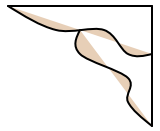


National Registry Tour of Historic Places



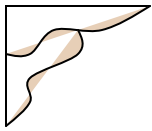
Pueblo, Colorado
2005

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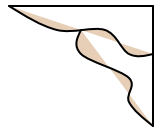


National Registry of Historic Places on the North Side of the Arkansas River

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| 1 | Star Journal Model Home 1926-1927 | Style: English Country | 2920 High St. |
| The finest artisans of Southern Colorado helped build the “Star Journal Model Home,” which is a significant example of the “textbook” home of the era. Walter DeMordaunt, Architect. M.J. Moore, Contractor. | | | |
| 2 | Lincoln Home/Pueblo Colored Orphanage 1889-1904 | | 2713 N. Grand Ave. |
| The two houses were purchased in 1914 to serve as the Lincoln Home. In operation until 1963, it served as the only known orphanage of its type in Colorado. The 16 Colorado Federated Colored Women’s Clubs supported it. | | | |
| 3 | Robert T. Frazier Home 1915 | Style: Bungalow | 2121 N. Elizabeth St. |
| A famous saddle maker, Mr. Frazier’s catalog was called “the cowboy’s bible.” Designed by owner. | | | |
| 4 | J. L. Streit Home 1888 | Style: Octagonal | 2201 N. Grand Ave. |
| John L. Streit was a real estate broker, and the house was a Dundee Investment Company Model House. Patrick P. Mills, Architect. | | | |
| 5 | Barndollar-Gann Home 1889 | Style: Queen Anne | 1906 Court St. |
| W. J. Barndollar was a banker, abstractor of titles, real estate broker, and political figure. George Gann was a merchant. Patrick P. Mills, Architect, designed the house in 1889. | | | |
| 6 | Ward Rice Home 1892 | Style: Queen Anne | 1825 N. Grand Ave. |
| Mr. Rice was a banker, real estate and insurance businessman, and County Treasurer. Francis W. Cooper, Architect. | | | |
| 7 | Gast Mansion 1892 | Style: Richardsonian Romanesque | 1801 N. Greenwood Ave. |
| Four generations of the Gast family have lived in the house. Charles E. Gast was a prominent attorney. F.V. Newell of Sprague & Newell, Architect. | | | |
| 8 | Colorado State Hospital Superintendents Home 1933-1940 | Style: Mediterranean | SW corner of 15th & Francisco |
| Dr. Frank Zimmerman’s residence, the house is representative of the era when the officers and staff of the hospital were required to live on the grounds for 28 years. The two-story residence was completed circa 1934. | | | |
| 9 | Nathaniel W. Duke House 1889 | Style: Queen Anne | 1409 Craig St. |
| Mr. Duke began as a partner in Thatcher’s General Store. By the 1890’s, his wholesale grocery business with partner, Charles Henkel, carried a \$200,000 inventory. Designed by Denver Architect F. A. Hale & Pierson & Rinetsen, Contractors. | | | |
| 10 | Allen J. Beaumont Home 1889 | Style: Eclectic Queen Anne & Richardsonian | 425 15th St. |
| Born in England, Mr. Beaumont was a lawyer with the Thatcher & Grot Law Firm, and was an expert stenographer. A.M. Stuchert, Architect. James White, Contractor. | | | |



National Registry Tour of Historic Places



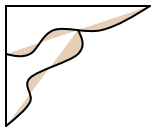
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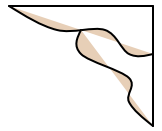


