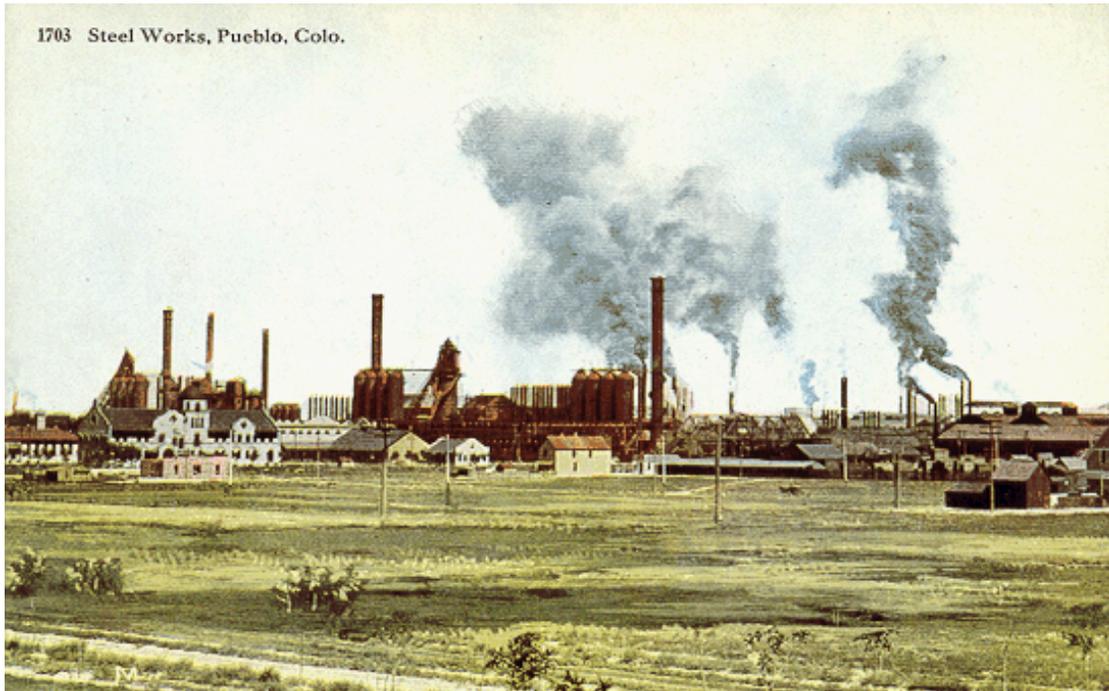


I-25 NEW PUEBLO FREEWAY IMPROVEMENT PROJECT



Architectural Resources Survey Report Pueblo County, Colorado

Prepared by the
Colorado Department of Transportation
February 2009

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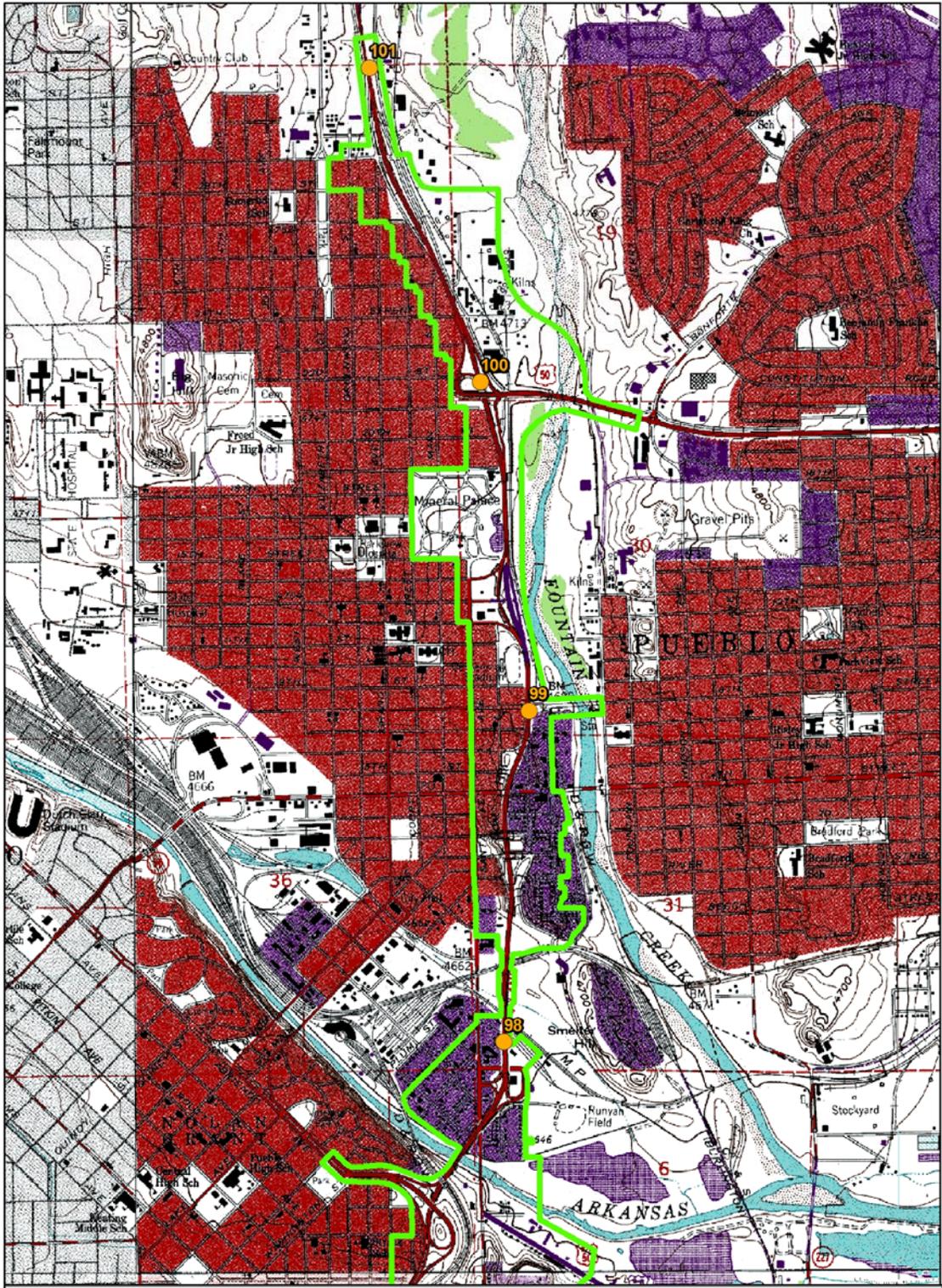
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Acronyms and Abbreviations

ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
APE	Area of Potential Effects
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
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 system
I-25	Interstate 25
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NPF	New Pueblo Freeway
NPF-APE	New Pueblo Freeway Area of Potential Effects
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
OAHP	Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
RP3	Resource Protection Planning Process
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
USGS	United States Geological Survey
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator
WCRM	Western Cultural Resource Management
WPA	Work Projects Administration



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

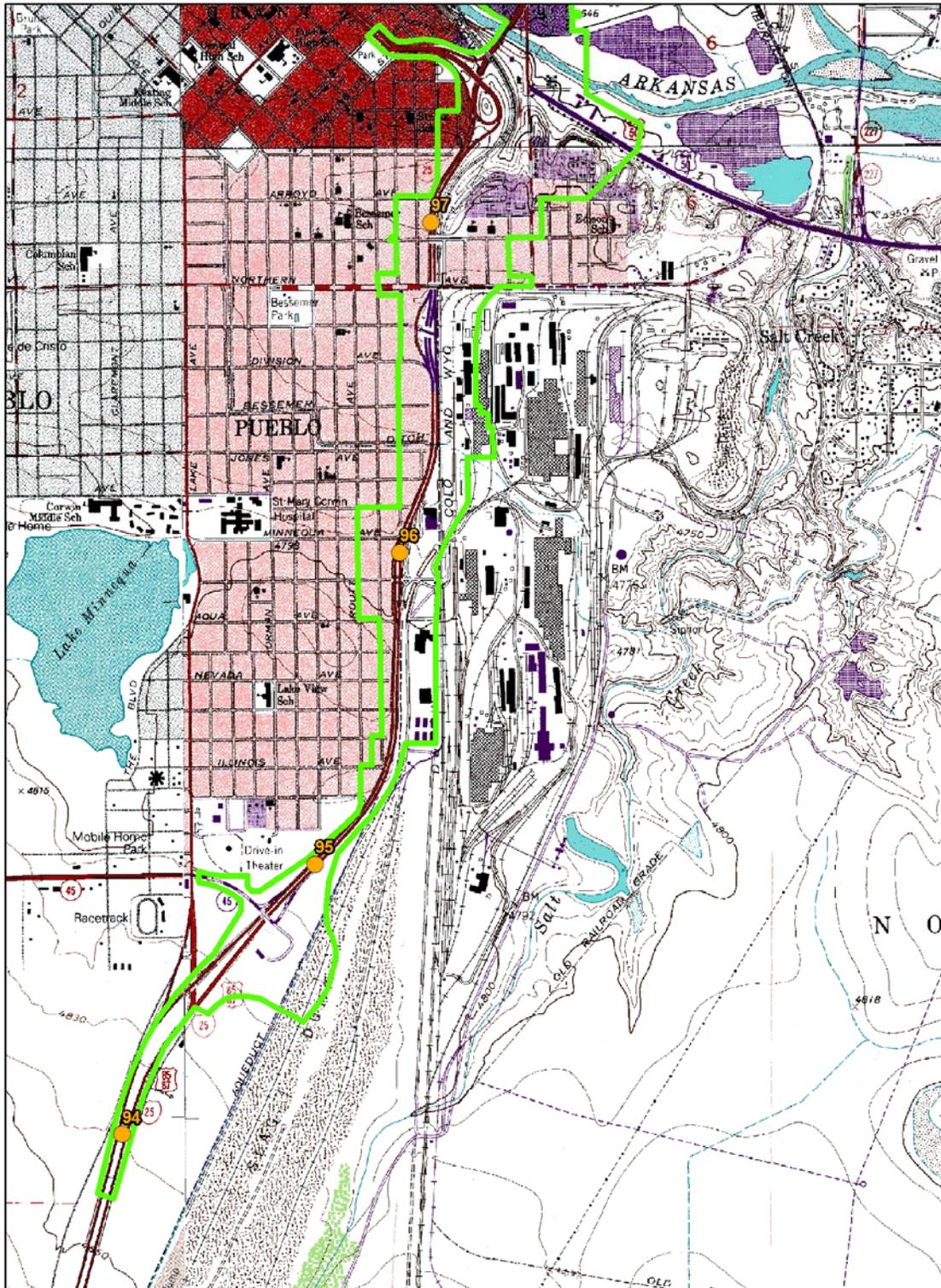
● Milepost Designation
 Project Boundary

0 1,000 2,000
 Scale in Feet



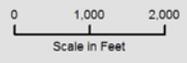
North End

**I-25 New Pueblo Freeway
 Improvement Project
 Area of Potential Effects**



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

- Milepost Designation
- Project Boundary



South End

**I-25 New Pueblo Freeway
Improvement Project
Area of Potential Effects**

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Project Summary

Western Cultural Resource Management (WCRM) and CH2M HILL conducted this architectural resources survey as consultants for the Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT) to satisfy the requirements of federal environmental and cultural resource law related to the proposed redevelopment of Interstate 25 (I-25). The project is located in the City of Pueblo in Pueblo County, Colorado from approximately 29th Street in the north to Pueblo Boulevard in the south (Figure 1.1). 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. A total of 1,078 acres were surveyed for this project. Lands involved 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 Effects (NPF-APE) defined for the project survey included areas potentially subject to either direct or indirect impacts from the undertaking. The width of the APE for this survey varied, including both highway-widening alternatives under consideration as well as areas that could be impacted by activities such as interchange reconstruction, frontage road relocation, or storm drainage changes. The archaeological investigations are not discussed here, but can be found in a separate report: *An Intensive Archaeological Resources Survey and Test Excavations for the I-25 New Pueblo Freeway Improvement Project, Pueblo County, Colorado*. The architectural inventory occurred in phases between October 2003 and November 2008. The surveys recorded 864 structures and six neighborhoods and evaluated these properties for eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

1.2 Project Description

The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), in cooperation with CDOT, is preparing an Environmental Impact Statement (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 to meet 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). Transportation management strategies and design variations of grade and alignment are incorporated into both the Existing I-25 Alternative and the Modified I-25 Alternative.

- **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.

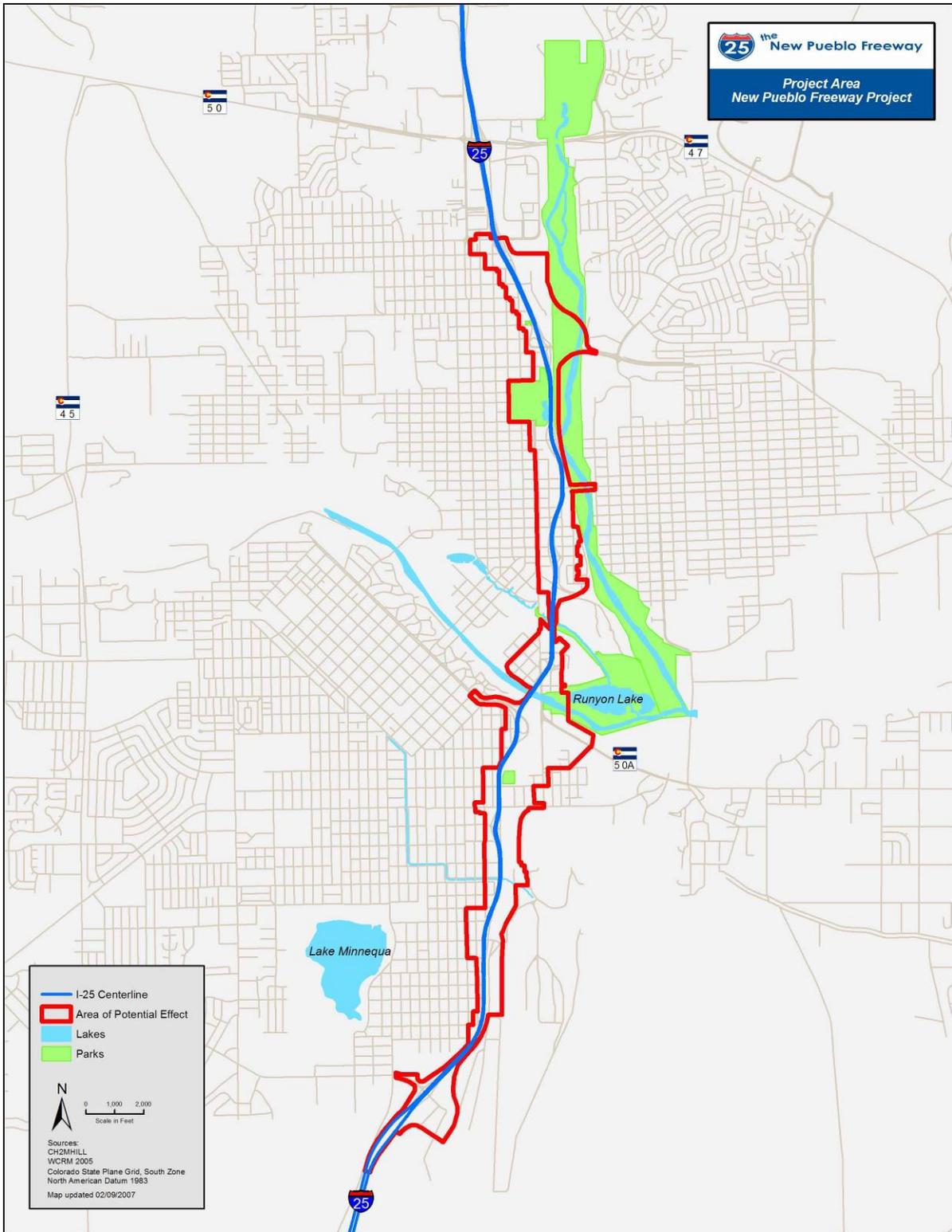


FIGURE 1.1
 Map Showing the Project Area and the New Pueblo Freeway Area of Potential Effects

- **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 I-25 to improve safety, and providing other improvements to the local street system to enhance system connectivity and traffic movement near I-25.
- **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 that the alignment would be shifted to accommodate different interchange configurations in the central portion of the corridor.

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 the NPF studies. Project planners 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. Numerous federal laws, regulations, Executive Orders, and guidelines establish the need and process for considering America’s cultural heritage in the planning process for federal undertakings. The State of Colorado has passed legislation pertinent to state and local undertakings that might affect cultural resources.

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 Title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 800 (36 CFR 800). Historic properties are those that qualify for inclusion in, or are listed in, the NRHP (36 CFR 60). The following are criteria for NRHP eligibility:

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

- that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or*
- that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or*
- 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*
- that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.*

1.3.2 Applicable State and Local Laws

Applicable state and local laws include the Colorado Register of Historic Places Act (Colorado Revised Statutes [CRS] 24-80.1 as amended) and the Preservation of Historical, Prehistorical, and Archeological Resources of Colorado Act (CRS 24-80-401ff). The State

Register Act 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. State law CRS 24-80-401ff applies to all lands owned by the state or any of its political subdivisions. Cultural resources on these lands are managed by the state. This 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 Report Organization

This report is organized into six chapters of text and references. The report format and content are consistent with the Colorado Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (OAHP) guidelines for survey reports. It includes a statement of project objectives and the research design and methodology used (Chapter 2.0) and the historic context of the project area (Chapter 3.0). Chapter 4.0 presents the results of the survey and Chapter 5.0 is a summary of the report and the conclusions. Chapter 6.0 contains a bibliography of relevant past studies. Appendix A includes the Management Data Forms for the surveyed neighborhoods and potential districts. Appendix B contains the 2008 OAHP Architectural Inventory Forms of surveyed properties and an atlas showing the locations of all surveyed properties. Appendix C combines the results of all phases of the surveys and includes an atlas and table showing the findings of the surveys.

2.0 Statement of Objectives, Research Design, and Methodology

2.1 Statement of Objectives

The objective of the architectural resources survey was to locate and record all properties within the NPF-APE boundaries and to evaluate each resource in terms of its NRHP eligibility. Development of the research design and historic context allowed for an understanding of the occupation of the city and region during the 19th and 20th centuries, and for properly placing the architectural resources into a broader perspective. Site significance and recommendations for NRHP eligibility of cultural resources were 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 context and related property types are presented in Chapter 3.0.

2.2 Research Design and Methodology

The steps followed for the architectural resources survey of the NPF-APE are shown below.

1. Develop the NPF-APE through consultation with the Colorado State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and interested parties.
2. Complete file and literature searches of the NPF-APE and study area to identify previously recorded sites and review the findings of previous studies.
3. Conduct archival research to develop background data for resource and neighborhood evaluations, historic context, and research design preparation.
4. Conduct a field inventory of NPF-APE architectural resources, including both intensive and reconnaissance-level work.
5. Evaluate field inventory reports through senior review by qualified architectural historians and cultural resource specialists.
6. Prepare draft and final reports of the inventory containing all the elements of a cultural resources report as identified in the Colorado OAHP *Colorado Cultural Resource Survey Manual* (Colorado OAHP, 2006 [Revised]), including NRHP evaluations for all the recorded resources.

The NPF-APE was established through a series of meetings that included staff of WCRM, CH2M HILL, CDOT, FHWA, and the Colorado OAHP. To solicit input on the NPF-APE from local concerned parties, meetings were held with the Pueblo Historic Preservation Commission, Pueblo Planning Office, and 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 all areas that would be impacted either directly or indirectly by the alternatives under consideration (the undertaking), including all project-related actions such as storm water drainages, 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.

As a general guideline, properties must be at least 50 years of age to be evaluated for eligibility to the NRHP. For this survey, potential historic architectural and engineering resources were defined as buildings and structures at least 45 years old based on records of the Pueblo County Assessor and field observation. This included residential buildings, commercial buildings, industrial buildings, and linear structures such as railroads and irrigation ditches. The OAHP architectural lexicon and *A Guide to Colorado's Historic Architecture and Engineering* (Gearhart, et. al. 2003) were used to determine the style or type of each building. Buildings were assigned either a style or a type, but in many cases, no style or type could be assigned based on the OAHP lexicon. These resources were recorded as having no identifiable style, or no identifiable type, or both.

WCRM conducted intensive cultural resource inventories of properties within the NPF-APE in three successive field sessions between October 13, 2003, and April 2, 2004. A separate field session was conducted between January 2005 and March 2005. WCRM's field operations included a 100 percent survey of all standing architectural features 45 years old and older within the NPF-APE. The work was performed using a field crew varying in size from two to four individuals. The architectural survey was conducted from public property (streets, sidewalks, etc.), and no private property was entered. The field survey data collected by WCRM was submitted to CH2M HILL in May 2006 for senior review, correction, and editing by CH2M HILL architectural historians and cultural resource specialists.

The first draft of this report and the survey forms from the 2005 survey were submitted to the Colorado SHPO for review and eligibility concurrence in July 2007. Of the 864 forms and eligibility recommendations submitted for review, the SHPO concurred with 148. Two of those 148 properties (5PE4629 and 5PE5080) were determined officially eligible. The other 146 properties were determined officially not eligible in 2007 (all are shown in Table 4.3). At that time, the SHPO was unable to concur with the other 716 eligibility recommendations, or with the eligibility recommendations for potential historic districts. The information submitted was considered not adequately documented and therefore the SHPO requested further information to complete their review. In response to this request for more information, SHPO, CH2M HILL, CDOT, and FHWA conferred and devised a specific methodology to resurvey selected properties.

The first step of this methodology, accomplished in the summer of 2008, was to redefine potential historic district boundaries through consultation, reconnaissance survey, and further research. The district boundaries discussed in this report are the revised boundaries based on the 2008 reconnaissance survey, research, and consultation.

Another important part of the methodology was the creation of a system to determine which properties would have to be resurveyed. For properties that were outside the NRHP-eligible district boundaries, those that would be directly impacted by only one of the two alternatives were selected for resurvey. Those that would be directly impacted by both alternatives would be considered eligible for the NRHP without resurvey. In addition, those that would not be directly impacted by the proposed project would also be considered eligible for the NRHP. For those properties that were located inside an NRHP-eligible district, those that would be directly impacted by only one of the two alternatives were selected for resurvey. Those that would be directly impacted by both alternatives would be considered contributing elements to that district, without further survey. Those that would not be directly impacted by the proposed project would also be considered contributing elements to that district. As part of this agreement, properties within district boundaries that were not selected for resurvey received no further evaluation and were not evaluated for individual NRHP eligibility. In all cases, if the SHPO concurred with the eligibility of the property in 2007, then it was not resurveyed for individual eligibility.

This methodology for determining which of the 864 properties to resurvey was devised in part to minimize the number of properties resurveyed in order to move the analysis process forward. A full resurvey of all of the 716 properties for which concurrence was not feasible within the schedule and financial constraints of the project. The additional time needed to complete the cultural resource analysis was streamlined as much as possible by the above methodology in an attempt to move the project forward to completion in a timely manner, while still conducting a thorough cultural resources inventory. The agreement by CDOT, SHPO and FHWA to treat some properties as NRHP-eligible, for the purposes of Section 106, without resurvey was made to ensure that no potentially historic properties would be overlooked while still allowing the greatest expediency possible.

Based on this methodology, it was determined that 88 of the 864 properties would be resurveyed. This report discusses both the full survey completed in 2005 and the selected resurvey conducted in 2008.

2.3 Data Gathering Procedures

2.3.1 File, Literature, and Background Research

The initial file and literature review was done between November and December 2001. The results were updated by a second review in October 2003, as the first field inventory was beginning. This work was conducted using the cultural resource records and reports held by the Colorado OAHP. The 2001 search area followed I-25 south from the 29th Street exit in Pueblo to the Pueblo Boulevard exit on the southern edge of the Pueblo urbanized area. This boundary represented the then-working NPF-APE. The 2003 file search covered approximately the same area north to south but was not as wide, reflecting refinement of the NPF-APE. The file search area extended approximately one-quarter mile beyond the boundaries of the NPF-APE. Additional archival research was conducted at OAHP, the Pueblo Public Library, the Pueblo County Historical Society, and the Bessemer Historical Society.

The architectural resource survey was further supported by analysis of Sanborn Fire Insurance and other historic maps, as well as city directories and photo collections.

Background data were also 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 (Pueblo); and the Western History Collection at Norlin Library (University of Colorado-Boulder). In addition to the staffs at the libraries, other individuals were specifically contacted to assist in gathering information; Mark Huffington of Oregon Steel Mills (now Ervaz, NA) in Pueblo; Jay Trask at the Bessemer Historical Society in Pueblo; David Cockrell of the Pueblo Historical Commission; and Wade Broadhead at the Pueblo Historic Preservation Commission. All of the information compiled was used to develop the historic context of the area and the potential district boundaries and as needed by field recorders for completion of evaluation forms.

Survey Form Data

Dates of construction for all buildings and structures were obtained from the Pueblo County Assessor's office when available. County Assessor's dates were used because no other or more reliable information was available, even though these records were sometimes flawed. 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 buildings in the NPF-APE. In addition, the Assessor's office used "adjusted" dates of construction for many of the commercial buildings because of remodeling and other factors. Adjusted dates were developed by the Assessor's Office to more accurately reflect a building's value, and do not necessarily reflect the actual date of construction. Adjusted dates and any other information, such as that from city directories, have been noted on the site forms. In cases where the assessor data did not match the evidence in the field, the surveyor estimated the date of construction based on building style, type, and decorative detailing, where possible.

Two methods were employed in an attempt to determine the original ownership of the properties in the NPF-APE. Initially, it was thought that a search of the records in the Clerk and Recorder's Office of Pueblo County would yield the desired information; however, the condition of these records rendered such a 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 R. L. Polk & Company. This method does not guarantee that the person listed as residing at a particular address is the actual owner of the property, but the information derived from this search is considered the best available. The Western History Department of the Denver Public Library contains a substantially complete collection of these directories that were 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.

2.3.2 Field Recording

The first phase of the survey began on October 13, 2003 and was completed on April 2, 2004. Additional fieldwork was conducted in January and February 2005. Crewmembers on the architectural survey marked site locations on aerial maps of the NPF-APE. To clarify ownership and parcel identification, the crew used a map of subdivisions obtained from the Pueblo Department of Planning and Community Development, and geographic information

system (GIS) maps from the Pueblo County mapping department. Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates were obtained using a hand-held global positioning system (GPS) unit. Field recorders took one or more black-and-white photographs of each resource.

Survey of the Minnequa Works plant site (also called CF&I, now owned by Ervaz, NA) was conducted at the reconnaissance level during a 1-day visit in February 2005, after limited access to the plant was secured from Oregon Steel Mills (the previous owner).

Reconnaissance was limited to the NPF-APE and a guided tour of the remainder of the plant site. The work was augmented by archival research at the Bessemer Historical Society. The research focused on the evolution of the plant site, and the data collected were used to support the interpretation of the Minnequa Works resources, particularly those within the NPF-APE. Buildings, features, and clusters of buildings and features were photographed in black and white and OAHP site forms (5PE5138 and 5PE5139) were completed.

Initial reconnaissance studies of the neighborhoods were done in the winter of 2005. A second, more detailed survey of the neighborhoods surrounding the NPF-APE was conducted in the summer of 2008. The work involved driving the streets of neighborhoods, making approximate counts of the different architectural styles represented in the district, gathering information about changes in the character of the built environment across the district, and taking representative photographs of individual properties and streetscapes. This work was supplemented by GIS information based on assessor's records characterizing periods of development in the neighborhoods, as well as archival research from local repositories.

The appropriate Colorado OAHP site recordation forms were then completed for each resource and permanent site numbers, obtained from OAHP, were assigned to the sites. All sites within the NPF-APE that had been recorded more than 5 years before the start of the fieldwork were re-recorded as part of this study. Completed site forms will be on file at the OAHP in Denver. The architectural inventory forms for the 88 properties resurveyed in 2008 are included in Appendix B of this report.

2.4 Analysis and Evaluation Methods

2.4.1 NRHP Significance Assessment

The evaluation phase of this study involved two steps. The first was to associate the resource with one or more of the contexts, types, and themes identified in the historic context. The second was to evaluate the resource against the NRHP significance and integrity requirements for its property type, taking into consideration level and period of significance.

2.4.2 Contributing and Non-contributing Elements of NRHP Historic Districts

Based on information gathered during the preliminary research and reconnaissance of the NPF-APE, an approach was developed that recognized the role the historic context of Pueblo's neighborhoods within the NPF-APE would play in the interpretation and evaluation of the resources recorded during this study. The approach included provisions to evaluate and make eligibility recommendations for each site as individually eligible or as a contributing or non-contributing element of a potentially eligible historic district.

The following guidelines were used to recommend contributing or non-contributing resources within identified potential historic districts. Historic resources that did not meet these general guidelines were recommended as non-contributing elements.

1. The resource was present during the period of significance.
2. The resource is a reflection of the common architectural styles and types within the potential district.
3. The resource possesses historic integrity reflecting its character at that time, or is capable of yielding important information about the period.

3.0 Historic Context: NPF-APE

3.1 Historic Context

The purpose of the historic context is to provide an historic overview of the survey area to support the evaluation of potential cultural resources within the APE. 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 or historic districts. The following historic context is divided into distinct periods of development to aid in an understanding of the chronology of the physical development of Pueblo.

3.1.1 Early History of the Pueblo Region

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 all of 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.

In 1598, Juan de Oñate led a Spanish mission to colonize the lands of the Santa Fe area, resulting in the founding of Santa Fe in 1609. Santa Fe became the political capital and the social and economic focal point of the northern Spanish empire. 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 18th 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. This effectively ended the French threat to present-day northern New Mexico and Colorado.

Internally, conflicts with Native Americans continued and led the Spanish to establish a military-based policy for their dealings with them. 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 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. But 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 boundaries of the United States to the Continental Divide in the Pueblo region, and the future site of Pueblo was on the edge of the United States.

