

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM



063

1. NAME OF PROPERTY

HISTORIC NAME: Robert E. Lee Hotel
OTHER NAME/SITE NUMBER: N/A

2. LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER: 111 Travis Street
CITY OR TOWN: San Antonio
STATE: Texas CODE: TX COUNTY: Bexar

NOT FOR PUBLICATION: N/A
VICINITY: N/A
CODE: 029 ZIP CODE: 78205

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.)

Curtis J. Funnell
Signature of certifying official

22 Dec. 1995
Date

State Historic Preservation Officer, Texas Historical Commission

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 commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that this 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):

Entered in the National Register	Date of Action
Signature of the Keeper <i>Gregory M. Lapsley</i>	<i>2/16/96</i>

5. CLASSIFICATION

OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY: private

CATEGORY OF PROPERTY: building

NUMBER OF RESOURCES WITHIN PROPERTY:	CONTRIBUTING	NONCONTRIBUTING
	1	0 BUILDINGS
	0	0 SITES
	0	0 STRUCTURES
	0	0 OBJECTS
	1	0 TOTAL

NUMBER OF CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES PREVIOUSLY LISTED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER: 0

NAME OF RELATED MULTIPLE PROPERTY LISTING: N/A

6. FUNCTION OR USE

HISTORIC FUNCTIONS: DOMESTIC/hotel

CURRENT FUNCTIONS: VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION: Other: 3-part vertical block; Classical Revival

MATERIALS: FOUNDATION CONCRETE
WALLS BRICK
ROOF ASPHALT
OTHER CONCRETE

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (see continuation sheets 7-5 through 7-8).

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Constructed in 1922-23 to the designs of prominent architect Herbert S. Green, this 3-part vertical block features detailing drawn from the Classical Revival style. The 10-story U-plan composition conforms to Longstreth's typology for 3-part vertical blocks, a dominant urban form in the early 20th century. Cast stone sheathing on the first two floors provides a visual base for seven floors of red brick masonry surmounted by a richly ornamented upmost floor. The building occupies a prominent site in San Antonio's downtown commercial center. Partial demolition in 1988 removed a lateral 1-story retail wing and most historic fenestration. Although original interior finishes suffered from deterioration through exposure to the elements, the property retains a sufficient level of its integrity of location, design, setting, workmanship, feeling and association to be recognizable to its period of significance.

The building occupies the southern portion of the block bounded by Travis Street on the south, Salinas Street on the north, Main Avenue on the east and Flores Street on the west. At the northwestern edge of the city's downtown business district, the remainder of the block is occupied by the Castañola Building (today called the Alpha Hotel), also constructed by the Travis Building Corporation in 1922. Nearby buildings are of varying heights, with the most prominent being the 21-story Milam Building, the 10-story Travis Building to the east and the 8-story Rand Building one block to the south (see Map-21). All buildings to the west are lower in scale.

The U-plan, 10-story building is constructed of reinforced concrete with a brick and cast exterior. It features a full basement and a flat built-up roof. A 1-story lateral extension that housed small shops and the hotel restaurant was demolished in 1988, but the hotel tower was saved by preservationists (see Photos 1-3). The tower is faced in red brick and rises from a 2-story base fully clad in cast stone on the ground level, and partially clad on the second level. Cast stone decoration includes ninth floor window heads, tenth floor cartouches and pilaster strips, and a projecting cornice above the tenth floor. The building terminates in a brick parapet with inset decorative panels and a cast stone coping. Paired windows are flanked by single openings on the south elevation. Corner bays on the east and west sides, and rooms facing east and west to the light court have single windows. The double hung, 1/1 wood sash windows were removed in 1988. Ground floor storefront windows and doors are bricked or covered with plywood. The interior is badly deteriorated, but the lobby retains much of its coffered ceiling, capital details and ceramic tile flooring. Guest room floors, typical of early 20th century hotels, each have 18 rooms opening off a central 5-foot wide corridor. All rooms have baths one step up from the bedroom. Remaining doors are wood paneled or louvered and walls are plaster over metal lath. Concrete floors were once carpeted.

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The Robert E. Lee Hotel faces on Travis Street between North Flores Street and North Main Avenue at the northwest corner of the downtown business district. The exterior of the hotel remains in good condition, with its architectural integrity recognizable despite the loss of the east wing, historic fenestration and some ground floor alterations. Vandalism and neglect have taken their toll on the hotel interior, with only the lobby retains significant architectural fabric (see Photos 9-14).

On Travis Street at the northwest corner of San Antonio's downtown business district, the hotel occupies an area that was both residential and commercial in the late 19th and early 20th centuries (see Maps 20 and 21). By 1910, speculative developers were constructing buildings such as the 10-story Clower (1910; demolished) and 8-story Rand (1913) only one block from this site. When completed in 1923, the Robert E. Lee was both the city's tallest hotel and its tallest building at the north edge of downtown. The location and stature of the hotel still define the northwest boundary of the downtown business district.

In its present configuration, the hotel measures approximately 74' X 82'. As originally constructed with its 1-story extension, it measured approximately 146' X 82' on Travis and Flores Streets and 146' X 56' on Travis and Main. The hotel's floor plan is typical of other buildings of its type and age. The first floor was devoted to public functions, and is divided into the main lobby, elevator lobby and commercial lease spaces (see Figure-23). The 1988 demolition destroyed the eastern portion of the main lobby and the one-story lateral extension that housed the coffee shop and lease spaces (see Photo 4). The remaining lobby has been damaged by years of weather and vandalism, but retains much of its historic fabric. The lobby is oriented on a north/south axis running the depth of the building. Its floor to ceiling height is about 14'8". It retains a decorative plaster coffered ceiling and capital details, as well as 1" white hexagonal tile flooring with decorative bands in black. Lobby walls, columns and column bases are finished in plaster.

The original hotel desk at the north end of the lobby is damaged, and only one panel remains of three original leaded art glass windows behind the desk. A wood and glass entry enclosure in the lobby remains intact, as do partitions that separated the lobby from lease spaces on the west side of the building. Some of these partitions served as display windows. The enclosed, full-height staircase is strictly utilitarian, with no decorative features. Its treads and risers are of concrete. A portion of the simple oak handrail remains intact. Two elevators served all floors of the hotel. The basement housed a boiler room, fuel bin accessed from the sidewalk above, and restrooms.

The U-plan configuration creates a light court between the east and west guest room wings that extends from the second through tenth floors. This assured natural light and ventilation for all guest rooms in the era before climate control. The hotel finish out is typical of the period, with little ornamental interior detailing. Floors two through ten each incorporate 18 rooms opening off a central 5-foot wide corridor that runs north/south. The concrete floor was once carpeted. The floor to ceiling height is approximately 9'10".

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The typical hotel room consisted of a bedroom and a bath raised one step up from the bedroom. Interior walls are of plaster and metal lath, and exterior walls are plaster over structural tile. The plaster is in generally poor condition. Virtually all bathroom, plumbing and electrical fixtures have been damaged or removed. The interior window jambs, door jambs, doors, and transoms are milled from oak. Remaining hallway doors are either wood paneled or louvered, and are in poor condition.

The hotel's main entrance faces south onto Travis Street and features curved, fluted terrazzo panels flanking double wood frame and glass doors (see Photo 7). Although the entrance is now boarded over and the aluminum marquee badly damaged, its design appears to date the 1938 remodeling. In the original building, no canopy covered this entrance. The canopy once featured neon letters emblazoning "Robt. E. Lee Hotel" in its three faces.

