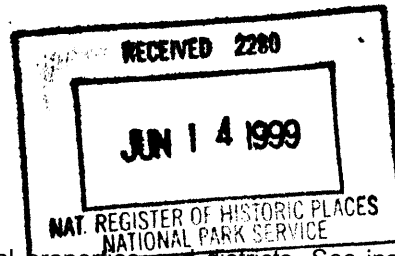


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determination for individual properties and districts. See instruction in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Stanley Arms

other names/site number 5DV5743

2. Location

street & number 1321-1333 E. Tenth Avenue [N/A] not for publication

city or town Denver ⁰³¹ [N/A] vicinity

state Colorado code CO county Denver code 073 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 [X] statewide [] locally. ([] See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Georgina Cortez
Signature of certifying official/Title

State Historic Preservation Officer

2/19/99
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.

Edson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

7-15-99
Date of Action

Stanley Arms

Name of Property

Denver, Colorado

County/State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- [X] private
[] public-local
[] public-State
[] public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- [X] building(s)
[] district
[] site
[] structure
[] object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not count previously listed resources.)

Table with 2 columns: Contributing, Noncontributing. Rows for buildings, sites, structures, objects, and 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)

Moderne
International Style

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE
walls BRICK
roof ASPHALT
other

Narrative Description

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

Stanley Arms

Name of Property

Denver, Colorado

County/State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey
- # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record
- # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

HEALTH/MEDICINE
ARCHITECTURE

Periods of Significance

1937
1944-1947

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person(s)

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above).

Sabin, Dr. Florence Rena

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Simon, Walter H.
Boerstler, E.S.

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Colorado Historical Society
Denver Public Library, Western History

Stanley Arms
Name of Property

Denver, Colorado
County/State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Less than one

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1. 13 502550 4397850
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 Margaret A. Lacy

organization _____ date August 28, 1998

street & number 1333 E. Tenth Avenue #6 telephone 303-832-8141

city or town Denver state CO zip code 80218

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 see continuation sheets

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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.

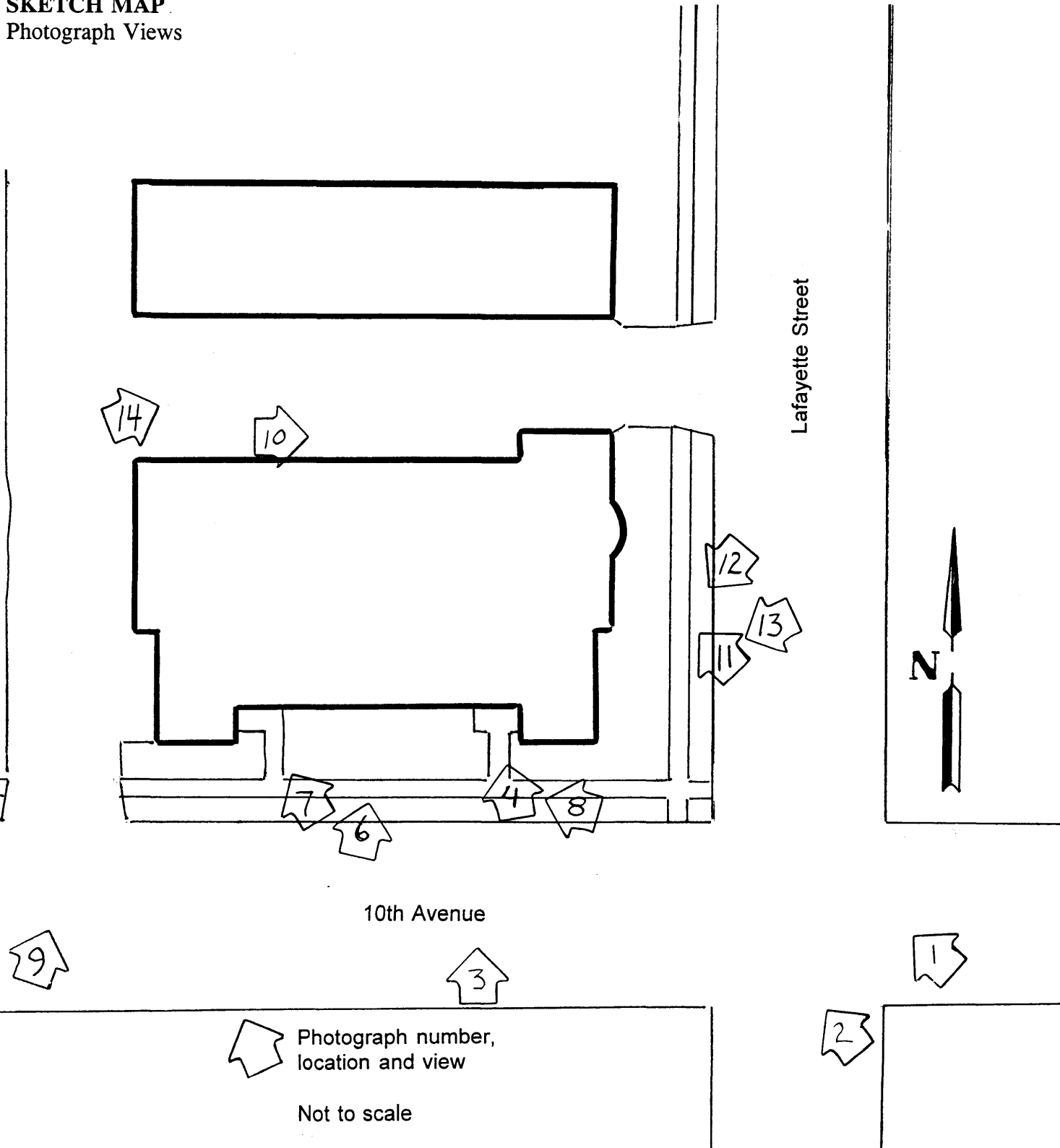
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Stanley Arms
Denver, Colorado