Jefferson, with the help of Congress, undertook a systematic inventory of the Louisiana Purchase beginning with the Lewis and Clark expedition that was to locate, explore, and document the river routes and mountain passes in hopes of finding the Northwest Passage to the Pacific. The Lewis and Clark expedition began a legacy of United States government-sponsored exploration to understand and map the western region of the United States. 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 Lieutenant Zebulon Pike. In July 1806, Pike and 23 men traveled 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, 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 and taken to Santa Fe. Pike's journey and other events in the Spanish Empire led to continued border friction between the United States and Spain until 1819, when the Adams-Onís 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 United States while the portion south of the river remained with Spain.

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 and first sighted the Rocky Mountains on June 30, 1820. From the South Platte River, they went south toward the Arkansas River after passing the future site of Denver. They followed a buffalo trail along Fountain Creek to near what became Colorado Springs. After members of the party climbed Pikes Peak, they continued south along Fountain Creek to the Arkansas River. At the confluence of the 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 coinage of the term, "Great American Desert," to explain the region between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains. The two explorers envisioned the rest of the West as suitable for agriculture and grazing, but the "Great American Desert" as viable only to be a barrier to contain and protect the United States against the Native Americans and the Spanish (Goetzmann, 1966:51-52; Campbell, 1972:4; Pike, 1966:107-110).

The United States government took little interest in exploration or settlement in the Pueblo area after the Long expedition. Instead, fur trappers traveled the Arkansas 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, and was in Santa Fe the same time that Pike was a prisoner and was able to speak with him (Hafen and 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 and 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. It was located east of the NPF-APE and 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 4 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 what is now the 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 United States' interest in the area.

In 1843, the Mexican government responded to Texan attacks on New Mexican 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 (Goetzmann, 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 during this time.

In 1846, the United States went to war with Mexico over allegations that Mexico 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 Lieutenant 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 United States and provided that all lands west of Louisiana become part of the United States. 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 finally under United States control. Soon after the war ended, more exploration of the region took place.

Fremont went west again in 1848. The party moved quickly out of Missouri and reached El Pueblo, along the Arkansas River. El Pueblo was a small settlement of trappers and other frontiersmen on the Arkansas, near its confluence with Fountain Creek. 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 10 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, including Captain John William Gunnison's expedition. The group did not travel through the Pueblo area, but they did write a highly 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 United States 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.

Modern 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 aforementioned 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 abandonment of 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, the new settlement of Fountain City was founded on the north bank of the Arkansas River as prospectors scoured the Colorado Rockies for the yellow metal. As early as 1859, visitors referred to the town as Pueblo and the Fountain City name ceased use. Pueblo was soon 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 (Figure 3.1) (Simonich, 2001).

3.1.2 The Founding of Modern Pueblo

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

Pueblo was founded in 1860 as 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, the most significant to the future of Pueblo was Palmer, 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 line running along the Front Range south from Denver to New Mexico, founding the D&RG railway. This new enterprise became pivotal in the development of Pueblo, first as a trade and shipping center and later as a steel manufacturing center.

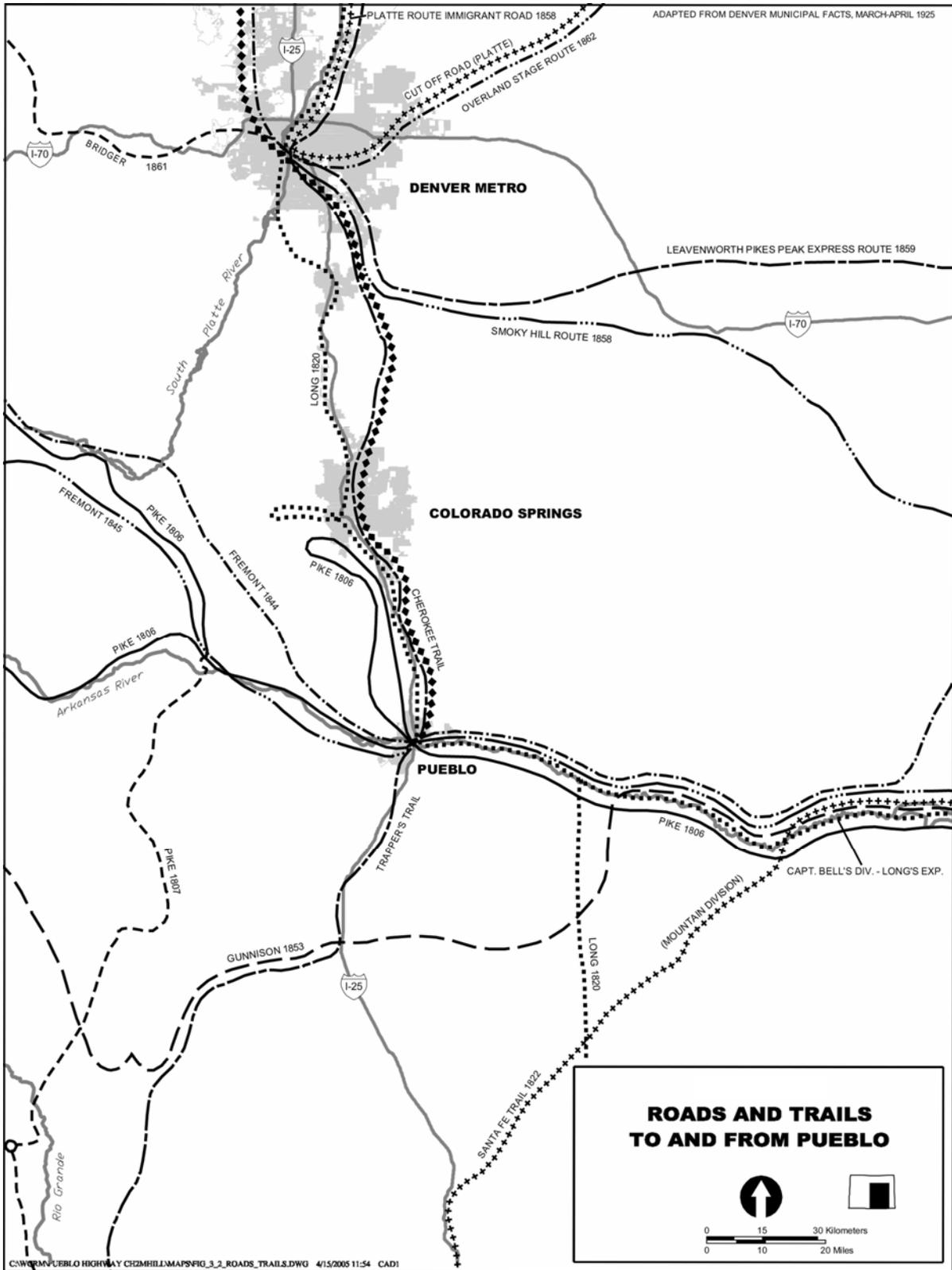


FIGURE 3.1
 Map Showing the Roads and Trails to and From Pueblo in 1925

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 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 (Figure 3.2). 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 expanded geographically. Since then, the city has experienced a number of annexations, including many areas in the boundary of the NPF-APE (Table 3.1).

Steel Boom, 1890-1920

The architecture of the Steel Boom represents the bulk of the resources found in the NPF-APE. Houses and commercial buildings took on the look and general style of the popular styles of the day from late 19th and early 20th century urban America, often through vernacular interpretations.

Of the stylistic influences of the late 19th century, Queen Anne, in vernacular interpretations, appears to have been predominant. Little evidence was found showing that architects designed individual houses. Instead, most designs were probably adapted by local builders from pattern books or the popular press. In addition to those houses that could be clearly identified as having some stylistic influences, the utilitarian vernacular houses popularized by plan book authors also can be seen in many parts of the NPF-APE.

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 remain in the NPF-APE.

TABLE 3.1
Annexation Chronology for the NPF-APE

Date	Town, Subdivision, or Annexation	Related NPF-APE Neighborhood or Area
1860	Town of Pueblo organized	Goat Hill and Second Ward
1870	Town of Pueblo incorporated	Goat Hill and Second Ward
1871	Barndollar & Co. Addition No. 1 annexed	North Side
1871	Barndollar & Co. Addition No. 2 annexed	North Side
1872	South Pueblo incorporated	The Grove and Corona Park
1872	Park Hill area in east Pueblo annexed	N/A
1882	Central Pueblo incorporated	Downtown area
1886	Bessemer incorporated	Bessemer (Steelworks Suburbs)
1886	Pueblo, Central Pueblo, and South Pueblo merge to form City of Pueblo	All
1887	Stanton and Snyder Addition annexed	The Grove
1889	City Hall Place annexed	Bessemer and East Mesa (Steelworks Suburbs)
1889	Steelworks Addition annexed	Bessemer (Steelworks Suburbs)
1890	Dundee Place annexed	North Side
1890	City Hall Place 2nd Filing annexed	Bessemer and East Mesa (Steelworks Suburbs)
1893	County Addition annexed	Downtown area
1894	Bessemer annexed	Bessemer (Steelworks Suburbs)
1901	Lake Minnequa Addition annexed	Lake Minnequa/Minnequa Heights (Steelworks Suburbs)
1901	Wein & Agram Subdivision annexed	East Mesa (Steelworks Suburbs)
1902	Steelton Addition annexed	Bessemer (Steelworks Suburbs)
1903	Minnequa Heights Addition annexed	Lake Minnequa/Minnequa Heights (Steelworks Suburbs)
1917	Liabach Subdivision annexed (also spelled "Liaback" and "Liabeaback")	East Mesa (Steelworks Suburbs)

Pueblo developed differently than did the 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 that the other towns did not enjoy (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 (Hill, 1984:331). These transportation spines originally used horse-drawn streetcars during the 1880s but converted to electric cars beginning in 1890 (Hill, 1984:331). 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.

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 railroad rails for western 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 location of the current Minnequa Works site on the south side of Pueblo. The new plant was built in 1880 and early 1881, and in September 1881, the first blast furnace went into operation. By 1882, the original 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. This smelter was known as the Pueblo Smelting and Refining Works. It was initially processed silver ore but in 1890 began to process copper. 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. After Eilers' success, another smelting enterprise joined the local industrial picture. In 1883, the New England and Colorado Mining and Smelting Company was founded, and the next year it had a plant under construction on lands purchased from Colorado Coal and Iron. 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 for which Pueblo was famous, the Standard Fire Brick Company was one of the leaders. Opened in 1891, it was said to be the largest brick plant in the United States by the turn of the century.

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 its 8,000 students at 24 schools, including two high schools. By 1910, the city completed paving of all streets in its business district. Concrete sidewalks, storm and sanitary sewers, parks, hotels, hospitals, and more than 4 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 and clothing stores to 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 who had parents who had been born in a foreign country (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 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 Mexico or 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 later years of the 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 ethnic peoples 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 Corona Park 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 was the store owned by gentlemen Krasovec and Mikatich. J. C. Ferguson operated a grocery on Northern as well, and 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 Fronney 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-1945

On June 3, 1921, a major flood swept through Pueblo. First, the Arkansas River rose over its banks, followed within a day by Fountain Creek spilling over the levees. The flood waters divided the city into three sections with little to no communication between them. All the bridges over Fountain Creek were destroyed. Three of the Arkansas River bridges remained but were impassable due to the mud, debris and wreckage. According to Parker, 600 homes were destroyed and 350 houses and business blocks were condemned (Parker, nd). Whole neighborhoods were swept away and millions of dollars in property was damaged or destroyed by the floodwaters. The weakness in the city's flood control plan forced changes in the way Pueblo dealt with its watercourses and ultimately caused population shifts within the older neighborhoods. As a result of the flood, the Arkansas River was moved south to its current location.

By the early decades of the 20th century, automobile ownership and attendant highway construction marked a key period in the development of Pueblo. 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. By World War II 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 the building of 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 to be invaluable for funding roads in Colorado (Athearn, 1976:256-257).

Boom, Bust, and World War II: 1920s-1945

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.

Three home types that proved popular with the residents of the city and NPF-APE were the Bungalow and its variations, the Foursquare or Prairie Cube, and variations on the Classic Cottage, including one-story, hipped-roof box-type houses for workers' quarters.

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

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 spread of the federal highway system included more of the state and the Pueblo region when U.S. 50 and U.S. 85 (former Great North-South 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 the Great Depression of the 1930s hurt Pueblo's economy, 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 in Pueblo, 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 also led to further federal involvement in the city and its immediate surroundings. In 1941, as the United States prepared for war, the War Department began to seek sites for training and other bases. Pueblo caught their attention as a possible location for an Army Air Corps base because of generally good year-round flying weather and an abundance of available land on the outskirts of the city. 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 (*Colorado Yearbook*, 1918, 1922, 1934-4, 1942-2).

In addition, 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 bolster 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).

One local company maintained its status in Pueblo. Through 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 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 World War I ended. The infamous Palmer Raids (1919-21), 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. Though many of the early Hispanic residents in Pueblo migrated from New Mexico, after 1900, the source of Hispanic emigration shifted to Mexico. 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. (Simonich, 2001).

The Modern Age: 1950-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 city. On the national level, the need for such a highway was highlighted during the late 1940s and early 1950s as the United States 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 had 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 15 located on Northern Avenue, six on Orman, and 12 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, six on Abriendo, seven on Lake, and 11 on Santa Fe Avenue (Polk, 1950:351).

Along with gas stations came automobile dealerships. Reflecting yet another change for the old Santa Fe commercial corridor, there were 14 dealerships strung out along the length of this street. In 1950, the number of grocery stores along Santa Fe had fallen to four, and there was 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 Corona Park had begun to dissolve. While there were still 10 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 Modern Age: 1950s-Present

In residential areas of the NPF-APE, 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 interstate.

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

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 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 heavy industrial partners in Pueblo, the smelters. Only portions of the old steel 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, there was just a handful 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 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 edges of the city, reflected the trends found in most parts of the United States during the late 20th and early 21st centuries.

The ethnic character of Pueblo's neighborhood businesses had not disappeared altogether, however. Although many grocers and saloons disappeared by 1997, Joseph Gianetto is listed as owning five gas stations in Pueblo.

The changes in Pueblo's small business environment are no different from those seen all over the United States. The rise of the automobile and its attendant culture, the economic advantages of chain operations, and economic disruptions brought about by the decline in the heavy manufacturing sector of the economy all combined to virtually wipe out the "mom-and-pop" operations in industry after industry. 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).

3.2 Historic Context Themes

Evaluation of the significance of potential historic architectural resources requires identification of historic themes derived from the broader historic context. These themes serve as an analytical framework in which the significance of individual resources or districts may be evaluated. After development of the broad historic context for the NPF-APE and an initial reconnaissance survey, general historic themes were developed. The themes for this study include: 1) Urban Development, Architecture, and Neighborhood Evolution (1870-1940); 2) Pueblo's Ethnic Heritage and the Influences of Ethnic Groups on Pueblo's Past (1890-1940); 3) Pueblo's Industrial Growth and Development (1870-1920).

The primary period of development for the architectural resources of the NPF-APE begins in the 1870s, when the earliest extant historic resources in the NPF-APE were built, and continues through the 1940s. Although properties built after the 1940s may be eligible for listing in the NRHP, the historical research indicates that severe socio-economic shifts occurred in Pueblo during this period. Changing transportation, economic, architectural, development, and commercial patterns immediately prior to and after World War II effectively ended the primary period of development for the areas in the NPF-APE.

3.3 Historic Property Types

In cultural resource studies, context themes are linked to property types. Property types share either physical or associative characteristics, or both, and offer the first level of analysis of resources recorded in field surveys.

The property types for this study's historic resources are: 1) Commercial and Residential Districts, Buildings, Sites, and Features; and 2) Industrial Buildings, Sites, and Features.

3.3.1 Property Type I: Commercial and Residential Districts, Sites and Features

This property type is related to the themes of Urban Development 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 and residential property type defined here is based on its associative characteristics with the historic context discussions above. The variety of resources representative of this property type share functional and, at the general level, physical similarities. Religious facilities were integral to the development of Pueblo's neighborhoods. These facilities are considered a part of this property type.

To help understand and evaluate the large numbers of architectural resources in and around the NPF-APE associated with the Commercial and Residential property type, four stages in the urban built environment have been identified. These not only help to appreciate the resources at the inventory level of study, but may also prove useful in any future work for cultural resources of the NPF-APE. The stages are based on organizational schemes used in other studies, such as Paul Friedman's work at Denver International Airport (1990), and adapted to the study of the NPF-APE. General questions in the four stages help to define the importance of the resources associated with this property type and are the foundations for specific research questions.

3.4.1.1 Pioneer Stage, 1870-1890

The Pioneer stage of development proved short lived, with few surviving examples left 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 material of this period may reflect different ethnic groups, especially of Spanish or Mexican background, in the city at this time.

Other building techniques typical of this stage also depended on readily available building material, such as stone or log. Buildings associated with this stage may exhibit additions and use of more modern materials, such as asphalt shingle roofing for maintenance, or concrete for replacement of deteriorated foundations. The buildings are typically one or one-and-a-half stories tall.

Stylistically, Pioneer stage buildings are categorized as folk or vernacular in the truest sense. Outbuildings associated with these pioneer homes were few and tended to be multifunctional, and composed of pole and mud or rough lumber construction.

3.4.1.2 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. Because of that, 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 use of coal for fuel. Coal used for home heating resulted in changes to the interior layout and furnishings of the houses.

The architecture of the Steel Boom stage represents the bulk of the resources found in the NPF-APE. Houses and commercial buildings took on the look of the popular styles of the day of late 19th century and early 20th century urban America, often through vernacular interpretations. Assigning temporal associations for each architectural style is difficult, because in some areas, older, stylistic characteristics continued to be popular with the local builders and homebuyers after newer styles had become available. Conversely, assigning a social or economic class to the buyers is much easier.

Of the stylistic influences of the late 19th century, two appear to have been the most popular in Pueblo—Queen Anne and Classic Cottage styles. With the exception of the North Side neighborhood, little evidence was found showing that architects designed individual houses. Instead, most were probably adapted by local builders from pattern books or the popular press. In addition to those houses that could be clearly identified as having some stylistic influences, the utilitarian vernacular houses popularized by plan book authors can also be seen in many parts of the NPF-APE.

Residential 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. The use of brick tended to be for decorative purposes or used in specific applications such as chimneys or foundations/basements. This no doubt reflected the relative high cost of bricks.

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

After 1920, the architectural preferences of Pueblo and the NPF-APE homeowners and builders diversified and broadened, reflective of the general prosperity in the city during the 1920s. Three house types that proved popular with the residents of the NPF-APE included the Bungalow and its variations; the Foursquare or prairie cube and its variations; and variations on the Classic Cottage, including one-story, hipped-roof box-type houses for workers' quarters. Variations on the Foursquare primarily were found in porch treatments, rear additions, window arrangements, and dormer/no dormer rooflines, but not in the basic volume, massing, and feel of the houses. Finally, a limited amount of revival influence can be seen that reflects of the popularity of this style nationally in this period. Again, it appears likely that pattern books and other popular media had a great impact on the cultural resources in the NPF-APE. The tools of mass marketing acted to increase the diversity of the city's built environment but at the same time made much of the area look like urban areas from Ohio to the Pacific coast. The 1930s and early 1940s witnessed little new construction

in Pueblo and generally, the previously popular styles and types remained in favor with consumers.

3.3.2 Property Type II: Industrial Buildings, Sites, and Features

As discussed in the historic context, 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 primary resource within the NPF-APE that exemplifies this property type is the Bessemer Works, a collection of buildings and industrial structures first developed in the early 1880s as the Colorado Coal and Iron Company.

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 unequalled 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, in large part due to these structures. Therefore, these buildings and sites may relate to themes of neighborhood development and Pueblo's ethnic heritage as well as those related to economic and industrial development.

3.4 Neighborhoods of the NPF-APE

Archival research and field reconnaissance identified ten neighborhoods whose development dates to Pueblo's historic periods of growth: North Side, Second Ward, Goat Hill, The Grove, Corona Park, Mesa Junction, East Mesa, Bessemer, Lake Minnequa, and Minnequa Heights. The following neighborhood contexts were developed to assist in determining whether these neighborhoods could qualify for listing in the NRHP as historic districts. The historic district eligibility recommendations follow in Section 4.2 of this report. These contexts also help determine which structures and sites within the neighborhoods might qualify as contributing structures to the potential historic districts. Figure 3.3 gives an overview of the boundaries of these neighborhoods. Mesa Junction is shown on the map, but is not discussed in depth as there are no properties within the NPF-APE in the neighborhood. Mesa Junction was not evaluated for NRHP eligibility. As a large landholder in the NPF-APE, the steelworks is discussed separately.

3.4.1 North Side Neighborhood

The North Side neighborhood is roughly bounded by 11th Street on the south, West Street on the west, 29th Street on the north, and I-25 on the east. The North Side neighborhood can be traced to the early years of Pueblo. In 1889, Colorado and Pueblo businessmen and promoters sought to showcase the state and region's mineral wealth with the construction of a grand exhibit hall built on spacious grounds during 1890. Though a popular attraction, the company that owned it fell on hard financial times during the early 1890s, due no doubt in part to the general economic panic that hit the United States beginning in 1894. The panic impacted all of the state's silver mines as well as its smelting and other mineral-related industries. By 1895, the company owning the exhibit hall could not pay its taxes and the entire property was sold to a group of prominent Pueblo businessmen. During 1896, the group dedicated the land as a park and began a program to beautify the park in the spirit of America's great urban parks and the City Beautiful Movement (Burrer, 2004).

The neighborhood that grew up around the park was influenced by real estate promoters more than any other factor. Numerous developers and builders, all competing for the more affluent homebuyers, led to a wide variety of housing styles, types, and sizes. This also led to disjointed land use, with developed blocks next to undeveloped blocks, allowing for an architectural cross section of styles to evolve as different portions of the neighborhood were built (Dodds, 1981:21, 25, 32). As a result, the North Side neighborhood features one of the most diverse cross-sections of architectural styles and types in the city.

Based on information from census tracts, residents of the North Side neighborhood were relatively affluent, and the architecture of the neighborhood reflected this status (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1901, 1913, 1921). For example, the lots in the neighborhood tend to be larger than in other neighborhoods, resulting in a lower housing density. In addition, due to its proximity to Pueblo's central business district, the neighborhood had fewer commercial establishments and some of those, such as the Starginer Nursery, served much of the city rather than only neighborhood customers.

The North Side neighborhood is composed of a series of 19th century annexations and subdivisions. Two of the North Side subdivisions were platted during the early 1870s, and the other five were platted and annexed during Pueblo's real estate boom period of the late 1880s and early 1890s (Dodds 1981:32). While the area was platted and planned in the late 19th century, construction of houses and improvements to the Mineral Palace Park continued into the WPA era in the 1930s.

One of the primary developers of the northern portion of the North Side neighborhood, Fred Barndollar, subdivided the land from 19th Street to 21st Street between Santa Fe and Grand avenues in 1871. It was called the Barndollar Subdivision. Later, in 1888, he expanded further with the Dundee Place Subdivision, west of Grand Avenue to West Street, from West 19th Street north to West 24th Street. Dundee Place was an innovative planned community that instituted, for the first time in Pueblo, protective covenants that ran with the property, including restrictions on cottonwood trees. Barndollar also instituted a minimum building cost in order to create an exclusive neighborhood of high value (Thomas 2007: 20-21). The original residents of this area were primarily merchants, bankers, and entrepreneurs who worked in downtown Pueblo, but preferred to live on the edge of town.

Fred Barndollar was also one of the prominent businessmen who formed, in 1889, the Pueblo Mineral Palace and Industrial Association with W.W. Palmer and O.H.P. Baxter. The Pueblo Mineral Palace and Industrial Association was the corporation that spearheaded the



Source: US GenWeb Archives Website, 2009

FIGURE 3.4
Mineral Palace

construction of the Colorado Mineral Palace, opened in 1891 to celebrate Colorado's and Pueblo's mineral wealth, natural resources, and industrial advances, as well as to attract new residents to mineral-rich Colorado. The three principles of the corporation were invested in the North Side neighborhood, which factored into the ultimate location of the Colorado Mineral Palace

(Figure 3.4). The location of the exhibition hall showcased the wide avenues and large lots of Dundee Place and the other neighboring subdivisions. Expositions such as this were constructed to elevate a city's image, attract tourists, and influence visitors to relocate to the area to take advantage of the riches (Thomas 2007:29-30). The Colorado Mineral Palace itself was not a long-lasting success, and more importantly the land surrounding it, was sold by the developers to the City of Pueblo in 1896. In keeping with the late 19th century City Beautiful movement, cities across the country were developing parks to improve the lives and civic loyalty of residents. The Colorado Mineral Palace and the land around it became the Mineral Palace Park and it underwent renovations and additions in the 1930s as part of the WPA. The Colorado Mineral Palace was demolished in 1942 and the park underwent further changes in the 1950s with the construction of the interstate. The park today still serves the residents of the North Side neighborhood (Burrer 2004).

As noted earlier, the North Side neighborhood contains a wide variety of housing styles, types, and sizes. While there is no one predominant style or type of building in the area, the neighborhood is characterized by single and multiple family buildings in popular styles spanning the period of development. Queen Anne, Tudor Revival, and Second Empire are some of the styles seen in the district, including some large and high style examples. Building types include Bungalows, Classic Cottages, Hipped-roof Boxes, Split Levels, and Foursquares, with varying degrees of ornamentation to reflect the styles. At the end of World War II, the character of development in the neighborhood began to change with the introduction of incompatible architectural styles and forms, and the intrusion of modern

development patterns, such as oversized commercial and multiple-family housing developments.

Notable architects who designed buildings in the neighborhood include Patrick P. Mills, known for designing large, public buildings, but who also did a number of residential structures in the North Side neighborhood. In 1888 he designed one of the three original model homes for the Dundee Place subdivision, at 2201 Grand Avenue (5PE4208, listed in the NRHP). Francis W. Cooper, a graduate of Cornell University who opened his office in Pueblo in 1881, designed residential structures in the North Side neighborhood, as well as entire business blocks in downtown Pueblo. His designs within the district boundaries include the Ward Rice House (5PE526.41), built in 1892, a residence at 1915 Greenwood Street, and four residences on Elizabeth Street between the 1900 and 2300 blocks. Another architect who designed buildings within the proposed district boundaries is William W. Stickney, a Pueblo native, who designed the 1926 Asbury White residence (5PE526.12) at 1819 Elizabeth Street. He also designed the Parkview Hospital and the City Auditorium, as well as churches, hospitals, and schools throughout Pueblo. Stickney sold his practice to his protégé Walter DeMordaunt in 1926. DeMordaunt went on to design a wide variety of public and private buildings all over the state of Colorado until his death in 1962. DeMordaunt-designed properties in the North Side neighborhood potential historic district include the 1929 Dr. Fritz Lassen House (5PE526.14) at 1830 Elizabeth Street and the Joseph C. Welte House (5PE5803) at 1801 Court Street, also built in 1929 (Thomas 2007:39-42).

3.4.2 Second Ward and Goat Hill Neighborhoods

Second Ward Neighborhood

The boundaries of the Second Ward neighborhood, originally platted in the 1860s as the Second Ward, are roughly 6th Street on the north and Clarence Road on the south, between Santa Fe Avenue and Fountain Creek

A Plan of Pueblo from 1869 shows the eastern boundary of the platted city as Bradford Street (later Avenue) and the southern boundary at River Street, now Ash Street. This plat map includes Summit and Bradford streets to the east and shows as far south as Front Street (now 1st Street). At the time, the Arkansas River looped up as far as Front Street and Santa Fe Avenue, the original site of the Town of Pueblo. While the blocks south of Front Street were platted, the lots had not yet been numbered, but the blocks north of Front Street, which includes the area of the potential historic district, were platted and their lots numbered. In 1872, Allen A. Bradford and Lewis Conley laid out East Pueblo, which expanded Pueblo to the east across Fountain Creek. The 1872 plat map includes Granite Street (now Chester Avenue) and Garden Street (now Dayton) to the east, and goes south to B Street (now Ash Street on both sides of Santa Fe Avenue). Prior to the East Pueblo addition, the edge of town on the east was Bradford Street. The area east of Chester Avenue, closer to the railroad tracks, was a more industrial area that included wagon shops, a crushed rock company, a building supplies warehouse, and other factories (Sanborn, 1904).

From the earliest development through the early 20th century, the area north of 1st Street was, for the most part, inhabited by upper middle class members of society, including attorneys, judges and real estate developers. The residents of the area north of 1st Street in 1886 included: A. A. Bradford, attorney, who resided on the north side of Front Street at Bradford Avenue; A. V. Bradford of the Stockgrowers National Bank at 321 Bradford; M. G.

Bradford, clerk of U.S. Court also at 321 Bradford; and A. B. Patton, attorney, at 204 Bradford (City Directory 1886). There was also a Judge Bradford who lived on 1st Street between Bradford and Granite streets. Fred Barndollar, the developer of the Barndollar and Dundee Place Subdivisions near Mineral Palace Park, had a large corner house on 4th Street between Bradford and Granite streets (Willets 1886).

