

Pueblo Inventory of Cultural Resources

*Directory of Properties on the Pueblo Register of Historic Places
and on Colorado State and National Historic Registers
(Alphabetical by Address)*

September 2006

I. Properties Listed on the Pueblo Register of Historic Places (Pueblo Historic Landmarks)

1. **403 East 4th** THE SWEENY FEED MILL

This mill is historically significant because of its association with owner Andrew McClelland, manager Joseph F. Sprengle, and James Koller Sweeny as well as for its association with the development of Pueblo as Colorado's principal industrial center. It is indicative of the agricultural-and extraction-based processing industries that once dominated the city's economy, but are now increasingly rare. The Sweeny Feed Mill is an early example of industrial "curtain wall" construction using minimal structural components throughout the building in place of the more commonly used wood framing or heavy masonry construction. The Elevator/Grain-Hay storage building is unique in its "crib" construction, which consists of flat-stacked 2-by 6-inch boards.

2. **727 W. 13th St.** THE EDGAR OLIN HOUSE

The imposing Olin House stands at the corners of 13th and Craig, which became a busy thoroughfare leading to the Colorado State Hospital with the street car route running right by the house. It also was the residence of the prominent Pueblo pioneer businessman, Edgar W. Olin. A later resident was the Honorable Judge James W. Coulter, early Pueblo County Judge. The Olin House exhibits uncommon features of the Italianate style, including eave bracketry which is highly ornate in its carving, carved lintels, and a 3 story symmetrical entrance tower with its pair of double doors, bay windows and octagonal portions at each corner. With most of its features grounded in the Italianate but with a twist, the Olin House is the best example of residential Italianate architecture on the north side, and quite possibly the city in its entirety.

3. **15th to 19th St., Court St. to Interstate 25.** MINERAL PALACE PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT

Property acquisition and park establishment, 1896. Subsequent land and lake additions, 1903. Contributing buildings and sites constructed 1936-1939. Mineral Palace Park's prominent location just west of the Fountain Creek has been an important northern gateway to Pueblo's urban environment throughout its history. The park was originally envisioned to embellish the grandiose Mineral Palace, built to showcase Colorado's mineral wealth. The park embodied a lush and expansive vision of urban parks brought to Colorado from eastern cities as part of the "City Beautiful" movement in urban design at the turn of the century. Although the park was first designated in 1896, the period of greatest significance in the park's development was the depression period of 1936-1939 when the Works Progress Administration (WPA) was most active. The remaining WPA era structures, defined for this nomination as contributing to the historic district, include:

- The Main Street entrance gate

- The boathouse/pavilion near Lake Clara
- The original portion of the lake retaining walls
- The bridge over Lake Clara
- The band shell near the lake
- The ranger station and accessory building at the northeast side of the park
- The pathways defining the formal garden (originally the rose garden) area
- The remaining park road walls constructed during this period

These structures were originally built by the WPA, with an emphasis on teaching building skills in various related fields, such as masonry, carpentry, electrical and plumbing, in order to train workers in a job skill useful in later work. The design and craftsmanship show the progression of workers in training. The structures are physical representations of the struggles experienced by Puebloans and all Americans to survive the Great Depression.

4. 116 Broadway Ave.
HOSE COMPANY NUMBER 3

Fire station #3, built three years after establishment of the fire department, was the first stand-alone fire station in Pueblo. It was designed to house horses and horse-drawn hose apparatus, which were common equipment at the time. Hose Company No. 3 is one of the only stations left standing in Southern Colorado that housed this type of apparatus. It served its purpose longer than any other fire station in the City of Pueblo's history.

5. 126 Broadway Ave.
SOUTH PUEBLO LODGE #31

The Pueblo Masonic Temple Building is located at the corner of Evans and Broadway Avenues, in the Mesa Junction. It has been a cornerstone building in the area since its construction in 1882. The 1926 brick reface and remodel of the Masonic Temple created a very simplified or modest expression of Renaissance Revival also known as Italian Renaissance, a style popular in Colorado between 1900 and 1930. The list of lodge members over the past 124 years is a Who's Who of Pueblo's civic and business community leadership.

6. 1901 Court Street
THE BARNDOLLAR-STONE-WORK HOUSE

The Barndollar-Stone-Work House, constructed in 1872, is one of the oldest homes in Pueblo. All three of the first three owners were prominent locally and nationally. A prominent and imposing structure, it is the only remaining building of the Second Empire style in Pueblo. The house contains all the prototypical Second Empire features: the distinctive mansard roof with dormers, a flat roof on top with center cupola, a bay window located along the side, and full porch.

7. 535 Dittmer Ave.
THE FLORMAN HOUSE

The Florman house is a classic example of Pueblo Revival style, characterized by exposed vigas; low, flat, battered walls; and low, flat, pitched roofs. The builder and apparent designer was W.M. Cooper, a prominent building contractor throughout New Mexico and Colorado. The garden and landscape of the two-acre lot with a large pond, almost certainly constructed by the WPA work crews working in nearby City Park, contribute to the significance of the nomination. The house was built by Harold F. Florman, son of pioneer Puebloans M.M. Louis Florman. Florman Manufacturing Co., begun in 1887, distributed paint and glass products throughout the region.

8. **1819 Elizabeth St.**
THE MOREY BERNSTEIN HOUSE

A good example of the Mediterranean/Tuscan style designed by renowned Pueblo architect W. W. Stickney, with remarkable physical integrity. Asbury White, co-founder of White & Davis Department Store, built the house. The second owner of the house was Morey Bernstein, perhaps Pueblo's most renowned author. In 1956, Bernstein's amateur interest in hypnotism led to the publication of "The Search for Bridey Murphy", an account of hypnotism and past life regression.