National Registry of Historic Places on the North Side of the Arkansas River

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| 11 Rosemont Home/Museum 1891-1893 | Style: Victorian | 419 W. 14th St. |
| John A. Thatcher was a merchant, banker, cattleman, railroader, and community leader who at one time had controlling interest in 32 Colorado banks. Today the house is one of the best Victorian house museums in the United States. Holly & Jelliff, of New York, Architects. McGonigle, Contractor. | | |
| 12 Baxter Home/Bishop's Home 1893 | Style: Queen Anne/Late Victorian | 325 W. 15th St. |
| O.H.P. Baxter supervised the building of the first Pueblo courthouse and the first gristmill. Mrs. Spencer Penrose gave the house to the Pueblo Diocese in 1941 to serve as the Bishop's home. R.H. Wells, Architect. M. Kean & J. Malahy, Builders. | | |
| 13 Frank Pryor Home 1889 | Style: Queen Anne | 1325 Greenwood Ave. |
| Trained as a cabinetmaker, Frank Pryor opened his Pueblo furniture store in 1881. He served in the Colorado Senate during 1893-1895 and 1903-1907. A.M. Stuckert, Architect. Hunt & DeWitt, Contractors. | | |
| 14 Temple Emanuel 1900 | Style: Queen Anne | 1325 N. Grand Ave. |
| 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. | | |
| 15 Bowen Mansion 1892 | Style: Richardsonian Romanesque | 229 W. 12th St. |
| Thomas Bowen was a Civil War brigadier general, lawyer, judge, Colorado legislator, and U.S. Senator (1883-1889). He also earned the Congressional Medal of Honor. F.W. Cooper, Architect. | | |
| 16 Asbury White House 1891 | Style: Queen Anne | 417 W. 11th St. |
| With partner Samuel E. Davis, Mr. White opened the White & Davis Clothing Store in 1889, which included a large mail order business. Local women praised the store because they no longer had to mail order their dresses. F.W. Cooper, Architect. | | |
| 17 Fitch Terrace Apartments 1902 | Style: Terrace | 401-411 W. 11th St. |
| From 1876 to 1885, Michael Fitch was the appointed receiver of public money for the Pueblo Land Office. At the same time, he was President of the Stockgrowers National Bank. | | |
| 18 Sacred Heart Cathedral 1912 | Style: Gothic Revival | SW corner of 11th & Grand Ave. |
| Sacred Heart Church, dedicated April 10, 1913, replaced St. Ignatius Church. In 1941, when Pueblo became a diocese, it was renamed Sacred Heart Cathedral. Robert Willison and Montana S. Fallis, Architects. | | |
| 19 Pueblo County Courthouse 1908-1912 | Style: Roman Classical Beaux Arts | 215 W. 10th St. |
| One of the finest government buildings in the state, the Courthouse is faced with Turkey Creek sandstone and the interior has murals by J. Charles Schnorr. Italian craftsmen did the stonework. A.R. Russ, Architect of New York. George Roe, Supt. of Construction. It is the third building to serve as the county courthouse. | | |



National Registry Tour of Historic Places



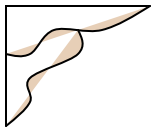
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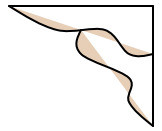


National Registry of Historic Places on the North Side of the Arkansas River

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| 20 YWCA 1935 | Style: Spanish | 801 N. Santa Fe Ave. |
| The Young Women's Christian Association has provided services to meet the needs of Pueblo women since 1916. Walter DeMordaunt, Architect. | | |
| 21 Rood Candy Company Building 1909 | Style: Commercial | 408-416 W. 7th St. |
| From 1910 to 1940, the Rood Candy Company was one of the leading candy manufacturers in Colorado. The first classes of Pueblo Junior College were held in the building. An addition was built in 1920. | | |
| 22 Pueblo Federal Building/Post Office 1897 | Style: Federalist | 421 N. Main St. |
| William Aiken, supervising architect of the U.S. Treasury in 1897, is credited with the development of the federalist architectural style that is used with many public buildings. William Aiken, Architect. | | |
| 23 Colorado Building 1925 | Style: Sullivanesque | NW corner of 4th and Main St. |
| The Colorado Building is an multi-purpose commercial building that was built to replace the Grand Opera House that burned on April 22, 1922. The original tenants included the Colorado Theatre and the Southern Colorado Power Company. William N. Bowman, Architect. Southern Colorado Investment Company commissioned the 1925 design. | | |
| 24 Montgomery Ward Building 1936 | Style: Georgian | 225 N. Main St. |
| 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. | | |
| 25 Henkel-Duke Mercantile Company Warehouse 1895 | Style: Commercial | 212-222 W. 3rd St. |
| A distinctive example of the late 19 th century warehouse design, the Henkel-Duke Mercantile Company was one of the leading wholesale grocery businesses in Southern Colorado. | | |
| 26 Mechanics/Mechanic Building 1890-1891 | Style: Victorian | 207-211 N. Main St. |
| Originally named the Mechanics Building, the Masonic Lodge purchased the five-story building in 1910 and renamed it the Masonic Building. F. Cooper & W. Hurd Architects. Piper Bros., Contractor | | |
| 27 Tutt Building 1890 | Style: Victorian | 421 Central Plaza/NW corner 1st & Main St. |
| This commercial triangular building was located at the point of intersection of two of Pueblo's most prominent streets, Union Avenue and Main Street. Two famous Colorado families have owned the building, the Charles Tutt family of Colorado Springs and the Coors family of Golden. | | |
| 28 El Pueblo Site-at El Pueblo Museum 1842-1854 | | SW corner of 1st and Union Ave. |
| Occupied from 1842 to 1854. It is important for its association with the exploration and settlement of what became Colorado and the largest Rocky Mountain West. | | |



National Registry Tour of Historic Places



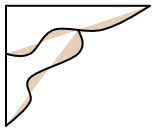
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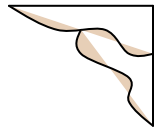


