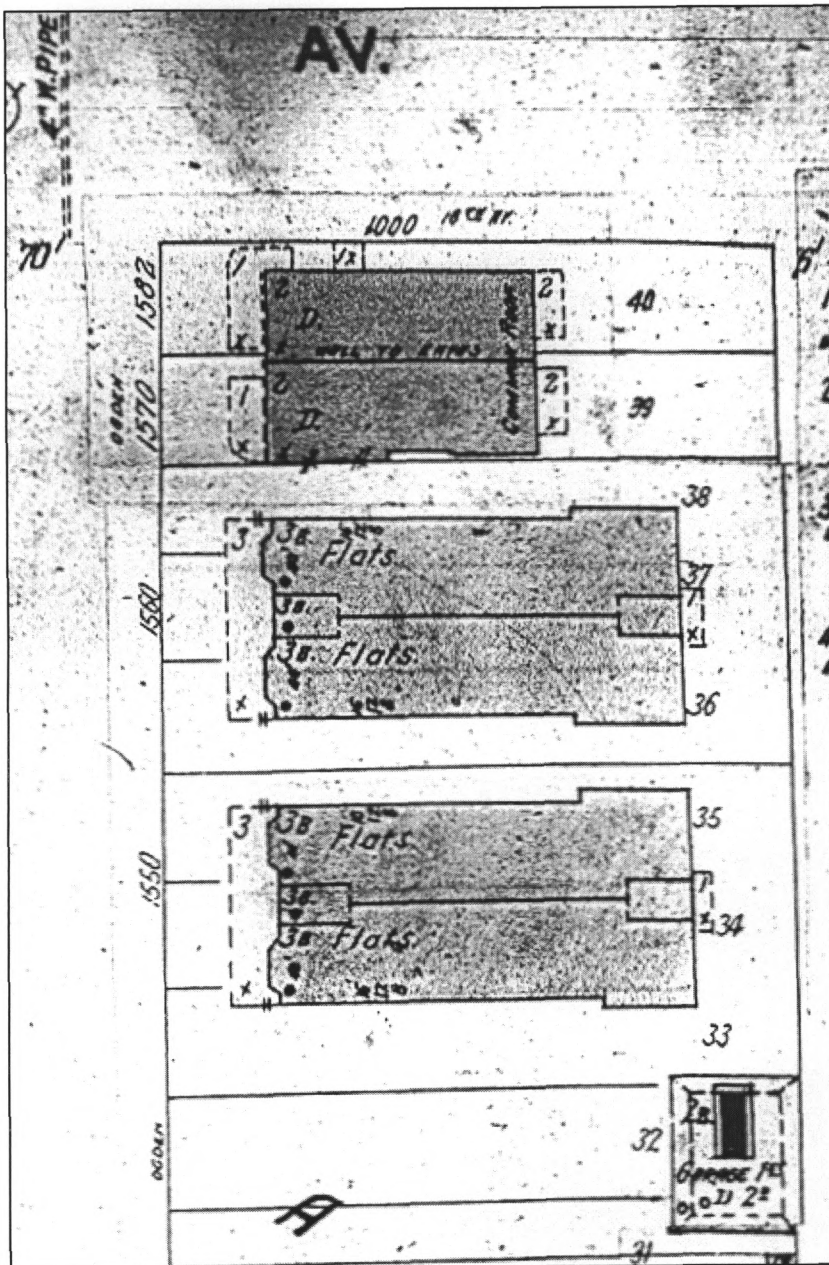
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 8

Ray Apartment Buildings
Denver CO

↓ Ogden Street



← 16th Avenue

The Sanborn Map, updated through 1925, shows the footprints of the Ray Apartment Buildings on Lots 33-38, the corner double residence on Lots 39-40, and the carriage house, now demolished, on Lots 32 and parts of 31 and 33.

Source: Map Collection, Western History/Genealogy Department, Denver Public Library.

↑ N

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 9

Ray Apartment Buildings Denver CO

architectural style for the well-to-do with the style's dignity, grandeur, sense of order, and unity. The landscaped site and the interiors also met the requirements for a well-to-do lifestyle.

Ray Apartment Buildings Site

The site of the Ray Apartment Buildings was in one of Denver's finer neighborhoods in 1906 and originally included lots on both sides in addition to the space between the buildings. The site was a corner location in 1906. John E. and Lucile B. Ray owned the corner lots north of the apartments. For four years, the Ray Apartment Buildings' site included land on the north and south sides of the buildings. The south lots were used as formal gardens until the 1950s. The north lots were probably planned initially to provide a lawn and gardens. By 1910, the Rays decided to develop the north lots, the corner lots, by building a prestigious, large double residence. The architect and builder of the double have not been documented.

Ray Apartment Buildings Construction

Throughout their history, the Ray Apartment Buildings have been under the same ownership and management. Building Permit #1348, 30 July 1906 described them: "Brick Apartment (12 houses)." The total number of apartments in both buildings is 12. The buildings also shared Water Tap Permit #31810 on 13 August 1906. Lucile [sic] B. Ray took out both permits. The building permit estimated construction cost to be \$48,000. A *Denver Times* article probably came closer to the cost on 4 August 1906: "D. W. Woods, architect and contractor, has broken ground on a \$75,000 apartment house on the corner of Sixteenth Avenue and Ogden Street. E. S. [sic] Ray is the owner."

