CENTENNIAL ARCHAEOLOGY

EVALUATIVE TEST EXCAVATION OF ELEVEN HISTORIC SITES FOR THE COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION INTERSTATE 25 NEW PUEBLO FREEWAY IMPROVEMENT PROJECT, PUEBLO COUNTY, COLORADO

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Prepared for:

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November 2011

ABSTRACT

Between August and October of 2011, at the request of the Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT), Centennial Archaeology, Inc. and TEC, Inc. conducted National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) assessments of 11 historic sites in Pueblo, Colorado. These sites are located within the Area of Potential Effect of the Interstate 25 New Pueblo Freeway project. CDOT has prepared a draft Environmental Impact Statement for this undertaking, with the Federal Highway Administration as lead federal agency. CDOT proposes to modify the route of the interstate through Pueblo in order to improve safety as well as mobility. The investigated sites are among a group of 127 sites recorded by Western Cultural Resource Management, Inc. between 2003 and 2005. The land status of the subject properties is a combination of private and State of Colorado (CDOT).

The assessment process consisted of a combination of archival research and test excavation. Multiple historical sources were consulted including city and county records, libraries, a local historical society, newspaper archives, and Sanborn Fire Insurance maps. Test excavation combined mechanical and manual approaches and included backhoe trenching, scraping, and test pitting and hand excavation of shovel tests, auger probes, trenches, and formal test units. This work was supplemented by ground-penetrating radar prospection at two of the sites.

All 11 sites are manifested at present as vacant lots lacking standing structures. However, all but one supported one or more structures historically. Four of the sites (5PE3890, 5PE5447, 5PE5466, 5PE5479) once consisted of single-family residences with a single main structure. Another five sites (5PE5446, 5PE5460, 5PE5464, 5PE5481, 5PE5504) exhibited multiple single-family residences with the number of principal structures ranging from two to six. One site, 5PE5405, was commercial in character, consisting originally of two structures that housed a hotel and a laundry. These structures were taken over by Pueblo Hospital for a period of perhaps two decades, and were later converted into a complex of apartments. The final site, 5PE5449, never had a structure of any type although a current resident of the neighborhood reported that construction of a house was begun in the 1960s but never completed. The sites as a group range in age from the 1880s to the middle portion of the 20th century although few span the full time range. Many were razed between circa 1955 and 1960 in order to make way for construction of Interstate 25.

Buried foundation or wall remnants were exposed at five of the 11 tested sites. However, subsurface deposits were found to be highly disturbed at all of the sites with thorough mixing of historic and modern artifacts. The sites are therefore lacking in physical integrity, and their potential to contribute important historical information is negligible. Furthermore, none of the sites is associated with historically significant persons or events. All 11 sites are evaluated as not meeting NRHP eligibility criteria, and no further management actions are recommended.

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INTRODUCTION

Project Description and Background

The Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT) is proposing changes to Interstate 25 (I-25) through the City of Pueblo in order to improve safety as well as local and regional mobility. The existing interstate design is deficient due to its age and outdated design standards, as evidenced by high accident rates, areas of reduced speed, traffic congestion, and overall poor operations.

The New Pueblo Freeway project (NPF) is located within the city limits of Pueblo in Pueblo County, Colorado (Figure 1). CDOT began the process of defining alternatives for the NPF in 2000, and a draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) was published in November of 2011. The EIS was prepared by CDOT, with the Federal Highway Administration acting as lead federal agency. The alternatives under consideration consist of taking no action (No Action Alternative); using the existing right-of-way (ROW) corridor with upgrades that include six continuous lanes through the city (Existing I-25 Alignment Alternative); or a combination of upgrades to the existing ROW with a partial realignment that extends approximately from Stanton Avenue to Indiana Avenue (Modified 1-25 Alignment Alternative).

The cultural resources Area of Potential Effect (APE) encompasses the I-25 corridor and surrounding areas that would be directly or indirectly impacted by the three alternatives under consideration. The APE extends north from Pueblo Boulevard to 29th Street (Figure 2). The APE, which has an irregularly shaped footprint, encompasses 1073 acres and measures 7.2 miles in length along the I-25 corridor. It is 0.83 mile wide at its widest point, with an approximate average width of 0.3 mile. The APE includes portions of the following sections: Township 20 South – Range 64 West, Section 30 and 31; Township 21 South – Range 64 West, Section 6; and Township 21 South – Range 65 West, Sections 1 and 12.

A cultural resource inventory was conducted by Western Cultural Resource Management (WCRM) as part of the environmental EIS study from 2003 to 2005, and during 2007. The archaeological report, entitled *An Intensive Archaeological Resources Survey and Test Excavations for the I-25 New Pueblo Freeway Improvement Project, Pueblo County, Colorado* (WCRM 2008), was completed in November 2008. A total of 127 sites were evaluated within the APE. All of the resources recorded are historic. Of the 127 sites, 20 were assessed as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and five were assessed as NRHP-eligible. The remaining 102 sites required additional data to facilitate eligibility determinations.

In consultation with the Colorado Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (OAHP), CDOT determined that 13 of the 86 sites requiring additional information would be subjected to test excavations and/or remote sensing in order to ascertain NRHP eligibility. Five of these sites are owned by the State of Colorado and the remaining eight are privately held. This report describes test excavations at 11 sites (5PE3890, 5PE5405, 5PE5446, 5PE5447, 5PE5449, 5PE5460, 5PE5464, 5PE5466, 5PE5479, 5PE5481, 5PE5504). No testing was completed at sites 5PE5417 and 5PE5488 because access was denied by land owners.

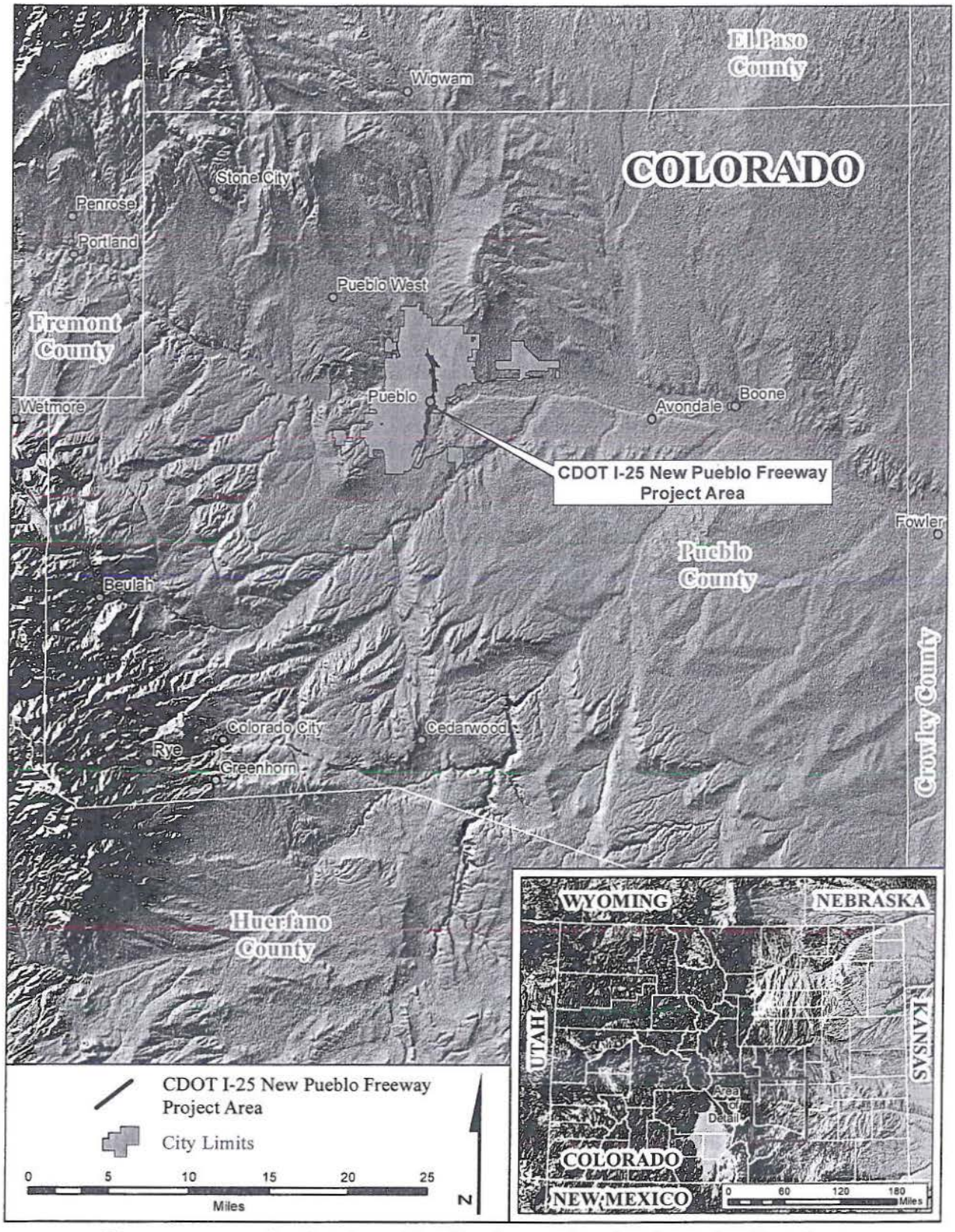


Figure 1. Map of Colorado and Pueblo County showing the project location.

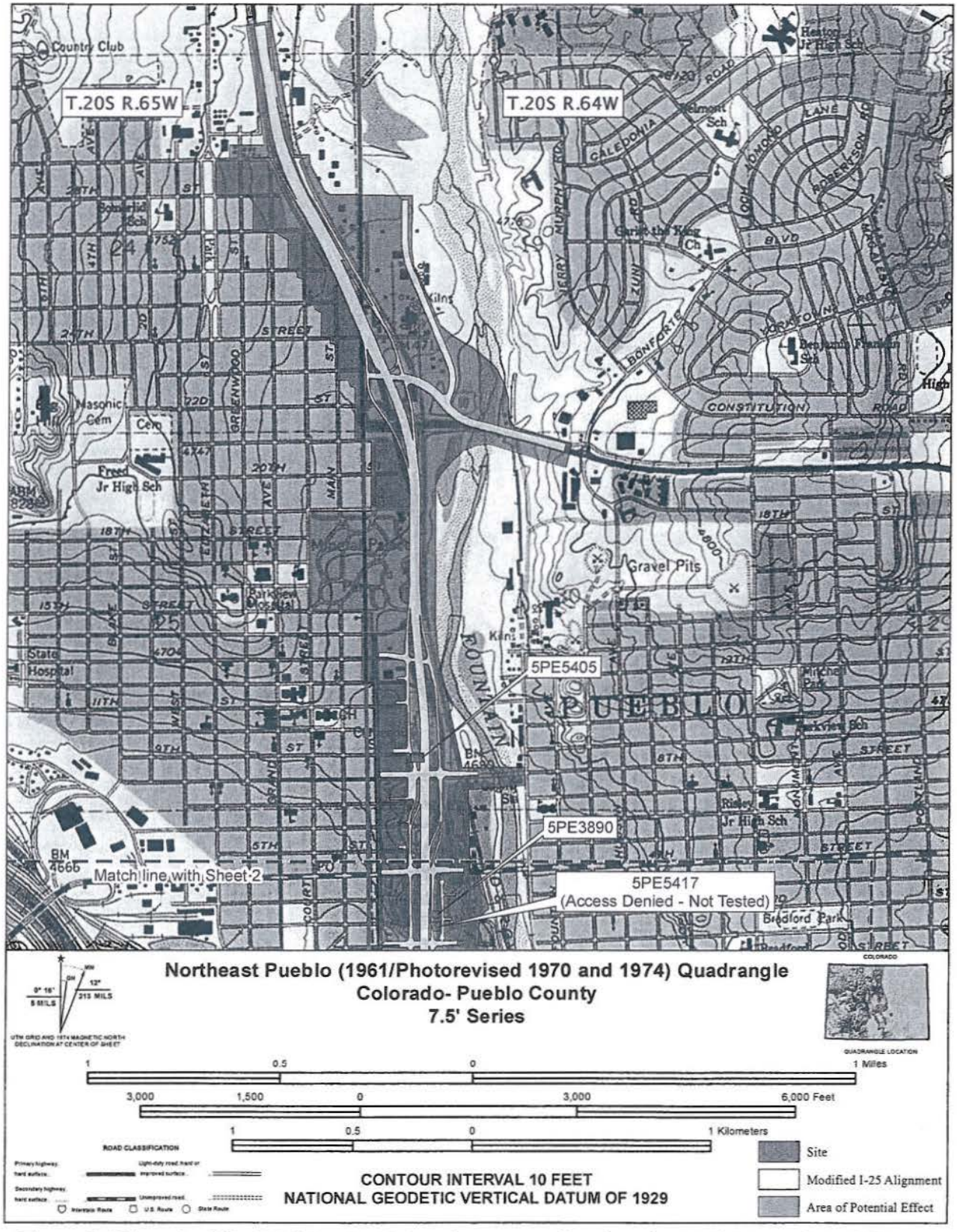


Figure 2 (Sheet 1 of 3). USGS 1:24,000 scale map set showing the northern portion of the I-25 New Pueblo Freeway Improvement project area.

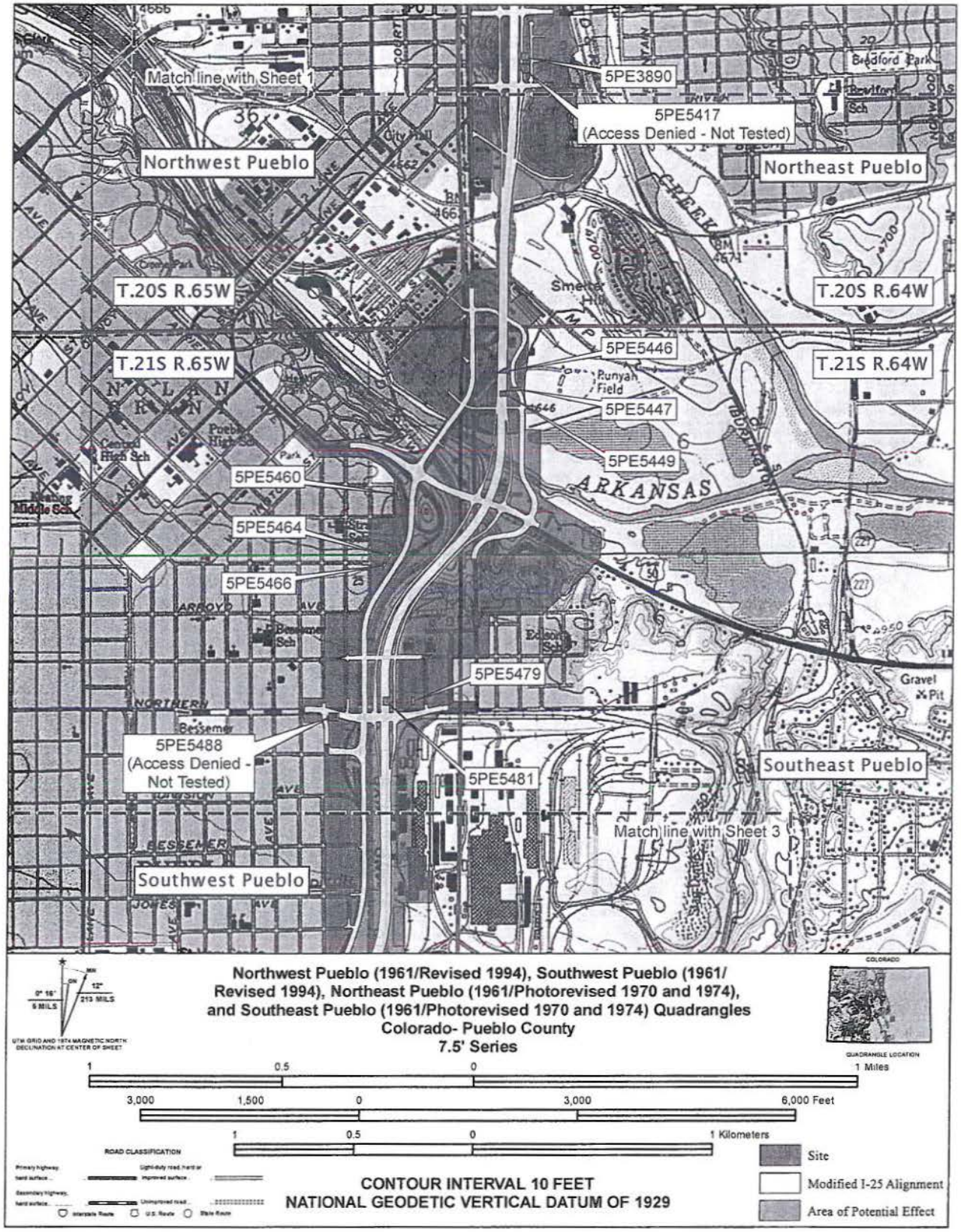


Figure 2 (Sheet 2 of 3). USGS 1:24,000 scale map set showing the central portion of the I-25 New Pueblo Freeway Improvement project area.

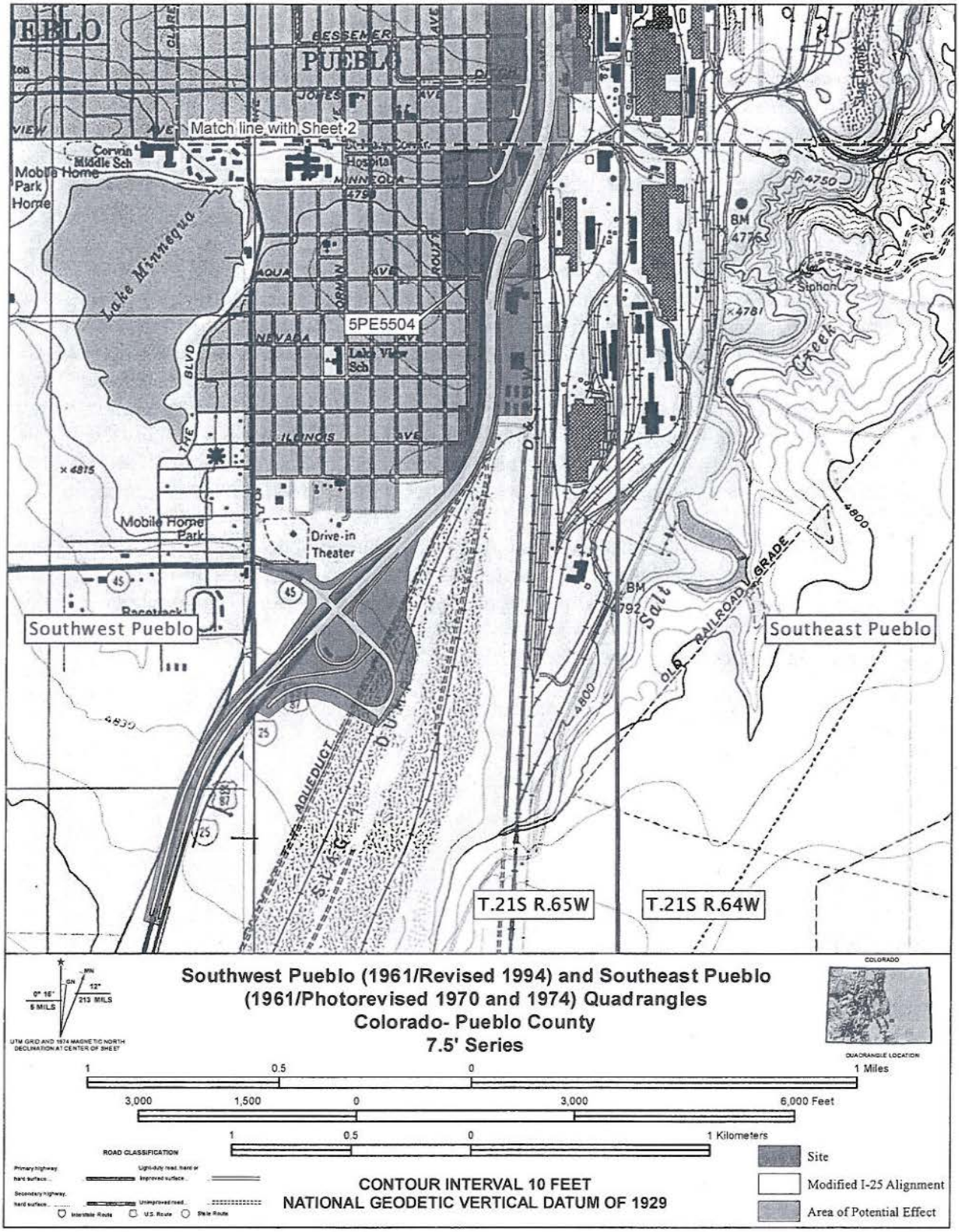


Figure 2 (Sheet 3 of 3). USGS 1:24,000 scale map set showing the southern portion of the I-25 New Pueblo Freeway Improvement project area.

Administrative Data

Archaeological investigations were conducted under the terms of Contract No. 10 HAA 00022 between Centennial Archaeology, Inc. (Centennial) and CDOT, and Task Order Letter Numbers 11 and 11a dated August 10 and September 26, 2011. TEC, Inc. (TEC) acted in the role of subcontractor to Centennial. The project administrator and Centennial's primary contact at CDOT was Daniel A. Jepson, Senior Staff Archaeologist and Cultural Resource Section Manager in the CDOT Environmental Programs Branch. Greg Wolff of CDOT provided additional administrative assistance during the project. Fieldwork was carried out under the terms and conditions of State of Colorado Archaeological Permit Numbers 2011-44 (Centennial) and 2011-56 (TEC). For Centennial, Christian J. Zier acted as the Principal Investigator and Christopher C. Kinneer as both Project Director and Field Supervisor. Centennial crew chiefs were Travis R. Bugg and Robert F. Mark, and field assistants were Amanda S. Bitterauf, Caitlin A. Clark, and Mathew A. Tedrow. Jennifer E. Bryant served as the Field Supervisor for TEC, Abigail L. Sanocki and Allison M. Parrish were crew chiefs, and Derek A. DeVito was field assistant. For Centennial, technical editing and report production were conducted by Denise Fallon Zier, while Mr. Bugg managed and analyzed spatial datasets within a project GIS and produced report graphics. Cody Anderson and Erik Gantt assisted in site form production.

Fieldwork was conducted between August 31 and October 2, 2011. Most artifacts were analyzed in the field and reburied. A few select items were collected and catalogued, and will be curated permanently at the Louden-Henritze Archaeology Museum in Trinidad, Colorado. Project administrative records, GIS spatial data, and digital photographic files are maintained in the permanent files of Centennial in Fort Collins, Colorado.

CHAPTER 2
ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The historic sites investigated for this project are located in Pueblo County, Colorado within the city limits of Pueblo. All of the sites are situated within heavily developed urban areas. The sites range in elevation from 4650 to 4806 feet and are distributed primarily along the margins of three converging drainages, namely the Arkansas River and its two tributaries, Fountain Creek and Salt Creek.

The NPF project area is situated within the Colorado Piedmont of the Great Plains Physiographic Province (Fenneman 1931). The piedmont, which is a structural topographic basin, was formed in the mid-to-late Tertiary period as a result of the most recent uplift of the Rocky Mountains. A Tertiary mantle of gravelly sediments eroded and was redeposited along the flanks of the uplift. Downcutting in the Arkansas River Basin as a result of the uplift stripped away much of the Tertiary mantle and the valley was diverted to a generally north/south-trending drainage pattern. These processes resulted in the broad valley that now separates the Front Range foothills and the High Plains (Armstrong 1972; Thornbury 1965). It is within this valley that Pueblo is situated.

Surface deposits for the investigated sites fall within two geologic units. Sites 5PE5405, 5PE5446, 5PE5447, 5PE5449, 5PE5479, 5PE5481, and 5PE5504 are situated in low areas underlain by deposits of Quaternary gravel and alluvium. Sites 5PE3890, 5PE5460, 5PE5464, and 5PE5466 are located on elevated ridges with surface deposits comprised mainly of Cretaceous shale and bentonite. Soils in the vicinity of the sites are composed of silty clay alluvial loams along the margins of the drainages, sandy loam on the slopes and rolling hills, and thin residual soils overlying bedrock outcrops of shale in the uplands.

The local climate is semi-arid and continental, and as such is characterized by wide annual and diurnal fluctuations in temperature and precipitation. Climatic conditions are affected by a number of interrelated variables such as the movement of major air masses, topography, latitude, elevation, and local storm track patterns (Painter et al. 1999:8-10; Kalasz et al. 2007:13). The area may be described generally as exhibiting hot summers, cold winters, and frequent winds. Long-term temperature records for Pueblo indicate that the average annual temperature is 53° F, with an average annual high of 69° F and low of 37° F. The average yearly precipitation is 11.8 inches, and average snowfall is 33 inches (Weatherbase 2011).

The biotic setting of the Pueblo area, like all other aspects of the physical environment, is heavily modified as a result of urban disturbance. Prior to settlement, the flora in the area was dominated by shortgrass prairie, with riparian zones along the watercourses. Common native species included grasses such as blue grama, needle-and-thread, sand bluestem, sand dropseed, buffalo-grass, and western wheatgrass, as well as prickly pear cactus, sagebrush, narrowleaf yucca, willow, green ash, and plains cottonwood. The current vegetation profile includes the native species as well as many introduced species common in the urban setting. Fauna in the area include numerous domesticated species along with native species that have adapted to the current setting, such as various birds, jackrabbit and cottontail, gray squirrel, coyote, red fox, blacktail prairie dog, mule and white-tailed deer, striped and spotted skunk, and various snakes.