9. **1201 East Evans.**
THE BESSEMER FIRE STATION

A classic example of the partnership between a municipality and the depression-era Works Progress Administration, the Bessemer Fire Station is the city's best example of a commercial Pueblo Revival style structure. Constructed from the brick of the former adjacent Bessemer City Hall, it anchors the heart of Bessemer and symbolizes the glory of the Steel City.

10. **1401 N. Greenwood St.**
THE HARTMAN/HOAG HOUSE

By the time their house was constructed in 1918, William Lawrence Hartman had won many important cases in the Colorado Court of Appeals and Colorado's Supreme Court, and his wife, and Elizabeth Moffat Tarbell Hartman was recognized as the great granddaughter of a Minuteman and cousin of author Ida Tarbell. From 1935 until 1965, the house at 1401 N. Greenwood Street was the home of Frank Hoag and Amanda Moore Hoag, owners of the Pueblo Chieftain and Star Journal. The Hartman/Hoag House is a prototypical example of the Mission Revival Style, distinguished by tile roofs with somewhat restrained ornamentation, and a plain extension of its side porches or walls.

11. **211 E. Mesa Ave.**
ST. MARY'S SCHOOL

Constructed in 1924, St. Mary's was one of the finest elementary schools in the state. It is the most prominent structure north of Rocky Mountain Steel Mill and south of the Arkansas River. The early parishioners were poor Slovenian immigrants, and thousands of prominent Puebloans number among the graduates of the school. The school was built partially of salvaged brick from the Eilers' smelter, largest smelter east of the Mississippi, purchased and demolished by the Catholic diocese in 1923.

12. **226 Michigan St.**
ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH

When St. Patrick's was completed in 1882 it was the only Catholic church in Pueblo. It was the mother church for the old St. Joseph's, Our Lady of Mount Carmel, and St. Francis Xavier parishes and served as the center of Jesuit mission activity for Colorado and New Mexico from 1887 to 1915. The many people that graduated from St. Patrick's School played a great part in Pueblo's society & town. The church, designed in the Gothic Revival style demonstrates meticulous attention to detail of windows and entries.

13. **201-207 N. Santa Fe Ave.**
HOLDEN BLOCK

Built 1881. This is the oldest two-story brick block that remains in Pueblo's first commercial and financial district. Owner Delos Holden was a banker, real estate investor, and the consolidated Pueblo's first mayor. The building is typical 19th century Italianate commercial architecture.

14. 223-225 N. Santa Fe Ave.
STUDZINSKI BLOCK

Built 1882. As City Councilman from 1917-1921, Michael Studzinski gained recognition throughout the West for his decisive action to reorganize the demoralized city government after the devastating 1921 Arkansas River flood. The Studzinski Block is one of Pueblo's oldest three-story structures and a poignant reminder of Pueblo's first commercial and financial district. The building is Italianate style, with large first floor display windows and transoms above. The storefront entrance doors are asymmetrically collocated adjacent to the center second floor entrance, an unusual feature to this style of building.

II. Properties listed on the Colorado Register of Historic Places

1. **420 W. 18th Street**
CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION (Ascension Episcopal Church)
State Register 03/13/2002, 5PE.4175

Designed by Frank E. Wetherell of the Iowa architectural firm of Wetherell & Gage, the 1914 sandstone trimmed brick building incorporates Tudor Revival style elements. The quality and integrity of the building's interior design and appointments enhance its architectural significance, and the compatible 1941 parish hall addition reflects the evolving needs of the congregation. A 1926 Tudor Revival style rectory of stucco and brick is located to the west of the church.

2. **223 & 301 W. B St.**
RIO GRANDE FREIGHT HOUSE
State Register 06/10/1998, 5PE.1519

Constructed in 1924, the red brick building serves as a reminder of the important role played by railroads in the growth and development of Pueblo. The facility handled commercial shipments and provided temporary warehousing for goods in transit. It is Pueblo's only surviving freight station.

3. **2713-2715 N. Grand Ave.**
PUEBLO COLORED ORPHANAGE AND OLD FOLKS HOME/LINCOLN HOME
State Register 12/10/1997, 5PE.571

Constructed between 1889 and 1904, the two houses were purchased in 1914 to serve as the Lincoln Home. In operation until 1963, Pueblo's entire black community took an interest in the property's management. It served as the only known orphanage of its type in Colorado, and the sixteen Federated Colored Women's Clubs throughout the state supported its operation.

4. **Over Santa Fe Ave. at S. Elizabeth St.**
ELSON BRIDGE
State Register 02/04/1985, Boundary change 03/13/2002, 5PE.4230

Originally crossing the Purgatoire River in Las Animas County, in 1993, the 150' span faced

demolition due to its deteriorating condition and low load capacity. Circa 1994, as part of the Colorado Department of Highway's Adopt-a-Bridge program, the Pueblo Bridge Company's 1905 pin-connected Pratt through truss structure was dismantled, transported, and subsequently reassembled for use as a pedestrian bridge along the Runyon Commuter Trail in Pueblo.