The Denver newspapers in the early part of the 1900s gave an annual summary of the previous year's building activity. Important larger projects were often pictured. The Ray Apartment Buildings were featured in the *Denver Times* on 1 January 1907 on page 9 and in the *Rocky Mountain News* on 1 January 1907 on page 9. The caption read: "Ray Apartment House, Ogden & 16th Ave., \$60,000." The photo shows both buildings in the later stage of construction. (See the following page.) The *Denver Republican* on 1 January 1907 also reviewed the previous year's major construction projects. Included was this report: "July 30---Lucile B. Ray, 12 houses in apartments, Ogden, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth: \$48,000."

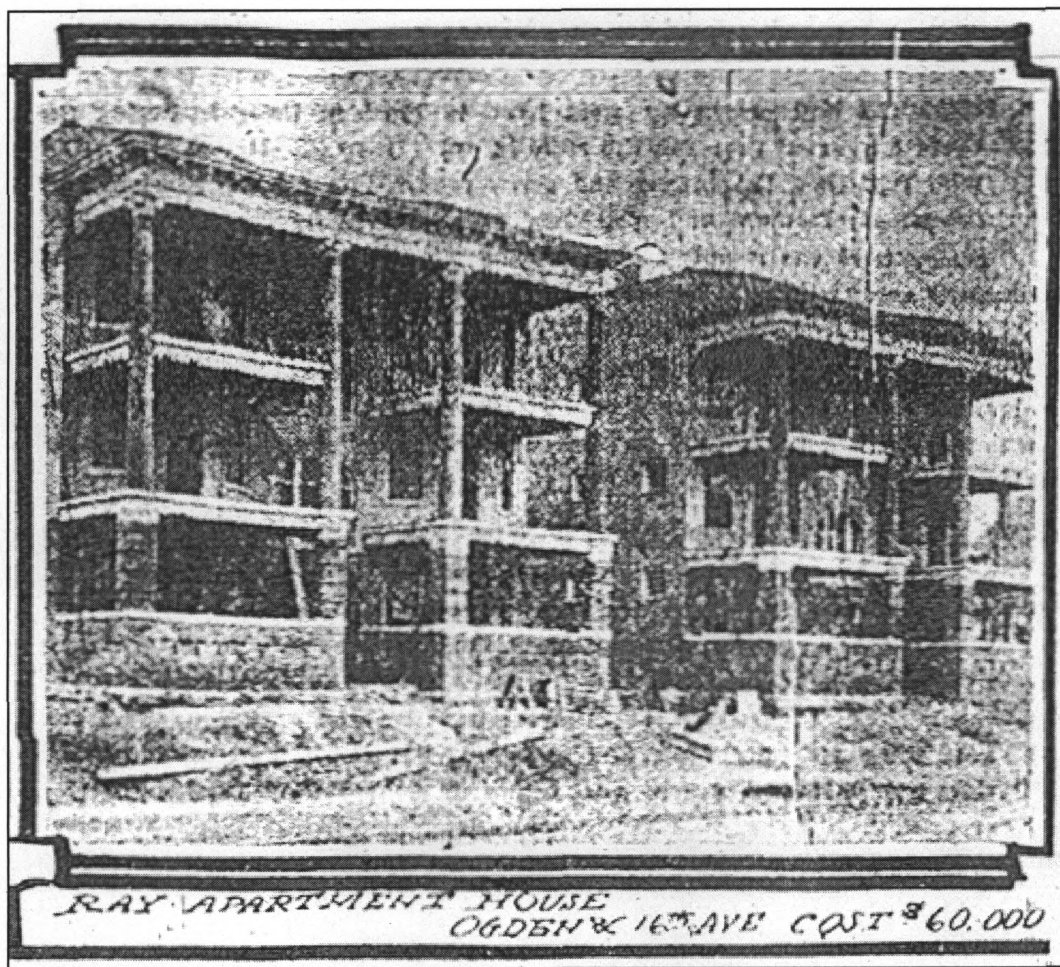
The 1907 review articles noted that construction had been vigorous in 1906. New Denver area construction, including all residential construction, provided additional living spaces for 7,890 people. The 1 January 1907 *Denver Times* described the increasing refinement and dignity of the architecture.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 10

**Ray Apartment Buildings
Denver CO**



The Ray Apartment Buildings were featured in Denver newspapers on 1 January 1907 as an example of large and laudable construction projects taking place in Denver. This photograph shows the Ray Apartment Buildings during construction.

Source: *Rocky Mountain News*, 1 January 1907, 9.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 11

Ray Apartment Buildings Denver CO

Thirty-two apartment houses were built in Denver in 1906. They averaged 15 units each. Terraces were not included in the new apartment house count.

The Ray Apartment Buildings featured large units. Each had a full half-floor in each building affording it light from three sides. A three-brick-thick wall separated the apartments, giving each apartment a high level of soundproofing. The unique design created by Daniel W. Wood featured each apartment's main hallway going the length of the building next to the building's central brick wall.

To attract prosperous and stable tenants, the apartments were appointed with fine quality woods, fixtures, and fireplaces, and the buildings were surrounded by gardens. Apartments A and B were on the first level. The B units in each building were the most luxurious with Apartment B in 1550 Ogden St. having the additional advantage of extra living space in the garden level basement, accessed by a stairway from the apartment entry hall. All apartments had servants' quarters in the rear. Each building had a wine cellar, additional storage rooms, and a laundry in the basement. The buildings were separated by approximately 15 feet, creating a yard between the buildings which was landscaped. Until 1910, the vacant corner lots north of 1560 Ogden St. were probably landscaped. Until the 1950s, formal rose gardens were south of the south building, 1550 Ogden St. A carriage house, later demolished, was built along the alley behind the formal gardens. Befitting fine apartment houses, a doorman was on duty for several years.

