I-25 New Pueblo Freeway Improvement Project

An Intensive Archaeological Resources Survey and Test Excavations for the I-25 New Pueblo Freeway Improvement Project,

Pueblo County, Colorado

Prepared for the

Colorado Department of Transportation

November 03, 2008

Abstract

Western Cultural Resource Management, Inc. (WCRM), as a sub-contractor to CH2M HILL, conducted Class III, intensive and reconnaissance level cultural resource inventories for the New Pueblo Freeway Improvement project in three successive field sessions between October 13, 2003 and April 2, 2004, and during a second field season from January to March of 2005. Personnel from WCRM inventoried the areas of Pueblo associated with the proposed re-development of Interstate 25 (I-25) from approximately 29th Street in the north to Pueblo Boulevard in the south. The project area is located within the City of Pueblo, in Pueblo County, Colorado. The area of potential effect runs along both sides of I-25, includes portions of the Fountain Creek drainage as well as the Arkansas River and associated floodplains, and covers approximately 1,078 acres.

The cultural resources inventory included recording or re-evaluating archaeological resources associated with the residential and, to a smaller degree, commercial and industrial development of Pueblo within the project area during approximately the past 130 years. A total of 127 archaeological sites were surveyed, reflective of the generally dense land use in the area. The level of detail available for the individual resources was impacted by lack of access to private lands. Thus, of the 127 sites, 86 require further data in order to make a National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility determination, 36 are evaluated as not eligible for the NRHP, and five sites are recommended as eligible. All five eligible sites are residential. No prehistoric resources were recorded by WCRM during the course of the fieldwork.

Most cultural resources found during the field survey were from the historic period - the vast preponderance of sites dated from the 19th and 20th centuries. As reflected in the historic site types of the eligible resources, most resources were related to Pueblo's residential growth and, to a lesser extent, Pueblo's commercial and industrial activity.

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Appendix A OAHP Survey Forms and Atlas of Archaeological Sites within the New Pueblo Freeway Area of Potential Effect

OAHP1421

Colorado Historical Society - Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation

COLORADO CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY

Cultural Resource Survey Management Information Form

I. PROJECT SIZE

Total federal acres in project (HUD)	2	Total federal acres surveyed	0
Total state acres in project	22	Total state acres surveyed	1.34
Total private acres in project	485	Total private acres surveyed	439.18
Total other acres in project	569	Total other acres surveyed	5.06
Total acres in APE	1,078	Total acres surveyed	445.58

II. PROJECT LOCATION

County: Pueblo

USGS Quad Maps: Southeast Pueblo, Southwest Pueblo, Northeast Pueblo

Principal Meridian: 6th

Township	Range	Section	1/4
20S	65W	13	SW
20S	65W	24	NE
20S	65W	25	SE
20S	64W	19	SW
20S	64W	30	NW & SW
20S	64W	31	NW & SW
21S	64W	12	NW & SW
21S	65W	1	NE & SE
21S	65W	12	NE & SE
21S	65W	13	NE & SW
21S	65W	23	NE
21S	65W	24	NW

III. SITES

Smithsonian Number	Resource Type				Eligibility				Management Recommendations						
	Prehistoric	Historic	Paleontological	Unknown	Eligible	Not Eligible	Need Data	Contributes to a District	No Further Work	Preserve / Avoid	Monitor	Test	Excavate	Archival Research	Other
5PE1770		X				X			X						
5PE5088		X				X			X						
5PE5305		X				X			X						
5PE5307		X				X			X						
5PE5395		X					X								X
5PE5396		X				X			X						
5PE5397		X					X								X
5PE5398		X					X								X
5PE5399		X					X								X

Smithsonian Number	Resource Type				Eligibility				Management Recommendations						
	Prehistoric	Historic	Paleontological	Unknown	Eligible	Not Eligible	Need Data	Contributes to a District	No Further Work	Preserve / Avoid	Monitor	Test	Excavate	Archival Research	Other
5PE5400		X				X			X						
5PE5401		X					X								X
5PE5402		X					X								X
5PE5403		X					X								X
5PE5404		X					X								X
5PE5405		X					X								X
5PE5406		X				X			X						
5PE5407		X					X								X
5PE5408		X			X					X					X
5PE5409		X					X								X
5PE5410		X					X								X
5PE5411		X				X			X						
5PE5412		X				X			X						
5PE5413		X				X			X						
5PE5414		X				X			X						

Smithsonian Number	Resource Type				Eligibility				Management Recommendations						
	Prehistoric	Historic	Paleontological	Unknown	Eligible	Not Eligible	Need Data	Contributes to a District	No Further Work	Preserve / Avoid	Monitor	Test	Excavate	Archival Research	Other
5PE5415		X					X								X
5PE5416		X					X								X
5PE5417		X					X								X
5PE5418		X					X								X
5PE5419		X					X								X
5PE5420		X					X								X
5PE5421		X					X								X
5PE5422		X					X								X
5PE5423		X					X								X
5PE5424		X					X								X
5PE5425		X					X								X
5PE5426		X					X								X
5PE5427		X					X								X
5PE5428		X					X								X
5PE5429		X					X								X
5PE5430		X					X								X
5PE5431		X			X					X					X
5PE5432		X				X			X						
5PE5433		X					X								X
5PE5434		X				X			X						
5PE5435		X					X								X
5P35436		X				X			X						
5PE5437		X					X								X
5PE5438		X					X								X
5PE5439		X					X								X
5PE5440		X				X			X						
5PE5441		X				X			X						
5PE5442		X					X								X
5PE5443		X				X			X						
5PE5444		X				X			X						
5PE5445		X				X			X						
5PE5446		X					X								X

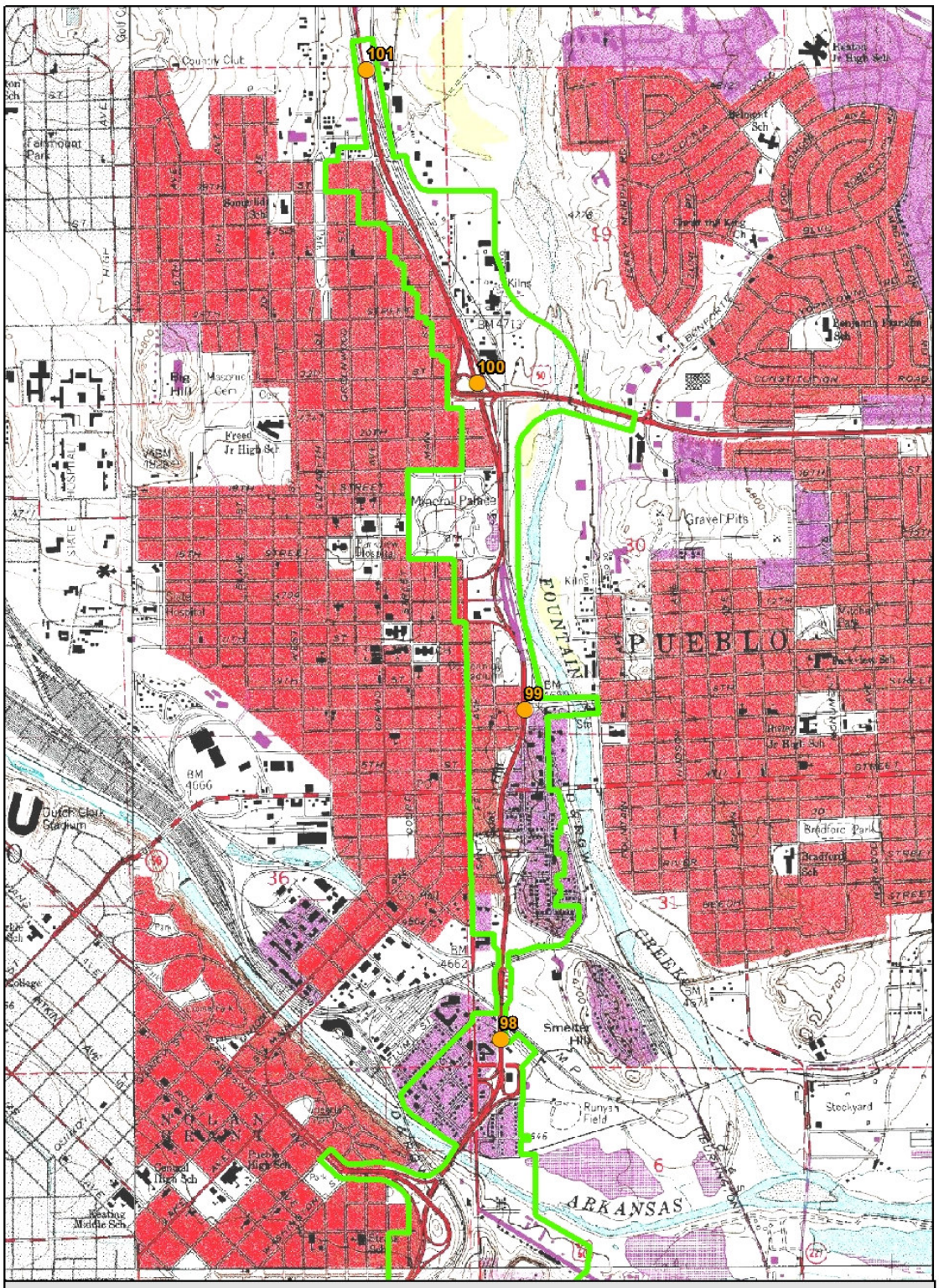
Smithsonian Number	Resource Type				Eligibility				Management Recommendations						
	Prehistoric	Historic	Paleontological	Unknown	Eligible	Not Eligible	Need Data	Contributes to a District	No Further Work	Preserve / Avoid	Monitor	Test	Excavate	Archival Research	Other
5PE5447		X					X								X
5PE5448		X				X			X						
5PE5449		X					X								X
5PE5450		X					X								X
5PE5451		X					X								X
5PE5452		X					X								X
5PE5453		X					X								X
5PE5454		X				X			X						
5PE5455		X					X								X
5PE5456		X				X			X						
5PE5457		X				X			X						
5PE5458		X			X					X					X
5PE5459		X				X			X						
5PE5460		X					X								X
5PE5461		X					X								X
5PE5462		X				X			X						
5PE5463		X					X								X
5PE5464		X					X								X
5PE5465		X				X			X						
5PE5466		X					X								X
5PE5467		X			X					X					X
5PE5468		X					X								X
5PE5469		X					X								X
5PE5470		X					X								X
5PE5471		X					X								X
5PE5472		X					X								X
5PE5473		X				X			X						
5PE5474		X					X								X
5PE5475		X					X								X
5PE5476		X					X								X
5PE5477		X					X								X
5PE5478		X					X								X

Smithsonian Number	Resource Type				Eligibility				Management Recommendations						
	Prehistoric	Historic	Paleontological	Unknown	Eligible	Not Eligible	Need Data	Contributes to a District	No Further Work	Preserve / Avoid	Monitor	Test	Excavate	Archival Research	Other
5PE5479		X					X								X
5PE5480		X					X								X
5PE5481		X					X								X
5PE5482		X				X			X						
5PE5483		X			X					X					X
5PE5484		X					X								X
5PE5485		X					X								X
5PE5486		X					X								X
5PE5487		X					X								X
5PE5488		X					X								X
5PE5489		X					X								X
5PE5490		X				X			X						
5PE5491		X					X								X
5PE5492		X				X			X						
5PE5493		X					X								X
5PE5494		X				X			X						
5PE5495		X					X								X
5PE5496		X					X								X
5PE5497		X					X								X
5PE5498		X				X			X						
5PE5499		X					X								X
5PE5500		X				X			X						
5PE5501		X				X			X						
5PE5502		X					X								X
5PE5503		X					X								X
5PE5504		X					X								X
5PE5505		X					X								X
5PE5506		X					X								X
5PE5507		X					X								X
5PE5508		X					X								X
5PE5509		X					X								X
5PE5510		X					X								X

Smithsonian Number	Resource Type				Eligibility				Management Recommendations						
	Prehistoric	Historic	Paleontological	Unknown	Eligible	Not Eligible	Need Data	Contributes to a District	No Further Work	Preserve / Avoid	Monitor	Test	Excavate	Archival Research	Other
5PE5511		X					X								X
5PE5512		X				X			X						
5PE5513		X					X								X
5PE5514		X					X								X
5PE5515		X					X								X
5PE5516		X					X								X
5PE5581		X				X			X						
Totals	0	127	0	0	5	36	86	0	36	5	0	0	0	0	91

IV. ISOLATED FINDS (By definition IFs are not eligible to the National Register and require no further work.)

No isolated finds.



Quad Name: Northeast Pueblo (1977)
Priciple Meridian: 6th
T20S R65W / Sec 24, 25, 36
T20S R64W / Sec 19, 30, 31
T21S R64W / Sec 6
T21S R65W / Sec 1

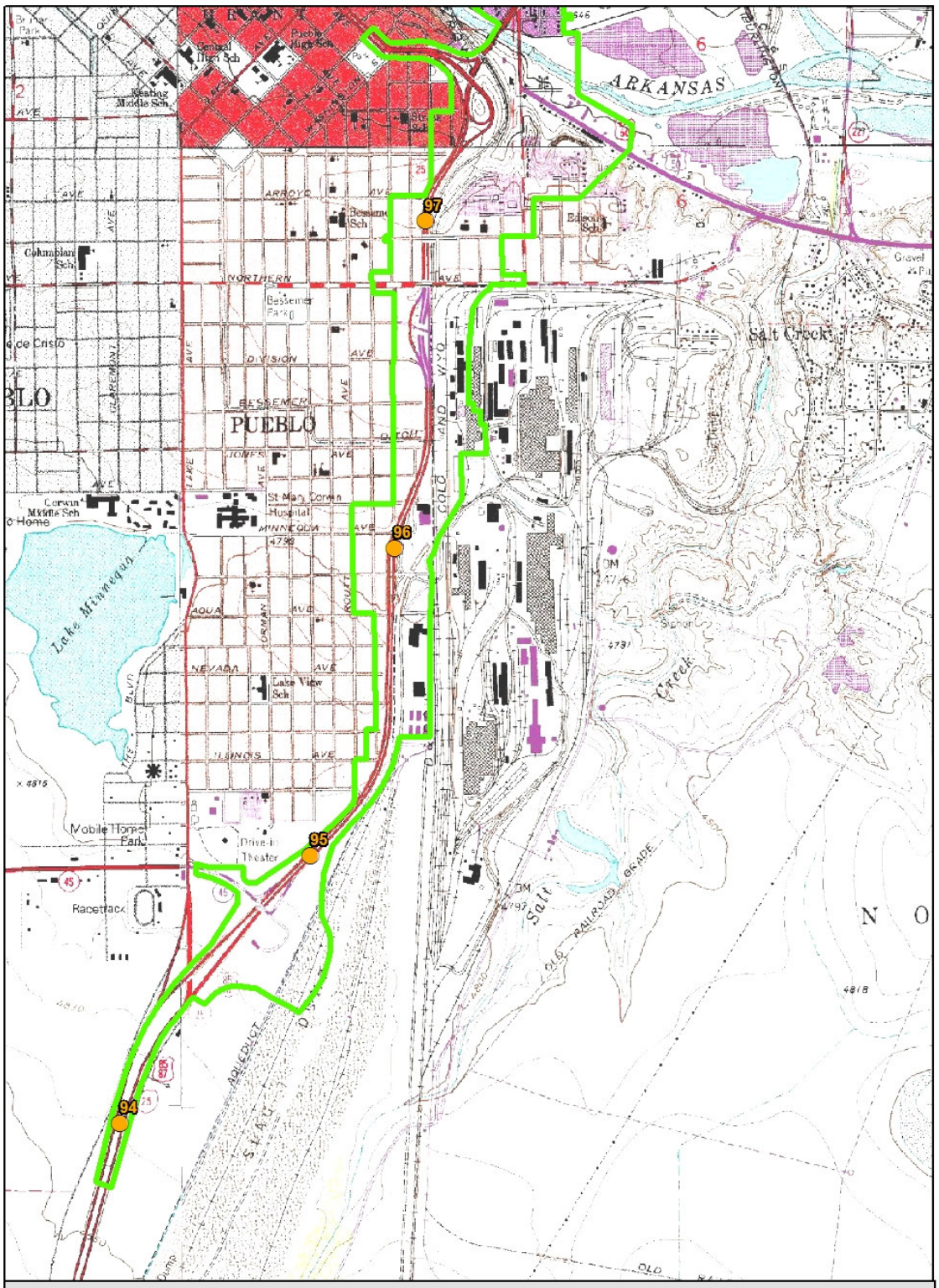
Milepost Designation
Project Boundary

0 1,000 2,000
Scale in Feet

N

North End

I-25 Pueblo Freeway Improvment Project
Survey Management Information Form



Quad Name: Southeast Pueblo (1977)
Southwest Pueblo (1977)
Priciple Meridian: 6th
T21S R64W / Sec 6, 7
T21S R65W / Sec 1, 12, 13, 24, 25, 26

Milepost Designation
Project Boundary

0 1,000 2,000
Scale in Feet

N

South End

I-25 Pueblo Freeway Improvment Project
Survey Management Information Form

Acronyms and Abbreviations

°F	degrees Fahrenheit
ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
amsl	above mean sea level
APE	Area of Potential Effect
ASARCO	American Smelting & Refining Company
AT&SF	Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Companies
CCC	Civilian Conservation Corps
CDOT	Colorado Department of Transportation
CF&I	Colorado Fuel & Iron
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
cm	centimeter
CRS	Colorado Revised Statute
D&RG	Denver and Rio Grande Railway
D&RGW	Denver and Rio Grande Western
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPS	Global Positioning Satellite
I-25	Interstate 25
m	meter
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NPF	New Pueblo Freeway
NPF-APE	New Pueblo Freeway Area of Potential Effect
OAHP	Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
RP3	Resource Protection Planning Process

SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator
WCRM	Western Cultural Resource Management
WPA	Work Projects Administration

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Project Background

This Archaeological Resources Survey Report presents an inventory of the archaeological resources identified within the New Pueblo Freeway (NPF) Area of Potential Effect (APE). The survey was undertaken by Western Cultural Resource Management (WCRM) and CH2M HILL for the Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT) to satisfy the requirements of federal environmental and cultural resource law related to proposed improvements to Interstate 25 (I-25) in Pueblo from approximately 29th Street on the north to Pueblo Boulevard on the south. Proposed improvements will include highway widening, improved access (entry-exit ramps), removal of dangerous curves, and other improvements to expedite the flow of traffic on I-25.