National Registry of Historic Places on the North Side of the Arkansas River

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| 29 Vail Hotel 1910-1911 | Style: Richardsonian Romanesque Revival | 217 S. Grand Ave. |
| The only fireproof hotel west of Chicago, the Vail Hotel provided toilets in all guest rooms, hot and cold running water, and about 60% of the rooms had baths. J.M. Gile, R.S. Willison & M.F. Fallis, Architects. | | |
| 30 Quaker Flour Mill 1869 | Style: Commercial | 102 S. Oneida St./NE corner of B and C St. |
| In 1890, Julius Fist & Co. built onto the front of the original building. Built originally in 1869 as a flourmill of sandstone block and hand hewn timbers from Beulah, the building is the oldest business building in Pueblo. | | |
| 31 Union Depot 1889-1890 | Style: Richardsonian Romanesque Revival | 132 W. B St. |
| The depot was built to serve five railroads: the Denver & Rio Grande; Denver, Texas & Fort Worth; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe; and the Missouri Pacific. F.V. Newell, Chicago Architect. Made of red sandstone. | | |
| 32 Mine Rescue Car No. 1 1882 | | Behind Union Depot |
| Built as a Wagner Palace Sleeping Car, it was modified in 1910 for the U.S. Bureau of Mines for use in the Bureau's program to improve mine safety and rescue operations in Colorado's coalmines. It is one of only two such cars left in the country. Built by the Pullman Company. | | |
| 33 Santa Fe Locomotive No. 2912 1944 | | Behind Union Depot |
| One of the last surviving, and only Colorado 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. | | |
| 34 Rio Grande Freight House 1924 | Style: Commercial | 301 W. B St. |
| The 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 good in transit. It is Pueblo's only surviving freight station. | | |



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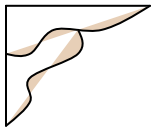
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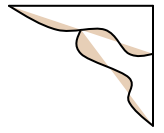


National Registry of Historic Places on the South Side of the Arkansas River

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| 35 Pueblo City Park Zoo 1933 | 3455 Nuckolls Ave. |
| The 2 ½ -acre park contains two buildings and six structures including the Animal House, Bird House, Monkey Moat & Lighthouse, Bear Pits, and stone wall that were built between 1933 and 1940. The zoo was constructed through the efforts of three New Deal agencies: the Public Works Administration, Civil Works Administration, and the Works Progress Administration. | |
| 36 City Park Carousel 1914 | East of Pueblo City Park Zoo |
| The three abreast C.W. Parker “Jumping Horse Carry-Us-All-Carousel” with 36 hand carved horses first served Puebloans in 1914 at Lake Minnequa Amusement Park. Between 1937 and 1941, it was moved to City Park. | |
| 37 James N. Carlile Home 1873 | 44 Carlile Place |
| Style: Victorian Best known as a Colorado railroad contractor, Mr. Carlile’s business interests included the Bessemer Ditch, Pueblo Street Railway, and a horse racetrack. Constructed in 1872, an addition was made in 1883-1884. Frank Weston of Weston & Tyost, Architect. | |
| 38 Tooke/Nuckolls House 1891 | 38 Carlile Place |
| Style: Victorian Eclectic Alex S. Tooke was a member of the Carlile Brothers Real Estate Firm. G. Harvey Nuckolls was the founder of the Nuckolls Meat Packing Plant. O. Bulow, Architect. | |
| 39 Walter's Mansion/Abriendo Inn 1906-1908 | 300 W. Abriendo Ave. |
| Style: Foursquare or Classical Box Martin Walter was the founder and president of the Walter Brewing Company. P.C. Pape (assumed), Architect. The original beer was called “Mountain Dew!” | |
| 40 First Congressional Church 1889 | 228 W. Evans Ave. |
| Style: Romanesque Organized in the summer of 1878, the first congregation met in an old school. The 1889 newspaper account of the opening of the building credits Fred A. Hale as the architect; however, church records credit Charles H. Stickney, a member of the congregation, at the architect. | |
| 41 Pitkin Place Historic District 1893-1894 | 302 W. Pitkin Ave. |
| Style: Victorian T.W. Robinson was General Superintendent of Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. | |
| 42 Pitkin Place Historic District 1890’s | 306 W. Pitkin Ave. |
| Style: Queen Anne C.S. Robinson was Assistant Superintendent of Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. | |
| 43 Pitkin Place Historic District 1890’s | 310 W. Pitkin Ave. |
| Style: Victorian T.J. Brown was the head of Colorado Fuel & Iron Company’s rail mill. | |
| 44 Pitkin Place Historic District 1892 | 314 W. Pitkin Ave. |
| Style: Queen Anne | |
| 45 Pitkin Place Historic District 1895 | 318 W. Pitkin Ave. |
| Style: Queen Anne | |