When newspapers in 1900 began warning about the building of "flats" in Capitol Hill, they claimed that Easterners were coming to Denver with plans to invest in tenements. Though most Denver developers at the time were actually prominent Denverites, the Ray Apartment Buildings were developed by Easterners new to Denver, John E. and Lucile B. Ray. The Rays commissioned Daniel Wells Wood to be their architect and builder.

Designer and Builder: Daniel Wells Wood (1857-1945)

With the Ray Apartment Buildings, designer and builder, Daniel Wells Wood, created buildings that were fine examples of the City Beautiful Movement. Wood's design and contracting work was primarily for Queen Anne-style, Classic Cottage-style, and Foursquare-style residences until 1906. Wood reached a high point in his career with the Ray Apartment Buildings design.

Daniel Wells Wood is an example of a man who moved West to find a better life and through his own diligence and hard work found a place for his skills that helped build Denver and Colorado. The lure of mining for rich ores in Colorado initially brought him West. Though he did do some mining, he relied on his carpentry skills to support himself. His carpentry skills proved more valuable than his mining luck

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 12

Ray Apartment Buildings Denver CO

and he soon discovered his ability as a contractor and building designer. Wood began his contracting and design career in earnest in 1891 Denver, identifying his occupation as architect and builder. He moved to Cripple Creek during that town's mining boom in the mid-1890s. He was listed as an architect and builder in Cripple Creek. He returned to Denver in 1903 and continued to design and build dwellings, schools, and reportedly, courthouses in Denver and in other Colorado towns.

Wood was a master builder because of the quality and quantity of his known works. Wood was also an able and imaginative building designer. Cripple Creek records discovered to date do not yield information about the specific projects of builders and architects during the boom mining era. Denver records are somewhat better, but Daniel W. Wood has few specific references to his design work in Denver either. Other information sources are beginning to shed light on the career of Daniel W. Wood. This is the first known study of Wood's life and work. The Ray Apartment Buildings are his finest work as an designer and master builder discovered to date.

Daniel Wells Wood was born in New Jersey on 25 August 1857. He first came to Colorado in 1883 and settled in Trinidad. He tried his luck as a miner in Colorado mountains. His wife, Julia C. Wood, was born in Kansas in June 1863. They married in Kansas in 1885. Their first child, Daniel W. Wood, Jr., was born in Kansas in August 1886. The Wood family moved to Colorado where their second child, Vera D., was born in May 1890. A third child did not survive. A fourth child, Josephine, was born in Denver in 1904.

Daniel W. Wood was referred to in obituaries as an early day Colorado miner and contractor, but he was listed in early directories mainly as an architect and occasionally as a carpenter and contractor. The earliest entry for Daniel W. Wood in Colorado directories was the 1891 Denver City Directory where he was listed as a carpenter boarding at 3411 Humboldt St. In 1892 his residence was 1928 Lawrence St.

The first reference to Wood as an architect was possibly in 1891 on a Denver building permit. On this permit "Wood & McLene" were the named architects. An architect named Louis M. Wood was also listed in directories from 1891 to 1893. No relationship has been established between the two Woods, and it is unclear which Wood was partnered with J. Bailey McLene. No formal partnership was reported for either of the Woods or for McLene.

The records revealed collaborations by Daniel Wood on several projects in 1891 and 1892. William Noltie was listed as owner on ten building permits in 1891 where Daniel Wood was listed as the builder. There were two William Nolties living in Denver in 1891: one was a realtor and one was a contractor. The contractor lived at 3333 Curtis St. in a residence designed and built by Daniel Wood. In 1892, three building permits listed "Noltie and Cowing" as owners where Daniel Wood was the builder. Marshall

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 13

Ray Apartment Buildings Denver CO

Cowing was a plumber with Cowing & Coughtry. "Wood and Utzinger" were listed as the builders on six building permits in 1891. Henry M. Utzinger was a carpenter who lived at 1872 Downing St. "Wood and Procter" were listed as the builders on three building permits in 1891. Three Procters in the building trades were living in Denver in 1891: stone cutter James S. Procter, carpenter Elliot J. Procter, and builder John N. Procter.

The earliest definite reference to Daniel W. Wood as an architect was in the 1893 Denver City Directory. He was living at 242 S. Grant St. In 1894 the Wood family lived at 315 Fox St. in Denver's South Side neighborhood, now referred to as the Baker neighborhood. The Queen Anne-style Fox St. home was designed and built by Wood. In 1895 Wood continued to be listed as an architect and his business address was 918 15th St. in downtown Denver.

The Silver Crash of 1893 abruptly slowed Denver construction. Design and construction work no longer supported the many architects and contractors who were active in the vigorous economic years before the Silver Crash. In 1894, however, the April issue of *The Inland Architect and News Record* credited "architect" Daniel W. Wood with the design of a new, two-story business block of pressed brick for Stockton & Cause. The building was 50 x 125 feet in size. More information about this building or its owners has not been discovered to date. (Denver building permits do not exist for the years 1894 to 1900.) In 1895, the Denver City Directory listed Wood as an architect in his main entry and also with other architects in the business section.

Despite the fact that Wood was commissioned for Denver work in 1894, the Wood family soon moved to Cripple Creek, Colorado. Cripple Creek was a booming gold mining town in the 1890s. Its population was growing rapidly. The town's population was 15,000 in 1896, while the greater Cripple Creek District's population was 35,000. By 1900 Cripple Creek District's population was estimated at 55,000. In 1900 Cripple Creek was one of the largest cities in the state. After 1900, mining profits decreased and by 1903, Cripple Creek's population was down to 15,000 where it remained at least through 1905.