SKETCH MAP
Photograph Views



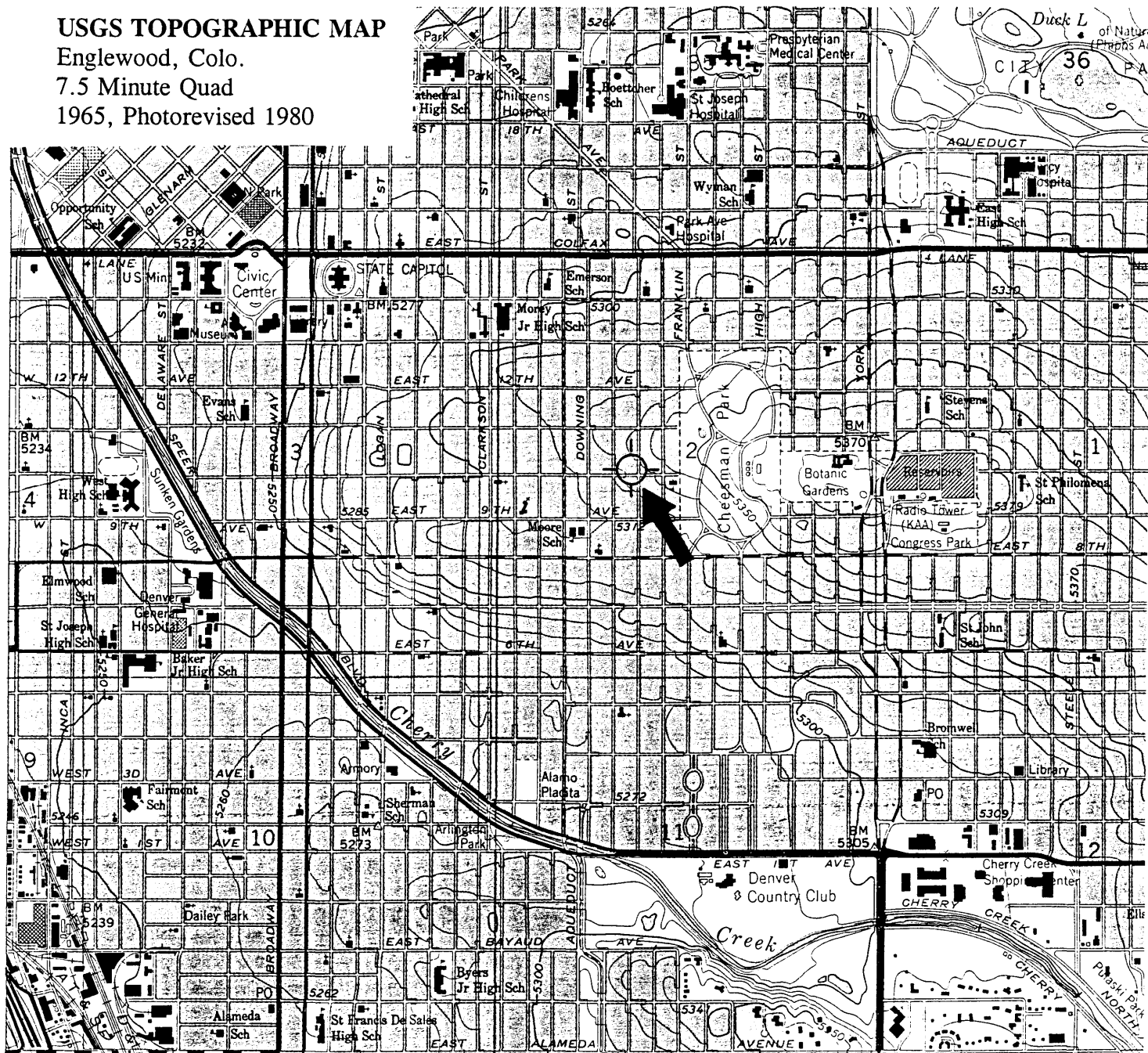
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Continuation Sheet