CHAPTER 3
PUEBLO HISTORIC CONTEXT

Early Historic Period

European contact with Native Americans took place and written accounts of native cultures appear in the period from A.D. 1540-1860, while Euro-American occupation of the Pueblo area occurred in the late 1700s and 1800s. This occupation followed Spanish exploration of the region and the subsequent Louisiana Purchase.

Following the Louisiana Purchase in 1803 and the Lewis and Clark Expedition of 1804-1806, Americans began moving westward into the newly acquired territories. As settlers expanded into this territory they began to covet Spanish lands to the south, which included the area of modern-day Pueblo. The earliest well-known American to visit the Pueblo vicinity was Lieutenant Zebulon Pike, who with his 23 men traveled 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 (CDOT 2009). In November 1806, Pike and his men traveled through the area of present-day Pueblo at the confluence of the Arkansas River and Fountain Creek. In part due to Pike's exploration and subsequent capture, tension between the United States and Spain on the southern border increased (CDOT 2009).

As a result of the Adams-Onis Treaty of 1819 which determined the official boundary between Spain and the United States, the present location of Pueblo was divided between the two countries. Land on the north side of the Arkansas River was part of the territorial United States while land to the south was Spanish-held. Shortly after the signing of the treaty, Major Stephen Long led an expedition for the U.S. Army Corps of Topographical Engineers to explore and expand geographic knowledge of the area. Upon reaching the confluence of the Arkansas River and Fountain Creek, Long divided his men into two groups with his party heading south to look for the Red River and the second party returning east along the Arkansas River. Long's expedition coined the term the "Great American Desert" to describe the lands between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains (CDOT 2009).

Although the United States failed to take interest in the Pueblo region following Long's expedition, the activities of fur trappers and trading companies increased in the region. Demand for beaver pelts grew in the early 1800s and trapping and trade companies around Pueblo increased in the 1830s. However, by the 1840s silk headgear surpassed beaver pelts in fashion and beaver prices declined.

The three decades between 1830 and 1860 saw an increase in the numbers of Euro-Americans moving west, leading to the establishment of trading posts to serve the travelers and the buffalo hunters, who replaced the trappers in the region. Located nine miles below the mouth of Fountain Creek on the north side of the Arkansas River, the Bent, St. Vrain & Company picket post stockade validated the importance of the Arkansas River in travel throughout the region (CDOT 2009). In the 1840s John Charles Fremont led three expeditions into the west, including a trip in which he and Kit Carson traveled up the Arkansas River and crossed the area of modern-day Pueblo.

Settlers originally established the Pueblo region in the early 1840s through trapping, farming, and ranching along the Arkansas River Valley, when it formed the U.S. border with Mexico. In 1842, a group of trappers and traders built a plaza called El Pueblo, or Fort Pueblo, near the confluence of Fountain Creek and the Arkansas River for its potential as a trade route. Ranching became an important part of the region's history as ranchers who followed the Goodnight-Loving trail ended up trading their cattle in Pueblo (Wagner 2002).

In 1846, peace at Fort Pueblo was disrupted by a long, harsh winter, a poor harvest, and war between the United States and Mexico. The Mexican War ended in 1848 with the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, which increased the size of the United States and established all lands west of Louisiana as part of the United States. As a result, Pueblo was no longer divided between the United States and Mexico. Later that same year Fremont led another expedition through the area, reaching El Pueblo (Ubbelohde et al. 2006).

Despite conflicts with Native Americans in the 1850s, the population growth associated with Colorado's 1859 Gold Rush encouraged farming and ranching in the state's southern frontier region, including Pueblo. Federal land laws, including the Homestead Act of 1862, attracted more residents to the region in subsequent decades. Farming ventures in the Sangre de Cristo and Pueblo areas increased dramatically. From the 1850s to the 1870s non-farm lands around Pueblo served as open range for cattle. Cattle and sheep ranching in southern Colorado increased steadily in the 1870s and 1880s, while irrigation projects provided water to a growing numbers of farms. In the Pueblo vicinity wheat was one of the most profitable crops (Mehls and Carter 1984).

Modern-Day Pueblo

El Pueblo, the first permanent Euro-American settlement in Pueblo, remained in continuous use from 1842 until a Christmas 1854 attack on the fort by a band of Utes resulted in the deaths of many of the settlers. Fountain City was founded along the north bank of the Arkansas River following the discovery of gold near modern Denver in 1858. Shortly thereafter the new town became known as Pueblo. The city of Pueblo was officially founded in 1860 as a trade hub for the region's miners (Ubbelohde et al. 2006).

The arrival of the Denver and Rio Grande (D&RG) railroad in 1872 and the founding of South Pueblo by William Jackson Palmer and his associates gave Pueblo access to overland transportation routes and boosted all areas of commerce and development in the city and surrounding region. The railroad lines helped to stimulate Pueblo's heavy industries, including steel mills, fabrication plants, and smelters. Alfred Geist and Joseph Mather began construction of a smelter in 1878 near the location of the Santa Fe and D&RG railroads in an area that became known as Smelter Hill. Branded the Pueblo Smelting and Refining Works, the plant originally processed silver ore, then copper beginning in 1890 (CDOT 2009).

In December 1879 three companies that developed plants to produce iron merged to form the Colorado Coal and Iron Company. A new plant was constructed at the Minnequa Works location in 1880 and the first blast furnace was operational in 1881 (Mehls and Carter 1984). Around this same time, Anton Eilers established the Colorado Smelting Company in South

Pueblo near Colorado Coal and Iron. The New England and Colorado Mining and Smelting Company took its place among the other industrial companies in Pueblo in 1883.

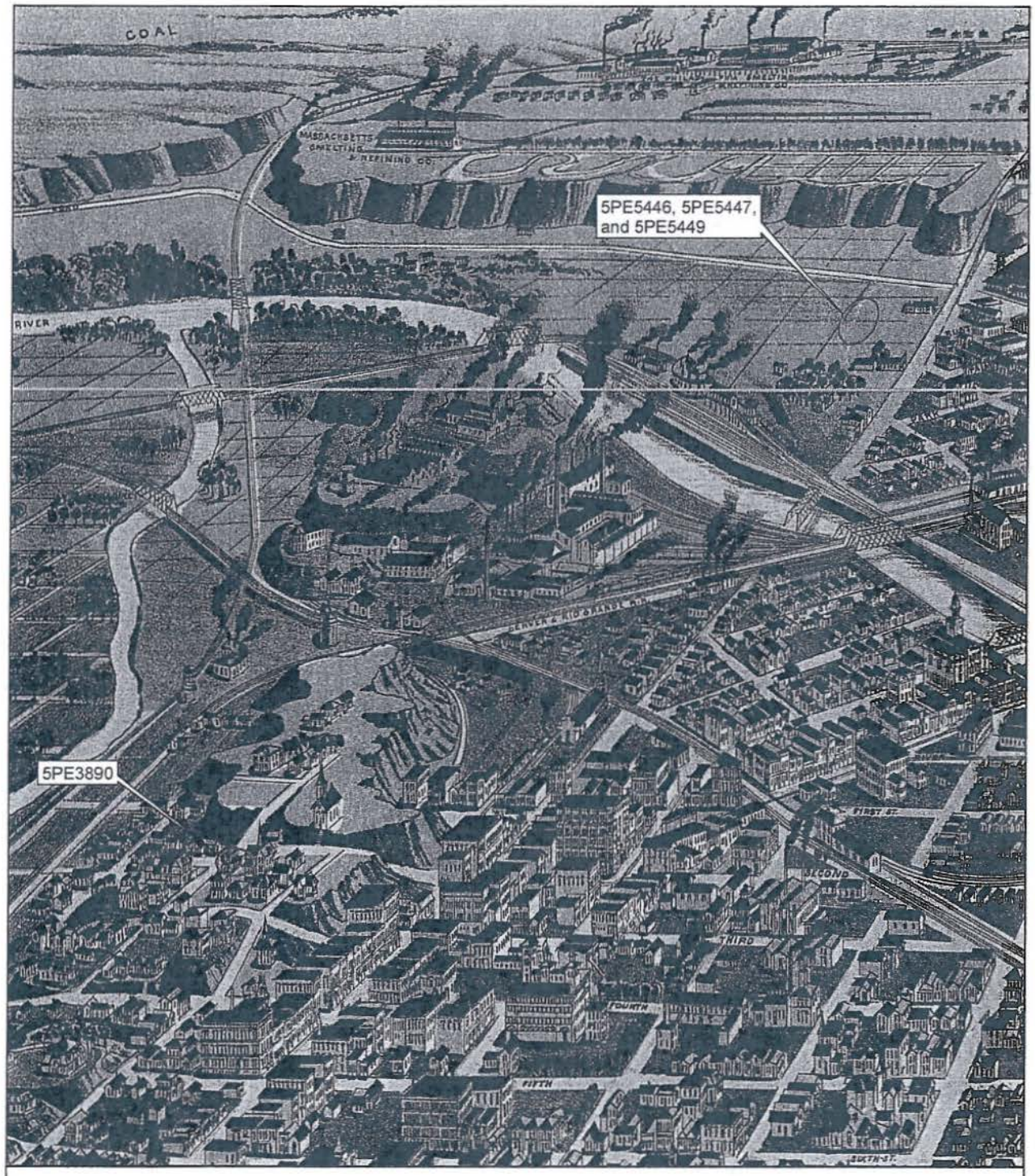
Outside Pueblo, new towns propagated along railroad lines to provide goods and services including coal and grain to the greater region and beyond. By the 1880s, Pueblo's booming population and commerce had grown into four adjacent towns, and in 1886, Pueblo, South Pueblo, and Central Pueblo legally consolidated into the City of Pueblo. Eight years later the city of Bessemer merged with Pueblo, solidifying Pueblo's position as the center of commercial, political, and cultural life in southern Colorado (Dodds 1994; Mehls and Carter 1984). Figure 3 shows Pueblo as it appeared in 1890; approximate locations of sites investigated in the current study are indicated.

Identified as the industrial hub of southern Colorado, Pueblo attracted manufacturing firms to join the iron and smelting industry, and the economy continued to grow and diversify in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. One of the best-known plants in Pueblo was the Standard Fire Brick Company which opened in 1891 and was said to be the largest brick plant in the United States around the turn of the century (CDOT 2009). Shortly after the establishment of the Standard Fire and Brick Company, the Colorado Coal and Iron Company evolved into the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company (CF&I) as the corporation consolidated with out-of-state industrial giants.

Despite the success of manufacturing in Pueblo and an abundance of abnormally wet seasons, a drought in the 1890s led to the abandonment of many plains communities in southern Colorado that were dependent on agriculture. The Panic of 1893 further slowed agricultural and commercial growth in the late 1890s. The downturn led many farmers to transition to dryland farming of sugar beets, the cash crop that dominated agriculture between 1900 and 1930 and helped bring growth to Pueblo County in the early 20th century. By this time, Pueblo was known as a steel-producing town, with the CF&I steel mill on the south side of the city just one of many steel manufacturing and production plants. By the 1920s, as part of the nationwide expansion of automobile use, Pueblo residents had embraced their newfound mobility on roads that connected the city to the rest of Colorado in ways not previously possible by horse-drawn carriages or the railroad (Mehls and Carter 1984).

Although growth in Pueblo slowed during the Great Depression, the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) and the Works Progress Administration (WPA) constructed numerous public projects including the Santa Fe Avenue Bridge, new buildings at Mineral Palace Park, and the Pueblo County Baseball Park, now known as Runyon Field (CDOT 2009). Military activities associated with World War II helped support the local economy during the early 1940s. In 1942 the War Department constructed an ordnance depot on rangeland near Pueblo, as well as an Army air base six miles east of the city to house the 302nd Bombardment Group. The region felt a beneficial economic impact from the military presence, including the thousands of servicemen brought to Pueblo, which provided support for local businesses and created construction jobs for local residents. While the Army air base closed after the end of the war in 1945, the ordnance depot has continued military operations up to the present day (Mehls and Carter 1984). Throughout this time the CF&I Company remained the city's largest employer.

Figure 3 (Sheet 1 of 3). Approximate site locations depicted on 1890 map entitled "Looking South From West & 15th Sts. Pueblo, Colorado." (Source: Pueblo City Planning and Development).



View of central Pueblo

1890 - American Publishing Co. Cor. South Water & Ferry Sts. Milwaukee, Wis

Approximate Site Location

Figure 3 (Sheet 2 of 3). Approximate site locations depicted on 1890 map entitled "Looking South From West & 15th Sts. Pueblo, Colorado." (Source: Pueblo City Planning and Development).

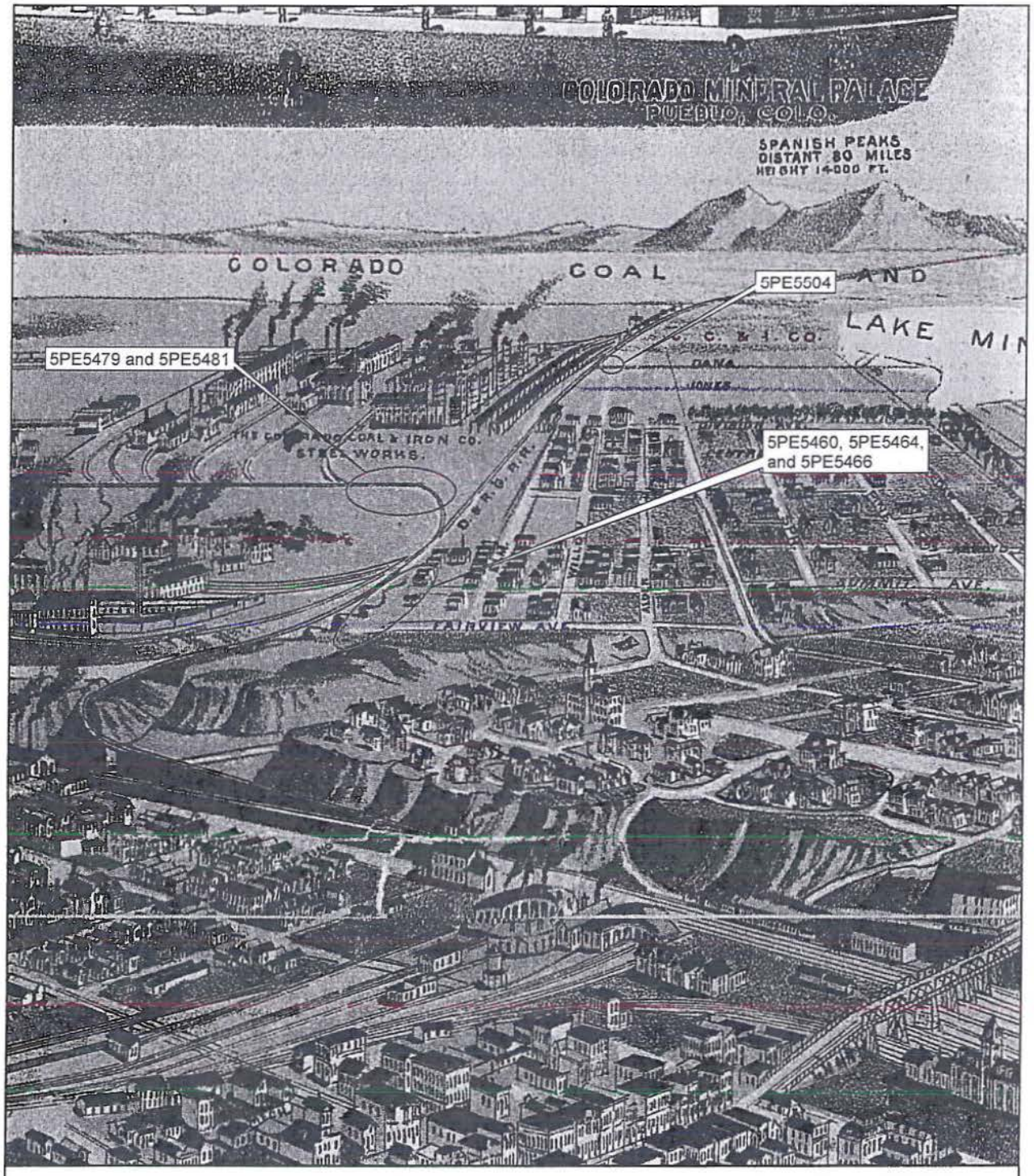


Figure 3 (Sheet 3 of 3). Approximate site locations depicted on 1890 map entitled "Looking South From West & 15th Sts. Pueblo, Colorado." (Source: Pueblo City Planning and Development).

Pueblo has continued to serve as the principal city of Colorado's "Southern Frontier" through the last half of the 20th century and until the present. After nearly 100 years of reliance on heavy industries, the city suffered an economic downturn in the 1970s and 1980s as a result of a decline in the American steel industry (CDOT 2009). Despite the downturn, however, Pueblo still serves as the center of political and cultural life in the county, and maintains its central position along Colorado's major vehicular and railroad transportation arteries.

Ethnic Diversity in Pueblo

Early settlers in the Pueblo region were of Spanish or Mexican origin. By the late 1860s the majority of this population was located in the Goat Hill area, which was known as Mexico or Old Mexico at that time. As European settlers began moving into Pueblo, Hispanic residents moved to the Salt Creek area. European immigrants began settling in Pueblo due in large part to the industrial aspect of the city. Italian immigrants were the first to arrive in large numbers beginning in the 1870s and 1890s. In the later years of the 19th century Austro-Hungarian immigrants began to outnumber Hispanic and Italian residents in Pueblo. By 1910 these immigrants numbered almost 4,200 and settled largely in the Grove and Bessemer neighborhoods (CDOT 2009). Neighborhoods throughout Pueblo were closely associated with their ethnic origins as evidenced by the names in each area.

Railroads

The arrival of railroads to Pueblo transformed the town into an urban center, industrial hotbed, and the second largest trading hub in Colorado. The new form of transportation encouraged growth in coal mining, agriculture, and heavy industries in the city. The D&RG Railroad was the first to reach Colorado's southern frontier when it arrived in Pueblo in 1872. In 1870, railroad owner General William J. Palmer organized the formation of the D&RG by assembling former employees of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, which had recently completed an east/west extension from Kansas to Denver. Palmer quickly made plans to extend the new D&RG line to Colorado's southern and mountain towns using narrow-gauge track, which was cheaper than the standard gauge and could better negotiate the tight curves in mountainous terrain. On this premise, the D&RG made plans to establish new railroad lines to such sites as Castle Rock, Palmer Lake, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo, while creating newly platted towns in each location along the line (Mehls and Carter 1984).

Pueblo citizens took notice of the railroad construction along the Front Range, and in 1871 voted to issue $100,000 in bonds to support the construction of the railroad to Pueblo rather than to the neighboring town of Canon City. Their efforts were successful, and by the time the railroad opened in 1872 the D&RG had established a depot on a tract of land at the southeastern corner of the city. At that location the D&RG's land company, known as the Central Colorado Improvement Company, began platting its own town, naming it South Pueblo. The town of South Pueblo persisted until Pueblo County successfully sued the land company in 1878 and consolidated via a U.S. Supreme Court ruling (Fry and Miller 2001).

The D&RG quickly faced competition from another railroad, the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe (AT&SF) Railroad, which reached Pueblo from Kansas by way of La Junta in 1876.

By the mid-1880s, the AT&SF had constructed a main line that extended from Pueblo northward to Colorado Springs. By the end of the decade Pueblo boasted four main lines with the addition of the Missouri Pacific and the Denver and New Orleans (later the Colorado and Southern). These railroads brought services and goods to the region, and ultimately stimulated growth and prosperity through the close of the 1880s. D&RG Railroad maps indicate that in 1888 the D&RG line was straightened slightly through the project area, north of Pueblo, eliminating the unnecessary curves along the route (Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad 1940).

Railroad expansion stopped during the period of recession following the Panic of 1893 through 1900, but picked up again at the turn of the 20th century. By 1900, an average of 20 trains traveled daily between Pueblo and Denver, and another 21 daily trains went to points west, south, and east (Dodds 1994). In 1901 Palmer sold his stake in the D&RG.

The second period of railroad construction began in the 1910s, when the AT&SF was particularly active in establishing new lines southeast to Amarillo, Texas. Railroad growth slowed when personal automobile ownership increased dramatically in the 1920s and reduced the demand for travel by train. Faced with competition from the horseless carriage, railroad companies tried to attract new residents to the Southern Frontier region by advertising lower relocation rates and added services (Mehls and Carter 1984). The D&RG reorganized as the Denver and Rio Grande Western (D&RGW) in 1921. The economic downtown of the Great Depression affected regional railroads markedly during the 1930s, but activity picked up again during the early 1940s with the entrance of the U.S. into World War II.

Operation of the D&RGW in Colorado and the Pueblo region continued until 1988 when its parent company, Rio Grande Industries, purchased the Southern Pacific Railroad and assumed its name. Union Pacific Railroad acquired Southern Pacific in 1996. The Union Pacific continues to operate on the former D&RGW tracks.

Roads

Early north/south transportation routes between Wyoming and New Mexico began as trails and wagon roads that were used by long-distance travelers through Colorado's Front Range. While railroad lines brought Pueblo commercial and population growth during the late 19th century, an ever-increasing number of residents sought transportation to and from the city. Trains and carriages afforded some opportunity for travel, but the fixed routes and rigid schedules offered little flexibility along the routes. This approach changed in 1900, when Pueblo, like the rest of the country, embraced the introduction of the automobile.

The arrival of Henry Ford's Model T allowed the individually-owned automobile, which began as a diversion for the wealthy, to become an affordable vehicle for the masses in 1908, thanks to Ford's efficient use of standardized, interchangeable parts built using assembly-line production. When the automobile became more economically attainable for the general public, its popularity exploded in cities and towns nationwide. The first automobile appeared in Pueblo in 1902 when an Oldsmobile owned by the city's first automobile dealer, C.W. Fowler, arrived in town. By 1906, the popularity of the automobile led the Pueblo City Council to finance paving of the city's downtown streets (Dodds 1994).

The Good Roads Movement rallied motorists to lobby state governments for road improvements and new road construction. In 1907, the Colorado State Legislature authorized the construction of a new highway which would traverse the state north to south, from New Mexico to Wyoming. An auto tourist guide from 1912 identified the road as the "Great North and South Highway." The highway extended some 326 miles and linked many of the cities along the Front Range, including Fort Collins, Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, and Trinidad. The unpaved route was completed between Denver and Pueblo around 1919, usurping the old wagon trails that previously connected the cities. In the late 1910s, traveling the 130-mile distance between Denver and Pueblo was an eight-hour journey, while two and one-half hours was required for travel between Pueblo and Colorado Springs (CDOH 1959).

Colorado's major roads were improved when the federal government assumed the responsibility for directing major highway construction with the Federal Highway Act of 1921. Under this act, federal appropriations were used by state agencies for road building and improvement projects. The first highway project under the act in Colorado was the stretch of paved highway between Denver and Littleton which became part of the Great North and South Highway, later known as U.S. 85 (ACRE 2002).

With federal funding, the Colorado Department of Highways (CDOH) paved 309 miles of U.S. 85 over the course of 30 years between 1920 and 1950. When the Colorado Highway Advisory Board renumbered the state roads in 1922, the road was designated State Highway 1. In 1927, the national highway system also identified the highway as U.S. 85, or the Old Denver Highway. By 1928 the segment of U.S. 85 between Denver and Colorado Springs had been paved in concrete. However, the highway from Colorado Springs to Pueblo remained dirt until 1930, when CDOT hard-surfaced the route with 18-foot-wide concrete paving. The entire length of U.S. 85 between Wyoming and New Mexico was paved by 1938. Federal standards in the 1920s called for concrete roads to be constructed of 18-foot-wide and 6-inch-thick concrete slabs set with lateral joints placed at 30-foot intervals. The slabs rested on a 6-inch bed of sand to prevent cracking (ACRE 2002).

Many of the early roads paralleled the course of the existing railroad routes between towns and cities. U.S. 85 followed this pattern, shadowing the north/south railroad tracks between Denver and Pueblo (ACRE 2002). As automobile routes gained popularity during the 1920s, city development began to reorient away from the railroad depots toward the edges of the new roadways and highways. Roadside automobile-oriented businesses, such as filling stations, repair shops, auto courts, and drive-in restaurants, began to appear along the city fringes. This development was especially pronounced during the 1940s and in the boom years following World War II.

In 1941, planning began for improvements along U.S. 85 to and from Pueblo. The plans arrived in time for the influx of motor vehicles that took to the highways after World War II, coinciding with the car ownership boom that occurred nationwide in the late 1940s. Until that time, U.S. 85 terminated at the city grid, where interstate traffic weaved through the city streets and exited out the northern and southern city limits. Plans for the new freeway linking North Pueblo with South Pueblo were the first of its kind in the city (ACRE 2002).

Construction work on the new highway through the city began in 1950. Highway engineers made provisions for flooding, and the segment through the city included 25 culverts underneath the roadbed to divert runoff to nearby Fountain Creek (*The Pueblo Star Journal* 1950). The 9.2-mile highway segment passing through the city was called the Pueblo Freeway, but continued as U.S. 85 north and south of the city limits (CDOH 1959). In 1950, *The Pueblo Star Journal* reported progress on the city's "million-dollar freeway," and the urban freeway was completed in 1959, connecting with the new U.S. 85 highway north and south of the city.

In 1961, CDOH completed the 67-mile stretch of highway that became Interstate 25 (I-25) between the southern edge of Pueblo and Monument. The entire length of I-25 through Colorado was completed by 1970. CDOH located the new I-25 directly over most of the old Great North and South Highway, as I-25 generally followed the same route as its predecessor. Where I-25 ran in a straighter course than the former highway, unused sections of the old road were abandoned adjacent to the I-25 right-of-way. Construction on I-25, like all federal highways, had to follow the federal guidelines, which determined dimensions, grades, and other engineering specifications. All of the overpasses and underpasses were constructed of concrete rigid-frame bridges. Because the highway was divided, the bridges typically consisted of identical pairs of structures at overpasses (ACRE 2002). Their spare, concrete aesthetic was both functional and aesthetically modern in design, firmly expressing both form and function. Culverts for cross-drainage were placed at regular intervals to prevent overflow from the highway's side ditches. The standardized regulations resulted in a uniform interstate highway system that was consistent in design and engineering throughout the United States. Interstate 25 continues to serve as Colorado's major north/south highway, and beyond Colorado is considered part of the unofficial Pan-American Highway linking North, Central, and South America.