In 1896 Cripple Creek suffered two severe fires, 30 days apart. The fires and the rapidly increasing population created an urgent need for architects and contractors. It was this demand that probably brought the Wood family to Cripple Creek when work was less plentiful in Denver. The Wood family rented out their Denver home during the years they lived in Cripple Creek.

Three Cripple Creek District directories from the era remain. The 1897 directory listed Daniel W. Wood as an architect living at 323 W. Warren. The 1900 directory listed him as an architect living at 136 W. Galena. In 1902, Wood was still living at 136 W. Galena, but was listed as a contractor and carpenter. There are no 1890s and early 1900s Cripple Creek records remaining that document building projects.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 14

**Ray Apartment Buildings
Denver CO**

To date, a search of the Cripple Creek newspapers of the day has not yielded relevant new construction information.

The 1900 U.S. Census enumerated the Wood family in Cripple Creek. Daniel W. Wood gave his occupation as architect. He owned his home at 136 W. Galena. Their children, Daniel, Jr., and Vera D., attended school. Lodger E. J. Dendo, an electrician, lived with them.

In 1903, the Wood family was back in Denver living in their modest Fox Street home. In that year, Wood was listed as a carpenter. In 1904 Wood was listed as the architect on four building permits. The permits were for single-family residences. In 1905 Wood was the named architect for five buildings. These included one single-family residence, three double residences, and one "two house brick terrace." Though he was named as an architect on these projects, Wood was listed in the directory as a general contractor in 1906. His office was in the Continental Building. The Ray Apartment Buildings, the best and largest example of his work discovered to date, were constructed in 1906.

In 1910, the family moved to 1458 Birch St. At this time, Daniel Wood, Jr., was listed separately in directories. There was no confusion in the records about the father and son, though Daniel Wood, Jr., was also involved in construction projects. Daniel Wood, Jr., became a widely known structural engineer in Colorado. He started his career in Denver, but then lived in Florence, Colorado, for many years. He also served as the chief designer for the Texas and Pacific Railroad. After working with the Army Corps of Engineers in World War II he moved back to Denver to work for the Crocker and Ryan Construction Company. Wood, Jr., then established his own business and was the construction engineer for a Coors Company warehouse in the late 1940s. He died in 1951. He was not documented as working with his father on any projects.

By 1915, Daniel and Julia Wood, Sr., were living at 2719 W. 32nd Ave., and he was again listed as a general contractor. By 1919, he was listed as an architect and resided at 2811 Race St. The 1920 U.S. Census listed Wood as a house contractor and verified that Wood owned his home on Race Street. Only one child, 16-year-old Josephine, lived at home in 1920.

In 1923 Wood was the builder for the Limon Elementary School, Limon, Colorado; the school was designed by the prominent architectural firm of Mountjoy and Frewen. By 1929 the Woods lived at 3230 12th Ave. The Woods's last residence was 1169 Adams St. Daniel Wood died in 1945. He was cremated at Fairmount Cemetery, but his ashes were returned to Moore Mortuary. Surviving Wood in 1945 were his wife, Julia C., his son, Dan, Jr., of 2441 W. 24th Ave.; Mrs. Correy (Vera) Gates of 1319 E. 13th Ave.; Mrs. Walter C. (Josephine) Nelson of 1169 Adams St.; and five grandchildren. Records of Julia's death were not discovered.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 8 Page 15**Ray Apartment Buildings
Denver CO**

Wood's obituaries noted that he was a building contractor who built many schools and courthouses in the Denver area. Wood has not previously been recognized for his contribution to the building of Denver and Colorado. Making the connection of Daniel W. Wood with the design and construction of the Ray Apartment Buildings enhances an understanding of his work.

Selected Buildings Credited to Daniel W. Wood

Date	Architect	Builder	Original Owner & Building Type	Location	Demolished: X
1891	unknown	Daniel W. Wood	Louis P. Eldridge Single residence	1333 Josephine St. Denver, Colorado	
1891	Wood & McLene (D.W. or L.M. Wood?)	Wood & Procter	Charles F. Hoeckle Single residence	2925 Williams St. Denver, Colorado	
1891	unknown	Daniel W. Wood	Frank or George Ferry? Single residence	3339 Franklin St. Denver, Colorado	X
1891	Wood & Procter	Wood & Procter	William P. Spalding Single residence	1155 Milwaukee St. Denver, Colorado	
1891	unknown	Daniel W. Wood	Jefferson L. Hon? Single residence	1255 Vine St. Denver, Colorado	X
1891	unknown	Daniel W. Wood	William B. Killingsworth? Single residence	1261 (or 1263) Vine St. Denver, Colorado	X
1891	unknown	Daniel W. Wood	Eugene W. or Fred Taylor? Single residence	1267 (was 1269) Vine St. Denver, Colorado	
1891	Daniel W. Wood	Daniel W. Wood	William & Hannah Noltie Single residence	3333 Curtis St. Denver, Colorado	
1892	unknown	Wood & Utzinger	Fred, Joseph, Otto Wehrle? Single residence	1256 Race St. Denver, Colorado	
1892	unknown	Wood & Utzinger	unknown Single residence	1258 Race St. Denver, Colorado	