The project area is located within the City of Pueblo in Pueblo County, Colorado (see Figures 1.1, 1.2A, and 1.2B). Lands in the proposed project area are primarily privately held, with some lands administered by the City of Pueblo and CDOT. Based on Section 106 guidelines of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the New Pueblo Freeway Area of Potential Effect (NPF-APE) defined for the project survey included areas potentially subject to either direct or indirect impacts as a result of the proposed project. The width of the NPF-APE for this survey varied and included both highway-widening alternatives under consideration as well as areas that would be impacted by activities such as interchange reconstruction, frontage road relocation, or storm drainage changes (see Figures 1.1, 1.2A, and 1.2B).

The NPF-APE was established through a series of meetings among staff from WCRM, CH2M HILL, CDOT, the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), and the Colorado Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (OAHP). To solicit input on the NPF-APE from local concerned parties, additional meetings were held with the Pueblo Historic Preservation Commission, the Pueblo Planning Office, and the Bessemer Historical Society. The meetings began in November 2002, and the last meeting was held on December 22, 2003. The key factors in defining the NPF-APE were as follows:

1. The NPF-APE would include areas that would be directly or indirectly impacted by the alternatives under consideration, including all project-related actions such as storm-water drainage, interchange reconstruction, frontage road changes, and alignment shifts.
2. The NPF-APE would encompass areas susceptible to visual or auditory impacts.
3. The NPF-APE would be supported by adequate documentation to enable reviewing parties to understand how the NPF-APE was identified.

FIGURE 1.1
Map Showing the Project Area of the New Pueblo Freeway

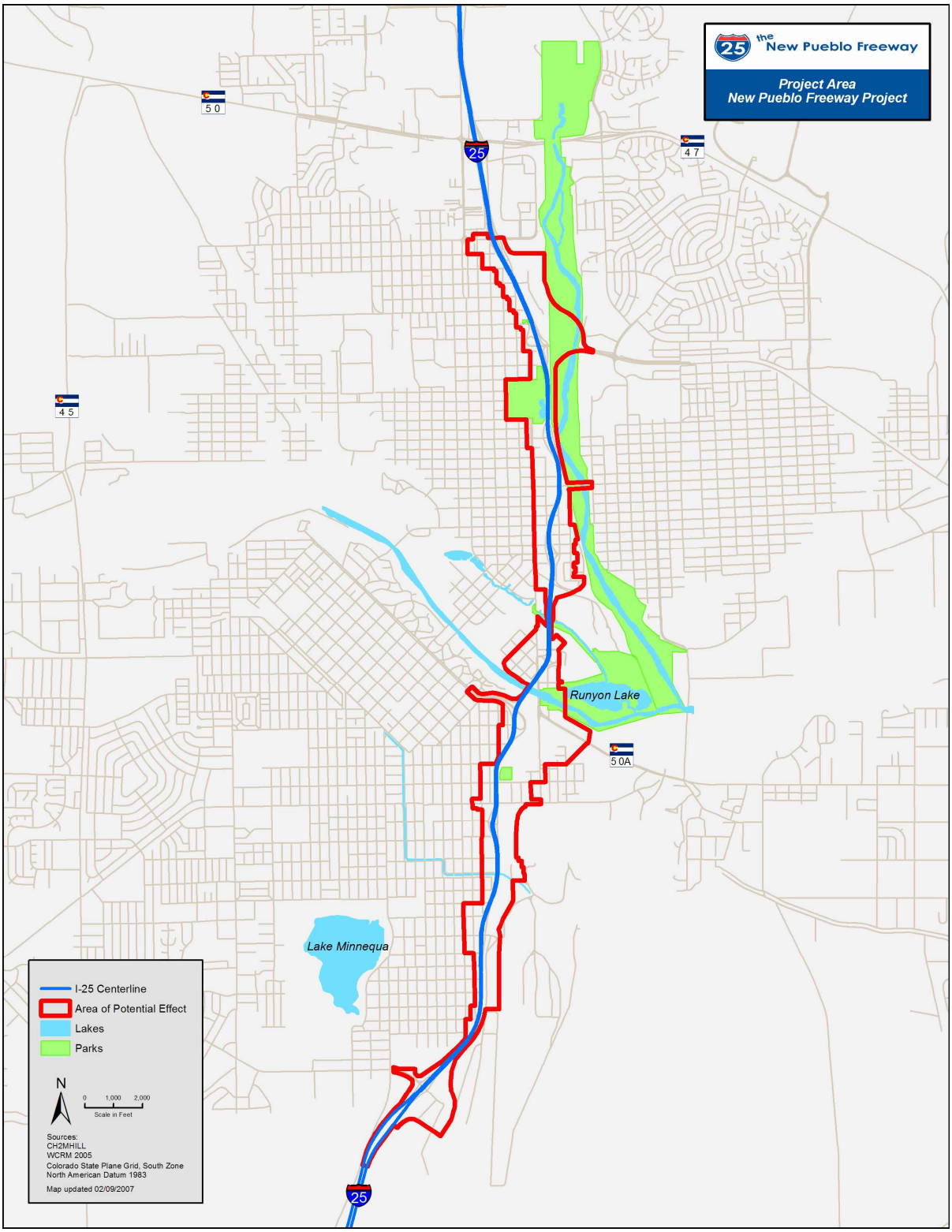


FIGURE 1.2A
Map Showing the Northern Portion of the New Pueblo Freeway Area of Potential Effect

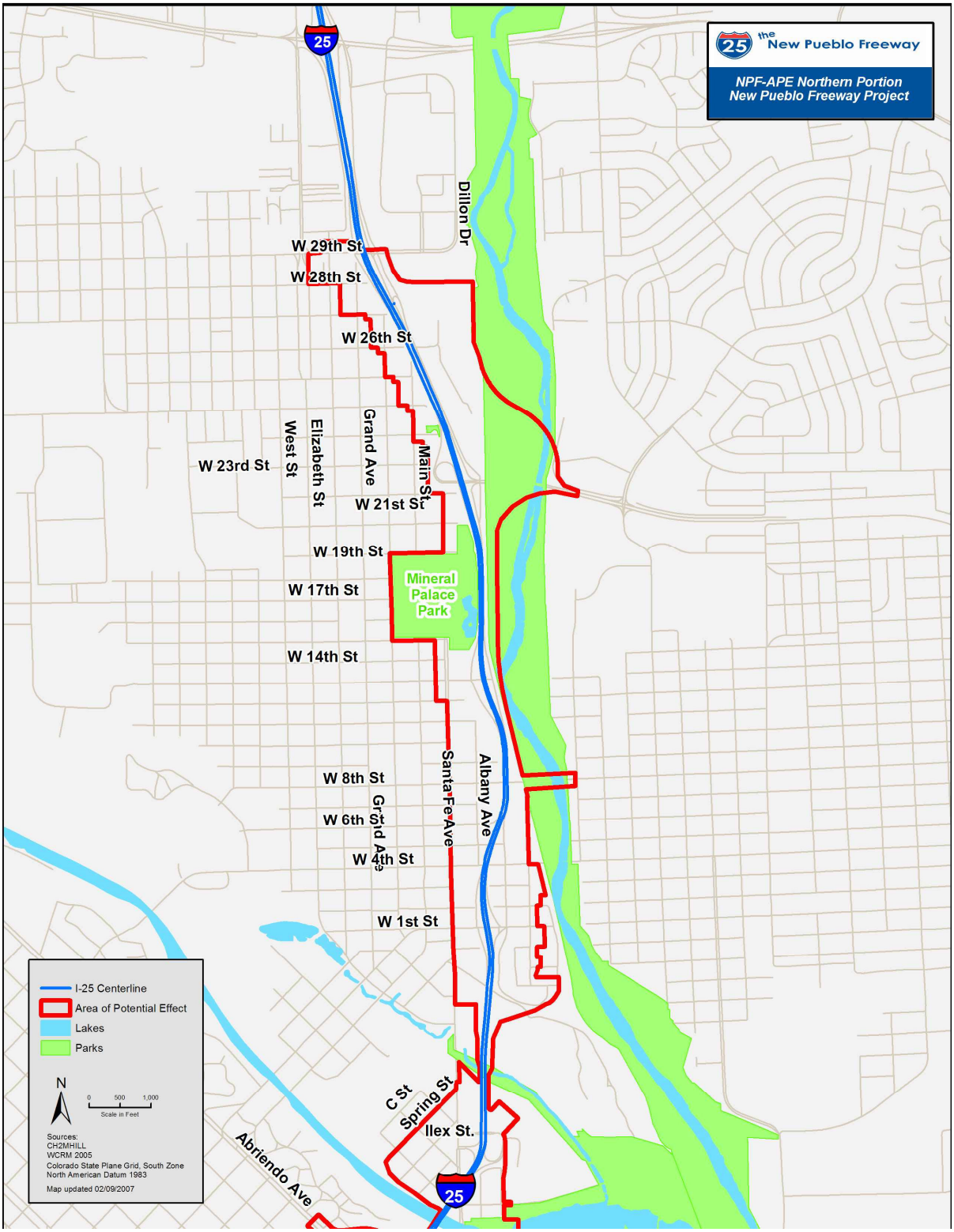
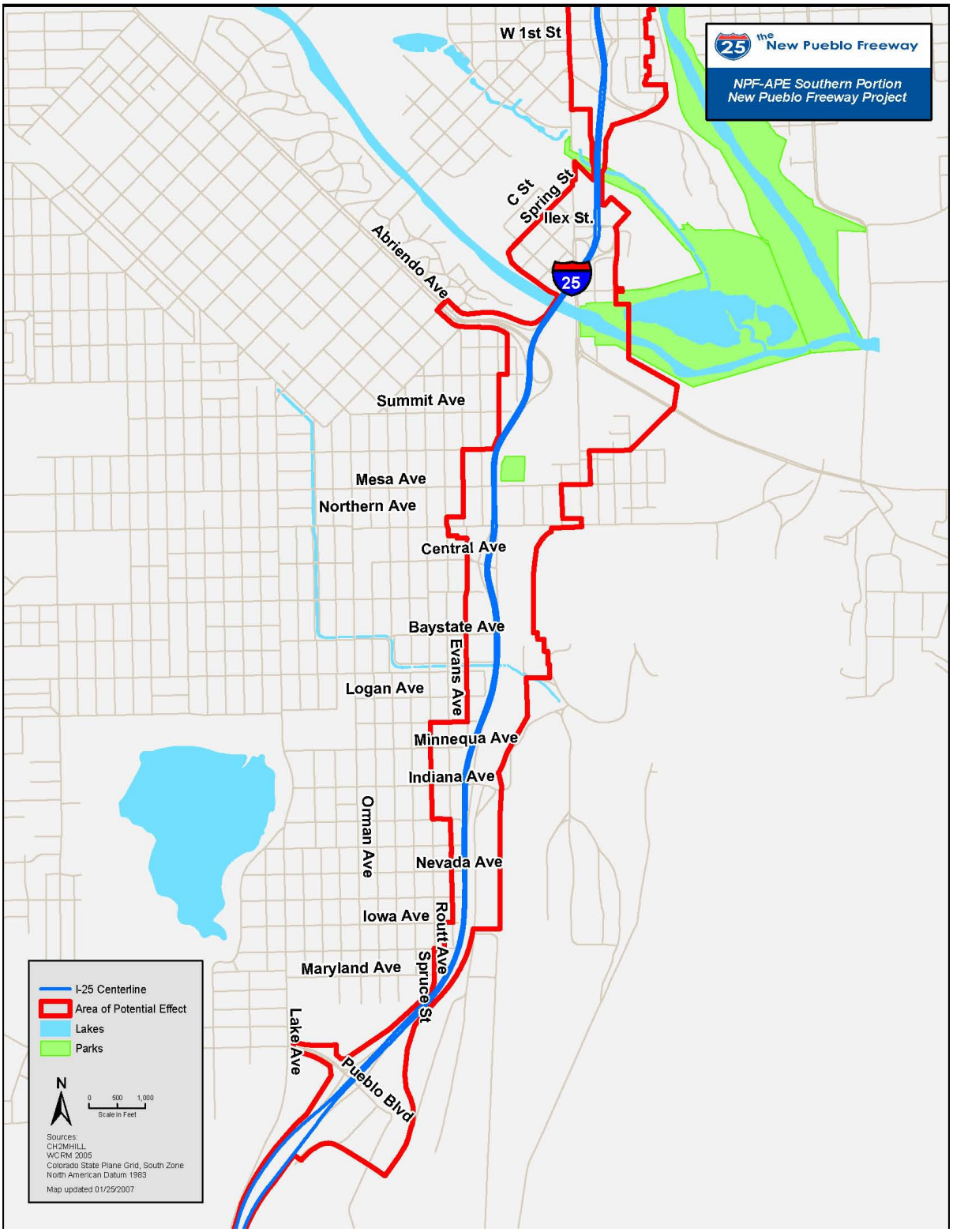


FIGURE 1.2B
Map Showing the Southern Portion of the New Pueblo Freeway Area of Potential Effect



The project area is located on both sides of I-25 and includes portions of the Fountain Creek watershed as well as the Arkansas River and associated floodplains. The NPF-APE includes approximately 1,078 acres in a roughly linear belt along the existing highway. The archaeological survey, conducted by WCRM in 2003, 2004, and 2005, recorded 127 sites, one of which was a re-evaluation of a previously recorded site. No prehistoric resources were recorded during the course of the field work.

The archaeological survey summarized here had three goals:

1. Complete an archaeological survey of the NPF-APE.
2. Re-record and re-evaluate sites previously recorded by the City of Pueblo and others.
3. Support the development of the NPF Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and associated documents to help fulfill the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and Section 106 of the NHPA.

To meet these goals, WCRM first researched and reviewed previous studies of the project area. This literature review supported the preparation of a series of historic context overviews and related property types relevant to the NPF-APE corridor's history and historic period resources. The second step was to conduct field inventories of along the I-25 corridor. The context overviews and property types developed during the literature review were a critical component of the field inventories. The results of the survey are presented here and the associated OAHP site forms accompany this report in Appendix A.