Neighborhoods

Three principal neighborhoods are crossed by the APE for the I-25 New Pueblo Freeway Improvement Project: the Second Ward, the Grove, and the Steelworks District. A brief description of each neighborhood follows.

The Second Ward: As originally platted in the 1860s, the area identified as the Second Ward was delineated between 6th Street on the north and Clarence Road on the south, and from Santa Fe Avenue on the west to Fountain Creek on the east. In an 1869 plan, the area was bounded on the east by Bradford Street. Following the plat of East Pueblo, the Second Ward extended beyond Bradford Street to include Granite Street (now Chester Avenue) and Garden Street (now Dayton) on the east. A potential historic district is located within this area; however, a nomination for the area has not been completed.

This neighborhood is located on a rise above Fountain Creek. Through the early 20th century, the area north of 1st Street was typically inhabited by members of the upper middle class including real estate developers, judges, attorneys, and bankers. Due to its location on a bluff, the Second Ward did not sustain damages in a 1921 flood; however, the population of the neighborhood increased as people attempted to move to higher ground. The 1921 flood, which began on June 3, divided the city of Pueblo into three sections. The flood began when the Arkansas River overflowed its banks and was followed shortly thereafter by Fountain Creek

spilling over its levees. The devastation brought by the flood led to the destruction of an estimated 600 homes and the condemnation of 350 homes and business blocks (CDOT 2009). As a result, the city's flood control plan was significantly altered and the path of the Arkansas River was moved south of its original location.

Typical architecture throughout the Second Ward consists of two-story masonry residential buildings dating from the 1860s to 1920s. Although much of the original ornamentation of these structures has been removed, they exhibit elements of Queen Anne, Italianate and/or Greek Revival styles (CDOT 2009). Along Bradford Avenue there is a series of two-story masonry buildings with full-width, attached porches.

The Grove: Located south of the Second Ward, the Grove neighborhood is intersected by I-25 and encompasses a variety of architectural styles. The portion of the Grove located east of I-25 is bounded by Santa Fe Avenue on the south and west, the Arkansas River on the north, and Stanton Avenue on the east. Also associated with a potential historic district, the Grove is characterized by its ethnic diversity and although situated along major thoroughfares in Pueblo, the Grove retains its overarching feeling of neighborhood. The portion of the Grove included within the project APE is a small enclave of houses located east of Santa Fe Avenue, and bounded by Runyon Field Sports Complex to the east. This area of the Grove was heavily impacted in the 1921 flood due to its proximity to the Arkansas River as well as its relatively low elevation.

The Steelworks: Located south of the neighborhoods described above, and south of the Arkansas River, this portion of Pueblo encompasses the extensive CF&I steel mill complex to the east of I-25 and three historic neighborhoods to the west. A potential historic district called Bessemer-Lake Minnequa has been proposed for this area (Mehls et al. 2007) but no formal nomination has been conducted.

The Steelworks incorporates neighborhoods that are presently known as Bessemer, Minnequa Heights, and Lake Minnequa. According to Mehls et al. (2007), the town of Bessemer was established in 1882, was integrated with Central Pueblo and South Pueblo in 1886, and was annexed by the City of Pueblo in 1894. The area featured a broad ethnic mix including African-Americans, Serbians, Croatians, Dalmatians, Czechs, Russians, Germans, Mexicans, Greeks, and Italians. The economic focus of the area was the CF&I and other mills, and many stores existed to serve pedestrian shoppers prior to the automobile age. In later times many of the area's residents shopped in downtown Pueblo as their mobility increased.

The Bessemer neighborhood dates to the period ca. 1890 – 1950 and is characterized by residential structures representative of many architectural styles and varying greatly in size. Minnequa Heights and Lake Minnequa were established somewhat later as this area of Pueblo grew in population. Minnequa Heights witnessed considerable construction between 1900 and 1910 but continued to grow until the early 1930s. Lake Minnequa dates circa 1900 – early 1940s. These neighborhoods exhibited primarily modest residences although Lake Minnequa also encompassed a commercial center. In terms of ethnic composition the neighborhoods resembled Bessemer, with Lake Minnequa in particular attracting steel workers of central and southern European origin (Mehls et al. 2007).

CHAPTER 4
CRITERIA FOR SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION

Cultural resources are regarded as significant if they are enrolled in, or meet the eligibility criteria of, the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). NRHP eligibility criteria are enumerated in 36 CFR 60 and are described as follows:

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

a. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or,
b. That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or,
c. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or,
d. That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

NRHP Criteria Considerations were also applied to the properties within the project area. These are:

a. Religious properties;
b. Moved properties;
c. Birthplace or grave of a person significant in our past;
d. Cemeteries;
e. Reconstructed buildings;
f. Commemorative properties;
g. Properties of exceptional importance achieving significance within the past 50 years

To qualify for NRHP eligibility, a property must meet two separate types of requirements. First, it must exhibit integrity of location, design, materials, etc. Second, a property must meet one or more of the four NRHP eligibility criteria. The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) makes clear that a site need not be of national historic significance to be considered eligible; sites of local, state, and regional importance may also be listed, and thus are significant in the legal sense. The phrasing of NHPA is critical with respect to actual management of cultural resources. A site does not have to be included in the NRHP to receive protection under the law, but must simply meet the requirements of eligibility.

To better define a property's significance, the NRHP developed the concept of "areas of significance," which are general categories that help describe a property's place in American history. Areas of significance include, but are not limited to, categories such as architecture, archaeology, commerce, ethnic heritage, industry, the military, politics/government, and social history. Properties that have been altered over the course of time may still be included on the NRHP, but they must retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship,

feeling, and association in order to be considered significant according to NRHP standards. Some property types (religious properties, cemeteries, birthplaces and graves of important historical figures, moved or reconstructed properties, and commemorative properties) are not usually included in the NRHP unless certain standards are met. Generally, properties must be at least 50 years old to be considered historically significant unless they are exceptionally important. Furthermore, a period of significance must be defined for each eligible property. The NRHP defines the period of significance as "the length of time when a property was associated with important events, activities, or persons or attained the characteristics which qualify it for National Register listing." However, in instances where the building, structure, or site is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP, a period of significance does not apply.

In order to bring the NRHP evaluation process into better focus the Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists produced a historic context. This document, *Colorado History: A Context for Historical Archaeology* (Church et al. 2007), identifies pertinent research themes and attendant deficiencies in current historic cultural databases. Sites that have the potential to yield information important to one or more research themes, and that exhibit physical integrity, are most likely to be judged eligible for the NRHP.

CHAPTER 5
FIELD METHODS AND ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

The site evaluation process entailed several investigatory approaches. All 11 sites were subjected to subsurface testing that consisted of a manual excavation, supplemented at several sites with mechanical trenching, scraping, or test pitting. Owing to the presence of hard surfaces on two of the sites (asphalt or concrete slab), test excavation was preceded by ground-penetrating radar prospection as a means of focusing the testing efforts on subsurface features. Archival research targeting a wide array of historical information sources was conducted for all sites. This research was undertaken to guide the test excavation, by identifying the locations of former structures, and also to provide a historical context for each site.

Ground-Penetrating Radar

GPR Use and Background

Ground-penetrating radar was chosen for this project because this method can potentially map buried features of archaeological interest in three-dimensions to about two meters in depth, and can do so even in urban settings where high levels of extraneous "noise" (such as radio and cell transmissions) are present (Conyers 2007). Ground-penetrating radar (GPR) data are acquired by transmitting pulses of radar energy into the ground from a surface antenna, reflecting the energy off buried objects, features, or bedding contacts and then detecting the reflected waves back at the ground surface with a receiving antenna. When collecting radar reflection data, surface radar antennas are moved along the ground in transects, typically within a surveyed grid, and a large number of subsurface reflections are collected along each line. As radar energy moves through various materials, the velocity of the waves will change depending on the physical and chemical properties of the material through which they are traveling. The greater the contrast in electrical and magnetic properties between two materials at an interface, the stronger the reflected signal; and, therefore, the greater the amplitude of reflected waves (Conyers 2004). When travel times of energy pulses are measured, and their velocity through the ground is known, distance (or depth in the ground) can be accurately measured (Conyers and Lucius 1996). Each time a radar pulse traverses a material with a different composition or water saturation, the velocity will change and a portion of the radar energy will reflect back to the surface and be recorded. The remaining energy will continue to pass into the ground to be further reflected, until it finally dissipates with depth.

The depths to which radar energy can penetrate, and the amount of resolution that can be expected in the subsurface, are partially controlled by the frequency (and therefore the wavelength) of the radar energy transmitted (Conyers 2004). Standard GPR antennas propagate radar energy that varies in frequency from about 10 megahertz (MHz) to 1000 MHz. Low frequency antennas (10-120 MHz) generate longer wavelengths that can penetrate up to 50 m in certain conditions, but are capable of resolving only very large buried features. In contrast, the maximum penetration depth of a 900 MHz antenna is about 1 m or less in typical materials, but its generated reflections can resolve features with a maximum dimension of a few centimeters. A trade-off therefore exists between depth of penetration and subsurface resolution. In this project, a 400 MHz antenna was used, which generally produced data of good resolution at

depths to just under 2 m (about 5 ft). This was sufficient to map below the majority of buried features in these areas. Below this depth, energy was attenuated and only extraneous noise from radio and cell-phone transmissions was recorded.

The success of GPR surveys in archaeology and historic preservation is largely dependent on soil and sediment mineralogy, clay content, ground moisture, depth of burial, and surface topography and vegetation. Electrically conductive or highly magnetic materials will quickly attenuate radar energy and prevent its transmission to depth. The best conditions for energy propagation are therefore dry sediments and soil, especially those without an abundance of clay. In the current project, the ground surface was generally flat, and overall, the antenna was able to maintain good contact with the ground, and good data resolution was achieved to depth.

The "time window" within which data were gathered was 45 nanoseconds (ns). This is the time during which the system is "listening" for returning reflections from within the ground. The greater the time window, the deeper the system can potentially record reflections. To convert time in nanoseconds to depth, it is necessary to determine the elapsed time it takes the radar energy to be transmitted, reflected, and recorded back at the surface by doing a velocity test. For the current project, this was accomplished using the program FieldView, in which hyperbolas found on reflection profiles (a function of the speed at which energy moves in the ground) are measured to yield a relative dielectric permittivity (RDP), which is a way to calculate velocity (Conyers 2004). At sites 5PE5479 and 5PE5481, the RDP is approximately 15.3, which, when converted to one-way travel time (the time it takes the energy to reach a reflection source), is approximately 3.8 cm/nanosecond. All profiles and processed maps were converted from time in nanoseconds to depth in meters using these average velocities.

Data Processing Procedures

The initial data processing involved the generation of amplitude slice-maps. Amplitude slice-maps are a three-dimensional tool for viewing differences in reflected amplitudes across a given surface at various depths (Conyers 2004). Reflected radar amplitudes are of interest because they measure the degree of physical and chemical differences in the buried materials. Strong, or high, amplitude reflections often indicate denser (or different) buried materials, such as historic foundations, walls, construction material, or compacted sediments and other materials of this sort. Amplitude slice-maps are generated through comparison of reflected amplitudes between the reflections recorded in vertical profiles. In this method, amplitude variations, recorded as digital values, are analyzed at each location in a grid of many profiles where there is a reflection recorded. The amplitudes of all traces are compared to the amplitudes of all nearby traces along each profile. This database can then be "sliced" horizontally and displayed to show the variation in reflection amplitudes at a sequence of depths in the ground. The result is a map that shows amplitudes in map view, but also with depth. Often when this is done changes in soil characteristics related to disturbances and also large features such as walls, floors, and foundations become visible to the human eye, which may not be visible in individual reflection profiles.

Slicing of the data generally begins with the reversal of even-numbered profiles, to compensate for the data collection technique. This is needed because the data are collected while moving up and back along transects. For the current project, transects were collected every 50

cm. Since every other line is collected in the opposite direction, reversal is necessary prior to mapping the data. Following profile reversal, the protocol requires the creation of .xyz files. This step creates a Cartesian coordinate grid into which the data are eventually incorporated. The final step is the actual generating of amplitude slice-maps, which is done using the mapping program *Surfer*. Those slice-maps are a series of x,y,z values, with x and y being the location on the surface within each grid and z being the amplitude of the reflected waves at each depth in the ground.

The original .dzt files (raw reflection data) were analyzed and a series of image files were created for cross-referencing to the amplitude slice maps that were produced. The urban setting in which these data were collected meant that extraneous "noise" (such as radio and cell phone transmissions, which operate on the same frequencies as GPR equipment) had to be filtered out. This was accomplished by applying "background" filters to remove this noise and "gain" filters to enhance the appearance of potential features of interest (Conyers 2004). Once these filters were applied, these two-dimensional reflection profiles were analyzed to determine the nature of the features identified on the amplitude slice maps. The reflection profiles show the geometry of the reflections, which can lend insight into whether the radar energy is reflecting from a flat layer (seen as a distinct band on profile) or a single object or burial (seen as a hyperbola in profile). Using these profiles to confirm or refute ideas about the nature of buried materials seen in the three-dimensional slice maps, historic features were then delineated.

Test Excavation Methods

Testing activities employed a range of techniques including both mechanical and hand excavation to explore the nature and extent of historic archaeological remains as a means of establishing NRHP eligibility.

Mechanical Excavation

Mechanical excavation with a backhoe was conducted prior to hand excavation at many of the sites. Subsurface exploration with the backhoe consisted of scraping and trenching. Scraping was accomplished with a 7.5-ft-wide (2.27-m) loader blade and focused on exposing portions of the site where foundations were likely to occur, based on archival data. The second type of mechanical excavation consisted of trenching with a 2-ft-wide (61-cm) bucket. Trenching was used to explore for buried and unknown foundations and/or trash deposits, and to delineate the depth of disturbed deposits in relation to naturally developed soil horizons. In some cases, particularly at sites where a 10 m^2 limit for test excavations was imposed by State of Colorado Archaeological Permit stipulations, small test holes were excavated with the backhoe bucket instead of long trenches.

Manual Excavation

Hand excavation consisted of a combination of formal test units and probing with a 3-inch-diameter (7.6-cm) bucket auger. Shovel test units, measuring approximately 40 cm x 40 cm, were also excavated at most sites. The basic unit of excavation was the 1 m x 1 m test unit, excavated in flat-floored, arbitrary 10-cm levels. Up to eight units were excavated at a site.

Placement of individual test units within the site boundaries was based on anticipated foundation locations as indicated by Sanborn Fire Insurance maps, foundation remains exposed on the surface or during testing, and the locations of artifacts or features encountered during mechanical excavations.

Fill from hand-excavated formal units was screened through ¼-inch mesh. Historic artifacts recovered within 1 m x 1 m test units were provenienced by level, and depth was measured from the present ground surface at the highest unit corner. A formal excavation level form was completed for each 10-cm level in each test unit. Excavation in each test unit proceeded until the nature and extent of historic debris could be assessed adequately. In many cases, units were terminated before reaching sterile soils due to the extremely deep deposits associated with backfilled foundation cavities and/or mechanically razed structures.

Formal test excavation was supplemented with bucket auguring. The probes typically were excavated in rows at intervals which varied depending on the size of the site, and focused on producing a stratigraphic cross-section as well as prospecting for foundations and trash deposits. Shovel test units were excavated on many of the sites in order to expand the potential for encountering trash deposits and foundations.

With only a few exceptions, artifacts recovered from buried contexts were not collected. Materials were separated into groups, counted, and recorded on a modified Colorado SHPO Historic Component artifact tally sheet. Artifacts with diagnostic attributes (for example, makers marks, distinctive decorations) were described and photographed for laboratory analysis. A small number of artifacts were collected, labeled with unique field specimen (FS) numbers, and packaged for transport to Centennial's laboratory.

Excavation was supplemented by digital photography (general site and work-in-progress views, foundations, and structural remains). When possible, plan maps were made for foundations, and profiles were drawn for selected test units showing representative site stratigraphy. Site maps created during testing were based on high-resolution aerial images, with points of reference on the images used to orient the locations of test excavations and exposed foundations. Upon completion, all sites were either backfilled by hand or mechanically by CDOT.

Archival Research

During the initial site visit to the project area, archival resources at the Pueblo City-County Library District, Rawlings Branch, the Pueblo County Assessor's Office, the Pueblo County Land Records, the Pueblo Regional Building Department, the Pueblo Board of Water Works, the Pueblo City Planning and Development Office, and the Pueblo County Historical Society were reviewed. Primary mapping information was gathered from the Sanborn Fire Insurance maps on file at the Denver Public Library and the University of Colorado LUNA websites.

Documentary research revealed that the Pueblo County Assessor's Office included void cards for the majority of the properties. Once a property is demolished, the Assessor's Office

moves its property card to the void card index and often removes any photographs which were once attached to the file. When present, void cards for each property gave information regarding the footprint and materials of each former structure as well as previous owners. Research at the Pueblo County Land Records Office supported information gleaned from ownership records at the Assessor's Office; however, due to the nature of the records it was difficult to determine ownership prior to the early 1900s.

Research at the Pueblo Regional Building Department revealed that only one demolition permit was filed prior to destruction of any of the investigated sites. The Pueblo Board of Water Works supplied information regarding when water lines to the properties were in use as well as when the water supply ceased. The Pueblo City Planning and Development Office supplied historic maps of Pueblo, including several which displayed structures located on the project properties.

Photographs and city directories (R. L. Polk City Directory 1910 – 2009) at the Pueblo County Historical Society informed the general historic context for Pueblo. Information gathered at the Pueblo City-County Library District, Rawlings Branch contributed to the individual history of each property and its owners or residents.

CHAPTER 6
FIELD DOCUMENTATION AND ARCHIVAL RESEARCH RESULTS

Test excavation supported by archival research was conducted at 11 sites within the New Pueblo Freeway area of potential effect. Each of the 11 sites was recorded initially by Western Cultural Resource Management, Inc. (WCRM) in 2005. The current investigations have provided ample data for National Register of Historic Places significance assessments that can be used in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. The results of these investigations are described on a site-by-site basis below.

Site 5PE3890

Setting

Site 5PE3890 is a vacant corner lot at 205 North Bradford Avenue. It is located within the Second Ward neighborhood of the city of Pueblo at an elevation of 4710 feet. The site is positioned on a terrace on the west side of Fountain Creek, which lies less than 1000 feet to the east. Vegetation within the site boundary includes sparse short grasses and weeds as well as a few deciduous trees. The site is bordered by residential properties to the north and west, and paved city streets (Bradford Avenue and 2nd Street) to the east and south. Vegetation in the surrounding area consists of riparian species along Fountain Creek, as well as common urban landscaping vegetation such as sod and various species of deciduous and coniferous trees within the neighborhood itself. The surface sediment is a brown sandy loam. Ground visibility is excellent, with 80-100% of the surface exposed.

Description and Background

This site consists of a vacant lot featuring a single set of concrete stairs where the principal façade of a structure once stood, a concrete retaining wall bordering the eastern and southern boundaries of the property, and several piles of fragmentary concrete (Figure 4). No artifacts were observed on the ground surface although the presence of modern trash was noted. When initially recorded in 2005 the site was described by WCRM as a vacant lot. Three features were noted including the concrete retaining wall, a pile of concrete, and a foundation. The foundation was not relocated during the 2011 field investigation. WCRM conducted archival research consisting of analysis of the Sanborn Fire Insurance maps from 1951, which indicated that the site had once had two residential buildings and two associated outbuildings. WCRM reported the site dimensions as 104 ft (N/S) x 101 ft (E/W), enclosing an area of 0.28 acre. However, measurements taken in 2011 indicate that the site actually has dimensions of 99 ft (N/S) x 91 ft (E/W) and encompasses 0.21 acre. The site boundary is defined by the legal boundaries of the parcel (No. 431226008).

Archival Research

Identified as part of the Second Ward neighborhood, site 5PE3890 was constructed prior to 1893 according to an 1893 Sanborn Fire Insurance map (Figure 5); the site also appears on the Sanborn 1904 map (Figure 6) and 1951 map, as noted above (Figure 7). However, the Pueblo

Assessor's Office identifies the property as having a single-family residence constructed in 1913. According to the Assessor's Office and photographic documentation, site 5PE3890 housed a two-story masonry single-family residence with a front porch which ran the length of the structure. Records indicate the structure was 1860 ft^2 between the two floors with a hipped roof, plastered walls, and hardwood flooring. By the time the house was appraised in 1966 the exterior walls had sustained a stucco veneer and at least two additions were constructed off the west façade of the structure. Assessor records also indicate that a one-story, concrete-block single dwelling was located behind the main structure at the west end of the property. This one-story building had a gable roof, rolled asphalt roofing, concrete floors, and plastered interior walls. The structure measured 566 ft^2, and was built in 1935 according to Assessor's Office information.

City Directory research indicates that between 1925 and 1950 the building housed at least two non-related individuals. As of 1970, the property at 205½ North Bradford was identified as a separate structure with its own address. Based on research, it is believed 205½ North Bradford was the one-story structure located on the west end of the property (Figure 8). The building department holds a demolition permit for the property dated June 9, 1989 with completion of the demolition listed as July 20, 1989 (Pueblo Regional Building Department 1989). No further data for this property were discovered.

Field Investigations

Subsurface examination consisted of the excavation of 21 shovel test units and two 1 m x 1 m test units in 10-cm levels, as well as one backhoe scrape, one backhoe trench and seven small test holes of varying dimensions (Figure 4). Cultural remains were encountered in nearly all of the shovel tests, in both 1 m x 1 m test units, and in the areas examined with the backhoe.

Mechanical Exploration: A backhoe scrape measuring approximately 7 m (E/W) x 1 m (N/S) was excavated to a depth of approximately 15 cm below ground surface. The scrape was excavated just to the north of 2nd Street and adjacent to the property's driveway. No historic cultural materials were recovered, although fragmentary modern trash was observed.

Trench: A backhoe trench measuring approximately 10 m (N/S) x 3 m (E/W) was excavated to depths ranging from 30 cm to 70 cm. The trench was excavated on a north/south axis along the east-central side of the property, paralleling North Bradford Avenue, where archival research indicated that a structure once stood. The trench excavation exposed a disturbed piece of concrete foundation and a fragmentary concrete footer which appears to have been part of a stoop. No other historic artifacts or features were observed, although abundant building rubble including bricks and concrete was present. Excavation was halted at 0.5 m at which depth the disturbed features were encountered.

Test Holes: Seven small test pits measuring 0.61 m x approximately 1.5 m were excavated within the site boundary of 5PE3890 (Figure 4). Test Hole 1 was excavated to a depth of about 1.5 m. Identified materials within this pit consisted of abundant fragmentary pieces of modern (e.g., plastic) trash and building rubble, including fragments of a ceramic pipe (likely an old

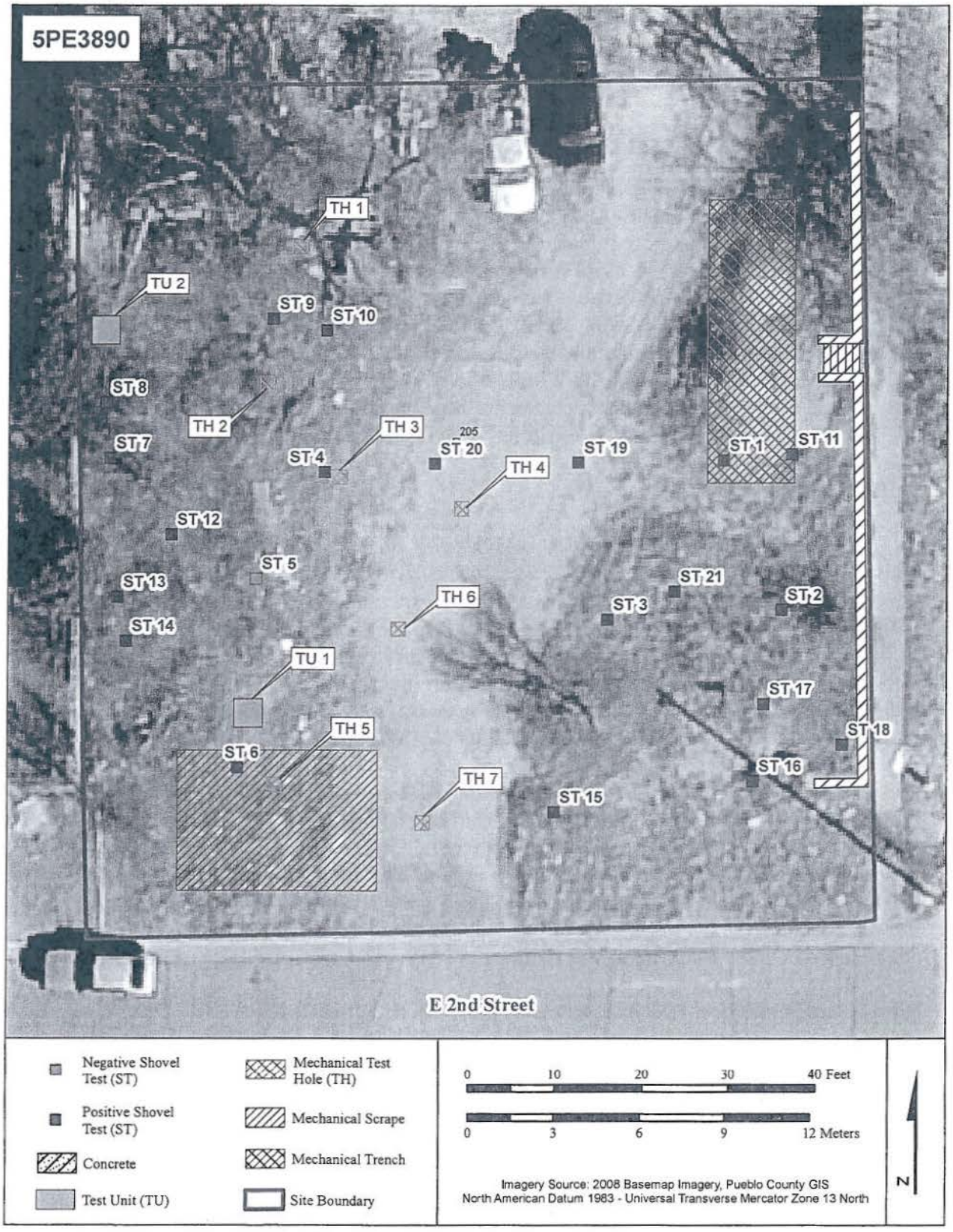


Figure 4. Site 5PE3890 plan map.

water pipe) and brick fragments. Test Holes 2-7 were excavated to depths ranging from 1 to 1.5 m. Materials identified in these pits consisted of modern trash and disturbed fragments of construction debris including brick fragments and concrete.