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 16

**Ray Apartment Buildings
Denver CO**

Date	Architect	Builder	Original Owner & Building Type	Location	Demolished: X
1892	unknown	Wood & Utzinger	John Kelley or J. F. White? Single residence	1260 Race St. Denver, Colorado	
1892	Daniel W. Wood	Daniel W. Wood	Nathan L. Chedsey Single residence	1414 Gaylord St. Denver, Colorado	
1892	unknown	Daniel W. Wood	James Ryan Single residence	1418 Gaylord St. Denver, Colorado	
1892	unknown	Daniel W. Wood	John F. Roberts Double residence	758-762 Corona St. Denver, Colorado (contributing in local district: E. 7th Avenue Historic District)	
1893	Daniel W. Wood	Daniel W. Wood	Daniel W. Wood Single residence	315 Fox St. Denver, Colorado	
1894	Daniel W. Wood	unknown	Stockton & Cause Business block	unknown street address Denver, Colorado	?
1903	unknown	Daniel W. Wood	James B. Scofield Single residence	576 Gilpin St. Denver, Colorado	
1903	unknown	Daniel W. Wood	James P. McConnell Double residence	1255-1257 S. Downing St. Denver, Colorado	X
1903	unknown	Daniel W. Wood	Fred W. Streator? Single residence	55 4th Ave. Denver, Colorado	
1903	unknown	Daniel W. Wood	Fred W. Streator? Single residence	59 4th Ave. Denver, Colorado	
1904	Daniel W. Wood	Daniel W. Wood	Frank & Theresia Blackman Single residence	257 Lincoln St. Denver, Colorado	X
1904	Daniel W. Wood	Daniel W. Wood	Fred Symonds Single residence	425 S. Downing St. Denver, Colorado	

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 17

**Ray Apartment Buildings
Denver CO**

Date	Architect	Builder	Original Owner & Building Type	Location	Demolished: X
1904	Daniel W. Wood	Daniel W. Wood	Henry Farncomb Single residence	2054 Emerson St. Denver, Colorado	
1904	Daniel W. Wood	Daniel W. Wood	Mrs. Houtz? Single residence	2937 Gaylord St. Denver, Colorado	
1904	Daniel W. Wood	Daniel W. Wood	Walter O. Haucke Single residence	441 Pearl St. Denver, Colorado (contributing in local district: Alamo Placita Historic District)	
1904	Daniel W. Wood	Daniel W. Wood	J. H. Gilroy? Double residence	2014-2016 Clarkson St. Denver, Colorado	X
1904	unknown	Daniel W. Wood	Margaret Frey? Single residence	1657 Pennsylvania St. Denver, Colorado	X
1905	Daniel W. Wood	Daniel W. Wood	John F. Casmon Double residence	1136-1140 Bannock St. Denver, Colorado	X
1905	Daniel W. Wood	Daniel W. Wood	unknown Double residence	312-314 Fox St. Denver, Colorado	
1906	Daniel W. Wood	Daniel W. Wood	John & Lucile Ray Multiple residence	1550-1560 Ogden St. Denver, Colorado	
1911	unknown	Daniel W. Wood	unknown Double residence	640-642 Marion St. Denver, Colorado (contributing in local district: E. 7th Avenue Historic District)	
1923	Mountjoy & Frewen	Daniel W. Wood	Limon Elementary School School building	874 F St. Limon, Colorado (field eligible for National Register)	

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 18

Ray Apartment Buildings Denver CO

Early History and People Associated with the Ray Apartment Buildings

Ray Apartment Buildings Site---Background Information

The Ray Apartment Buildings site is within the 1874 Park Avenue Addition. It was platted by wealthy and influential men including Dr. John Evans, second territorial governor of Colorado (appointed by President Abraham Lincoln); George M. Chilcott, an early pioneer, legislator, and head of the Colorado land office (appointed by President Abraham Lincoln); Julius Hotchkiss, a U.S. Representative to Congress from Connecticut, a Connecticut governor, and a Denver real estate investor; Daniel Witter, lawyer, politician, and Denver developer; John W. Knox, business partner of Denver developer, Henry C. Brown; and Samuel H. Fisher, a collaborator with Lewis C. Ellsworth on Denver's horse railway system. The men were part of Denver's power elite.

Park Avenue Addition was planned as an upscale residential neighborhood featuring several parkways where large Victorian Era homes could be built for wealthy citizens desiring locations removed from an increasingly congested late-1800s central Denver. Except for the diagonal Park Avenue itself, the parkways were not completed as planned. However, large Victorian Era homes were built, joined later by a few apartment buildings. The Swallow Hill Historic District, listed on the National Register of Historic Places and locally designated, documents approximately three blocks of primarily Victorian Era examples of the addition's architecture, architects, and history.

Across the street from the Ray Apartment Buildings site are three single-family residences and a 1906 two-story terrace. The residences date from 1889 to 1892. One residence, 1557 Ogden St., was built by Colonel David C. Dodge for his son, George B. Dodge; it later served as the Scandinavian-American Women Charity Home and then as the Scandinavian Branch of the Young Women's Christian Association. These buildings are in the Swallow Hill Historic District.

The Ray Apartment Buildings site offered a prestigious location for a multiple family dwelling in 1906, early in the era when apartments became accepted in Denver as alternatives to large single-family homes. In 1906 few large sites remained undeveloped in the Park Avenue Addition. The Ray Apartment Buildings site was in a thriving, prosperous neighborhood, close to retail shops, efficient streetcar lines on Colfax Avenue, and the small urban park squares of Park Avenue.

The Ray Apartment Buildings site is in Denver's North Capitol Hill neighborhood. In 2000, the neighborhood is commonly grouped with the Capitol Hill neighborhood south of E. Colfax Avenue. Together they are known simply as Capitol Hill.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 19

Ray Apartment Buildings Denver CO

Property Ownership

Lucile B. Ray bought Lots 33-40 on 5 March 1906 in two separate transactions. She bought Lots 33-38 from the estate of M. Hotchkiss and Lots 39-40 from Henry H. Hall. Lots 33-37 and N/2 of 38 became the site of the Ray Apartment Buildings in 1906. John E. Ray bought Lots 32 & N/2 of 31 on 3 August 1906. These lots provided a formal rose garden for the Ray Apartment Buildings until they were sold to provide a site for a separate apartment building at 1548 Ogden St. that was built in 1955.