1.2 Project Description

In cooperation with CDOT, FHWA is preparing an EIS for the New Pueblo Freeway project, a proposal to improve a 7-mile segment of I-25 through Pueblo, Colorado. Improvements are necessary to address an outdated roadway and bridges with inadequate geometrics, safety issues, and existing and future traffic demand.

Alternatives under consideration include taking no action (No Action Alternative), reconstruction of I-25 on essentially the existing alignment (Existing I-25 Alternative), and reconstruction of I-25 on existing and new alignments (Modified I-25 Alternative). The alternatives are further described as follows:

- **No Action Alternative –** This alternative only provides for existing, planned minor improvements, repairs, and other maintenance actions. The existing four-lane highway will otherwise remain unchanged.
- **Existing I-25 Alternative –** This alternative consists of reconstructing I-25 to six lanes on essentially the same location, reconfiguring and eliminating access points to the interstate to improve safety, and providing other improvements to the local street system to enhance system connectivity and traffic movement near the interstate.
- **Modified I-25 Alternative –** This alternative consists of reconstructing I-25 to six lanes and providing the other improvements included in the Existing I-25 Alternative, except the alignment would be shifted to accommodate different interchange configurations.

Transportation management strategies and design variations of grade and alignment are incorporated into the Existing I-25 Alternative and the Modified I-25 Alternative.

1.3 Section 106 Regulatory Process

1.3.1 Cultural Resource Laws

Cultural resource and historic preservation laws are a critical component of the regulatory process for NPF studies. Federal agencies are required to consider the effects of their proposed actions on cultural resources under a series of federal and State of Colorado laws and regulations that offer a framework for assessing the impacts of a proposed project on existing cultural resources. Numerous federal laws, regulations, executive orders, and guidelines establish the need and process for considering America's cultural heritage in the planning process for proposed federal undertakings. In addition, the State of Colorado has passed legislation pertinent to state and local undertakings that might affect cultural resources. Several of the most pertinent requirements are described below.

1.3.2 National Historic Preservation Act

Section 106 of the NHPA requires federal agencies to take into consideration any effects of their undertakings on historic properties and affords the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings. Provisions of NHPA are implemented through 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 800. Historic properties are those that are listed on, or qualify for listing on, the NRHP. According to 36CFR 800.4, the criteria for eligibility are as follows:

"The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association," and:

A. "that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

D. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history."

1.3.3 Applicable State and Local Laws

These laws include the Colorado Register of Historic Places Act (Colorado Revised Statute [CRS] 24-80.1 as amended) and the Preservation of Historical, Prehistorical, and Archeological Resources of Colorado Act (CRS 24-80-401ff). State law CRS 24-80.1 requires that state agencies consider the impacts of their proposed actions that might adversely affect a property 50 years old or older and consult with the Colorado Historical Society about the effects of the action on the property if the property is found to be of historical significance as

defined in the Act. The Act also established the Colorado State Register of Historic Properties (CSRHP). State law CRS 24-80-401ff applies to all lands owned by the State of Colorado or any of its political subdivisions. Cultural resources on these lands are managed by the State of Colorado. The law established the Office of State Archaeologist to administer a permit program to study and use these resources.

Through additional laws, the state has also encouraged local governments to protect cultural resources during land use planning. These laws are the Colorado Land Use Act (CRS 24-65.1-101) and the Land Use Control and Conservation Act (CRS 29-20-101). The Pueblo land use ordinances found in Title 12 of the municipal code and the establishment of the Pueblo Historic Preservation Commission (Title 14 of the municipal code) help assure the City of Pueblo's compliance with the state laws, and allows the City of Pueblo to be proactive in preserving Pueblo's cultural heritage.

1.4 Field Survey

Western Cultural Resource Management, Inc. (WCRM) conducted a Class III intensive reconnaissance-level cultural resource survey of the NPF-APE. These efforts were carried out in three successive field sessions between October 13, 2003 and April 2, 2004. A separate field session was conducted between January and March 2005. All field sessions were conducted by personnel from WCRM. The prehistoric archaeological survey was conducted on fewer than 20 acres of land that did not show extensive prior ground disturbance and that had ground visibility. Extremely heavy vegetation in the Fountain Creek floodplain limited physical access to the ground. As a result, the floodplain was examined only to the extent possible. The field survey for historical archaeological resources was undertaken on lands where permission to enter the property from the land owner was obtained. Other areas were surveyed to the extent possible from the public right of way where no permission to enter the property was obtained from the land owner. The work was carried out by a crew of three people. The work was completed under State of Colorado Archaeological Permits 2003-35, 2004-63, and 2005-41. Chapter 3.0, Statement of Objectives, Research Design, and Methodology provides a detailed discussion of the field survey methods.

1.5 Report Organization

This report is organized into eight chapters. Included is a description of the affected environment (Chapter 2.0, Affected Environment), a statement of project objectives and the research design and methodology used (Chapter 3.0, Statement of Objectives, Research Design, and Methodology), and the historic context of the project area (Chapter 4.0, Historic Context of the New Pueblo Freeway Area of Potential Effect). Chapter 5.0, Findings, presents the results of the survey, and Chapter 6.0, Summary and Conclusions, is a summary of the report and the conclusions. Chapters 7.0, Bibliography, and 8.0, List of Preparers, contain a bibliography and list of preparers. The OAHP site documentation forms accompany this report in Appendix A. The report format and content are consistent with the Colorado OAHP guidelines for survey reports.

2.0 Affected Environment

2.1 Natural Setting

The NPF study area lies in a transition zone between the high plains and the Rocky Mountain environments. The area is in the eastern edge of the Southern Rocky Mountain physiographic province and the western edge of the Great Plains province that extends across eastern Colorado and the rest of the Great Plains.

2.1.1 Geology

The geology of the area around Pueblo is dominated by Cretaceous shales, overlain by Quaternary alluvium and colluvium. North of the Arkansas River, the surface sediments consist mainly of upper Holocene colluvium over Upper Cretaceous Pierre and Niobrara formation shales (Scott, 1964). These shales outcrop along the banks of the Arkansas River and Fountain Creek. Goat Hill is formed by remnant Niobrara shales. Upper Cretaceous Pierre Shale is generally to the east of Fountain Creek (Scott and Coban, 1986). These shales date to between 69 and 80 million years. South of the Arkansas River, the Pierre and Niobrara shales are overlain by Pleistocene Slocum alluvium (silts with some strongly developed soils) and 6 to 26 feet of Aeolian sands (Scott, 1964). West of Pueblo, the hills are composed of exposed limestone and shale.

2.1.2 Soils

Soils north of the Arkansas River are generally Quaternary silts and clays with common to abundant pebbles and angular blocks of limestone and sandstone. They are generally derived from the underlying bedrock and surface deposits. There are also areas of Aeolian deposits forming rounded knolls. South of the Arkansas River, the Slocum alluvium is overlain by 6 to 26 feet of Aeolian sands. Pierre and Niobrara shales are found beneath the Slocum alluvium (Scott, 1964 and Scott and Coban, 1986).

2.1.3 Climate and Water/Hydrology

The study area lies in the Arkansas River watershed, an area that includes a large portion of the southeastern quarter of Colorado. The Arkansas River, which has its sources at Tennessee and Fremont Passes north of Leadville, Colorado, leaves the state downstream from Lamar and crosses three more states before emptying into the Mississippi River. West of Pueblo, near Cañon City, the Arkansas River changes from a mountain stream to a high plains river (Nadler, 1978; Rennicke, 1985). Fountain Creek feeds into the Arkansas River just east of the NPF-APE. Smaller drainages that fed into both the Arkansas River and Fountain Creek likely existed in the past, but modern land modification and construction have obscured most of these today. The confluence of the Arkansas River and Fountain Creek has long been a place of human occupation and use.

The Pueblo region, like most of Colorado, enjoys a dry climate with hot summers and mild to cold winters. Major weather influences come from the air masses that move south from Canada, east from the Pacific Ocean, and occasionally northwest from the Gulf of Mexico. Sunshine is prevalent and responsible for temperature changes in the area. The average daily temperatures vary from summer highs typically in the low to mid 90s (degrees Fahrenheit [°F]) to winter lows in the teens (°F) or below (Hansen, et al. 1978; Siemer, 1977).

2.1.4 Flora and Fauna

Historically, the Pueblo area could best be described as part of a grassland ecosystem, generally found between 4,000 and 10,000 feet above mean sea level (amsl). Dominant plants include grasses such as blue grama, buffalo grass, needle-and-thread, sand bluestem, sand dropseed, and western wheatgrass; prickly pear cactus; sagebrush; and yucca. Although broad areas may be covered by short grasses such as buffalo grass and blue grama, mixed-grass prairies tend to become established where moisture is greater. Today, the flora of the study area, aside from lawns and other ornamental vegetation, includes alkali muhly grass, bulrush, cattail, common reed, elderberry, rabbitbrush, red-osier dogwood, and western snowberry. Trees include Chinese elm, coyote willow, green ash, plains cottonwood, Russian olive, and salt cedar.

Mammals inhabiting the grasslands include badger, bobcat, cottontail and jack rabbit ground squirrel, coyote, eastern mole, elk, mule and white-tailed deer, pocket gopher, pocket mouse, prairie dog, pronghorn, shrew, skunk, swift and red foxes, weasel, and western small-footed myotis bat. Birds include bald eagle, belted kingfisher, black duck, blue-winged teal, cattle egret, great blue heron, great horned owl, killdeer, mallard, redtailed hawk, spotted sandpiper, and Swainson's hawk. Even with the urbanization of Pueblo, many species of wildlife still have a presence in the area, including black-billed magpie, blue jay, common crow, coyote, deer mouse, desert cottontail, eastern woodrat, fox squirrel, gray fox, little brown bat, long-tailed weasel, mink, mule and white-tailed deer, muskrat, northern flicker, plains leopard frog, prairie rattlesnake, raccoon, red fox, song sparrow, striped skunk, white-footed mouse, western chorus frog, and western terrestrial garter snake. The NPF-APE and its surrounding areas have been extensively urbanized and industrialized, resulting in only very small, isolated remnants of the original grasslands (Fitzgerald, et al. 1994).

3.0 Statement of Objectives, Research Design, and Methodology

3.1 Statement of Objectives

The objective of the archaeological resources survey was to locate and record archaeological resources within the NPF-APE boundaries and to evaluate each resource for NRHP eligibility. Development of the research design and methodology allowed for an understanding of the occupation of the project area and region during the 19th and 20th centuries, and for proper evaluation of potential archaeological resources. Based on the background information, the historic context and research design were formulated.

Site significance and recommendations for eligibility for listing on the NRHP are based on a number of factors including site associations, integrity, and the ability of a resource to address pertinent research questions. A study of the area's history and a discussion of the role of historic contexts and related property types are presented in Chapter 4.0, Historic Context of the New Pueblo Freeway Area of Potential Effect of this report.

3.2 Research Design and Methodology

This section details the methods used to survey the NPF-APE for archaeological resources. The broad steps taken to complete the archaeological survey are as follows:

1. Conduct file and literature searches (during 2001 and 2003) of the NPF-APE to identify previously recorded sites and review the findings of previous studies.
2. Research archival records in order to develop background data for resource evaluations, historic context writing, and research design preparation.
3. Conduct the field archaeology survey as described in Section 3.3, Field Methods.
4. Evaluate field inventory reports through senior review by qualified cultural resource specialists.
5. Prepare draft and final reports of the inventory containing all the elements of a cultural resources report as identified in the Colorado OAHP *Survey Manual* (Colorado OAHP, 2006), including NRHP evaluations for all the recorded resources.

3.3 Field Methods

3.3.1 Definitions

The National Park Service (NPS) defines archaeological and historic resources as "the physical evidences of past human activity, including evidences of the effects of that activity on the environment. What makes a cultural resource significant is its identity, age, location,

and context in conjunction with its capacity to reveal information through the investigatory research designs, methods, and techniques used by archeologists." Ethnographic resources are defined as any "site, structure, object, landscape, or natural resource feature assigned traditional legendary, religious, subsistence, or other significance in the cultural system of a group traditionally associated with it" (NPS, 1998).

Prehistoric sites are archaeological sites pre-dating the arrival of Europeans to central Colorado. Historic archaeological sites were defined as any historic feature or a grouping of five or more artifacts from different sources within 100 feet of each other. For the purposes of this project, vacant lots were defined as sites to accommodate site recording without access to the majority of the parcels. Archival evidence and visual investigation assisted in determining site eligibility and archaeological potential. Historic isolates were defined as one to four historic artifacts no more than 100 feet apart. Single bottle drops and similar occurrences where multiple artifacts were traced to one original vessel were counted as one artifact. For further explanation, see the Field Recording discussion in Section 3.4.

3.3.2 Coverage

The prehistoric archaeological survey of the NPF-APE was limited to land with no structures built on it and land that did not show extensive prior ground disturbance. In these areas, the recording crew walked parallel transects 5 to 15 meters (m) apart. The archaeological survey was obstructed by poor ground visibility in many of the open areas of the NPF-APE, such as the Fountain Creek floodplain. Ground visibility ranged from poor (10 percent) to excellent (90 percent).

The historical archaeological survey of the NPF-APE took place over three phases and covered vacant lots and open land, including those that showed evidence of previous construction. All of the vacant lots and open spaces within the NPF-APE were visited during the multiple phases of fieldwork. Section 3.4.2, Field Recording, discusses the survey methodology in further detail.

3.4 Data Gathering Procedures

3.4.1 File and Literature Search

The initial file search in 2001 included the cultural resource records and reports held by the Colorado OAHP. The 2001 search area followed I-25 south from the 29th Street exit to the Pueblo Boulevard exit on the southern edge of the Pueblo urbanized area. A subsequent file search in 2003 covered approximately the same area north to south but was not as wide, reflecting refinement of the NPF-APE during the intervening years. The file search area extended approximately 0.25 mile beyond the boundaries of the NPF-APE. This corridor width is commonly used to develop background data for cultural resource studies in urban areas and forms the basis for data collection, review, and analysis from existing records. File search data were used as needed by field recorders to complete re-evaluation forms for sites previously recorded within the NPF-APE. All sites within the NPF-APE recorded more than 5 years before the start of the field work were re-recorded as part of this study using appropriate Colorado OAHP forms.

3.4.2 Field Recording

Field archaeological surveys were conducted by up to two, two-person crews. These phases of the survey began on October 13, 2003, and the first phase of field work was completed on April 2, 2004. To clarify ownership and parcel identification, the crew used a map of subdivisions obtained from the City of Pueblo Planning office and Geographic Information System (GIS) maps from the Pueblo County mapping department. Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates of the sites surveyed were recorded in the field using a hand-held Global Positioning Satellite (GPS) unit. Field recorders took one or more black and white images of each resource.

Although some of the archaeological inventory was conducted in 2003, the bulk of the survey was done in three phases from April 2004 through March 2005. The first phase of the April 2004 to March 2005 work included a reconnaissance study of vacant residential lots and abandoned industrial and commercial sites within the NPF-APE. Potential subsurface archaeological remains of residential, commercial, and manufacturing sites were identified during the reconnaissance. No private property was entered during this phase of the inventory. Steps used for the initial reconnaissance included:

1. identifying the potential sites within the NPF-APE, with a brief description of the potential site, and assigning a temporary number to the site;
2. plotting the potential sites on aerial maps of the NPF-APE; and
3. taking a photograph of the lot using a digital camera.

This work was completed during the spring and summer of 2004 by subcontractor Richard F. Carrillo, a historical archaeologist with Cuartelejo HP Associates, Inc., of LaJunta, Colorado.

The second phase of the field work took place in January 2005. This phase included crews completing OAHP site forms for each of the sites identified in 2004. This work was conducted from the public right of way; surveyors did not enter private property. Descriptions of the visible condition and any features or artifacts listed on the site forms were based on off-property observations. Crew members also took one or more black and white photograph(s) of each site. Because access was unavailable to the properties for mapping features and other archaeological manifestations of the sites that would help identify site boundaries, the following was used for boundary definition (in descending order):

1. Field observations of property/site lines and boundary demarcation items such as landscaping remains, fences, etc.
2. Descriptions of adjacent architectural properties and their boundaries.
3. Descriptions of tax parcels from the County Assessor's office and website.