5. **Victoria & B St., behind Pueblo Union Depot**
MINE RESCUE CAR NO. 1
State Register 12/09/1998, 5PE.2937

Built in 1882 as a Wagner Palace Sleeping Car, the Pullman Company modified it in 1910 for the U.S. Bureau of Mines' program to improve mine safety and rescue operations in Colorado's coal mines. It is one of only two such cars left in the country. Six were outfitted by the Bureau to serve as educational centers and rapid response rescue stations. Car No. 1 aided at numerous mining disasters before being sold to Colorado Fuel & Iron in 1923. The company used it at safety conventions and as a traveling classroom. The Pueblo County Historical Society is currently working to restore the car and plans to use it as an interpretive center.

III. Properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places, or located in National Register Historic Districts

Note: National Register Properties outside historic districts are summarized from published Colorado Historical Society descriptions. Properties *within* Historic Districts (district names denoted in description) summarized from 1980 Pueblo Building Survey and Nominations.

6. **212-222 W. 3rd St.**
HENKEL-DUKE MERCANTILE COMPANY WAREHOUSE
National Register 05/17/1984, 5PE.580

Constructed in 1893, the four story brick building is located in downtown Pueblo and functioned as a wholesale grocery warehouse for many years.

7. **408-416 W. 7th St.**
ROOD CANDY COMPANY BUILDING
National Register 05/17/1984, 5PE.618

The facility is a good local example of an early 20th century manufacturing facility. The main building is a three-story red brick structure characterized by its lack of ornamentation.

8. **215 W. 10th St., (10th & Main)**
PUEBLO COUNTY COURTHOUSE
National Register 06/27/1975, 5PE.492

Designed by New York architect Albert Ross, the brick building, faced with white sandstone, includes the Roman Classical elements associated with the Beaux Arts tradition. Constructed between 1908-1912, it is the third building to serve as the county courthouse, and it is southern Colorado's largest and most elaborate courthouse.

9. **401-11 W. 11th St.**

FITCH TERRACE

National Register 10/02/1986, 5PE.4199

Constructed in 1902, as a speculative venture by Colonel Michael Fitch, the two-story brick building is Pueblo's best example of a terrace apartment. Exterior detailing includes stone and brick corbelling and belt courses that emphasize the sense of horizontality.

10. **415 W. 11th St.**

WHITE, ASBURY, HOUSE

National Register 10/11/1984, 5PE.4200

Built in 1891 in the Queen Anne style as interpreted by architect F.W. Cooper, the residence is one of the last remnants of a once prestigious residential neighborhood located just west of the Pueblo County Courthouse.

11. **229 W. 12th St.**

BOWEN MANSION

National Register 01/09/1978, 5PE.493

Built in 1892 by prominent local architect F.W. Cooper, for local attorney and politician Thomas Mead Bowen, the mansion blends influences of Richardsonian Romanesque with Queen Anne styling.

12. **13th & Francisco (1600 W. 24th St., Administrative Office)**

COLORADO STATE HOSPITAL SUPERINTENDENT'S HOUSE

National Register 09/26/1985, 5PE.527.2

Completed circa 1934, the two-story Mediterranean style residence has white stucco walls and a red tile roof. For 28 years it was the home of Dr. Frank Zimmerman, a pioneer in the humane treatment of the mentally ill who also fought for better salaries and facilities.

13. **419 W. 14th St.**

ROSEMOUNT/THATCHER MANSION

National Register 07/30/1974, 5PE.491

Designed by the New York based architectural firm of Holly and Jelliff, the three-story, rose lava stone over brick, mansion contains thirty-seven rooms and ten fireplaces. Built between 1891 and 1893, it is a good example of Victorian era urban residential architecture. The mansion is open to the public as a museum.

14. **325 W. 15th St.**

BAXTER HOUSE/BISHOP'S HOUSE

National Register 02/17/1978, 5PE.497

Built in 1893, Oliver Hazard Perry Baxter's residence is a rich blend of late Victorian and Queen Anne architecture. Subsequent owners donated the house to the Catholic Diocese.

15. **425 W. 15th St.**

BEAUMONT, ALLEN J., HOUSE

National Register 08/18/1983, 5PE.4201

Built in 1889 for Allen J. Beaumont, a prominent Pueblo attorney, architect A. Morris Stuckert's design is an eclectic mix of Queen Anne and Richardsonian Romanesque

detailing. The one and a half story residence of pink lava stone sits on a hill overlooking the city.

16. **300 W. Abriendo Ave.**
WALTER, MARTIN, HOUSE
National Register 05/17/1984, 5PE.4212

This circa 1906 blond brick two-story mansion is one of the largest and most elaborately detailed Foursquares in Pueblo. It was built for Martin Walter, founder and president of the Walter Brewing Company.

17. **415 E. Abriendo Ave.**
McCLELLAND ORPHANAGE
National Register 01/30/1992, 5PE.4217

The institution bears the name of its primary benefactor, prominent Pueblo businessman, Andrew McClelland. The present Colonial Revival style building was constructed in 1935, and the design incorporates Georgian and Adam elements.

18. **103-111 W B St**
Jones, Charles E and Tanya R.

built 1890. Union Avenue Historic District, contributing.

19. **113-115 W. B St**
White, Everett and Katherine M.

built 1903. Union Avenue Historic District, contributing.

20. **119 W B St**
THE FAVORITE TAVERN.
Gallegos, John A.

built 1905. Union Avenue Historic District, contributing.

21. **121-125 W B St**
Koncilja, Joseph A and James R.

built 1904. Union Avenue Historic District

22. **132 W. B St.**
UNION DEPOT
National Register 04/01/1975, 5PE.494

The circa 1890 Richardsonian Romanesque Revival style depot was designed by the Chicago architectural firm of Sprague and Newell. It is constructed of heavy rock faced red sandstone. An imposing structure, the depot was one of the largest and busiest in the region. Listed under Railroads in Colorado, 1858-1948 Multiple Property Submission. Union Ave. Historic District, contributing.