On 6 December 1906, John E. and Lucile B. Ray became the co-owners of Lots 32-37 & N/2 of 31 & S/2 of 38, the building site of the Ray Apartment Buildings. For a few months, title transferred to the Orange Investment Company. Title returned to John and Lucile Ray on 30 May 1907. On 16 August 1907 title went solely to Lucile B. Ray. On 21 August 1907 title went to Maxwell L. Ray, the 18-year-old daughter of John and Lucile Ray. On 24 July 1908 title returned to Lucile B. Ray and the Ray Apartment Buildings remained in her name through 1950, the year of her death.

John Edward Ray (1859-1940) and Lucile B. Ray (1870-1950)

The owners of the Ray Apartment Buildings, John and Lucile Ray, fit the early 1900s newspapers' claim that Easterners were coming to town to build apartments. The Rays moved to Denver from 1851 7th Ave. in New York City, where John Ray was a contractor. They lived in their Ogden Street buildings from 1906 until their deaths.

John E. Ray was born on 5 August 1859 in Philadelphia. His father was born in France and his mother was born in Ireland. Lucile B. Ray was born in Huntington County, Indiana, in March 1870. Her parents were born in Indiana. The Rays had one daughter, Maxwell L. Ray, who was born in Indiana in 1889.

By 1900 the Rays were living in New York City. Living with them was a servant, 37-year-old Lilly Reidel. John's obituary states that the family moved to Denver in 1905. The first lots purchased for the Ray Apartment Buildings documents them in Denver by March 1906. John and Lucile Ray are first listed in Denver directories in 1907 living in the Ray Apartments, Apt. B, 1550 Ogden, St. John's occupation was listed as "real estate."

The Rays continued living in the Ray Apartment Buildings until 1937. By 1911 they lived in Apt. E, 1560 Ogden St. In 1920 they lived in Apt. B, 1550 Ogden St., and by 1924 in Apt. A, 1560 Ogden St. From 1933 to 1937 they lived in Apt. B, 1560 Ogden St. From 1937 to 1940 the Rays lived at 1000 E. 16th Avenue, in the two-story double residence they built in 1910 next door to the Ray Apartment Buildings. John Ray died there on 26 June 1940 at the age of 81.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 20

Ray Apartment Buildings Denver CO

John Ray's business was documented as real estate or investments or simply "own income" in various Denver directories and in U.S. Census records. Though he worked as a contractor in New York City, he was not known as a contractor in Denver. He moved to Denver at the age of 46 and immediately built the Ray Apartment Buildings. His investment income included the Ray Apartment Buildings. His obituaries referred to him as a retired Denver broker and in the investment business. No separate business address was discovered in Denver records. His only known social affiliation was lifetime membership in the Denver Athletic Club.

Lucile Ray continued living in the double residence until 1942 when her sister, Gertrude West, moved to Denver. The sisters moved into Apt. B, 1560 Ogden St. By 1945 Lucile was not listed consistently in Denver directories, but her sister was listed as owner and manager of the Ray Apartment Buildings living in Apt. E, 1550 Ogden St. Lucile Ray died in January 1950 after a long illness. Her obituary described her as the owner of the Ray Apartment Buildings. Gertrude West was listed as the manager of the apartments in 1951 but disappeared from Denver directories the next year.

An August 2000 interview of Rodney T. Boyles related that Gertrude West came to Denver to care for Lucile when she became ill. Boyles was a tenant and Ray Apartment Buildings caretaker for over thirty years. He related information passed on to him in the late 1960s from longtime tenants. The information asserted that Gertrude West took advantage of her ailing and reportedly senile sister by stealing from her. It was also asserted that it was Gertrude West who sold the lots to the north that held the Ray Apartment Buildings formal rose garden. (The Columbine Apartment Building at 1548 Ogden St., on the rose garden site, first appeared in directories in 1956.) Boyles also related that John Ray was remembered as a gambler who had gambling tables set up in the basement of his double residence next door to the Ray Apartment Buildings.

John and Lucile Ray were both interred in the Fairmount Cemetery mausoleum. Their only child, Maxwell L. Ray, was not found in records after 1910. She was not mentioned as surviving either of her parents in their obituaries. John's survivors included his wife, Lucile, a brother, Eugene Ray of New York City, and a sister, Mrs. Louise Rittenhouse of Maryland. Lucile's obituary was more curious. In addition to her sister, Gertrude West, she was said to be survived by a son from a previous marriage living in Austin, Texas. His name was Marvin Don Carlos. It is quite possible that Marvin Don Carlos was Lucile's son-in-law and that her daughter, Maxwell, died before 1940. In 1910 Harlan and Ella Don Carlos were tenants in the Ray Apartments, Apt. A, 1560 Ogden St. They had two sons, Marvin, age 21, and Harley S., age 19. A Colorado marriage license was not located for Marvin Don Carlos and Maxwell Ray, nor was any reference to them found in later Denver directories. They were both 21 in 1910. The 1910 U.S. Census enumerated the Don Carlos family. Kansas-born Marvin was a real estate clerk in his father's real estate business in that year.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 21

Ray Apartment Buildings Denver CO

Ray Apartments Tenants: A Representative Sampling

Tenants in 1910, four years after construction, included business and professional men and their families. The families usually had one or two children and half had live-in servants. Heads of households renting at 1550 Ogden St. in 1910 included Frank C. Gooday; lawyer Ralph Talbot, a partner in Talbot, Denison & Wadley; and lawyer Marks Evans. At 1560 Ogden St. in 1910 were real estate broker Harlan Don Carlos; live stock company manager Charles J. Clayton; physician Charles S. Elder; and lawyer Fred W. Parks. All the 1910 tenants were born in the United States. The janitor was English-born Ernest A Clark; he was also listed as a florist.