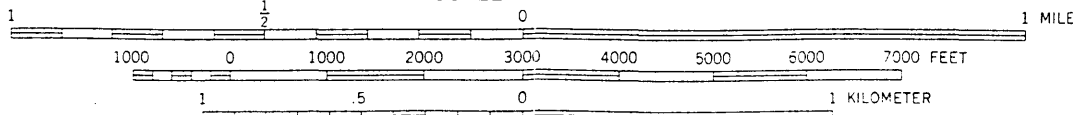
Section number Page 14

Stanley Arms
Denver, Colorado

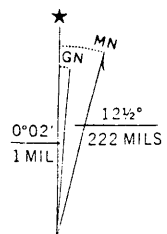
USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP
Englewood, Colo.
7.5 Minute Quad
1965, Photorevised 1980



SCALE 1:24 000



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929



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National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
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Section number 7 Page 1

Stanley Arms
Denver, Colorado

DESCRIPTION

The Stanley Arms is an irregular plan, three-story, flat roofed, tan brick apartment building with an adjacent 12-car garage located on the northwest corner of East Tenth Avenue and Lafayette Street just west off Denver's Cheesman Park. The International Style building occupies the majority of its lot with narrow bands of grass along each street supporting mature deciduous trees and bushes. The building is distinguished by its horizontal bands of metal casement windows tied together visually by narrow brick belt courses running around the full building exterior. Narrow entry bays with tall narrow glass block infills provide vertical accents. Additional embellishment is furnished by the full height curved bay on the east elevation and the octagonal ventilators below the parapet. The simple interior finishes harmonize with the exterior. The apartment building and garage retain a very high degree of integrity exhibiting almost no change in the original design or materials.

E.S. Boerstler built the International Style Stanley Arms in 1937 following the design of Denver architect Walter H. Simon. The building occupies a prominent corner location about one mile southeast of the State Capitol building and two blocks west of Chessman Park. At the time of its construction the neighborhood consisted primarily of large single-family homes. While late-19th and early 20th century houses still outnumber other building types, the area includes a significant number of three and four story multi-family dwellings, both apartments and condominiums.