Shovel Test Units: Twenty-one shovel test units were excavated in an effort to identify areas with cultural remains, and particularly foundation remnants, and to guide placement of 1 m x 1 m test units. Specific locations were chosen based on the foundations depicted on the 1905/1951 Sanborn Fire Insurance maps. Artifacts were encountered in 19 of the 21 excavated shovel tests. Cultural materials included building rubble consisting of fragments of brick (some with mortar remnants), cement, concrete, roofing tiles, and wood; glass fragments (including cobalt, amber, green, amethyst, brown, and patinated and unpatinated clear bottle glass, as well as patinated and unpatinated clear window pane glass); fragments of metal pipe; metal tacks; wire nails; miscellaneous metal fragments; miscellaneous plastic fragments; ceramic fragments; leather fragments; a cut animal bone; a light bulb; and fire-altered rock. A modern Snapple bottle was observed in one of the shovel tests. Charcoal-flecking was noted from approximately 0 to 10 cm in a number of the shovel tests. No features were encountered during this phase of testing.

Formal Test Units:

Test Unit 1: This unit was excavated in the southwestern portion of the site where additional structures and/or additions were believed to be located based on archival research. Two fragments of clear window pane glass (one patinated), two bottle glass fragments (one patinated), two brick fragments, a fragment of painted wood, a roofing shingle, and numerous fragments of concrete were recovered from the surface level (Level 1, 0-10 cm). Charcoal flecking was noted throughout Level 1. Cultural materials recovered from Level 2 (10-20 cm) included one fragment of clear window pane glass and one fragment of green glass from a modern soda bottle. Excavation was halted at a depth of 20 cm at the base of Level 2.

Test Unit 2: This unit was excavated on the western side of the site in the vicinity of the rear exterior wall of the original house structure, where additional structures and/or additions were believed to be located based on archival research. No prehistoric or historic cultural materials were recovered from Level 1 or Level 2. Modern trash consisting of two wire nails, fragments of cinderblock, concrete and plaster, and numerous food wrappers was observed throughout Level 1 (0-15 cm). Level 2 (15-25 cm) was sterile with the exception of plaster and concrete fragments. Excavation was halted at a depth of 25 cm at the base of Level 2.

Site Stratigraphy: Test excavation suggests that cultural soils are shallow, generally not exceeding a depth of 30 cm below the ground surface. No natural, undisturbed stratigraphy was encountered during excavation. Intact subsurface cultural deposits appear to have been heavily impacted by historic and modern activities at the site, and any previously intact subsurface stratigraphy has correspondingly been destroyed by at least two episodes of filling and blading/bulldozing. This is evidenced by the presence of two disturbed stratigraphic units (Strata I and II). Stratum I extends from the surface to a depth of approximately 10 cm and comprises a nearly uniform brown sandy loam with yellowish brown mottling. Stratum II is composed of a light gray shale at a depth of 10-25 cm. These strata overlie what appears to be a natural, undisturbed stratigraphic level (Stratum III). Stratum III is a compact and friable orange sandy

clay extending from approximately 25 to 45 cm. Stratum I was found to contain abundant cultural materials, including modern trash commingled with fragmentary historic artifacts, in 19 of the 21 excavated shovel tests and both of the excavated 1 x 1 meter test units. Stratum II was found to be generally sterile with the exception of fragments of building materials such as cement, concrete, brick, and plaster. Stratum III was observed to be sterile.

Evaluation and Management Recommendation

The site is heavily disturbed and retains little to no integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association as a result of the demolition of the original historic structure, and subsequent mechanical bulldozing/blading of the parcel on which the site is located. Subsurface investigations revealed a mixture of historic and modern debris in a disturbed context. Site 5PE3890 is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history; is not associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; does not embody distinctive characteristics of type, period, or method of construction; does not represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; and is not likely to yield information important in history or prehistory. As such, this site is assessed as not eligible for the NRHP, and no further work is recommended.

Site 5PE5405

Setting

Site 5PE5405 is located within an unnamed neighborhood at an elevation of 4680 feet. The site is situated on the west side of Fountain Creek which is less than 1000 feet to the east. Vegetation within the site boundary includes sparse short grasses and weeds, as well as a few deciduous trees. The site is bordered by a residential property to the south, a concrete wall to the east, and paved city streets – Albany and 9th Streets – to the west and north. (It should be noted that Albany Street is the modern name; historically this thoroughfare was known as Summit Street.) Vegetation in the surrounding area consists of riparian species along Fountain Creek, as well as common urban landscaping vegetation such as sod and various species of deciduous and coniferous trees within the neighborhood itself. The soil at the surface is a brown loamy sand of both eolian and residual origin. Ground visibility is excellent, with 80-100% of the surface exposed.

Description and Background

This site presently consists of a vacant lot (Figure 9). No artifacts were observed on the ground surface, although the presence of abundant modern trash was noted. The initial recording by WCRM described the property as moderately disturbed; cultural materials consisting of two piles of concrete fragments with sediment were noted. Recent disturbance around the concrete piles was also observed. According to archival research by WCRM, Sanborn Fire Insurance maps from 1951 showed two apartment buildings and one residential dwelling on the property. Site

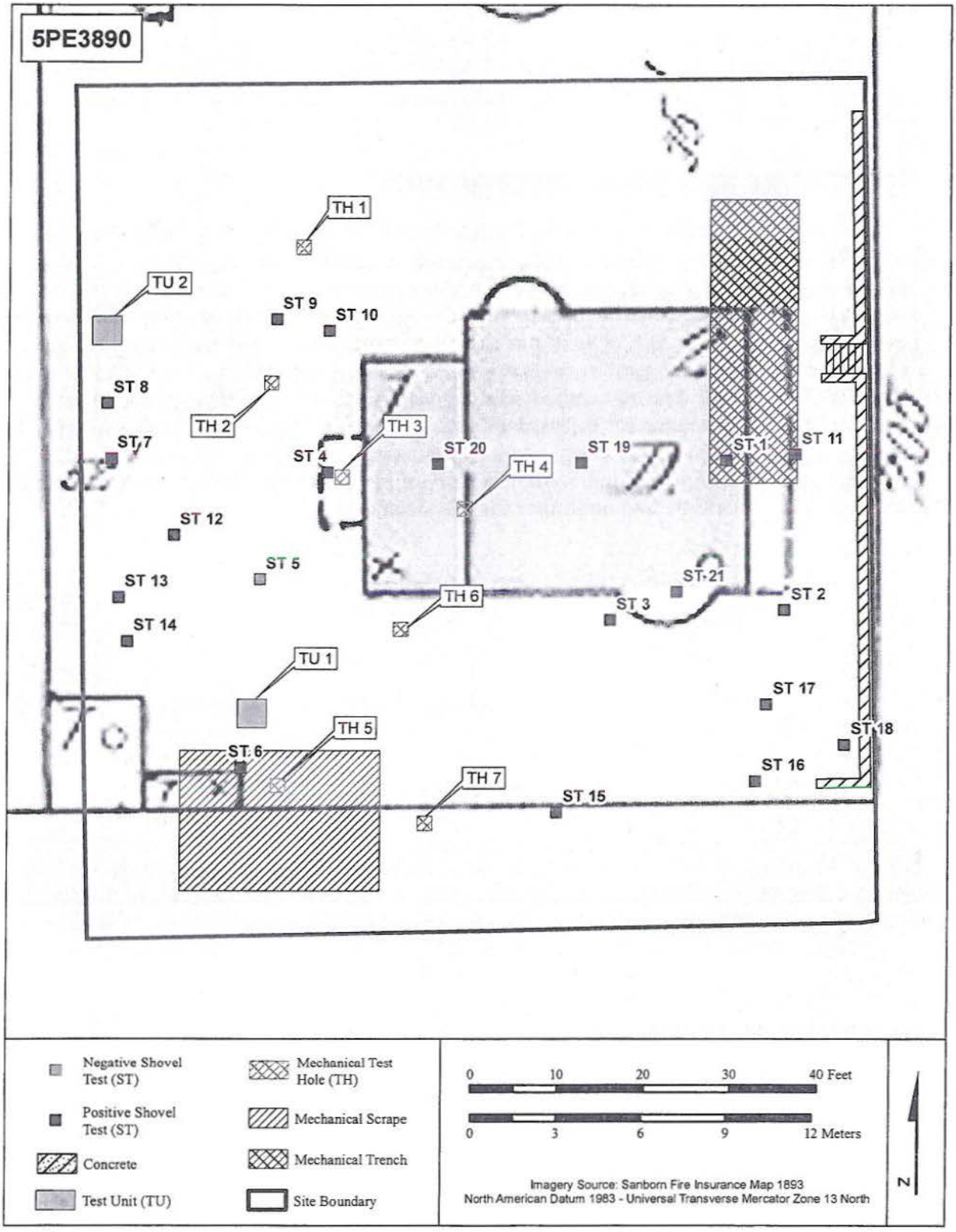


Figure 5. Site 5PE3890 plan map with 1893 Sanborn Fire Insurance map background.

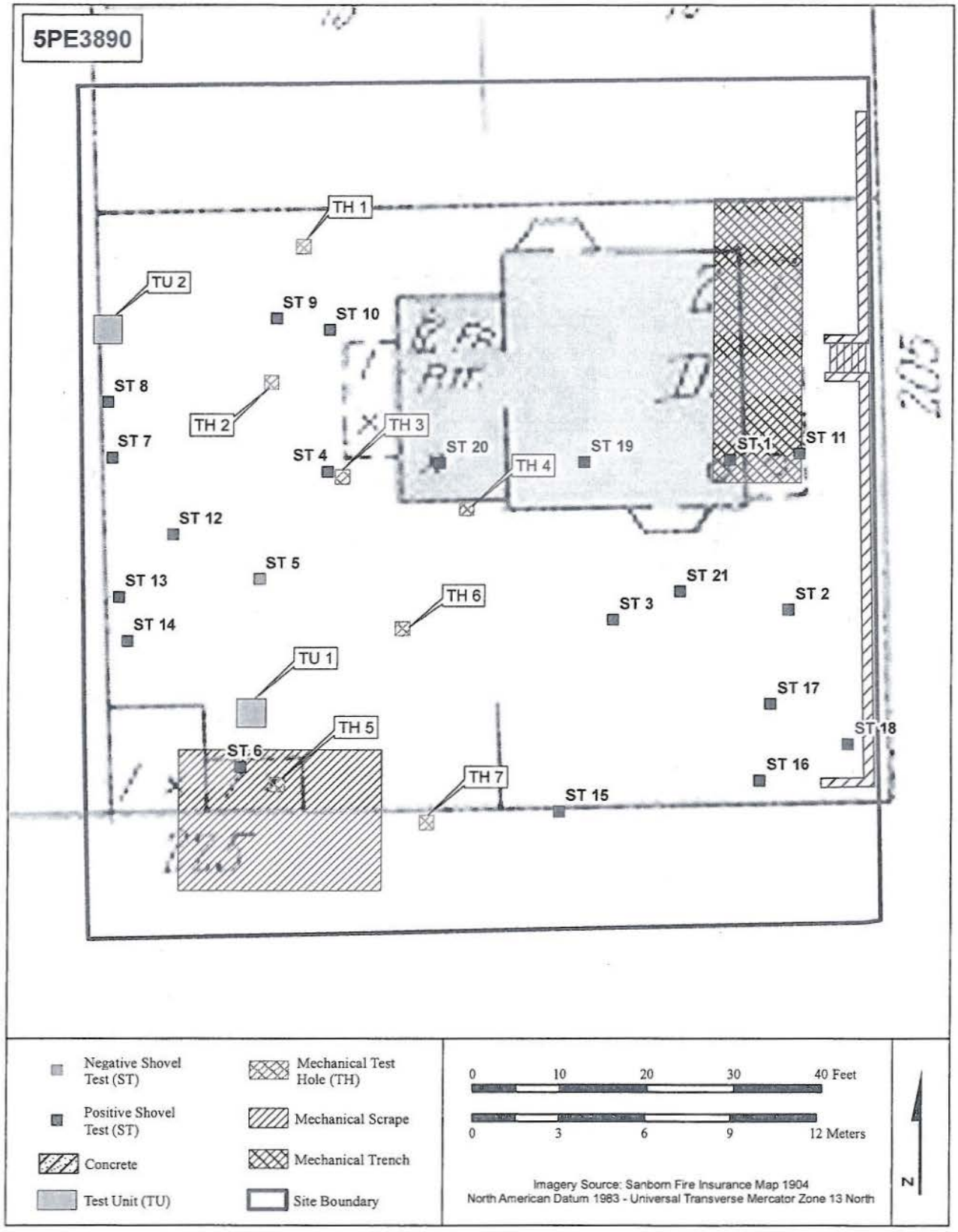


Figure 6. Site 5PE3890 plan map with 1904 Sanborn Fire Insurance map background.

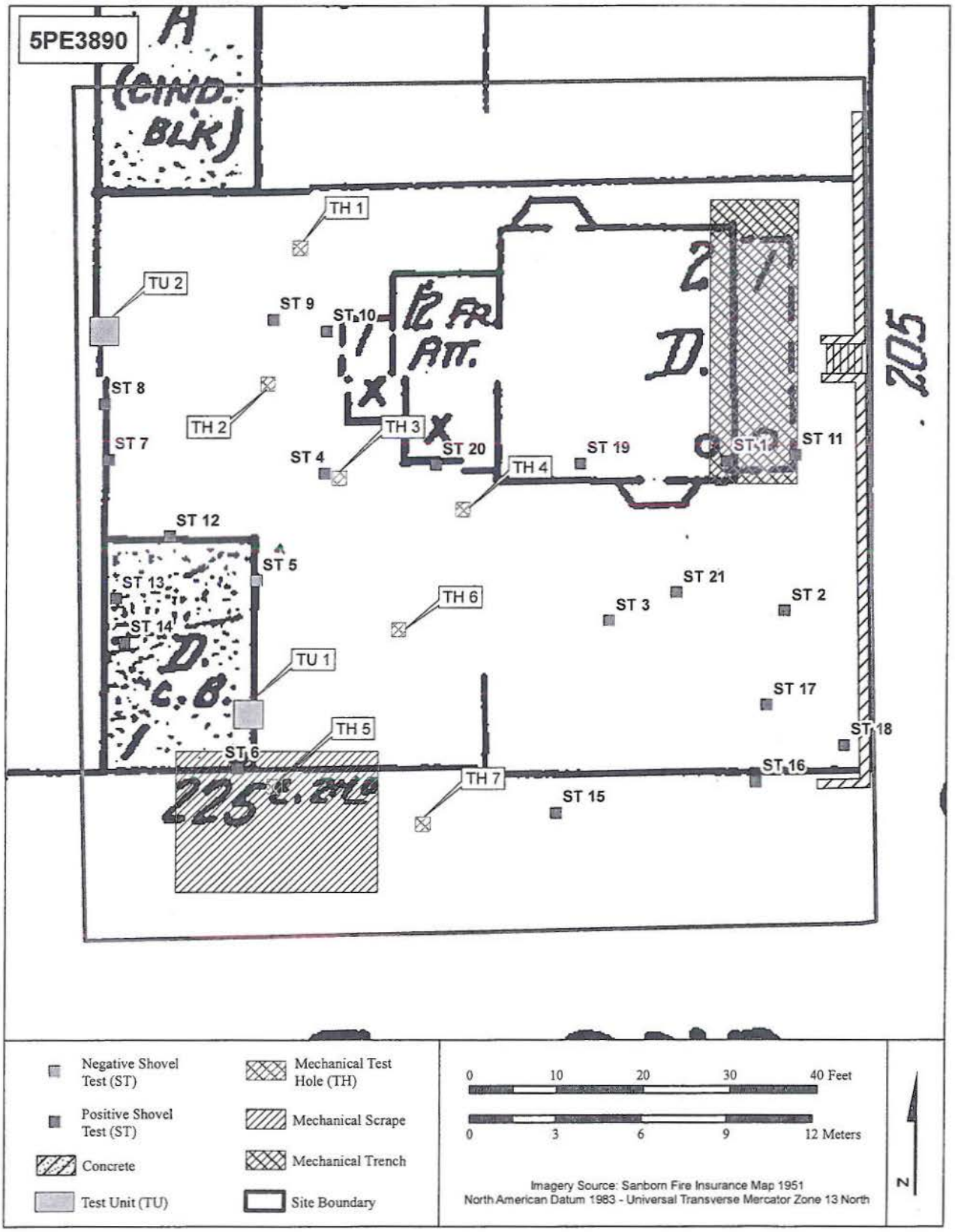


Figure 7. Site 5PE3890 plan map with 1951 Sanborn Fire Insurance map background.

Figure 8. Site 5PE3890, showing the residential dwelling located at 205 North Bradford Avenue prior to demolition. (Source: Pueblo County Assessor's Office).

measurements given by WCRM were 360 ft (E/W) x 145 (N/S), with an area of 1.2 acres. Site measurements from the 2011 field investigation indicate that the site actually has dimensions of 188 ft (E/W) x 134 ft (N/S) and encompasses 0.57 acre. The site boundary coincides with the legal boundaries of the parcel (No. 430314002).

Archival Research

Site 5PE5405 is identifiable on various Sanborn Fire Insurance maps beginning in 1889 (Figures 10-13). In 1893 the site was the location of the Aldine Hotel and Perfection Steam Laundry, and since then has housed numerous businesses within its boundaries. According to City Directory research, the Aldine Hotel was owned by Mrs. W. B. Palter while the Pueblo Perfection Laundry was owned by Fred P. Wormley and Joseph M. Murtha. By 1895 the Pueblo Hospital, more commonly known as the Woman's Hospital, moved from its location at East First Street to the property at 820 North Albany Street (Summit Street at that time) known as the Aldine Building (*The Pueblo Chieftain* 1895). At that time the Aldine Building was cleaned, repainted, and partially papered as part of the lease agreement between the Pueblo Hospital and the building's owners. At the time of the move the Aldine Building was a three-story structure with an adjoining building (thought to be the location of the Pueblo Perfection Laundry). The

first floor was occupied by a matron's quarters, nurses' quarters, dining rooms, kitchen, and emergency rooms, while patients were housed on the second and third floors.

By 1901 the buildings at 820 North Albany Street (Summit Street) were in need of improvements (Figure 14), and the Pueblo Hospital purchased the property in that year (*The Pueblo Chieftain* 1901). Improvements to the buildings were completed in 1908 and included the addition of a double porch across the front and south corner of the north building, a new basement with cement flooring and brick partitions including a large stove furnished by Holmes Hardware, a porcelain-lined sink, a bathroom with porcelain tubs, and other rooms for the cook, janitor, and other help (Figure 15). A new stairway leading to the first floor was constructed at this time as well and the old stairway was turned into a linen closet. Each floor in both the north and south buildings was plastered and painted in "soft artistic colorings" (*The Pueblo Chieftain* 1908). During the renovation of the north building, the south building was entirely reconstructed for use by patients of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. A new basement was constructed in the south building during this period as well. A third building, identified as a stable, was not altered at that time; however, it is noted that the second floor of this building was connected to the south building by a brick archway.

By 1915, the Pueblo Hospital was renamed Pueblo General Hospital, and by 1925 had moved from its location at Ninth and Summit Streets. The Crescent Apartments took its place in the buildings at that location. Opened to the public on July 13, 1925, the Crescent Apartments featured 34 "homettes" and 19 modern apartments (Figure 16). A "bungalow" featuring five rooms linked the north and south buildings which made up the Crescent Apartments, with the north building referred to as "Old Crescent." Both buildings were clad in "White California Jazzy Stucco" and featured modern appliances including electric ranges. Garage space was located on the east side of the property and featured steam-heated private stalls and open spaces with wash racks. The property retained the Crescent Apartments, although at a reduced number of 17, through 1960 according to City Directory research.

Field Investigations

Subsurface examination consisted of mechanical scraping and trenching, and excavation of six shovel tests and three formal 1 m x 1 m test units (Figure 9).

Mechanical Exploration:

Scrape 1: A backhoe scrape measuring approximately 16 m x 9 m was excavated to a depth of approximately 25 cm below the ground surface. No historic cultural materials were recovered, although fragmentary modern trash and building rubble was observed.

Scrape 2: A backhoe scrape measuring approximately 17 m x 9 m was excavated to a depth of 25 cm. The scrape was excavated within the northwestern quadrant of the property. No historic cultural materials were recovered but fragmentary modern trash and building rubble were noted.

Test Holes: Two test holes were excavated with the backhoe bucket. Test Hole 1 was placed in the northeastern portion of the site within the presumed foundation of the Aldine Hotel/Private Hospital/Apartment structure (Figures 9-13). This pit measured approximately 3 m (E/W) x 2 m (N/S) and was excavated to a depth of 1 m. Numerous fragments of brick, concrete, and plaster were removed from this pit; however, the materials all appeared to be heavily disturbed as a result of demolition. Test Hole 2 was situated in the vicinity of the north wall of a structure depicted on the Sanborn Fire Insurance maps, which was labeled as Perfection Laundry/Hospital Ward/Apartment (Figures 9-13).

Trench 1: This trench measured 22 m long (E/W) x 61 cm wide (backhoe bucket width), and was excavated to a depth of approximately 3 m. The trench was excavated in the central portion of the property where archival research indicated that a structure stood historically (Figures 10-13). Portions of brick and concrete walls, perhaps a remnant of a basement and/or foundation, were exposed at the west end of the trench segment. A concrete floor was encountered approximately 6 m from the west end of the trench. This floor, which is 60 cm below surface, extends eastward for approximately 8 m. This feature may have been part of a foundation or paved surface; it is not shown on any of the available historic maps. A dense deposit of charcoal and historic debris was exposed at the extreme eastern end of Trench 1 at a depth of 1 to 3 m.

Trench 2: Trench 2, which adjoins Trench 1 at its south terminus, extended north for 17 m and was 0.61 m wide. This trench was excavated to a maximum depth of about 3 m. As in the eastern portion of Trench 1, dense concentrations of charcoal and historic debris were encountered in Trench 2. No foundation remnants were exposed.

Trench 3: This backhoe trench measured approximately 14 m (N/S) and varied in width from 61 cm to 1.5 m. It was excavated to a depth of approximately 3 m in the central portion of the property where archival research indicated that a structure stood historically. Portions of a brick and concrete wall from a demolished structure were exposed at the south end of the trench. In addition to the wall, the trench also revealed a portion of a concrete floor at a depth of approximately 3 m in the north half of the trench. The floor probably represents the basement level of the demolished structure. No other historic artifacts or features were observed, although abundant fragmentary modern trash and building rubble was present. This wall segment aligns roughly with the south wall of the structures depicted on the 1893-1951 Sanborn Fire Insurance maps (Figures 10-13). Excavation was halted at a depth of approximately 3 m at the base of the wall and floor features.

Trench 4: This trench measured 7.5 m long (E/W), from 0.61 m to 1.5 m wide (N/S), and was taken to a depth of about 3 m. The trench was excavated within the central portion of the property where archival research indicated a structure stood historically. Excavation of the trench at the eastern terminus exposed portions of a brick and concrete wall from a demolished structure. No other historic artifacts or features were observed, although abundant fragmentary modern trash and building rubble was present. Excavation was halted at a depth of approximately 3 m at the base of the wall features.