23. **905 Berkley**
HAZELHURST/BERKLEY HOUSE
National Register 12/15/1978, 5PE.500

The 1895 residence was built for prominent Pueblo businessman Emanuel Tolle. It is a blend of the Queen Anne and Georgian Revival, the latter reflecting Tolle's Kentucky origins.

24. 400 Broadway

FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH/TRINITY METHODIST
National Register 11/14/1979, 5PE.503

Pueblo architect George W. Roe designed this predominately Romanesque Revival style building in 1902. Much of the original interior remains in place.

25. 215 and 225 Canal St.

MINNEQUA STEEL WORKS OFFICE BUILDING & DISPENSARY
State Register 08/08/2001, National Register 06/06/2002, 5PE.4179

The Mission Revival style buildings at the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company's Minnequa Steel Works illustrate the growth of what became the largest single employer in the Pueblo region. They reflect the rapid improvements made to accommodate support services for the steel plant as it grew to become one of the largest iron and steel plants in the United States by 1906. Prominent Denver architect Frederick H. Sterner designed the original 1901 office building and 1902 dispensary. Pueblo architects continued the Mission style, with William Stickney designing the 1921 addition to the office building and Walter DeMordaunt the 1926 addition to the dispensary.

26. 38 Carlile Place

TOOKE-NUCKOLLS HOUSE
National Register 11/07/1985, 5PE.4213

Built in 1891, the residence was designed by architect O. Bulow. The two-story brick building is heavily ornamented and incorporates many features associated with the Queen Anne style.

27. 44 Carlile Place

CARLILE, JAMES N., HOUSE
National Register 02/08/1985, 5PE.4214

Constructed in 1872 as a modest residence, architect Frank West executed an extensive remodeling of the house during 1883-1884, adding porches and elaborate Queen Anne detailing for the developer of this south side neighborhood. The property, prominently located at the end of Carlile Place, shares the street with a number of other important Pueblo residences.

28. 119 Central Plaza

EL PUEBLO HISTORY MUSEUM
National Register 02/16/1996, 5PE.303

El Pueblo, occupied from 1842 to 1854, is important for its association with the exploration and settlement of what became Colorado and the larger Rocky Mountain West; for its association with commerce and trade, both in the local area and as part of a regional trail system; and for its association with the social history of the upper Arkansas River, a multi-ethnic, multi-cultural, and multi-national population.

29. 421 Central Plaza

TUTT BUILDING
National Register 08/18/1983, 5PE.585

Erected in 1890, the building is one of the most intact commercial structures in the downtown area. This unusual triangular building's twelve inch thick walls are faced with red brick.

30. **501 Colorado Ave.**
GALLIGAN HOUSE
National Register 06/03/1982, 5PE.611

Completed in 1891 for a prominent Pueblo attorney, the building is a good example of a Late Victorian Queen Anne style residence constructed with high quality materials, both inside and out.

31. **1 City Hall Pl.**
CITY HALL
Union Ave. Historic District, contributing.

City Of Pueblo. Built 1917, Ccc-Represents Work Of A Master.

32. **1 City Hall Pl.**
MEMORIAL AUDITORIUM
Union Ave. Historic District, contributing.

City Of Pueblo. Built 1919. Ccc-represents work of a master. Memorial hall was named in honor of those who had lost their lives in the first world war. Pres. Woodrow Wilson made his last public speech here on Sept. 25, 1919, urging support of the league of nations, as denoted on a plaque located in the adjacent city hall.

33. **1906 Court St.**
BARNDOLLAR-GANN HOUSE
National Register 11/07/1985, 5PE.4205

W. J. Barndollar, a prominent local banker, business-person and politician, commissioned Pueblo architect Patrick P. Mills to design the house in 1889. It is a well-preserved local example of the Queen Anne style.

34. **1409 Craig St.**
DUKE, NATHANIEL W., HOUSE
National Register 02/08/1985, 5PE.4204

This two and a half story brick Queen Anne residence was designed in 1889 by Denver architect Fred A. Hale. Its most notable feature, a large oversized three-story tower at the southeast corner of the home, affords one of the finest views of the city and mountains to the west.

35. **112 W D St.**
Anzuini, Ida J.

Built 1904. National Register Nomination. Union Ave. Historic District, contributing.

36. **2121 N. Elizabeth St.**
FRAZIER, R.T., HOUSE
National Register 06/19/1985, 5PE.4206

Built in 1915, the design for this tapestry brick bungalow may have been derived from the popular style books of the period. Frazier, a prominent saddle maker, spared no expense on his state of the art residence.

37. **228 W. Evans**
FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
National Register 02/08/1985, 5PE.4209

Fred A. Hale is credited as the architect of this 1889 Romanesque style church of random coursed red sandstone. Defining features include a corner entry bell tower and a circular transept with arched windows.

38. **800 Goodnight Ave., City Park**
CITY PARK CAROUSEL
National Register 04/21/1983, 5PE.615

This three-abreast C.W. Parker "Jumping Horse Carry-Us-All", with thirty-six hand carved horses, includes one lover's tub and one chariot. It was purchased by J.J. McQuillian, owner of the Lake Minnequa Amusement Park, in 1914. During the Depression, the carousel was sold to the city and moved to City Park sometime between 1937 and 1941.