The building covers the majority of its lot, oriented toward 10th Avenue on the south with its 12-car garage occupying an area along the north lot line. The building forms an irregular plan. The lot slopes gently down from east to west so that the basement is nearly half above grade on the west elevation. The south elevation is symmetrical while the east, west, and north are asymmetrical. The concrete foundation terminates at grade and the remainder of the exterior is composed of tan brick laid in a modified Flemish pattern. Ivy vines cover portions of the each elevation, nearly covering the north and east elevations. The flat roof supports a recently constructed wood deck which is not visible from either street elevation.

Windows throughout are multi-light metal casements and all are original to the building. The east end of the building is substantially wider than the west end, accommodating the building's three two-bedroom apartments. The irregular building plan allows each room in every apartment to have a window. The units on the east and west ends of the building have corner windows.

The symmetrical south (10th Avenue) elevation contains the primary building entrances. The central portion of the building sets back from the end bays. The entry bays are located at the interior corners of the setbacks. The entry bays consist of small concrete stoops with brick walls which provide access to the doors set in wide quarter-round concrete frames, each door displaying a simple beaded cross pattern intersecting in an octagonal light. Each wood door is topped by a short single-light transom. A curving canopy shelters the entry and sweeps around the side of each entry bay. An original, wall mounted,

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Stanley Arms
Denver, Colorado

wrought iron light illuminates each entry. The entry bays rise to terminate slightly above the top of the parapet. A narrow glass block infill set in a half-round concrete frame fills the center of the bays from just above the canopy to a height level with the top of the third-story windows.

The window pattern established on the first story of each elevation is repeated on the second and third stories. Rowlock belt courses, level with the top and bottom of the window openings, frame three additional belt courses, each composed of a single course of brick laid in running bond. The belt courses tie the windows into broad horizontal bands which wrap the entire building. On the south elevation, the center portion consists of four bays. The end bays each contain corner windows. Narrow casement windows occupy the north and south elevations of the setback adjacent to each entry bay. Two evenly spaced rectangular ventilators fill the space below the three belt courses which trace the top of the parapet.

The east (Lafayette Street) elevation consists of four bays. The southern-most bay is set back so that three of the bays may utilize corner windows. A full height bowed extension forms the fourth bay and is topped by an octagonal ventilator below the parapet.

The north elevation faces the garage and thus serves as the primary tenant entry. Two doors, similar in design to those on the south elevation, open off concrete stoops. This elevation contains six bays, similar to the south elevation but only the eastern-most bay thrusts forward and only this bay contains corner windows. This elevation exhibits a more complicated fenestration with its inclusion of smaller bathroom windows and mid-level stairway windows above each door. The parapet wall extends only over the eastern-most bay and is replaced by a metal gutter to drain the gently sloping roof. A square, brick chimney rises along the wall at the northwest corner.

The north elevation consists of three bays. Again, a setback of the southern-most bay allows it and the center bay to contain corner windows. A metal downspout follows the northern-most corner.

The roof contains a recently constructed partially enclosed wood roof deck. Access to the deck is through an interior stair. The deck is not visible from the street elevations.

The interior continues the simple, predominantly horizontal orientation. The hallway walls and ceilings are of smooth plaster with a narrow wainscot cap providing the only ornamentation. The dogleg stairs are illuminated by the narrow, floor to ceiling shafts of glass block above the building entries. The narrow wrought iron balusters and hand rails echo the geometric pattern established by the glass block.

The adjacent tan brick 12-car garage continues the International Style of the apartment building. The flat roofed building runs along the north lot line with the individual 48-panel overhead doors open onto a concrete drive on the south elevation. A series of belt courses run around the other three elevations.

The apartments in the Stanley Arms were converted to condominiums in 1978 with little or no change to the interior room configuration. Other than a small roof deck, not visible from the street, no exterior

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Stanley Arms
Denver, Colorado

modifications or additions have been made. The building is in excellent condition, although some of the exterior surface details are obscured by vines, particularly on the east and north elevations. The apartment building and garage retain an extremely high degree of physical integrity of design, materials, and workmanship and are fully capable of conveying their architectural significance.