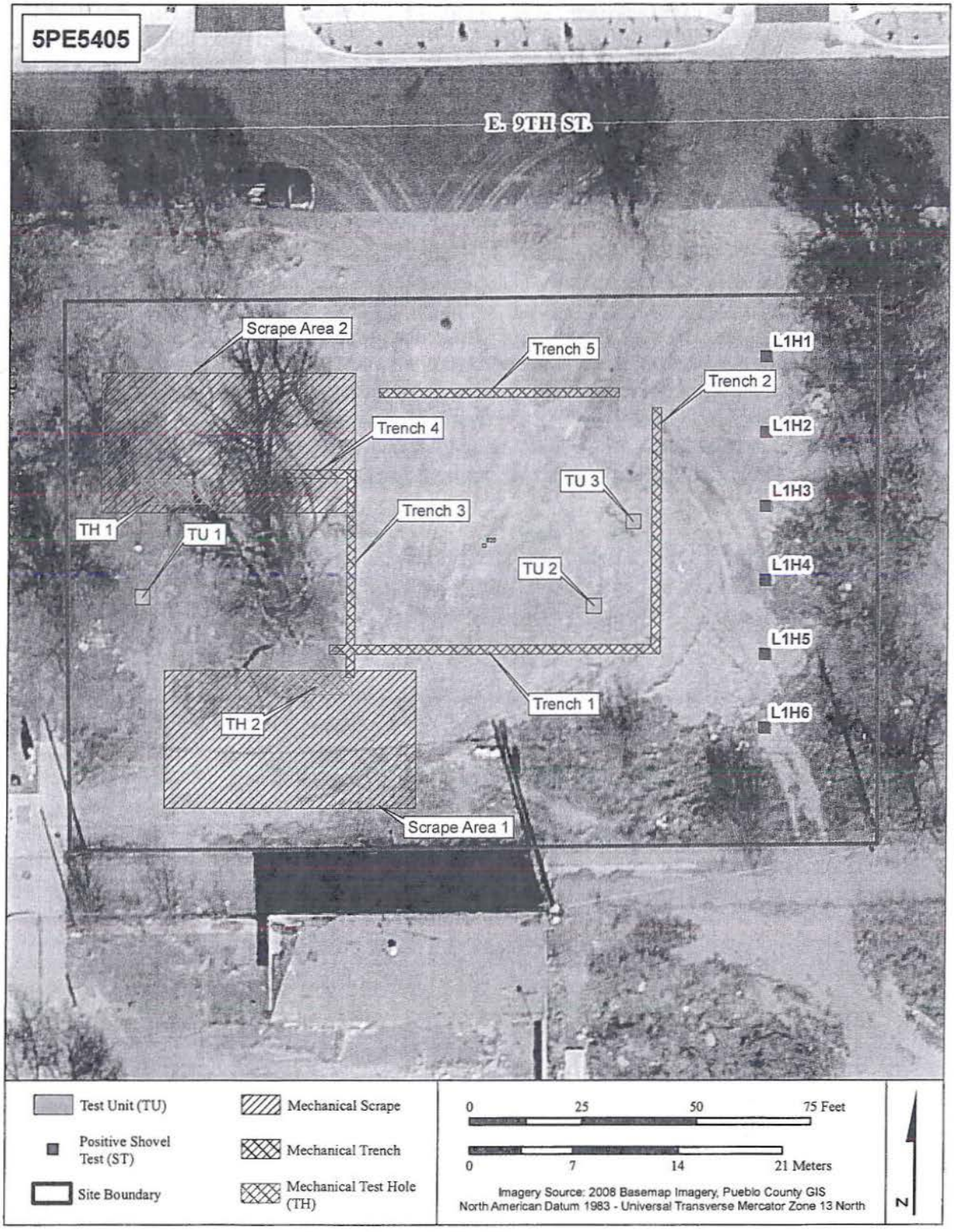


Figure 9. Site 5PE5405 plan map.

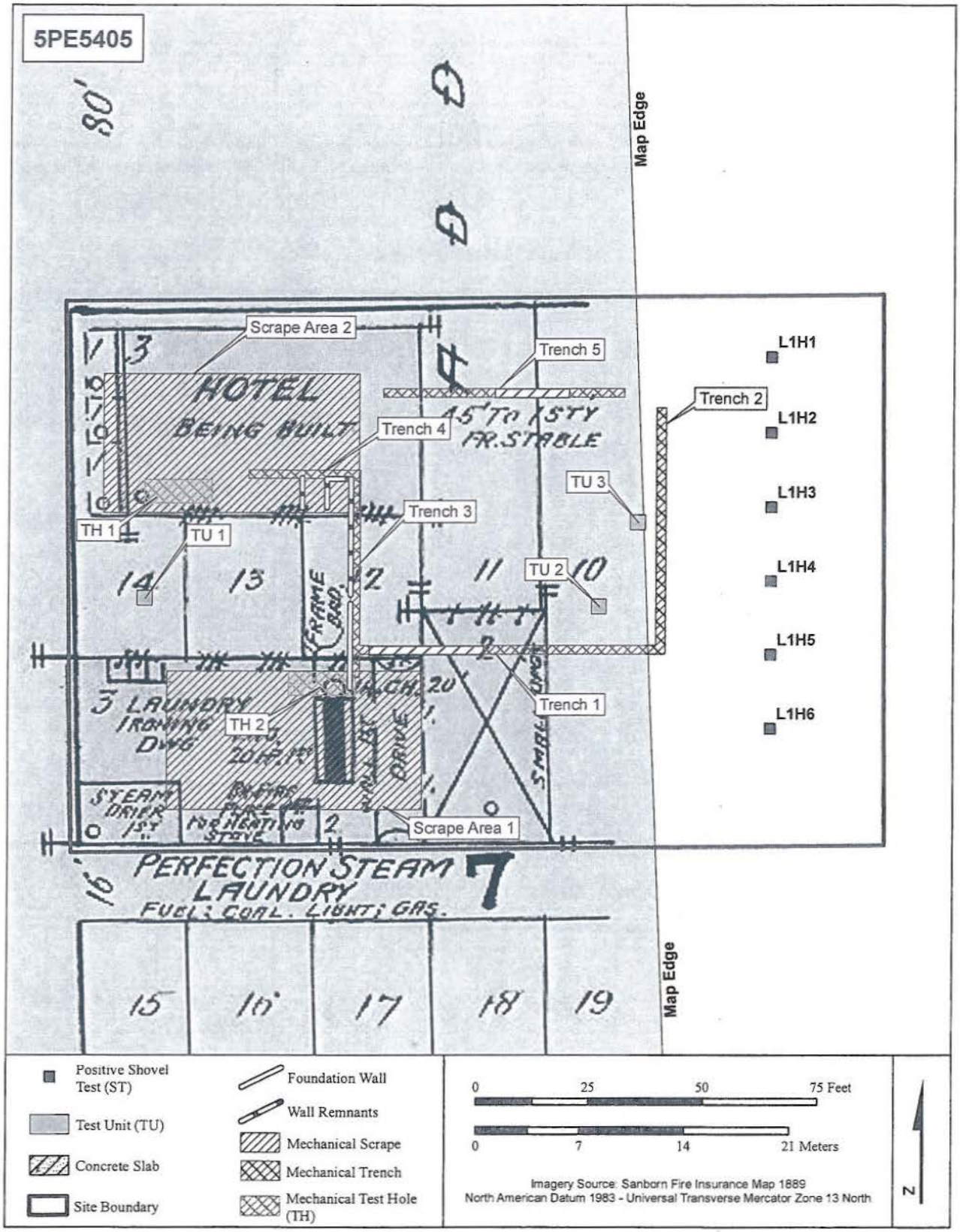


Figure 10. Site 5PE5405 plan map with 1889 Sanborn Fire Insurance map background.

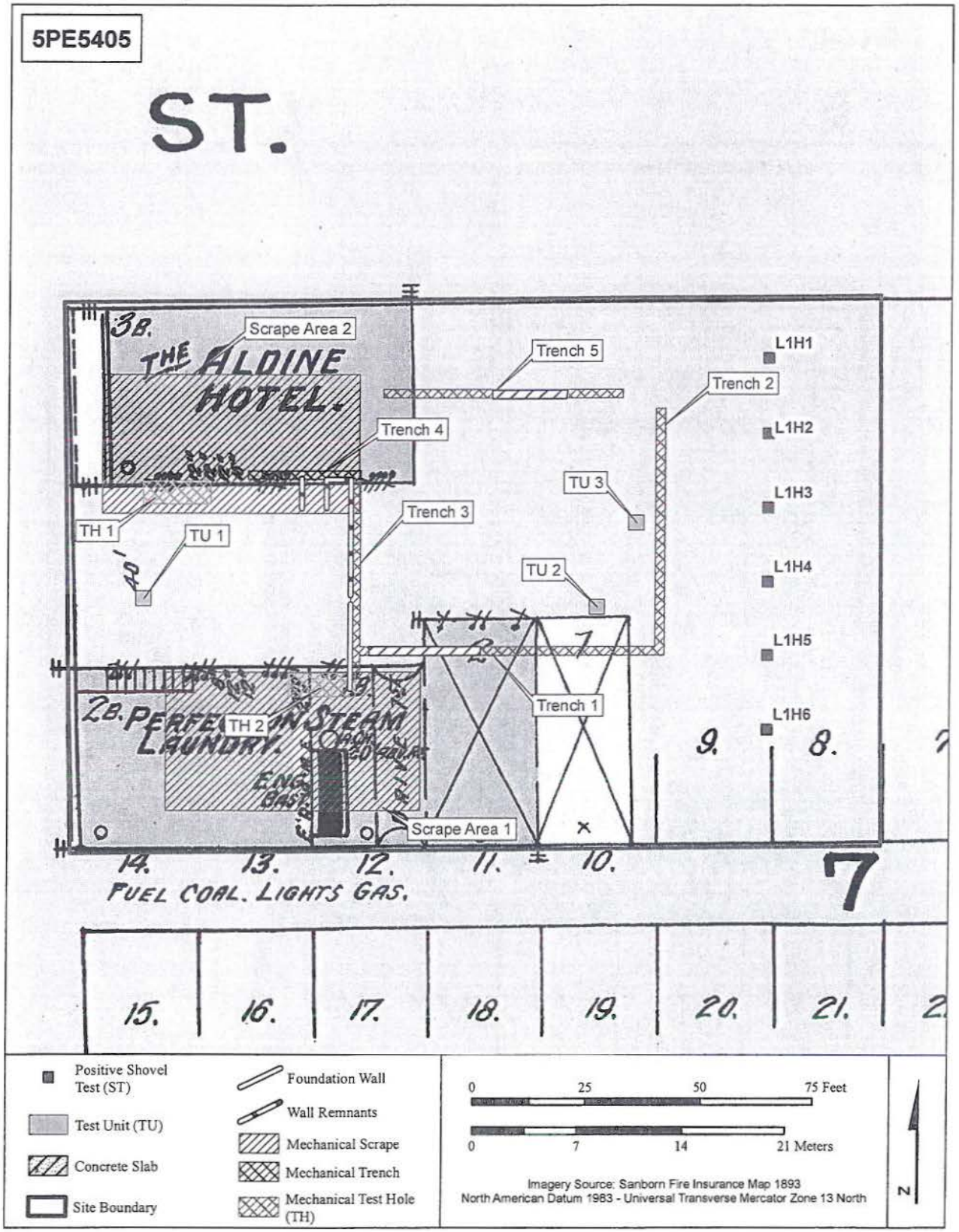


Figure 11. Site 5PE5405 plan map with 1893 Sanborn Fire Insurance map background.

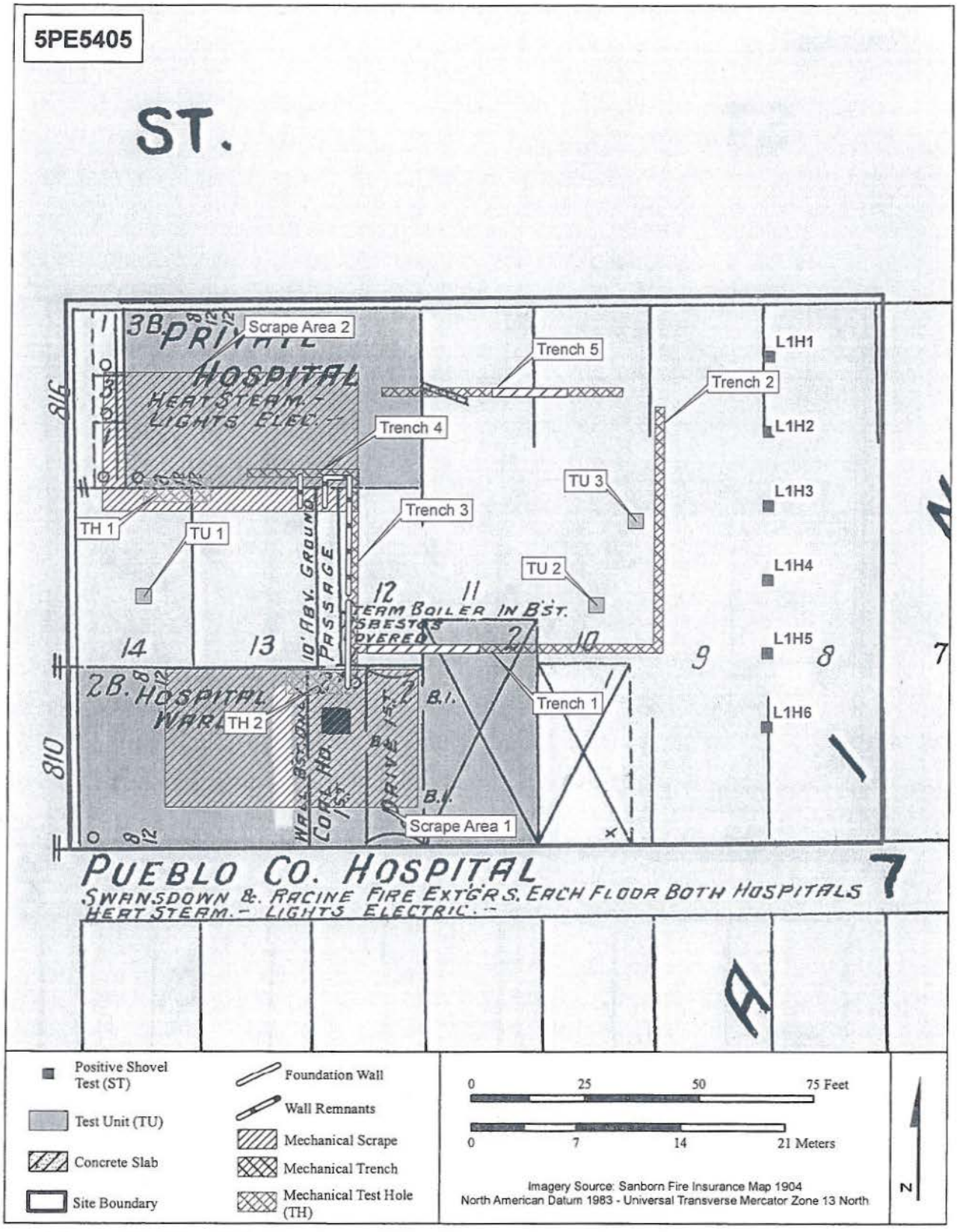


Figure 12. Site 5PE5405 plan map with 1904 Sanborn Fire Insurance map background.

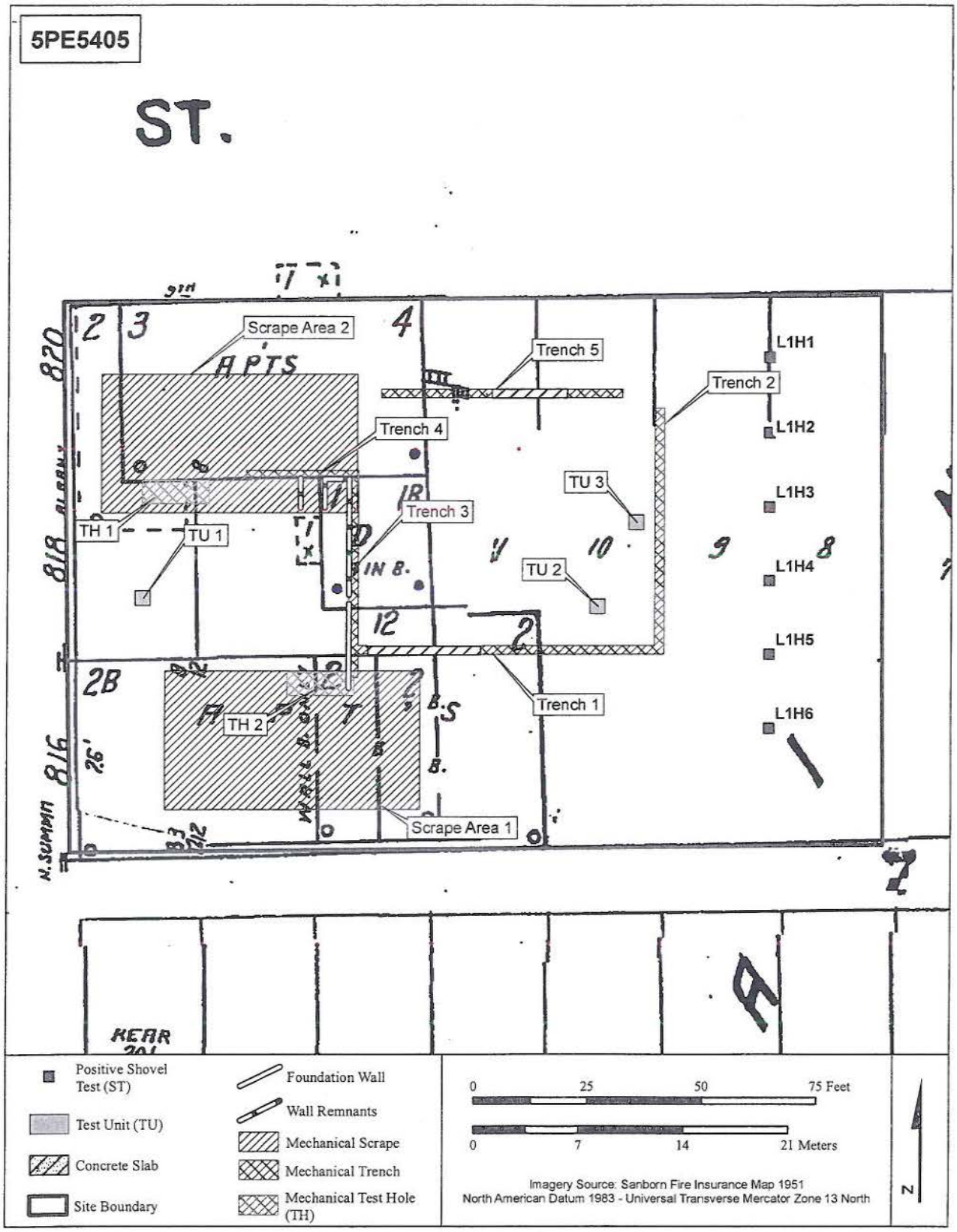


Figure 13. Site 5PE5405 plan map with 1951 Sanborn Fire Insurance map background.

Trench 5: This exploratory trench measured 17 m (E/W) x 0.61 m (N/S), and was excavated to a depth of about 3 m. Excavation of Trench 5 revealed a portion of a concrete floor 7 m from the east end of the trench that extends westward for approximately 5 m; this slab was found at a depth of 3 m. The function of this slab is unknown, and no structures are depicted in this portion of the site on any of the available maps. A dense trash deposit, consisting mainly of whole glass bottles and glass bottle fragments of varying color, size, and type, was encountered from 2 to 3 m deep in the eastern half of this trench. No historic artifacts or features were observed in the western half, although abundant fragmentary modern trash and building rubble were noted. Excavation of Trench 5 was halted at the base of the concrete floor.

Summary of Artifacts from Trenches 1, 2, and 5: Numerous artifacts were encountered within the trash deposits of Trenches 1, 2 and 2. These artifacts consisted of thousands of fragments from glass vessels, hundreds of ceramic fragments, thousands of heavily rusted metal items, coal, clinkers, ash, charcoal, and miscellaneous debris associated with construction. Metal conduit and electrical equipment were also observed. Analysis was conducted of a selection of artifacts collected during mechanical excavation of the three trenches. Makers marks were identified on many of the collected items, some of which provide production date ranges that are summarized in Table 1. In general, the items identified in the trash deposits range in age from the beginning of the 20th century through the 1960s. The deposits appear to be heavily disturbed, perhaps as a result of demolition of the structures at the site.

Shovel Test Units: Six shovel tests were excavated along the eastern edge of the property in an effort to identify areas with potential for undisturbed cultural deposits. The shovel tests were laid out at 5-m intervals in a single row along a north/south axis. Artifacts were encountered in all six of the tests. Cultural materials included building rubble consisting of fragments of brick (some with mortar remnants), concrete, asphalt, and wood; glass fragments (including cobalt, amber, green, aqua, yellow, milky, and clear [patinated and unpatinated] bottle glass, as well as clear [patinated and unpatinated] window pane glass); a metal handle; copper wire; wire nails; cut nails; a penny; miscellaneous metal fragments; miscellaneous plastic fragments (red, green, and clear); ceramic pipe and vessel fragments (including whiteware, earthenware, and porcelain); paper fragments; a button; carpet fibers; miscellaneous light bulb parts; and abundant quantities of clinker. Charcoal and ash flecking were noted in all six of the shovel tests, with depth varying from 15 cm to as deep as 75 cm. No features were encountered.

Formal Test Units:

Test Unit 1: This unit was excavated at the western edge of the property. Three fragments of clear bottle glass, one green bottle glass fragments, one fragment of amber bottle glass, a metal nut and bolt, five brick fragments, and numerous fragments of concrete were recovered from the surface level (Level 1, 0-5 cm). Cultural materials recovered from Level 2 (5-15 cm) included aqua (n=7), amber (n= ~15), patinated clear (n=12), and green (n= ~15) bottle glass fragments, clear window pane glass fragments (n= ~20), one piece of miscellaneous metal hardware, two miscellaneous iron fragments (possibly parts of a bed frame), two metal bed springs, a wire nail with a washer, a bottle cap, and numerous fragments of building rubble including brick, concrete, and roof tiles. Cultural materials from Level 3 (15-20 cm) included

Table 1 Artifacts with Makers Marks from Site 5PE5405				
Glass Type	**Description of Makers Mark**	**Maker**	**Date**	**Reference**
Amber glass bottle fragment	Embossed "8" on base	Unknown	Indeterminate	N/A
Homer Laughlin China, Hudson dish fragment	Makers mark with "Lauglin", "dson" (backstamp Majestic)	Homer Laughlin	ca. 1908	www.ohioriverpottery.com/pages3/hedline06-p3.html, www.robbinsnest.com/homer-laughlin-china/hudson/
Amethyst/clear jar	"W. T. Co", "○", "U.S.A." on base	Whitall Tatum Co.	ca. 1901-1938	myinsulators.com/glass-factories/bottlemarks3.html
Amethyst/clear bottle	Miscellaneous glass snow globe	Unknown	Indeterminate	N/A
Amethyst/clear bottle	Impressed on base "5" with makers mark N in square	Obear-Nester Glass Co.	ca. 1915+	Toulouse 1971:374
Amethyst/clear bottle base	Embossed on base "258-W" with makers mark T in an inverted triangle	Turner Bros. Co.	ca. 1915-1929	Toulouse 1971:490
Clear glass bottle base	Impressed on base "BEST FOODS REG." with makers mark O in a square	Owens Bottle Co.	ca. 1911-1929	Toulouse 1971:393
Clear glass bottle	Embossed vertically in three lines on side "Guaranteed Everett & Barron Co., Providence, RI, USA"	Unknown	Indeterminate	N/A
Amethyst/clear bottle base	Impressed "MONARCH FOODS" and "12" with makers mark H over an A on base	Hazel Glass Co.	ca. 1920-1964	Toulouse 1971:239
Amber screw top medicinal bottle	Embossed "7" and makers mark on base	Knox Glass Bottle Co., Knox, PA	ca. 1924-1968	Toulouse 1971:293
Clear screw top jar	Embossed "L6 5"	cf. Laurens Glass Co.	ca. 1910-1996	www.myinsulators.com/glass-factories/bottlemarks2.html
Amethyst/clear screw top jar	Embossed "DESIGN PATENTED AUG 5th 1919" with makers mark on base H over an A on base	Hazel Glass Co.	ca. 1919	Toulouse 1971:239

patinated clear glass fragments (n=3), numerous fragments of building rubble including brick and mortar, and a few pieces of clinker. Level 4 (20-30 cm) produced 21 patinated clear glass bottle and window pane fragments, one amber glass bottle fragment, numerous fragments of brick, and abundant clinker. Cultural materials from Level 5 (30-40 cm) included patinated clear embossed bottle glass fragments (n=4), patinated clear undecorated bottle glass fragments (n=17), patinated amber bottle glass fragments (n=2), miscellaneous metal fragments (n= ~20), wire nails (n=3), a porcelain ceramic fragment with a painted red, green, and white floral design, a few pieces of charcoal, and numerous fragments of building rubble including brick and concrete. Level 6 (40-50 cm) yielded fragments of aqua (n=4), opaque aqua (n=1), milky (n=2), amber (n=1), and clear embossed (n=6) bottle glass fragments, clear window pane glass fragments (n=10), a miscellaneous copper-alloy metal fragment, a lumber fragment, numerous fragments of building rubble including brick and concrete, and abundant clinker. Cultural materials recovered from Level 7 (50-60 cm) included fragments of patinated clear bottle glass (n=3) and clear bottle glass (n=4), patinated amber bottle glass (n=1) and amber bottle glass (n=1) with a makers mark of "oo," and aqua bottle glass (n=1), miscellaneous metal fragments (n=2), and a brick fragment. Level 8 (60-70 cm) produced an amber glass bottle fragment, an aqua glass bottle fragment, and a white-glazed earthenware ceramic fragment with a green transfer print design. Excavation was halted at 70 cm at the base of Level 8.