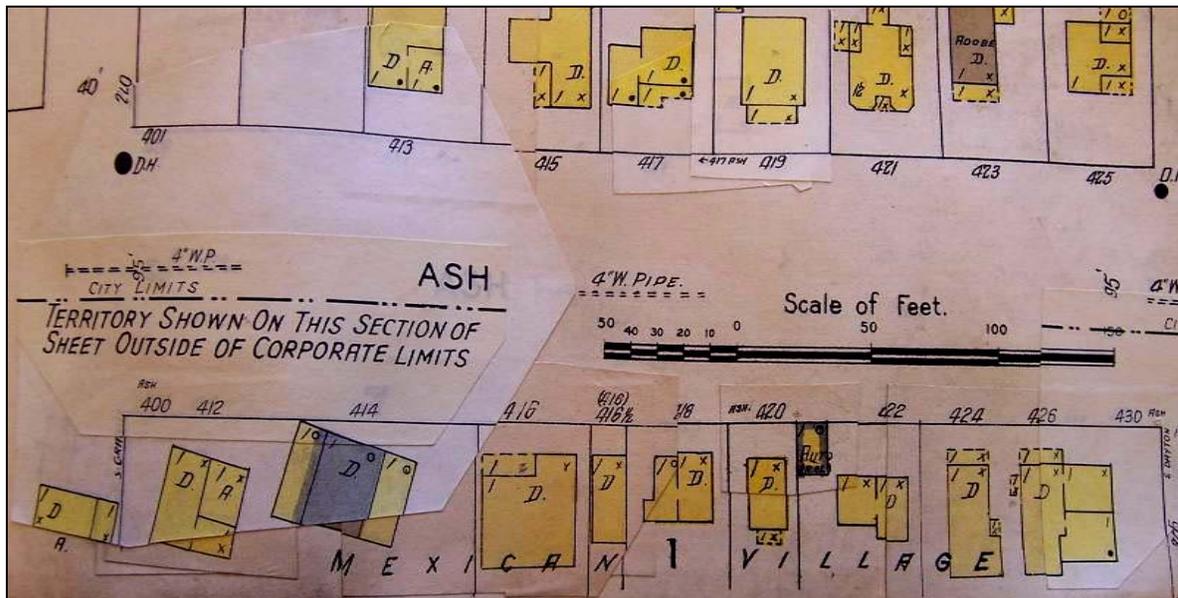
The character and density of the Second Ward neighborhood began to change in 1921, when the Arkansas River flooded and swept through Pueblo. Whole neighborhoods were washed away and millions of dollars in property was damaged or destroyed by the floodwaters. Being on a bluff above the river, the Second Ward neighborhood did not suffer damages from the flood, but in the aftermath, the demographics of the neighborhood changed and the population increased as citizens moved into the neighborhood to move to higher ground. The professional classes in urban areas throughout the country had already begun to move to the outskirts of town and Pueblo was no exception. The flood of 1921 accelerated the movement of the more affluent population of the Second Ward to areas farther from downtown. Aerials from 1939 show a commercial district along Santa Fe Avenue, some vacant lots just behind them, and a cluster of buildings north of 1st Street between Summit and Chester, up to 4th Street. There are mature trees along the square street grid and fairly large structures. The area south of Ash Street shows much smaller, rectangular, more dense lots and streets that wound their way around and amongst the bluffs.

The Second Ward is composed primarily of two-story, residential structures dating from the period between 1860 and 1920, with a scattering of structures dating from other periods. Ornamentation has been altered or removed from some buildings, making style classification more difficult, but most of the residences have elements of Queen Anne, Italianate and/or Greek Revival; no high style examples of any particular style are present in the district. Most of the two-story buildings are masonry, while the more modest one-story buildings tend to be wood frame. Windows are generally segmental arches, but elliptical arches are also seen, some with jack arches, others with brick hoods. There is a row of four two-story, masonry buildings along Bradford Avenue with similar designs that include full width, attached porches with partial front gables, rounded columns, denticulation along the porch cornices, corbelled brick detailing, and large second story front gables. Examples of early Mission style bungalows are found in a row of residences along 3rd Street. All of the structures in this row have suffered some level of alteration, some more severe than others. Many have had windows replaced, although most retain the original surrounds. A few have been sheathed in stucco not dating to the historic period. As the structures are relatively close together, the majority maintain their original designs as seen from the street, as the additions to the rear of the structures are not visible from the street. The setting of the district has been altered by the improvements to 1st and 4th streets, as well as the addition of the interstate, but within the boundaries of the potential historic district, those changes are less noticeable.

Goat Hill Neighborhood

It is not clear exactly when Goat Hill was first settled, but sources indicate that it may have been inhabited as early as 1867, when the area was part of a 170-acre tract filed upon by John S. Goddard (Fry, 2000). Most early residents were “squatters” who lived on the land illegally. Mexican immigrants built a plaza of adobe huts on the top and along the southern portion of the bluff east of and overlooking Pueblo (Mauro, 2008). This may explain why

the area at the base of the bluff was commonly referred to as “Little Mexico” or “Mexico” and why Sanborn maps from 1904-1952 labeled the area south of Ash Street as “Mexican Village” which was “outside of corporate limits.” The 1904 Sanborn maps show the center of Ash Street as the edge of the city limits of Pueblo (Sanborn Maps, 1904-1951). The structures facing Ash Street on the south side are labeled “Mexican Village” (Figure 3.5). This Mexican Village, Mexico, or Mexican Town was written about at length in the September 26, 1903 *Camp and Plant*, a publication of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, although most research associates Goat Hill with workers from the smelting industry. Figure 3.5 shows some of the differences between the northern section of the neighborhood and the southern section, where the lots were much smaller and the neighborhood more densely populated.



smelting. Smelting was the first major industry in Pueblo and lasted roughly forty years. Ore was hauled by wagon from Leadville to the railhead at Canon City and transported to the smelter site (Fry, 2000). The smelter became part of the American Smelter & Refining Company at the turn of the 19th century and closed down after the Arkansas River flood of 1921 (Dodds, 2003). After the smelter opened, Goat Hill became home to its workers, primarily Italian in origin. The neighborhood was not owned, managed, or planned by the smelting company, but due to its proximity to the smelter, it became a convenient place for workers to live.

In the early 1890s, Italian immigrants began working at the nearby Pueblo Smelting and Refining Company. By 1891, land owners with holdings in Goat Hill began ejectment proceedings against residents living on the land illegally (Fry, 2000). Most “squatter” communities were unplanned and did not have a designed layout. Early Goat Hill followed this pattern, with structures reportedly built so closely together that they appeared to be on top of each other. By the 1900s, Italian smelter workers moved into and began to buy properties in Goat Hill as many Mexican residents moved from Goat Hill to another community on Salt Creek. Work to grade and develop the area south of Ash Street began in 1903, and Kelly’s Addition – the south end of Goat Hill--was platted with its characteristic narrow parcels by 1907 (Fry, 2000; Peach, 1907).

After the Arkansas River flood destroyed Pueblo’s business district in 1921, many residents from flood-impacted neighborhoods moved to Goat Hill, where the higher elevation provided peace of mind, and property was cheap due to the lack of utilities and sanitary facilities (Stephenson, 1978; Stescino, 1991). As early as 1919, a graded and graveled State Highway No. 1 extended between Pueblo and Denver and by 1930, the roadway between Pueblo and Denver was paved (A.B. Hirschfield, 1959). By 1926, road maps identified this corridor as Highway 85 and 87 as it extended through Pueblo. Between 1949 and 1959, the Pueblo Freeway (later Interstate 25) – some of it along the US 85-87 alignment-- was constructed. The segment of the Pueblo Freeway just west of present Goat Hill was constructed in the late 1950s. Part of the neighborhood to the west of Kelly Avenue and some of the hill itself were taken by the alignment of the new highway (A.B. Hirschfield, 1959). During the first part of the twentieth century, and into the present, the population of the neighborhood has declined but it is still a residential neighborhood of older modest homes (Pueblo Chieftain, 2007).

3.4.3 The Grove Neighborhood

The Grove neighborhood is located east and west of Santa Fe Avenue, with most of it immediately south of the Arkansas River and a small portion north of the river (Figure 3.6). During the 1921 flood, the river cut a swath through the neighborhood, changing its course through this area in the process. The flooding and subsequent relocation of the river accounts in large part for the current organization of the neighborhood. The neighborhood’s largest section is currently bounded by Plum Street on the northwest, D Street on the northeast, Stanton Avenue on the east, and the Arkansas River on the south. The neighborhood extends south of the river to include one block of Moffat Avenue, bounded by South Santa Fe Avenue on the west and south, and the Arkansas River on the north. These boundaries contain the remaining portion of the neighborhood. A few

modern intrusions, including a Sonic Drive-In, are present, primarily along South Santa Fe Avenue.

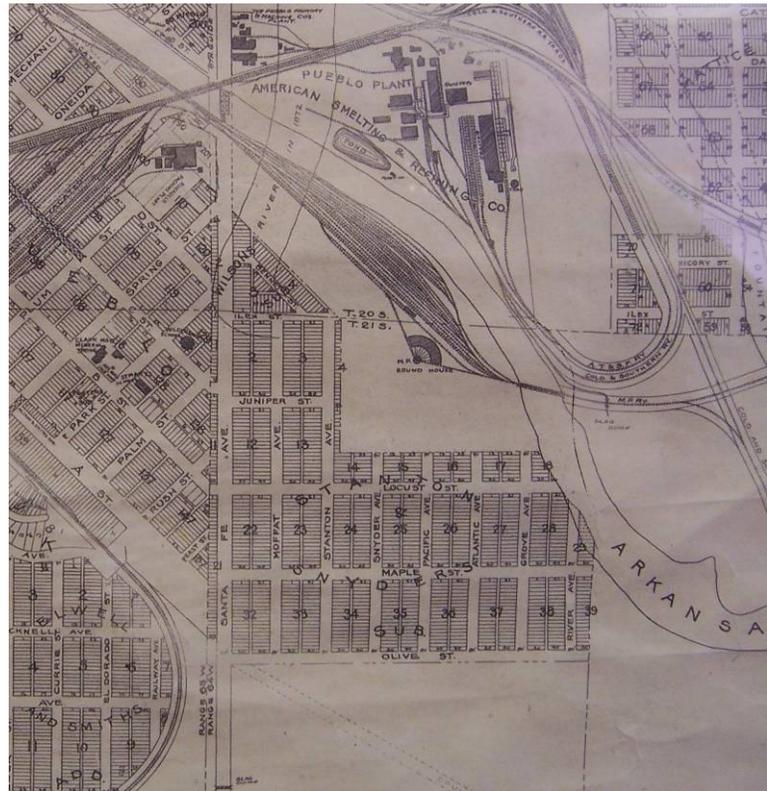
The neighborhood that would come to be known as the Grove began as just that: a stand of cottonwood trees at the confluence of Fountain Creek and the Arkansas River. As early travelers arrived in the region, they were naturally drawn to this area by the shade offered by the huge trees and the rich alluvial soil on the flood plain. The three primary elements needed by these early pioneer parties – wood, water, and grass for livestock – were all available in this spot (Strescino, 1991b).

In 1891, immigrants from the Austro-Hungarian Empire established the first church parish in the Grove in an abandoned broom factory (Stephenson, 1978:24).

Employed in the Colorado Coal and Iron steel mill, these Germans, Slovenians, and

Slovakians represented just a part of the wave of immigrants from central Europe that settled in Pueblo during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. By the 1910 census, Austro-Hungarian immigrants numbered nearly 4,200. This diverse group could be found throughout the city, but for the most part were concentrated in the Grove (Bureau of the Census, 1913). Moffat Street became the home of many of the Slovak and Slovene immigrants. The Italians, many of whom had come over from the same region in Sicily in 1887, were concentrated in the area along South Santa Fe Avenue, between the packinghouses and 1st Street. Jewish, Irish, and English immigrants also lived throughout the Grove, making it one of the most ethnically diverse neighborhoods in Pueblo (Higby, 1993).

The movement of other ethnic groups into the Grove is reflected in the churches established. Mount Carmel catered almost exclusively to Italians, while Saint Mary's had a mostly Slovakian congregation. Later, as more Greeks and immigrants from the Balkans and Turkey arrived, Saint Michaels was established to serve the needs of followers of the Eastern Orthodox religion (Strescino, 1991b). Other churches, not as strongly associated with a specific ethnic group, are Saint Anthony de Padua and Saint Francis. An early resident of



Source: Peach, 1907

FIGURE 3.6

Map Showing the Original Location of the Arkansas River Prior to the 1921 Flood. The Grove Neighborhood is Shown on the West and East Sides of Santa Fe Avenue and South of the Arkansas River.

the neighborhood was Klass Wildeboor, a Scandinavian. He was well known as a philanthropist, establishing the Wildeboor School in the neighborhood, where he also helped teach. Wildeboor's generosity extended to donating the land for Saint Anthony's, Saint Mary's, Mount Carmel, and the Union Depot (Stephenson, 1978:24).

Long-time residents of Pueblo recall the Grove as having neighborhood markets that were run by families with names such as Stanko, Sajbel, and Yatsko (Strescino, 1991a). There were saloons and grocery stores, most of which were concentrated along Spring Street; on one stretch were four or five saloons, as one former resident recalled (Higby, 1993). One such establishment, the Star Bar, is still in existence. Although most recently a café, the building once housed a hotel that provided lodging for railroad workers.

People tended to keep to their own neighborhoods during this period, working and shopping in proximity to where they lived. Residents of the Grove worked in the steel mills, in the meatpacking houses, or on the railroads that served Pueblo (Strescino, 1991c). Unlike modern-day supermarkets, these stores had very limited stock, but they also sold on credit. This credit policy gave local grocers a decided competitive advantage for many years, but in 1958, a Safeway store was built on the corner of Orman and Northern. This was followed soon after by a Furr Foods store. The presence of these two competitors led to a gradual decline, and eventual disappearance, of most of the neighborhood grocers (Arnold, 2003).

Much of the neighborhood was washed away by the 1921 flood; but the residents decided to rebuild rather than relocate, most likely because many residents depended on the nearby steel mill for employment. At the time, CF&I employed between 8,000 and 10,000 people, many of who lived in the Grove and the nearby Bessemer neighborhood. The company sponsored a YMCA, the Colorado Supply store, and St. Mary Corwin Hospital to serve its workers. This generated a desire to stay near the mill and one writer feels that this encouraged a continued Slavic presence in the neighborhood (Higby, 1993).

The Grove neighborhood is composed primarily of small residential structures that date from between 1922 and 1940, with a scattering of structures dating from other periods. Some historic-period commercial structures also lie within the neighborhood's boundaries. The Grove neighborhood's primary period of significance appears to date from the 1920s to the early 1940s, when the majority of structures in the area were constructed, but it also includes the earlier period from the 1890s through the 1920s because of its early association with the diverse ethnic history of Pueblo.

3.4.4 Corona Park Neighborhood

Corona Park is located on the hills above Union Depot across the Arkansas River to the south. Originally, prior to the 1921 flood, the Union Depot and round house were located at the base of the bluffs. Today, the river is between the bluffs and the Union Depot. The proximity to the railroad station and the yards for the D&RG railroad made Corona Park a natural location for railroad workers to make their homes. From Corona Park it was an easy walk for the yard workers as well as the train crews. In an era when train crews could be called at a moment's notice, this was an important consideration when looking for a place to locate a family (Stephenson 1978:22). This was not the kind of development targeted at immigrant steel workers but at more skilled workers, such as railroad engineers or the entry-level, white-collar workers employed downtown or at CF&I headquarters (Stephenson 1978:22).

The layout for Corona Park was the vision and plan of W.P. Mellon, president of the Colorado Central Improvement Company, a prominent developer of South Pueblo. He also developed plans for neighboring Mesa Junction, which in contrast to Corona Park has square city blocks and uniform lot sizes. The spine of the Corona Park neighborhood is Corona Avenue, laid out by 1872 as a 66-foot wide carriage drive, winding along the top of the bluff with stunning views of Pueblo to the north (Simonich 1995:21-22). The neighborhood eventually became known as The Blocks, from the system of naming the blocks after letters of the alphabet. While the streets were given names, residents just referred to the letter of the block in which they lived. The blocks names began with Block A in the far northwest corner and ended with Block Y at Washington Street in the southeast corner of the neighborhood. This naming system changed in 1931 when the city passed an ordinance renaming the streets and renumbering the structures (Pueblo Historical Society, 2001).

The early 20th century mixture of immigrant worker enclaves and upper and middle class housing helped to differentiate Corona Park from the nearby Bessemer and Grove neighborhoods. The neighborhood represents the transition between those who worked in industry and those who managed the mills. North of Corona Park was the downtown area and neighborhoods where those who owned the mills, banks, and ranches lived. Whereas the other neighborhoods south of Abriendo Avenue tended to be working class and heavily ethnic in nature, Corona Park provided a transition between downtown to the north and the neighborhoods near the CF&I plant to the south. The managers and other middle to upper levels of workers from CF&I and those involved at almost every level of railroading lived in the Corona Park neighborhood. The neighborhood was a blue collar and white collar neighborhood where mill workers, managers, railroaders, and others lived together.

The buildings in Corona Park are mostly single-family residences that date to the late 19th and early 20th century. The neighborhood also has a small number of multi-family residential buildings (apartments and duplexes). The commercial section of the neighborhood is along Abriendo Avenue, especially at South Union and Broadway Avenues. The most commonly identified architectural types in the neighborhood are the Bungalow and Cottage, with some Foursquares also observed. Queen Anne and Classic Cottage-style homes are also noted regularly. In addition, there are a number of Norman Cottages. Other observed styles include Colonial and Dutch Revivals, as well as Mission style bungalows. All of the structures have suffered some level of alteration, some more severe than others. Many have had windows replaced, although most retain the original surrounds. A few have been sheathed in stucco not dating to the historic period. Ornamentation has been altered or removed from some buildings, making style classification more difficult, but many residences have elements of the Queen Anne and Italianate styles. Many structures show elements of the Italianate style in the segmental and rounded arch window surrounds, but no high style examples of any particular style are present in the neighborhood.

3.4.5 Colorado Fuel and Iron Company

The original Bessemer Works, and the neighborhoods that were built to the north and west of the plant, are the result of several actions taken by General William J. Palmer in the 1870s. Palmer, who had visited the area before the Civil War as part of a government survey party, must have seen great potential for the exploitation of mineral resources in the region.

Palmer organized the D&RG railroad in 1872, soon followed by his filing incorporation papers for the Central Colorado Improvement Company (CCIC). The narrow gauge tracks of the D&RG railroad ran from Denver south toward El Paso, Texas and on to Mexico. The CCIC established the town of South Pueblo, south of the Arkansas River, and Palmer extended the tracks of the D&RG through the community.

The CCIC merged with the Southern Colorado Coal and Town Company (which was acquiring land in El Moro and Walsenburg) and the Colorado Coal and Steel Works Company (which was established to acquire raw materials). In 1880, these three companies formed the Colorado Coal and Iron Company (the forerunner of CF&I), most commonly referred to as the Bessemer Works. A small work force, adequate water (from a canal dug by the CCIC from the Arkansas River to South Pueblo), access to a railroad network, and ownership of land rich in minerals provided the backbone for the creation of the Bessemer Works (Bessemer n.d.).

Ground was broken for the construction of the first blast furnace in early 1880. Several small settlements appeared in the immediate vicinity of the construction site; the one closest to the site was known as Taylorville, named after the superintendent of construction. The general area where Taylorville is believed to have been located was renamed "Steel Works" in 1881. Workers also erected "rough and ready" homes in "Dodge City" east of the open hearth furnaces, and "Wichita" between Northern and Division avenues and Cedar and Spruce streets. The South Pueblo Homestead and Investment Company was a subsidiary of the Bessemer Works (Bessemer n.d.) and was responsible for the construction of homes in the new town. Dodge City was ultimately dismantled, but "Steel Works" appears on the 1882 Map of Pueblo, South Pueblo and Bessemer, comprising six blocks between Main Street (later Routt Avenue), Furnace Place (Elm Street), Division Avenue, and Northern Avenue (Baldwin and Greene, 1882). Also within the boundaries of Steel Works in 1882 were the Bessemer railroad station, the blast furnaces, and associated buildings of the plant. Although the 1882 Pueblo map does not show Wichita, it would have been located west of Steel Works. Like Dodge City, Wichita was likely built as a temporary settlement and eventually dismantled.

The history of CF&I began in January of 1880 when the Colorado Coal and Iron Company, its predecessor, filed incorporation papers with the Colorado Secretary of State. The enterprise represented the culmination of attempts by earlier entrepreneurs to build a steel and iron industry in Pueblo during the 1870s to serve the growing market for rails as railroad companies worked to link the far-flung towns, cities, and mines of the West through rail service. While these efforts failed, they did ignite the possibility that Pueblo could become a key industrial city in the Rocky Mountain West. This concept agreed with the ideas of William J. Palmer and others involved in the construction and operation of the D&RG railway. In 1879 Palmer and his associates organized the Colorado Coal and Steel Works Company that led to the 1880 incorporation of the Colorado Coal and Iron Company. In addition to manufacturing steel, the company also planned to sell town lots in Pueblo and elsewhere, operate coal mines and iron mines, and develop for sale agricultural lands in the Arkansas Valley (Scamehorn 1976: 39-46). One of the keys to the company's plan was to erect a steel mill to produce rails on the lands above the Arkansas River south of 1880 Pueblo. This plant is more commonly referred to as The Minnequa Works.

Construction of the new plant and its key buildings began in 1880 and continued for nearly 2 years. The plant's builders focused their efforts first on construction of the casting foundry. Work on that facility consumed most of their efforts as construction momentum grew (*Camp and Plant* 1902 Vol. 2(14):326). The next year – 1881 – witnessed rapid progress as the plant took shape. Buildings completed during the 1881 construction frenzy included the foundry, machine shop, carpenter shop, pattern shop, blooming mill, rail mill, and the most important structure of the early plant, Betsy, a 17 foot by 75 foot blast furnace building. Early photographs of Betsy indicate it was an enormous brick building, at least for the time and in relation to the other buildings at the works. Testing of the furnaces took place during the late summer of 1881 and on September 9, 1881 the furnace was blown in (*Camp and Plant* 1902 Vol. 2(14):325). Despite the early test runs, steel production did not get underway until April 12 of 1882 due to delays in obtaining raw materials needed to sustain production and in setting up the necessary equipment (Scamehorn, 1976:48).

Construction of various mills and other facilities continued on the plant site during 1882. The new construction included a puddle mill, nail plate mill, nail mill, and rail spike mill. The nail plate mill was soon dismantled and the nail mill operated only 6 years, until 1888, before it shut down and was rebuilt as a nut and bolt mill. The puddle mill was dismantled in 1894 (*Camp and Plant* 1902 Vol. 2(14):32, 326). These relatively rapid changes in the physical plant and product lines indicate that the mill was searching for profitable markets to fill. This is further evidenced by the 1884 proposal to build a merchant mill at the works (*Camp and Plant* 1902 Vol. 2(14):325). Interestingly, one mill that was not converted to other product lines was the rail mill. Rail making became a hallmark of the Minnequa works in its earliest years and to this day rails are produced at the site. The year 1882 also marked the first of many labor disputes at the plant when feeders walked off the job. They were replaced within a few weeks and production returned to full capacity within a month. Also during this early period, the company worked in other areas of the state to secure supplies of coal, iron ore, limestone, and other raw materials to support its expanding operation. This effort led to a comprehensive in-house report of company mineral lands by Charles M. Rolker, a mining engineer (Scamehorn, 1976:49). The findings of that report led the company to acquire new lands rich in the raw materials needed to support the works in Pueblo.

The period from 1885 to 1890 witnessed more expansion at the plant with the spike mill and iron bar mill going into production and construction of the merchant mill. To support expansion of the merchant mill the company bought the equipment of the Denver Rolling Mill and relocated the machinery to Pueblo (*Camp and Plant* 1903 Vol. 4(3):570). The merchant mill produced materials such as pig iron ingots for sale to other manufacturers. During some periods of the late 19th century the merchant mill was the only one that remained busy on a regular basis due to the dependency of much of the plant's product line on railroad construction. When rail building fell off, as it did frequently during the 1880s and early 1890s, so did the plant's output of rails, spikes, and other railroad related products (Scamehorn 1976: 63-67). Despite the market ups and downs, company management felt confident enough in the future to begin construction of a second blast furnace. The new furnace, dubbed "Mary," was blown in during November of 1889 and remained active until 1901 when it was torn down and replaced with a new furnace complex (*Camp and Plant* 1902 Vol. 2(14):325).

Optimism about the plant's future and needs for expansion extended into the early 1890s. The first major addition to the plant was a pipe foundry in 1891 (*Camp and Plant* 1902 Vol. 2(14):326). Two years later, a 12-inch rolling mill operated by the company in Trinidad was relocated to the Pueblo plant (*Camp and Plant* 1903 Vol. 4(3):57). These were the last expansions to the plant until the close of the decade. However, the period also witnessed the emergence of the CF&I Company. Perceiving threats to its coal markets, Colorado Coal and Iron merged with the Colorado Fuel Company on October 21, 1892 to form CF&I (Scamehorn, 1976:71).

The merger had only a few short months of profitability before business dropped off dramatically. National and regional economies experienced a depression beginning in 1893 that continued into the later years of the decade. As the depression continued, the Pueblo plant reduced operations in many departments and periodically ceased all operations. This pattern continued until 1895 when the company and other rail manufacturers established quotas for rail production. The rail quotas and other efforts to stabilize the markets led to optimism among the CF&I managers as increased profitability appeared to be within the company's grasp (Scamehorn, 1976:96-97).

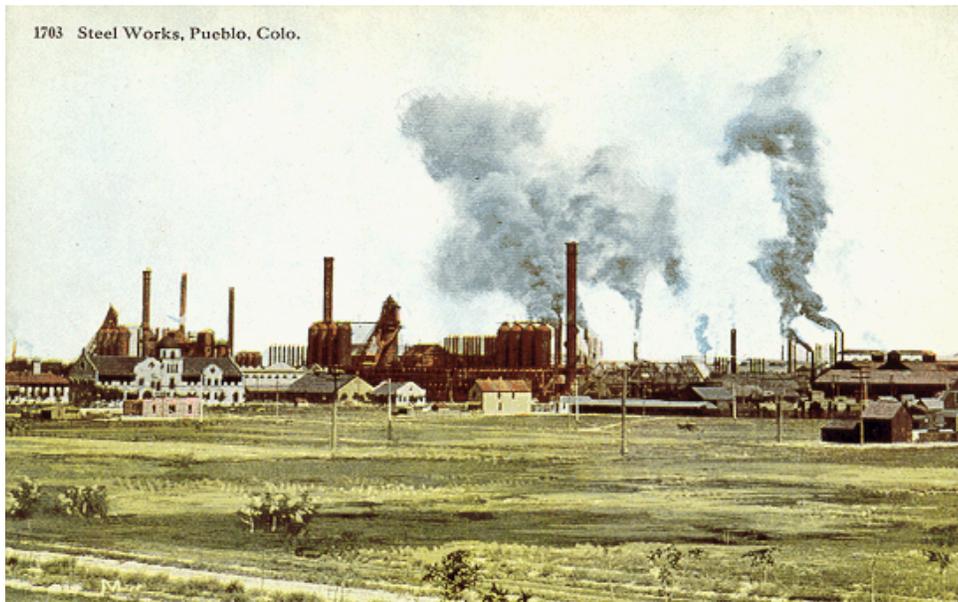
The potential for an expanded market share and improved business conditions led CF&I management to propose a series of improvements and expansions for the Pueblo plant as early as 1896. The company's leaders also hoped to lower production costs through modernization of the plant. In 1897, shareholders authorized a program to upgrade the steel department. This program was set in motion by company president John C. Osgood. Osgood convinced stockholders to nearly double the company's capital from \$13 million to \$25 million with the new funds for plant expansion. He only stayed active in company affairs until 1900 when he departed to pursue other investment interests focusing primarily on coal resource development in the Rocky Mountain West, but also in real estate. His real estate ventures included development of lands in the Bessemer neighborhood and elsewhere around the steel mill, which he had begun a few years earlier (Scamehorn, 1976: 96-99).

On the plant site, the list of improvements that the Osgood administration set in motion led to sweeping changes and the emergence of a plant configuration that persisted until after World War II. In 1899 construction began on a new machine shop, a new boiler shop, a smith shop, a new roll shop, a pattern shop, and a carpenter shop (*Camp and Plant* 1902 Vol. 2(14):321). Those facilities were finished in 1901 and represented only the beginning of the changes and new construction that continued into 1904.

During the 5 years between 1899 and 1904, the Minnequa Works experienced tremendous expansion and change. By the end of 1904, the CF&I Minnequa Works departments included tinplate works; boiler department; roe mill; motive power plant; sheet mill; twin hoop or cotton tie; rail mill; merchant mill and iron department; and spike factory (*Camp and Plant* 1903 Vol. 5(7):153). The final improvement to the plant from this era came in 1907 when the last blast furnace, furnace "F," was blown in. It remained in service until 1931 and was dismantled in 1937 (*The CF & I Blast* Vol. 22(13):4).

After 1908, no significant changes took place at the plant until the World War I period. In 1918, a new by-product coke plant opened and in 1919 major changes were made at the wire mill. The mill's boiler house was rebuilt with two steam turbine electric generators being

added, the cleaning house was rebuilt, and a new copper shop and warehouse and a comfort station were built. The next year a sintering plant was added to the complex in a 4-story steel frame building (*CF&I Industrial Bulletin* Vol. 6(1):10-17).



Source: USGenWeb Archives website, 2009

FIGURE 3.7
Steel Works, Pueblo, Colorado

The decade of the 1920s saw a handful of changes at the Minnequa Works. The plant survived the 1921 Arkansas River flood that devastated Pueblo without suffering major damage, but the plant pitched in during the disaster by allowing the public to get water from an artesian well located inside the plant (*CF&I Industrial Bulletin* Vol. 6(3):5). The next year the plant went through a beautification program that included extensive new landscaping inside the fences with new lawns, flower beds, trees, walkways, statuary, and a sundial to improve the work environment (*CF&I Industrial Bulletin* Vol. 7(5):3-12). Other changes to the works included construction of a new boiler house and new power house in 1926 (*CF&I Industrial Bulletin* Vol. 11(3):3). The next year a 25-foot mill was installed and a main gate was built on the west side of the plant (*CF&I Industrial Bulletin* Vol. 12(3):30 and *The CF&I Blast* Vol. 22(13):4).

The depression decade of the 1930s witnessed no new construction at the plant site as the mill struggled with the period of slow business activity. However, as the nation mobilized for World War II, two new facilities were opened at the plant. In 1942, a new blast furnace was blown in, replacing the unit that had been demolished a few years earlier (*The CF&I Blast* Vol. 22(13):4). The next year a new ore preparation plant opened (*The CF&I Blast* Vol. 19(24):67).