Above the entrance, a cast stone balustrade connects the east and west towers. The hotel originally incorporated side entrances from both North Flores Street on the west and South Main Avenue on the east. The west entrance is boarded up, and the east entrance has been demolished. An original corner entrance at the intersection of Travis and Flores Streets is also bricked and boarded over (see Photo 6). The multiple-bay ground floor consists of plain pilasters, storefront plate glass windows, oak doors with inset glass panels, and transoms clad in white cast stone. Storefront windows and doors have been either infilled with brick or boarded over. The transoms were originally glazed with fluted glass that has been replaced or, where extant, has been painted.

An unadorned simple molding separates the ground from second floor. Pilasters of the east and west guest room towers display Corinthian motifs, and a projecting white cast stone cornice with egg and dart molding separates the second floor from the upper eight stories. This detailing creates the appearance of a double-height podium, but at less cost than fully facing the first two floors in cast stone. Floors three through nine are faced in red brick, originally with paired double-hung windows flanked by single double-hung windows in the corner bays on the east, west, and south elevations. Rooms facing east and west on the light court and on the north elevation has single double-hung windows. Sills are of white cast stone.

The guest room towers exhibit virtually no detailing from floors three through eight. Cast stone banding separates the ninth and tenth floors on the east and west sides of the building and the interior elevations of the light court, while on the primary (south) facade the ninth/tenth floor separation is defined by a projecting cornice. On the tenth floor, the pilasters at the corners of each tower and on its south elevation are decorated with classical motifs including cartouches. Above the cartouches, a dentil molding and plain cornice run along the south elevation of each tower, wrapping around the corners of the building. A brick parapet with cast stone coping surmounts the composition (see Photo 8). Four panels of classical decoration are inset in the parapet on both the east and west towers. Two full-height fire escapes manufactured by Southern Steel Company of San

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Antonio rise in the light court of the building from the second to tenth floor. Three metal downspouts and an air ventilation shaft extend the full height of the north elevation (see Photo 5).

Large signs with electrified metal letters emblazoned "Hotel Robert E. Lee, Air-Conditioned" surmount the building on both the east and west towers. These were added in the 1938 remodelling of the hotel. A neon sign reading "100% Air-Conditioned" is situated on the north parapet. At the top of the north facade is a painted sign proclaiming "Hotel Robt. E. Lee." The historic water cooling tower and water tank also remain on the roof (see Photo 8).

The Robert E. Lee Hotel is structurally sound, with its exterior envelope in good condition. Because window openings and first floor bays were not properly secured after the building was saved from demolition in 1988, the interior of the building is badly deteriorated. Remarkably, much of the lobby detailing remains fairly intact. Current restoration plans call for conversion of the venerable building into 72 units of affordable housing for the elderly.

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

APPLICABLE NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA

- 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 VALUE, 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: N/A

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Commerce

PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE: 1922-45

SIGNIFICANT DATES: 1922 1923 1938

SIGNIFICANT PERSON: N/A

CULTURAL AFFILIATION: N/A

ARCHITECT/BUILDER: Green, Herbert C. (architect - 1922); Adams and Adams (architects - 1938)

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (see continuation sheets 8-9 through 8-17).

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

BIBLIOGRAPHY (see continuation sheets 9-18 through 9-19).

PREVIOUS DOCUMENTATION ON FILE (NPS): N/A

- 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 #

PRIMARY LOCATION OF ADDITIONAL DATA:

- State historic preservation office (*Texas Historical Commission*)
- Other state agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other -- Specify Repository:

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Built by the Travis Investment Company, the Robert E. Lee Hotel represents the commercial expansion of San Antonio during the early 20th century. Led by prominent local businessmen, the firm redefined the northern edge of the city's business district with construction in the 1920s of four major buildings along Travis Street. Regionally prominent architect Herbert S. Green designed a modern urban hotel typical of the period. His design incorporated innovative mechanical systems into a reinforced concrete building that was the city's tallest hotel upon its completion. The property attracted a middle class clientele throughout the period of significance. Evaluated within the context of San Antonio's commercial development, the building is nominated under Criterion A at the local level of significance.

The Robert E. Lee Hotel was constructed three blocks north of the Plaza de las Islas and Plaza de Armas, where San Antonio's earliest civilian and military settlers made their homes after the city's founding in 1718. The site lies between San Pedro Creek and the San Antonio River and is bounded by some of the city's oldest thoroughfares including Obraje (Travis) Street on the south, Acequia Street (Main Avenue) on the east and Flores Street on the west. The San Pedro Acequia, a Spanish irrigation ditch that began in today's San Pedro Park, crossed the property on its way south through downtown. This acequia was closed in 1912 (Cox, 1995)

In the 18th and 19th centuries, the area north of the plazas developed as a commercial and residential district. On Flores Street north of Paseo or Rivas Street (now Houston Street) and on Acequia Street, one block to the east, small limestone and caliche block houses and business buildings were constructed. These included the house of Maria Montes de Chavez, widow of prominent San Antonio politician, Ignacio Chavez, who lived at the northeast corner of Flores and Obraje. By 1900 Caroline Mayer operated a grocery store at the northwest corner of Main and Obraje. North of the nominated site, the Castañola family also lived and operated their grocery business from 1858 until about 1912 (Cruse: 4).

In 1912, real estate investors Edwin Rand, Joseph Frost and V.P. Brown purchased the Robert E. Lee site, holding it for the next ten years. Rand owned significant holdings in the area including the Rand Building, constructed in 1913 one block south of the nominated site. He also built the Ideal Garage "the finest garage building in San Antonio," at the corner of Travis and Soledad Streets (*New Encyclopedia of Texas*: 350). Joseph Frost, an influential business leader, served as president of the city's largest bank, Frost National Bank, located two blocks to the south. Cattleman V.P Brown was "a promoter of big real estate deals" and was instrumental in the sale of important tracts of downtown real estate (*New Encyclopedia of Texas*: 1517).

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Other construction in the immediate area included the 10-story Clower Building (now demolished), the city's first reinforced concrete building. Built in 1910 on the block just south of the Robert E. Lee site, the Clower Building (later called the Stowers Building) was expanded in 1912 to house the Majestic Theater, the predecessor of the extant theater three blocks to the east.

The property owned by Rand, Frost and Brown was acquired by the Travis Investment Company in 1922 for construction of a new hotel, the city's first since 1916 (Bexar County *Deed Records* 382:507; 333:318; 723:255). The Robert E. Lee marked the beginning of a new era of hotel construction in San Antonio, the state's largest city prior to the 1920 census. Successive hotel construction sought to meet the needs of travelers including salesmen, rural residents in town on business, military personnel, and tourists traveling to the Rio Grande Valley and Mexico.

San Antonio's 19th century hotels were constructed near its plazas. The Plaza House, on the north side of Main Plaza, was the city's first hotel. On the south side of Main Plaza, the Southern Hotel stood until demolished in 1929. On Alamo Plaza, the still operating Menger Hotel opened in 1857 (Alamo Plaza Historic District; NR 1976). Short distances from the plazas, the Maverick Hotel operated on Houston Street from 1878 until its demolition in 1919, and the Mahncke Hotel operated until it was torn down in 1907 to make way for the new Gunter Hotel, completed in 1909. These hotels were no more than three or four stories tall, built of timber, brick or limestone.

The new generation of 20th century hotels was constructed of steel or reinforced concrete. These buildings were taller and included modern amenities such as elevators, modern heating and electrical systems. By the 1930s, they also incorporated air conditioning systems. The city's early 20th century hotels included:

- * St. Anthony - a 7-story hotel built in 1909, with additions in 1911 and 1935 (NR 1986)
- * Gunter - an 8-story hotel built in 1909, with additions in 1926
- * Crockett - a 5-story hotel built in 1909, with additions in 1927
- * Travelers - a 6-story hotel built in 1914
- * Lanier (later White Plaza or Travis Plaza) - a 7-story hotel built in 1916, now demolished

Between the completion of the Robert E. Lee in 1923 and the onset of the Depression in 1929, two older hotels were expanded and two new major hotels built. Completed in 1927, the 14-story The Plaza Hotel was developed by the Smith Brothers on land adjacent to the Smith-Young Tower (1928; NR 1991). The 12-story Bluebonnet Hotel (now demolished) was completed in 1929.