Test Unit 2: This unit was excavated near the center of the property. Four fragments of clear bottle glass, one fragment of clear window pane glass, one porcelain ceramic fragment, one cut nail, three miscellaneous iron fragments, one lumber fragment, more than 100 asphalt fragments, numerous fragments of building rubble including brick and concrete, and abundant quantities of clinker were recovered from the surface level (Level 1, 0-10 cm). Cultural materials recovered from Level 2 (10-20 cm) included a clear bottle glass fragment, a miscellaneous green plastic fragment, miscellaneous metal fragments (n=3), more than 50 asphalt fragments, numerous fragments of building rubble including brick, and abundant quantities of clinker. Cultural materials from Level 3 (20-30 cm) included clear glass bottle (n=7) and window pane (n=1) fragments, amber bottle glass fragments (n=2), a stoneware ceramic fragment, miscellaneous metal fragments (n=3), more than 60 asphalt fragments, numerous fragments of building rubble including brick and concrete, and a few pieces of clinker. Level 4 (30-40 cm) produced a refined earthenware ceramic fragment, miscellaneous metal fragments (n=2), asphalt fragments (n=2), a modified lumber fragment, numerous fragments of building rubble including brick and concrete, and a few pieces of clinker. Cultural materials recovered from Level 5 (40-50 cm) included clear glass bottle (n=6) and window pane (n=2) fragments, amber bottle glass fragments (n=4), a porcelain ceramic fragment, two refined earthenware fragments, miscellaneous metal fragments (n=7), a metal bolt, lumber fragments (n=3), plaster fragments (green n=2, white n=12), modern plastic fragments (n=3), numerous fragments of building rubble including brick and concrete, and a few pieces of charcoal. A few of the glass fragments from Level 5 exhibited evidence of heat alteration in the form of melting. Excavation was halted at a depth of 50 cm at the base of Level 5.

Test Unit 3: This unit was excavated near the center of the property approximately 5 m northeast of Test Unit 2. Six fragments of clear glass, one fragment of light green bottle glass, numerous fragments of building rubble including brick and mortar, and a few pieces of clinker were recovered from the surface level (Level 1, 0-10 cm). The only item from Level 2 (10-20

cm) was a single pull-tab can. No cultural materials were recovered from Level 3 (20-30 cm). Level 4 (30-40 cm) yielded a few brick fragments, and Level 5 (40-50 cm) produced lumber fragments (n=3) with associated green-colored plaster and a few brick fragments. Excavation was halted at 50 cm at the base of Level 5.

Site Stratigraphy: Test excavation suggests that soil depth across the site is substantial, generally exceeding 50 cm; in some portions of the site, soil depth is at least 3 m, based on backhoe excavation of five trenches. No natural, undisturbed stratigraphy was encountered during the excavation. Subsurface cultural deposits appear to have been heavily impacted by historic and modern activities at the site, and any previously intact subsurface stratigraphy has been destroyed by at least three episodes of fill and blading/bulldozing. This impact is evidenced by the presence of at least three disturbed stratigraphic units (Strata I, II, and III). Stratum I extends from the present surface to approximately 15 cm and consists of a brown loamy sand. Stratum II is composed of a loamy sand which varies from tan to brown to gray, and extends from approximately 15 to 40 cm. Stratum III extends from approximately 40 to 75 cm in depth and comprises a grayish to yellowish brown, clayey loam mottled with charcoal and ash. All three levels were found to contain abundant cultural materials, including modern trash which was commingled with fragmentary historic artifacts in three of the six excavated shovel tests and all three of the excavated 1 x 1 meter test units.

Evaluation and Management Recommendation

This site is heavily disturbed and retains little to no integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association as a result of the demolition of the original historic structures, along with subsequent mechanical bulldozing/blading of the parcel on which the site is located. Interviews with locals who reside in the neighborhood revealed that multiple historic structures which existed on the property (including a hospital and an apartment building) have been demolished, and the property has been bulldozed and in-filled on multiple occasions over the past half-century, with the last blading/fill event taking place as recently as five years ago (ca. 2005-2006). This is further evidenced by the presence of at least three disturbed stratigraphic levels. Two loamy sand-fill levels containing modern trash commingled with fragmentary historic artifacts are evident to a depth of 40 cm across most of the site. A deeper stratum of clayey loam mottled with charcoal and ash from an apparent burn event, which contains modern trash commingled with fragmentary historic artifacts, is evident at a depth of approximately 40-75 cm and also appears to be present throughout most of the site. Site 5PE5405 is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history; is not associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; does not embody distinctive characteristics of type, period, or method of construction, and does not represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; and is not likely to yield information important in history or prehistory. This site is evaluated as not eligible for the NRHP, and no further work is recommended.

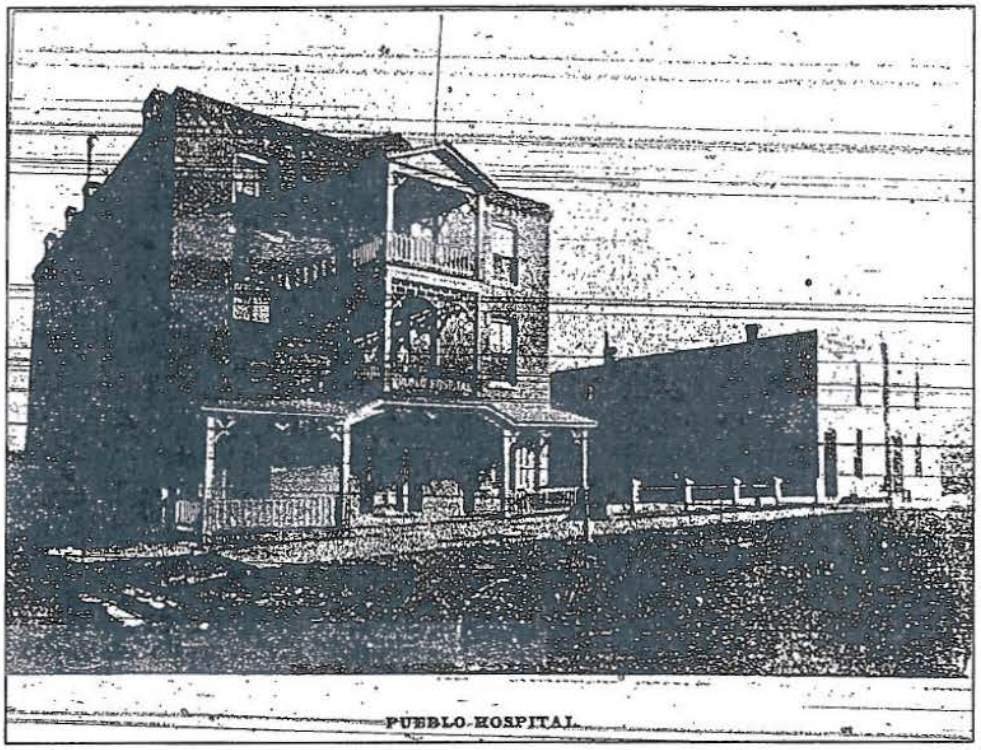


Figure 14. Pueblo Hospital at Ninth and Summit Streets, circa 1904. (Source: *The Pueblo Chieftain*)

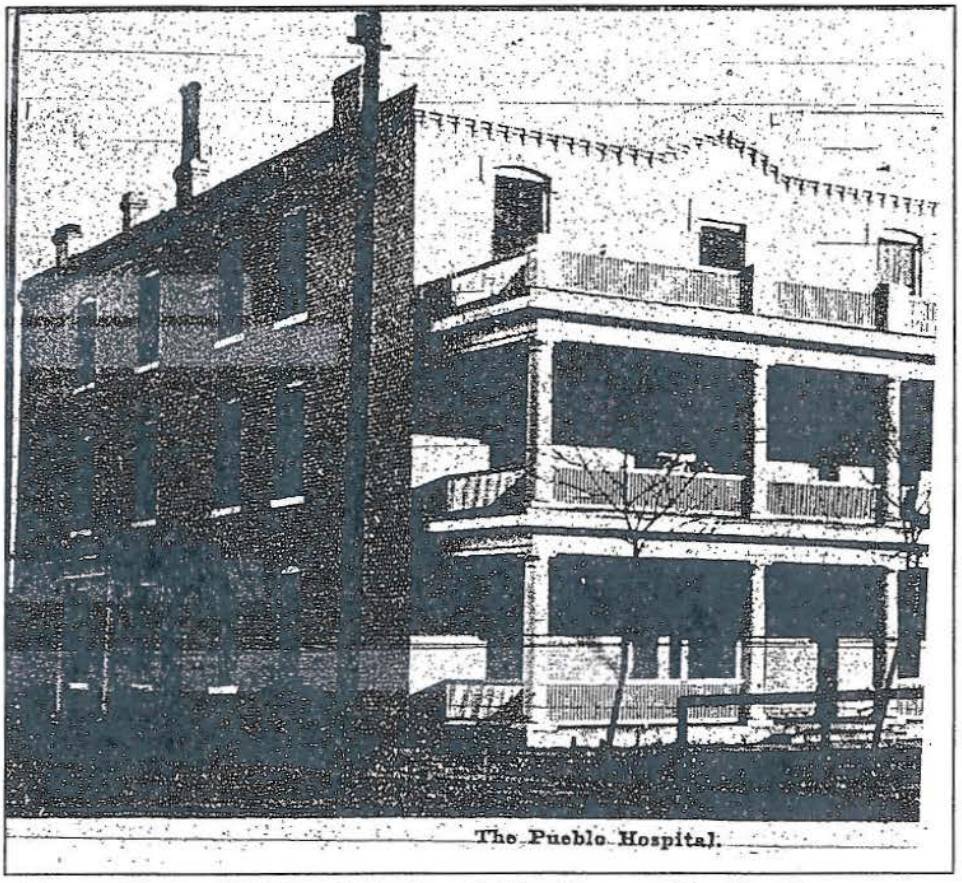


Figure 15. Pueblo Hospital, circa 1908. (Source: *The Pueblo Chieftain*)

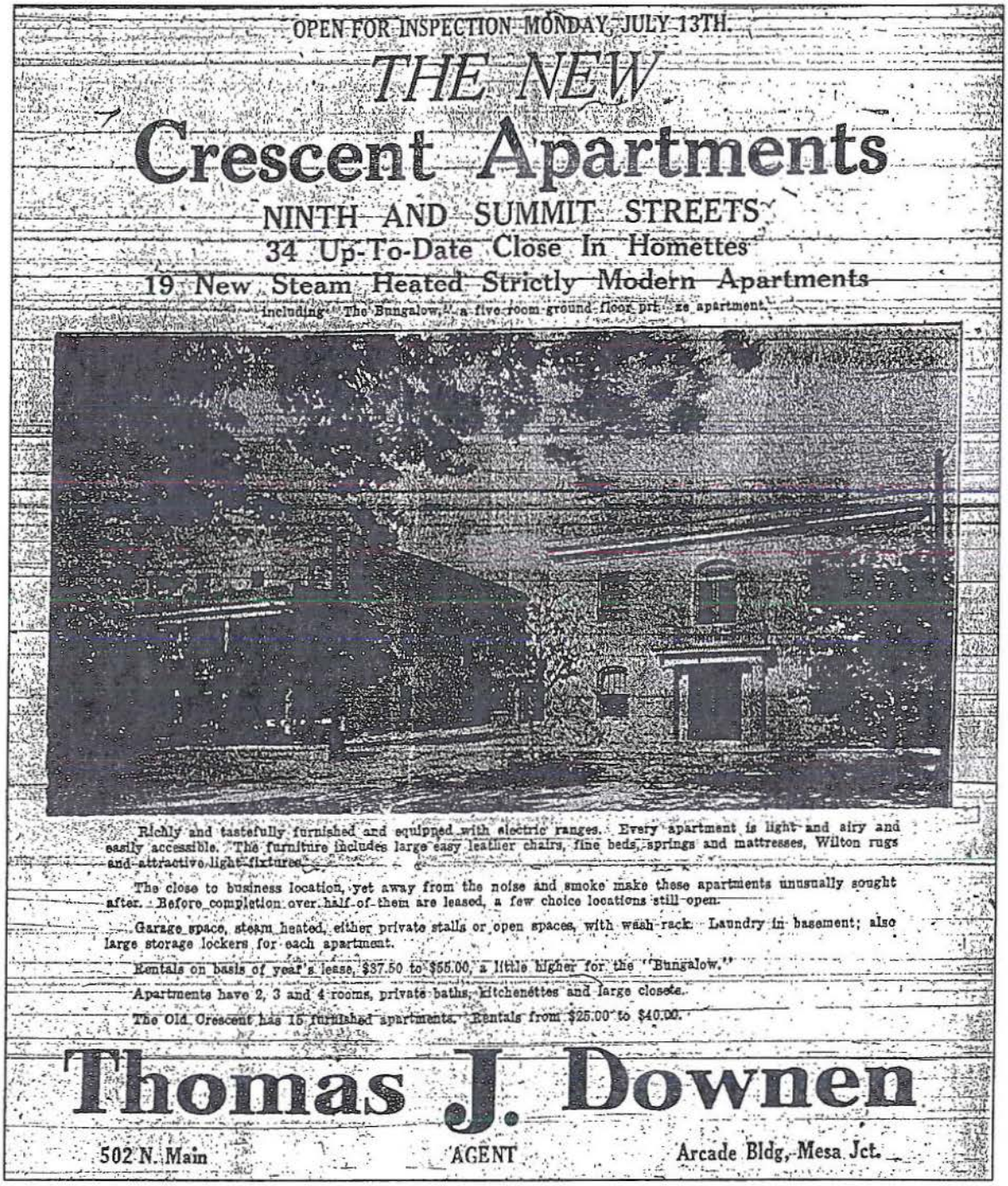


Figure 16. Advertisement for the Crescent Apartments at Ninth and Summit Streets, circa 1925. (Source: *The Pueblo Chieftain*)

Site 5PE5446

Setting

Site 5PE5446 occupies two vacant corner lots located at 500 and 502 Moffat Street within the Grove neighborhood of the city of Pueblo. The site is situated on the northeastern side of the Arkansas River, which is located less than 1,000 feet away. Vegetation within the site boundary includes sparse short grasses and weeds. The site is bordered by a residential property to the south, an alley to the east, Juniper Street to the north, and Moffat Street to the west. Vegetation in the surrounding area consists of riparian species along the Arkansas River, as well as common urban landscaping vegetation such as sod and various species of deciduous and coniferous trees within the neighborhood itself. Surface sediment consists of a dark brown to grayish brown silty sand. Deposition is both eolian and alluvial in origin. Ground visibility is excellent, with 90-100% of the ground surface exposed. The elevation is 4650 feet.

Description and Background

Site 5PE5446 is now manifested as a vacant lot (Figure 17). No artifacts were observed on the ground surface although modern trash is present. The lot is bounded on the east by an alley, on the north by Juniper Street, and on the west by Moffat Street. The southern boundary of the site coincides with the southern parcel boundary (No. 1406206021). When originally recorded by WCRM the site was described as a moderately disturbed vacant lot. No mounds or depressions were observed at that time; however, a pile of red and white bricks was noted in the southeastern corner of the site area. Archival information presented by WCRM was derived from the 1951 Sanborn Fire Insurance map. WCRM reported that the map depicted one residential building and one associated structure, although it actually shows three residential structures and a small apartment/rental structure. Site dimensions from the initial recording were given as 125 ft (E/W) x 67 ft (N/S), encompassing 0.1 acre. Updated site measurements from the 2011 fieldwork are 136 ft (E/W) x 70 ft (N/S), with an area of 0.14 acre.

Archival Research

Identified as part of the Grove neighborhood, the properties at site 5PE5446 were constructed in the early 1900s to 1910s and demolished between 1960 and 1965, according to City Directory research. Sanborn Fire Insurance maps from 1905 and 1951 depict residential dwellings at the western ends of both lots, which would have faced Moffat Avenue (Figures 18 and 19). Each lot is also depicted as having a small outbuilding located at the eastern end. The 1951 Sanborn Fire Insurance map depicts a small apartment dwelling at the eastern end of the 500 Moffat Avenue lot. Records at the Pueblo County Assessor's Office indicated that the properties at 500 and 502 Moffat Street were once single-family residences belonging to Andrew Kasic and John Costella, respectively. Land records at the Pueblo County Assessor's Office revealed a Deed of Sale from February 27, 1912 in Book 395, Page 149, Reception Number 203752, transferring ownership of one of the properties from John Kikel to John Kastelic.

> *"Lot numbered two (2) in block numbered thirteen (13) of Stanton & Snyder's subdivision of a part of Section Six (6), of Township Twenty-one (21) South of Range Sixty-four (64) West, according to the plat of said*

subdivision filed in the office of the Clerk and Recorder of said Pueblo County on the 6th day of June 1887."

Photographs at the Pueblo County Historical Society illustrate damage to the Grove neighborhood as a result of the 1921 flood; however, no photographs of this particular location were identified. Research at the Pueblo Regional Building Department revealed that no construction or demolition permits were filed with the city for the properties at 500 and 502 Moffat Avenue.

Field Investigations

Subsurface examination of the site included excavation of 32 shovel tests, three 1 m x 1 m test units, and two backhoe scrapes of varying dimensions (Figure 17). Historic cultural remains were encountered in a majority of the shovel tests and in both test units.

Mechanical Exploration:

Scrape 1: This locality consists of a large scrape measuring approximately 17 m (E/W) x 5 m (N/S) and a smaller, nearby scrape measuring 5 m (N/S) x 2.5 m (E/W). The maximum depth achieved was approximately 15 cm below the surface. The scrape was excavated over the top of an area known to contain at least two historic structures based on archival research, and along exposed structure foundations occurring in an east/west axis within the southwest corner of the property. Discontinuous segments of two foundations, labeled Foundations 1 and 2 (Figure 17), both of which were in very poor condition, were exposed in Scrape 1. No historic cultural materials were recovered, although fragmentary modern trash and building rubble consisting mostly of abundant concrete fragments was observed.

Scrape 2: This backhoe scrape measured 14 m (N/S) x 2.27 m (E/W) and was positioned along the eastern site boundary. It was also excavated to a depth of approximately 15 cm. No historic cultural materials were recovered, although fragmentary modern trash and building rubble similar to that exposed in Scrape 1 was observed.

Shovel Test Units: Thirty-two shovel test units were excavated in order to identify areas with cultural deposits and to guide placement of 1 m x 1 m test units. The shovel tests were laid out in a grid pattern comprised of four lines spaced 5 m apart, on a N/S axis parallel to the eastern boundary of the site. Individual shovel tests were spaced at 5-m intervals. Additional shovel tests were excavated near positive tests that yielded evidence of *in situ* structure foundations, mainly in the south-central portion of the site near the intersection of Juniper and Moffat Streets. The spacing of these additional tests, which were excavated in a radiating pattern from positive tests in the grid, was not consistent but rather reflected an attempt to follow structure foundations. Cultural materials, mostly consisting of modern trash, were encountered in 19 of the 32 excavated shovel tests. The materials included building rubble consisting of brick fragments, clear glass fragments, miscellaneous metal fragments, and abundant modern trash. Charcoal and ash flecking mixed with modern trash was noted in nine of the shovel tests. The remnants of an *in situ* concrete and brick foundation, identified as Foundation 1, were encountered in shovel tests.

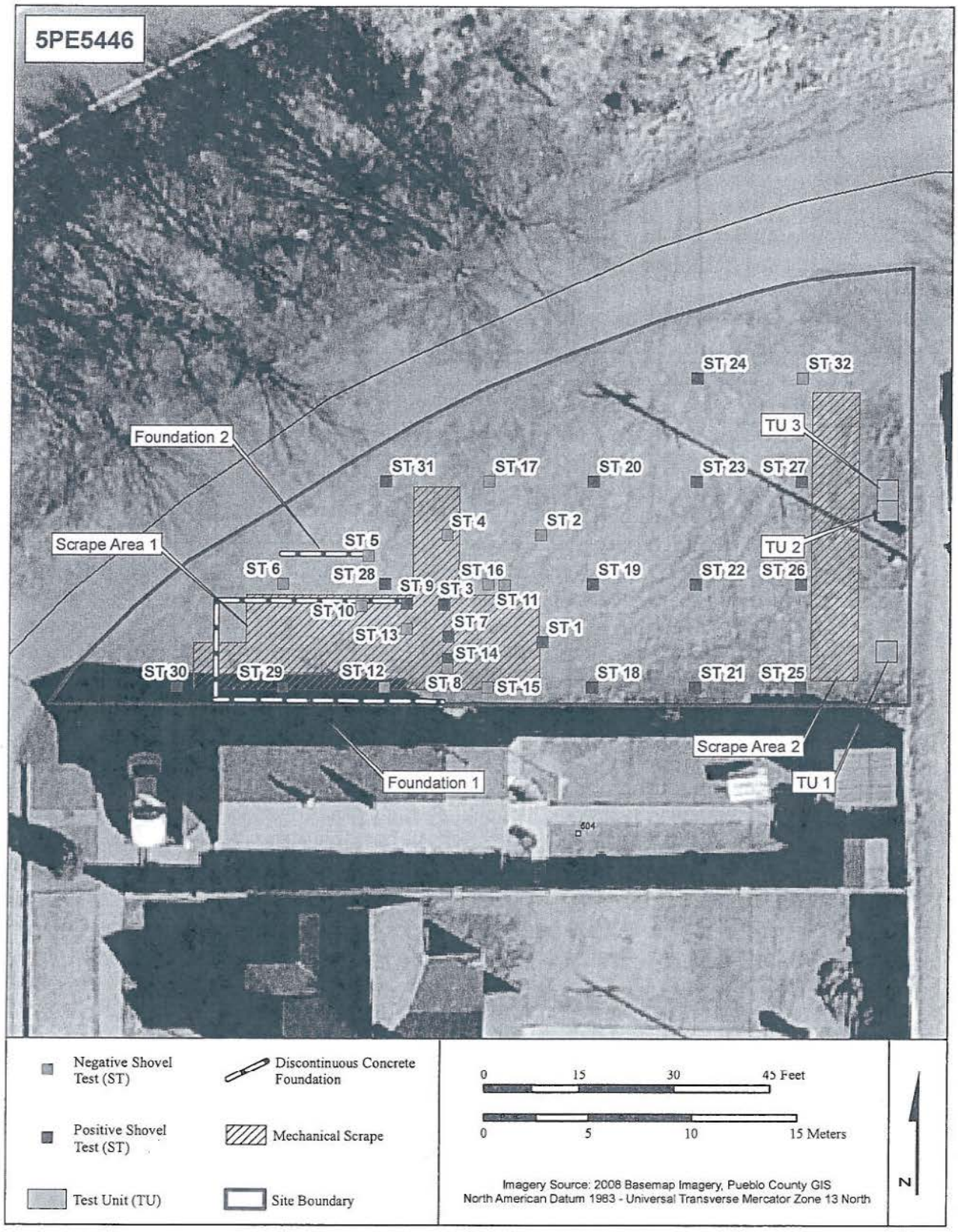


Figure 17. Plan map of site 5PE5446.

Formal Test Units:

Test Unit 1: This unit was excavated in the southeastern corner of the site and was oriented with respect to the eastern property boundary. Modern trash consisting of fragmentary brown and green bottle glass (n=50+), ceramic fragments, and five fragments from a pint-sized metal tin were recovered from the surface level (Level 1, 0-10 cm). Cultural materials recovered from Level 2 (10-20 cm) include modern trash consisting of abundant glass fragments, and concrete and stucco fragments painted blue. Some charcoal flecking was noted in the northeastern quadrant of Level 2. No historic artifacts or features were observed. Excavation was halted at a depth of 20 cm.

Test Unit 2: This unit was excavated in the east-central portion of the site and was oriented with respect to the eastern boundary of the property. The unit was located directly adjacent to Test Unit 3. One fragment of clear patinated window pane glass, one fragment of embossed clear glass, one fragment of an iron band, aqua glass fragments (n= ~15), earthenware ceramic fragments (n= ~5), modern amber glass fragments (n= ~10), and numerous pieces of clinker were recovered from the surface level (Level 1, 0-10 cm). Cultural materials recovered from Level 2 (10-25 cm) include a whiteware ceramic fragment with a floral-print design, a decorative tea cup ceramic fragment with a broken handle, embossed amber glass fragments (n= ~10), clear patinated window glass fragments (n= ~5), amber patinated glass fragments (n= ~5), a clear glass jar top fragment, a clear glass medicine jar base, green glass fragments (n= ~7), wire nails (n= ~20), miscellaneous metal wire fragments (n= ~5), chicken bones (n= ~5), cut mammal bones (n= ~10), a canine skeleton, and abundant charcoal mixed with deteriorated wood fragments and heat-altered gravel. Level 3 (25-30 cm) produced wire nails (n= ~10), miscellaneous metal fragments (n= ~5), whiteware fragments (n= ~8), numerous canine skull fragments, clear glass bottle fragments (n= ~5), a chicken bone, a whiteware ceramic fragment with a blue glaze, two bricks, and wood fragments (n= ~3). Cultural materials from Level 4 (30-40 cm) consisted of bones (cut and chicken) (n= ~3), clear window pane glass fragments (n= ~4), a shell button with two holes, a ceramic insulator fragment with the marking "325V," wire nails (n= ~20), clear patinated bottle glass fragments from at least 2-3 bottles (n= ~30), miscellaneous wire and sheet metal fragments (n= ~10), brick fragments (n= ~10), whiteware ceramic fragments (n= ~10), and a patinated amber glass fragment. Level 5 (40-50 cm) yielded a 1.5-square-inch ceramic tile marked "USET" with a flower print on the back, cut bone fragments (n= ~100), wire nails (n= ~100), whiteware ceramic fragments with orange and blue trim (n= ~10), plain whiteware ceramic fragments (n= ~5), one can lid, four metal crown caps, one railroad stake, brick fragments (n= ~5), one earthenware ceramic pipe fragment, one Coca-Cola bottle, one broken embossed amber glass Clorox jug (0.5 gallons), one four-hole porcelain button, one cobalt glass fragment, two amethyst glass fragments, one embossed clear glass mason-type jar in ~15 fragments, amber glass bottle fragments (n= ~5), clear bottle glass fragments (n= ~50) including a hexagonal-shaped bottle, green glass fragments (n= ~5), clear glass bottle fragments with orange print (n= ~4), and clear glass bottle fragments with black and red print marked "...dairy...Rocky Mountain...COLO...Quality" (n= ~10). Varying densities of charcoal flecking were noted throughout Levels 2-5. Excavation was halted at the base of Level 5.