39. **217 S. Grand**
VAIL HOTEL
National Register 12/18/1978, 5PE.501

The 1910 Vail Hotel is a fine example of the Second Renaissance Revival style. Named for John E. Vail, a prominent Pueblo newspaperman, it was considered by many to be the most modern hotel west of Chicago.

40. **219 S. Grand Ave.**
SENATE BAR
Montez, Monte and Paul. Built 1904. The building is significant for its association with early newspaper publishing in Pueblo, when the Pueblo Star Journal and Pueblo Chieftain were rival publications; also its inclusion within the Union Ave. Historic District, contributing.

41. **1025 N. Grand Ave.**
SACRED HEART CATHEDRAL
National Register 02/21/1989, 5PE.1125

The building is an outstanding example of Gothic Revival architecture. Plans for the church were the work of Denver architects Robert Willison and Montana S. Fallis. The church was dedicated in 1913 and designated as a cathedral in 1942.

42. **1325 N. Grand Ave.**
TEMPLE EMANUEL
National Register 03/14/1996, 5PE.4202

This 1900 Reform Jewish house of worship is architecturally significant as an interesting interpretation of the Queen Anne style employing both classical and Richardsonian Romanesque elements.

43. **1825 Grand Ave.**
RICE, WARD, HOUSE
National Register 11/07/1985, 5PE.4207

Designed by architect F.M. Cooper, the 1892 house was modified during the early 1900s. The brick and wood shingled residence is a well preserved example of the Queen Anne style.

44. **2201 Grand Ave.**
STREIT, J.L., HOUSE
National Register 09/20/1984, 5PE.4208

The late 19th century Victorian residence, distinguished primarily by its tower, was designed

by architect P.P. Mills. It was built in 1888 by the Dundee Investment Company within a subdivision being developed by the company.

45. **1325 Greenwood St.**
PRYOR, FRANK, HOUSE
National Register 02/08/1985, 5PE.4203

Designed by prominent Denver architect A. Morris Stuckert, for noted Pueblo businessman Frank Pryor, this 1889 Queen Anne residence reflects the eclectic tastes of the late Victorian period.

46. **1801 Greenwood St.**
GAST MANSION
National Register 06/03/1982, 5PE.483

Built for Pueblo attorney Charles E. Gast in 1892, the residence is a harmonious mix of Richardsonian Romanesque and Queen Anne elements. Continuity of ownership has left it in unusually good condition.

47. **2920 High St.**
STAR JOURNAL MODEL HOME
National Register 02/16/1984, 5PE.4216

Although many artisans contributed to the project, architect Walter DeMordaunt determined the English country style for the gabled roof, one and a half story brick and sandstone residence. Completed in early 1927, the highly publicized "model" home blended aspects of "convenient living" with cost considerations and served as a showcase for the residential architectural values of the years prior to the Great Depression.

48. **Main St., Union, & Victoria Aves.**
UNION AVENUE HISTORIC COMMERCIAL DISTRICT
National Register 12/28/1982, 5PE.612

The district consists of a group of commercial structures located south of Pueblo's central business district. Of the total 87 properties, 70 contribute to the historic and architectural importance of the district. The area developed quickly following the platting of South Pueblo in 1872, with the first brick buildings appearing in the early 1880s. Originally a wholesale and warehouse district associated with the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, Union Avenue experienced a major flooding of the Arkansas River in June 1921.

49. **101 S Main St.**
Pumphrey, Paul J.

Built 1910. Union Ave. Historic District, contributing.

50. **207-211 N. Main St.**
MECHANICS BUILDING/MASONIC BUILDING
National Register 06/16/1983, 5PE.556

Constructed in 1890, architect Francis Cooper's five story Victorian commercial building has walls of processed brick and Fort Collins red sandstone. The building is an important local landmark in downtown Pueblo.

51. **225 N. Main St.**
MONTGOMERY WARD BUILDING
National Register 12/24/1996, 5PE.557

The 1936 Montgomery Ward Building is the only Colorado example of the Montgomery Ward Company's standard Georgian Revival corporate style used for its department stores from 1933 to 1948. The building represents the local manifestation of the firm's transition from a mail-order business to a retail store chain.

52. **227-229 S Main St.**

White, Everett G and Katherine M. Built 1883.

Union Ave. Historic District, contributing.

53. **231 S Main St.**

White, Everett G and Katherine M. Built 1883. \

Union Ave. Historic District, contributing.

54. **401-411 N. Main St**

COLORADO BUILDING

National Register 04/17/1992, 5PE.559

William Norman Bowman's 1925 design for the Southern Colorado Investment Company reflects the influence of the prominent architect, Louis Sullivan. The Sullivanesque Colorado Building is a distinct departure from the Victorian and Neoclassical designs so prevalent in the Pueblo business district.

55. **421 N. Main St.**

PUEBLO FEDERAL BUILDING/U.S. POST OFFICE

National Register 01/03/1978, 5PE.498

William Aiken, supervising architect for the U.S. Treasury Department, designed the 1897 Pueblo Federal Building along the lines of an Italian Renaissance Palazzo. Aiken designed numerous federal buildings for Washington, D.C, and for other cities, including the U.S. Mints in Philadelphia and Denver.

56. **900 W. Mesa**

EDISON SCHOOL

National Register 06/19/1985, 5PE.4215

A multi-purpose central building and two single classroom "unit school houses" were constructed in 1909. Two more "units" and a four classroom building were added in 1923. Edison School is noted for its experimental design which incorporated windows located near the ceiling on three sides of the classrooms in an attempt to provide uniform, diffused light and improved ventilation. Dr. R.W. Corwin, originator of the design, served on the local school board for 44 years.