The tallest hotel in the city at the time of its completion, the Robert E. Lee brought "the majority of skyscrapers to the west end of the business section, west of the river" (San Antonio *Express*, 22 May 1923). The hotel not only surpassed other hotels in height, but offered pricing and amenities that were appealing to a growing number of business travelers.

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The Travis Investment Company constructed the hotel as part of a campaign to redefine the boundaries of the downtown commercial district. The firm began its real estate development during a period of phenomenal growth. Building permits were at an all-time high, with projects totaling \$7,515,045 issued in 1921, nearly double the prior year's figure of \$4,122,175. The boom period in San Antonio's downtown development was facilitated by extensive reconstruction of the city's infrastructure. Though much of this work was concentrated east of the San Antonio River, work was also undertaken to enhance the development potential of the area west of the River. When the city's business center moved toward Travis Street (one block north of Houston), it was critical to improve or create both more north/south and east/west passages. North Flores and Travis Streets were widened in 1913 and 1916, with Main Avenue improved in 1927 (Bexar County *Deed Records* 435:274; 487:323; Heusinger:67).

The Robert E. Lee Hotel was among several major downtown buildings constructed between 1921 and 1922. Others included the Central Trust Company Building (NR 1982), the Woolworth Building (Alamo Plaza Historic District; NR 1976), the Frost National Bank Building (Main/Military Plaza Historic District; NR 1979), and the Maverick Building (NR 1995).

Russell Hill, Harry H. Rogers and Wallace Rogers (no relation), the founding partners of Travis Investment, were among a group of early 20th century developers who dramatically shaped San Antonio's downtown development in the years prior to the Depression. In addition to Edwin Rand, Joseph Frost and V.P. Brown, mentioned earlier, others included L.J. Hart, Jot Gunter, Lewis Maverick, and in the mid to late-1920s, the Smith Brothers.

Russell C. Hill (1891-1975) moved to San Antonio in 1913 from Dallas where he had a successful career in real estate. In San Antonio, he first served as Field Engineer for the Texas State Insurance Department, but continued to engage in insurance, investments and real estate. About 1914 Hill entered partnership with Wallace Rogers, another local real estate developer to form Rogers, Hill and Company. That firm specialized in suburban development, and operated until 1930 when it became Wallace Rogers and Son (later Wallace Rogers and Sons). Rogers, Hill and Company was responsible for the development of San Antonio's Monte Vista neighborhood (*Southwest Texans*: 82).

Wallace Rogers (1887-1969) was apparently only involved with Travis Investment Company for the year during which the Robert E. Lee was constructed. He later became an extremely important figure in the development of residential real estate in San Antonio. Rogers graduated from Baylor University in 1908, and came to San Antonio. He worked for the San Antonio Public Service Company for five years, beginning as a meter reader and advancing to Assistant Purchasing Agent. Rogers then quit his job to enter the real estate business, working alone for one year before entering partnership with Russell Hill (*Southwest Texans*:141; *New Encyclopedia of Texas*: 437).

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Harry H. Rogers (1877-1957) was a lawyer, oil executive and banker who moved to San Antonio in 1920 from Oklahoma because of his wife's health. Born in Wheatland, Missouri, and educated at Weadblean Christian College and Warrenburg State Teachers College in Missouri, Rogers was admitted to the Indian Territory Bar in 1903. He became a successful lawyer, oil producer and bank executive. He served as president of the Oklahoma State Bar Association from 1917 to 1918. After coming to San Antonio, Rogers entered banking and real estate. Serving as president of Travis Investment Company was only one of his many business enterprises (San Antonio *Light*, 4 December 1957). In 1926-27, Rogers served as president of Rotary International, at that time a 120,000 member organization representing 35 nations. He remains the only Texan to have held this office. In his role as real estate developer, the San Antonio press credited Rogers with "...bringing about a complete revolution and causing the skyline of San Antonio to change constantly." Rogers was described as "...largely instrumental in this company [Travis Investment] building the magnificent Travis Building in San Antonio...his offices are located in the Travis Building, directing his various interests from there" (*New Encyclopedia of Texas*: 306).

Russell Hill, in an interview with the San Antonio *Express* in February 1922 spoke of the inevitable expansion of San Antonio's "100 per cent" business area-- the area along Houston Street and Alamo Plaza:

"...though certain businesses can pay the rents charged in the best retail districts, others cannot afford them. There appears to be only one solution. The first-class retail section must be expanded beyond its present narrow limits to make room for merchants who demand excellent location. The new district will have to be near Houston Street and Alamo Plaza, as close to it as possible. It is clear that a business district is spreading north of Houston Street. These facts make Travis Street the logical thoroughfare for the required improvements . . . Travis Street has several advantages which makes it particularly suitable for a first-class retail thoroughfare. It lies parallel with Houston Street and just one block north. It is situated directly between the most favored residential communities and the busiest retail section. It is intersected by many important streets such as North Flores Street, Main Avenue, Soledad, St. Mary's and Navarro Streets and Avenue C and Avenue D. In view of the rapid rate of development in San Antonio during the last ten years, the retail district should expand considerably within the next decade. There may be temporary lulls, but these will be followed by busy periods of development" (San Antonio *Express*, 26 February 1922).

Russell Hill's comments reflected not only his perspective on the future of downtown San Antonio, but his own business development plans. The Travis Investment Company was aptly named. During the decade of the 1920s, the company was responsible for construction of the Robert E. Lee, the 10-story Travis Building (1923) and the 21-story Milam Building (1927), all

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along Travis Street. These buildings continue to dominate the street today. Only the St. Anthony Hotel is comparable in stature among buildings constructed before the 1960s.

The State of Texas chartered the Travis Investment Company 50 years on 17 June 1922, two months before bids were opened "for construction of a nine-story hotel building" at the corner of Travis Street and Main Avenue (*San Antonio Builders Exchange Bulletin*, 22 August 1922). The company was capitalized for \$250,000, divided into 2,500 shares of \$100 each held by the three partners (Bexar County *Deed Records* 723:255). At the end of 1923, the company recapitalized. Wallace Rogers was no longer a shareholder, evidently bought out by Homer Rogers (Bexar County *Deed Records* 861:88-89). Wallace Rogers Jr. was unaware that his father had ever been involved with Travis Investment (Rogers, 1995). The firm was again recapitalized on 14 December 1923, with \$500,000 divided between 5,000 shares of preferred and common stock. This adjustment probably financed construction of the Travis Building at the corner of Travis and North St. Mary's Streets, three blocks east of the Robert E. Lee.

The Robert E. Lee Hotel was designed by Herbert Stanley Green (1874-1957), a practicing architect in San Antonio for some 65 years (*San Antonio Express*, 10 October 1957). Green was born in London in 1874, and according to his application for membership in the American Institute of Architects (AIA), worked in the London office of William, Wallace and Flockhart. Green evidently left England about 1900 to take a job with Alfred Giles, the English architect who came to Texas in 1873 (Jutson: 2). Giles expanded his extremely successful practice in 1900 by opening a branch in Monterrey, Mexico. In 1902, the *Monterrey News* wrote about Giles' office, noting that "all of his draughtsmen, of which Mr. H.S. Green is chief...have their respective offices" (ibid: 131). Green worked in Monterrey until about 1905 when he transferred to Giles' San Antonio office, where he served as draftsman for 15 years. He established his own practice in 1920 after Giles' death. Green was elected to membership in the Texas Chapter of the AIA in 1921, later serving as chairman of the organizing group of the West Texas Chapter of the AIA in 1924.