The post-War period witnessed a program of improvements at the plant reminiscent of the turn of the century. That program spanned the period from 1947 through 1957 as the United States entered a period of prosperity previously unknown. The program included

both major renovations and new construction. The company allocated 7 million dollars for improvements in all CF&I plants across the country (*The CF&I Blast* Vol. 22(46):1).

By the late 1950s, the CF&I Minnequa Works reached its zenith. The growth of the Pueblo plant mirrored the corporation's expansion elsewhere. Charles Allen, head of CF&I during World War II, had been responsible not only for the improvements in Pueblo, but also for acquiring numerous other steel and iron manufacturing plants around the country. By the close of the 1950s, CF&I owned plants in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, and Delaware. The prosperity of the new corporation was short-lived and by 1973 the company had closed the far-flung plants and retrenched to Pueblo. Many of the plant closures occurred after the Crane Company acquired control of CF&I in 1969 (Scamehorn, 1976: 174-176). Since then, the story of the Pueblo mill has been one of ongoing redefinition as it changed hands and converted from an integrated mill to the specialty "mini-mill" of 2005 operated by Oregon Steel Mills. In 2008, the mill changed hands again and is now owned by Ervaz, NA.

3.4.6 Bessemer Neighborhood

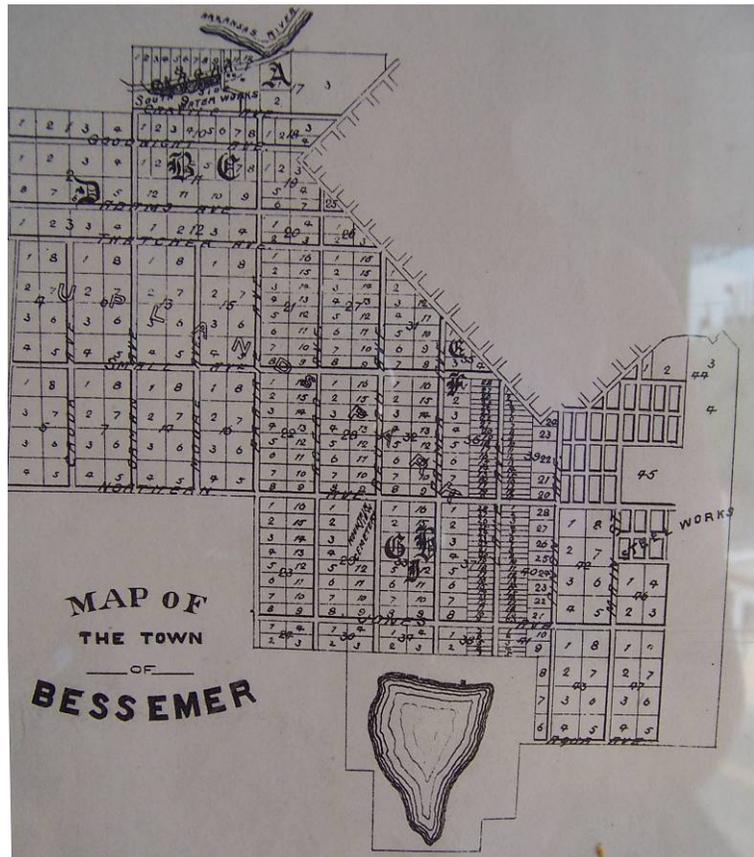
The town of Bessemer was created in 1882 and consolidated with Central Pueblo and South Pueblo in 1886 (Figure 3.8). They were then annexed by Pueblo in 1894. Bessemer originally contained many ethnic groups, including Serbians, Croatians, Dalmatians, Czechs, Russians, Germans, Mexicans, Greeks, and Italians. Each of these groups tended to settle into their own enclaves within the neighborhood, a practice common in industrial cities. Native languages were spoken in the home, which helped to preserve the character of these communities, even as the younger generation learned English in the public schools (Stephenson, 1978:26). The Bessemer neighborhood was also self-sufficient with its own banks, clothing and furniture stores, saloons, grocers, and the CF&I company store. Most of the immigrants used the Minnequa Bank to send part of the wages earned in the United States back to their home countries. This business was so brisk that for a time the bank had the greatest foreign exchange business to be found anywhere in the country (Hensen, 1991).

Because of its proximity to the entrance to the CF&I steel mill, Bessemer also had a number of boardinghouses catering to single men. Most of these were clustered along Northern Avenue, although some were found on Schley Avenue bordering the eastern edge of the neighborhood (Stephenson, 1978:26). Despite the large number of bachelor steel workers living in the neighborhood, Bessemer managed to be primarily a family community, albeit divided along ethnic lines.

Bessemer was also home to an extension of the Italian community. Drawn mostly from the area of central Italy near Rome, this group of immigrants lived in the section of the neighborhood around East Abriendo, Elm, and Evans Avenues. As was the case with the Sicilians in the Goat Hill neighborhood, many Italians in Bessemer knew or were related to one another. Families tended to be patriarchal and very religious (Aschermann, 1979). The presence of numerous parish churches gives testimony to the power of the Roman Catholic faith in the community.

Members of the small Greek community operated many of the shops in Bessemer. As with other neighborhoods, most shoppers either walked to the neighborhood market or took public transportation to shop in downtown markets, where the selection was greater. With the automobile, shopping habits changed and it became easier to shop downtown. This change greatly affected local businesses and the once-bustling commercial district along Northern Avenue began to die (Hensen, 1991).

Aside from the various European ethnic groups, Bessemer was also home to a significant number of African Americans. Most of them came from the steel-making areas of Birmingham and Bessemer, Alabama, and were drawn to jobs in a familiar industry. This connection to Bessemer, Alabama, gave rise to the supposition that Bessemer was actually named for that town and not the English inventor of the process for making low-cost steel. Whatever the origin of the name, the Bessemer neighborhood would eventually become home to nearly one-quarter of Pueblo's African American community (Lopez, 1991).



Source: Hills, 1888

FIGURE 3.8
Map of the Town of Bessemer

The Bessemer neighborhood is composed primarily of residential structures of varying sizes and styles that date from the period between 1890 and 1950, with a scattering of structures dating from other periods. An historic-period commercial center also lies within the neighborhood's boundaries. The Bessemer neighborhood's primary period of significance appears to date from the 1890s to 1950, when the majority of structures in the area were constructed.

3.4.7 East Mesa Neighborhood

The East Mesa neighborhood had much the same mix of Serbians, Croatians, Dalmatians, Czechs, Russians, Germans, Mexicans, Greeks, and Italians as the nearby Bessemer neighborhood (Henson, 1991). Between 1889 and 1921, the first sections of the East Mesa neighborhood grew along Currie, Taylor, Berwind, and Eilers streets, bounded on the south by the CF&I plant, and stretching as far east as Santa Fe Avenue and north to Mesa Avenue; Box Elder Street formed the original western boundary. East Mesa was primarily residential

with a commercial zone that developed along Northern Avenue, consisting of a few saloons and small shops directly opposite the steel mill.

In the years after 1921, development filled the rough triangle formed by Santa Fe Avenue, Santa Fe Drive (U.S. Highway 50), and Northern Avenue (R.L. Polk & Co. [Polk] 1925). Construction of I-25, completed in 1959, resulted in the replacement of Box Elder Street with the freeway as the western boundary of East Mesa. By the end of the 20th century, most of the businesses along Northern Avenue in East Mesa were shuttered, due to the end of large-scale steel production at CF&I in the late 1970s. The Santa Fe Avenue corridor is home to a mix of commercial properties with a sprinkling of older residences to attest to the former character of the street (Polk, 1925). Though the homes east of Santa Fe Avenue show signs of neglect and gradual decline, a distinct pride of ownership and neighborhood character is displayed in the homes located in the older area west of Santa Fe Avenue.

The East Mesa neighborhood is composed primarily of modest residential buildings in various styles that date from the period between 1889 and 1949, with a scattering of structures dating from other periods. An historic-period commercial center also lies within the neighborhood's boundaries. The East Mesa neighborhood's primary period of development appears to date from 1889 to 1949, when the majority of structures in the area were constructed.

3.4.8 Lake Minnequa/Minnequa Heights Neighborhood

The Lake Minnequa/Minnequa Heights area came about as the older Bessemer neighborhood grew and new lands for residential housing were developed. This area exemplifies the gradual expansion of Pueblo in the early decades of the 20th century. Lake Minnequa and Minnequa Heights are treated as one neighborhood because the two original sections are not architecturally distinct, were established within the same period, and together represent growth south from the established Bessemer neighborhood during the early 20th century.

Lake Minnequa possessed an interesting mix of ethnic groups. Proximity to the CF&I industrial complex to the east attracted workers who were, for the most part, of central and southern European origin (Cowling, 1990). As with the rest of the ethnic neighborhoods in Pueblo, ethnic diversity did not necessarily translate into assimilation into mainstream society. Ethnic groups tended to cluster in their own enclaves within the Lake Minnequa neighborhood. The southern stretch of Abriendo Avenue was home to a primarily Slavic community prior to its closure and removal by the initial construction of I-25. Evans Avenue was home to Italian and Mexican immigrants. Routt Avenue was home to a collection of northern Europeans, primarily English, German, and Irish, with a sprinkling of Czechs (Polk, 1925). As a whole, Lake Minnequa was virtually indistinguishable from Bessemer in terms of housing and the ethnic mix of its residents.

Minnequa Heights is another section of the Lake Minnequa neighborhood, extending south from Aqua Avenue to Maryland Avenue. While most of this expansion occurred to the north of the city's downtown, Minnequa Heights developed because of the popularity of the lake and the necessity for additional worker housing close to the Minnequa Works. The ethnic profile of Minnequa Heights included English, Irish, and Slavic residents, but very few Italian, Mexican, or Balkan immigrants settled in the southern neighborhood. Many of the buildings in Minnequa Heights were constructed in the first decade of the 20th century,

but the area was also the scene of development during the late 1920s and early 1930s, unlike the other areas to the north, which were mostly built by that time.

Governor and State Senator Walter W. Johnson was responsible for some of the development that occurred in Minnequa Heights during the early 1930s. A Pueblo native and son of a steel worker, Johnson built a number of houses in the 2600, 2700, and 2800 blocks of Cedar Street through his Walter W. Johnson Agency (Chipman and McDanal, 2004).

The Lake Minnequa/Minnequa Heights neighborhood is composed primarily of modest residential buildings in various styles that date from the period between 1900 and 1949, with a scattering of structures dating from other periods. The Lake Minnequa/Minnequa Heights neighborhood's primary period of significance appears to date from 1900 to 1949, when the majority of structures in the area were constructed.

4.0 Findings

4.1 Overview of Findings

This architectural resources inventory included recording and reevaluating architectural resources within the NPF-APE that were associated with the residential, commercial, and industrial development of Pueblo during approximately the past 130 years. Based on the known history, aerial photography, and previous cultural resource surveys completed in Pueblo, most notably the 1981 study conducted by the Pueblo Regional Planning Commission, it was expected that a large number of buildings would be recorded during the initial inventory. The initial 2003 survey recorded 864 structures at the intensive level. The 2008 survey re-recorded 88 of those 864 properties, as well as six potential districts.

Each structure within the NPF-APE over 45 years in age was evaluated for individual NRHP eligibility 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. Resources were considered for eligibility at the national, state, and local level. Most of the resources identified as individually eligible for NRHP listing appear to be significant at the local level. When applicable, each resource was also evaluated as a contributing or non-contributing element of an identified NRHP-eligible district. The findings of the inventory and NRHP eligibility recommendations are provided in the following sections. Details and evaluation results for surveyed properties are included in tabular form following these discussions.

Within the NPF-APE there are individual properties that are not located within any of the identified potential historic districts. The majority of these are commercial structures, but there are some individual homes, industrial plants, and one religious center. These sites are geographically dispersed across most of the NPF-APE. No definable physical characteristics tie them together and no common historical threads were discovered that related them to each other. The majority could not be characterized by a particular style, but there were single examples of a wide variety of styles, including a few not found within the historic districts. Due to the established methodology for the 2008 resurvey, properties treated as NRHP-eligible for the purposes of Section 106, but not resurveyed in 2008, will not be discussed in detail. These properties were initially surveyed at the intensive level in 2003, but in consultation with SHPO and the consulting parties were found to lack sufficient information to secure concurrence on eligibility. As a part of the initial background research, prior to any of the surveys, OAHP records were searched for previously evaluated properties. Table 4.1 shows the previously evaluated properties within the NPF-APE and their NRHP eligibility.

TABLE 4.1
Previously Evaluated Properties within the NPF-APE

Resource ID #	Address	Name	NRHP Status
5PE486	N/A	Bessemer Ditch	Recommended Eligible 2005
5PE564	711 N. Albany Ave.	Ronald and Susan Sanders House	No Recommendation 1981
5PE584	426 N. Santa Fe Ave.	Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks Lodge	Officially Eligible 1982
5PE586	N/A	Mineral Palace Park	Recommended Eligible 2003
5PE588	211 E. Mesa Ave.	St. Mary's School	Recommended Eligible 2005
5PE1149	1224 Elm Street	Vacillios Chechas House	Officially Eligible 1990
5PE1154	820 Currie Street	N/A	Officially Not Eligible 1989
5PE1776	N/A	Denver & Rio Grande Western Railway (Union Pacific Railroad)	Officially Eligible 1995
5PE3938	Santa Fe Avenue	Santa Fe Avenue Bridge	Listed 2002
5PE4179	225 Canal Street	Minnequa Steel Works Office Building and Dispensary, CF&I	Listed 2002

A total of 864 architectural resources were recorded during the initial 2004 and 2005 survey. The results of individual NRHP eligibility recommendations of the surveyed properties are summarized in Table 4.2 below. This table is a reflection of the 2007 SHPO determinations, the 2008 methodology for resurvey, and the results of the 2008 resurvey of 88 properties. Table 4.3 is a complete list of all of the properties surveyed within the NPF-APE, including individual NRHP eligibility recommendations and contributing status to an NRHP district recommendations.

The November 2008 resurvey recorded and evaluated 88 of the architectural resources for individual NRHP eligibility and contributing status to an NRHP-eligible district (see Table 4.3). Of the 88 properties resurveyed in 2008, two are recommended individually NRHP-eligible. 5PE4710 and 5PE5050 are both residential buildings located in the Grove neighborhood and are eligible under Criterion C as good examples their respective building types. For more information, see the Architectural Inventory Forms for each building in Appendix B. Sixty-six of the properties surveyed were within the boundaries of one of the potential historic districts; eight are recommended non-contributing elements of those districts, the other 58 properties are recommended as contributing elements. The OAHP Architectural Inventory forms for these 88 properties are attached to this report as Appendix B.

TABLE 4.2
Summary of Individual NRHP Eligibility of Surveyed Properties

Individual NRHP Eligibility	Total
Listed	2
Officially Eligible	2
Recommended Eligible	190
Officially Not Eligible	146
Recommended Not Eligible	70
Not Evaluated in 2008	454
Total	864

Five potential historic districts were identified and recorded. The Management Data Forms for the recorded districts are attached as Appendix A. The five NRHP-eligible districts are: North Side, Second Ward, The Grove, Corona Park, and Steelworks Suburbs. There are 595 properties located within the five eligible districts. Of these, 587 are considered contributing elements and eight are considered non-contributing elements to the districts. The five potentially eligible historic districts will each be discussed in detail below. Within the NPF-APE are two NRHP-listed properties. Site 5PE4179, the Minnequa Steel Works Office Building and Dispensary, was listed in the NRHP 2002. It is a complex of buildings associated with the CF&I plant and is also a contributing element to the Steelworks Suburbs Historic District. The Santa Fe Avenue Bridge over the Arkansas River, Site 5PE3938, was listed in 2002 as a part of a multiple property submission of the Highway Bridges of Colorado.

TABLE 4.3
 Surveyed Properties within the NPF-APE and NRHP Eligibility

Resource ID	Property Address	Potential Historic District	Individual NRHP Eligibility	NRHP District Status
5PE1149	1224 Elm St.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE1154	820 Currie Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Eligible	Contributing
5PE1776	2424 N. Freeway	No	Eligible	
5PE3938	Santa Fe Avenue Bridge	No	Eligible	
5PE4179	1612 E. Abriendo Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Listed (2002)	Contributing
5PE4436	814 N. Santa Fe Ave.	No	Eligible	
5PE4437	501 W. 29th St.	No	Eligible	
5PE4438	331 Beech St.	No	Eligible	
5PE4439	325 Beech St.	No	Eligible	
5PE4440	323 Beech St.	No	Eligible	
5PE4441	321 Beech St.	No	Eligible	
5PE4442	300 & 302 Spring St.	The Grove	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4443	2826 N. Greenwood St.	No	Eligible	
5PE4444	2808 N. Greenwood St.	No	Eligible	
5PE4445	2824 N. Greenwood St.	No	Eligible	
5PE4446	2814 N. Greenwood St.	No	Eligible	
5PE4447	2820 N. Greenwood St.	No	Eligible	
5PE4448	2816 N. Greenwood St.	No	Eligible	
5PE4449	405 W. 28th St.	No	Eligible	
5PE4450	2631 Court St.	No	Eligible	
5PE4451	411 W. 28th St., Bldg. #1	No	Eligible	
5PE4452	219 E. Ash St.	No	Eligible	
5PE4453	411 W. 28th St., Bldg. #2	No	Eligible	
5PE4454	2627 Court St.	No	Eligible	
5PE4455	2611 Court St.	No	Eligible	
5PE4456	2621 Court St.	No	Eligible	
5PE4457	2607 Court St.	No	Eligible	
5PE4458	2617 Court St.	No	Eligible	
5PE4459	2534 Court St.	No	Eligible	
5PE4460	2605 Court St.	No	Eligible	

TABLE 4.3
 Surveyed Properties within the NPF-APE and NRHP Eligibility

Resource ID	Property Address	Potential Historic District	Individual NRHP Eligibility	NRHP District Status
5PE4461	2512 Court St.	No	Eligible	
5PE4462	2603 Court St.	No	Eligible	
5PE4463	2510 Court St.	No	Eligible	
5PE4464	2528 Court St.	No	Eligible	
5PE4465	1236 E. Abriendo Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4466	2526 Court St.	No	Eligible	
5PE4467	2419 N. Main St.	No	Eligible	
5PE4468	2514 Court St.	No	Eligible	
5PE4469	2415 & 2417 N. Main St.	No	Eligible	
5PE4470	306 Spring St.	The Grove	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4471	2330 N. Main St.	No	Eligible	
5PE4472	2427 N. Main St.	No	Eligible	
5PE4473	2324 & 2326 N. Main St.	No	Eligible	
5PE4474	2405 N. Main St.	No	Eligible	
5PE4475	2314 N. Main St.	No	Eligible	
5PE4476	2401 N. Main St.	No	Eligible	
5PE4477	2310 N. Main St.	No	Eligible	
5PE4478	2322 N. Main St.	No	Eligible	
5PE4479	2306 N. Main St.	No	Eligible	
5PE4480	2318 N. Main St.	No	Eligible	
5PE4481	101 W. 21st St.	No	Eligible	
5PE4482	2302 N. Main St.	No	Eligible	
5PE4483	308 Spring St.	The Grove	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4484	100 W. 23rd St.	No	Eligible	
5PE4485	2026 N. Santa Fe Ave.	No	Eligible	
5PE4486	2006 N. Santa Fe Ave.	No	Eligible	
5PE4487	2020 N. Santa Fe Ave.	No	Eligible	
5PE4488	2002 N. Santa Fe Ave.	No	Eligible	
5PE4489	2015 N. Albany Ave.	No	Eligible	
5PE4490	1924 N. Santa Fe Ave.	North Side	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing

TABLE 4.3
 Surveyed Properties within the NPF-APE and NRHP Eligibility

Resource ID	Property Address	Potential Historic District	Individual NRHP Eligibility	NRHP District Status
5PE4491	2017 N. Albany Ave.	No	Eligible	
5PE4492	1920 N. Santa Fe Ave.	North Side	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4493	2011 N. Albany Ave	No	Eligible	
5PE4494	1904 N. Santa Fe Ave.	North Side	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4495	115 W. 20th St.	No	Eligible	
5PE4496	101 E. 19th St.	North Side	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4497	1912 N. Santa Fe Ave.	North Side	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4498	1415 N. Santa Fe Ave.	No	Eligible	
5PE4499	1405 N. Santa Fe Ave.	No	Eligible	
5PE4500	106 W. 15th St.	No	Eligible	
5PE4501	310 Spring St.	The Grove	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4502	1210 N. Santa Fe Ave.	No	Eligible	
5PE4503	1128 N. Santa Fe Ave.	No	Eligible	
5PE4504	1300 N. Santa Fe Ave.	No	Eligible	
5PE4505	1012 N. Santa Fe Ave.	No	Eligible	
5PE4506	1028 N. Santa Fe Ave.	No	Eligible	
5PE4507	1102 N. Santa Fe Ave.	No	Eligible	
5PE4508	1012 N. Santa Fe Ave.	No	Eligible	
5PE4509	620 N. Santa Fe Ave.	No	Eligible	
5PE4510	902 N. Santa Fe Ave.	No	Eligible	
5PE4512	524 N. Santa Fe Ave.	No	Eligible	
5PE4513	418 N. Santa Fe Ave.	No	Eligible	
5PE4514	416 N. Santa Fe Ave.	No	Eligible	
5PE4515	410 N. Santa Fe Ave.	No	Eligible	
5PE4516	412 N. Santa Fe Ave.	No	Eligible	
5PE4517	170 S. Santa Fe Ave.	No	Eligible	
5PE4518	408 N. Santa Fe Ave.	No	Eligible	
5PE4519	164 S. Santa Fe Ave.	No	Eligible	
5PE4520	402 N. Santa Fe Ave.	No	Eligible	
5PE4521	117 Hector Garcia Pl.	No	Eligible	

TABLE 4.3
 Surveyed Properties within the NPF-APE and NRHP Eligibility

Resource ID	Property Address	Potential Historic District	Individual NRHP Eligibility	NRHP District Status
5PE4522	415 N. Albany Ave.	No	Eligible	
5PE4523	125 Hector Garcia Pl.	No	Eligible	
5PE4524	421 N. Albany Ave.	No	Eligible	
5PE4525	124 E. 8th St.	No	Eligible	
5PE4526	115 E. 5th St.	No	Eligible	
5PE4527	214 S. Chester Ave.	No	Eligible	
5PE4528	412 Spring St.	The Grove	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4529	115 E. 8th St.	No	Eligible	
5PE4531	315 & 317 E. 4th St.	No	Eligible	
5PE4532	125 E. 7th St.	No	Eligible	
5PE4533	319 & 321 E. 4th St.	No	Eligible	
5PE4534	929 N. Albany Ave.	No	Eligible	
5PE4535	331 E. 4th St.	No	Eligible	
5PE4536	221 & 223 E. 4th St.	No	Eligible	
5PE4537	307 N. Bradford Ave.	Second Ward	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4538	305 N. Bradford Ave.	Second Ward	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4539	403 E. 4th St.	No	Eligible	
5PE4540	403 E. 4th St.	No	Eligible	
5PE4541	303 N. Bradford Ave.	Second Ward	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4542	504 N. Chester Ave.	No	Eligible	
5PE4543	209 N. Bradford Ave.	Second Ward	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4544	320 E. 4th St.	No	Eligible	
5PE4545	212 & 212 1/2 3rd St.	No	Eligible	
5PE4546	304 N. Bradford Ave.	No	Eligible	
5PE4547	216 E. 3rd St.	No	Eligible	
5PE4548	226 N. Bradford Ave.	Second Ward	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4549	220 E. 3rd St.	Second Ward	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4550	220 N. Bradford Ave.	Second Ward	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4551	224 E. 3rd St.	Second Ward	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4552	208 N. Bradford Ave.	Second Ward	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing

TABLE 4.3
 Surveyed Properties within the NPF-APE and NRHP Eligibility

Resource ID	Property Address	Potential Historic District	Individual NRHP Eligibility	NRHP District Status
5PE4553	225 N. Bradford Ave.	Second Ward	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4554	216 N. Bradford Ave.	Second Ward	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4555	219 N. Bradford Ave.	Second Ward	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4556	206 N. Bradford Ave.	Second Ward	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4557	219 E. 2nd St.	No	Eligible	
5PE4558	204 N. Bradford Ave.	Second Ward	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4559	308 & 310 E. 3rd St.	Second Ward	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4560	202 N. Bradford Ave.	Second Ward	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4561	306 E. 3rd St.	Second Ward	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4562	221 E. 2nd St.	No	Eligible	
5PE4563	312 & 314 E. 3rd St.	Second Ward	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4564	321 E. 2nd St.	Second Ward	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4565	322 E. 2nd St.	Second Ward	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4566	311 E. 3rd St.	No	Eligible	
5PE4567	320 E. 2nd St.	Second Ward	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4568	317 E. 2nd St.	Second Ward	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4569	316 E. 2nd St.	Second Ward	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4570	313 E. 2nd St.	Second Ward	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4571	314 E. 2nd St.	Second Ward	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4572	311 E. 2nd St.	Second Ward	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4573	302 E. 2nd St.	Second Ward	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4574	306 E. 2nd St.	Second Ward	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4575	109 N. Chester Ave.	Second Ward	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4576	315 E. 1st St.	Second Ward	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4577	316 E. 1st St.	Second Ward	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4578	313 E. 1st St.	Second Ward	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4579	322 & 324 E. 1st St.	Second Ward	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4580	320 E. 1st St.	Second Ward	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4581	329 E. River St.	No	Eligible	
5PE4582	317 E. River St.	No	Eligible	

TABLE 4.3
 Surveyed Properties within the NPF-APE and NRHP Eligibility

Resource ID	Property Address	Potential Historic District	Individual NRHP Eligibility	NRHP District Status
5PE4583	313 E. River St.	No	Eligible	
5PE4584	316 E. River St.	No	Eligible	
5PE4585	311 E. River St.	No	Eligible	
5PE4586	314 E. River St.	No	Eligible	
5PE4587	305 E. River St.	No	Eligible	
5PE4588	312 E. River St.	No	Eligible	
5PE4589	303 E. River St.	No	Eligible	
5PE4590	301 E. River St.	No	Eligible	
5PE4591	217 S. Bradford Ave.	No	Eligible	
5PE4592	218 S. Bradford Ave.	No	Eligible	
5PE4593	219 S. Bradford Ave.	No	Eligible	
5PE4594	220 S. Bradford Ave.	No	Eligible	
5PE4595	221 S. Bradford Ave.	No	Eligible	
5PE4596	222 S. Bradford Ave.	No	Eligible	
5PE4597	302 S. Bradford Ave.	No	Eligible	
5PE4598	224 S. Bradford Ave.	No	Eligible	
5PE4599	315 S. Bradford Ave.	No	Eligible	
5PE4600	218 E. Ash St.	No	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	
5PE4601	319 Beech St.	No	Eligible	
5PE4602	216 E. Ash St.	No	Eligible	
5PE4603	217 E. Ash St.	No	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	
5PE4604	216 S. Chester Ave.	No	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	
5PE4605	218 S. Chester Ave.	No	Eligible	
5PE4606	301 S. Santa Fe Ave.	No	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	
5PE4607	234 E. River St.	No	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	
5PE4608	118 Spring St.	No	Eligible	
5PE4609	200 Spring St.	The Grove	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4610	701 East D. St. (Apts 1-8)	No	Eligible	

TABLE 4.3
 Surveyed Properties within the NPF-APE and NRHP Eligibility

Resource ID	Property Address	Potential Historic District	Individual NRHP Eligibility	NRHP District Status
5PE4611	206 Spring St.	The Grove	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4612	216 Spring St.	The Grove	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4613	208 Spring St.	The Grove	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4614	218 Spring St.	The Grove	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4615	210 Spring St.	The Grove	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4616	220 Spring St.	The Grove	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4617	212 Spring St.	The Grove	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4618	222 Spring St.	The Grove	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4619	226 Spring St.	The Grove	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4620	420 Spring St.	The Grove	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4621	209 Clark St.	The Grove	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4622	211 Clark St.	The Grove	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4623	213 Clark St.	The Grove	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4624	229 Clark St.	The Grove	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4625	303 Clark St.	The Grove	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4626	311 Clark St.	The Grove	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4627	313 Clark St.	The Grove	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4628	315 Clark St.	The Grove	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4629	421 Clark St.	The Grove	Officially Eligible	Contributing
5PE4630	715 E. B St.	The Grove	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4631	711 E. B St.	The Grove	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4632	701 E. B St.	The Grove	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4633	422 Clark St.	The Grove	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing

TABLE 4.3
 Surveyed Properties within the NPF-APE and NRHP Eligibility

Resource ID	Property Address	Potential Historic District	Individual NRHP Eligibility	NRHP District Status
5PE4634	416 Clark St.	The Grove	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4635	320 Clark St.	The Grove	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4636	314 Clark St.	The Grove	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4637	300 Clark St.	The Grove	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4638	800 E. C St.	The Grove	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4639	806 E. C St.	The Grove	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4640	812 E. C St.	The Grove	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4641	809 E. C St.	The Grove	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4642	811 E. C St.	The Grove	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4643	421 S. Santa Fe Ave.	The Grove	Not Eligible	Contributing
5PE4644	425 S. Santa Fe Ave.	The Grove	Not Eligible	Contributing
5PE4645	817 E. C St.	The Grove	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4646	901 E. C St.	The Grove	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4647	427 S. Santa Fe Ave.	The Grove	Not Eligible	Non-Contributing
5PE4648	308 Palm St.	The Grove	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4649	310 Palm St.	The Grove	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4650	312 Palm St.	The Grove	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4651	314 Palm St.	The Grove	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4652	316 Palm St.	The Grove	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4653	318 Palm St.	The Grove	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4654	320 Palm St.	The Grove	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4655	321 Palm St.	The Grove	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4656	317 Palm St.	The Grove	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4657	315 Palm St.	The Grove	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4658	313 Palm St.	The Grove	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4659	311 Palm St.	The Grove	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4660	812 E. B St.	The Grove	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4661	810 E. B St.	The Grove	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing

TABLE 4.3
 Surveyed Properties within the NPF-APE and NRHP Eligibility

Resource ID	Property Address	Potential Historic District	Individual NRHP Eligibility	NRHP District Status
5PE4662	808 E. B St.	The Grove	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4663	806 E. B St.	The Grove	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4664	819 & 821 E. B St.	The Grove	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4665	817 E. B St.	The Grove	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4666	813 E. B St.	The Grove	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4667	904 E. B St.	The Grove	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4668	906 E. B St.	The Grove	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4669	917 E. B St.	The Grove	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4670	911 E. B St.	The Grove	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4671	909 E. B St.	The Grove	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4672	903 E. B St.	The Grove	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4673	901 E. B St.	The Grove	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4674	412 Palm St.	The Grove	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4675	414 Palm St.	The Grove	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4676	416 Palm St.	The Grove	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4677	421 Palm St.	The Grove	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4678	419 Palm St.	The Grove	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4679	413 Palm St.	The Grove	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4680	513 S. Santa Fe Ave.	The Grove	Not Eligible	Non-Contributing
5PE4681	517 S. Santa Fe Ave.	The Grove	Not Eligible	Contributing
5PE4682	515 S. Santa Fe Ave.	The Grove	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4683	440 S. Santa Fe Ave.	No	Eligible	
5PE4684	1232 E. Abriendo Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4685	310 S. Santa Fe Ave.	No	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	
5PE4686	320 S. Santa Fe Ave.	No	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	
5PE4687	334 S. Santa Fe Ave.	No	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	

TABLE 4.3
 Surveyed Properties within the NPF-APE and NRHP Eligibility

Resource ID	Property Address	Potential Historic District	Individual NRHP Eligibility	NRHP District Status
5PE4688	336 S. Santa Fe Ave.	No	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	
5PE4689	1226 E. Abriendo Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4690	346 S. Santa Fe Ave.	No	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	
5PE4691	1218 E. Abriendo Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4692	339 S. Santa Fe Ave.	No	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	
5PE4693	337 S. Santa Fe Ave.	No	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	
5PE4694	333 S. Santa Fe Ave.	No	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	
5PE4695	329 S. Santa Fe Ave.	No	Eligible	
5PE4696	1214 E. Abriendo Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4697	526-530 S. Santa Fe Ave.	No	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	
5PE4698	539 Moffat Ave.	No	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	
5PE4699	535 Moffat Ave.	No	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	
5PE4700	529 Moffat Ave.	No	Not Eligible	
5PE4701	525 Moffat Ave.	No	Not Eligible	
5PE4702	523 Moffat Ave.	No	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	
5PE4703	519 Moffat Ave.	No	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	
5PE4704	517 Moffat Ave.	No	Not Eligible	
5PE4705	513 Moffat Ave.	No	Not Eligible	
5PE4706	504 Moffat Ave.	No	Not Eligible	
5PE4707	508 Moffat Ave.	No	Not Eligible	
5PE4708	1210 E. Abriendo Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4709	512-14 Moffat Ave.	No	Not Eligible	
5PE4710	516 Moffat Ave.	No	Not Eligible	
5PE4711	518 Moffat Ave.	No	Not Eligible	
5PE4712	532 Moffat Ave.	No	Not Eligible	

TABLE 4.3
 Surveyed Properties within the NPF-APE and NRHP Eligibility

Resource ID	Property Address	Potential Historic District	Individual NRHP Eligibility	NRHP District Status
5PE4713	536 Moffat Ave.	No	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	
5PE4714	540 Moffat Ave.	No	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	
5PE4715	607 Moffat Ave.	No	Not Eligible	
5PE4716	605 Moffat Ave.	No	Not Eligible	
5PE4717	603 Moffat Ave.	No	Not Eligible	
5PE4718	602 Moffat Ave.	No	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	
5PE4719	604 Moffat Ave.	No	Not Eligible	
5PE4720	610 Moffat Ave.	No	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	
5PE4721	612 Moffat Ave.	No	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	
5PE4722	609 Stanton Ave.	No	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	
5PE4723	607 Stanton Ave.	No	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	
5PE4724	603 Stanton Ave.	No	Not Eligible	
5PE4725	601 Stanton Ave.	No	Not Eligible	
5PE4726	539 Stanton Ave.	No	Not Eligible	
5PE4727	531 Stanton Ave.	No	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	
5PE4728	529 Stanton Ave.	No	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	
5PE4729	527 Stanton Ave.	No	Not Eligible	
5PE4730	1208 E. Abriendo Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4731	509 Stanton Ave.	No	Not Eligible	
5PE4732	503 Stanton Ave.	No	Not Eligible	
5PE4733	501 Stanton Ave.	No	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	
5PE4735	840 Currie Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4736	834 Currie Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Eligible	Non-Contributing
5PE4737	900 Currie Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Eligible	Contributing

TABLE 4.3
 Surveyed Properties within the NPF-APE and NRHP Eligibility

Resource ID	Property Address	Potential Historic District	Individual NRHP Eligibility	NRHP District Status
5PE4738	902 Currie Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Eligible	Contributing
5PE4739	904 Currie Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4740	906 Currie Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4741	908 Currie Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4742	914 Currie Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Non-Contributing
5PE4743	931 Currie Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4744	931 Currie Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Eligible	Contributing
5PE4745	927 Currie Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Non-Contributing
5PE4746	921 Currie Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Eligible	Contributing
5PE4747	915 Currie Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Eligible	Contributing
5PE4748	913 Currie Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Eligible	Contributing
5PE4749	911 Currie Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Eligible	Contributing
5PE4750	909 Currie Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Eligible	Contributing
5PE4751	907 Currie Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Eligible	Contributing
5PE4752	935 Currie Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Non-Contributing
5PE4753	903 Currie Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4754	904 Box Elder St.	Steelworks Suburbs	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4755	906 Box Elder St.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4756	908 Box Elder St.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4757	910 Box Elder St.	Steelworks Suburbs	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4758	914 Box Elder St.	Steelworks Suburbs	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4759	916 Box Elder St.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4760	918 Box Elder St.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4761	922 Box Elder St.	Steelworks Suburbs	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing

TABLE 4.3
 Surveyed Properties within the NPF-APE and NRHP Eligibility

Resource ID	Property Address	Potential Historic District	Individual NRHP Eligibility	NRHP District Status
5PE4762	928 Box Elder St.	Steelworks Suburbs	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4763	930 Box Elder St.	Steelworks Suburbs	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4764	938 Box Elder St.	Steelworks Suburbs	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4765	940 Box Elder St.	Steelworks Suburbs	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4766	944 Box Elder St.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4767	108 W. Summit Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4768	110 W. Summit Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4769	107 W. Summit Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Eligible	Contributing
5PE4770	105 W. Summit Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Eligible	Contributing
5PE4771	103 W. Summit Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4772	101 W. Summit Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4773	1010 Box Elder St.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Eligible	Contributing
5PE4774	1012 Box Elder St.	Steelworks Suburbs	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4775	112 W. Arroyo Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4776	114 W. Arroyo Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4777	118 W. Arroyo Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4778	120 W. Arroyo Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4779	1110 Elm St.	Steelworks Suburbs	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4780	1124 Elm St.	Steelworks Suburbs	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4781	1126 Elm St.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4782	1130 Elm St.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4783	1132 Elm St.	Steelworks Suburbs	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4784	1134 Elm St.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4785	1136 Elm St.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing

TABLE 4.3
 Surveyed Properties within the NPF-APE and NRHP Eligibility

Resource ID	Property Address	Potential Historic District	Individual NRHP Eligibility	NRHP District Status
5PE4786	1142 Elm St.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4787	1145 Elm St.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4788	1143 Elm St.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4789	1141 Elm St.	Steelworks Suburbs	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4790	1139 Elm St.	Steelworks Suburbs	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4791	1137 Elm St.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4792	1135 Elm St.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4793	1133 Elm St.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4794	1131 Elm St.	Steelworks Suburbs	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4795	1129 Elm St.	Steelworks Suburbs	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4796	1115 Elm St.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4797	215 W. Mesa Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4798	1136 E. Abriendo Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4799	1128 E. Abriendo Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4800	1126 E. Abriendo Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4801	1124 E. Abriendo Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4802	1120 E. Abriendo Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4803	1118 E. Abriendo Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4804	1116 E. Abriendo Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4805	1114 E. Abriendo Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4806	1110 E. Abriendo Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4807	1206 Elm St.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4808	1208 Elm St.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4809	1210 Elm St.	Steelworks Suburbs	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4810	1214 & 1214 1/2 Elm St.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4811	1216 Elm St.	Steelworks Suburbs	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing

TABLE 4.3
 Surveyed Properties within the NPF-APE and NRHP Eligibility

Resource ID	Property Address	Potential Historic District	Individual NRHP Eligibility	NRHP District Status
5PE4812	1218 Elm St.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4813	1220 Elm St.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4814	1222 Elm St.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4816	1228 Elm St.	Steelworks Suburbs	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4817	204 W. Arroyo Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4818	206 W. Arroyo Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4819	210 W. Arroyo Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4820	1230 Elm St.	Steelworks Suburbs	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4821	1232 & 1234 Elm St.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4822	1236 Elm St.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4823	1238 Elm St.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4824	1237 Elm St.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4825	1235 Elm St.	Steelworks Suburbs	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4826	1233 Elm St.	Steelworks Suburbs	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4827	1229 Elm St.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4828	1227 & 1227 1/2 Elm St.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4829	1223 Elm St.	Steelworks Suburbs	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4830	1219 Elm St.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4831	1217 Elm St.	Steelworks Suburbs	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4832	1215 Elm St.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4833	1213 Elm St.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4834	1209 Elm St.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4835	1207 Elm St.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4836	1205 Elm St.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4837	1203 Elm St.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4838	Elm Street	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing

TABLE 4.3
 Surveyed Properties within the NPF-APE and NRHP Eligibility

Resource ID	Property Address	Potential Historic District	Individual NRHP Eligibility	NRHP District Status
5PE4841	323 W. Northern Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4842	321 W. Northern Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4843	319 W. Northern Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4844	317 W. Northern Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4845	315 W. Northern Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4846	313 W. Northern Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4847	309 W. Northern Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4848	307 W. Northern Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4849	305 W. Northern Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4850	303 W. Northern Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4851	219 W. Northern Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4852	217 W. Northern Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4853	213 W. Northern Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4854	209 W. Northern Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4855	207 W. Northern Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4856	201 W. Northern Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Eligible	Contributing
5PE4857	104 E. Mesa Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4858	1212 Rio Grande Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4859	1214 Rio Grande Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE486	Bessemer Ditch	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4860	1216 Rio Grande Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4861	1218 Rio Grande Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4862	1222 Rio Grande Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4863	1224 Rio Grande Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4864	1226 Rio Grande Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4865	1228 Rio Grande Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4866	1232 Rio Grande Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4867	1234 Rio Grande Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing

TABLE 4.3
 Surveyed Properties within the NPF-APE and NRHP Eligibility

Resource ID	Property Address	Potential Historic District	Individual NRHP Eligibility	NRHP District Status
5PE4868	1238 Rio Grande Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4869	1242 Rio Grande Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4870	1244 Rio Grande Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4871	1246 Rio Grande Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4872	1213 Taylor Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4873	1215 Taylor Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4874	1217 Taylor Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4875	1219 Taylor Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4876	1221 Taylor Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4877	1223 Taylor Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4878	1225 Taylor Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4879	1231 Taylor Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4880	1233 Taylor Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4881	1235 Taylor Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4882	1238 Taylor Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Eligible	Contributing
5PE4883	1236 Taylor Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4884	1234 Taylor Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Eligible	Contributing
5PE4885	1232 Taylor Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Eligible	Contributing
5PE4886	1230 Taylor Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Eligible	Contributing
5PE4887	1226 Taylor Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Eligible	Contributing
5PE4888	1224 Taylor Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Eligible	Contributing
5PE4889	1222 Taylor Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Eligible	Contributing
5PE4890	1220 Taylor Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4891	1214 Taylor Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4892	1212 Taylor Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4893	1208 Taylor Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Eligible	Contributing
5PE4894	1237 Berwind Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing

TABLE 4.3
 Surveyed Properties within the NPF-APE and NRHP Eligibility

Resource ID	Property Address	Potential Historic District	Individual NRHP Eligibility	NRHP District Status
5PE4895	1235 Berwind Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4896	1233 Berwind Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4897	1229 Berwind Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4898	1227 Berwind Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4899	1225 Berwind Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4900	1223 Berwind Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4901	1221 Berwind Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4902	1219 Berwind Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4903	1217 Berwind Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4904	1215 Berwind Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4905	1230 Berwind Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4906	1228 Berwind Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4907	1226 Berwind Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4908	1224 Berwind Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4909	1222 Berwind Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4910	1220 Berwind Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4911	1218 Berwind Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4912	1216 Berwind Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4913	1214 Berwind Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4914	1210 Berwind Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4915	1208 Berwind Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4916	1206 Berwind Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4917	1209 Eilers Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4918	1211 Eilers Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4919	1213 Eilers Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4920	1215 Eilers Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4921	1217 Eilers Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4922	1219 Eilers Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4923	1221 Eilers Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing

TABLE 4.3
 Surveyed Properties within the NPF-APE and NRHP Eligibility

Resource ID	Property Address	Potential Historic District	Individual NRHP Eligibility	NRHP District Status
5PE4924	1225 Eilers Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4925	1227 Eilers Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4926	1229 Eilers Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4927	1231 Eilers Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4928	1233 Eilers Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4929	1237 Eilers Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4930	1239 Eilers Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4931	325 E. Northern Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4932	326 E. Mesa Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4933	322 E. Mesa Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4934	320 E. Mesa Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4935	318 E. Mesa Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4936	314 E. Mesa Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4937	310 E. Mesa Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4938	308 E. Mesa Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4939	304 E. Mesa Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4940	222 E. Mesa Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Eligible	Contributing
5PE4941	218 E. Mesa Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Eligible	Contributing
5PE4942	212 E. Mesa Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Eligible	Non-Contributing
5PE4943	210 E. Mesa Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Eligible	Contributing
5PE4944	208 E. Mesa Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Eligible	Contributing
5PE4945	206 E. Mesa Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Eligible	Contributing
5PE4946	204 E. Mesa Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Eligible	Contributing
5PE4947	124 E. Mesa Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4948	120 E. Mesa Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4949	118 E. Mesa Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4950	116 E. Mesa Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4951	112 E. Mesa Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4952	110 E. Mesa Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4953	115 E. Northern Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing

TABLE 4.3
 Surveyed Properties within the NPF-APE and NRHP Eligibility

Resource ID	Property Address	Potential Historic District	Individual NRHP Eligibility	NRHP District Status
5PE4954	117 E. Northern Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4955	1130 Eilers Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4956	207 E. Northern Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Eligible	Contributing
5PE4957	213 E. Northern Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Eligible	Contributing
5PE4958	215-223 E. Northern Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Eligible	Contributing
5PE4959	321 E. Northern Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4960	1718 E. Abriendo Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4961	413 E. Northern Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4962	405 E. Northern Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4963	301 E. Northern Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4964	305 E. Northern Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4965	309 E. Northern Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4966	311 E. Northern Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4967	315 E. Northern Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4968	321 E. Northern Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4970	217 E. Mesa Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4971	307 E. Mesa Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4972	311 E. Mesa Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4973	1145 Eilers Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4974	204 N. Chester Ave.	No	Eligible	
5PE4975	1137 Eilers Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4976	1133 Eilers Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4977	1129 Eilers Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4978	1138 Eilers Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4979	1142 Eilers Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4980	1146 Eilers Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4981	1150 Eilers Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4982	1143/1141 S. Santa Fe Ave.	No	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	
5PE4983	1119 S. Santa Fe Ave.	No	Eligible	

TABLE 4.3
 Surveyed Properties within the NPF-APE and NRHP Eligibility

Resource ID	Property Address	Potential Historic District	Individual NRHP Eligibility	NRHP District Status
5PE4984	409 E. 2nd St.	No	Eligible	
5PE4985	1111 S. Santa Fe. Ave.	No	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	
5PE4986	124 N. Chester Ave.	No	Eligible	
5PE4987	1124 S. Santa Fe Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4988	1120 S. Santa Fe Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4989	1116 S. Santa Fe Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4990	1108 S. Santa Fe Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4991	1102 S. Santa Fe Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4992	1106 S. Santa Fe Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4993	1100 S. Santa Fe Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4994	503 E. Arroyo Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4995	509 E. Arroyo Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4996	414 Kelly Ave.	No	Eligible	
5PE4997	517 E. Arroyo Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4998	601 E. Arroyo Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4999	605 E. Arroyo Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5000	611 E. Arroyo Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE5001	613 E. Arroyo Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE5002	615 E. Arroyo Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE5003	705 E. Arroyo Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5004	711 E. Arroyo Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE5005	713 E. Arroyo Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5006	719 E. Arroyo Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5007	612 Topeka Ave.	No	Eligible	
5PE5008	700 Topeka Ave.	No	Eligible	
5PE5009	702 Topeka Ave.	No	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	
5PE5010	706 Topeka Ave.	No	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	

TABLE 4.3
 Surveyed Properties within the NPF-APE and NRHP Eligibility

Resource ID	Property Address	Potential Historic District	Individual NRHP Eligibility	NRHP District Status
5PE5011	710 Topeka Ave.	No	Eligible	
5PE5012	400 E. 4th St.	No	Eligible	
5PE5013	224 N. Chester Ave.	No	Eligible	
5PE5014	715 Topeka Ave.	No	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	
5PE5015	719 Topeka Ave.	No	Eligible	
5PE5016	706 Hill Pl.	No	Eligible	
5PE5017	708 Hill Pl.	No	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	
5PE5018	712 Hill Pl.	No	Eligible	
5PE5019	716 Hill Pl.	No	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	
5PE5020	413 Rush St.	The Grove	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5021	908 Egan Ave.	No	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	
5PE5022	920 Egan Ave.	No	Eligible	
5PE5023	924 Egan Ave.	No	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	
5PE5024	1000 Egan Ave.	No	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	
5PE5025	1004 Egan Ave.	No	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	
5PE5026	801 E. Arroyo Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5027	1052 S. Santa Fe Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5028	1048 S. Santa Fe Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5029	1044 S. Santa Fe Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE5030	1040 S. Santa Fe Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5031	1036 S. Santa Fe Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5032	1030 S. Santa Fe Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5033	1026 S. Santa Fe Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5034	1022 S. Santa Fe Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5035	1018 S. Santa Fe Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5036	1012 S. Santa Fe Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing

TABLE 4.3
 Surveyed Properties within the NPF-APE and NRHP Eligibility

Resource ID	Property Address	Potential Historic District	Individual NRHP Eligibility	NRHP District Status
5PE5037	1008 S. Santa Fe Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5038	1004 S. Santa Fe Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE5039	1000 S. Santa Fe Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE5040	1040 1/2 S. Santa Fe Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5041	1109 S. Santa Fe Ave.	No	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	
5PE5042	1107 S. Santa Fe Ave.	No	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	
5PE5043	422 Kelly Ave.	No	Eligible	
5PE5044	410 Kelly Ave.	No	Eligible	
5PE5045	412 Kelly Ave.	No	Eligible	
5PE5046	771 S. Santa Fe Ave.	No	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	
5PE5047	719 Moffat Ave.	No	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	
5PE5048	735 Moffat Ave.	No	Not Eligible	
5PE5049	739 Moffat Ave.	No	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	
5PE5050	736 Moffat Ave.	No	Eligible	
5PE5051	734 Moffat Ave.	No	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	
5PE5052	410 W. 28th St.	No	Eligible	
5PE5053	414 W. 28th St.	No	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	
5PE5054	2701 N. Grand Ave.	No	Eligible	
5PE5055	2725 N. Grand Ave.	No	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	
5PE5056	409 W. 27th St.	No	Eligible	
5PE5057	403 W. 27th St.	No	Eligible	
5PE5058	2228 N. Main St.	No	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	
5PE5059	2224 N. Main St.	No	Eligible	
5PE5060	120 N. Chester Ave.	No	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	

TABLE 4.3
 Surveyed Properties within the NPF-APE and NRHP Eligibility

Resource ID	Property Address	Potential Historic District	Individual NRHP Eligibility	NRHP District Status
5PE5061	114 N. Chester Ave.	No	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	
5PE5062	413 E. Ash St.	No	Eligible	
5PE5063	412 E. Ash St.	No	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	
5PE5064	404 E. Ash St.	No	Eligible	
5PE5065	413 Beech St.	No	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	
5PE5066	415 Beech St.	No	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	
5PE5067	421 Beech St.	No	Eligible	
5PE5068	423 Beech St.	No	Eligible	
5PE5069	425 Beech St.	No	Eligible	
5PE5070	427 Beech St.	No	Eligible	
5PE5071	429 Beech St.	No	Eligible	
5PE5072	432 Beech St.	No	Eligible	
5PE5073	428 Beech St.	No	Eligible	
5PE5074	426 Beech St.	No	Eligible	
5PE5075	424 Beech St.	No	Eligible	
5PE5076	416 Kelly Ave.	No	Eligible	
5PE5077	421 Kelly Ave.	No	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	
5PE5078	431 Kelly Ave.	No	Eligible	
5PE5079	433 Kelly Ave.	No	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	
5PE5080	200 S. Santa Fe Ave.	No	Officially Eligible	
5PE5081	210 S. Santa Fe Ave.	No	Eligible	
5PE5082	641 Elm St.	Corona Park	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5083	633 Elm St.	Corona Park	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5084	632 Elm St.	Corona Park	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5085	628/628 1/2 Elm St.	Corona Park	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE5086	608 E. Abriendo Ave.	Corona Park	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing

TABLE 4.3
 Surveyed Properties within the NPF-APE and NRHP Eligibility

Resource ID	Property Address	Potential Historic District	Individual NRHP Eligibility	NRHP District Status
5PE5087	600/602 E. Abriendo Ave.	Corona Park	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5089	704 Elm St.	Steelworks Suburbs	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE5090	104 Santa Fe Dr.	No	Eligible	
5PE5091	708 E. Abriendo Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5092	106 Santa Fe Dr.	No	Eligible	
5PE5093	108 Santa Fe Dr.	No	Eligible	
5PE5094	116 Santa Fe Dr.	No	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	
5PE5095	214 1/2 Santa Fe Dr.	No	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	
5PE5096	214 Santa Fe Dr.	No	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	
5PE5097	300 Santa Fe Dr.	No	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	
5PE5098	400 Santa Fe Dr.	No	Eligible	
5PE5099	412 Santa Fe Dr.	No	Eligible	
5PE5100	416 Santa Fe Dr.	No	Eligible	
5PE5101	420 Santa Fe Dr.	No	Eligible	
5PE5102	440 Santa Fe Dr.	No	Eligible	
5PE5103	442 Santa Fe Dr.	No	Eligible	
5PE5104	956 Haven Pl.	No	Eligible	
5PE5105	952 Haven Pl.	No	Eligible	
5PE5106	950 Haven Pl.	No	Eligible	
5PE5109	322 W. Northern Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Eligible	Contributing
5PE5110	320 W. Northern Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Eligible	Contributing
5PE5111	318 W. Northern Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Eligible	Contributing
5PE5112	316 W. Northern Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Eligible	Contributing
5PE5113	314 W. Northern Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Eligible	Contributing
5PE5114	312 W. Northern Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Eligible	Contributing
5PE5115	310 W. Northern Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5116	208 W. Northern Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5117	1316 E. Abriendo Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing

TABLE 4.3
 Surveyed Properties within the NPF-APE and NRHP Eligibility

Resource ID	Property Address	Potential Historic District	Individual NRHP Eligibility	NRHP District Status
5PE5118	1330 E. Abriendo Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5119	1332 E. Abriendo Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5120	1406 E. Abriendo Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5121	1414 E. Abriendo Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5122	1332 E. Abriendo Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5123	1723 Schley St.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5124	1721 Schley St.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5125	1717B Schley St.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5126	1717A Schley St.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5127	1713 Schley St.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5128	1709 Schley St.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5129	1705 Schley St.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5130	1708 E. Abriendo Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5131	1718 E. Abriendo Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5132	1720 E. Abriendo Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5133	1724 E. Abriendo Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5134	1728 E. Abriendo Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5135	1730 E. Abriendo Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5136	202 Logan Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5137	204 Logan Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5138	225 Canal St.	Steelworks Suburbs	Eligible	Contributing
5PE5139	225 Canal St.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5140	1725 Schley St.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5141	1802 E. Abriendo Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5142	1804 E. Abriendo Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5143	1808 E. Abriendo Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5144	1810 E. Abriendo Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5145	1812 E. Abriendo Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5146	1816 E. Abriendo Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5147	1818 E. Abriendo Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing

TABLE 4.3
 Surveyed Properties within the NPF-APE and NRHP Eligibility

Resource ID	Property Address	Potential Historic District	Individual NRHP Eligibility	NRHP District Status
5PE5148	1822 E. Abriendo Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5149	1824 E. Abriendo Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5150	1826 E. Abriendo Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5151	1828 E. Abriendo Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5152	1809 Schley St.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5153	1805 Schley St.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5154	1900 E. Abriendo Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5155	1904 E. Abriendo Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5156	1906 E. Abriendo Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5157	1925 E. Abriendo Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5158	1921 E. Abriendo Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5159	1917 E. Abriendo Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5160	1913 E. Abriendo Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5161	1909 E. Abriendo Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5162	1907 E. Abriendo Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5163	1905 E. Abriendo Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5164	1903 E. Abriendo Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5165	1902 E. Evans Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5166	1906 E. Evans Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5167	1912 E. Evans Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5168	1918 E. Evans Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5169	1920 E. Evans Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5170	1924 E. Evans Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5171	1926 E. Evans Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5172	1928 E. Evans Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5173	1929 E. Evans Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5174	1927 E. Evans Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5175	1921 E. Evans Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5176	1917 E. Evans Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5177	1911 E. Evans Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing

TABLE 4.3
 Surveyed Properties within the NPF-APE and NRHP Eligibility

Resource ID	Property Address	Potential Historic District	Individual NRHP Eligibility	NRHP District Status
5PE5178	1907 E. Evans Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5179	1905 E. Evans Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5180	1901 E. Evans Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5181	1902 E. Routt Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5182	1904 E. Routt Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5183	1906 E. Routt Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5184	1912 E. Routt Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5185	1918 E. Routt Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5186	1920 E. Routt Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5187	1926 E. Routt Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5188	2002 E. Routt Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5189	2006 E. Routt Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5190	2010 E. Routt Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5191	2016 E. Routt Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5192	2020 E. Routt Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5193	2026 E. Routt Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5194	2028 E. Routt Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5195	2036 E. Routt Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5196	2040 E. Routt Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5197	2032 E. Routt Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5198	2042 E. Routt Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5199	2041 E Evans. Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5200	2037 E. Evans Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5201	2033 E. Evans Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5202	2029 E. Evans Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5203	2027 E. Evans Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5204	2023 E. Evans Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5205	2021 E. Evans Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5206	2017 E. Evans Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5207	2015 E. Evans Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing

TABLE 4.3
 Surveyed Properties within the NPF-APE and NRHP Eligibility

Resource ID	Property Address	Potential Historic District	Individual NRHP Eligibility	NRHP District Status
5PE5208	2011 E. Evans Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5209	2001 E. Evans Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5210	2018 E. Routt Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5211	2100 E. Routt Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Eligible	Contributing
5PE5212	2110 E. Routt Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5213	2114 E. Routt Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5214	2120 E. Routt Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5215	2128 E. Routt Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5216	2132 E. Routt Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5217	2136 E. Routt Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5218	2140 E. Routt Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5219	411 Aqua Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5220	2131 E. Evans Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5221	2121 E. Evans Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5222	2119 E. Evans Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5223	2117 E. Evans Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5224	2113 E. Evans Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5225	2111 E. Evans Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5226	2109 E. Evans Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Eligible	Contributing
5PE5227	2101 E. Evans Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Eligible	Contributing
5PE5228	402 Indiana Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Eligible	Contributing
5PE5229	410 Indiana Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Eligible	Contributing
5PE5230	2114 1/2 E Routt Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5231	2432 E. Evans Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5232	2012 E. Evans Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5233	2014 E. Evans Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5234	2018 E. Evans Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5235	2022 E. Evans Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5236	2024 E. Evans Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5237	2028 E. Evans Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing

TABLE 4.3
 Surveyed Properties within the NPF-APE and NRHP Eligibility

Resource ID	Property Address	Potential Historic District	Individual NRHP Eligibility	NRHP District Status
5PE5238	2032 E. Evans Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5239	2036 E. Evans Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5241	2100 E. Evans Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Eligible	Contributing
5PE5242	1240 Eilers Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5243	2114 E. Evans Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5244	2118 E. Evans Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5245	2120 E. Evans Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5246	2124 E. Evans Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5247	2206 E. Evans Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5248	2210 E. Evans Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5249	2214 E. Evans Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5250	2216 E. Evans Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5251	2220 E. Evans Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5252	2222 E. Evans Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5253	2226 E. Evans Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5254	2300 E. Evans Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5255	2308 E. Evans Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5256	2310 E. Evans Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5257	2314 E. Evans Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5258	2316 E. Evans Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5259	2324 E. Evans Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5260	2328 E. Evans Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5261	2330 E. Evans Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5262	2406 E. Evans Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5263	2410 E. Evans Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5264	2414 E. Evans Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5265	2416 E. Evans Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5266	2420 E. Evans Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5267	2424 E. Evans Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5268	2428 E. Evans Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing

TABLE 4.3
 Surveyed Properties within the NPF-APE and NRHP Eligibility

Resource ID	Property Address	Potential Historic District	Individual NRHP Eligibility	NRHP District Status
5PE5269	2430 E. Evans Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5270	2510 E. Evans Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5271	2516 E. Evans Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5272	2520 E. Evans Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5273	2526 E. Evans Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5274	2530 E. Evans Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5275	2603 E. Evans Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5276	2605 E. Evans Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5277	2609 E. Evans Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5278	2615 E. Evans Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5279	2617 E. Evans Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5280	2629 E. Evans Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5281	2704 E. Routt Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5282	2710 E. Routt Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5283	2712 E. Routt Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5284	2714 E. Routt Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5285	2720 E. Evans Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5286	2724 E. Evans Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5287	2621 N. Santa Fe Ave.	No	Eligible	
5PE5288	2617 N. Santa Fe Ave.	No	Eligible	
5PE5289	2615 N. Santa Fe Ave.	No	Eligible	
5PE5290	2520 N. Freeway	No	Eligible	
5PE5291	2516 N. Freeway	No	Eligible	
5PE5292	2424 N. Freeway	No	Eligible	
5PE5293	106 E. 24th St.	No	Eligible	
5PE5294	107 E. 24th St.	No	Eligible	
5PE5295	2200 N. Freeway	No	Eligible	
5PE5296	225 Canal St.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5297	225 Canal St.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5303	1500 E. Abriendo Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing

TABLE 4.3
 Surveyed Properties within the NPF-APE and NRHP Eligibility

Resource ID	Property Address	Potential Historic District	Individual NRHP Eligibility	NRHP District Status
5PE5304	217 E. 2nd St.	No	Eligible	
5PE564	711 N. Albany Ave.	No	Eligible	
5PE571	2723 Grand Ave.	No	Eligible	
5PE584	426 N. Santa Fe Ave.	No	Eligible	
5PE586	Mineral Palace Park	North Side	Eligible	Contributing
5PE588	211 E. Mesa Ave.	Steelworks Suburbs	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing

TABLE 4.4
Properties Surveyed in 2008 and NRHP Eligibility

Resource ID	Address	Site Type	Individual NRHP Eligibility	Potential Historic District	Potential NRHP District Status
5PE1154	820 Currie Ave.	Residential	Not Eligible	Steelworks Suburbs	Contributing
5PE4643	421 S. Santa Fe Ave.	Commercial	Not Eligible	The Grove	Contributing
5PE4644	425 S. Santa Fe Ave.	Commercial	Not Eligible	The Grove	Contributing
5PE4647	427 S. Santa Fe Ave.	Commercial	Not Eligible	The Grove	Non-Contributing
5PE4680	513 S. Santa Fe Ave.	Commercial	Not Eligible	The Grove	Non-Contributing
5PE4681	517 S. Santa Fe Ave.	Residential	Not Eligible	The Grove	Contributing
5PE4700	529 Moffat Ave.	Residential	Not Eligible		
5PE4701	525 Moffat Ave.	Residential	Not Eligible		
5PE4704	517 Moffat Ave.	Residential	Not Eligible		
5PE4705	513 Moffat Ave.	Residential	Not Eligible		
5PE4706	504 Moffat Ave.	Residential	Not Eligible		
5PE4707	508 Moffat Ave.	Residential	Not Eligible		
5PE4709	514 Moffat Ave.	Residential	Not Eligible		
5PE4710	516 Moffat Ave.	Residential	Not Eligible		
5PE4711	518 Moffat Ave.	Residential	Not Eligible		
5PE4712	532 Moffat Ave.	Residential	Not Eligible		
5PE4715	607 Moffat Ave.	Residential	Not Eligible		
5PE4716	605 Moffat Ave.	Residential	Not Eligible		
5PE4717	603 Moffat St.	Residential	Not Eligible		
5PE4719	604 Moffat Ave.	Residential	Not Eligible		
5PE4724	603 Stanton Ave.	Residential	Not Eligible		
5PE4725	601 Stanton Ave.	Residential	Not Eligible		
5PE4726	539 Stanton Ave.	Residential	Not Eligible		
5PE4729	527 Stanton Ave.	Residential	Not Eligible		
5PE4731	509 Stanton Ave.	Residential	Not Eligible		
5PE4732	503 Stanton Ave.	Residential	Not Eligible		
5PE4735	834 Currie Ave.	Residential	Not Eligible	Steelworks Suburbs	Contributing
5PE4736	840 Currie Ave.	Residential	Not Eligible	Steelworks Suburbs	Non-Contributing

TABLE 4.4
Properties Surveyed in 2008 and NRHP Eligibility

Resource ID	Address	Site Type	Individual NRHP Eligibility	Potential Historic District	Potential NRHP District Status
5PE4737	900 Currie Ave.	Residential	Not Eligible	Steelworks Suburbs	Contributing
5PE4738	902 Currie Ave.	Residential	Not Eligible	Steelworks Suburbs	Contributing
5PE4739	904 Currie Ave.	Residential	Not Eligible	Steelworks Suburbs	Contributing
5PE4740	906 Currie Ave.	Residential	Not Eligible	Steelworks Suburbs	Contributing
5PE4741	908 Currie Ave.	Residential	Not Eligible	Steelworks Suburbs	Contributing
5PE4742	914 Currie Ave.	Residential	Not Eligible	Steelworks Suburbs	Non-Contributing
5PE4743	933 Currie Ave.	Residential	Not Eligible	Steelworks Suburbs	Contributing
5PE4744	931 Currie Ave.	Residential	Not Eligible	Steelworks Suburbs	Contributing
5PE4745	927 Currie Ave.	Residential	Not Eligible	Steelworks Suburbs	Non-Contributing
5PE4746	921 Currie Ave.	Residential	Not Eligible	Steelworks Suburbs	Contributing
5PE4747	915 Currie Ave.	Residential	Not Eligible	Steelworks Suburbs	Contributing
5PE4748	913 Currie Ave.	Residential	Not Eligible	Steelworks Suburbs	Contributing
5PE4749	911 Currie Ave.	Residential	Not Eligible	Steelworks Suburbs	Contributing
5PE4750	909 Currie Ave.	Residential	Not Eligible	Steelworks Suburbs	Contributing
5PE4751	907 Currie Ave.	Residential	Not Eligible	Steelworks Suburbs	Contributing
5PE4752	935 Currie Ave.	Residential	Not Eligible	Steelworks Suburbs	Non-Contributing
5PE4753	903 Currie Ave.	Residential	Not Eligible	Steelworks Suburbs	Contributing
5PE4767	108 W. Summit Ave.	Residential	Not Eligible	Steelworks Suburbs	Contributing
5PE4768	110 W. Summit Ave.	Residential	Not Eligible	Steelworks Suburbs	Contributing
5PE4769	107 W. Summit Ave.	Residential	Not Eligible	Steelworks Suburbs	Contributing

TABLE 4.4
Properties Surveyed in 2008 and NRHP Eligibility

Resource ID	Address	Site Type	Individual NRHP Eligibility	Potential Historic District	Potential NRHP District Status
5PE4770	105 Summit Ave.	Residential	Not Eligible	Steelworks Suburbs	Contributing
5PE4773	1010 Box Elder St.	Residential	Not Eligible	Steelworks Suburbs	Contributing
5PE4774	1012 Box Elder St.	Residential	Not Eligible	Steelworks Suburbs	Contributing
5PE4856	201 W. Northern Ave.	Residential	Not Eligible	Steelworks Suburbs	Contributing
5PE4882	1238 Taylor Ave.	Residential	Not Eligible	Steelworks Suburbs	Contributing
5PE4883	1236 Taylor Ave.	Residential	Not Eligible	Steelworks Suburbs	Contributing
5PE4884	1234 Taylor Ave.	Residential	Not Eligible	Steelworks Suburbs	Contributing
5PE4885	1232 Taylor Ave.	Residential	Not Eligible	Steelworks Suburbs	Contributing
5PE4886	1230 Taylor Ave.	Residential	Not Eligible	Steelworks Suburbs	Contributing
5PE4887	1226 Taylor Ave.	Residential	Not Eligible	Steelworks Suburbs	Contributing
5PE4888	1224 Taylor Ave.	Residential	Not Eligible	Steelworks Suburbs	Contributing
5PE4889	1222 Taylor Ave.	Residential	Not Eligible	Steelworks Suburbs	Contributing
5PE4890	1220 Taylor Ave.	Residential	Not Eligible	Steelworks Suburbs	Contributing
5PE4891	1214 Taylor Ave.	Residential	Not Eligible	Steelworks Suburbs	Contributing
5PE4892	1212 Taylor Ave.	Residential	Not Eligible	Steelworks Suburbs	Contributing
5PE4893	1208 Taylor Ave.	Residential	Not Eligible	Steelworks Suburbs	Contributing
5PE4940	222 E. Mesa Ave.	Residential	Not Eligible	Steelworks Suburbs	Contributing
5PE4941	218 E. Mesa Ave.	Residential	Not Eligible	Steelworks Suburbs	Contributing
5PE4942	212 E. Mesa Ave.	Residential	Not Eligible	Steelworks Suburbs	Non-Contributing
5PE4943	210 E. Mesa Ave.	Residential	Not Eligible	Steelworks Suburbs	Contributing

TABLE 4.4
Properties Surveyed in 2008 and NRHP Eligibility

Resource ID	Address	Site Type	Individual NRHP Eligibility	Potential Historic District	Potential NRHP District Status
5PE4944	208 E. Mesa Ave.	Residential	Not Eligible	Steelworks Suburbs	Contributing
5PE4945	206 E. Mesa Ave.	Residential	Not Eligible	Steelworks Suburbs	Contributing
5PE4946	204 E. Mesa Ave.	Residential	Not Eligible	Steelworks Suburbs	Contributing
5PE4956	207 E. Northern Ave.	Commercial	Not Eligible	Steelworks Suburbs	Contributing
5PE4957	213 E. Northern Ave.	Residential	Not Eligible	Steelworks Suburbs	Contributing
5PE4958	215, 217, 219, 221, 223 E. Northern Ave.	Commercial	Not Eligible	Steelworks Suburbs	Contributing
5PE5048	735 Moffat Ave.	Residential	Not Eligible		
5PE5050	736 Moffat Ave.	Residential	Eligible		
5PE5109	322 W. Northern Ave.	Commercial	Not Eligible	Steelworks Suburbs	Contributing
5PE5110	320 W. Northern Ave.	Commercial	Not Eligible	Steelworks Suburbs	Contributing
5PE5111	318 W. Northern Ave.	Commercial	Not Eligible	Steelworks Suburbs	Contributing
5PE5112	316 W. Northern Ave.	Commercial	Not Eligible	Steelworks Suburbs	Contributing
5PE5113	314 W. Northern Ave.	Commercial	Not Eligible	Steelworks Suburbs	Contributing
5PE5114	312 W. Northern Ave.	Commercial	Not Eligible	Steelworks Suburbs	Contributing
5PE5211	2100 E. Routt Ave.	Residential	Not Eligible	Steelworks Suburbs	Contributing
5PE5226	2109 E. Evans Ave.	Commercial	Not Eligible	Steelworks Suburbs	Contributing
5PE5227	2101 E. Evans Ave.	Commercial	Not Eligible	Steelworks Suburbs	Contributing
5PE5228	402 Indiana Ave.	Commercial	Not Eligible	Steelworks Suburbs	Contributing
5PE5229	410 Indiana Ave.	Commercial	Not Eligible	Steelworks Suburbs	Contributing
5PE5241	2100 E. Evans Ave.	Commercial	Not Eligible	Steelworks Suburbs	Contributing

4.2 Potential Historic Districts

Early in this study, it was observed that the resources in the NPF-APE should be evaluated as elements of large potentially historic neighborhoods with boundaries that extended outside the survey area. During the initial field reconnaissance survey, seven neighborhoods were identified (see Section 3.3) that appeared to be potentially associated with identified contexts and themes, and that had a sufficient concentration of existing structures dating from the historic period, as defined for this study. Some of these areas had also been identified as potential local historic districts by the City of Pueblo in the early 1980s.

The first step in evaluating these areas and their component structures and sites for eligibility as NRHP districts was determining whether those areas were historically associated with one or more of the important trends or patterns identified in Chapter 3.0. A potential historic district contains a number of individual resources that date to a discrete period of significance defined by an identifiable significant historic association, building type, and/or architectural style. In addition, a potential district should, with its individual components, indicate continuity and defining characteristics that set the district apart, either because of its built environment or its history. The reconnaissance surveys, GIS-assisted analysis of development patterns, and intensive field analysis and historic integrity assessments within the NPF-APE confirmed the existence of five potential NRHP districts within the NPF-APE. The following five neighborhoods appear to have sufficient cohesion and architectural integrity to qualify for listing in the NRHP as historic districts (Figure 4.1). In some cases the neighborhood as described in Chapter 3.0 has a larger boundary than the recommended NRHP-eligible historic district. This owes in part to the levels of integrity of the structures within the neighborhoods. Appendix A contains the Management Data Forms for the historic districts.

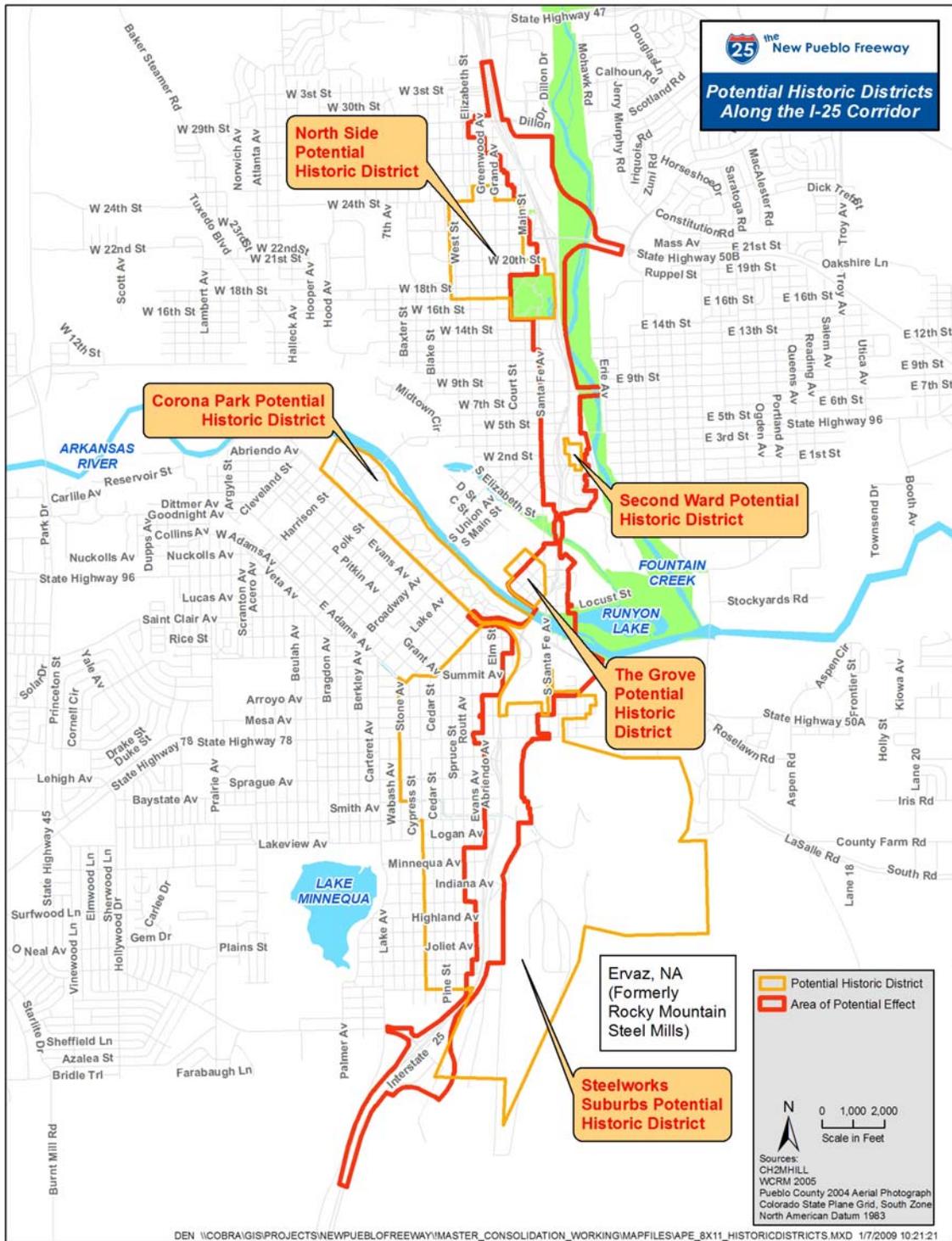


FIGURE 4.1
Potential Historic Districts Along the I-25 Corridor

4.2.1 North Side Potential Historic District (5PE5517)

The North Side neighborhood described in Chapter 3.0 has a much larger outline than the potential historic district, the boundaries of which are explained in detail on the Management Data Form for this district found in Appendix A. The southern boundary of the North Side potential historic district is the southern edge of Mineral Palace Park on 15th Street; the boundary then turns north along the western side of the park on Court Street to West 17th Street, and then continues west on West 17th Street to West Street. The western boundary, along West Street, extends from West 17th Street to West 24th Street. Properties fronting on West Street on both the east and west sides are within the district boundaries. From West Street, the boundary turns east on 24th Street. The boundary turns north from West 24th Street between Elizabeth and Greenwood streets to incorporate the buildings facing the 2400 block of Greenwood Street. The boundary turns east at West 25th Street to form the northern boundary of the potential district to Grand Avenue. It goes south on Grand Avenue to West 24th Street, east on West 24th Street to Main Street, then south on Main Street to West 20th Street. The boundary turns east onto West 20th Street to Santa Fe Avenue, then south on Santa Fe Avenue to the northern boundary of Mineral Palace Park, then east along the park boundary to Interstate 25, south along the eastern edge of the park to the southern boundary of the park at East 15th Street.

While there is no one predominant style or type of building in the area, the North Side potential historic district is characterized by single and multiple family buildings in popular styles spanning its period of development, which include Queen Anne (including some large and ornate examples), Tudor Revival, and Second Empire. Predominant types include Bungalows, Classic Cottages, Hipped-roof Boxes, Split Levels, and Foursquares.

The primary period of significance of the potential district dates from the development of the Colorado Mineral Palace in 1890 to the end of the WPA era in 1940. The WPA renovations to the park ended in 1938 and transportation options began to change in the 1940s with the advent of the affordable automobile. Patterns of building and development in the neighborhood changed significantly after 1940 as most of the original lots had been developed and the growth was heading further north and west.

The North Side historic district appears eligible for listing in the NRHP as an historic district under Criterion A for its association with patterns of early urban development in Pueblo, and under Criterion C for its diverse collection of architectural styles. These styles reflect the broad spectrum of housing styles and types developed for the more affluent citizens of Pueblo during this important historic period. Figure 4.2 depicts the boundaries of the proposed district. A list of structures within the NPF-APE that lie within the proposed district can be found with the Management Data Forms that accompany this report in Appendix A.

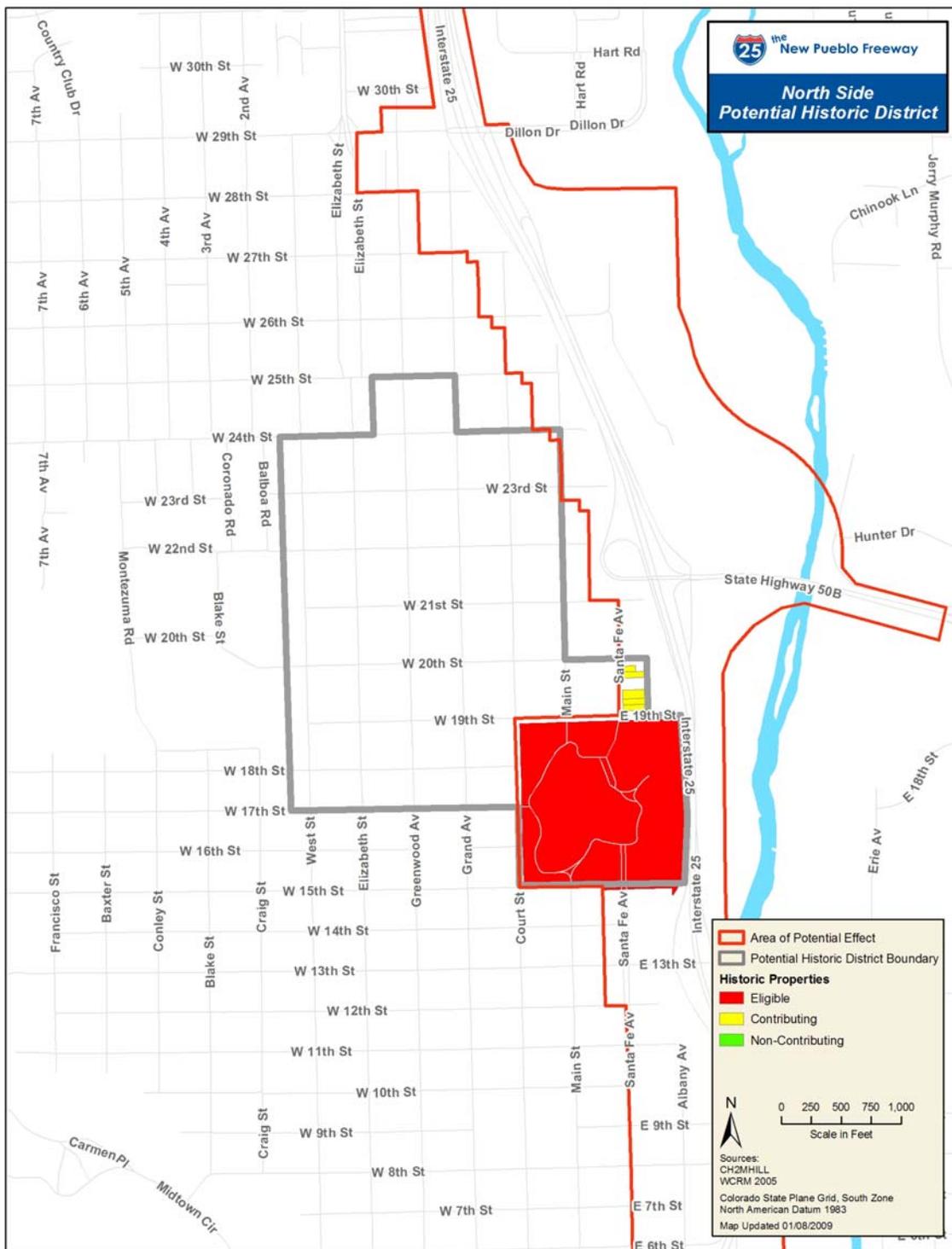


FIGURE 4.2
 North Side Potential Historic District (5PE5517) Showing NRHP Status of Properties within the NPF-APE

TABLE 4.5

Surveyed Properties in North Side Potential Historic District that are Located within the NPF-APE

Resource ID	Address	Property Type	Individual NRHP Eligibility	NRHP District Status
5PE4490	1924 N. Santa Fe Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4492	1920 N. Santa Fe Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4494	1904 N. Santa Fe Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4496	101 E. 19th St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4497	1912 N. Santa Fe Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE586	Mineral Palace Park	Park	Eligible	Contributing

4.2.2 Second Ward Potential Historic District (5PE5518)

The Second Ward neighborhood has a broader outline than the NRHP-eligible district described below, the boundaries of which are explained in detail on the Management Data Form for this district (see Appendix A). The Second Ward potential historic district is located east of I-25. It is bounded on the south by the southern parcel boundary lines of the three properties on the south side of East 1st Street. The boundary follows East 1st Street from the western edge of the East 1st Street property, west to Bradford Avenue, then moves north on Bradford Avenue. The properties on the east side of Bradford Avenue and the buildings facing Bradford Avenue between East 2nd Street and East 3rd Street are included in the potential district boundaries. The first three lots on Bradford Avenue north of East 3rd Street are included, as well as the south side of East 3rd Street between Bradford Avenue and Chester Avenue. The eastern boundary is Chester Avenue from 3rd Street to the southern parcel boundary of the building on the corner of 1st Street, facing north.

The Second Ward potential historic district is composed primarily of 2-story, residential structures dating from the period between 1860 and 1920, with a scattering of structures dating from other periods. Ornamentation has been altered or removed from some buildings, making style classification more difficult, but most of the residences have elements of Queen Anne, Italianate and/or Greek Revival; no high style examples of any particular style are present in the district. All of the structures have suffered some level of alteration, some more severe than others. Many have had windows replaced, although most retain the original surrounds. A few have been sheathed in stucco not dating to the historic period. As the structures are relatively close together, the majority maintain their original designs as seen from the street, with additions to the rear of the structures, not visible from the public right of way. The setting of the district has been altered by the improvements to 1st Street and 4th Street, as well as the addition of the interstate, but within the boundaries of the potential district, those changes are less noticeable.

The Second Ward potential historic district is eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C for its collection of early examples of Pueblo's original architectural styles and housing types. The period of significance of the district dates from the time sections of it were platted around 1860 to 1920 when the character of the neighborhood began to change, due in part to the increased availability of residential property farther from downtown. While buildings of this type and age survive in Pueblo, this is an unusual collection of mid to late 19th century residential structures from the early years of Pueblo's development.

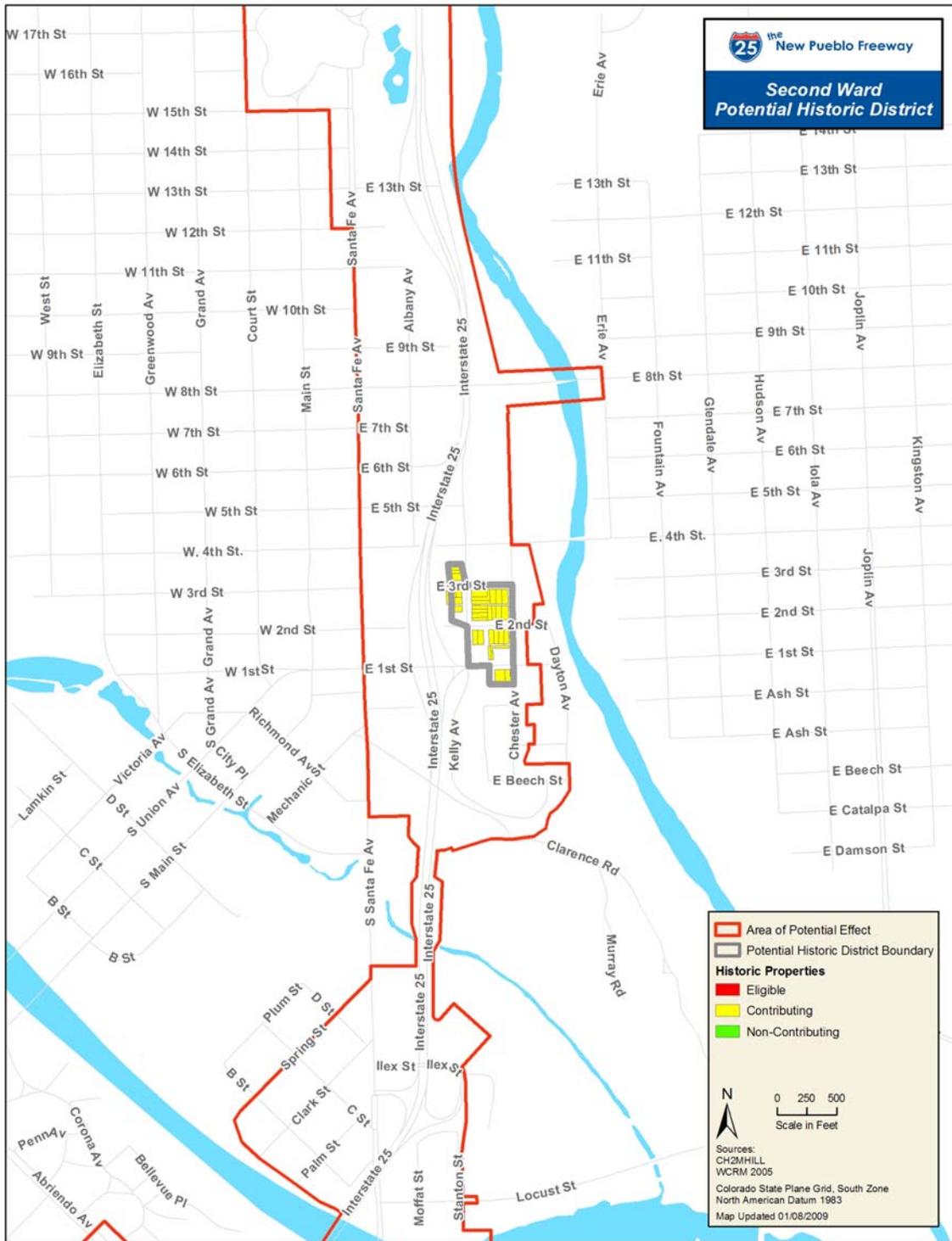


FIGURE 4.3
Second Ward Potential Historic District (5PE5518) Showing NRHP Status of Properties within the NPF-APE

TABLE 4.6
 Surveyed Properties in Second Ward Potential Historic District that are Located within the NPF-APE

Resource ID	Address	Property Type	Individual NRHP Eligibility	NRHP District Status
5PE4537	307 N. Bradford Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4538	305 N. Bradford Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4541	303 N. Bradford Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4543	209 N. Bradford Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4548	226 N. Bradford Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4550	220 N. Bradford Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4551	224 E. 3rd St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4552	208 N. Bradford Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4553	225 N. Bradford Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4554	216 N. Bradford Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4555	219 N. Bradford Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4556	206 N. Bradford Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4558	204 N. Bradford Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4559	308 & 310 E. 3rd St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4560	202 N. Bradford Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4561	306 E. 3rd St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4563	312 & 314 E. 3rd St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4564	321 E. 2nd St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4565	322 E. 2nd St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4567	320 E. 2nd St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4568	317 E. 2nd St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4569	316 E. 2nd St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4570	313 E. 2nd St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4571	314 E. 2nd St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4572	311 E. 2nd St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4573	302 E. 2nd St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4574	306 E. 2nd St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4575	109 N. Chester Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4576	315 E. 1st St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4577	316 E. 1st St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing

TABLE 4.6
 Surveyed Properties in Second Ward Potential Historic District that are Located within the NPF-APE

Resource ID	Address	Property Type	Individual NRHP Eligibility	NRHP District Status
5PE4578	313 E. 1st St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4579	322 & 324 E. 1st St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4580	320 E. 1st St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing

4.2.3 The Grove Potential Historic District (5PE5519)

The potential historic district boundary encompasses properties west and northwest of the I-25 alignment, and north and northeast of the Arkansas River. This includes an eclectic mix of intact residential, commercial, and community buildings dating from the late 19th century to early/mid-20th century. The street grid is set at a northwest skew in relationship to South Santa Fe Avenue. The potential district is bounded by Plum Street to the northwest, East D Street to the northeast, South Santa Fe to the east, Rush Street to the southeast, and up to what was historically known as A Street that runs up to the Arkansas River levee to the southwest. The levee is not included in the boundary. This boundary encompasses what is left of the pre-flood neighborhood on the west side of South Santa Fe Avenue.