Test Unit 3: This unit was also excavated in the east-central portion of the site, immediately adjacent to Test Unit 2. Clear patinated window pane glass fragments, modern

amber and aqua glass fragments, earthenware ceramic fragments, and numerous pieces of clinker were recovered from the surface level (Level 1, 0-10 cm). Cultural materials recovered from Level 2 (10-20 cm) included a brick, blue-painted concrete fragments (n= ~100), embossed amber glass fragments, clear patinated window glass fragments, patinated amber glass fragments, green glass fragments, wire nails, miscellaneous metal fragments, chicken bones, cut mammal bones, and abundant charcoal mixed with rotten wood fragments and heat-altered gravel. Level 3 (20-30 cm) produced wire nails, miscellaneous metal fragments, whiteware fragments, and clear glass bottle fragments. Cultural materials from Level 4 (30-40 cm) consisted of bones (cut and chicken), clear window pane glass fragments, wire nails, clear patinated bottle glass fragments, miscellaneous wire and sheet metal fragments, brick fragments, and whiteware ceramic fragments. Level 5 (40-50 cm) yielded cut bone fragments, wire nails, whiteware ceramic fragments with orange and blue trim, plain whiteware ceramic fragments, brick fragments, amber and clear glass bottle fragments, and green glass fragments. Varying densities of charcoal flecking were noted throughout Levels 2 through 5. Excavation was halted at a depth of 50 cm at the base of Level 5.

Site Stratigraphy: Soils across the site are shallow and in most areas do not exceed 20 cm in depth, although in places the depth exceeds 50 cm. No natural, undisturbed stratigraphy was encountered during the test excavation. Subsurface cultural deposits have been heavily affected by historic and modern activities at the site, and any previously intact stratigraphy has been destroyed by at least three episodes of fill and blading/bulldozing. This disturbance is evident in three stratigraphic units (Strata I, II, and III). Stratum I extends from the modern surface to approximately 10 cm and consists of a brown sandy loam. Stratum II is a yellowish brown sandy loam and occurs in the 10-20 cm depth range. Sparse charcoal flecking is present within Stratum II in some areas. Stratum III extends from approximately 20-50 cm; it is a compact, grayish sandy loam mottled with dense charcoal and ash. All three levels were found to contain abundant cultural materials, including modern trash. Many of the positive shovel tests and both backhoe scrapes lacked historic artifacts but produced abundant modern trash. Within the two 1 m x 1 m test units, modern trash was commingled with fragmentary historic artifacts.

Evaluation and Management Recommendation

Site 5PE5446 is heavily disturbed and retains little to no integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association, as a result of the demolition of the original historic structures and subsequent mechanical bulldozing/blading of the parcel. This is evidenced by the presence of at least three disturbed strata. Sandy loam fill containing modern trash commingled with fragmentary historic artifacts is evident between the surface and a depth of 50 cm and appears to be present across most of the site. Charcoal and ash flecking from at least one burn event were also noted within the two lower levels. Site 5PE5446 is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history; is not associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; does not embody distinctive characteristics of type, period, or method of construction, and does not represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; and is not likely to yield information important in history or prehistory. This site is assessed as not eligible for the NRHP and no further work is recommended.

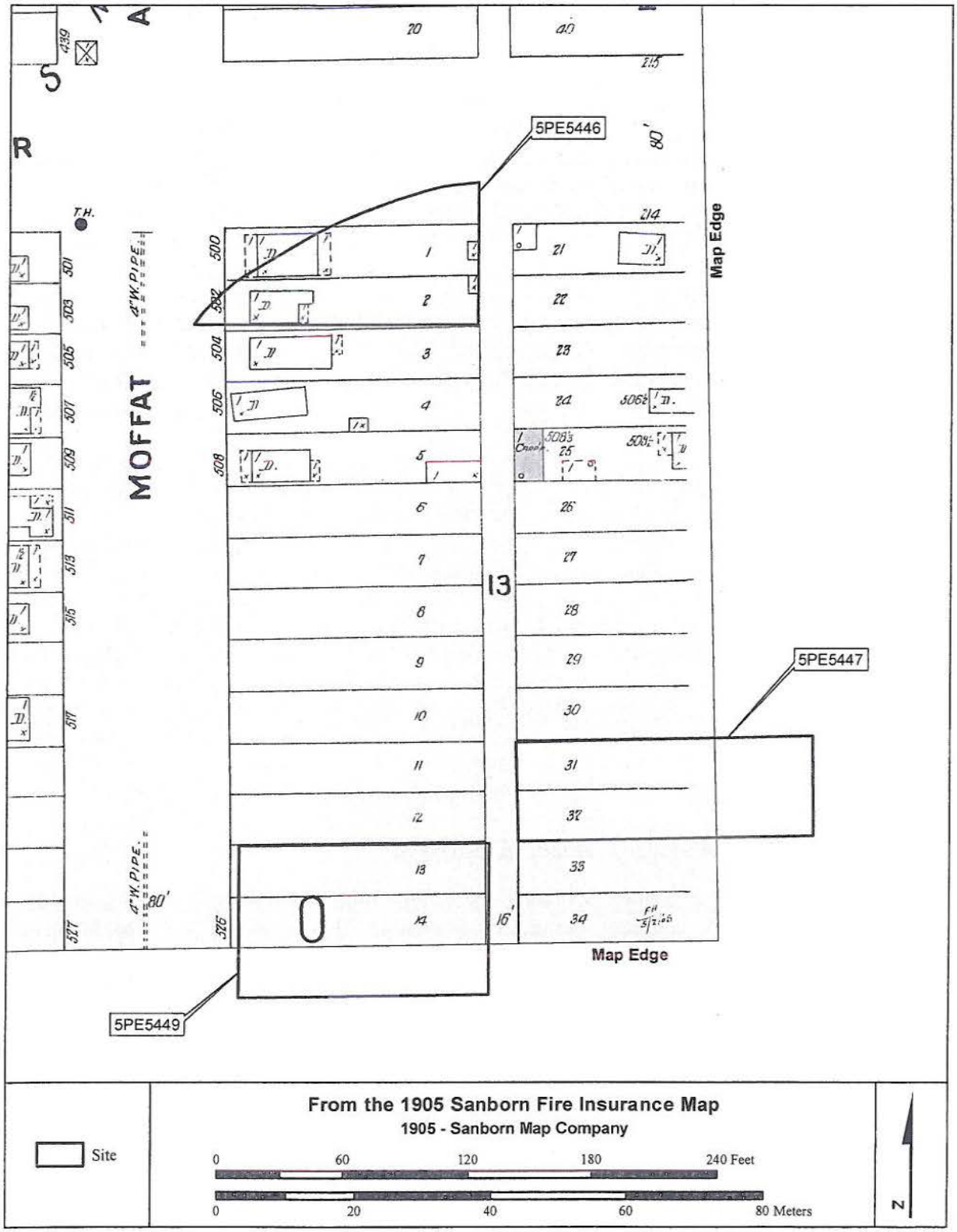


Figure 18. 1905 Sanborn Fire Insurance map with locations of sites 5PE5446, 5PE5447, and 5PE5449 superimposed.

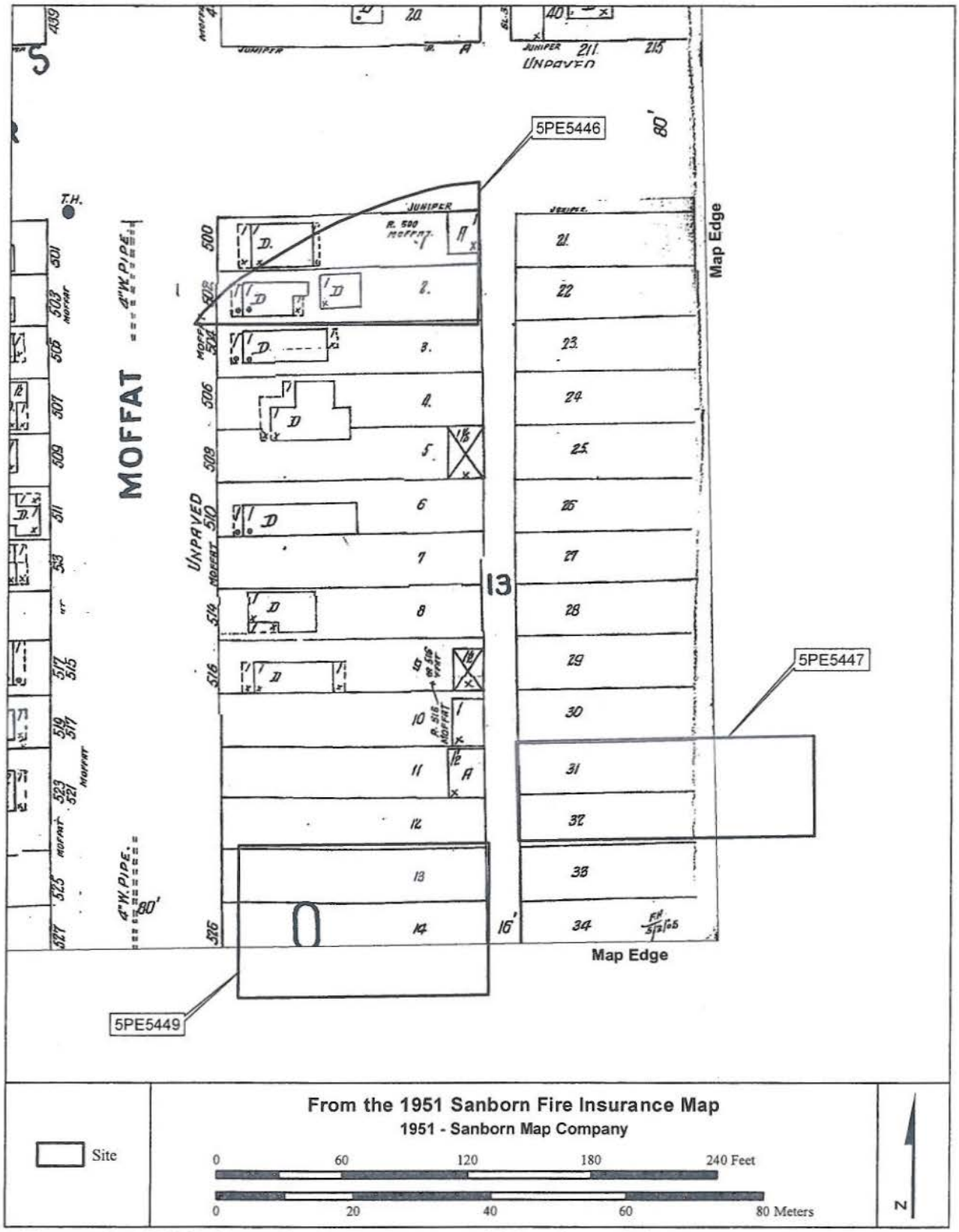


Figure 19. 1951 Sanborn Fire Insurance map with locations of sites 5PE5446, 5PE5447, and 5PE5449 superimposed.

Site 5PE5447

Setting

Site 5PE5447 occupies a vacant lot located in the Grove neighborhood, less than 1000 ft to the northeast of the Arkansas River. Vegetation on the site includes sparse short grasses and weeds, and a few deciduous trees. Vegetation in the surrounding area consists of riparian species along the Arkansas River as well as common urban landscaping vegetation such as sod and various species of deciduous and coniferous trees within the neighborhood itself. Sediment on the surface is a brown sandy loam that is both eolian and alluvial in origin. Ground visibility is excellent, with 80-100% of the surface exposed. The site lies at an elevation of 4645 feet.

Description and Background

This site consists of a vacant lot that lacks surface evidence of historic artifacts but does exhibit modern trash (Figure 20). The site is bounded on the north and south by residential lots, on the west by an alley, and on the east by Stanton Street. The site boundary coincides with the legal boundaries of the parcel (No. 1406206014). The site was described during the initial recording as a lightly disturbed vacant lot. No structures, mounds, depressions, or cultural materials were observed from the perimeter of the site. WCRM listed *Polk's Pueblo City Directory* from 1950 as a source with a residential listing at the site with a street address of 523 Stanton. Site measurements given by WCRM were 134 ft (E/W) x 49 ft (N/S), enclosing an area of 0.17 acre. Updated site measurements based on 2011 fieldwork are 143 ft (E/W) x 49 ft (N/S), covering an area of 0.16 acre.

Archival Research

Identified as part of the Grove neighborhood, site 5PE5447 appears to have held a single-family residence constructed between 1948 and 1950. No structures are shown at the location of this site on either the 1905 or 1951 Sanborn Fire Insurance map (Figures 18 and 19). According to the 1950 Pueblo City Directory, the property at 523 Stanton Avenue was owned by Edward Baca, and thus it is probable that Baca was the original owner of the residence. Neighbors remember a house located at the western end of the property along the alley, consisting of a brick structure with two bedrooms, a kitchen, and a living room. By 1962 the house was listed as vacant and by 1966 it was no longer listed in the City Directory, leading to the belief the house was demolished between 1962 and 1966.

Photographs at the Pueblo County Historical Society illustrate damage to the Grove neighborhood as a result of the 1921 flood; however, no photographs of this location were identified. Research at the Pueblo Regional Building Department revealed that no construction or demolition permits were filed with the city for the property at 523 Stanton Avenue.

Field Investigations

Test excavation was conducted to assess the presence and extent of subsurface deposits. Subsurface examination employed 18 shovel tests, two 1 m x 1 m test units, and three backhoe

scrapes of varying dimensions (Figure 20). Cultural remains were encountered in all of the excavated shovel tests, both test units, and both scrapes, although not all of the materials were historic.

Mechanical Exploration and Hand Scraping:

Scrape 1: A discontinuous backhoe scrape measuring approximately 35 m (E/W) x 2.27 m (N/S) was excavated to a depth of approximately 15 cm in the southern part of the site. Portions of a foundation were observed at ground level beginning at the west end. Additional scraping in this area immediately exposed a segment of capped pipe, possible from a gas line. The scraping was terminated at this locality, but continued 5 m to the east. The foundation was later defined by hand excavation throughout the western portion of the site. A small concrete slab measuring approximately 3 feet square, probably representing the remnants of a privy stall, was also encountered in Scrape 1. In addition to the foundation remnants, fragmentary modern trash and building rubble composed mostly of abundant concrete fragments were observed.

Foundation 1

Foundation 1 consists of discontinuous segments of a single rectangular foundation built of concrete and brick. The combined elements of this foundation measure approximately 33 ft (N/S) x 15 ft (E/W). The remnants consist of concrete foundation segments, a small (20 inch x 20 inch) concrete pad, discontinuous brick footers, and partially intact wood segments. The most intact segments lie within the interior of the footprint in the northern portion. Footers for walls suggest that this small structure had a minimum of three rooms. Bricks and concrete were also located in the surrounding area along with residential debris including coal, clinkers, and tarpaper. A single brick stamped with "Pueblo," S-1," and "S. F. B. Co." was identified, and is associated with the Pueblo Standard Fire Brick Company. Production dates for this brick are unknown. Based on the observed composite of construction materials and haphazard layout of the footers/foundation, it is proposed that the structure was built in a vernacular style with structural elements added as needed. All of the remaining elements were found just below the present ground surface.

Scrape 2: This scrape measured approximately 20 m (E/W) x 2.27 m (N/S) and was excavated to a depth of about 15 cm. Portions of Foundation 1, consisting of an *in situ* rectangular brick and concrete structure, were encountered at the extreme western terminus of Scrape 2, along with a discrete brick and concrete rubble deposit. No historic artifacts were recovered, although fragmentary modern trash and miscellaneous building rubble was observed.

Scrape 3: Scrape 3 measured approximately 6 m (E/W) x 7 m (N/S) and was excavated to a depth of approximately 15 cm below ground. A complete foundation (Foundation 2) was identified within this scrape.

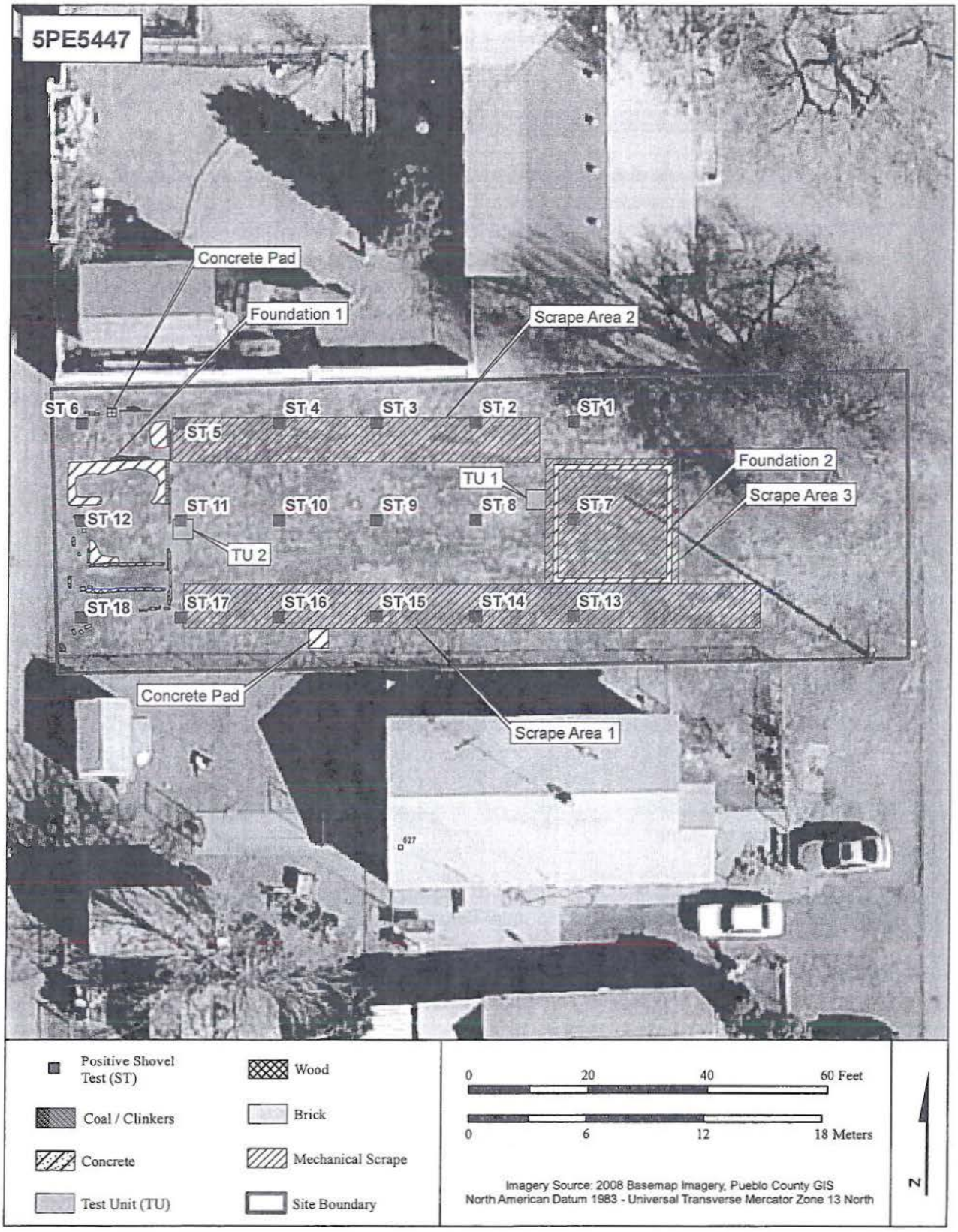


Figure 20. Plan map of site 5PE5447.

Foundation 2

This feature is a small concrete foundation or footer. The dimensions are 20 ft (N/S) x 20 ft (E/W) with an average thickness of 10 inches. The depth is unknown, but it extends to a minimum of 5 inches below the upper edge. The irregular condition of the concrete indicates that it was poured without forms. It appears that the foundation was constructed by excavating a trench into the ground and then filling the trench with concrete. A large volume of charcoal and ash was unearthed in the area of the foundation, and one portion of the structure appears to have been oxidized by fire. This foundation may have been built but never used, as there is no other construction debris present in the immediate area.

Shovel Test Units: Eighteen shovel test probes were excavated. The shovel test probes were laid out in a grid pattern comprised of three lines spaced 5 m apart, arranged along an east/west axis that was parallel to the northern and southern site boundaries. Shovel test units were spaced at 5-m intervals. Cultural materials consisting mostly of modern trash were encountered in all 18 shovel tests. These materials include building rubble consisting of brick fragments, tar, and roof shingles; patinated and unpatinated clear, amber, aqua, cobalt, amethyst, milky, and green glass fragments (bottle glass and window pane glass); a glass stopper; earthenware ceramic fragments; buttons (plastic, metal, and shell); a toy tractor; a marble; miscellaneous metal fragments; a railroad tie; wire nails; cut bone; wood fragments; clinker; and abundant modern trash. Charcoal flecking was noted in two of the shovel tests. The remnants of an *in situ* brick foundation were encountered in two of the excavated shovel tests.

Formal Test Units:

Test Unit 1: This unit was excavated within the north-central portion of the site just to the south of the northern boundary of the property, near a location where archival research indicated a structure stood. The unit was positioned adjacent to the southeastern corner of Scrape 2. Modern trash consisting of fragmentary clear (n=3), amber (n=50+), and green (n=2) bottle glass, ceramic fragments (n=3), a metal fastener, screws (n=4), miscellaneous metal fragments, and a washer was recovered from the surface level (Level 1, 0-15 cm). Cultural materials from Level 2 (15-25 cm) consisted of mostly modern trash and included fragmentary clear bottle glass (n=75+), a clear glass bottle base, whiteware ceramic fragments (n=5), a ceramic pipe fragment, miscellaneous thin plastic fragments, miscellaneous green plastic fragments (n=10), pig bones (n=4), wood fragments (n=25), miscellaneous metal fragments, and a washer. Some charcoal flecking was noted in the eastern half of Level 2. Level 3 (25-35 cm) produced mostly modern trash and included brick fragments (n=3), a tile fragment, clear glass fragments (n= ~20), plastic fragments (n= ~50), plastic bag fragments (n=6), ceramic fragments (n=2), wood fragments (n=2), wire nails (n=4), and miscellaneous sheet metal fragments (n=50+). No historic features were observed. Excavation was halted at a depth of 35 cm at the base of Level 3.

Test Unit 2: This unit was excavated in the west-central portion of the site near the western boundary of the property, near a location where archival research indicated a structure stood. It was placed between the far west ends of Scrapes 1 and 2, to the north of Scrape 1 and to the south of Scrape 2. A circa 1942 Canadian five-cent piece, a ceramic insulator fragment,

wire nails (n= ~10), a metal tack, metal crown caps (n=3), amber bottle glass fragments (n= ~5), aqua glass bottle fragments (n= ~5, some embossed) from at least 2-3 vessels, two four-hole buttons (wood and shell), a metal button fragment, clear window pane glass fragments (n= ~5), a miscellaneous metal fragment, a plastic brake light cover, concrete fragments, and some clinker were recovered from the surface level (Level 1, 0-5 cm). Cultural materials recovered from Level 2 (5-10 cm) include clear patinated window pane glass fragments (n=10+), embossed clear glass fragments (n=3), wire nails (n=2), a tin can lid, brick fragments (n=2), and miscellaneous metal fragments (n=2). Materials from Level 3 (10-20 cm) consisted of concrete and wood fragments, wire nails (n= ~30), clear window pane glass fragments (n= ~20), miscellaneous metal fragments (n= ~10), a broken clear glass stopper, a ceramic insulator fragment, a plastic handle, a chrome drawer handle, a safety pin, a metal crown cap, clear glass bottle fragments (n= ~15) from at least two vessels (one with a printed label), earthenware ceramic fragments (n= ~3), bone fragments (n=2+), and an oyster shell. Level 4 (20-30 cm) yielded a clear glass bottle base marked "10/R," a clear glass bottle base with a makers mark consisting of an "A" situated within the lower half of an "H" (Hazel-Atlas Glass Co. of Wheeling, West Virginia; production dates of 1920-1964 [Toulouse 1971:239]), wire nails (n= ~100), bone fragments (n= ~50), cut mammal and chicken bones (n= ~50), a leather scrap, a two-hole metal button, a metal clothing rivet, a 22-gauge shotgun shell casing, shotgun shell casings of unknown size (n=2), miscellaneous metal fragments (n= ~50) including can, sheet metal, tin, foil, and copper fragments, a metal crown cap, a clear glass crown bottle finish, a clear glass jar with screw cap finish, clear glass bottle fragments (n= ~40) from at least three vessels, aqua glass bottle fragments (n= ~5), amber glass bottle fragments (n= ~20) from at least three vessels including one screw cap finish, a stemware amethyst glass base, a clear glass bottle base with a mold print, green glass bottle fragments (n=2), a clear glass bottle finish for a metal foil cap, clear window pane glass fragments (n= ~4), an oyster shell, a fine clear glass pipe, a brick, and concrete fragments. Some charcoal flecking, mostly sparse, was noted within Levels 2-4. Level 5 (30-40 cm) produced a 5-inch diameter metal jar lid, wire nails (n= ~11), a fine metal wire, an embossed ("wood" pattern) iridescent fragment of decorative glass, an orange-glazed earthenware fragment, and clear glass bottle fragments (n= ~10). Excavation was halted at a depth of approximately 40 cm at the base of Level 5.