At the time Green completed the Robert E. Lee, the *San Antonio Express* wrote: "his fame is securely written in imperishable brick and stone through the Southwest States and the Republic of Mexico" (*San Antonio Express*, 22 May 1923). Green's reputation in Mexico undoubtedly resulted from his 15 year affiliation with Alfred Giles, whose designs are found throughout Northern Mexico. Green continued to do work in Mexico in his own practice. In December 1920, for example, he completed plans for a hotel and bathhouse in Monterrey (*San Antonio Builders Exchange Bulletin*, 14 December 1920). Green's extensive work in Mexico was reported to include the Julius Derby Residence and Cantu Trevino business block in Monterey; the electric light plant, a casino, the Jose Arispe factory building, and the State University of Saltillo all in Saltillo; and the National Casino in Piedras Negras (*San Antonio Express*, 22 May 1923).

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By the opening of the Robert E. Lee in May 1923, Green's San Antonio work included the Second Church of Christ Scientist and residences for A.J. McKenzie, F.G. Huntress, Joseph Frost, Max Krueger and L.B. Clegg (all in the Laurel Heights/Monte Vista neighborhood), the Joseph Courand garage and salesroom, buildings at the San Antonio Machine and Supply Company, and the Central Fire and Police Station. Other buildings in Texas included the Majestic Hotel, Dr. Buie's Bathhouse and Sanitarium, and Holloway Business Block in Marlin; the Russell Theater and Office Building and the Halsell Residence in Laredo; the Muil Store and Office in San Diego; and the Jonas Weil Residence in Corpus Christi. In later years, Herbert Green designed the San Antonio Express-News Building (1929), the old San Antonio Public Library Building (1930), the 1926 addition to the Gunter Hotel and the M. Halff Building (now demolished).

Green continued to practice architecture throughout the 1930s, and appears sporadically in the City Directories of the 1940s. No other architects are listed as working in his office. Though not listed as a practicing architect in 1948, in 1951, at age 87, he was working as a draftsman in the office of architect Leo M.J. Dielmann.

The 200-room Robert E. Lee opened to the public on 26 May 1923. The company formed to operate the hotel was led by chairman and president, Percy Tyrrell. Shareholders included Frank Patton, Nat Goldsmith, Edwin Coombs and Perry L. King. Jack White, who had managed the Gunter Hotel for nine years and subsequently served as mayor of San Antonio, was the hotel's first manager. Opening ceremonies were marked by a tribute by the Barnard E. Bee Chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy, which donated a plaque commemorating the hotel's namesake. The lobby was described as "...a charming thing. Pretty lighting fixtures, handsome rugs, softly shaded lamps, tables, chairs, and divans in oak and Spanish leather give it the atmosphere of a charming living room" (*San Antonio Express*, 22 May 1923). Rooms, each with a private bath, were furnished in "brown American walnut, rich carpets and dainty curtains" with prices ranging from "...\$2.50 a day and down--not up--down!" (*San Antonio Express*, 27 May 1923). A hot water generating plant in the basement had a capacity of 1,500 gallons an hour, while an ice water system supplied drinking fountains on every floor. A vapor system supplied radiators in every room, and fire protection hoses were located on every floor. A rooftop water tank provided a backup water supply for emergencies.

According to Russell C. Hill, the Robert E. Lee "...was conceived and was built with the view of making it a popular place for visiting merchants and business men from Texas cities and towns." The site was selected for its south and east exposure, giving 150 of the 200 rooms access to the Southeast gulf breeze, as well as for its location on the Old Spanish Trail which "passes this corner, making the hotel easily accessible to motor tourists who follow it." The location was also nearer the Missouri Kansas and Texas, International and Great Northern and San Antonio and Aransas Pass railway stations than "any other first-rate hotel" (*San Antonio Express*, 22 May 1923).

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Robert E. Lee Hotel
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To serve its visitors, The Robert E. Lee boasted a full range of support businesses on its ground level. These included the Coffee Room operated by Captain H.F. Talmadge, a World War I veteran. Talmadge's resort on Medina Lake, Camp Medina, was "...famous among the sportsmen of Texas for its camp comfort and camp cooking." In the 1-story extension east of the main lobby, the Coffee Room seated 225 people and served fresh Texas food products. Other support businesses included the Robert E. Lee Barber Shop, the Lady Lee Millinery and Leonie's Beauty Parlor. Amenities also included a cigar stand in the hotel lobby and a parking garage a block away on Soledad Street.

In July 1928 the Travis Investment Company transferred ownership of the property to the Robert E. Lee Hotel Company, a new corporation formed by the original trustees. This transaction allowed the partners to refinance the \$235,000 balance due on a \$250,000 promissory note dated 1 November 1925, and extend the note until November 1935 (Bexar County *Deed Records* 1039:541). A deed of trust executed in 1930 subordinated this lien to a new note for \$300,000 from the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company (Bexar County *Deed Records* 1198:116). The partners, who were all shareholders of City National Bank, were acquiring capital in an attempt to save the bank. When the bank failed, Massachusetts Mutual foreclosed on the Robert E. Lee Hotel in 1933 (Bexar County *Deed Records* 1365:215; 1357:572).

When the existing management lease expired in 1938, Massachusetts Mutual hired Scott Stewart as the hotel's new manager. Stewart had experience as former president of the Oklahoma Hotel Association and manager of various Oklahoma hotels. To keep their hotel competitive in the face of increasing competition, a \$150,000 modernization program was immediately announced. The architectural firm of Adams and Adams was hired to design improvements including:

- * redecoration of most of the 200 rooms
- * remodeling and air conditioning of the lobby
- * air conditioning of several suites of rooms
- * a new hot water system with showers and circulating ice water added to each room
- * new plumbing and lighting fixtures
- * a new elevator system
- * enlargement of the coffee shop (San Antonio *Express*, 2 August 1938)

It remains unclear how much of the hotel was air conditioned before 1938. The schedule of work also included "expansion of air-conditioning apparatus in Coffee Shop," indicating that some cooling equipment pre-dated 1938 (*San Antonio Builders Exchange Bulletin*, 12 October 1938). By 1952 the "the hotel ha[d] 250 rooms and [wa]s completely air-conditioned" (*Southwest Texans*: 82). Historic signs on the hotel advertise that it is "100% air conditioned." Although not the first hotel in the city to be completely air conditioned, the Robert E. Lee was definitely at the forefront of the movement. In 1936 the St. Anthony Hotel installed air conditioning for its 450 guest rooms and all

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 16

Robert E. Lee Hotel
San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas

public spaces, leading local accounts to call it the largest completely air conditioned hotel in the world (*The Broadcaster*, 15 March 1937). By the end of 1936 the city boasted air conditioning in 3 banks, 12 theaters, 15 department stores, 33 residences, 10 clubs, 1 church, 10 restaurants, 2 hotels and 6 office buildings (ibid). The other air conditioned hotel cited remains unconfirmed.

The Travis Investment Company pioneered air conditioning in skyscraper buildings. The company's Milam Building, completed in January 1928, was the first high-rise air-conditioned office building in the country, a distinction that earned it designation as a National Mechanical Engineering Heritage Site. It is possible that, prior to losing the hotel to lenders in 1933, Harry Rogers installed some air conditioning in the building, although this remains speculative.