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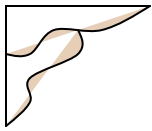
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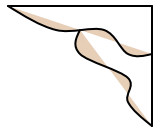


National Registry of Historic Places on the South Side of the Arkansas River

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| 46 Pitkin Place Historic District 1911 | Style: Bungalowoid | 322 W. Pitkin Ave. |
| 47 Pitkin Place Historic District 1890's | Style: Victorian | 326 W. Pitkin Ave. |
| J. H. Mechen was an attorney. | | |
| 48 Dr. Alexander T. King Residence 1891 | Style: Queen Anne | 229 Quincy Ave. |
| Dr. King, A Colorado Coal and Iron Company physician, also worked for the Rio Grande & Colorado Southern Railroads. He was elected mayor of Pueblo in 1895. Miles McGrath, Contractor. | | |
| 49 Dr. John A. Black Home Complex 1910 | Style: Classical Box | 102 W. Pitkin Ave. |
| Dr. John A. Black was a prominent Pueblo physician. The cottage was provided for the domestic help. | | |
| 50 Galligan Home 1891 | Style: Late Victorian Queen Anne | 501 Colorado Ave. |
| Matthew Galligan was a prominent Pueblo judge. P.P. Mills, Architect. | | |
| 51 Orman/Adams Home 1890 | Style: Romanesque Revival | 102 W. Orman Ave. |
| James B. Orman and Alva Adams were both Colorado governors, and Alva B. Adams (Alva's son) was a U.S. Senator. Orman was one of the most prominent railroad contractors in the West. He was Pueblo's mayor in 1897 to 1898, having already served in the Colorado general assembly in 1880, and the Colorado Senate in 1881 to 1885. In 1901, he became governor of the state of Colorado. Adams was a partner in the Holmes Hardware Co., organizer of the Pueblo Savings & Trust Co. William Lang, Architect. Blackwell & Genest, Contractors. Orman constructed the house and sold it to Adams in 1918. | | |
| 52 Charles H. Stickney Home 1890 | Style: Norman | 101 E. Orman Ave. |
| A banker and real estate broker, Mr. Stickney commissioned Tiffany stained glass windows for his home. William Halsey and & F.A. Hale, Architects. Made of red sandstone. | | |
| 53 Hazelhurst/Berkley Home 1895 | Style: Colonial Georgian | 905 Berkley Ave. |
| Emanuel Tolle was a cattleman, banker, and real estate promoter. H.J. Leady, Architect. Pond & Urch, Builders. | | |
| 54 Central High School 1882-1883 | | 216 E. Pitkin Ave. |
| Under the guidance of Superintendent Preston Search, Central Grade School offered the first individualized instruction program in the United States. This was known as the "Pueblo Plan." The program included guest lecturers, free textbooks, a student savings plan, and the acknowledgement that individuals learn at different rates. C.R. Manning, Architect. Fisk & Co., Contractors. Built of pink rhyolite. | | |
| 55 First Methodist Episcopal Church 1902 | Style: Romanesque | 400 Broadway Ave. |
| In 1939, the Methodist Episcopal Churches North and South merged, and the church was renamed Trinity Methodist. In 1954, the church was sold to George F. McCarthy Funeral Home. George W. Roe was the Architect. | | |



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National Registry of Historic Places on the South Side of the Arkansas River

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| 56 McClelland Home for Children 1934-1935 The orphanage began in 1905 by the Protestant Orphanage Committee. Andrew and Columbia Jane McClelland sponsored the first building. | Style: Colonial Revival | 415 E. Abriendo Ave. |
| 57 St. John's Greek Orthodox Church | | 1010 Spruce St. |
| 58 Santa Fe Ave. Bridge | | Santa Fe Ave. & Hwy 50C at mile marker 1.33 |
| 59 Edison School 1909 Designed by Dr. Corwin, a member of the District 20 School Board, the Edison School as a 1909 pilot building for the "Pueblo unit school house" plan. Additions were added in 1923 and 1952. J.M. Gile, Architect. | | 900 E. Mesa Ave. |
| 60 Sacred Heart Orphanage 1902 Former officer at Fort Reynolds and third owner of the <u>Colorado Chieftain</u> , John T. Lambert was the major sponsor of the orphanage. The orphanage formally opened May 1, 1903. Operated by the Franciscan sisters, Sister May Doneta was responsible for the building plans. The average yearly occupancy of the orphanage was between 150 and 160, even though the capacity was only 135. Funds were scarce. Daily, the sisters went door-to-door (often to rural areas) begging for food and clothing for the children. | Style: Romanesque Revival | 2316 Sprague St. |
| 61 Minnequa Steel Works Office Bldg. & Dispensary | | 225 Canal St. |