Site dimensions were obtained from the Pueblo County Assessor records and GIS system rather than onsite.

The third phase of the historical archaeology fieldwork included onsite surface recording and subsurface evaluations. Archaeological testing for the Pueblo I-25 Project was

conducted from March 1 through March 9, 2005. Eight sites, from a total of 134 locations that had undergone initial assessment in 2004, were test excavated. In early 2005, 20 site locales (10 primary and 10 alternates) were selected from site locales identified in 2004 as potential sites for further testing. The selection was based on the projected toes of slope for the two alternative alignments, and a modified random sample of the locales within the toes of slope. These sites were selected to obtain permission from the landowners prior to accessing the properties. After permission to enter selected properties secured by February 2005, WCRM intensively inventoried ten sites (5PE5305, 5PE5307, 5PE5400, 5PE5408, 5PE5431, 5PE5457, 5PE5458, 5PE5467, 5PE5483, and 5PE5492). In some cases, the sizes of the lots limited the spread of the transects walked by the recording crew. On larger sites, the crew walked parallel transects 5 to 15 meters apart. Of these ten sites, the following eight were test excavated: 5PE5400, 5PE5408, 5PE5431, 5PE5457, 5PE5458, 5PE5467, 5PE5483, and 5PE5492.

The probing plan limited subsurface evaluations to four to six shovel probes per site. Probes were 30 centimeters (cm) by 30 cm, with a depth not to exceed 50 cm. The site maps attached to the site forms that accompany this report in Appendix A show the locations of the probes. Back dirt was screened and an in-field analysis of the artifacts was completed by the WCRM crews onsite. The recovered artifacts were not removed from the site. Probing results were recorded on the site forms and the results are presented in Chapter 5.0, Findings.

Test excavations consisted of the following steps:

1. Once the site location was reached, a thorough survey of the site was conducted by the crew to identify evidence of exposed foundations or artifact scatters or concentrations. Utilizing archival information (Sanborn Fire Insurance maps in particular) additional attempts were made to extrapolate areas within the site where potential subsurface remains of the historically identified buildings might be situated. In most cases, these were the locations that were subjected to testing.

2. Four to six shovel tests were dug on each site, except at 5PE5431, a large industrial site where nine probes were conducted. The probes were numbered consecutively on each site and excavated in 10-cm levels, with special attention paid to natural stratigraphy within each level. Soil from each level was screened and examined for artifacts. All of the significant information concerning the soil within each level was noted, the soil was identified using a Munsell Soils Chart, and any artifacts were inventoried on shovel probe forms. All excavated artifacts were reburied and each shovel probe was backfilled. The probe locations, as well as other significant areas on the site, were mapped using a GPS unit.

3. After review of the completed shovel probe forms, a field determination was made by the historical archaeologist regarding whether the site met the NRHP eligibility requirements for a site, as discussed in Section 3.6, Analysis and Evaluation Methods.

3.4.3 Mapping

Mapping all of the surveyed sites presented a unique challenge because most of the sites were not accessible. Consequently, a different approach to traditional site mapping techniques was required. Due to the lack of access to most parcels, site maps were created using detailed, annotated aerial photographs . On sites where access was obtained, a site

map was drawn of each site that indicated the boundary, concentrations of artifacts and cultural material, and natural or manmade features such as roads, fences, and rock outcrops. These site maps are included in each of the respective site forms attached in Appendix A.

3.4.4 Cultural Resource Site Documentation

For cultural resource site documentation, the appropriate Colorado OAHP site recordation forms were completed and permanent site numbers, obtained from OAHP, were assigned to each site. Completed site forms are attached in Appendix A and will be on file at the OAHP in Denver upon acceptance of this report.

3.5 Historical Research Methods

3.5.1 Methods for Background Data Gathering

Documentary and archival research was completed to support various facets of the project such as preparation of the cultural overview, historic contexts, research design, and neighborhood and site background data. The survey was supported in part by analysis of Sanborn Fire Insurance maps and other historic maps, as well as City of Pueblo directories and photo collections. To facilitate the survey and evaluation of the Minnequa Works plant site, research was conducted at the Bessemer Historical Society. Background data for the contexts, overview, and research design were gathered from a variety of primary and secondary sources held by the Colorado Historical Society Stephen Hart Library; the Denver Public Library Western History, Genealogy, and Government Documents Departments; the Rawlings Library in Pueblo; and the Western History Collection at Norlin Library (University of Colorado-Boulder).

In addition to the staffs at the libraries, three individuals were specifically contacted to assist in gathering information: Mark Huffington of Oregon Steel Mills (the plant is now owned by Ervaz, NA) in Pueblo, Jay Trask at the Bessemer Historical Society in Pueblo, and David Cockrell of the Pueblo Historical Commission. Further detail on the research process is presented in Chapter 5.0, Findings.

3.5.2 Methods for Site Form Data Acquisition

All buildings, structures, and lots were researched at the Pueblo County Assessor's office to secure dates of construction. The Assessor's files are organized according to the building's function. Residential records are computerized and readily available online. Commercial records are kept on the traditional assessor cards with photographs and sketches of the buildings. If no information was found using this method, the Pueblo County GIS and mapping department was contacted, and the information was gathered from their files. This approach was particularly useful for parcels that did not have clear addresses and for cases where the addresses on the buildings were not the same as those listed in the County Assessor's files.

County dates were used as no other, more reliable information was available. It was ascertained that, when the County had questions regarding the actual date of construction listed in old records, the Assessor assigned an arbitrary date of 1900; this happened to hundreds of the houses and other buildings in the NPF-APE. Two methods were employed

in an attempt to determine the original ownership of the properties in the NPF-APE. The first method, a search of the records in the Pueblo County Clerk and Recorder's Office, did not yield the desired information. The condition of these records rendered the method unworkable given the magnitude and budget of this project. The second method involved a search of the householder lists included in the city directories published for Pueblo between 1915 and 1997 by the R. L. Polk Company. This method did not guarantee that the person listed as residing at a particular address was the actual owner of the property, but the information derived from this search was considered the best available. The Western History Department of the Denver Public Library contains a substantially complete collection of these directories that was used extensively during this phase of the work. The Colorado Historical Society and the Rawlings Library were researched for those city directories missing from the Denver Public Library collection.

Street name changes also were researched, and the necessary information was obtained for the site forms. Members of the project team conducted a site check to determine the validity of the addresses in question. The city directories search yielded names for most of the properties in the NPF-APE that had missing information. Although some addresses could not be located in the city directories, these represent a very small fraction of the total properties surveyed. For the most part, these addresses are either on streets whose names have changed subsequent to the publication of the last Polk directory in 1997 or that were not in existence at the time the directory was published.

3.6 Analysis and Evaluation Methods

The method used to make NRHP evaluations is a binary one, ultimately requiring a recommendation of either yes/eligible or no/not eligible. An archaeological deposit with integrity must have an undisturbed matrix and must not exhibit extensive post-occupational disturbance. The deposit also must demonstrate that it contains data relevant to the research domains.

During the evaluation phase of this study, archaeological resources were associated with one or more of the contexts, types, and themes, based on field analysis and senior review. Then, the resource was evaluated against the NRHP significance and integrity requirements for its property type, taking into consideration level and period of significance.

3.6.1 Contributing and Non-contributing Elements of Historic Districts

There are a number of archaeological sites located in NRHP-eligible historic districts. Although some of those sites may possess archaeological value or the potential to yield important information, they are not considered contributing elements of the potentially eligible districts given that vacant urban lots do not convey the significant qualities of the districts. CDOT coordinated this approach with OAHP staff in 2005 subsequent to the archaeology field survey.

3.6.2 Assessments of Archaeological Potential with Access Restrictions

A total of 118 historical archaeological sites within the NPF-APE were recorded from the street due to property access restrictions. To facilitate the recording process, a system was developed to forecast the locations of intact cultural deposits. The assessment system was

developed to assist future planning; it is not intended to be a substitute for intensive survey of sites that may be affected by an undertaking. The system includes three levels of potential for archaeological remains: good, fair, and low. Good potential was assigned to those sites that had visible evidence of artifacts or features as observed from the off-site viewing point, as well as evidence of previous use on the Sanborn Fire Insurance maps and/or in the city directories. Sites determined to be of fair potential had no visual evidence of cultural materials or features, but did have indicators of previous occupancy from archival sources or had visual evidence of archaeological deposits and no archival documentation. Sites with low potential had neither observable evidence on the ground nor archival evidence of previous occupation. Sites with low potential for archaeological deposits have been recommended as not eligible for the NRHP, while sites with fair or good archaeological potential were recommended as needing data before an eligibility assessment can be made.

3.6.3 Assessments of Archaeological Potential with Access Granted

For the sites with access, the evaluation process was completed using standard methods to assess the integrity of the data potential of the sites within the appropriate property types. Eleven sites were available for recording (three during the 2003 field session and eight during the 2005 field session). Of these eleven sites, eight were tested for intact cultural deposits. Sites with intact cultural deposits were recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP. Sites with disturbed cultural deposits or those that lacked cultural deposits were recommended as not eligible.

3.6.4 Storage of Field Materials

All materials used in the field laboratory work for this project will be stored at the WCRM offices in Boulder, Colorado. These materials include original field forms, field notes, negatives, and electronic media generated by WCRM in the preparation of this report. No artifacts were collected as a part of this survey.

3.6.5 Laboratory Analysis

No artifacts were collected during the NPF-APE field survey; thus, no laboratory analysis took place.

4.0 Historic Context of the New Pueblo Freeway Area of Potential Effect

4.1 Historic Context

The purpose of the historic context is to provide an overview of the history of the survey area to support the evaluation of potential cultural resources within the project area. This historic context is used to gain a better understanding of historical patterns, themes, and periods that may contribute to the significance of individual cultural resources. The historic context is divided into distinct periods of development to aid in an understanding of the chronology of the physical development of the City of Pueblo.

4.1.1 Prehistoric

The Pueblo regional prehistory is well documented in *Colorado Prehistory: A Context for the Arkansas River Basin* by Christian Zier, et al. (1999). This study is a regional prehistoric overview of the Arkansas River Basin, an area that includes the NPF-APE and its surroundings.

4.1.2 Early History of the Pueblo Region

Exploration

The Euro-American history of the Pueblo region closely reflects the history of central and southern Colorado. Military exploration and trading expeditions covered areas much greater than the current City of Pueblo. Knowledge of the area derived from the expeditions led to increased immigration and utilization of the area's natural resources. As explorers, trappers, and traders used the Arkansas River, the river developed into an established route to and through the Pueblo region. These patterns can be traced to the 1600s and 1700s, when present-day Colorado was part of the Spanish Empire administered and controlled from New Spain (Mexico). While Spanish claims included vast tracts of North America, the effective borders extended only as far north as Spanish authority could enforce. The challenges of imperial maintenance greatly tested the Spanish supply, governing, and finance systems. As a result, only trading caravans or military expeditions ventured from Santa Fe to the north, toward the Arkansas River.

Spanish activity in the region can be traced to 1598, when Juan de Oñate led a Spanish mission to colonize the lands of the Santa Fe area in New Mexico. As a result, Santa Fe was founded in 1609 as the political capital and the social and economic focal point of the northern Spanish empire. Santa Fe became a new center for launching further expeditions to the lands farther north. From Santa Fe, the Spaniards attempted to control the Native Americans, especially the Pueblo Indians, as far north as Taos (Abbott, 1976:33-35; Hafen, 1927:262-263).

During the 1600s, the Spanish military responded to increased hostilities between Native American groups and Spanish settlers through military expeditions from Santa Fe into what became southern and central Colorado. These new pressures led the Utes to seek a treaty with Spain signed by Governor Otermin in 1675. The tensions on the northern border led to further work by the Spanish to solidify their control of these areas of their empire. As the eighteenth century dawned, Spain attempted to reinforce its position by sending expeditions north from Santa Fe to punish the Native Americans and, later, expel the French. As part of this effort, Don Antonio Valverde and Don Pedro de Villasur traveled into eastern Colorado during 1719 and 1720. Changing international events resulted in the Treaty of Paris (1763) that ceded the French territory of Louisiana west of the Mississippi River to Spain.

Internally, conflicts with Native Americans continued and led the Spanish to establish a military-based policy for their dealings with the Native Americans. Development and implementation of Spain's military efforts fell to Governor Don Juan Bautista de Anza. In 1779, he led a force of about 600 Spanish and 200 Utes and Apaches against the Comanche. The battle on August 31, 1779 was brief, primarily because Comanche forces were weakened by the absence of 200 men and their leader, Cuerno Verde. The final Spanish victory took place a few days later on September 3, 1779 at Greenhorn Mountain, resulting in an uneasy peace between the Spanish and Comanche beginning in 1786 (Hughes, 1977:29-35; Sprague, 1964:20-24).

The Spanish victory at Greenhorn Mountain seemed to assure the security of Spanish outposts in the northern frontier area. However, the Napoleonic struggles in Europe resulted in the Spanish ceding the Louisiana Territory back to France in 1800. Three years later, in an effort to raise funds, Napoleon sold the land to the United States. President Thomas Jefferson's bold decision to consummate the Louisiana Purchase extended the U.S. boundaries to the Continental Divide in the Pueblo region; the future site of the City of Pueblo was on the edge of the U.S. border.

Jefferson, with the help of Congress, undertook a systematic inventory of the Louisiana Purchase beginning with the Lewis and Clark expedition, which was to locate, explore, and document river routes and mountain passes in hopes of finding the Northwest Passage to the Pacific Ocean. The Lewis and Clark expedition began a legacy of U.S. government-sponsored exploration to understand and map the western region of the country. The permanent presence of the United States to the north and east provided a true threat to the Spanish holdings in the southwest. As Americans moved westward into the Louisiana Territory, they began to covet Spanish lands to the south, including those of modern Pueblo.

One well-known early American explorer to visit the Pueblo region was Lt. Zebulon Pike. In July 1806, Pike and 23 men went west from the Missouri River to return Osage captives, make peace with the Kansas and Osage tribes, contact the Comanche, and determine the headwaters of the Red River. When the party reached the Arkansas River, Pike divided his men. One group went downriver and the other went upstream. Pike led the group that headed upstream. Pike's command moved west and, in November 1806, they sighted the Rocky Mountains. Later that month, they were in modern-day Pueblo at the confluence of the Arkansas River and Fountain Creek. After climbing some of the neighboring peaks, Pike's group turned west in late November. On December 4, 1806, they camped at what became Florence and the next day reached the eastern entrance of the Grand Canyon of the

Arkansas, today's Royal Gorge. From there, Pike and his command continued to explore the upper Arkansas into the new year.

In mid-January 1807, Pike and his party made their way south into the Wet Mountain Valley and across the Sangre de Cristo Mountains to the San Luis Valley, where they reached the Rio Grande. Pike thought they had reached the Red River. He and his group were captured by the Spanish on February 26, 1807 and taken to Santa Fe. Pike's journey and other events in the Spanish Empire led to continued border friction between the U.S. and Spain until 1819, when the Adams-Onis treaty determined that a line west, along the Red River, north on the 100th meridian, west on the Arkansas River, north from its source to the 42nd parallel, and west to the Pacific Ocean would be the official boundary between the two countries. With this designation, present-day Pueblo and the NPF-APE were divided. The lands north of the Arkansas River officially became part of the U.S., while the portion south of the river remained in Spain's control.

Another famous American expedition to the study area was led by Major Stephen Long of the U.S. Army Corps of Topographical Engineers. Long's detachment followed the Platte River west from Council Bluffs, Iowa, and first sighted the Rocky Mountains on June 30, 1820. From the South Platte River, the party went south toward the Arkansas River after passing the future site of Denver. They followed a buffalo trail along Fountain Creek to near what would become Colorado Springs. After members of the party climbed Pikes Peak, they continued south along Fountain Creek to the Arkansas River. At the confluence of Fountain Creek and the Arkansas River, Long divided his party into two groups. Long's group crossed the Arkansas River and headed south looking for the Red River, eventually locating the Canadian River but not the Red River. The other group returned east along the Arkansas River. While increasing geographic knowledge, the primary result of the Long expedition was the description of the region between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains as the "Great American Desert." The two explorers envisioned the rest of the West as suitable for agriculture and grazing, but the "Great American Desert" as viable only as a barrier to contain and protect the U.S. against the Native Americans and the Spanish (Goetzmann, 1966:51-52; Campbell, 1972:4; Pike, 1966:107-110).