The hotel continued to enjoy a good reputation through the 1950s. San Antonio's downtown district began to decline in the 1960s, however, as businesses moved to the suburbs. While San Antonio remained a destination for regional conventions, vacationers and traveling businessmen in during this period, many hotels served their needs. With the exception of motels such as the El Tropicano on the River Walk, and the Granada Inn, adjacent to the Plaza Hotel (renamed the Granada Hotel), no new hotel rooms were built downtown in the 1950s and 1960s prior to HemisFair '68. The 6-month fair brought worldwide attention to the city, with new hotels and motels such as the Hilton Palacio del Rio Hotel constructed downtown. The River Walk was extended, and the city's new convention center was completed. This development occurred many blocks away from the Robert E. Lee, whose location hampered efforts to capitalize on this boom. The Robert E. Lee could not compete with the St. Anthony, Gunter and Granada Hotels, all of which were considered more elegant. It took another twenty years for the tourist trade to develop that might have made the Robert E. Lee a viable hotel. Today, the tourist business brings some 10.5 million visitors and \$2 billion annually to the city as its second largest industry.

By the 1960s the declining Robert E. Lee leased retail spaces to businesses such as the Rebel Beer Room and AAA Finance Company. The Robert E. Lee Drug Store and Coffee Shop was still operating in 1960, but by 1970 the Villa Hermosa Restaurant occupied the space. The hotel was ordered closed in 1976 due to fire code violations. Left vacant and virtually unsecured for 19 years, the property suffered extensive vandalism (*San Antonio News*, 6 February 1976).

After a succession of owners, the entire building was scheduled for demolition in 1988. Concerned preservationists and local politicians saved the building only after the 1-story east wing and a portion of the hotel lobby were torn down. This left the east side of the hotel lobby at the first floor level completely open between the concrete piers. The building was secured by only a chain-link fence for 10 years, providing little protection from vandals and transients. The majority of the 496 double-hung wood sash windows were also removed in preparation for the demolition, exposing the interior to the elements. Water also entered from the aging roof. As a result of this neglect, the hotel retains few of its historic finishes, except for those in the original lobby.

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Section 8 Page 17

Robert E. Lee Hotel
San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas

The Robert E. Lee Hotel is significant under Criterion A at the local level in the area of Commerce as one of three major buildings constructed in the 1920s by the Travis Development Company. This firm played the leading role in the early 20th century development of Travis Street into a primary component of San Antonio's downtown commercial district. It is also significant under Criterion C at the local level in the area of Architecture as an early example of hotel architecture designed by Herbert S. Green, an architect whose 65-year practice contributed significantly to the architectural heritage of the region. The current level of integrity of the historic fabric, however, precludes nomination under Criterion C before completion of the planned restoration effort.

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National Park Service

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Section 9 Page 18

Robert E. Lee Hotel
San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas

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National Park Service

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Section 9 Page 19

Robert E. Lee Hotel
San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas

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10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF PROPERTY: less than one acre

UTM REFERENCES Zone Easting Northing
 1 14 549120 3255260

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Lots 7, 8, 9 and 13, NCB 103, San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nominated property includes all land historically associated with the building since its construction in 1922.

11. FORM PREPARED BY (with assistance from Bruce Jensen, THC Architectural Historian)

NAME/TITLE: Maria Watson Pfeiffer (Historian); Richard Moore (Architect)

ORGANIZATION: for Relee Partners, L.P.

DATE: July 1995

STREET & NUMBER: 2634 Kerrybrook Court, Suite 100

TELEPHONE: (210)366-1703

CITY OR TOWN: San Antonio

STATE: TX ZIP CODE: 78230

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

CONTINUATION SHEETS

MAPS (see continuation sheet Map-20 through Map-21)

PHOTOGRAPHS (see continuation sheet Photo-25)

ADDITIONAL ITEMS (see continuation sheet Figure-22 through Figure-24)

PROPERTY OWNER

NAME: Relee Partners/Milton Zaiontz

STREET & NUMBER: 2634 Kerrybrook Court, Suite 100

TELEPHONE: (210)366-1703

CITY OR TOWN: San Antonio

STATE: TX ZIP CODE: 78230

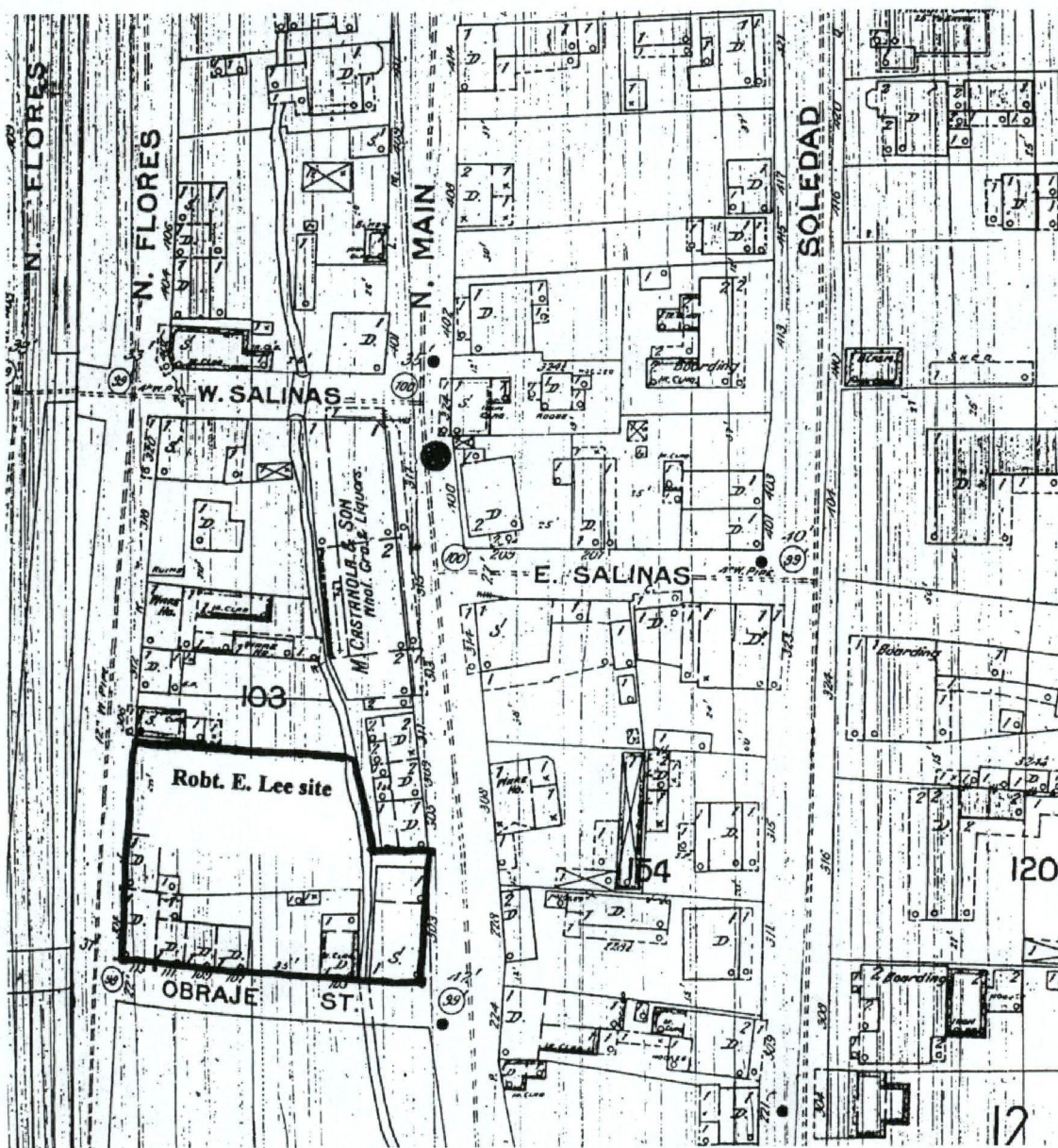
United States Department of the Interior
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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Robert E. Lee Hotel
San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas

Section MAP Page 20

HISTORIC SITE MAP (SOURCE: SANBORN MAP CO., 1896 - NOTATIONS ADDED)



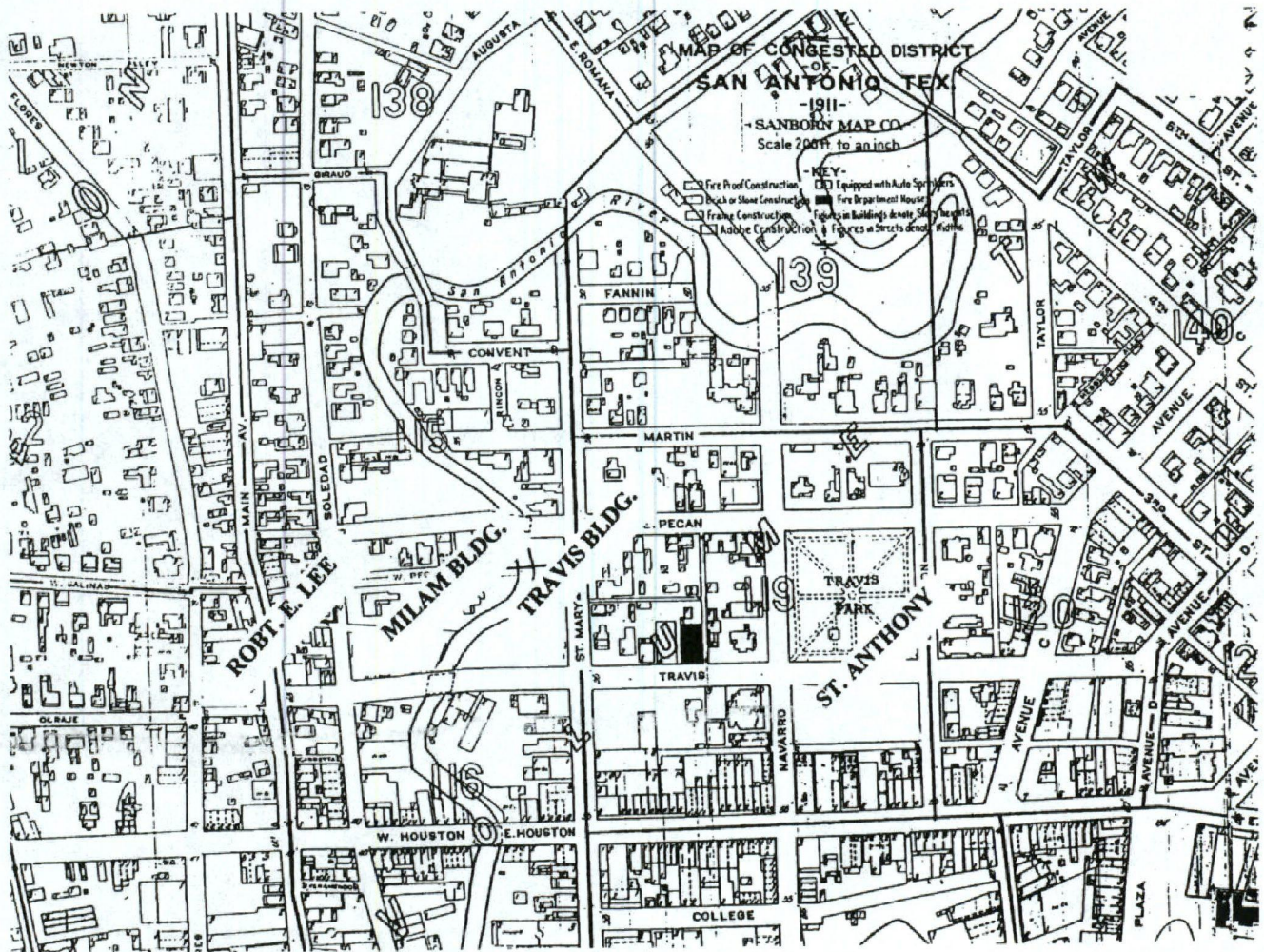
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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Robert E. Lee Hotel
San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas

Section MAP Page 21

HISTORIC CONTEXTUAL MAP (SOURCE: SANBORN MAP Co., 1911 - NOTATIONS ADDED)



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section FIGURE Page 22

Robert E. Lee Hotel
San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas

WEST TRAVIS STREET ELEVATION

HERBERT S. GREEN, ARCHITECT - 1922 (SOURCE: W.E. SIMPSON COMPANY ARCHIVES)



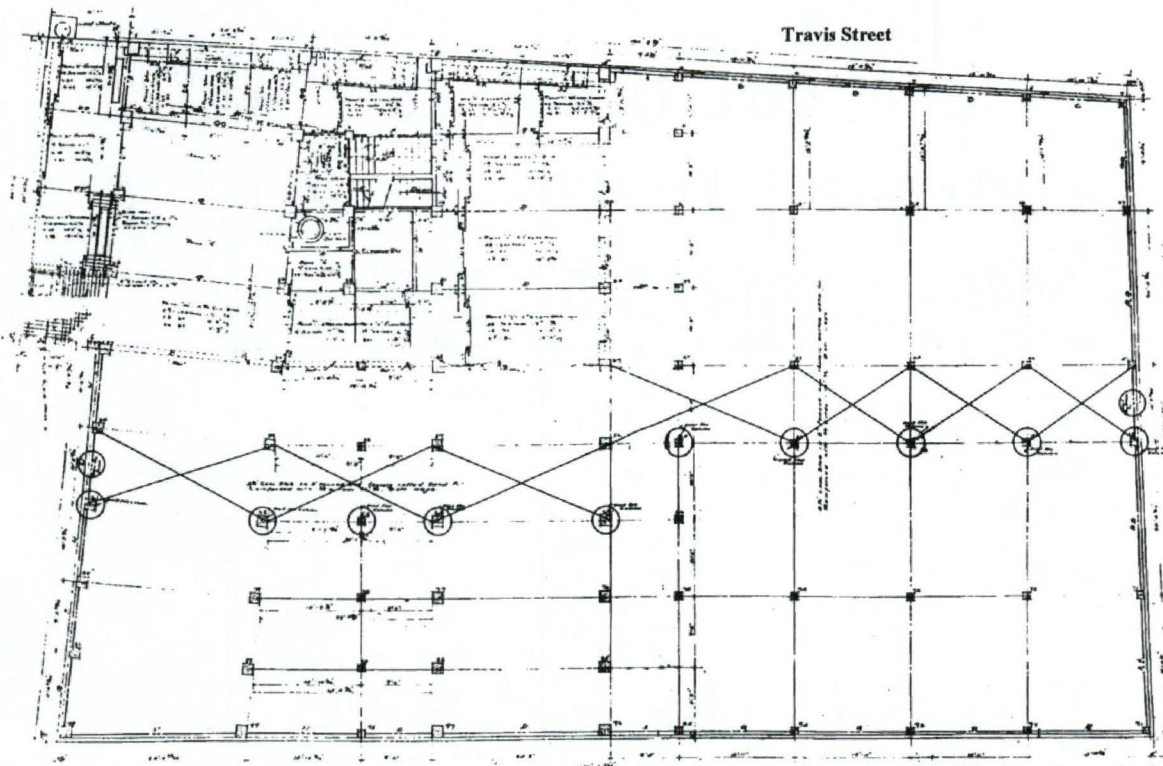
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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Robert E. Lee Hotel
San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas

Section FIGURE Page 23

FIRST FLOOR FRAMING PLAN HERBERT S. GREEN, ARCHITECT - 1922 (SOURCE: W.E. SIMPSON COMPANY ARCHIVES)



FIRST FLOOR FRAMING PLAN
Scale 1/4" = 1'-0"

Note: Dotted lines show in ground floor plan

W. E. SIMPSON CO.
Civil Engineers
San Antonio, Texas

HERBERT S. GREEN - ARCHITECT
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

*Original
1/27/22
7/16*

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Robert E. Lee Hotel
San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas

Section FIGURE Page 24

GRAND OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT (SOURCE: SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS, 22 MAY 1923)

The Robt. E. Lee San Antonio's Newest HOTEL

PERCY TYRELL
PRESIDENT

JACK WHITE
MANAGER

ROBERT E. LEE LOOBY

DRACKENRIDGE PLAN

For Reservation
Robt. E. Lee Hotel
San Antonio, Texas
Please refer to page 24
Hotel Opening in
MAY 26, 1923

Opens Saturday, May 26, 1923

Conceived, Planned, Financed, Built, Furnished and Equipped by San Antonio Men. A Monument to San Antonio's Progressive Spirit

FINANCED, built, furnished, equipped and to be managed by San Antonio men, the Robert E. Lee Hotel, which opens its doors to the public on Saturday, May 26th, is a monument to the aggressive spirit which is the hallmark of San Antonio as its center of the celebrated metropolitan of the Great Southwest.