SIGNIFICANCE

The Stanley Arms is eligible for the National Register under Criterion B in the area of health/medicine for its association with Dr. Florence Rena Sabin. After retiring in 1938 from a distinguished career as a medical researcher at Johns Hopkins University, Dr. Sabin authored Colorado's 1947 health legislation, created a program of public health education and reduced Denver's tuberculosis mortality rate by half. She worked from her home in the Stanley Arms, at her own expense and against the resistance of local officials. Dr. Sabin died at home in 1953.

The Stanley Arms is also eligible under Criterion C as an excellent early example of International Style architecture in Colorado. Denver architect Walter H. Simon designed the building in 1937 employing the International Style with Moderne influences. The Stanley Arms is a particularly significant building due both to its design excellence and its extremely intact appearance.

Historical Significance

Florence Rena Sabin was born in Central City, Colorado on November 3, 1871. After her mother died seven years later, her father sent her east to be educated in boarding schools. Sabin received a B.S. degree from Smith College, graduating with honors in 1893. In order to raise money for her medical school tuition, she taught at Miss Wolcott's School for Young Ladies, in Denver, for two years and at Smith College for one. In 1896, she entered Johns Hopkins Medical School which had begun to accept female students just four years earlier. While still a student, Sabin modeled the brain-stem of an infant, revealing new information about the structure of the brain. Her model was adopted for use in neurology classes at Johns Hopkins and other medical schools. She received her medical degree in 1900 and interned at Johns Hopkins Hospital.

Florence Sabin's medical career is highlighted by a series of "first." She joined the faculty of Johns Hopkins in 1902 and became the first woman to rank as a full professor in 1917. In 1924, she became the first woman to be given membership in the American Academy of Sciences. In 1925, she was the first to join the staff of the Rockefeller Institute. She served as the president of the American Association of

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**Stanley Arms
Denver, Colorado**

Anatomists from 1924 to 1926, again the first woman to do so. Other honors include the prestigious Trudeau Medal awarded to her in 1954 for her contributions to the field of tuberculosis research and thirteen honorary degrees.

At the age of 67, Florence Sabin retired and returned home to her Colorado to live and travel with her sister Mary. The two sisters moved into the Stanley Arms in 1938. The newly constructed apartment building featured a 12-car garage to house Sabin's automobile, their preferred mode of travel. Late in 1944, the Governor of Colorado, John Vivian, formed a postwar reconstruction committee. The original committee was all male and Governor Vivian countered objections by saying there were no women qualified to serve. When Dr. Sabin was suggested, Governor Vivian reluctantly appointed her. He was unfamiliar with her work and mistakenly believed that his token appointment of a 73 year old woman would be politically safe. However, Dr. Sabin took the position very seriously. She brought in the American Public Health Association, over the Governor's objections, to study the state's health laws. Many of the laws on the books had not been updated since Colorado entered the Union in 1876.

The results of the study showed that Colorado had one of the nation's highest infant mortality rates, and high incidence of tuberculosis, scarlet fever and other preventable diseases. Dr. Sabin wrote a series of health laws setting up local health departments, requiring milk pasteurization, creating a program of public health education and initiating sewage and waste control. Seven of the eight "Sabin Health Laws" were passed by the state legislature in April of 1947. Implementation of the programs and procedures mandated by the new laws, the tuberculosis rate in the state was cut in half, infant mortality and deaths by preventable illnesses were dramatically reduced.

Dr. Sabin died of a heart attack on October 3, 1954, while watching the World Series at home. She was remembered by the President of the University of Colorado, Dr. Robert Stearns, as "the architect of Colorado's present public health program, one of the finest in the nation." A bronze statue of Dr. Sabin was placed in the Congressional Hall of Statuary in 1958, one of only two Coloradans to be so honored.

Architectural Significance

The International Style in architecture first appeared in Germany and France in the 1920s and by the 1930s was firmly established in Europe and the United States.¹ When the Nazi government outlawed modern architecture in Germany and closed the famous Bauhaus school of design, many of the key figures instrumental in the development of the International Style emigrated to the United States, ensuring the ultimate triumph of the style in the United States following World War II.