57. **3455 Nuckolls Ave.**

PUEBLO CITY PARK ZOO

National Register 07/28/1995, 5PE.587

The two-and-one-half acre zoo contains an assortment of buildings and structures constructed between 1933 and 1940, utilizing native calcium sandstone quarried 25 miles west of Pueblo. The zoo exemplifies the trend toward exhibiting animals in more natural settings. The Pueblo Zoo was constructed during the Great Depression through the efforts of three New Deal agencies: the Public Works Administration; Civil Works Administration; and the Works Progress Administration.

58. **102 S. Oneida St.**
QUAKER FLOUR MILL/ ABEL ENGINEERING
National Register 09/30/1976, 5PE.496

Built 1869. Although not absolutely proven, the Quaker Flour Mill can make a strong claim as being the oldest building still standing in Pueblo. Even after the 128 yrs. of its existence, it is still in excellent condition. Over the years, the original four story sandstone building, constructed in 1869 as a four story structure for use as a flour mill, has experienced numerous alterations and additions to accommodate the business needs of subsequent owners. Union Ave. Historic District. Contributing.

59. **101 E. Orman Ave.**
STICKNEY, CHARLES H., HOUSE
National Register 02/08/1985, 5PE.4210

Completed in 1890, New York architect William Halsey Ward's design integrated massive Norman elements into this two and a half story red sandstone residence constructed for Stickney, an important figure in the economic development of Pueblo.

60. **102 W. Orman Ave.**
ORMAN-ADAMS HOUSE
National Register 07/13/1976, 5PE.495

The 1890 Orman-Adams House, designed by prolific Denver architect William Lang, is an excellent example of the Romanesque Revival style. James B. Orman constructed the building and owned it during his term as Governor from 1901 to 1903. It was purchased in 1918 by Alva Adams and his family. Adams served as Colorado's Governor on three separate occasions. His son, Alva B. Adams, was a United States Senator.

61. **South side of the 300 Block of W. Pitkin**
PITKIN PLACE HISTORIC DISTRICT
National Register 01/31/1978, 5PE.490

In the early 1890s, the architect-contractor team of George Roe and E.W. Shutt built six of the seven residences within the district. Developed on land owned by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company as an exclusive subdivision, Pitkin Place is a linear grouping of residential properties exhibiting a high degree of visual continuity.

62. **102 W. Pitkin Ave.**
BLACK, DR. JOHN A., HOUSE COMPLEX
National Register 11/07/1985, 5PE.4211

Constructed in 1910 for a prominent physician, the home exhibits an unusual application of classical detailing to a Foursquare design. The 2½-story blonde brick dwelling has a two-story rounded portico supported by large Ionic columns dominating its facade.

63. **302 W Pitkin Ave.**
NO. 1 PITKIN PLACE
Chostner, J. E. and Paula J. Built 1893. Pitkin Place as the only existing example of an exclusive 1890's subdivision, Pitkin Pl. remains basically intact. Its significance is derived in part because of its contribution to planning and development and due in part to its architect-contractor (Roe & Shutt) who designed the block. Roe & Shutt were well known local architects. In addition to Pitkin Place, they were commended for their design of the old Centennial School & Carlile School.

64. **306 W Pitkin Ave.**
NO. 2 PITKIN PLACE

Michael, Dewey W and Addalee. Built 1893. Pitkin Place as the only existing example of an exclusive 1890's subdivision, Pitkin Pl. remains basically intact. Its significance is derived in part because of its contribution to planning and development and due in part to its architect-contractor (Roe & Shutt) who designed the block. Roe & Shutt were well known local architects. In addition to Pitkin Place, they were commended for their design of the old Centennial School & Carlile School.

65. 310 W Pitkin Ave.

NO. 3 PITKIN PLACE

King, Dale Robt. & June Haigh. Built 1893. Pitkin Place as the only existing example of an exclusive 1890's subdivision, Pitkin Pl. remains basically intact. Its significance is derived in part because of its contribution to planning and development and due in part to its architect-contractor (Roe & Shutt) who designed the block. Roe & Shutt were well known local architects. In addition to Pitkin Place, they were commended for their design of the old Centennial School & Carlile School.

66. 314 W Pitkin Ave.

NO. 4 PITKIN PLACE

Johnson, Diana L. & Edward A. Built 1892. Pitkin Place as the only existing example of an exclusive 1890's subdivision, Pitkin Pl. remains basically intact. Its significance is derived in part because of its contribution to planning and development and due in part to its architect-contractor (Roe & Shutt) who designed the block. Roe & Shutt were well known local architects. In addition to Pitkin Place, they were commended for their design of the old Centennial School & Carlile School.

67. 318 W Pitkin Ave.

NO. 5 PITKIN PLACE

Miller, Bruce Eric & Beth K. Built 1895. Pitkin Place as the only existing example of an exclusive 1890's subdivision, Pitkin Pl. remains basically intact. Its significance is derived in part because of its contribution to planning and development and due in part to its architect-contractor (Roe & Shutt) who designed the block. Roe & Shutt were well known local architects. In addition to Pitkin Place, they were commended for their design of the old Centennial School & Carlile School.

68. 322 W Pitkin Ave.

NO. 6 PITKIN PLACE

Thorsell, Lee H. & Linda J. Built 1911. Pitkin Place as the only existing example of an exclusive 1890's subdivision, Pitkin Pl. remains basically intact. Its significance is derived in part because of its contribution to planning and development and due in part to its architect-contractor (Roe & Shutt) who designed the block. Roe & Shutt were well known local architects. In addition to Pitkin Place, they were commended for their design of the old Centennial School & Carlile School.