This splendid building, which will offer every comfort and service to visitors, will be given to one of the most modern hotels in the South as a point of equipment and convenience. Every possible convenience which will facilitate the business of guests, 57,000 comfort has been provided and San Antonio men have built a beautiful hotel in the heart of the hotel world where rooms are convenient, too. For the room of the Robert E. Lee are announced at \$2.00 per day.

As important program will mark the opening on Saturday including meals by the Center Hotel Orchestra and members of the Board of Directors of the Texas Opera Company.

A beautiful scroll has been provided for registering the first day's guests, and when Texas history, bringing behind the desk in the lobby for years to come.

In the corner of this page a device is provided for those who wish to register for the opening day at the Robert E. Lee. By clipping it and sending it to your nearest journal of a man, and in the following pages the story of the Robert E. Lee to hold already by the men who built it and the men who are going to run it.

You will find this every last evening interesting, including as it does a fine, aggressive spirit as the part of one city leaders which represent for the future of San Antonio.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section PHOTO Page 25

Robert E. Lee Hotel
San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas

PHOTO INVENTORY

ROBERT E. LEE HOTEL
111 WEST TRAVIS STREET
SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR COUNTY, TEXAS
RICHARD MOORE - PHOTOGRAPHER (EXCEPT AS NOTED)
JULY 1995 (EXCEPT AS NOTED)
ORIGINAL NEGATIVES ON FILE WITH RELEE PARTNERS

PHOTO 1 - Historic view of south and west elevations, c.1938, photographer unknown, camera facing northeast, original negative on file with the Zintgraff Collection, Institute of Texan Cultures, San Antonio

PHOTO 2 - Historic view of south and east elevations, c.1938, photographer unknown, camera facing northwest, original negative on file with the Zintgraff Collection, Institute of Texan Cultures, San Antonio

PHOTO 3 - View of south facade, camera facing north

PHOTO 4 - Oblique view of east and north elevations, camera facing southwest

PHOTO 5 - Oblique view of north and west elevations, camera facing southeast

PHOTO 6 - View of west elevation, camera facing east

PHOTO 7 - Detail of principal entry, camera facing north

PHOTO 8 - Detail of principal facade and roofscape, camera facing north

PHOTO 9 - Historic interior view of lobby, c.1938, camera facing north, photographer unknown, original negative on file with the Zintgraff Collection, Institute of Texan Cultures, San Antonio

PHOTO 10 - Interior view of lobby, camera facing north

PHOTO 11 - Historic interior view of lobby, c.1938, camera facing south, photographer unknown, original negative on file with the Zintgraff Collection, Institute of Texan Cultures, San Antonio

PHOTO 12 - Interior view of lobby, camera facing south

PHOTO 13 - Historic interior view of lobby, c.1938, camera facing west, photographer unknown, original negative on file with the Zintgraff Collection, Institute of Texan Cultures, San Antonio

PHOTO 14 - Interior view of lobby, camera facing west

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Lee, Robert E., Hotel

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: TEXAS, Bexar

DATE RECEIVED: 1/16/96 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 1/31/96
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 2/16/96 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 3/01/96
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 96000063

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 2/16/96 DATE **Entered in the National Register**

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N



ROBERT E. LEE HOTEL
111 WEST TRAVIS STREET
SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR CO, TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 1 of 14



B2

ROBERT E. LEE HOTEL
111 WEST TRAVIS STREET
SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR CO., TEXAS
PHOTOGRAPH 2 of 14



ROBERT E. LEE HOTEL
111 WEST TRAVIS STREET
SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR CO., TEXAS
PHOTOGRAPH 3 of 14

HOTEL
ROBT. E. LEE
AIR CONDITIONED

HOTEL
ROBT. E. LEE

Now, The Investment Bank
Mutual Funds - Stocks - Bonds



A
~~2~~

ROBERT E. LEE HOTEL
111 WEST TRAVIS STREET
SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR CO., TEXAS
PHOTOGRAPH 4 of 14



185

ROBERT E. LEE HOTEL

111 WEST TRAVIS STREET

SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR CO, TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 5 of 14



ROBERT E. LEE HOTEL
111 WEST TRAVIS STREET
SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 6 of 14



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ROBERT E. LEE HOTEL
111 WEST TRAVIS STREET
SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 7 of 14

271



ROBERT E. LEE HOTEL
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SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR CO., TEXAS

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ROBERT E. LEE HOTEL
111 WEST TRAVIS STREET
SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR CO., TEXAS

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ROBERT E. LEE HOTEL
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SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR CO., TEXAS
PHOTOGRAPH 10 of 14



711

ROBERT E. LEE HOTEL
111 WEST TRAVIS STREET
SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 11 of 14 1406



812

ROBERT E. LEE HOTEL
111 WEST TRAVIS STREET
SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 12 of 14



LOBBY FLOOR
BARBER SHOP
COFFEE ROOM
OPEN 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
LUGGAGE STAND
IN SERVICE
HOTEL & PUBLIC
BUILDING OFFICES & SHOPS
HEALTHY & HAPPY
LIVE BETTER
WASH. ACCREDITED CAMP