¹ This history of the International Style in Colorado draws heavily from Diane Wray's *Arapahoe Acres: An Architectural History, 1949-1957*. Englewood, CO: Wraycroft, Inc., 1997, p. 68-69.

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Stanley Arms
Denver, Colorado

The International Style utilizes two distinct yet interrelated concepts: functionalism and reductionism. Functionalism characterizes building design as a product of an analysis of functional criteria. Reductionism distills the elements in a building's design to their most basic expression, resulting in an architecture of stark simplicity.

The style is characterized by flat roof tops, smooth and uniform wall surfaces, large expanses of windows, projecting or cantilevered balconies and upper floors, and occasionally rounded corners. The complete absence of ornamentation is typical. The asymmetrically balanced composition is at times placed in a dramatic context or orientation with the landscape. Horizontality is also characteristic, particularly on commercial buildings where alternating bands of windows and solid planes creates horizontal effect. Wood and metal casement windows set flush to the wall as well as sliding windows and corner windows are typical. A series of small rectangular windows often are placed high up along the wall surface forming a clerestory. Some permanently closed or fixed windows extend from floor to ceiling in a single pane creating large curtain-like walls of glass.

In the 1930s, Denver witnessed the construction of a number of pioneering International Style buildings. The 1935 Hegner House at 2323 East Dakota Street by Casper Hegner is the city's oldest International Style building. The residence at 300 East Exposition by William Cabot and Edwin Francis followed in 1936 as another early example of the style. A rare example of a non-residential pre-war International Style building was Burnham Hoyt's internationally recognized 1939-1940 Boettcher School at 1900 Downing Street. Though a National Register listed building, the property owners demolished the vacant school in 1993.

In the 1940s and 1950s the International Style flourished. Important residential structures from the period include Joseph and Louise Marlow's 1951 Joshel House at 220 South Dahlia, a Denver Landmark and National Register listed property, and the 1954 Sandler House at 220 South Birch Street. Two other important houses are architect Thomas Moore's at 3100 East Exposition Avenue and his own house at One South Albion Street. The first downtown, high status building designed in the International Style was the 1949 University of Denver Civic Center Classroom Building, now the City and County of Denver Annex I, at 1445 Cleveland Place by Smith, Hegner and Moore with G. Meredith Musick. This building is listed in the National Register.

Burnham Hoyt's 1955 Central Library (1995 addition by Michael Graves), in Denver's Civic Center, is another prominent example of the style. Hoyt was also the architect of the 1941 Red Rocks Amphitheater in Morrison, Colorado, internationally renowned since its construction. The Library and Amphitheater are both listed in the National Register. Denver's 1941 Sullivan House at 545 Circle Drive is Hoyt's finest surviving commission in luxury residential design.

Many of downtown Denver's skyscrapers are International Style buildings. The most famous are two projects by the internationally known I.M. Pei, the 1956 Mile High Center at Broadway and 17th Street and

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**Stanley Arms
Denver, Colorado**

1958-1960 Zeckendorf Plaza. Another important downtown high-rise is the 1954 Denver Club at 518 17th Street by Raymond Harry Ervin and Robert Berne.

Educators often favored International Style school buildings. In addition to Boettcher School, the finest International Style schools are: the Denver Landmark 1952 Grant Middle School at 1751 South Washington Street by Gordon White; the 1953 Carson Elementary School at 5420 East 1st Avenue by J. Roger Musick and Charles Gordon Lee; the 1953 Johnson Elementary School at 1850 South Irving Street by J. Roger Musick and Charles Gordon Lee; the 1953 Kepner Middle School at 911 South Hazel Court by Gordon White; the 1955 Bradley Elementary School at 3051 South Elm Street by Smith and Hegner; the 1956 Hill Middle School at 451 Clermont Street by Raymond Ervin; the 1957 Baker Middle School at 574 West 6th Avenue by Jamieson and Williams; and the 1960 George Washington High School at 655 South Monaco Parkway by Raymond Ervin. Another significant International Style School is Burnham Hoyt's 1940 Colorado Springs High School (now Palmer High) at the corner of East Platte and North Nevada Avenues.