The U.S. government took little interest in exploration or settlement in the Pueblo area after the Long expedition. Instead, fur trappers traveled the Arkansas River and other streams of the Rockies searching for beaver pelts. The first known fur trappers in the region were James Purcell and Ezekial Williams. Purcell traded with the Kiowa and Comanche during the early 19th century. (Hafen, 1945:298-300).

The central Colorado Rockies offered strong economic attractions to trappers and traders. Because of the high prices and demand for pelts, trappers explored new areas, following the western rivers and discovering passes into and out of mountain parks. With this new knowledge, they began to understand the rich resources of the area (Hafen, 1945:103-106). By the early 1830s, the number of fur trapping and trading companies in the area increased as the demand for pelts soared. By the early 1840s, as silk headgear became fashionable, beaver prices declined rapidly and trappers abandoned the formerly lucrative activity. Many trappers changed occupations and began hunting buffalo or guiding immigrants across the mountain passes.

Between 1830 and 1856, many trading posts developed to serve the immigrants heading west and to take advantage of buffalo hunting and the lucrative Taos and Santa Fe markets. Well-known Colorado posts included Gantt's Fort, built in 1832 near the mouth of the Purgatoire River (near modern La Junta). Bent, St. Vrain & Company's picket post stockade on the north side of the Arkansas River, 9 miles below the mouth of Fountain Creek, became the most famous trading post. Located east of the NPF-APE, the fort confirmed the role of the Arkansas River as a major east-west route, a factor that would play a large role in the later history of Pueblo.

John Charles Fremont, who was a protégé of influential frontier Senator Thomas Hart Benton, was one explorer who took advantage of the Arkansas River as a route to the West during the 1840s. Fremont made three expeditions to the unsettled West between 1842 and 1845. During his four years of exploration, Fremont twice traveled into central Colorado. Starting in 1843, Fremont examined the Arkansas River for routes to the west. When the party reached Bent's Fort, Fremont modified his orders and divided his group in half. He sent James W. Abert and a small group down the Canadian River into the modern Oklahoma Panhandle. Fremont, along with a group of sharpshooters including Kit Carson, turned up the Arkansas River. They apparently crossed the area where Pueblo currently stands, skirted the Royal Gorge, crossed Tennessee Pass, continued north to the Grand (later Colorado) and Green Rivers to Salt Lake, and then west to California. Fremont's expeditions were well publicized and the results widely read, expanding the collective knowledge of the West and increasing U.S. interest in the area.

In 1843, the Mexican government responded to Texan attacks on New Mexico border towns by limiting trade activities by non-Mexicans. Only naturalized foreigners, married and living with their families in Mexico, could sell and retain for trade any goods. Nonetheless, by the mid-1840s the Arkansas River was a well-established trade route that included a branch of the Santa Fe Trail. Near the mouth of the Purgatoire River, the route turned south, went over Raton Pass and on to Santa Fe. Modern I-25 roughly parallels the Mountain Branch route from Raton to Las Vegas, New Mexico. The shorter but more dangerous Cimarron Cutoff left Ft. Mann, Kansas, went southwest across the Cimarron River, and into northeastern New Mexico (Goetzman, 1966:256-275).

The years 1846 and 1847 were difficult for the handful of pioneer settlers in central Colorado. The unexpectedly harsh weather lasted into the spring and resulted in the late planting of crops and a poor harvest. The declining buffalo supply, which resulted in reduced food supplies and threatened the livelihood of many Native Americans, may have increased hostility between settlers and Native Americans in 1847.

In 1846, the United States went to war with Mexico over allegations that Mexico had invaded Texas. As part of the American effort, New Mexico was captured by Steven Watts Kearny's military expedition in 1846. Charles Bent was quickly named Governor and Kit Carson became Lt. Governor of the conquered lands. In 1848, the Mexican War ended with Mexico's surrender and the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo. The Treaty increased the size of the U.S. and provided that all lands west of Louisiana become part of the U.S. This meant that the future site of Pueblo was no longer divided between two nations. By 1850, the lands that would become Colorado, previously under Spanish, then French, then Mexican sovereignty, were under U.S. control. Soon after the War ended, more exploration of the region took place.

John Fremont went west again in 1848. The party moved quickly out of Missouri and reached El Pueblo, a small settlement of trappers and other frontiersmen on the Arkansas River near its confluence with Fountain Creek in modern Pueblo. At the outpost, Fremont was warned about the hard winter to come. Ignoring the mountain men at the Fort, Fremont hired Bill Williams as a guide and headed for Hardscrabble, following the Arkansas River west to the Cañon City area before turning southwest toward the San Luis Valley. They were eventually trapped in a snowstorm and ten of the party perished.

An attempt to find a central railroad route began in 1853 when four survey parties were sent by the Secretary of War, Jefferson Davis, to locate a railroad route from the Mississippi River to California. The parties included Captain John William Gunnison's expedition. The group did not travel through the Pueblo area, but they did write a very negative report of the overall area, describing the Native American menace, engineering problems, and difficult terrain (LeCompte, 1978:10-58; Goetzmann, 1966:231-233, 251).

During the 1850s, the U.S. Army's role in the western region changed from exploration to frontier peacekeeping. Companies of infantry or horse-mounted dragoons patrolled to try to keep the Euro-American settlers safe. The military's role continued to evolve into the 1860s as the nation faced the cataclysm of Civil War. Federal exploration of the area during the late 19th century was limited to surveys conducted by scientists hired by new federal agencies such as the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS). After the Colorado Gold Rush in 1859 and the Civil War, the Arkansas River and the Pueblo area continued to be a pivotal center of transportation routes for Colorado, followed by the growth of a major western city—Pueblo.

Settlement

The modern City of Pueblo can trace its urban heritage to the years of the Santa Fe Trail trade and the mountain men of the 1840s. The Pueblo region was ideally situated at the confluence of two well-known waterways, Fountain Creek and the Arkansas River. The roots of permanent Euro-American settlement at Pueblo can be traced to 1842 when James P. Beckwourth, George Simpson, Joseph Doyle, and others built a small fort, El Pueblo, near the two waterways. The small outpost continued for many years. Reports indicate that during the Mormon migration to Utah, approximately 200 members of the church stopped at the outpost on their way west. El Pueblo managed to remain a viable settlement until Christmas Day 1854, when a band of Utes attacked the village and killed many of the residents. The attack caused the survivors to abandon the village. About 4 years passed before the area would again be of interest to potential settlers.

In 1858, gold was discovered near modern Denver. Within a few months, Fountain City was founded on the north bank of the Arkansas River as prospectors scoured the Colorado Rockies for the yellow metal. Soon, Pueblo was viewed as the gateway to the south-central Colorado Rockies because of its position on the Arkansas River and the comparatively easy route into the mountain gold camps provided by the river (Simonich, 2001).

4.1.3 The Founding of Modern Pueblo

Early Urban Growth and Development and the Steel Boom: 1860-1920s

Pueblo was founded in 1860, becoming a trading hub for miners. While Pueblo enjoyed wagon road connections and regular stage service, settlers in the Arkansas Valley wanted a railroad. Their wishes were answered in 1872 when the Denver & Rio Grande (D&RG) railway, under the leadership of William J. Palmer, built a line into the Arkansas Valley from the north.

Of the early Colorado railroad visionaries, Palmer was the most significant to the future of Pueblo. A retired Civil War general, he first became aware of the rail possibilities of Colorado during his tenure as Treasurer of the Kansas Pacific Railroad and the Secretary-Treasurer of the associated construction company. Palmer became fascinated with the possibilities offered by a D&RG railway line running along the Front Range south from Denver to New Mexico. This new enterprise became pivotal in the development of Pueblo first as a trade and shipping center and later as a steel manufacturing center (see Figure 4.1).

In 1872, the first train of the D&RG chugged into the newly founded community of Colorado Springs as construction crews pushed the railhead south to Pueblo following Fountain Creek to the Arkansas Valley. The same year, Palmer and his associates founded the town of South Pueblo. Palmer continued the rail line south toward present-day New Mexico and became involved in natural resource development in the region. The company extended a branch line west from Pueblo to the coal mines at Labran (La Bran) near Cañon City.

Subsequent to the founding of South Pueblo and corporate bankruptcies, the D&RG merged with the Rio Grande Western to form the Denver and Rio Grande Western (D&RGW). Eventually, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad companies (AT&SF) constructed a railway west across Kansas, roughly following the old Santa Fe Trail. In 1876, the Santa Fe Railroad reached Pueblo and turned in a southerly direction, directly competing with the D&RG (Athearn, 1962:23, 25-29; Bryant, 1975). By 1888, two other railroads, the Missouri Pacific and the Denver & New Orleans, had reached Pueblo (see Figure 4.2). The rail connections led the community to become a center of western steel production as well as a center of the Colorado smelting industry and the regional capital of the Arkansas Valley. Pueblo enjoyed this position into the 20th century.

Palmer's railroad and his interest in the Pueblo area turned out to be critical factors in the development of Pueblo as a manufacturing and trade center. His town of South Pueblo was only one of many competing efforts to promote the town and lands in the Pueblo region by the end of the 1870s.

Initially, there were three distinct Pueblos: Pueblo, South Pueblo, and Central Pueblo. Each represented an effort at town site promotion and the different social forces at work in frontier urban areas. In 1886, the three separate towns consolidated to form one "Pueblo." At the same time, Palmer's steel company associates were busy developing a new town, Bessemer, to the south near the plant. The town of Bessemer was incorporated in 1886. Eight years later, Pueblo annexed Bessemer and the City of Pueblo expanded geographically.

FIGURE 4.1
Map Showing the Roads and Trails to and From Pueblo in 1925

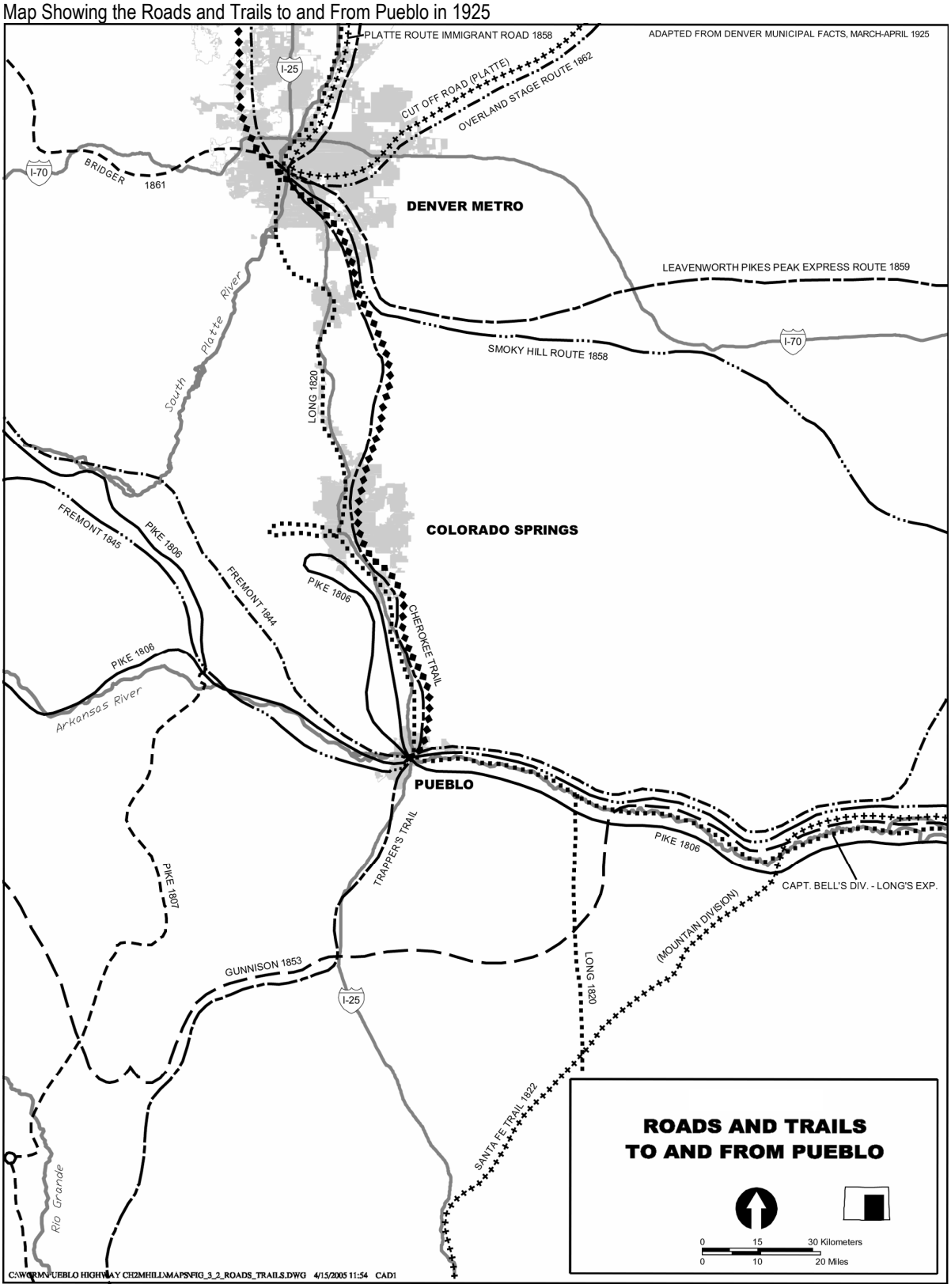
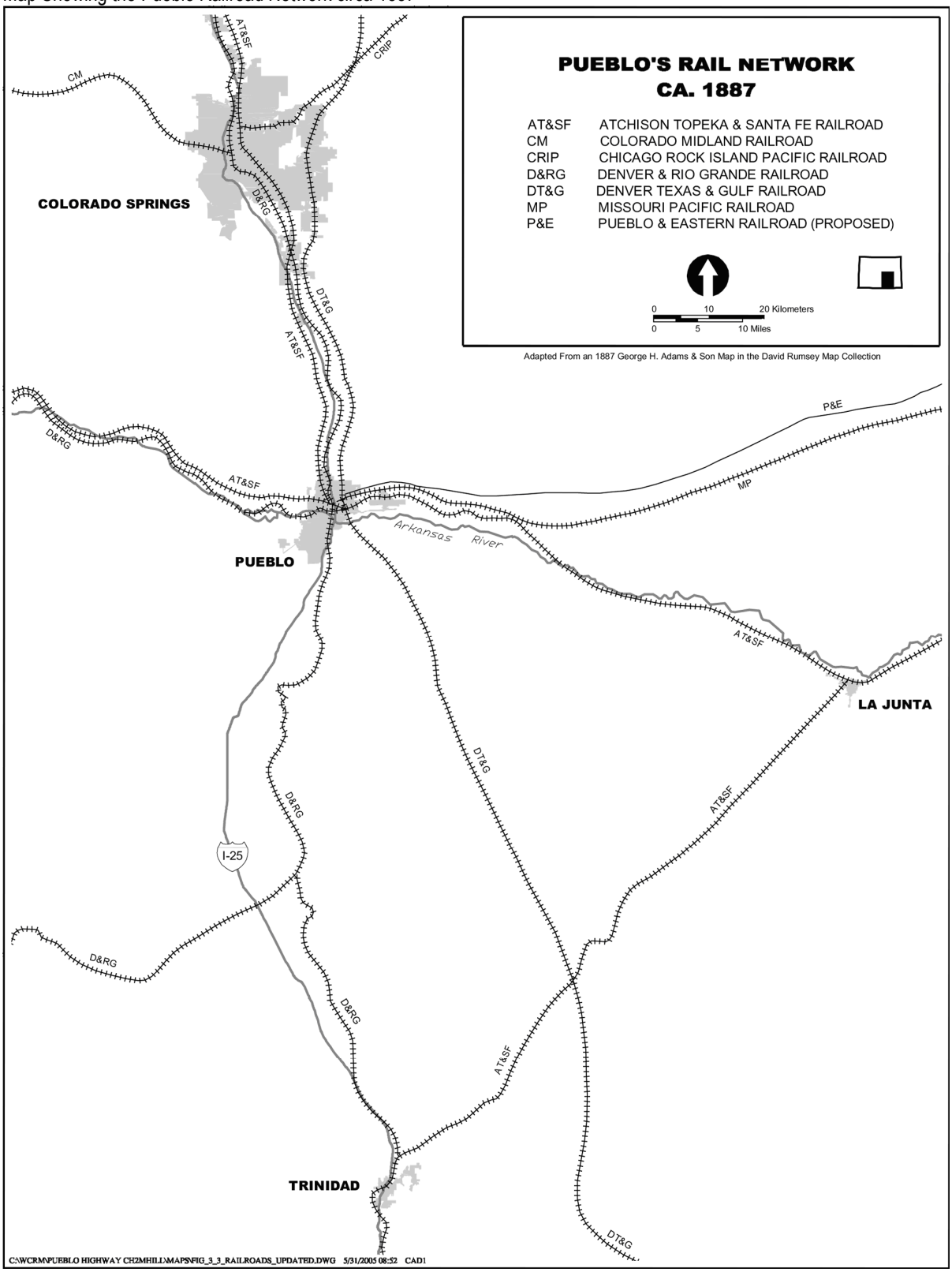


FIGURE 4.2
Map Showing the Pueblo Railroad Network circa 1887



Pueblo developed differently than other cities along the Front Range of Colorado. It is older than both Denver and Colorado Springs, having seen European settlement decades earlier due to its connection to trading and the Santa Fe Trail. The junction of the Arkansas River and Fountain Creek, near the original site of the town, also gave it natural transportation advantages over other towns (Hill, 1984:331).