Tenants in 1920 were also primarily business and professional men and their families. Half had live-in servants; three servants were born in Sweden. Tenants in 1920 at 1550 Ogden St. included Fred C. Cramer, president of Denver Powerine Company; lawyer Henry Hicks; William O. Scholtz, chairman of the board of Scholtz-Mutual Drug Company, a company that had 12 Denver drug stores; Orson Adams, manager of the Iris Theater; and farmer and rancher Theodore DeWitt. At 1560 Ogden St. in 1920 were Jessie H. Ohielen; insurance agent Meyer Harrison; Henry Holloway, vice president of the International Trust Company; lawyer James Brewster; and wholesale company vice president John S. Brown. All but English-born Meyer Harrison were born in the United States.

Many tenants lived in their apartments for several years. There was some movement of tenants to different units within the Ray Apartment Buildings and to the large two-story, corner double residence next door. The double's addresses were 1570 Ogden St. and 1000 E. 16th Ave. From 1964 to 1977, after a year of vacancy, the double was the site for Divine Word Missionary House. It was vacant again in 1978 and 1979. In 1980 it was extensively remodeled for use as Denver's Ronald McDonald House serving families of children hospitalized at nearby Children's Hospital. With a capacity of 13 families, the building is no longer large enough for the Ronald McDonald House mission. A new Ronald McDonald House is under construction at 1300 E. 21st Ave. for 30 families. The current Ronald McDonald House building is going to new ownership in 2000.

The Ray Apartment Buildings—1950 to 2000

In the 1960s the Ray Apartment Buildings were managed by Knox Management Company. In 1963 and 1964, in addition to tenants, three businesses were listed operating from 1560 Ogden St.: Cerro Aluminum Division Corporation, the Latrobe Steele Company, and Everlasting Valve Company. In 1965 and 1966 manufacturers' agent A. G. Bown [sic] replaced the Cerro Corporation. Business or office use was not documented after 1969. Mrs. Estelle Miller of Boulder, Colorado, owned the apartments for nearly 30 years. Miller sold to the current owners, an investment group located in Englewood, Colorado. The apartments are being sold as condominiums in 2000.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9, 10 Page 22

Ray Apartment Buildings
Denver CO

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- McKell, Jan [Director, Cripple Creek Museum]. Telephone interview by Nancy L. Widmann, 20 August 2000. Cripple Creek, Colorado.
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9, 10 Page 23

Ray Apartment Buildings
Denver CO

Special Collections

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Denver, Colorado. Fairmount Cemetery. Mausoleum Files.

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

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Denver, Colorado. Western History/Genealogy Department, Denver Public Library. Denver City Directories.

Denver, Colorado. Western History/Genealogy Department, Denver Public Library. Grantor-Grantee Lists, Denver Subdivisions.

Denver, Colorado. Western History/Genealogy Department, Denver Public Library. Map Collection.

Denver, Colorado. Western History/Genealogy Department, Denver Public Library. 1900, 1910, 1920 United States Census Records.

Lakewood, Colorado. Federal Center. 1900 United States Census Records.

Verbal Boundary Description

Block 33, N/2 of Lot 33, all of Lots 34 to 37, and S 8 feet of Lot 38, Park Avenue Addition.

Boundary Justification

The nomination includes all the land historically associated with the Ray Apartments, 1550-1560 Ogden Street.

Ray Apartment Buildings
Name of Property

Denver CO
County/State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than 1 acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1. 13 502240 4398840
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 Nancy L. Widmann / Consultant

organization N/A

date 29/August/2000

street & number 703 Ash Street

telephone 303-322-6942

city or town Denver

state CO

zip code 80220

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 1550 - 1560 Ogden Street LLC, % ICON Investment Group

street & number 6436 S. Quebec St., Suite 250

telephone 303-466-3358

city or town Englewood

state CO

zip code 80111

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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number Additional documentation Page 24 **Ray Apartment Buildings
Denver CO**

Photographs #1-23: Photographer: Nancy L. Widmann. Location of negatives: Nancy L. Widmann files, 703 Ash St., Denver CO 80220. Date of photographs: 29 August 2000.