Architecturally, the Grove potential historic district exhibits residential structures that are mostly small, simple, and 1 story. Bungalows are by far the most commonly recognized type. Bungalows vary slightly in size and complexity but most are simple and modest with very little applied decoration. The other type seen in the district is the Foursquare, also simple with very few stylistic elements. Less commonly seen are small cottages and “shotgun” houses (those in which the rooms are in direct line with each other, usually front to back). The two recognizable styles in the district are Queen Anne and Norman Cottage. A number of commercial buildings are intermixed with residences, mostly along B Street and C Street, including mixed use residential combined with commercial. The commercial structures display features of late 19th and early 20th century commercial and vernacular commercial styles. The exceptions are those along South Santa Fe Avenue; these are somewhat larger, and some clearly show the influence of the automobile and the change of South Santa Fe Avenue into a major thoroughfare in the city. The large Romanesque Revival Mount Carmel church and its associated office, school, and monastery buildings dominate the intersection of Clark Street and B Street.

The Grove potential historic district is composed primarily of small residential structures that date from between 1922 and 1940, with a scattering of structures dating from other periods. Some historic-period commercial structures also lie within the neighborhood’s boundaries. The Grove potential historic district’s primary period of significance is from the 1920s to the early 1940s, when the majority of structures in the area were constructed, but also includes the earlier period from the 1890s through the 1920s, because of its early association with the diverse ethnic history of Pueblo.

The Grove potential historic district is considered eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with patterns of early urban development (including patterns of development associated with the Arkansas River flood of 1921), and the settlement patterns of various ethnic groups in Pueblo. The potential district is also eligible under Criterion C for its collection of intact examples of residential and commercial buildings dating from the late 19th and early to mid-20th century.

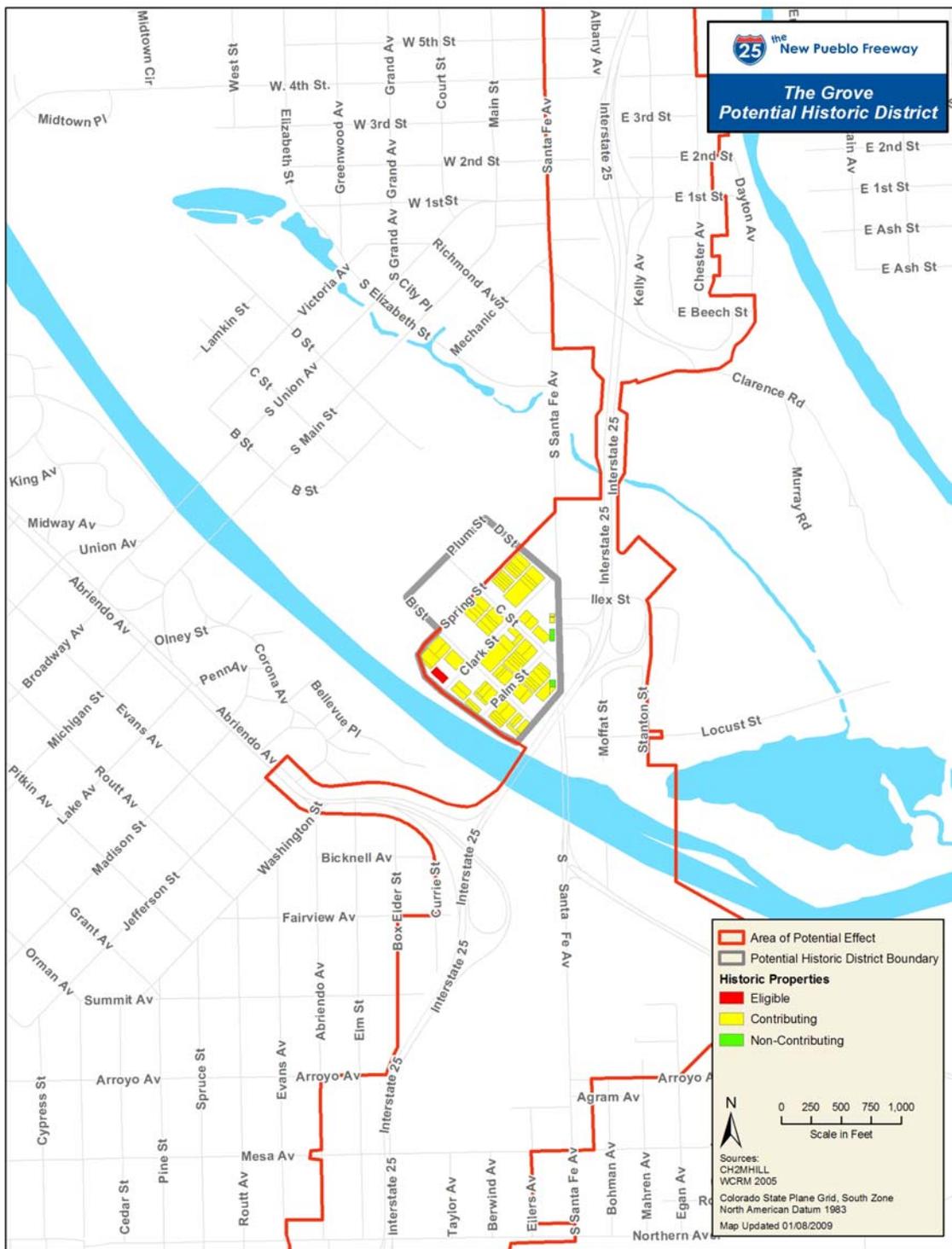


FIGURE 4.4
The Grove Potential Historic District (5PE5519) Showing NRHP Status of Properties within the NPF-APE

TABLE 4.7

Surveyed Properties in The Grove Potential Historic District that are Located within the NPF-APE

Resource ID	Address	Property Type	Individual NRHP Eligibility	NRHP District Status
5PE4442	300 & 302 Spring St.	Commercial	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4470	306 Spring St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4483	308 Spring St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4501	310 Spring St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4528	412 Spring St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4609	200 Spring St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4611	206 Spring St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4612	216 Spring St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4613	208 Spring St.	Residential	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4614	218 Spring St.	Residential	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4615	210 Spring St.	Residential	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4616	220 Spring St.	Residential	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4617	212 Spring St.	Residential	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4618	222 Spring St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4619	226 Spring St.	Residential	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4620	420 Spring St.	Residential	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4621	209 Clark St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4622	211 Clark St.	Residential	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4623	213 Clark St.	Residential	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4624	229 Clark St.	Commercial	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4625	303 Clark St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4626	311 Clark St.	Residential	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4627	313 Clark St.	Residential	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4628	315 Clark St.	Residential	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4629	421 Clark St.	Religious	Officially Eligible	Contributing
5PE4630	715 E. B St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4631	711 E. B St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4632	701 E. B St.	Residential	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4633	422 Clark St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4634	416 Clark St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing

TABLE 4.7
 Surveyed Properties in The Grove Potential Historic District that are Located within the NPF-APE

Resource ID	Address	Property Type	Individual NRHP Eligibility	NRHP District Status
5PE4635	320 Clark St.	Religious	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4636	314 Clark St.	Commercial	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4637	300 Clark St.	Residential	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4638	800 E. C St.	Residential	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4639	806 E. C St.	Residential	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4640	812 E. C St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4641	809 E. C St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4642	811 E. C St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4643	421 S. Santa Fe Ave.	Commercial	Not Eligible	Non-Contributing
5PE4644	425 S. Santa Fe Ave.	Commercial	Not Eligible	Contributing
5PE4645	817 E. C St.	Commercial	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4646	901 E. C St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4647	427 S. Santa Fe Ave.	Commercial	Not Eligible	Non-Contributing
5PE4648	308 Palm St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4649	310 Palm St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4650	312 Palm St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4651	314 Palm St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4652	316 Palm St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4653	318 Palm St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4654	320 Palm St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4655	321 Palm St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4656	317 Palm St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4657	315 Palm St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4658	313 Palm St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4659	311 Palm St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4660	812 E. B St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4661	810 E. B St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4662	808 E. B St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4663	806 E. B St.	Religious	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4664	819 & 821 E. B St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing

TABLE 4.7
 Surveyed Properties in The Grove Potential Historic District that are Located within the NPF-APE

Resource ID	Address	Property Type	Individual NRHP Eligibility	NRHP District Status
5PE4665	817 E. B St.	Residential	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4666	813 E. B St.	Residential	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4667	904 E. B St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4668	906 E. B St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4669	917 E. B St.	Commercial	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4670	911 E. B St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4671	909 E. B St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4672	903 E. B St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4673	901 E. B St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4674	412 Palm St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4675	414 Palm St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4676	416 Palm St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4677	421 Palm St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4678	419 Palm St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4679	413 Palm St.	Residential	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4680	513 S. Santa Fe Ave.	Commercial	Not Eligible	Non-Contributing
5PE4681	517 S. Santa Fe Ave.	Commercial	Not Eligible	Contributing
5PE4682	515 S. Santa Fe Ave.	Residential	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE5020	413 Rush St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing

4.2.4 Corona Park Potential Historic District (5PE5520)

The Corona Park neighborhood is easily visible on maps as an area of irregular, curvilinear streets along the bluffs above the southwest bank of the Arkansas River. The Corona Park potential historic district, which shares the same boundaries as the original neighborhood, is bounded to the southwest by Abriendo Avenue, approximately paralleling the river bluffs, to Washington Street, which it follows east to the I-25 corridor, and which forms the eastern boundary of the potential district. The northernmost boundary on the west is Boulder Avenue, where the river turns to the west. The potential district boundaries contain a collection of properties that define the district and the identifiable layout of the unusual street system. Early Sanborn Fire Insurance maps (1889 and 1893) and other historic maps show the definitive boundaries of these curvilinear blocks wedged between the railroad tracks (now the new course of the river) and Abriendo Avenue (Peach 1907).

The buildings in Corona Park potential historic district that are within the APE are mostly single-family residences. The potential district also has a small number of multi-family residential buildings (apartments and duplexes). The buildings nearly all date to the late 19th and early 20th century period of Pueblo's history, with a few later additions to the neighborhood. The commercial section of the neighborhood is along Abriendo Avenue, especially at South Union and Broadway Avenues. Outside of the APE, there is a mix of single-family and multi-family residential and commercial buildings scattered throughout the potential district.

The most commonly identified architectural types in the neighborhood are the Bungalow and Cottage, with some Foursquares also observed. Queen Anne and Classic Cottage-style homes are also noted regularly. In addition, there are a number of Norman Cottages. Other observed styles include Colonial and Dutch Revivals, as well as Mission style bungalows. All of the structures have suffered some level of alteration, some more severe than others. Many have had windows replaced, although most retain the original surrounds. A few have been sheathed in stucco not dating to the historic period. Ornamentation has been altered or removed from some buildings, making style classification more difficult, but many residences have elements of the Queen Anne and Italianate styles. Many structures show elements of the Italianate style in segmental and rounded arch window surrounds, but no high style examples of any particular style are present in the district.

Corona Park potential historic district is eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with patterns of early urban and neighborhood development in Pueblo and for its role as a transitional neighborhood between the upper class neighborhoods to the north and the working class neighborhoods to the south. It is also eligible under Criterion C for its examples of residential and commercial buildings dating from the late 19th and early-20th centuries and for the overall design of the neighborhood, including its intact network of irregular curvilinear streets and associated parks. The period of significance for Corona Park potential historic district is from 1872, when the neighborhood was platted by W.P. Mellon, to 1958. The end date of the historic period could be refined with further research into events that could have changed the character of the district.

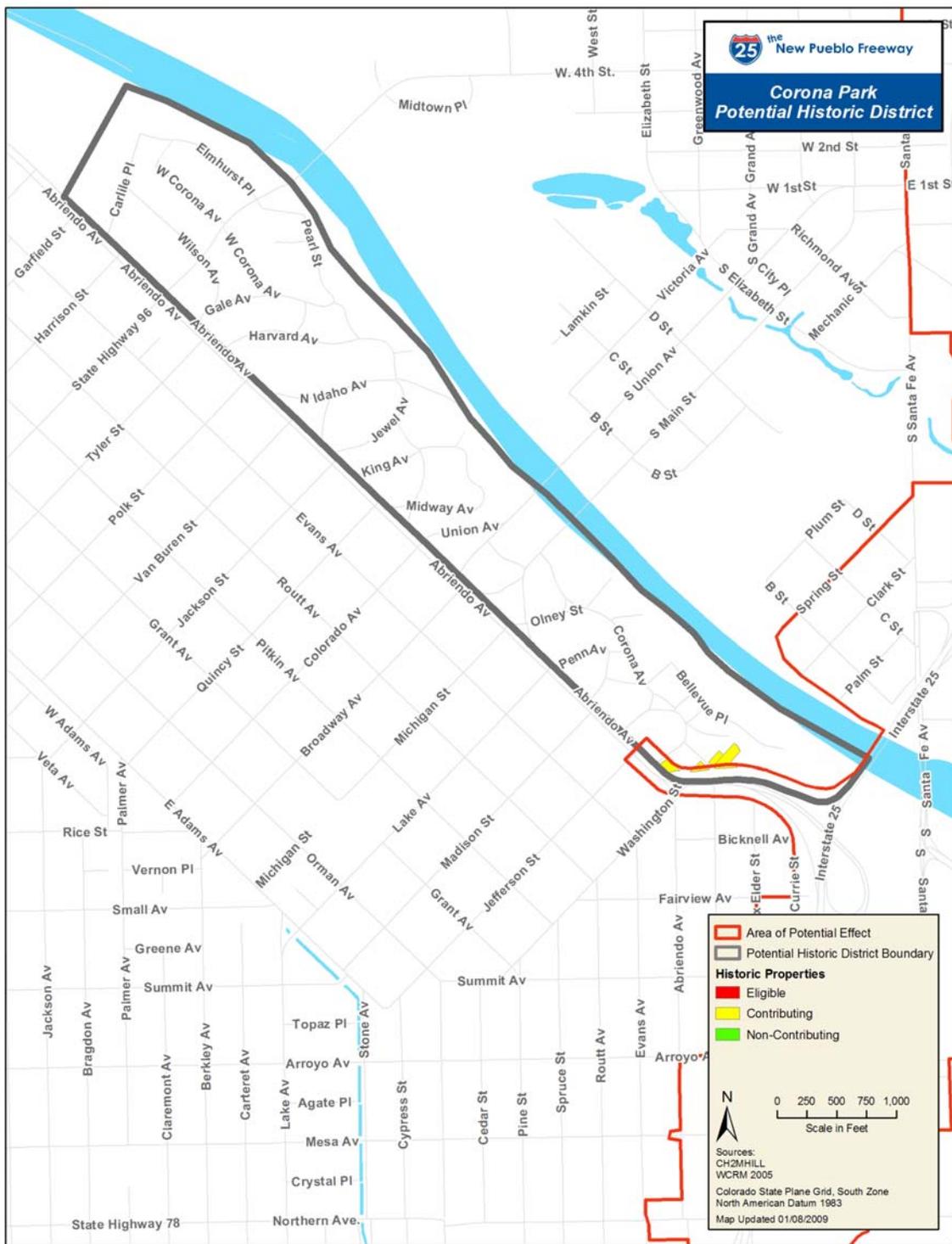


FIGURE 4.5
 Corona Park Potential Historic District (5PE5520) Showing NRHP Status of Properties within the NPF-APE

TABLE 4.8

Surveyed Properties in Corona Park Potential Historic District that are Located within the NPF-APE

Resource ID	Address	Property Type	Individual NRHP Eligibility	NRHP District Status
5PE5082	641 Elm St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5083	633 Elm St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5084	632 Elm St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5085	628/628 1/2 Elm St.	Residential	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE5086	608 E. Abriendo Ave.	Commercial	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE5087	600/602 E. Abriendo Ave.	Commercial	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing

4.2.5 Steelworks Suburbs Potential Historic District (5PE5523)

This potential historic district includes areas currently identified as the Bessemer, Minnequa Heights, and Lake Minnequa neighborhoods, as well as the Bessemer Works itself. These neighborhoods were identified as potential local historic districts by the City of Pueblo in the early 1980s, although no districts were ever designated. Because these areas have experienced extensive exterior renovation and demolition activities in the last 25 years, it appears that the boundaries of the area potentially eligible for NRHP listing have contracted. The historic significance of these areas is primarily related to their role as worker housing for the Bessemer Works (CF&I), which is perhaps the single most significant remaining site associated with the growth of Pueblo. For these reasons, these neighborhoods have been merged into one potential historic district reflecting the synergistic relationship of worker housing and the development of the Bessemer Works (CF&I).

The boundaries of the Steelworks Suburbs potential historic district follow Washington Street at the intersection of Abriendo Avenue southwest to Summit Avenue, then jogs slightly west for 2 blocks to Orman Avenue. The western boundary follows Orman Avenue south to Maryland Avenue. Structures on the east and west sides of Orman Avenue are included within the potential district boundaries. The southern boundary is Maryland Avenue from Orman Avenue on the west to I-25 on the east. The southern and eastern boundaries follow the irregular legal parcel boundary of the CF&I property (now owned by Ervaz, NA). The CF&I parcel boundary intersects with the potential district boundary at Northern Avenue between Bohman and Mahren avenues. The potential district includes properties facing Bohman Avenue on the east and west sides of the street. The boundary then turns to the east at Mesa Avenue and includes properties on the north and south sides of Mesa Avenue up to Russ Avenue. The potential district includes structures facing Russ Avenue and the northern half of the 1100 block of School Street. At the corner of School Street and Arroyo Avenue the boundary turns west along the south side of Arroyo Avenue for 3 blocks, incorporates the structure on the northeast corner of Egan and Arroyo avenues, then continues west along Arroyo with structures on the north and south side of the street included. At South Santa Fe Avenue, the district boundaries turn north on the east side of the parcels to include the properties on the east side of South Santa Fe Avenue up to a large commercial development just south of State Highway 50A. The boundary continues south on South Santa Fe Avenue to Mesa Avenue where it turns west half a block, then goes north behind the properties on the east side of Eilers Avenue to Agram Avenue. The row of structures between Santa Fe and Eilers, fronting on Santa Fe, are recent infill and were excluded as being out of the period of significance. The boundary follows Agram Avenue west to I-25, turns south to Mesa Avenue, crosses the interstate at Mesa Avenue, then turns north on the western edge of the interstate right of way. The boundary bends north along the west side of the interstate and follows the northwesterly curve of El Dorado Avenue to Washington Street and Abriendo Avenue.

The Steelworks Suburbs potential historic district is eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A and C. The Steelworks Suburbs have the potential to be a historic district under the themes of Urban Development, Architecture and Neighborhood Evolution (1870-1940), Pueblo's Changing Commercial and Transportation Patterns (1890-1940), and Pueblo's Ethnic Heritage and the Influences of Ethnic Groups on Pueblo's Past (1880-1940). The period of significance spans the years from the early development of Bessemer in 1881

through 1945, when the ties between neighborhood development, traditional ethnic groups, and the economy between the neighborhoods and the CF&I plant began to break down. Economic opportunities for neighborhood residents increased and changing transportation patterns meant that workers at the plant no longer had to live close enough to their workplace to arrive on foot or public transportation.

The Steelworks Suburbs district is eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A because of the significant role of the ethnically diverse workers of CF&I and the economic role the industry played in shaping the unique character of Pueblo. Under Criterion A, the potential district exemplifies a pattern of residential and commercial development that resulted from the decision to site the Bessemer Works (CF&I) facility south of Pueblo, and CF&I's influence in the planning of these residential developments. The potential district continues to convey the interrelationship of various elements, such as CF&I, the railroad corridors, the streetcar alignments, and the canal, as well as the residences, schools, churches, and commercial buildings.

The Steelworks Suburbs potential historic district appears eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C as a cohesive group of similar building types, built for the purpose of housing workers at the neighboring steel plant. The neighborhoods in the historic district display numerous examples of architectural styles that were popular from the late 19th century through World War II. The primary types and styles throughout the potential district are Craftsman bungalows and Norman cottages, but there are also some examples of Classical Revival, Italianate, Greek Revival, Mission and Mediterranean styles. Due to the involvement of CF&I in the development of the neighborhoods and their ownership of both the land and the lumber yard, the company may have had some influence in the types and styles of the homes built in the neighborhoods.

This district also includes an NRHP-listed property that was historically associated with the neighboring steel mill. In 2002 a complex of four buildings associated with the CF&I plant was listed in the NRHP. Located at 215 and 225 Canal Street, the Minnequa Steel Works Office Building & Dispensary (5PE4179) was listed on the state register in 2001 and listed in the NRHP June 6, 2002. The Mission Revival style buildings illustrate the growth of CF&I, which became the largest single employer in the Pueblo region. The areas of significance for these buildings are industry and architecture with a period of significance of 1901-1955. These structures reflect the rapid improvements made to accommodate support services for the steel plant as it grew to become one of the largest iron and steel plants in the United States by 1906. Denver architect Frederick H. Sterner designed the original 1901 office building and 1902 dispensary. Pueblo architects continued in the Mission style, with William Stickney designing the addition to the office building in 1921 and Walter DeMordaunt the 1926 addition to the dispensary. The buildings now house the Bessemer Historical Society.

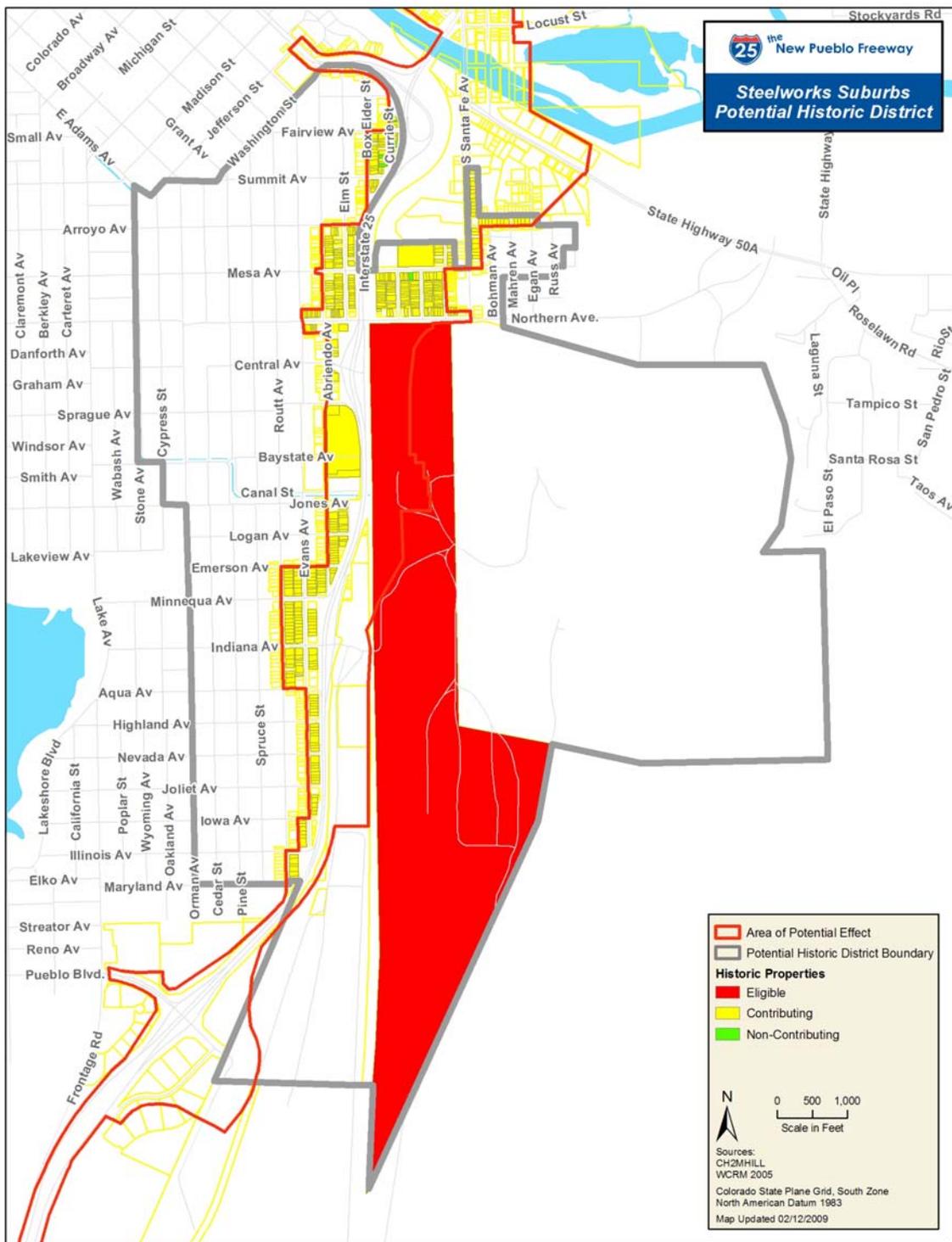


FIGURE 4.6
Steelworks Suburbs Potential Historic District (5PE5523) Showing NRHP Status of Properties within the NPF-APE

TABLE 4.9
 Surveyed Properties in Steelworks Suburbs Potential Historic District that are Located within the NPF-APE

Resource ID	Address	Property Type	Individual NRHP Eligibility	NRHP District Status
5PE1149	1224 Elm St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE1154	820 Currie Ave.	Residential	Not Eligible	Contributing
5PE4179	1612 E. Abriendo Ave.	Industrial	Listed (2002)	Contributing
5PE4465	1236 E. Abriendo Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4684	1232 E. Abriendo Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4689	1226 E. Abriendo Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4691	1218 E. Abriendo Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4696	1214 E. Abriendo Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4708	1210 E. Abriendo Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4730	1208 E. Abriendo Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4735	840 Currie Ave.	Residential	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4736	834 Currie Ave.	Residential	Not Eligible	Non-Contributing
5PE4737	900 Currie Ave.	Residential	Not Eligible	Contributing
5PE4738	902 Currie Ave.	Residential	Not Eligible	Contributing
5PE4739	904 Currie Ave.	Residential	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4740	906 Currie Ave.	Residential	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4741	908 Currie Ave.	Residential	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4742	914 Currie Ave.	Residential	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Non-Contributing
5PE4743	931 Currie Ave.	Residential	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4744	931 Currie Ave.	Residential	Not Eligible	Contributing
5PE4745	927 Currie Ave.	Residential	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Non-Contributing
5PE4746	921 Currie Ave.	Residential	Not Eligible	Contributing
5PE4747	915 Currie Ave.	Residential	Not Eligible	Contributing
5PE4748	913 Currie Ave.	Residential	Not Eligible	Contributing
5PE4749	911 Currie Ave.	Residential	Not Eligible	Contributing
5PE4750	909 Currie Ave.	Residential	Not Eligible	Contributing

TABLE 4.9

Surveyed Properties in Steelworks Suburbs Potential Historic District that are Located within the NPF-APE

Resource ID	Address	Property Type	Individual NRHP Eligibility	NRHP District Status
5PE4751	907 Currie Ave.	Residential	Not Eligible	Contributing
5PE4752	935 Currie Ave.	Residential	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Non-Contributing
5PE4753	903 Currie Ave.	Residential	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4754	904 Box Elder St.	Residential	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4755	906 Box Elder St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4756	908 Box Elder St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4757	910 Box Elder St.	Residential	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4758	914 Box Elder St.	Residential	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4759	916 Box Elder St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4760	918 Box Elder St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4761	922 Box Elder St.	Residential	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4762	928 Box Elder St.	Residential	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4763	930 Box Elder St.	Residential	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4764	938 Box Elder St.	Residential	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4765	940 Box Elder St.	Residential	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4766	944 Box Elder St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4767	108 W. Summit Ave.	Residential	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4768	110 W. Summit Ave.	Residential	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4769	107 W. Summit Ave.	Residential	Not Eligible	Contributing
5PE4770	105 W. Summit Ave.	Residential	Not Eligible	Contributing
5PE4771	103 W. Summit Ave.	Residential	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4772	101 W. Summit Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4773	1010 Box Elder St.	Residential	Not Eligible	Contributing

TABLE 4.9

Surveyed Properties in Steelworks Suburbs Potential Historic District that are Located within the NPF-APE

Resource ID	Address	Property Type	Individual NRHP Eligibility	NRHP District Status
5PE4774	1012 Box Elder St.	Residential	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4775	112 W. Arroyo Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4776	114 W. Arroyo Ave.	Residential	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4777	118 W. Arroyo Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4778	120 W. Arroyo Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4779	1110 Elm St.	Residential	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4780	1124 Elm St.	Residential	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4781	1126 Elm St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4782	1130 Elm St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4783	1132 Elm St.	Residential	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4784	1134 Elm St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4785	1136 Elm St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4786	1142 Elm St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4787	1145 Elm St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4788	1143 Elm St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4789	1141 Elm St.	Residential	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4790	1139 Elm St.	Residential	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4791	1137 Elm St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4792	1135 Elm St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4793	1133 Elm St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4794	1131 Elm St.	Residential	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4795	1129 Elm St.	Residential	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4796	1115 Elm St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4797	215 W. Mesa Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4798	1136 E. Abriendo Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4799	1128 E. Abriendo Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing

TABLE 4.9

Surveyed Properties in Steelworks Suburbs Potential Historic District that are Located within the NPF-APE

Resource ID	Address	Property Type	Individual NRHP Eligibility	NRHP District Status
5PE4800	1126 E. Abriendo Ave.	Residential	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4801	1124 E. Abriendo Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4802	1120 E. Abriendo Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4803	1118 E. Abriendo Ave.	Residential	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4804	1116 E. Abriendo Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4805	1114 E. Abriendo Ave.	Residential	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4806	1110 E. Abriendo Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4807	1206 Elm St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4808	1208 Elm St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4809	1210 Elm St.	Residential	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4810	1214 & 1214 1/2 Elm St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4811	1216 Elm St.	Residential	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4812	1218 Elm St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4813	1220 Elm St.	Commercial	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4814	1222 Elm St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4816	1228 Elm St.	Residential	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4817	204 W. Arroyo Ave.	Residential	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4818	206 W. Arroyo Ave.	Residential	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4819	210 W. Arroyo Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4820	1230 Elm St.	Residential	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4821	1232 & 1234 Elm St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4822	1236 Elm St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4823	1238 Elm St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4824	1237 Elm St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4825	1235 Elm St.	Residential	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing

TABLE 4.9

Surveyed Properties in Steelworks Suburbs Potential Historic District that are Located within the NPF-APE