However, Pueblo did share one characteristic with the cities to the north: the planning of the city's growth along rail or streetcar lines. These streetcar lines formed the skeleton from which city services and plans for expanding the city were formulated. These transportation spines originally used horse-drawn streetcars during the 1880s, but converted to electric cars beginning in 1890. In one form or another, these electrified streetcar lines served the transportation needs of the city until 1947, when they were replaced by rubber-tired vehicles (Hill, 1984:331).

Steel Boom: 1890-1920

After 1890, local builders used milled lumber, pre-manufactured parts, and millwork as well as non-native stone in home construction. As a result, the pioneer shanties, adobe houses, and occasional log cabins along timbered drainages either disappeared from the landscape or took on a different function. The railroads also made possible the use of coal for home heating fuel, resulting in changes to the interior layout and home furnishings.

Building construction depended largely on wood, with only limited use of stone or other materials. The development of Colorado cement supplies made concrete one of the most popular materials for foundations and basements by the end of the 19th century. Ideal Cement had a major plant west of Pueblo, making the material readily available to Pueblo builders. Due to the high cost of brick, its use tended to be limited to decorative purposes or in specific applications such as chimneys or foundations/basements.

Significant resources related to the development of industry and transportation in this period, such as smelting works and railroads, remain in the NPF-APE.

The presence of William J. Palmer and his railroad, the D&RG, led directly to the founding and development of the Colorado Coal and Iron Company. During the early 1870s, D&RG promoters, working with others, attempted to develop a steel industry, focusing on the production of iron rails for western railroad lines, including the D&RG.

Three separate companies built plants to produce iron products. In December 1879, the three companies merged to form the Colorado Coal and Iron Company. The new company consolidated operations at the site of the current Minnequa Works on the south side of Pueblo. The new plant was built in 1880 and early 1881, and in September 1881, the first blast furnace was put into operation. By 1882, the plant was in full production. Despite the optimistic beginning, national and regional economic problems beset the company, and it was not until the 1890s that the plant experienced a resurgence that carried it into the 20th century. Through a series of mergers and reorganizations, it became CF&I Steel Company in 1892. The steel mills have been directly credited with bringing thousands of people to Pueblo, giving the city much of its rich, ethnically diverse heritage, and earning the city the title "Pittsburgh of the West."

The smelting industry in Pueblo also dates to the late 19th century. During the late 1870s, Alfred Geist and Joseph Mather decided that Pueblo offered an ideal combination of rail connections and access to the mines of Leadville and the upper Arkansas Valley. In 1878, they began construction on a smelter near the junction of the Santa Fe and D&RG railroads at a location that came to be known as Smelter Hill. Four years later, they also built a lead shot and pipe plant. Their success lured other smeltermen to Pueblo. The town was already touting itself as the Pittsburgh of the West and encouraged other heavy industry to look at the community as a place to build.

This industrial focus led Anton Eilers to build a new smelter in Pueblo. He established the Colorado Smelting Company in south Pueblo near the steel plant. The plant's name was soon changed to the Pueblo Smelting and Refining Company. After Eilers' success, another smelting enterprise joined the local industrial picture. The New England and Colorado Mining and Smelting Company was founded in 1883, and the next year had a plant under construction on lands purchased from the Colorado Coal and Iron Company. Another large smelting plant backed by famous capitalists came to Pueblo in 1888, when the Guggenheim family and associates worked with local Pueblo leaders to found the Philadelphia smelter. The boom in new smelters was short-lived as the depression of the 1890s and the silver purchase crisis (the end of government-guaranteed purchases) led to depressed metal prices and difficulties for the Pueblo plants. Eventually, after the depression passed, the smelters either failed or were merged into the American Smelting & Refining Company (ASARCO). The new company moved the declining industry into the 20th century (Fell, 1979).

The Minnequa Works and the smelting industry served as the mainstays of Pueblo's economy during the late 19th and early 20th centuries, and the city enjoyed an economic diversity unequaled by nearly all other Colorado municipalities. By the first and second decades of the 20th century, Pueblo had both a diverse ethnic population and a diverse economic base. The community was the business hub of southeastern Colorado. In addition to the Minnequa Works, by 1918 the community supported more than 100 manufacturing firms ranging from small shops to large plants. Among the plants Pueblo was famous for, the Standard Fire Brick Company was one of the leaders. Opened in 1891, by the turn of the century it was said to be the largest brick plant in the United States.

Pueblo was a prosperous community on the verge of great things, and the city's infrastructure represented this prosperity and hope for the future. The public school system provided education for 8,000 students at 24 schools, including two high schools. By 1910, the city completed paving of all the streets in the business district. Concrete sidewalks, storm and sanitary sewers, parks, hotels, hospitals, and over four dozen churches attested to the permanence and stability of the city (Polk, 1915:2).

The city was also home to numerous small business enterprises. These businesses were often family-run operations providing every service imaginable to the growing community. In the ethnic neighborhoods, such as Goat Hill or The Grove, businesses were often located in the homes of the proprietors. The business operations ranged from groceries to saloons to clothing stores and barber shops. The range of business activities often made these immigrant neighborhoods almost entirely self sufficient and created an environment isolated from the mainstream society of the city.

The new plants needed hundreds of workers, a need accentuated by the opening of the Colorado Coal and Iron Company plant. Industrial operations remained labor intensive even though many were considered thoroughly modern by late 19th century standards. To meet the growing demand for workers, immigrants were recruited in southern and eastern Europe by the closing decades of the 19th century. In 1880, there were just over 900 foreign-born residents in Pueblo, a figure that constituted more than 28 percent of the total population but did not include any of those from Latin America (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1901:496). By the 1910 census, the city of Pueblo had 9,470 residents that were either foreign born or whose parents were foreign born (other than Latin America), a number that represented just over 22 percent of the city's population (U.S. Bureau of the Census,

1913:602). In this regard, the city was a true melting pot more in the vein of the industrial cities of the Northeast and Midwest than the typical city of the West. In fact, the sheer number of nationalities and ethnic groups present in Pueblo in the late 19th and early 20th centuries probably made it one of the most ethnically diverse communities west of the Mississippi at that time.

Immigrants arriving in Pueblo and the United States faced numerous challenges, many stemming from their cultural background and language. As a result, the immigrants often settled together in certain neighborhoods, formed lodges and protective societies, and developed other means to cope with their new situation. In addition to the strangeness of the American culture and language, many of the immigrants also faced an entirely different work environment, having moved from farms to industrial or factory work. These groups also blended with the native-born population and became leaders in local affairs and businesses.

Among the early settlers were residents of Spanish or Mexican descent. Even before the Gold Rush of 1859, these immigrants moved into southeastern Colorado from present-day New Mexico. By the late 1860s, and especially during the 1870s, the Hispanic population of Pueblo was concentrated in the Goat Hill area, also known as Smelter Hill and Mexico/Old Mexico. By the early 1900s, Hispanic residents began moving to the Salt Creek area, having been displaced by Italian immigrants who came to Pueblo to work in the steel mill and at local smelters.

Most of the nations of southern and eastern Europe were also represented in Pueblo. The first to arrive in significant numbers were Italian immigrants. They arrived in small numbers beginning in the 1870s, and during the 1890s larger groups of Italians settled in Pueblo. Immigrants from what was then the Austro-Hungarian Empire were by far the single largest nationality that immigrated to Pueblo in the late 19th century. By the 1910 census, these immigrants numbered nearly 4,200 and could be found throughout the city, living in precincts 1 through 25, but for the most part concentrated in The Grove and Bessemer neighborhoods (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1913:602). Even the State Mental Hospital, which was then called the Insane Asylum, reflected the heavy impact of this influx, with 28 inmates and two attendants listed as Austrian on the 1900 census (Cowling, 1990).

The term "Austrian" used in the census is misleading because it covered a wide variety of ethnic groups and merely reflected a political subdivision of south and central Europe. The Austro-Hungarian Empire encompassed a diverse mixture of eastern, central, and southern European peoples; most of these people spoke languages other than German, rendering the term Austrian meaningless other than in the political sense. This difference in ethnicity is revealed in the manner in which the Austrian immigrants settled in Pueblo.

The primary ethnic group was the Slovenes, a Slavic people from what is now Romania. The second largest ethnic group, in terms of numbers of households noted in the census, was the Slovaks from the strip of central Europe on the borders of present-day Austria, Poland, and Germany. Although these first two groups provided the overwhelming majority of immigrants from the Austro-Hungarian Empire, there were also Croatians, Poles, Serbians, Germans, Bohemians, Czechs, Magyars (Hungarians), and Dalmatians, according to census records (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1913:602).

The names of the entrepreneurs who operated the groceries give some clue to the ethnic diversity present in the neighborhoods. Dante Nardini and Victor Nardini operated groceries within a few blocks of each other, one being in The Blocks and the other just across the line in Bessemer. Albin Meisgieir operated a grocery on Eilers Avenue, and just a few blocks away on Northern Avenue was the store owned by gentlemen Krasovec and Mikatich. J. C. Ferguson operated a grocery on Northern as well; down the block was the store belonging to Thomas Albrico. Vincenzo Laurino's grocery store on Santa Fe was just a few doors down from that belonging to the Froney brothers (Polk, 1915:483-484).

The rich variety of names and ethnic origins helped to forge the character of the neighborhoods; however, the pattern of immigration changed with large-scale industrialization in the United States and Pueblo during the late 19th century.

Boom, Bust, and World War II: 1920s-1940s

By the early decades of the 20th century, automobile ownership and attendant highway construction marked a key period in Pueblo's development. Although the new transportation technology did not replace the railroads, it did act to reinforce the pattern of Pueblo as the business and trade center of southeastern Colorado. This pattern, started during the late 19th century, became an important component of the Pueblo economy by the early 20th century. The boom of World War II led to a resurgence in Pueblo's economy, with the steel mills and other war-related plants operating at capacity (State of Colorado, 1918, 1922, 1934, 1942). By then, the automobile was a well-established part of Pueblo's transportation picture.

Automobiles offered speed, flexibility, and a sense of modernity, all of which were attractive to purchasers and users. Motorists were traveling across the country, but experienced frustration with the lack of good roads, highways, and signage. In 1912, automotive industry leaders and others vocally expressed their interest in developing reliable coast-to-coast highways to link the Atlantic and Pacific shores. Politicians, aware of growing public sentiments, added their voices in support of building new highways and roads for the automobile (Hokanson, 1989:2-5). Public outcry led to the passage of the first Federal Highway Act in 1916. This law provided for federal matching funds for states that supported road building if highway commissions and departments directed and managed the programs. Colorado's legislature responded quickly, and the revenue sharing proved invaluable for funding roads in Colorado (Athearn, 1976:256-257).

One of the first highways in Colorado to receive federal aid was the highway between Pueblo and Trinidad. The funding was included in the 1917 package of six highway projects. During the 1920s and 1930s, the federal highway system included more of the Pueblo region when U.S. 50 and U.S. 85 (formerly Great North-South

Boom, Depression, and World War II: 1920s-1940s

After 1920, the architectural preferences of Pueblo and the NPF-APE homeowners and builders diversified and broadened, reflecting the general prosperity in the city during the 1920s. More urban oriented, generally smaller house types appeared in the NPF-APE. Neighborhood and other commercial centers also reflected nationwide stylistic trends. Home decorations, furnishings, and utensils began to take on a different character as new materials and mass production reached into a greater number of homes. Automobiles became more prevalent, especially for higher income families. Increased use of convenience foods, especially commercially available canned or boxed goods, developed in this period as well.

The 1930s and early 1940s witnessed little new construction in Pueblo, and generally the previously popular styles and types remained in favor with consumers.

Highway and Colorado State Highway 1) became federal highways (Associated Cultural Resource Experts, 2002:5-26). During the 1930s, New Deal programs helped many of Colorado's highways, including those in the Pueblo area.

The economics of Pueblo were also changing. Even though Pueblo's economy was hurt by the Great Depression of the 1930s, the fundamental patterns of manufacturing and trade remained intact. The Depression led to some business failures and unemployment in Pueblo, but the recovery programs carried out under President Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal also left permanent changes and improvements in the Pueblo area. The Work Projects Administration (WPA) undertook a number of public projects such as the construction of post offices, federal buildings, and highways. The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) put young men to work on public lands, building facilities such as stock ponds, improving springs, or constructing ranger stations. In Pueblo, the CCC and WPA workers built public projects such as the Santa Fe Avenue Bridge, new buildings at Mineral Palace Park, and the Pueblo County Baseball Park (Runyon Field).

The Depression ended with the outbreak of World War II in 1939. In addition to stimulating steel and other industrial production in Pueblo, the war effort led to further federal involvement in the city and its immediate surroundings. In 1941, as the U.S. prepared for war, the War Department began to seek sites for training and other bases. Pueblo caught the Department's attention as a possible location for an Army Air Corps base because of generally good year-round flying weather and plenty of available land on the outskirts of the city. The World War II era bolstered Pueblo's economy with the steel mills and other war-related plants operating at capacity (State of Colorado, 1918, 1922, 1934, 1942).

In 1942, the Army Air Corps constructed a military base, and late in the year, the base was activated to train bomber crews. Pueblo received another benefit from the war effort in 1942 when the government built the Pueblo Army Depot for munitions. Both facilities acted to improve the local economy. After the war ended, questions remained about the future of the facilities. In 1948, the air base was turned over to the city and it became the Pueblo airport (Simonich, 2001).

Throughout the 1920s, 1930s, and 1940s, the CF&I Steel Company was the city's largest employer. Even during the Great Depression of the 1930s, the steel company was able to maintain the plant through a bankruptcy. With World War II and the increased demand for steel, Pueblo flourished and the CF&I Steel Company grew.

Immigration was a key issue during these decades. The early 1920s was a time of disillusionment in the nation and Colorado after the economic boom of WW I ended. The infamous Palmer Raids in 1919 to 1921, sanctioned by U.S. Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer, led to the arrest of about 3,000 allegedly subversive aliens for deportation. Even though most were eventually released, the raids spread further distrust of immigrants and uncertainty about the nation's well-being. It was also during this period that the Japanese first appeared in the local population. Like other Asian groups, such as the Chinese, the Japanese never came to Pueblo in large numbers and they tended not to stay in the city. Similarly, African Americans moved to Pueblo in comparatively small numbers, with their population growing to over 2,000 only after WW II. Nonetheless, they, like other groups, made their presence felt in Pueblo and contributed to the rich heritage of the community (Simonich, 2001).

The Modern Age: 1950s-Present

The face of Pueblo changed in the years after 1950, in some ways quite literally. One dramatic change for Pueblo was the construction of I-25 through the center of the city. On the national level, the need for such a highway was highlighted during the late 1940s and early 1950s as the country became embroiled in the Cold War following World War II. In addition to the defense concerns, Colorado leaders also saw the economic opportunities a new "super-highway" would present for business and residential growth along the Front Range. The same leaders also were fearful that the state would slip backward economically if new industries were not enticed to the state, and a new highway would be beneficial to their campaign to find those new businesses.