69. 326 W Pitkin Ave.

NO. 7 PITKIN PLACE

Butler, John E. & Katherine A. Built 1895. Pitkin Place as the only existing example of an exclusive 1890's subdivision, Pitkin Pl. remains basically intact. Its significance is derived in part because of its contribution to planning and development and due in part to its architect-contractor (Roe & Shutt) who designed the block. Roe & Shutt were well known local architects. In addition to Pitkin Place, they were commended for their design of the old Centennial School & Carlile School.

70. 431 E. Pitkin Ave.

CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL

National Register 11/14/1979, 5PE.502

Built circa 1881 as a high school, after several years it became a grade school. The pink rhyolite "Stone Schoolhouse" remains a visual landmark in Pueblo.

71. **229 Quincy St. & 215 W. Routt Ave.**
KING, DR. ALEXANDER T., HOUSE & CARRIAGE HOUSE
National Register 04/21/1983, 5PE.616

Built in 1891, the two and one half story, multi-gabled roof, red brick residence and the carriage house are good examples of the Queen Anne style.

72. **801 N. Santa Fe Ave.**
YWCA-PUEBLO
National Register 03/24/1980, 5PE.504

Architect Walter DeMordaunt designed this multi-level, L-shaped building in the Mediterranean style. Built in 1935, the fourteen inch thick brick walls are stuccoed, and the gabled portions of the roof are covered with red tile. In 1945, in cooperation with the American Red Cross, U.S.O. and other agencies, the Pueblo YWCA placed special emphasis on seeking out and training American war brides left behind after the conflict.

73. **2316 Sprague St.**
SACRED HEART ORPHANAGE
National Register 03/03/1989, 5PE.569

Captain John J. Lambert, editor and publisher of the Pueblo Daily Chieftain, bought and donated a ten acre site to the Franciscan Sisters for the purpose of establishing an orphanage. The orphanage, Pueblo's largest, opened in 1903. Large and institutional in overall appearance, this Romanesque Revival building displays superior craftsmanship in its detailing.

74. **1000-1010 Spruce St.**
ST. JOHN'S GREEK ORTHODOX CHURCH
National Register 02/28/2002, 5PE.4219

The 1907 church building is one of Pueblo's earliest and well-preserved examples of the Classical Revival style. The building exhibits the distinctive characteristics of the style in its full-width pedimented portico supported by large Ionic columns. The semi-circular transom and round-arched window openings with Queen Anne-inspired glazing result in an unusual expression of this style.

75. **230 N Union Ave.**
JOSEPH H. EDWARDS SENIOR CENTER
City Of Pueblo Built 1887. Union Ave. Historic District.

76. **102 S Victoria Ave.**
COPE OFFICE SUPPLY
Cope, Stanley L and Mary Kathryn. Built 1893. Union Ave. Historic District, contributing.

77. **101-103 S Union Ave.**
ELMER'S SHEET METAL
The Girodo Partnership. Built 1889. Union Ave. Historic District, contributing.

78. **105-107 S Union Ave.**
Boyle Block. SAM NELSON FURNITURE
Vean, Forrest and Julia. Built 1889. Union Ave. Historic District, contributing.
79. **109 N Union Ave.**
MILLER COINS & JEWELRY
Miller, Max A and Mike and Warren. Built 1950. Union Ave. Historic District, non-contributing.
80. **118-120 S Union Ave.**
BLAZING SADDLES ANTIQUES
White, Everett G and Katherine M. Built 1920. Union Ave. Historic District, newer contributing.
81. **121-125 S Union Ave.**
Moore, Larry G and Patricia L. Built 1902. Union Ave. Historic District, non-contributing.
82. **122 S Union Ave.**
PACE'S BOOK EXCHANGE
Harvey, Betty Lou. Built 1905. Union Ave. Historic District, newer contributing.
83. **124 S Union Ave.**
HEART-LIGHT METAPHYSICAL STORE
Newman, Linda S. Built 1905. Union Ave. Historic District, contributing.
84. **126 S Union Ave.**
LAMPLIGHT COFFEE COMPANY
Vaughan, Darlene. 1905. Union Ave. Historic District, contributing.
85. **128 S Union Ave.**
Cruz, Salvador J and Arturo. Built 1883. Union Ave. Historic District, contributing.
86. **130 S Union Ave.**
GOLD DUST BLOCK.
Pacheco, Donna J Built 1889. As a successful businessman, Andrew MCGovern, an Irish immigrant, rose to prominence constructing business houses, namely the architecturally ornate MCGovern Block & Annex, and the Golf Theater. His business ventured into a feed & grain store that evolved into the coal industry. He served on the South Pueblo Council as alderman, was active in the democratic party & was instrumental in constructing the 1st Catholic Church on the south side of the Arkansas River. Union Ave. Historic District, contributing.
87. **131 S Union Ave.**
Smith, Benjimen E. and B. Darlene. Built 1925. Union Ave. Historic District, newer contributing.
88. **133 S Union Ave.**
Smith, Ben E and B Darlene. Built 1925. Union Ave. Historic District, newer contributing.
89. **201-205 S Union Ave.**
UNION AVENUE LIVERY
Gussenbauer, George L. Built 1920. Union Ave. Historic District, newer contributing.
90. **204 S Union Ave.**
JEFFREY ALAN FURNITURE CO.
Makovsky, Isadore. Built 1883. Union Ave. Historic District, altered, contributing.