In a statewide context, the most prominent example of the International Style is the 1954-1965 United States Air Force Academy by Skidmore, Owings and Merrill, north of Colorado Springs. The USAF Academy Chapel by Walter Netsch won the prestigious AIA Twenty Five Year Award in 1996. Langdon Morris also worked in the International Style in Colorado Springs. His 1961 Eisenhower Golf Club is located on the grounds of the United States Air Force Academy. Jan Ruhtenberg, former studio assistant to Mies van der Rohe and an international figure in his own right, emigrated to Colorado Springs in the 1940s. His work there includes the Broadmoor Pavilion (now El Pomar Carriage House) and a series of important houses including his own home.

Glen H. Huntington, an early modernist who worked in a number of modern styles, designed the Huntington Arms Apartment Building at 1010 12th Street, Boulder, in the 1940s. Boulder architect L. Gale Abel designed his own 1963 house at 3100 6th Street in the International Style. James Hunter worked in the International Style in Boulder and Fort Collins. His work includes the Boulder Municipal Building of 1951 at 1777 Broadway; the former 1956 Joslin's Department Store, now Vectra Bank, at 1375 Walnut Street; and the core campus at Colorado State University, in Fort Collins. Also in Boulder, Roger Easton produced a number of significant works in the style including his own office of 1964 at 1636 16th Street and the office building at 1909 26th Street from the same period.

In Aspen, the work of Herbert Bayer, prominent Bauhaus associate, includes a number of buildings on the grounds of the Aspen Conference Center, including houses and an auditorium, gymnasium and club building. Bayer's own house on Red Mountain was destroyed through insensitive remodeling. Bayer's brother-in-law, Aspen architect Fritz Benedict, also produced a number of important works in the mountain town. Unfortunately, perhaps his greatest work, the Waterfall House, was demolished in 1995. In Grand Junction, Smith, Hegner and Moore's Grand Junction Stadium is an important example of the style, along with Thomas Moore's Grand Junction City Hall.

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Stanley Arms
Denver, Colorado

Though supplanted by other Modernist architectural styles including the Formalist Style and Post-Modern Style as early as the 1970s, the International Style has remained a continuous influence in local architecture. The 1991 US Post Office at 20th and Curtis Streets by Ranko Ruzic for Hoover Berg Desmond is one of Denver's newest International Style buildings.

Constructed in 1937, the Stanley Arms stands as a very early Colorado example of the International Style. The quality of its design and construction enhances its architectural significance.

Walter H. Simon, the architect of the Stanley Arms, has yet to receive the scholarly attention he deserves. City directories indicate he practiced in Denver from 1925 through 1965. A 1938 *Who's Who in Colorado* states that he was born in Quincy, Illinois, in 1892 and practiced architecture in Eldorado, Kansas, from 1915 to 1921, following which he opened his Denver office. Simon's designs include the Mission style Ertel Funeral Home in Cortez (1936, Colorado State Register), the 1937 Art Deco Fort Morgan Municipal Fire and Police Building, the 1942 Moderne Del Norte Grade School, and the Pueblo Revival influenced Rio Grande Courth House in Del Norte, begun as a WPA project in 1939 but interrupted by World War II and not completed until 1954.

The Stanley Arms embodies most of the character defining features of the International Style. The horizontality of the building is established by the light and shadow patterns formed by the series of narrow brick belt courses tying the windows into broad horizontal bands. This pattern is repeated along the parapet. The broad alternating bands of windows and solid planes creates a dramatic horizontal effect. Simon kept ornamentation to a minimum, utilizing a single shade of tan brick throughout, with tall, narrow, vertical thrusts of glass block over each protruding entry bay for accent and to illuminate each interior stairwell. Octagonal ventilators, framed in rowlock brick around metal grills, breaks up the flow of the wall below the parapet. Touches of Moderne styling occurs in the sweeping curved entry roofs and in the full-height curved bay on the Lafayette Street elevation. Metal casement windows are used throughout with many occupying distinctive corner positions. Minimalized sills and lintels consist of unbroken extensions of the brick belt courses. Attention to detail may be observed in the entry doors set in wide quarter-round concrete frames, each door displaying a simple beaded cross pattern intersecting in an octagonal light in harmony with the parapet ventilators. The original entry lights employ a bold pattern of vertical wrought iron bands repeating the pattern of the vertical glass block panels.