The Pueblo Freeway project started in 1949, and after 10 years of construction, the segment of I-25 in Pueblo, referred to locally as the Pueblo Freeway, was dedicated on July 1, 1959. It marked a new era for the city and its role as a transportation hub in southeastern Colorado. Prior to the opening of the freeway, Pueblo was served by a two-lane, north-south highway that connected the city with areas north and south. In addition, as highways developed during the pre-World War II period, Pueblo enjoyed significant east-west connections via U.S. Highway 50, thus continuing its role as a major traffic hub in that portion of Colorado.

By 1950, the commercial character of the ethnic neighborhoods showed signs of the changing environment of the world around them. The neighborhood grocer was still a fixture, with fifteen stores located on Northern Avenue, six on Orman, and twelve on Abriendo. However, a new enterprise that arose from the increasing popularity of the automobile in post-World War II America had begun springing up on the streets of the neighborhoods. According to the Pueblo city directory for 1950, besides the traditional mix of barbershops, furniture stores, and grocers, there were four gas stations on Northern Avenue, six on Abriendo, seven on Lake, and eleven on Santa Fe Avenue (Polk, 1950:351).

The Modern Age: 1950s-Present

Beginning in the 1950s, change in the built environment occurred on two distinct levels in most of the NPF-APE. In residential areas, limited new construction occurred with new styles and forms. Modern architectural movements and the demand for denser housing influenced the styles and forms of new infill in older neighborhoods.

Neighborhoods were severed and urban fabric lost due to the construction of I-25, whose impact could be seen in the deterioration of housing stock abutting the current alignment. Older homes were altered or added on to in order to meet the changing tastes and space demands of their owners.

In commercial areas, changing shopping and merchandising patterns led to a loss of older commercial buildings. New development was often at a larger scale or with dramatically different setbacks, forms, and styles. Older commercial buildings were demolished and replaced with parking lots.

Along with gas stations came automobile dealerships. Reflecting yet another change for the old Santa Fe commercial corridor, there were fourteen dealerships along the length of this street. As auto dealerships and gas stations took over the Santa Fe corridor, other traditional businesses faded away. In 1950, the number of grocery stores along Santa Fe had fallen to four, and there was only a single clothing store. One traditional form of business remained strong along Santa Fe: there were 11 establishments where a tired worker could get a drink.

Other areas in Pueblo were also changing. The Bessemer neighborhood had three automobile repair garages by 1950. The concentration of retail clothing stores along Union,

north of the Blocks had begun to break up. While there were still ten stores on Union, there were three on Northern in Bessemer and one on Abriendo. One local establishment epitomized the changing American retail concept: Herman's Mercantile in 1915 had become Herman's Department Store by 1950 (Polk, 1950:342-353).

The ethnic nature of many of the neighborhood businesses had not changed, however, especially in the case of the local grocers. Bessemer still had business owners such as Joseph Gagliano and Vito Gagliano, who operated grocery stores on Elm and Northern, respectively. Stores were also owned and operated by Joseph Appugliese, Mary Butkovich, and the partnership of Kark and Kovsca. The Postestio family operated a grocery store at Kelly Avenue and Beech Street on Goat Hill (Sword, n.d.). Names such as Amato's, Abriendo Marketeria, Liasco's, Gagliano's, and Schiro's Grocery and Market attest that these businesses were still very much a reflection of the ethnic character of their neighborhoods (Polk, 1950).

In his article in the February 2003 edition of *Pueblo Lore*, author Jeff Arnold recalls the neighborhood stores of his boyhood during the late 1940s and early 1950s. Arnold recounts shopping at a store owned by Bill Chalif on Orman, and later patronizing another owned by Bill Stravia at the corner of Division and Spruce just south of Minnequa Park. Arnold also states that these neighborhood grocers were able to stave off the threat of chain supermarkets for some time through their policy of letting their customers buy on credit. The author points out that this was an important feature for their customers, because many of them lived from one paycheck to the next and sometimes needed credit to tide them over during work layoffs from the mills (Arnold, 2003).

By the late 1990s, the business environment had changed drastically in Pueblo's neighborhoods from the early years of the 20th century. Santa Fe Avenue had become a mixed-use commercial zone with only a few reminders of its original character evident in a small number of remaining residential enclaves. For the most part, the corridor reflected the impact of the automobile during the second half of the 20th century, with 15 car dealerships. There were an equal number of restaurants on Santa Fe, most of them of the fast food variety, once again reflecting the influence and popularity of the automobile (Polk, 1997).

The Standard Fire Brick Company, opened in 1891, stayed on. The company changed hands and, during the 1950s and 1960s, under the ownership of the A. P. Green Company, the plant was enlarged with seven new buildings. The plant remained active into the 1990s.

The CF&I Steel Company, a mainstay of the Pueblo economy, continued to grow in the 1950s and 1960s, until the industry-wide downturn in the 1970s (Scamehorn, 1976). Unable to compete with low foreign wages, the U.S. steel industry collapsed, and with the CF&I bankruptcy and near closure of the plant during the 1980s, Pueblo lost thousands of jobs. The Minnequa Works had long outlived its early contemporary heavy industrial partners in Pueblo, the smelters. Portions of the old works remain active today as specialty steel products manufacturers.

The virtual closing of the Minnequa Works in Pueblo is also reflected in the neighborhoods around the plant. The bars went the way of the steel worker in Pueblo; the once numerous saloons and lounges along Northern Avenue dwindled to a lone survivor by 1997. Likewise, other businesses along this once-busy commercial thoroughfare in Bessemer showed the

effects of the massive layoffs that accompanied the end of large-scale steel production at the Minnequa plant. According to the 1997 city directory, there were only three grocery stores, three gas stations, one meat market, and one clothing store remaining on Northern. Abriendo Avenue saw its commercial district wither as well, with only two grocers and two clothing stores remaining (Polk, 1997:563).

More than anything, the disappearance of the neighborhood grocery stores tells the tale of the changing business environment of Pueblo. In 1915, the city directory listed 161 locally owned grocery stores throughout the city; by 1997, just a handful were still in operation. Of the few remaining stores, only Deluca Grocery and Market, Gagliano's, and Flores Grocery retained the ethnic flavor of earlier years (Polk, 1997:575).

By the end of the 20th century, the clothing district in Pueblo completely shifted as well. Union Avenue was the center of this activity during the early decades of the century, but by the 1990s, most of these stores were to be found on Dillon Drive, site of a newly constructed commercial district of strip shopping centers strung along I-25 north of town (Polk 1997:561). This shift, from a once centrally located shopping district to those located on the edges of the city, reflected the trends found in most parts of the country during the late 20th and early 21st centuries.

However, the ethnic character of Pueblo's neighborhood businesses had not disappeared altogether. Although many grocers and saloons had disappeared by 1997, Joseph Gianetto is listed as owning five gas stations in Pueblo. Bessemer's original local financial institution, Minnequa Bank, survived the national banking consolidations of the 1980s and now has branches all over the city (Polk, 1997:558). Some of Pueblo's original ethnic neighborhood businesses have lived to see the end of the 20th century, but most are gone.

The changes in Pueblo's small business environment are no different from those seen all over the United States. Although the nature of the neighborhood businesses was unique to Pueblo with regard to ethnic diversity, they still fell prey to trends that swept through post-war America. The rise of the automobile and its attendant culture and the economic advantages of chain operations have all combined to virtually wipe out the smaller "mom-and-pop" operations in industry after industry.

Pueblo was also prone to the economic disruptions felt in many other industrial sectors east of the Mississippi River, brought about by the decline in heavy manufacturing. The combination of factors served to nearly eliminate the old ethnic neighborhood businesses in Pueblo, leaving the business landscape looking very much like any other medium-sized city in the U.S.

4.2 Historic Context Themes

Evaluation of the significance of cultural resources requires identification of historic themes derived from the broader historic context. These themes serve as an analytical framework under which the significance of individual resources may be evaluated. Historic contexts, as defined by the NRHP, contain three elements and serve to support the cultural resource decision-making process. The three elements are time, place, and theme. Time defines, or relates to, a chronological period when the activity discussed took place and serves as the period of significance. Place is the specific geographic area in which the activity took place.

The NRHP recognizes that place can be defined by a variety of methods such as political subdivisions, planning areas, or land management units. Place also is useful in determining a resource's level of significance because the resource will be associated with the larger geographic area. Theme identifies the basic socio-cultural activities or lifeways, such as the development of heavy industry in and near the NPF-APE.

The Secretary of the Interior requires that all NRHP evaluations be made within the appropriate historic context. To develop the historic context for this survey, researchers reviewed the historic themes found in the *Colorado Southern Frontier Historic Context* regional Resource Protection Planning Process (RP3) (Mehls and Carter, 1984), the Pueblo-specific themes in the *Colorado Urbanization & Planning Context* RP3 (Hill, 1984) and in the *Colorado History: Context for Historical Archaeology* (Church et al., 2007), and other resources summarized earlier in the chapter. This background information, combined with additional research, was used to identify the central socio-cultural activities for the NPF-APE. From that review, three NPF-APE specific themes were developed:

1. Urban Development, Architecture, and Neighborhood Evolution;
2. Pueblo's Ethnic Heritage and the Influences of Ethnic Groups on Pueblo's Past; and
3. Pueblo's Industrial Growth and Development.

In cultural resource studies, context themes are linked to property types. This linkage facilitates both understanding and evaluating the resources. Property types share either physical or associative characteristics, or both, and offer the first level of analysis of resources recorded in field surveys. Property types also reflect the types of resources expected to be discovered and evaluated during field surveys. Property types describe the physical characteristics and associative values that a resource must possess to be considered eligible for the NRHP as representative of the given property type.

4.3 Property Types

Property types identified within the NPF-APE during the course of the survey are described below. Because the field survey identified no prehistoric resources, prehistoric property types were not developed for the report.

4.3.1 Property Type I: Residential

The residential property type is related to the themes of: Urban Development, Architecture, and Neighborhood Evolution; Pueblo's Ethnic Heritage and the Influences of Ethnic Groups on Pueblo's Past; and Pueblo's Industrial Growth and Development. The residential property type is based on its associative characteristics with the historic context. The variety of resources representative of this property type share functional and physical similarities.

Residential properties include single-family housing, duplex/townhouses, apartment houses, and hotel/boarding houses, as well as structures associated with these properties, such as garages and sheds. In addition to the main house, outbuildings, and basements/cellars, this property type may have archaeological sites associated with it, including domestic trash scatter, privy/privy pit/vault, and building vestiges. Habitation sites are also associated with residential properties. The residential property type includes

residential boundary markers and landscape features such as fences, gardens, walkways or paths, and other decorative landscape elements.

4.3.2 Property Type II: Commercial

This property type is related to the themes of: Urban Development, Architecture, and Neighborhood Evolution; Pueblo's Ethnic Heritage and the Influences of Ethnic Groups on Pueblo's Past; and Pueblo's Industrial Growth and Development. The commercial property type is based on its associative characteristics with the historic context. The variety of resources representative of this property type share functional and physical similarities.

Commercial properties include banks, post offices, retail establishments, saloons, bottling works, warehouses, etc. (identified by historic function), as well as the structures associated with these properties. Commercial properties may include a main building, outbuildings, and basements or cellars. The archaeological sites associated with these structures include commercial trash scatter, privy/privy pit/vault, and building vestiges. Boundary markers and landscape features including fences, gardens, walkways or paths, decorative landscape elements, signs, and sign remains are associated with the commercial property type.

4.3.3 Property Type III: Industrial

Mining and the steel industry had a major hand in shaping the development of Pueblo. Properties of this type primarily relate to the theme of Pueblo's Industrial Growth and Development. The steel mills have been directly credited with bringing thousands of people to Pueblo, giving the city much of its rich, ethnically diverse heritage and earning the city the title "Pittsburgh of the West."

Industrial sites and features evaluated under this property type include general industrial plants, oil and chemical industries, brick factories, and steel mills. General industrial plants have features such as offices, packing facilities, loading facilities, warehouses, storage sheds, loading docks, workshops, chimneys, utility plants/facilities, transformer substations, transmission lines, machinery and equipment repair shops, truck or machinery garages, and storage sheds. These general industrial sites can have archaeological elements associated with them, including trash scatter and building vestiges.

Oil and chemical sites have many of the same features as general industrial plants, but also include bulk petroleum storage, bulk loading facilities for liquid or compressed gas, surface transportation systems/railway, and materials moving structures. Archaeological sites associated with this building type can include scatter, building vestiges, and remnants of railway or transport systems.

Brick factory building sites may have offices, packing facilities, loading facilities, warehouses, storage sheds, loading docks, workshops, raw materials storage facilities, kilns, drying/storage yards, chimneys, utility plants/facilities, transformer substations, transmission lines, machinery and equipment repair shops, assay/engineering offices, truck or machinery garages and sheds, surface transportation system/railways, and materials moving structures. Archaeological sites associated with this building type can include scatter, building vestiges, and remnants of railway or other transport systems.

Steel mill site features include an office, assay/engineering office, product mill, packing facility, loading facility, warehouse, storage shed, loading dock, workshop, chemical storage facility, crusher, concentrator, powerhouse, blacksmithing area/shop, carpentry shop, furnace and blast furnace, sorting house/yard, tipple/bin and other mineral storage structure and building, coking plant, chimney, utilities plant/facility, transformer substation, transmission line, machinery and equipment repair shop, furnace/heat exchanger, truck or machinery garage and shed, slag/tailings pile, locker room, comfort station, washing houses, dispensary, surface transportation system/railway, and materials moving structure. Industrial sites may have a single structure or a combination of structures, buildings, or their vestiges that functioned as part of an industrial or manufacturing system.

4.3.4 Property Type IV: Other Property Types

Religious Property Type

The religious property type includes, but is not limited to, churches, mosques, synagogues and shrines. For the purposes of this survey, religious property types refer to the original use of a structure or previous structure. Pueblo has a fairly large number of neighborhood religious institutions, some of which have changed use in the intervening years.

Recreational Property Type

The recreational property type includes playgrounds, parks, and sports facilities. These properties may be publicly owned or associated with educational or religious institutions. This property type refers to current use except where archival data was found to indicate a previous use.

4.3.5 Property Type Stages of Development

To help understand and evaluate the large numbers of archaeological resources in and around the NPF-APE associated with the various property types, three stages in the urban built environment have been identified. The stages are based on organizational schemes used in other studies, such as Paul Friedman's (1990) work at Denver International Airport, and adapted to the study of the NPF-APE.

Pioneer Stage, 1870-1890

The pioneer stage of development was brief, with few surviving examples found in the NPF-APE. Some building techniques, such as adobe construction, were well adapted to the pioneer stage, whether it was during the early 1870s or the late 1880s. Techniques and materials of this period may reflect different ethnic groups, especially of Spanish or Mexican background, in the city at this time.

Steel Boom Stage, 1890-1920

After 1890, local builders used milled lumber, pre-manufactured parts and millwork, as well as non-native stone in home construction. As a result, the pioneer shanties, adobe houses, and occasional log cabins along timbered drainages either disappeared from the landscape or took on a different function as those who prospered quickly replaced their more vernacular houses and buildings. The railroads also made possible the use of coal for fuel.

Coal used for home heating resulted in changes to the interior layout and furnishings of the houses.

Boom, Depression, and World War II Stage, 1920s-1940s

After 1920, the architectural preferences of homeowners and builders diversified and broadened, reflecting the general prosperity in the city during the 1920s. Some stylistic movements of the period caught the eye of prospective house builders, while others did not. Some of the more urban oriented, generally smaller house types appeared in the NPF-APE. The new tools of mass marketing acted to increase the diversity of the city's built environment and material culture as builders and homeowners had more exposure to different types and styles from other parts of the country. The 1930s and early 1940s witnessed little new construction in Pueblo and, generally, the previously popular styles and types remained in favor with consumers.

5.0 Findings

5.1 Overview of Findings

This cultural resources inventory included recording or re-evaluating archaeological resources associated with the residential and, to a smaller degree, commercial and industrial development of Pueblo within the NPF-APE during approximately the past 130 years. A total of 127 archaeological sites were surveyed within the NPF-APE. Of the 127 sites, 86 need further data in order to make an NRHP eligibility determination. Thirty-six of the sites were determined to be not eligible for the NRHP, and five of the surveyed sites are recommended as NRHP eligible.