EMERGENCY
THEATRE
BALLET BOXES
LITTE
GREAT ROOM
TRADE
THE HOTEL



13

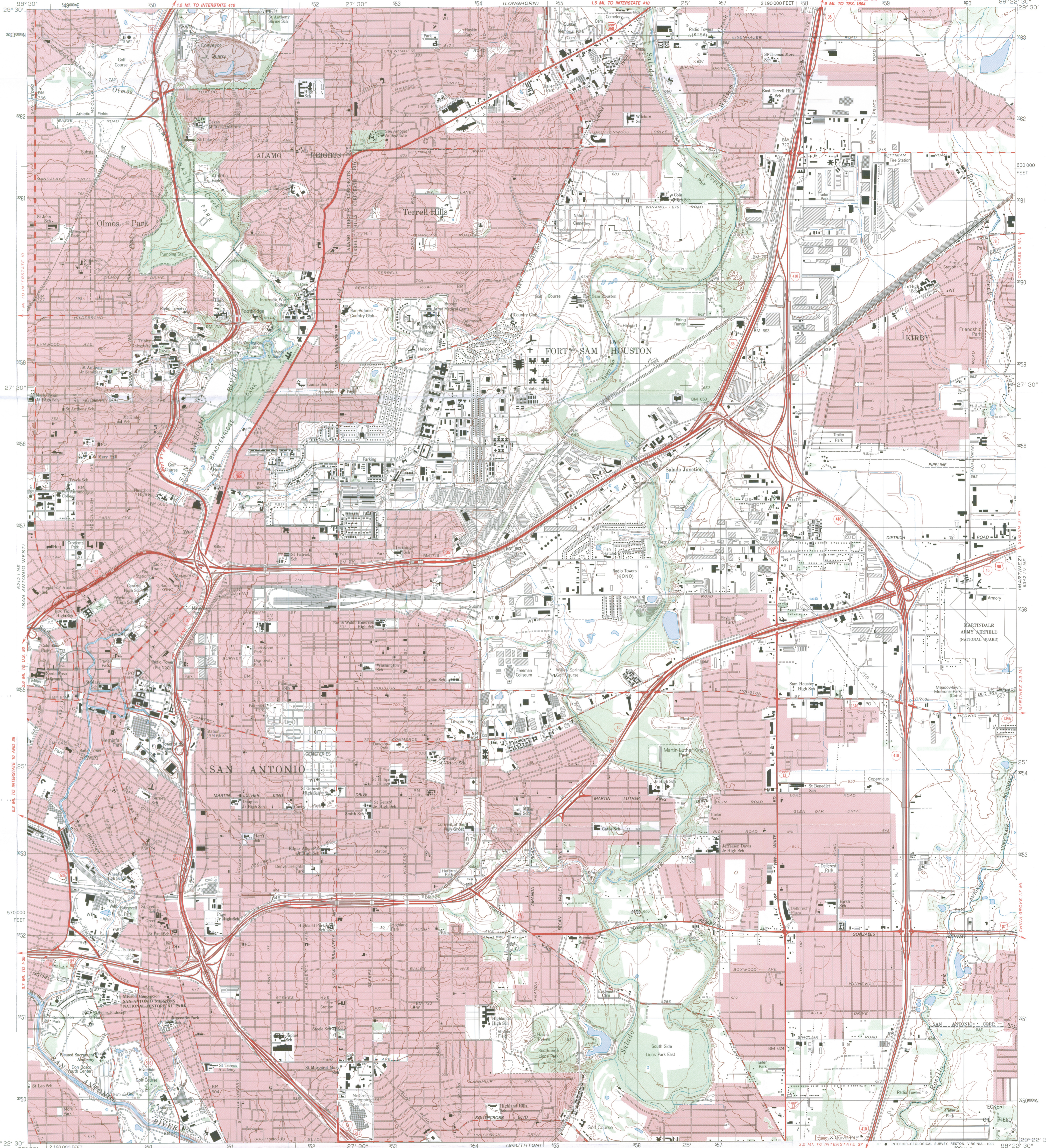
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SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR CO., TEXAS
PHOTOGRAPH 13 of 14



14

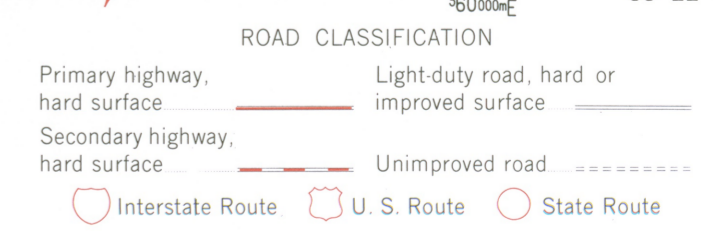
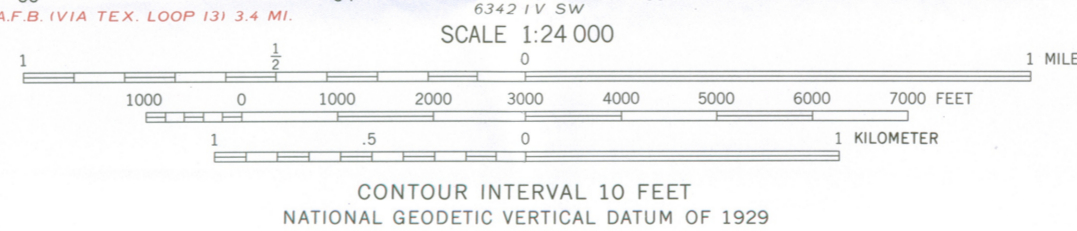
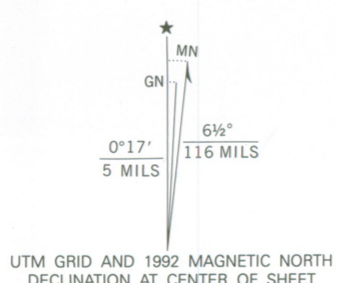
ROBERT E. LEE HOTEL
111 WEST TRAVIS STREET
SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 14 of 14



ROBERT E LEE HOTEL
111 WEST TRAVIS STREET
SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR CO., TEXAS
UTM REFERENCE: 141549130/3255260

Produced by the United States Geological Survey
Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA and USCE
Compiled by Defense Mapping Agency from aerial photographs
taken 1952. Revised from aerial photographs taken 1986
and other source data. Field checked 1987. Map edited 1992
North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27). Projection and
10 000-foot grid ticks: Texas Coordinate System,
south central zone (Lambert Conformal Conic)
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 14
The difference between NAD 27 and North American Datum of
1983 (NAD 83) for 7.5 minute intersections is given in USGS
Bulletin 1875. The NAD 83 is shown by dashed corner ticks
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the
National or State reservations shown on this map
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown



THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

SAN ANTONIO EAST, TEX.
29098-D4-TF-024
1992
DMA 6342 IV NW-SERIES V882

PROBLEM DESCRIPTION SHEET

State Name TX

County Name Bexar

Resource Name Lee, Robert E., Hotel

Data Collector's Surname Lapsley

Today's Date 2/7/96

Federal Register List / /

Cert. Date / /

Reference No. 96-63

Describe Problem:

coded concrete + stone for cast stone under steel mats.

Team Leader _____ Date / / N R Staff _____ Date / /

Problem Team _____ Date / /

PROPERTY NAME: Lee, Robert E., Hotel

OTHER NAME/ NOT APPLICABLE
SITE No. :

MULTIPLE NAME: NOT APPLICABLE

ADDRESS/ 111 Travis St.
BOUNDARY :

CITY: San Antonio

COUNTY: Bexar

STATE: TEXAS

Restricted Location Information: Owner: PRIVATE Resource Type: BUILDING

Contributing Noncontributing

Buildings	1	0
Sites	0	0
Structures	0	0
Objects	0	0

Nomination/Determination Type: SINGLE RESOURCE

Nominator: STATE GOVERNMENT

Nominator Name:
NOT APPLICABLE

Federal NOT APPLICABLE
Agency:

NPS Park Name: NOT APPLICABLE

Certification: DATE RECEIVED/PENDING NOMINATION

Date: 01/16/96

Other NOT APPLICABLE
Certification:

Historic DOMESTIC
Functions:

Historic HOTEL
Subfunctions:

Current VACANT/NOT IN USE
Functions:

Current NOT APPLICABLE
Subfunctions:

Level of LOCAL Applicable Criteria: EVENT
Significance:

Significant Person's Name: NOT APPLICABLE

Criteria Considerations: NOT APPLICABLE

Area of Significance: COMMERCE

Periods of: 1900-1924 1925-1949 Circa: Specific Sig. Years:
Significance:

1923
1938

Architect/Builder/Engineer/
Designer:

Cultural Affiliation:

Green, Herbert C.
Adams and Adams

NOT APPLICABLE

Other Documentation:

NOT APPLICABLE

HABS No. N/A

HAER No. N/A

Architectural Styles: CLASSICAL REVIVAL
OTHER

Describe Other Style: 3-part vertical block

Foundation Materials: CONCRETE
Wall Materials: BRICK
Roof Materials: ASPHALT
Other Materials: CONCRETE

Acreage: 0.9

UTM	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
Coordinates:	14/	/5 49	120/	/32 55	260	/ /