The interior continues the simple, predominantly horizontal orientation. The hallway walls and ceilings are of smooth plaster with a narrow wainscot cap providing the only ornamentation. The narrow, floor to ceiling shafts of glass block illuminate the dogleg stairs. The narrow wrought iron balusters and hand rails echo the geometric pattern established by the glass block.

Even in the adjacent garage structure, an unusual feature for pre-World War II apartment buildings, Simon took pains to continue the design elements established in the larger building. The garage is oriented to minimize its visibility from the street and the elevations facing the street and neighboring property exhibit smooth brick walls accented by narrow horizontal belt courses.

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**Stanley Arms
Denver, Colorado**

In total, the Stanley Arms is a premier example of the International Style applied to apartment building design. Its 1937 construction date gave later architects an enviable pattern of craftsmanship to follow. The success of the design, the quality of its craftsmanship and the servicabilty of its materials are borne out by its continued existence in a nearly unaltered condition six decades after its construction. The Stanley Arms is truly one of Colorado's finest early examples of International Style design.

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Stanley Arms
Denver, Colorado

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Stanley Arms
Denver, Colorado

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Stanley Arms
Denver, Colorado

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

Lots 22 - 25, Block 13, Inslees Addition, Denver City and County, Colorado.

Boundary Justification

The nominated property includes the entire parcel as described on the original building permit, including the 12-car garage along the north lot line.

PROPERTY OWNERS

Unit #1	Robert Atchison 750 Marion Denver, CO 80218	Unit #7	Ernie Daniels 1321 E. 10th Ave. #7 Denver, CO 80218
Unit #2	Janet McFarland 1333 E. 10th Ave. #2 Denver, CO 80218	Unit #8	Povy Atchison 1321 E. 10th Ave. #8 Denver, CO 80218
Unit #3	Terry Stumpf 1333 E. 10th Ave. #3 Denver, CO 80218	Unit #9	Randy Welch 1321 E. 10th Ave. #9 Denver, CO 80218
Unit #4	Kathy Crowley 1291 High St. Denver, CO 80218	Unit #10	Robin Camfield 1321 E. 10th Ave. #10 Denver, CO 80218
Unit #5	Scott Schell 1333 E. 10th Ave. #5 Denver, CO 80218	Unit #11	Nancy Henderson 1321 E. 10th Ave. #11 Denver, CO 80218
Unit #6	Margaret Lacy 1333 E. 10th Ave. #6 Denver, CO 80218	Unit #12	David Busch 2525 W. 34th Ave. Denver, CO 80211-3335

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Stanley Arms
Denver, Colorado

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

The following information pertains to photograph numbers 1-15 except as noted:

Name of Property: Stanley Arms
Location: Denver City and County
Photographer: Margaret Lacy
Date of Photographs: September 4, 1998
Negatives: Possession of the photographer

<u>Photo No.</u>	<u>Photographic Information</u>
1	South and east elevations, view to the northwest. Circa 1937; William L Ford, photographer.
2	South elevation, view to the northwest.
3	South elevation, view to the north.
4	South elevation, east entry detail, view to the north.
5	South elevation, entry light detail.
6	South elevation, upper level detail.
7	South elevation, west entrance detail, view to the north.
8	South elevation, view to the northwest.
9	West elevation, view to the northeast.
10	North elevation, view to the east.
11	East elevation, view to the northwest.
12	East elevation, view to the southwest.
13	East elevation, corner window detail, view to the southwest.
14	Interior third-floor stairwell.
15	Garage, south elevation, view to the northeast.