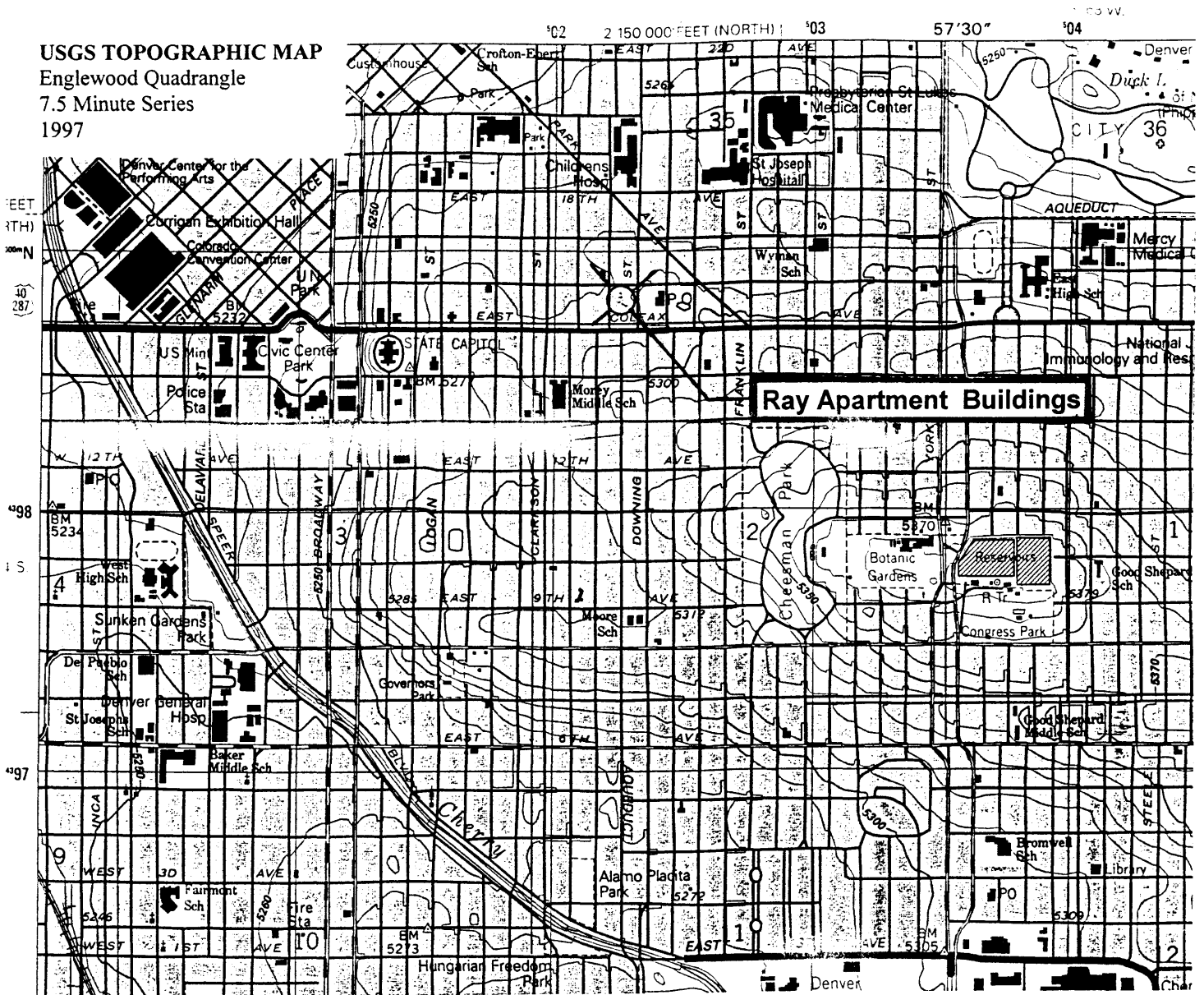
#	Direction of Camera	Description of View
1	East	Facade, 1560 Ogden St.
2	East	Facade, 1550 Ogden St.
3	East	Facade, 1560 Ogden St.
4	Northeast	Facade and south elevation, 1560 Ogden St.
5	Southeast	North elevation, 1560 Ogden St.
6	Southwest	North elevation, 1560 Ogden St.
7	Southeast	Entablature and roofline, 1560 Ogden St.
8	Northeast	South elevation, 1560 Ogden St.
9	Northwest	Rear elevation, 1560 Ogden St.
10	Northwest	Rear elevation, 1550 Ogden St.
11	Southeast	Facade and north elevation, 1550 Ogden St.
12	Southeast	North elevation, 1550 Ogden St.
13	East	Corner detail, facade, 1550 Ogden St.
14	Southeast	North elevation, 1550 Ogden St.
15	West	Interior, entry hall, 1560 Ogden St.
16	West	Interior, 1 ½ level stairwell window, central bay facade, 1560 Ogden St.
17	West	Interior, 2 ½ level stairwell window, central bay facade, 1560 Ogden St.
18	West	Interior, living room, third floor, north side apartment, 1560 Ogden St.
19	East	Interior, den off living room, third floor, north side apt., 1560 Ogden St.
20	East	Interior, long hall, third floor, north side apartment, 1560 Ogden St.
21	Southwest	Interior, living room, Apt. B, south side apartment, 1550 Ogden St.
22	Southeast	Streetscape: Ronald McDonald House, Ray Apartments Buildings
23	Northeast	Streetscape: Ray Apartments Buildings and 1548 Ogden St.

United States Department of the Interior
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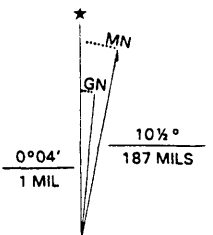
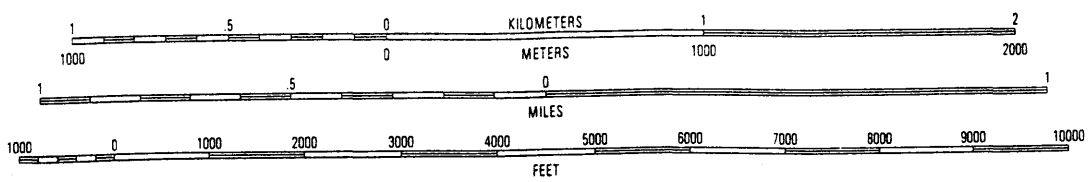
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional documentation Page 25 **Ray Apartment Buildings**
Denver CO

USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP
Englewood Quadrangle
7.5 Minute Series
1997



SCALE 1:24 000



UTM GRID AND 1999 MAGNETIC NORTH
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
TO CONVERT FROM FEET TO METERS, MULTIPLY BY 0.3048