91. **206 S Union Ave.**
MILITARY SURPLUS
Ambrose, Aubrey. Built 1891. Union Ave. Historic District, contributing.
92. **207-209 S Union Ave.**
COLORADO ON THE AVENUE
Estrada, Vera Lou. Built 1920. Union Ave. Historic District, newer contributing.
93. **211-213 S Union Ave.**
UNIQUELY YOURS GIFT SHOP
White, Everett G and Katherine M. Built 1937. Union Ave. Historic District, newer contributing.
94. **214-216 S Union Ave.**
KUSHNIR FURNITURE BUILDING
Kushnir, Ray. Built 1900. Union Ave. Historic District, contributing.
95. **215 S Union Ave.**
COLOR COPY CO
Umland, William E. Built 1900. Union Ave. Historic District, newer contributing.
96. **217-219 S Union Ave.**
Mc Donald, Ruth A. Built 1883. Union Ave. Historic District, contributing.
97. **218 S Union Ave.**
KUSHNIR FURNITURE BUILDING
Kushnir, Ray. Built 1924. Union Ave. Historic District, newer contributing.
98. **220 S Union Ave.**
ELLER MARKETING
Eller, Steve C and Gloria G. Built 1921. Union Ave. Historic District, newer contributing.
99. **222 S Union Ave.**
Pacheco, Donna J. Built 1881. Union Ave. Historic District, contributing.
100. **223 S Union Ave.**
ANGELO'S PIZZA PARLOR
C.C.J., LLC. Built 1905. Union Ave. Historic District, contributing.
101. **224 S Union Ave.**
ROGUE'S GALLERY & SOHO BAR
Graziano, John W. Built 1893. Union Ave. Historic District, altered, contributing.
102. **226-228 S Union Ave.**
Springfield, Mildred As Tr. Built 1887. The Bldg. Is On The National Register Of Historic Places. Union Ave. Historic District, contributing.
103. **229 S Union Ave.**
MAGPIES
Coppola, Bill. Built 1896. Union Ave. Historic District, contributing.
104. **231-233 S Union Ave.**
SEABEL'S
Koncilja, Joseph A and James R. Built 1881. Significant for its architectural style & its

association with Delos L. Holden, prominent banker, bldg. Investor, & politician. Union Ave. Historic District, contributing.

105. **230 S Union Ave.**

Drew, Steven W. Built 1882. The building is distinguished by the style of architecture & number of ornate features. The Deremer block strongly exemplified the Victorian 2nd empire style of architecture that made its way into Colorado in the 1880s. It is the work of F.W. Cooper, noted Pueblo architect, and the owner, James R. Deremer, who became prominent as a civil engineer and real estate investor. He has contributed to the development of railroads and commerce—in South Pueblo, and historic buildings in the area. Union Ave. Historic District, contributing.

106. **232 S Union Ave.**

Musso Family Trust Built 1893. Union Ave. Historic District, contributing.

107. **301 S Union Ave.**

BRANCH INN

Concialdi, Eusabio Richard. Built 1920. Union Ave. Historic District, newer contributing.

108. **304-306 S Union Ave.**

Hateam, LLC. Built 1893. Union Ave. Historic District, contributing.

109. **307 S Union Ave.**

CIGARS, LTD.

Moore, Jene W And Anita R. Union Ave. Historic District, non-contributing.

110. **309 S Union Ave.**

Ciavonne, Ted R and Josephine . Built 1900. Union Ave. Historic District, contributing.

111. **319 S Union Ave.**

Koncilja, James and Athena. Built 1920. Union Ave. Historic District, altered, contributing.

112. **320-324 S Union Ave.**

Kogovsek, Patricia C. Built 1893. Union Ave. Historic District, altered, contributing.

113. **325 S Union Ave.**

Roberts, Bobby Lee. Built 1896. Union Ave. Historic District, contributing.

114. **327-335 S Union Ave.**

Jones, Charles E and Tanya R. Built 1893. As early commercial architecture, the building was located in a commercial district with structures in the area equally significant. Union Ave. Historic District, contributing.

115. **330 S Union Ave.**

MCLAUGHLIN BUILDING

Bertrand, Julius A. Built 1891. It is significant for its elaborate architecture. Union Ave. Historic District, contributing.

116. **400 S Union Ave.**

HOLMES HARDWARE

Escobado, Arthur. 1915. The significance of the Holmes Hardware Building occurred because of the builder, Alva B. Adams, a multi-faceted individual who served as governor of Colorado on 3 different occasions; 2-yr term 1887-1889; 2-yr. Term 1897-1899, & for 1-day term, Mar. 16, 1905. In commerce, he started in the hardware & lumber business in Colorado Springs in 1871. He came to Pueblo in 1873. He was involved in the hardware line known as the Adams & Posey hardware. Union Avenue Historic District, contributing.

117. **100 N Victoria Ave.**
PUEBLO WINTRONIC CO.
Pumphrey, Paul J. and William R. Union Ave. Historic District, non-contributing.
118. **104 S Victoria Ave.**
PUEBLO SOUTHWEST TRADING CO.
Byers, Alvah P. Built 1894. Union Ave. Historic District, contributing.
119. **Victoria Ave. & B St.**
SANTA FE LOCOMOTIVE NO. 2912
State Register 09/13/1995, 5PE.612.44

Built in 1944, Locomotive No. 2912 is a rare surviving example of the final class of steam powered locomotives to be ordered by the Santa Fe Railroad. The 2900-series engines were both the largest and heaviest Northern-type locomotives built in the United States.