Each potential archaeological site within the NPF-APE was evaluated for NRHP significance as defined by the NRHP criteria (set out in 36 CFR part 60.4, a-d.), supplemented by research and development of historic context information and analysis of historic integrity. A full description of the NRHP criteria used for evaluation can be found in Chapter 1.0. Resources are considered for eligibility at the national, state, or local level. The findings of the inventory and recommended determinations of eligibility are described in the following sections. Tables 5.1 through 5.4 provide details and evaluation results for surveyed properties.

5.2 Archaeological Sites

One archaeological site in the project area had been surveyed prior to this project. Site 5PE1770, the Standard Fire Brick Company, was surveyed in 1995 and determined not eligible for the NRHP. No findings during this survey indicated a recommended change to that determination. A total of 127 archaeological sites within the NPF-APE were surveyed as a part of this project. Table 5.1 lists all of the surveyed sites by their property type and includes the potential for archaeological remains at each site.

Of the 127 sites, 86 need further data in order to make an NRHP eligibility determination (see Table 5.2). A notation of "Need Data" indicates that the current information about a site is inadequate to complete the NRHP evaluation process and further work would be required to make eligibility recommendations. Thirty-six of the sites were determined to be not eligible for the NRHP, including 5PE1770, mentioned above (see Table 5.3). Finally, five of the surveyed sites were recommended as NRHP eligible (5PE5408, 5PE5431, 5PE5458, 5PE5467, and 5PE5483) (see Table 5.4). Eligibility definitions are discussed in Chapter 3.0. Detailed information regarding each documented site, as well as eligibility and integrity discussions, can be found on the individual OAHP site forms found in Appendix A.

TABLE 5.1

Surveyed Archaeology Sites within the New Pueblo Freeway Area of Potential Effect Listed by Site Number

Site #	NRHP Eligibility	Potential	Historic Site Type
5PE1770	Not Eligible	Low	Industrial
5PE5088	Not Eligible	Low	Unknown
5PE5305	Not Eligible	Low	Religious
5PE5307	Not Eligible	Low	Unknown
5PE5395	Need Data	Fair	Residential
5PE5396	Not Eligible	Low	Unknown
5PE5397	Need Data	Good	Residential
5PE5398	Need Data	Fair	Residential
5PE5399	Need Data	Fair	Residential
5PE5400	Not eligible	Low	Residential
5PE5401	Need Data	Fair	Unknown
5PE5402	Need Data	Fair	Residential
5PE5403	Need Data	Fair	Residential
5PE5404	Need Data	Fair	Residential
5PE5405	Need Data	Fair	Residential
5PE5406	Not eligible	Low	Recreational
5PE5407	Need Data	Good	Commercial
5PE5408	Eligible AD	Good	Residential
5PE5409	Need Data	Fair	Residential
5PE5410	Need Data	Low	Unknown
5PE5411	Not Eligible	Low	Unknown
5PE5412	Not Eligible	Low	Unknown
5PE5413	Not Eligible	Low	Unknown
5PE5414	Not Eligible	Low	Unknown
5PE5415	Need Data	Good	Residential
5PE5416	Need Data	Good	Residential
5PE5417	Need Data	Good	Residential
5PE5418	Need Data	Fair	Residential
5PE5419	Need Data	Fair	Residential
5PE5420	Need Data	Fair	Residential
5PE5421	Need Data	Good	Residential
5PE5422	Need Data	Good	Residential
5PE5423	Need Data	Good	Unknown
5PE5424	Need Data	Good	Unknown
5PE5425	Need Data	Fair	Residential
5PE5426	Need Data	Fair	Residential

TABLE 5.1

Surveyed Archaeology Sites within the New Pueblo Freeway Area of Potential Effect Listed by Site Number

Site #	NRHP Eligibility	Potential	Historic Site Type
5PE5427	Need Data	Fair	Residential
5PE5428	Need Data	Fair	Residential
5PE5429	Need Data	Good	Residential
5PE5430	Need Data	Fair	Mixed Use Residential/Commercial
5PE5431	Eligible AD	Good	Residential
5PE5432	Not Eligible	Low	Unknown
5PE5433	Need Data	Good	Commercial
5PE5434	Not Eligible	Low	Unknown
5PE5435	Need Data	Fair	Unknown
5PE5436	Not Eligible	Low	Unknown
5PE5437	Need Data	Good	Religious
5PE5438	Need Data	Good	Unknown
5PE5439	Need Data	Fair	Residential
5PE5440	Not Eligible	Low	Unknown
5PE5441	Not eligible	Low	Religious
5PE5442	Need Data	Fair	Unknown
5PE5443	Not Eligible	Low	Unknown
5PE5444	Not Eligible	Low	Unknown
5PE5445	Not Eligible	Low	Unknown
5PE5446	Need Data	Good	Residential
5PE5447	Need Data	Fair	Residential
5PE5448	Not Eligible	Low	Unknown
5PE5449	Need Data	Fair	Residential
5PE5450	Need Data	Fair	Unknown
5PE5451	Need Data	Fair	Unknown
5PE5452	Need Data	Fair	Unknown
5PE5453	Need Data	Fair	Unknown
5PE5454	Not Eligible	Low	Unknown
5PE5455	Need Data	Unknown	Unknown
5PE5456	Not eligible	Low	Residential
5PE5457	Not Eligible	Low	Unknown
5PE5458	Eligible AD	Good	Residential
5PE5459	Not Eligible	Low	Unknown
5PE5460	Need Data	Good	Unknown
5PE5461	Need Data	Fair	Residential

TABLE 5.1

Surveyed Archaeology Sites within the New Pueblo Freeway Area of Potential Effect Listed by Site Number

Site #	NRHP Eligibility	Potential	Historic Site Type
5PE5462	Not Eligible	Low	Residential
5PE5463	Need Data	Fair	Unknown
5PE5464	Need Data	Fair	Residential
5PE5465	Not Eligible	Low	Unknown
5PE5466	Need Data	Fair	Residential
5PE5467	Eligible D	Good	Residential
5PE5468	Need Data	Fair	Unknown
5PE5469	Need Data	Fair	Unknown
5PE5470	Need Data	Good	Residential
5PE5471	Need Data	Good	Unknown
5PE5472	Need Data	Good	Mixed Use Residential/Commercial
5PE5473	Not Eligible	Low	Unknown
5PE5474	Need Data	Fair	Unknown
5PE5475	Need Data	Fair	Industrial
5PE5476	Need Data	Fair	Unknown
5PE5477	Need Data	Unknown	Residential
5PE5478	Need Data	Fair	Mixed Use Residential/Commercial
5PE5479	Need Data	Fair	Unknown
5PE5480	Need Data	Fair	Residential
5PE5481	Need Data	Fair	Unknown
5PE5482	Not eligible	Low	Residential
5PE5483	Eligible D	Good	Residential
5PE5484	Need Data	Fair	Unknown
5PE5485	Need Data	Good	Residential
5PE5486	Need Data	Good	Residential
5PE5487	Need Data	Good	Residential
5PE5488	Need Data	Good	Residential
5PE5489	Need Data	Fair	Residential
5PE5490	Not Eligible	Low	Unknown
5PE5491	Need Data	Good	Residential
5PE5492	Not Eligible	Low	Unknown
5PE5493	Need Data	Fair	Commercial
5PE5494	Not Eligible	Low	Unknown
5PE5495	Need Data	Fair	Unknown

TABLE 5.1
Surveyed Archaeology Sites within the New Pueblo Freeway Area of Potential Effect Listed by Site Number

Site #	NRHP Eligibility	Potential	Historic Site Type
5PE5496	Need Data	Good	Residential
5PE5497	Need Data	Good	Residential
5PE5498	Not Eligible	Low	Unknown
5PE5499	Need Data	Fair	Unknown
5PE5500	Not Eligible	Low	Unknown
5PE5501	Not Eligible	Low	Unknown
5PE5502	Need Data	Fair	Residential
5PE5503	Need Data	Fair	Commercial
5PE5504	Need Data	Fair	Residential
5PE5505	Need Data	Good	Residential
5PE5506	Need Data	Fair	Unknown
5PE5507	Need Data	Fair	Commercial
5PE5508	Need Data	Good	Residential
5PE5509	Need Data	Fair	Residential
5PE5510	Need Data	Fair	Residential
5PE5511	Need Data	Fair	Residential
5PE5512	Not Eligible	Low	Unknown
5PE5513	Need Data	Good	Unknown
5PE5514	Need Data	Good	Residential
5PE5515	Need Data	Fair	Unknown
5PE5516	Need Data	Good	Residential
5PE5581	Not Eligible	Low	Unknown

TABLE 5.2
Archaeology Sites Recommended as Needs Data within the New Pueblo Freeway Area of Potential Effect

Site #	NRHP Eligibility	Historic Site Type
5PE5395	Need Data	Residential
5PE5397	Need Data	Residential
5PE5398	Need Data	Residential
5PE5399	Need Data	Residential
5PE5401	Need Data	Unknown
5PE5402	Need Data	Residential
5PE5403	Need Data	Residential
5PE5404	Need Data	Residential

TABLE 5.2
Archaeology Sites Recommended as Needs Data within the New Pueblo Freeway Area of Potential Effect

Site #	NRHP Eligibility	Historic Site Type
5PE5405	Need Data	Residential
5PE5407	Need Data	Commercial
5PE5409	Need Data	Residential
5PE5410	Need Data	Unknown
5PE5415	Need Data	Residential
5PE5416	Need Data	Residential
5PE5417	Need Data	Residential
5PE5418	Need Data	Residential
5PE5419	Need Data	Residential
5PE5420	Need Data	Residential
5PE5421	Need Data	Residential
5PE5422	Need Data	Residential
5PE5423	Need Data	Unknown
5PE5424	Need Data	Unknown
5PE5425	Need Data	Residential
5PE5426	Need Data	Residential
5PE5427	Need Data	Residential
5PE5428	Need Data	Residential
5PE5429	Need Data	Residential
5PE5430	Need Data	Mixed Use Residential/Commercial
5PE5433	Need Data	Commercial
5PE5435	Need Data	Unknown
5PE5437	Need Data	Religious
5PE5438	Need Data	Unknown
5PE5439	Need Data	Residential
5PE5442	Need Data	Unknown
5PE5446	Need Data	Residential
5PE5447	Need Data	Residential
5PE5449	Need Data	Residential
5PE5450	Need Data	Unknown
5PE5451	Need Data	Unknown
5PE5452	Need Data	Unknown
5PE5453	Need Data	Unknown
5PE5455	Need Data	Unknown
5PE5460	Need Data	Unknown
5PE5461	Need Data	Residential
5PE5463	Need Data	Unknown
5PE5464	Need Data	Residential
5PE5466	Need Data	Residential
5PE5468	Need Data	Unknown
5PE5469	Need Data	Unknown

TABLE 5.2
Archaeology Sites Recommended as Needs Data within the New Pueblo Freeway Area of Potential Effect

Site #	NRHP Eligibility	Historic Site Type
5PE5470	Need Data	Residential
5PE5471	Need Data	Unknown
5PE5472	Need Data	Mixed Use Residential/Commercial
5PE5474	Need Data	Unknown
5PE5475	Need Data	Industrial
5PE5476	Need Data	Unknown
5PE5477	Need Data	Residential
5PE5478	Need Data	Mixed Use Residential/Commercial
5PE5479	Need Data	Unknown
5PE5480	Need Data	Residential
5PE5481	Need Data	Unknown
5PE5484	Need Data	Unknown
5PE5485	Need Data	Residential
5PE5486	Need Data	Residential
5PE5487	Need Data	Residential
5PE5488	Need Data	Residential
5PE5489	Need Data	Residential
5PE5491	Need Data	Residential
5PE5493	Need Data	Commercial
5PE5495	Need Data	Unknown
5PE5496	Need Data	Residential
5PE5497	Need Data	Residential
5PE5499	Need Data	Unknown
5PE5502	Need Data	Residential
5PE5503	Need Data	Commercial
5PE5504	Need Data	Residential
5PE5505	Need Data	Residential
5PE5506	Need Data	Unknown
5PE5507	Need Data	Commercial
5PE5508	Need Data	Residential
5PE5509	Need Data	Residential
5PE5510	Need Data	Residential
5PE5511	Need Data	Residential
5PE5513	Need Data	Unknown
5PE5514	Need Data	Residential
5PE5515	Need Data	Unknown
5PE5516	Need Data	Residential

TABLE 5.3
Archaeology Sites Recommended Not Eligible for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places within the New Pueblo Freeway Area of Potential Effect

Site #	NRHP Eligibility	Historic Site Type
5PE1770	Not Eligible	Industrial
5PE5088	Not Eligible	Unknown
5PE5305	Not Eligible	Religious
5PE5307	Not Eligible	Unknown
5PE5396	Not Eligible	Unknown
5PE5400	Not Eligible	Residential
5PE5406	Not Eligible	Recreational
5PE5411	Not Eligible	Unknown
5PE5412	Not Eligible	Unknown
5PE5413	Not Eligible	Unknown
5PE5414	Not Eligible	Unknown
5PE5432	Not Eligible	Unknown
5PE5434	Not Eligible	Unknown
5PE5436	Not Eligible	Unknown
5PE5440	Not Eligible	Unknown
5PE5441	Not Eligible	Religious
5PE5443	Not Eligible	Unknown
5PE5444	Not Eligible	Unknown
5PE5445	Not Eligible	Unknown
5PE5448	Not Eligible	Unknown
5PE5454	Not Eligible	Unknown
5PE5456	Not Eligible	Residential
5PE5457	Not Eligible	Unknown
5PE5459	Not Eligible	Unknown
5PE5462	Not Eligible	Residential
5PE5465	Not Eligible	Unknown
5PE5473	Not Eligible	Unknown
5PE5482	Not Eligible	Residential
5PE5490	Not Eligible	Unknown
5PE5492	Not Eligible	Unknown
5PE5494	Not Eligible	Unknown
5PE5498	Not Eligible	Unknown
5PE5500	Not Eligible	Unknown
5PE5501	Not Eligible	Unknown
5PE5512	Not Eligible	Unknown
5PE5581	Not Eligible	Unknown

TABLE 5.4
Archaeology Sites Recommended Eligible for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places within the New Pueblo Freeway Area of Potential Effect

Site #	NRHP Eligibility	Historic Site Type
5PE5408	Eligible AD	Residential
5PE5431	Eligible AD	Residential
5PE5458	Eligible AD	Residential
5PE5467	Eligible D	Residential
5PE5483	Eligible D	Residential

6.0 Summary and Conclusions

This cultural resource inventory was undertaken by WCRM and CH2M HILL to satisfy the requirements of federal environmental and cultural resource law. Project work involved intensive and reconnaissance-level cultural resource inventories of approximately 1,078 acres of the NPF-APE within the City of Pueblo in Pueblo County. The work was conducted between October 2003 and March 2005. The NPF-APE includes some state and city lands, but private individuals and companies own the majority of properties in this area. The area will be impacted by transportation improvement projects planned for I-25. This survey was conducted so that NRHP evaluations and recommendations could be made with regard to cultural resources located during the course of the inventory.

Review of the previous work conducted in the area, and the study's setting in an urban environment, led to the expectation that the preponderance of cultural resources found during the field survey would be from the historic period. It was further anticipated that most resources would be related to Pueblo's residential growth and to a lesser extent the city's commercial and industrial activity. It was expected that the resources recorded during the field work would span the period from the late 19th century to the recent past. The same information also indicated that aboriginal sites would be scarce, if any remained. These expectations proved to be correct; the vast preponderance of sites dated from the 19th and 20th centuries.

The 127 archaeological sites recorded and evaluated during this survey are reflective of the generally dense land use within the NPF-APE. The level of detail available for the individual resources was impacted by lack of access to private lands. Five of the surveyed archaeological sites were recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP, 86 of the sites need data to make an eligibility determination, and 36 sites are recommended as not eligible.

The archaeological resources survey and inventory report met the goals of the project, and the work fulfills the standards for an intensive level cultural resource survey as specified by the Colorado OAHP.

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