Resource ID	Address	Property Type	Individual NRHP Eligibility	NRHP District Status
5PE4826	1233 Elm St.	Residential	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4827	1229 Elm St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4828	1227 & 1227 1/2 Elm St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4829	1223 Elm St.	Residential	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4830	1219 Elm St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4831	1217 Elm St.	Residential	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4832	1215 Elm St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4833	1213 Elm St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4834	1209 Elm St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4835	1207 Elm St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4836	1205 Elm St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4837	1203 Elm St.	Commercial	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4838	Elm Street	Commercial	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4841	323 W. Northern Ave.	Commercial	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4842	321 W. Northern Ave.	Commercial	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4843	319 W. Northern Ave.	Commercial	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4844	317 W. Northern Ave.	Commercial	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4845	315 W. Northern Ave.	Commercial	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4846	313 W. Northern Ave.	Commercial	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4847	309 W. Northern Ave.	Commercial	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4848	307 W. Northern Ave.	Commercial	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4849	305 W. Northern Ave.	Commercial	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4850	303 W. Northern Ave.	Commercial	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4851	219 W. Northern Ave.	Commercial	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4852	217 W. Northern Ave.	Commercial	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4853	213 W. Northern Ave.	Commercial	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4854	209 W. Northern Ave.	Commercial	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4855	207 W. Northern Ave.	Commercial	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4856	201 W. Northern Ave.	Residential	Not Eligible	Contributing

TABLE 4.9

Surveyed Properties in Steelworks Suburbs Potential Historic District that are Located within the NPF-APE

Resource ID	Address	Property Type	Individual NRHP Eligibility	NRHP District Status
5PE4857	104 E. Mesa Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4858	1212 Rio Grande Ave.	Residential	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4859	1214 Rio Grande Ave.	Residential	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE486	Bessemer Ditch	Ditch	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4860	1216 Rio Grande Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4861	1218 Rio Grande Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4862	1222 Rio Grande Ave.	Residential	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4863	1224 Rio Grande Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4864	1226 Rio Grande Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4865	1228 Rio Grande Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4866	1232 Rio Grande Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4867	1234 Rio Grande Ave.	Residential	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4868	1238 Rio Grande Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4869	1242 Rio Grande Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4870	1244 Rio Grande Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4871	1246 Rio Grande Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4872	1213 Taylor Ave.	Residential	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4873	1215 Taylor Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4874	1217 Taylor Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4875	1219 Taylor Ave.	Residential	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4876	1221 Taylor Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4877	1223 Taylor Ave.	Residential	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4878	1225 Taylor Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4879	1231 Taylor Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4880	1233 Taylor Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4881	1235 Taylor Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4882	1238 Taylor Ave.	Residential	Not Eligible	Contributing

TABLE 4.9

Surveyed Properties in Steelworks Suburbs Potential Historic District that are Located within the NPF-APE

Resource ID	Address	Property Type	Individual NRHP Eligibility	NRHP District Status
5PE4883	1236 Taylor Ave.	Residential	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4884	1234 Taylor Ave.	Residential	Not Eligible	Contributing
5PE4885	1232 Taylor Ave.	Residential	Not Eligible	Contributing
5PE4886	1230 Taylor Ave.	Residential	Not Eligible	Contributing
5PE4887	1226 Taylor Ave.	Residential	Not Eligible	Contributing
5PE4888	1224 Taylor Ave.	Residential	Not Eligible	Contributing
5PE4889	1222 Taylor Ave.	Residential	Not Eligible	Contributing
5PE4890	1220 Taylor Ave.	Residential	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4891	1214 Taylor Ave.	Residential	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4892	1212 Taylor Ave.	Residential	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4893	1208 Taylor Ave.	Residential	Not Eligible	Contributing
5PE4894	1237 Berwind Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4895	1235 Berwind Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4896	1233 Berwind Ave.	Residential	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4897	1229 Berwind Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4898	1227 Berwind Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4899	1225 Berwind Ave.	Residential	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4900	1223 Berwind Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4901	1221 Berwind Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4902	1219 Berwind Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4903	1217 Berwind Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4904	1215 Berwind Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4905	1230 Berwind Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4906	1228 Berwind Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4907	1226 Berwind Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4908	1224 Berwind Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4909	1222 Berwind Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing

TABLE 4.9

Surveyed Properties in Steelworks Suburbs Potential Historic District that are Located within the NPF-APE

Resource ID	Address	Property Type	Individual NRHP Eligibility	NRHP District Status
5PE4910	1220 Berwind Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4911	1218 Berwind Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4912	1216 Berwind Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4913	1214 Berwind Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4914	1210 Berwind Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4915	1208 Berwind Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4916	1206 Berwind Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4917	1209 Eilers Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4918	1211 Eilers Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4919	1213 Eilers Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4920	1215 Eilers Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4921	1217 Eilers Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4922	1219 Eilers Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4923	1221 Eilers Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4924	1225 Eilers Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4925	1227 Eilers Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4926	1229 Eilers Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4927	1231 Eilers Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4928	1233 Eilers Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4929	1237 Eilers Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4930	1239 Eilers Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4931	325 E. Northern Ave.	Commercial	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4932	326 E. Mesa Ave.	Commercial	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4933	322 E. Mesa Ave.	Commercial	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4934	320 E. Mesa Ave.	Commercial	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4935	318 E. Mesa Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4936	314 E. Mesa Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4937	310 E. Mesa Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4938	308 E. Mesa Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4939	304 E. Mesa Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4940	222 E. Mesa Ave.	Residential	Not Eligible	Contributing

TABLE 4.9

Surveyed Properties in Steelworks Suburbs Potential Historic District that are Located within the NPF-APE

Resource ID	Address	Property Type	Individual NRHP Eligibility	NRHP District Status
5PE4941	218 E. Mesa Ave.	Residential	Not Eligible	Contributing
5PE4942	212 E. Mesa Ave.	Residential	Not Eligible	Non-Contributing
5PE4943	210 E. Mesa Ave.	Residential	Not Eligible	Contributing
5PE4944	208 E. Mesa Ave.	Residential	Not Eligible	Contributing
5PE4945	206 E. Mesa Ave.	Residential	Not Eligible	Contributing
5PE4946	204 E. Mesa Ave.	Residential	Not Eligible	Contributing
5PE4947	124 E. Mesa Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4948	120 E. Mesa Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4949	118 E. Mesa Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4950	116 E. Mesa Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4951	112 E. Mesa Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4952	110 E. Mesa Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4953	115 E. Northern Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4954	117 E. Northern Ave.	Commercial	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4955	1130 Eilers Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4956	207 E. Northern Ave.	Commercial	Not Eligible	Contributing
5PE4957	213 E. Northern Ave.	Commercial	Not Eligible	Contributing
5PE4958	215-223 E. Northern Ave.	Commercial	Not Eligible	Contributing
5PE4959	321 E. Northern Ave.	Commercial	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4960	1718 E. Abriendo Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4961	413 E. Northern Ave.	Commercial	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4962	405 E. Northern Ave.	Commercial	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4963	301 E. Northern Ave.	Commercial	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4964	305 E. Northern Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4965	309 E. Northern Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4966	311 E. Northern Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4967	315 E. Northern Ave.	Commercial	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4968	321 E. Northern Ave.	Commercial	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4970	217 E. Mesa Ave.	Religious	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4971	307 E. Mesa Ave.	Religious	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing

TABLE 4.9

Surveyed Properties in Steelworks Suburbs Potential Historic District that are Located within the NPF-APE

Resource ID	Address	Property Type	Individual NRHP Eligibility	NRHP District Status
5PE4972	311 E. Mesa Ave.	Religious	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE4973	1145 Eilers Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4975	1137 Eilers Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4976	1133 Eilers Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4977	1129 Eilers Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4978	1138 Eilers Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4979	1142 Eilers Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4980	1146 Eilers Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4981	1150 Eilers Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4987	1124 S. Santa Fe Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4988	1120 S. Santa Fe Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4989	1116 S. Santa Fe Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4990	1108 S. Santa Fe Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4991	1102 S. Santa Fe Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4992	1106 S. Santa Fe Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4993	1100 S. Santa Fe Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4994	503 E. Arroyo Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4995	509 E. Arroyo Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4997	517 E. Arroyo Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4998	601 E. Arroyo Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE4999	605 E. Arroyo Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5000	611 E. Arroyo Ave.	Residential	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE5001	613 E. Arroyo Ave.	Residential	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE5002	615 E. Arroyo Ave.	Residential	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE5003	705 E. Arroyo Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5004	711 E. Arroyo Ave.	Residential	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE5005	713 E. Arroyo Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5006	719 E. Arroyo Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing

TABLE 4.9

Surveyed Properties in Steelworks Suburbs Potential Historic District that are Located within the NPF-APE

Resource ID	Address	Property Type	Individual NRHP Eligibility	NRHP District Status
5PE5026	801 E. Arroyo Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5027	1052 S. Santa Fe Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5028	1048 S. Santa Fe Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5029	1044 S. Santa Fe Ave.	Residential	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE5030	1040 S. Santa Fe Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5031	1036 S. Santa Fe Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5032	1030 S. Santa Fe Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5033	1026 S. Santa Fe Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5034	1022 S. Santa Fe Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5035	1018 S. Santa Fe Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5036	1012 S. Santa Fe Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5037	1008 S. Santa Fe Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5038	1004 S. Santa Fe Ave.	Residential	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE5039	1000 S. Santa Fe Ave.	Residential	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE5040	1040 1/2 S. Santa Fe Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5089	704 Elm St.	Residential	Officially Not Eligible (2007)	Contributing
5PE5091	708 E. Abriendo Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5109	322 W. Northern Ave.	Commercial	Not Eligible	Contributing
5PE5110	320 W. Northern Ave.	Commercial	Not Eligible	Contributing
5PE5111	318 W. Northern Ave.	Commercial	Not Eligible	Contributing
5PE5112	316 W. Northern Ave.	Commercial	Not Eligible	Contributing
5PE5113	314 W. Northern Ave.	Commercial	Not Eligible	Contributing
5PE5114	312 W. Northern Ave.	Commercial	Not Eligible	Contributing
5PE5115	310 W. Northern Ave.	Commercial	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5116	208 W. Northern Ave.	Commercial	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5117	1316 E. Abriendo Ave.	Commercial	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5118	1330 E. Abriendo Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5119	1332 E. Abriendo Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5120	1406 E. Abriendo Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing

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Surveyed Properties in Steelworks Suburbs Potential Historic District that are Located within the NPF-APE

Resource ID	Address	Property Type	Individual NRHP Eligibility	NRHP District Status
5PE5121	1414 E. Abriendo Ave.	Commercial	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5122	1332 E. Abriendo Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5123	1723 Schley St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5124	1721 Schley St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5125	1717B Schley St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5126	1717A Schley St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5127	1713 Schley St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5128	1709 Schley St.	Commercial	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5129	1705 Schley St.	Commercial	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5130	1708 E. Abriendo Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5131	1718 E. Abriendo Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5132	1720 E. Abriendo Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5133	1724 E. Abriendo Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5134	1728 E. Abriendo Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5135	1730 E. Abriendo Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5136	202 Logan Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5137	204 Logan Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5138	225 Canal St.	Industrial	Eligible	Contributing
5PE5139	225 Canal St.	Industrial	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5140	1725 Schley St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5141	1802 E. Abriendo Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5142	1804 E. Abriendo Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5143	1808 E. Abriendo Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5144	1810 E. Abriendo Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5145	1812 E. Abriendo Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5146	1816 E. Abriendo Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5147	1818 E. Abriendo Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5148	1822 E. Abriendo Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5149	1824 E. Abriendo Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5150	1826 E. Abriendo Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5151	1828 E. Abriendo Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing

TABLE 4.9

Surveyed Properties in Steelworks Suburbs Potential Historic District that are Located within the NPF-APE

Resource ID	Address	Property Type	Individual NRHP Eligibility	NRHP District Status
5PE5152	1809 Schley St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5153	1805 Schley St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5154	1900 E. Abriendo Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5155	1904 E. Abriendo Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5156	1906 E. Abriendo Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5157	1925 E. Abriendo Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5158	1921 E. Abriendo Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5159	1917 E. Abriendo Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5160	1913 E. Abriendo Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5161	1909 E. Abriendo Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5162	1907 E. Abriendo Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5163	1905 E. Abriendo Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5164	1903 E. Abriendo Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5165	1902 E. Evans Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5166	1906 E. Evans Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5167	1912 E. Evans Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5168	1918 E. Evans Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5169	1920 E. Evans Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5170	1924 E. Evans Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5171	1926 E. Evans Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5172	1928 E. Evans Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5173	1929 E. Evans Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5174	1927 E. Evans Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5175	1921 E. Evans Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5176	1917 E. Evans Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5177	1911 E. Evans Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5178	1907 E. Evans Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5179	1905 E. Evans Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5180	1901 E. Evans Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5181	1902 E. Routt Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5182	1904 E. Routt Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing

TABLE 4.9

Surveyed Properties in Steelworks Suburbs Potential Historic District that are Located within the NPF-APE

Resource ID	Address	Property Type	Individual NRHP Eligibility	NRHP District Status
5PE5183	1906 E. Routt Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5184	1912 E. Routt Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5185	1918 E. Routt Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5186	1920 E. Routt Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5187	1926 E. Routt Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5188	2002 E. Routt Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5189	2006 E. Routt Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5190	2010 E. Routt Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5191	2016 E. Routt Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5192	2020 E. Routt Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5193	2026 E. Routt Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5194	2028 E. Routt Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5195	2036 E. Routt Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5196	2040 E. Routt Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5197	2032 E. Routt Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5198	2042 E. Routt Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5199	2041 E Evans. Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5200	2037 E. Evans Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5201	2033 E. Evans Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5202	2029 E. Evans Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5203	2027 E. Evans Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5204	2023 E. Evans Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5205	2021 E. Evans Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5206	2017 E. Evans Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5207	2015 E. Evans Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5208	2011 E. Evans Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5209	2001 E. Evans Ave.	Commercial	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5210	2018 E. Routt Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5211	2100 E. Routt Ave.	Commercial	Not Eligible	Contributing
5PE5212	2110 E. Routt Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5213	2114 E. Routt Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing

TABLE 4.9

Surveyed Properties in Steelworks Suburbs Potential Historic District that are Located within the NPF-APE

Resource ID	Address	Property Type	Individual NRHP Eligibility	NRHP District Status
5PE5214	2120 E. Routt Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5215	2128 E. Routt Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5216	2132 E. Routt Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5217	2136 E. Routt Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5218	2140 E. Routt Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5219	411 Aqua Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5220	2131 E. Evans Ave.	Commercial	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5221	2121 E. Evans Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5222	2119 E. Evans Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5223	2117 E. Evans Ave.	Institutional	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5224	2113 E. Evans Ave.	Commercial	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5225	2111 E. Evans Ave.	Commercial	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5226	2109 E. Evans Ave.	Commercial	Not Eligible	Contributing
5PE5227	2101 E. Evans Ave.	Commercial	Not Eligible	Contributing
5PE5228	402 Indiana Ave.	Commercial	Not Eligible	Contributing
5PE5229	410 Indiana Ave.	Commercial	Not Eligible	Contributing
5PE5230	2114 1/2 E Routt Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5231	2432 E. Evans Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5232	2012 E. Evans Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5233	2014 E. Evans Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5234	2018 E. Evans Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5235	2022 E. Evans Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5236	2024 E. Evans Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5237	2028 E. Evans Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5238	2032 E. Evans Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5239	2036 E. Evans Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5241	2100 E. Evans Ave.	Residential	Not Eligible	Contributing
5PE5242	1240 Eilers Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5243	2114 E. Evans Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5244	2118 E. Evans Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5245	2120 E. Evans Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing

TABLE 4.9

Surveyed Properties in Steelworks Suburbs Potential Historic District that are Located within the NPF-APE

Resource ID	Address	Property Type	Individual NRHP Eligibility	NRHP District Status
5PE5246	2124 E. Evans Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5247	2206 E. Evans Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5248	2210 E. Evans Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5249	2214 E. Evans Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5250	2216 E. Evans Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5251	2220 E. Evans Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5252	2222 E. Evans Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5253	2226 E. Evans Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5254	2300 E. Evans Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5255	2308 E. Evans Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5256	2310 E. Evans Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5257	2314 E. Evans Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5258	2316 E. Evans Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5259	2324 E. Evans Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5260	2328 E. Evans Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5261	2330 E. Evans Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5262	2406 E. Evans Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5263	2410 E. Evans Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5264	2414 E. Evans Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5265	2416 E. Evans Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5266	2420 E. Evans Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5267	2424 E. Evans Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5268	2428 E. Evans Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5269	2430 E. Evans Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5270	2510 E. Evans Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5271	2516 E. Evans Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5272	2520 E. Evans Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5273	2526 E. Evans Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5274	2530 E. Evans Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5275	2603 E. Evans Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5276	2605 E. Evans Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing

TABLE 4.9

Surveyed Properties in Steelworks Suburbs Potential Historic District that are Located within the NPF-APE

Resource ID	Address	Property Type	Individual NRHP Eligibility	NRHP District Status
5PE5277	2609 E. Evans Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5278	2615 E. Evans Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5279	2617 E. Evans Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5280	2629 E. Evans Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5281	2704 E. Routt Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5282	2710 E. Routt Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5283	2712 E. Routt Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5284	2714 E. Routt Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5285	2720 E. Evans Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5286	2724 E. Evans Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5296	225 Canal St.	Industrial	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5297	225 Canal St.	Industrial	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE5303	1500 E. Abriendo Ave.	Commercial	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing
5PE588	211 E. Mesa Ave.	Religious	Not Evaluated (2008)	Contributing

4.2.6 Goat Hill Neighborhood (5PE6893)

The Goat Hill neighborhood is bounded to the north by a natural ridge that runs along the alley just south of East 1st Street; the curve of Kelly Avenue to the west and south; and Dayton Avenue to the east. Please see the attached map for more information. The boundary was selected because it encompasses the geographical location of the hill and is based on how the neighborhood developed historically. Goat Hill appears to have extended farther to the west, but the construction of the Pueblo Freeway (now I-25) between 1949 and 1959 truncated the western portion of the neighborhood. The boundary encompasses a small residential neighborhood east of I-25.

The architecture in Goat Hill consists of small, mostly stucco-clad structures that are a mix of shotgun, bungalow, cottages, and basic small-scale wood frame houses, the majority of which were built between 1900 and the early 1920s. Many of the properties within the Goat Hill neighborhood boundary were evaluated at the intensive-level and were submitted for SHPO and consulting party review in 2007. Several of these resources were determined officially not eligible as part of that consultation, but most were deemed to require additional information for SHPO and consulting party concurrence. As part of the current consultation effort, most of the Goat Hill properties are being treated as individually eligible for the purposes of Section 106. However, an effort was made to determine if the neighborhood has district potential. Additional field reconnaissance and historical research was conducted in late 2008, including updated photos and field notes to identify observed modifications to the buildings. Based on this, it is evident that many of the buildings have been modified and that the neighborhood no longer resembles the early, unplanned community of immigrants and smelter workers of the late 19th and early 20th century. For the purposes of Section 106, the individual properties are treated as eligible, but as a whole the neighborhood lacks district potential. The following includes a discussion of significance, integrity, and the eligibility assessment concerning the district potential of this neighborhood.

The period of time used to evaluate the Goat Hill neighborhood ranges from 1878, when the smelter opened, to 1921, when the Arkansas River flood prompted additional population to move to the neighborhood, and after which time, the smelter closed. Goat Hill was an early neighborhood in Pueblo that started as an unplanned community of Mexican and later Italian immigrants, many of whom worked at the Pueblo Smelting and Refining Company – Pueblo’s first smelter. There is no evidence that Goat Hill was an organized company town or corporate-owned neighborhood, or that it was planned by the smelter; instead it was an existing community in proximity to the smelter that became a logical place for workers to live. However, for its association with the ethnic heritage and smelting industry in Pueblo, this neighborhood may be significant under Criterion A.

Goat Hill was largely inhabited by immigrants and laborers. Available research does not indicate that people associated with the properties in the neighborhood were individually significant within the historic context of Pueblo. The only individuals who might be significant in association with Goat Hill would be some of the landowners, and none of those individuals were highlighted in the historic context completed for this study. For these reasons the neighborhood is not significant under Criterion B.

With regard to Criterion C, the residences consist primarily of a mix of shotgun, classic cottages, bungalows, and other simple homes built between 1900 and the early 1920s with a

few structures dating to later periods. The simple styles and forms and modest home sizes could reflect architecture associated with a working class population. For this reason, the neighborhood could be significant under Criterion C.

Sources indicate that early Goat Hill was characterized by adobe huts and transient homes or shanties built closely together in an unplanned fashion. One historic photo of the Pueblo Smelting and Refining Company shows that buildings extended down the south slope of Goat Hill into the low area between the neighborhood and the smelter where the AT&SF and D&RG railroads intersected. Although the south end of today's Goat Hill features the narrow lots laid out around 1907 as part of Kelly's Addition, some of the long, thin rectangular lots have been combined, changing the original layout of the area. In addition, there is no evidence of the densely built environment that once characterized the early neighborhood. The setting of the neighborhood was also diminished by the construction of the elevated I- 25 (originally known as Pueblo Freeway) to the west of Kelly Avenue in the late 1950s. Several secondary sources also indicate that there were stores and saloons in Goat Hill, but there is no physical evidence of these establishments in the current neighborhood boundary. Overall, the setting, feeling, and association of the neighborhood have changed and no longer convey the characteristics of early Goat Hill.

Based on assessor records, most of the architecture appears to have been built between 1900 and the early 1920s. The majority of the houses in this neighborhood have been altered or have fallen into disrepair. The modifications range from window replacements and the application of stucco or vinyl and metal siding to the additions of living space and front porches. Several homes have had more significant modifications, including recent application of stucco, changes to fenestration, and addition of garage space to the main façade. Some of the homes have lost physical integrity based on neglect. There are also several homes that were built outside the period used to evaluate the neighborhood, and homes that have undergone extensive alterations. While most of the individual house modifications are not significant in nature, overall, there is a collective loss of materials, design, and workmanship such that the existing properties within the neighborhood boundary can no longer convey the significance of a type or method of construction associated with the early working class nature of Goat Hill.

Although the Goat Hill neighborhood was an early ethnic neighborhood associated with Pueblo's first smelter, and contains examples of architecture associated with working class populations, it no longer retains the integrity to convey these associations. For this reason, the Goat Hill neighborhood does not have historic district potential and is not eligible for the NRHP.

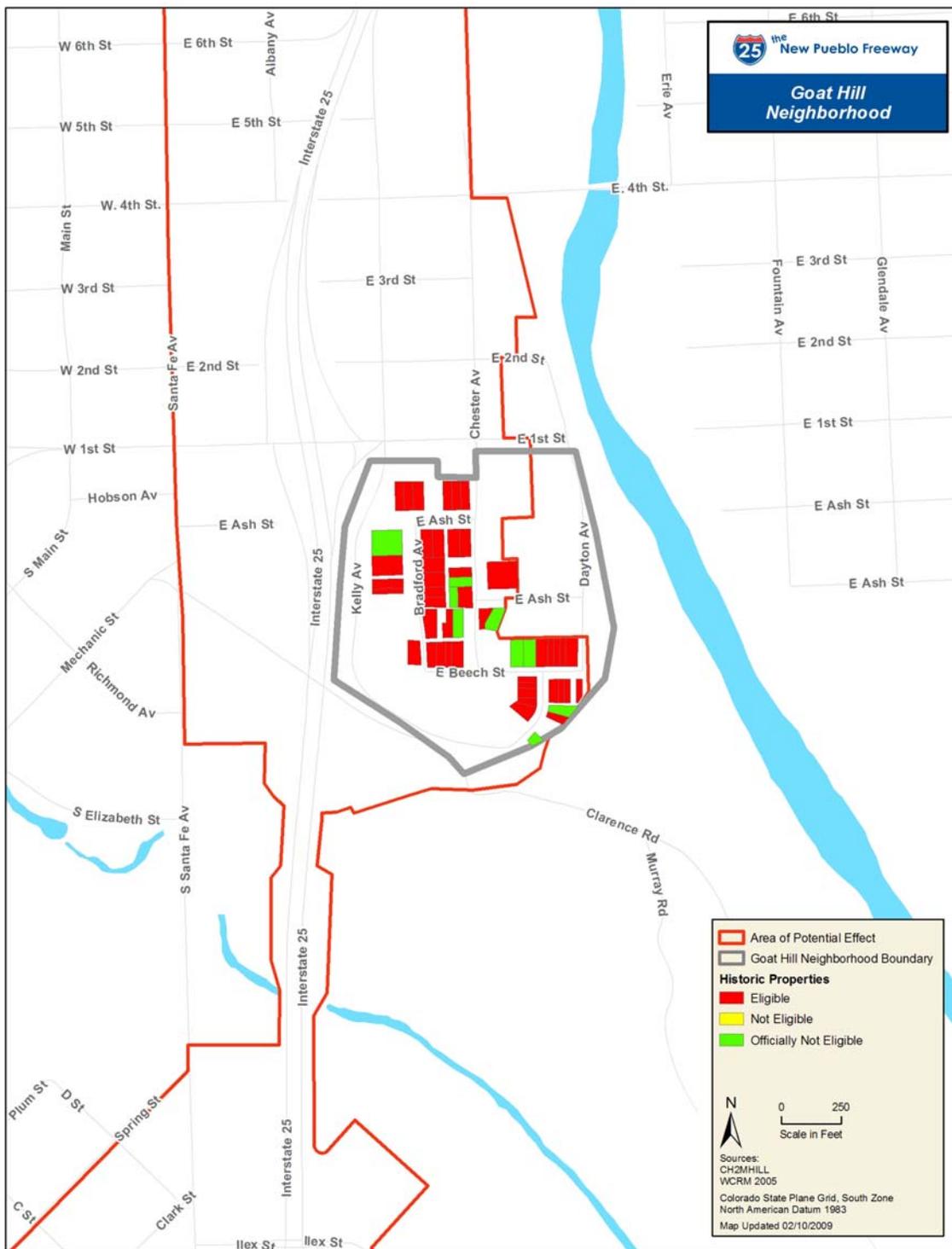


FIGURE 4.7

Goat Hill Neighborhood (5PE6893) Showing NRHP Status of Properties within the NPF-APE.

NOTE: the structures listed as Eligible in this figure, were not evaluated for individual NRHP eligibility in 2008, but are considered NRHP-eligible for the purposes of Section 106.

TABLE 4.10

Surveyed Properties within the Boundaries of the Goat Hill Neighborhood Located in the NPF-APE

Resource ID	Address	Property Type	Individual NRHP Eligibility
5PE4598	224 S. Bradford Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)
5PE4592	218 S. Bradford Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)
5PE4604	216 S. Chester Ave.	Residential	Officially Not Eligible (2007)
5PE4593	219 S. Bradford Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)
5PE4452	219 E. Ash St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)
5PE4527	214 S. Chester Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)
5PE4603	217 E. Ash St.	Residential	Officially Not Eligible (2007)
5PE4596	222 S. Bradford Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)
5PE4591	217 S. Bradford Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)
5PE4595	221 S. Bradford Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)
5PE4597	302 S. Bradford Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)
5PE4581	329 E. River St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)
5PE4582	317 E. River St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)
5PE4583	313 E. River St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)
5PE4585	311 E. River St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)
5PE4587	305 E. River St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)
5PE4589	303 E. River St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)
5PE4590	301 E. River St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)
5PE4584	316 E. River St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)
5PE4586	314 E. River St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)
5PE4588	312 E. River St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)
5PE4607	234 E. River St.	Residential	Officially Not Eligible (2007)
5PE4605	218 S. Chester Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)
5PE4594	220 S. Bradford Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)
5PE4600	218 E. Ash St.	Residential	Officially Not Eligible (2007)
5PE4599	315 S. Bradford Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)
5PE4601	319 Beech St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)
5PE4438	331 Beech St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)
5PE4602	216 E. Ash St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)
5PE4439	325 Beech St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)

TABLE 4.10

Surveyed Properties within the Boundaries of the Goat Hill Neighborhood Located in the NPF-APE

5PE4440	323 Beech St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)
5PE4441	321 Beech St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)
5PE5045	412 Kelly Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)
5PE5044	410 Kelly Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)
5PE5079	433 Kelly Ave.	Residential	Officially Not Eligible (2007)
5PE5078	431 Kelly Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)
5PE5077	421 Kelly Ave.	Residential	Officially Not Eligible (2007)
5PE5071	429 Beech St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)
5PE5043	422 Kelly Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)
5PE5072	432 Beech St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)
5PE5073	428 Beech St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)
5PE5074	426 Beech St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)
5PE5075	424 Beech St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)
5PE5076	416 Kelly Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)
5PE4996	414 Kelly Ave.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)
5PE5062	413 E. Ash St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)
5PE5063	412 E. Ash St.	Residential	Officially Not Eligible (2007)
5PE5064	404 E. Ash St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)
5PE5070	427 Beech St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)
5PE5069	425 Beech St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)
5PE5068	423 Beech St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)
5PE5067	421 Beech St.	Residential	Not Evaluated (2008)
5PE5066	415 Beech St.	Residential	Officially Not Eligible (2007)
5PE5065	413 Beech St.	Residential	Officially Not Eligible (2007)

5.0 Summary and Conclusions

Three major steps were undertaken to complete this study. The first included research and the review of previous studies to support preparation of a series of historic context overviews and related property types relevant to the NPF-APE corridor's history and historic period resources. This information was used during the evaluation of resources recorded during the field inventory. The second step was to conduct field studies of all cultural resources along the corridor. The third step was the preparation of this document and associated site forms. The work reported in the preceding pages included an intensive inventory of all aboveground buildings and features 45 years old or older. All intensive survey work was performed within the boundary of the NPF-APE, as defined on December 22, 2003. This study provided CH2M HILL and CDOT with cultural resource data necessary for the preparation of an EIS and other related documents, including a Section 4(f) evaluation for the New Pueblo Freeway.

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 fieldwork would span the period from the late 19th century to the recent past. These expectations proved to be correct; the vast preponderance of sites were single-family dwellings.

The 864 resources recorded and evaluated during this survey are reflective of the generally dense land use within the NPF-APE. Five potential NRHP-eligible historic districts were identified, based on the neighborhoods within and adjacent to the NPF-APE. Two of the 88 properties resurveyed in 2008 were found to be individually NRHP-eligible.

The study reported here meets the goals of the project, and the work fulfills the standards for an intensive-level cultural resource survey as specified by the Colorado OAH and CDOT. Upon acceptance of the findings of this survey, an effects analysis, including proposed mitigation measures for affected properties, will be completed for review and concurrence.

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