Site Stratigraphy: Soil depth in most areas of the site does not exceed 35 to 40 cm. Two natural, undisturbed stratigraphic levels, Strata II and V, were encountered during the excavation. Stratum II (approximately 5-25 cm below surface) is characterized by alluvial deposits consisting of yellowish brown sandy clay loam, and Stratum V (35-40 cm deep) consists of culturally sterile yellowish brown sand. Despite the presence of these two strata, subsurface culture deposits appear to have been heavily impacted by historic and modern activities. Any previously intact subsurface stratigraphy has been destroyed by at least three episodes of fill and blading/bulldozing, as evidenced by the presence of at least three disturbed stratigraphic levels (Strata I, III, and IV). Stratum I extends from the surface to a depth of approximately 5 cm and consists of a light brown sandy loam. Stratum III is composed of a dark grayish brown sandy loam at a depth of about 25-35 cm. Stratum IV appears to be interbedded within Stratum III, and extends from approximately 28 cm to a depth of 33 cm. Stratum IV consists of a sandy clay containing dense deposits of highly decomposed concrete. Sparse charcoal flecking was observed in Strata III and IV in some portions of the site. Strata I-IV were found to contain abundant cultural materials, including modern trash, throughout the site. In the majority of the

excavated shovel tests and in both of the 1 m x 1 m test units, modern trash was commingled with fragmentary historic artifacts. The two backhoe scrapes lacked definitively historic artifacts but did expose abundant modern trash.

Evaluation and Management Recommendation

The site is heavily disturbed. It retains little or no integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association as a result of the demolition of the original historic structures, along with subsequent mechanical bulldozing/blading of the parcel on which the site is located. Two sandy loam fill levels containing modern trash commingled with fragmentary historic artifacts are evident between the surface and approximately 35 cm across most of the site. Interbedded sterile and cultural strata that include modern trash comingled with fragmentary historic artifacts are evident in the 28-33 cm depth range. Site 5PE5447 is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history; is not associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; does not embody distinctive characteristics of type, period, or method of construction, and does not represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; and is not likely to yield information important in history. The site is evaluated as not eligible for the NRHP, and no further work is recommended.

Site 5PE5449

Setting

Site 5PE5449 is manifested as a vacant lot located in the Grove neighborhood (Figure 21). The site is situated less than 1000 feet to the northeast of the Arkansas River at an elevation of 4,645 feet. Vegetation within the site boundary includes sparse short grasses and weeds, and a few deciduous trees. Vegetation in the surrounding area consists of riparian species along the Arkansas River, as well as common urban landscaping vegetation such as sod and various species of deciduous and coniferous trees within the neighborhood itself. Surface sediments are a brown sandy loam. Subsurface soils are discussed below with the testing results. Deposition is eolian and alluvial. Ground visibility is excellent, with 80-100% of the ground surface exposed.

Description and Background

This historic site consists of a vacant lot. No historic artifacts were observed on the ground surface although modern trash is abundant. The site is bordered by residential properties to the north and south, an alley to the east, and Moffat Street to the west. The site boundaries coincide with the legal boundaries of the parcel (No. 1406206007). When first recorded by WCRM the condition of the site was listed as lightly disturbed. No historic cultural materials were observed and the site showed evidence of use as a "vehicular turnaround." Research by WCRM, which consisted of consulting the 1951 Sanborn Fire Insurance map, reportedly showed two residential buildings and one outbuilding on the property. However, based on research conducted in 2011, no buildings are shown on any of the available historic documents. The site

measurements given by WCRM were 134 ft (E/W) x 79 ft (N/S), encompassing 0.28 acre; updated measurements based on 2011 fieldwork are 120 ft (E/W) x 74 (N/S), with an area of 0.2 acre.

Archival Research

Identified as part of the Grove neighborhood, site 5PE5449 does not appear to have been inhabited at any point in the last 100 years. No structures are shown at this site on either the 1905 or 1951 Sanborn Fire Insurance map (Figures 18 and 19). City Directory research indicates that the property never supported a standing structure, and no construction or demolition permits were found at the County Assessor's Office or the Pueblo Regional Building Department. Neighbors indicate that a family began constructing a traditional adobe and stucco house on the property in the 1960s; however, they contend that an official from the county told the family they could not build that type of structure at that location and the structure was removed prior to completion.

Field Investigations

Test excavation consisted of 19 shovel test units, two formal 1 m x 1 m test units, two backhoe scrapes, and three small backhoe test holes each measuring approximately 1.5 m x 0.61 m (Figure 21). Cultural remains were encountered in a majority of the shovel tests and in all test units, scrapes, and trenches.

Mechanical Exploration:

Scrape 1: A backhoe scrape measuring 20 m x 2.27 m was excavated to an approximate depth of 50 cm. The scrape was excavated on an east/west axis across the northern portion of the property close to the property boundary, to the north-northeast of Test Unit 1 and west of Trench 3. No historic cultural materials were recovered, although abundant fragmentary modern trash was observed.

Scrape 2: This scrape, measuring 20 m x 2.27 m, was also excavated to a depth of 50 cm. The scrape was excavated on a southwest/northeast axis across the south-central portion of the property between Test Unit 2 to the west and Trench 2 to the east. Like Scrape 1, it yielded fragmentary modern trash but no historic materials.

Test Holes: Three test holes were excavated mechanically adjacent to the alley at the east end of the property, in an effort to identify potential historic trash dump locations, foundations, or the locations of privy pits. All three test holes were aligned on a north/south axis along the alley. Pit dimensions were 1.5 m (E/W) x 0.61 m (N/S). No historic artifacts or features were observed in Test Holes 1 and 2. An amethyst bottle glass fragment was noted on the surface of Test Hole 3, but no other historic artifacts or features were observed. Modern trash was encountered in all three test holes.

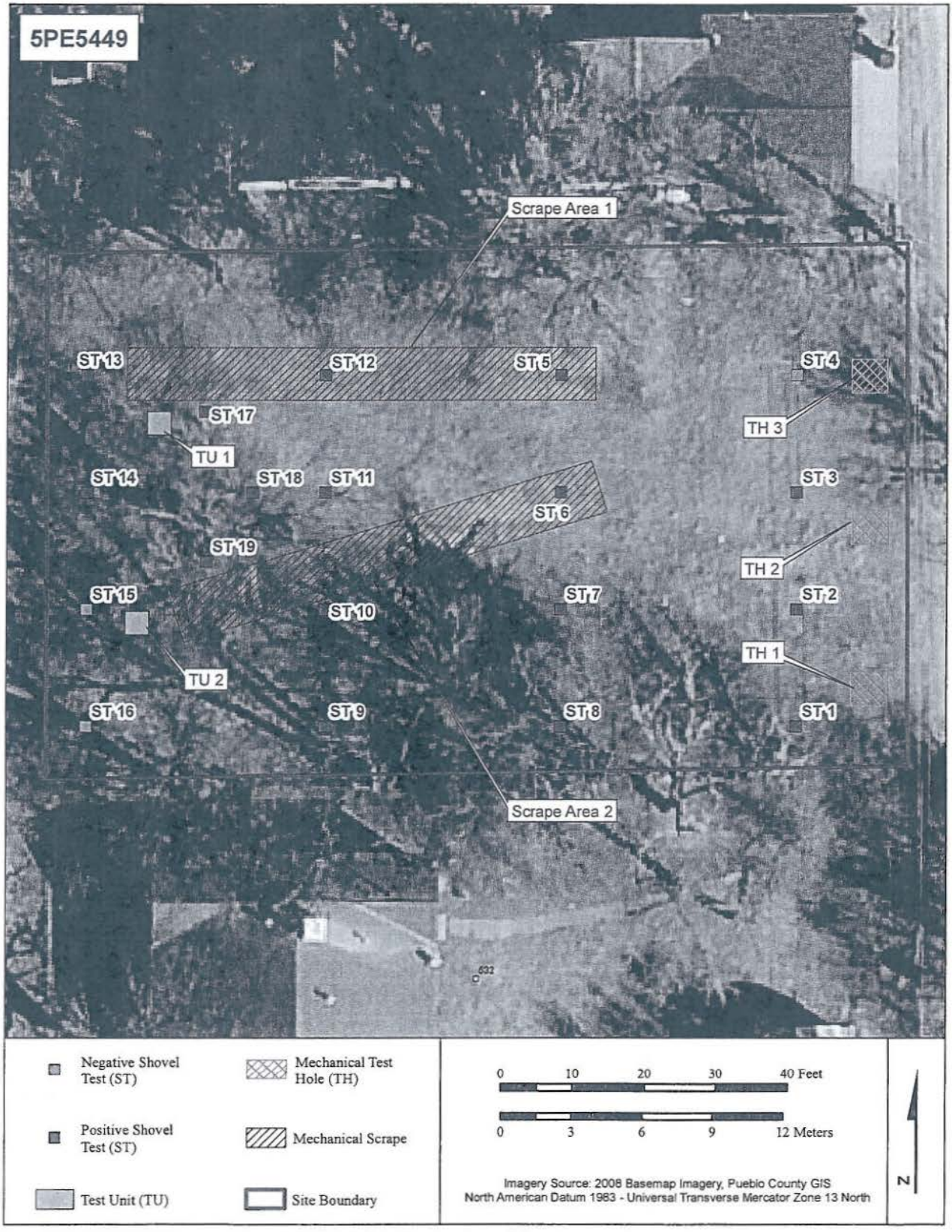


Figure 21. Plan map of site 5PE5449.

Shovel Test Units: Nineteen shovel tests were excavated in a grid pattern comprised of four lines spaced at 10-m intervals on a north/south axis. Shovel tests were spaced 5 m apart. Three shovel tests were also excavated that were not part of the north/south grid. Cultural materials, mostly consisting of modern trash, were encountered in 16 of the 19 shovel tests. These materials included building rubble consisting of brick fragments; cut bone; clear, green, and brown glass fragments; whiteware ceramic fragments; wire nails; metal wire; miscellaneous metal fragments; plastic fragments; and abundant modern trash. Charcoal flecking was noted in 16 of the shovel tests. No features were encountered during this phase of testing.

Formal Test Units:

Test Unit 1: This unit was excavated in the west-central portion of the site near the western boundary of the property, to the north of Test Unit 2 and immediately to the south of the west end of Scrape 1. One fragment of clear window pane glass, aqua bottle glass fragments (n= ~5, likely from a Coca-Cola bottle), clear patinated bottle glass fragments (n= ~5), ceramic fragments (n= ~4), and numerous modern bottle glass fragments were recovered from the surface level (Level 1, 0-10 cm). Cultural materials from Level 2 (10-20 cm) included a rusty nail, a four-hole plastic button, possible hewn-wood fragments, milky glass bottle fragments (n= ~4), clear glass bottle fragments (n= ~20, some with printed labels/designs) including a crown bottle finish, amber glass bottle fragments (n= ~10), and aqua glass bottle fragments (n= ~10). Very sparse charcoal flecking was noted within the northwest quadrant of Level 2. Level 3 (20-30 cm) produced aqua glass bottle fragments (n=2) and a clear glass bottle fragment. Excavation was halted at a depth of 30 cm at the base of Level 3.

Test Unit 2: This unit was excavated in the southwest quadrant of the site just inside the western boundary of the property, to the south of Test Unit 1 and immediately to the west of the west end of Scrape 2. Cobalt bottle glass fragments (n=5), clear bottle glass fragments (n=26), brown bottle glass fragments (n=4), green bottle glass fragments (n=5), Corelle ceramic fragments (n=2), a machine-made cut nail, a shotgun shell, a button, and miscellaneous plastic fragments (n=5) were recovered from the surface level (Level 1, 0-10 cm). Cultural materials recovered from Level 2 (10-20 cm) included cobalt bottle glass fragments (n=1), clear bottle glass fragments (n=26), brown bottle glass fragments (n=4), half of a yellow ceramic ball, a button, a plastic cap, a small plastic comb (approximately 1 inch in length), and a metal bottle cap. Level 3 (20-30 cm) yielded clear bottle glass fragments (n=23), light green bottle glass fragments (n=3), milky bottle glass fragments (n=9) including two bases, brown bottle glass fragments (n=2), whiteware ceramic fragments (n=43), machine-made cut nails (n=42), iron sheet metal fragments (n=25), a washer, a button, and clinker (n=4). Cultural materials from Level 4 (30-40 cm) consisted of clear glass bottle fragments (n=7), a clear glass crown finish, whiteware ceramic fragments (n=4), machine-made cut nails (n=12), iron sheet-metal fragments (n=100+), cut bone (n=15), and a rubber can top/seal. Charcoal flecking was noted throughout Level 4. Level 5 (40-50 cm) produced aqua glass bottle fragments (n=6) from at least two vessels, clear glass bottle (n=6) and window pane (n=2) fragments, an earthenware ceramic fragment, refined earthenware ceramic fragments (n=2) from a single vessel, a terra cotta ceramic fragment, a white-glazed earthenware ceramic square base, a handmade cut nail, wire nails (n=~20), a cable/wire rope fragment, a shotgun shell, a piece of coal, iron sheet metal fragments (n=~60), miscellaneous metal machine parts (n=3), rubber bearings (n=2), a crown

bottle cap, Portland concrete fragments (n=3), two-hole shell buttons (n=2), cut bone (n= ~10), and a possible battery part (copper insulated in tin). Excavation was halted at 50 cm at the base of Level 5.

Site Stratigraphy: Soil depth across the site is moderate and in most areas does not exceed 40-50 cm. No natural, undisturbed stratigraphy was encountered during the subsurface investigations, and the potential for intact subsurface cultural deposits is minimal as a result of historic and modern activities which include at least four episodes of fill and blading/bulldozing. This activity is evidenced by the presence of at least four disturbed stratigraphic units (Strata I – IV). Stratum I extends from the surface to a depth of approximately 0-10 cm and consists of a grayish brown loamy sand. Stratum II is a yellowish brown sandy loam ranging from approximately 10 to 25 cm in depth. Stratum III, from about 25 to 35 cm, is composed of a yellowish to reddish brown sand. Stratum IV extends from approximately 35 to 50 cm and consists of a grayish brown sandy loam. Charcoal flecking was observed in Strata II and III in some excavated portions of the site. Strata I-IV were found to contain abundant cultural materials throughout the site consisting mostly of modern trash. Within the two 1 m x 1 m formal test units, modern trash was commingled with fragmentary historic artifacts. The shovel tests, backhoe scrapes, and trenches lacked definitively historic artifacts but yielded abundant modern trash.

Evaluation and Management Recommendation

The site is heavily disturbed and retains little to no integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association as a result of mechanical bulldozing/blading of the parcel on which the site is located. This disturbance is apparent in all four stratigraphic units identified at the site, which extend to a depth of 50 cm below surface. Historic cultural materials were found to be uncommon in subsurface contexts although modern trash, both on the surface and buried, is abundant. There is no archival evidence that a structure ever stood on the property. Site 5PE5449 is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history; is not associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; does not embody distinctive characteristics of type, period, or method of construction, and does not represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; and is not likely to yield information important in history. The site is evaluated as not eligible for the NRHP and no further work is recommended.

Site 5PE5460

Setting

This site is located on the west side of I-25 and overlooks the Abriendo Avenue interstate exit to the north and northeast. The surrounding area is an urban residential neighborhood. The surface soil is composed of heavily disturbed brown sandy loam mixed with gravel, construction debris, and modern trash. Vegetation in the site area consists of sparse native and introduced grasses, yucca, prickly pear, and Asian elm. Site elevation is 4733 ft.

Description and Background

Site 5PE5460 is a historic locale consisting of portions of eight mechanically graded residential lots (Figure 22). Prior to the construction of the interstate, each of the historic lots would have measured 26 ft (N/S) x 120 ft (E/W) and encompassed 0.072 acre. Construction of I-25 resulted in truncation of the lots, and remaining portions taper from approximately 65 ft (E/W) at the southernmost lot to about 12 ft (E/W) at the northernmost lot.

During the first recording, WCRM described the site as heavily disturbed. The only physical evidence of previous structures was described as a concrete sidewalk remnant, which was located outside the I-25 right-of-way fence. Archival research conducted by WCRM, based on 1951 Sanborn Fire Insurance maps, indicated that five residential structures and three outbuildings were present within the site area. During its fieldwork WCRM made no attempt to access the site, and determined that the site had fair archaeological potential based on the information provided by the Sanborn Fire Insurance maps. Test excavation was recommended to determine the nature and extent of architectural remains and cultural deposits. Site dimensions from the initial recording are listed as 226 ft (N/S) x 79 ft (E/W), encompassing 0.24 acres; however, measurements of the site made in 2011 indicate that it is actually 208 ft (N/S) x 62 ft (E/W) and encompasses 0.15 acre.

Archival Research

According to the 1907 Pueblo City Map this site is part of the Elwell and Smiths Addition and lies within the boundaries of the historic town of Bessemer, which was annexed by Pueblo in 1894 (Figure 23). An early map of the area, which was created in 1890, shows no structures in the vicinity of site 5PE5460 (Figure 3). In Figure 24, the location of the site is superimposed on an 1897 map of Pueblo. The 1905 Sanborn Fire Insurance map depicts wood frame dwellings at 806, 810, 812, 814, 816, and 818 Currie Avenue (Figure 25). A single outbuilding was present in the eastern portion of the lot at 806 Currie Avenue. No structures are shown on the lots at 804 and 808 Currie Avenue. The updated Sanborn Fire Insurance map for 1951 no longer depicts a dwelling at 814 Currie Avenue, and two outbuildings had been added at 810 and 812 Currie Avenue (Figure 26).

The City Directories for Pueblo provided partial information about the residents for six properties beginning in 1910 and ending in 1955 (Table 2). None of the residents listed in the City Directories are considered to be historically significant. All of the structures, with one exception, were reportedly razed around 1955 during construction of I-25. According to a local resident, one of the structures was relocated to a lot approximately six blocks to the west. The rest of the structures were mechanically demolished. Pueblo County Assessor's records were not available for the properties encompassed by the site boundary. Many of the extant houses in the neighborhood are listed in the Pueblo County Assessor's records with construction dates around the year 1900. Based on the similarity of structures shown on the Sanborn Fire Insurance maps, the demolished structures at site 5PE5460 were likely to have been built around the beginning of the 20th century as well.

Table 2 Site 5EP5460 Residential Property Owners						
Address Year	806 Currie Ave	810 Currie Ave	812 Currie Ave	814 Currie Ave	816 Currie Ave	818 Currie Ave
1910	James Posey	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
1911	James Posey	N/A	N/A	William Jones	N/A	N/A
1912	James Posey	N/A	N/A	William Jones	N/A	N/A
1913	James Posey	N/A	N/A	William Jones	N/A	N/A
1914	James Posey	Lena Gallen	Jasper Magardino	William Jones	Joe Ruggalino	Tony Farro
1915	James Posey	Vacant	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
1921	James Posey	Vacant	Benjamin Fernandez	Vacant	Richard Crawford	Miguel Mandelio
1925	James Posey	Antonio Becaro	Juan Escovado	AD Rocha	Richard Crawford	Davis Martinez
1930	James Posey	Vacant	Joseph Spinuzz	N/A	Modesto Atilano	Manuel Roldan
1935	James Posey	Raymond Aguires	Frank Martinez	N/A	Jesus Medina	Manuel Roldan
1940	James Posey	Charles Spoone	Joseph Pisciotta	N/A	Jesus Medina	Manuel Roldan
1945	James Posey	Leon Carpuz	Maciro Camos	N/A	Saleddonio Gomez and Jesus Medina	Manuel Roldan
1946	James Posey	Leon Carpuz	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
1948	James Posey	Leon Carpuz	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
1950	James Posey	Leon Carpuz	Camos Maciro	N/A	Jesus Medina	Manuel Roldan
1952	James Posey	Leon Carpuz	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
1954	James Posey	Leon Carpuz	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
1955	James Posey	Leon Carpuz	Vacant	N/A	Jesus Medina	Manuel Roldan
*N/A indicates that no information was listed in the directories, or that no directory was available						

Field Investigations

Initially, the surface of the site area was inspected for artifacts indicative of historic occupation although only modern trash was identified. Survey to the east of the site along the man-made slope that forms the western bank of the I-25 right-of-way resulted in the identification of large fragments of construction debris that aligned with the residential structures shown on the 1905 Sanborn Fire Insurance maps. However, no foundation remnants were visible on the surface. Subsurface examination consisted of a combination of excavation of non-systematic exploratory trenches and formal 1 m x 1 m test units.

Test Trenches: A series of shallow north/south trenches was excavated manually through the central portion of the site at intervals that aligned with the estimated locations of foundations as shown on Sanborn Fire Insurance maps, as well as debris on the adjacent slope. Six trenches were excavated to a depth of approximately 20-30 cm below surface. No intact foundation wall alignments were encountered.

Formal Test Units:

Test Unit 1: This unit was excavated near the center of the site in an area that was disturbed by freeway construction. This location corresponds with the structure shown on the 1905 Sanborn Fire Insurance map as 812 Currie Avenue. The unit was positioned to investigate an area where an intact foundation should occur, based on its alignment with a foundation fragment identified on the eastern slope. Excavation continued for eight levels to a maximum depth of 75 cm. Artifacts were recovered from the upper five levels and consisted entirely of historic and/or modern debris. The upper levels (Levels 1-3) produced a mixture of non-diagnostic artifacts including clear, amber, and light green glass; porcelain and refined earthenware; a zipper pull; a center-fire shell casing; aluminum foil; coal clinkers and charcoal; and concrete. Levels 4 and 5 yielded a small number of light green glass fragments, and chunks of cement. Levels 6-8 were sterile, with soil composed of sand, gravel, and large cobbles. These lower levels do not appear to have been disturbed and are presumed to be indicative of the native sediments of the historic landform.

Test Unit 2: Test Unit 2 was placed in the southwestern portion of the site in order to investigate the potential remains of the residence identified on the 1905 Sanborn Fire Insurance map as 818 Currie Avenue. The unit was excavated to a maximum depth of 62 cm in five levels. Materials recovered from this unit consisted of a mixture of modern and historic debris suggesting that the area is heavily disturbed. Glass fragments were found throughout the unit, and include hundreds of pieces of amber and colorless glass and a few fragments of light green, olive green, and cobalt glass. Nails include hundreds of machine-cut and wire specimens, all of which are heavily rusted. Other domestic artifacts include numerous scraps of unidentifiable rusted metal, beverage pull tabs, bottle caps, plastic, and saw-cut bone fragments. Building materials were also common and consist of window glass, concrete fragments, bricks, shingles, plaster, and asphalt. These artifacts were densely distributed throughout the upper four levels, while only a few fragments of colorless glass and concrete were recovered from Level 5. A few items with makers marks were recorded including one bottle base embossed with a Whitall-Tatum "WT" mark with associated dates that range from 1935 to 1938, and one bottle base with the mark "HA," which is from the Hazal-Atlas Glass Company with dates from 1920 to 1964 (Toulouse 1971:239, 544). Another bottle fragment embossed with "Hi-lex" is associated with bleach from the mid-20th century. The unit was terminated at the base of Level 5 due to the increase of large cobbles and the decrease in artifacts.

Test Unit 3: This unit was positioned near the front of the residential structure at 816 Currie Avenue as shown on the 1905 Sanborn Fire Insurance map. Three levels were excavated to a depth of 30 cm. All artifacts recovered from this unit were deemed to be modern trash. No construction material was observed.

Figure 22. Site 5PE5460 plan map.

Test Unit 4: Based on the 1905 Sanborn Fire Insurance map, a residential structure was located at 814 Currie Avenue. Test Unit 4 was placed in the front porch area of the historic structure. All of the artifacts recovered from this unit are modern, and excavation was terminated after two levels had been completed to a depth of 20 cm due to contact with undisturbed soil.

Test Unit 5: This unit was placed in front of the structure shown on the 1905 Sanborn Fire Insurance map as 812 Currie Avenue. A sterling silver ring, which was collected, was recovered in Level 1 (10-20 cm). The ring consists of a band with an embossed floral motif. The setting is oval-shaped and exhibits a shell inset background and pink gem stone. Dense cultural materials in Levels 1 and 2 consisted of residential historic or modern debris including amber, colorless, yellow, red, and light green glass; porcelain and refined earthenware; razor blades; shoe parts; cut bone; and plastic. Construction debris included hundreds of concrete fragments, bricks, asphalt, shingles, heavily rusted nails, and scraps of iron. Just two fragments of colorless glass were recovered from Level 3, and the unit was terminated at the base of this level at a depth of 30 cm.

Test Unit 6: Test Unit 6 was excavated in the vicinity of the structure shown on the 1905 Sanborn Fire Insurance map as 810 Currie Avenue. Excavation was completed to a maximum depth of 36 cm in three levels. The first level produced approximately 20 fragments of glass, most of which is colorless but with small amounts of amber and aqua glass. Additional artifacts included a scrap of unidentifiable metal, a clinker, a light bulb fragment, and one marble. Three fragments of colorless glass and one piece of refined earthenware were recovered from Level 2. Excavation was terminated in Level 3 upon encountering sterile soils and numerous large cobbles.

Test Unit 7: Although no structure is shown in the vicinity of Test Unit 7 on the 1905 Sanborn Fire Insurance map, the area was tested for the purpose of investigating possible structural remains and/or trash deposits. No intact structural remains were encountered; however, historic debris was dense throughout the unit. Nine levels were excavated, and the unit was terminated at a depth of 82 cm. Historic debris was dominated by glass, nails, metal scraps, and other construction materials. Most of the glass consisted of colorless bottle fragments, but other colors were represented including amber, light green, white, cobalt, orange, red, aqua, and amethyst. A small quantity of stoneware and refined earthenware fragments was recovered, and a few of the refined earthenware fragments displayed decorative floral motifs. Nails consisted primarily of machine-made cut types, with a smaller number of wire nails. Large quantities of construction material including brick fragments, concrete rubble, asphalt, window glass, and rusted metal scraps were present throughout the unit. Other items include a 1909 U.S. wheat penny, saw-cut bone, an aluminum beverage pull-tab, and plastic. One bottle base embossed with the letters "AHK" is attributed to ALEXANDER H. KERR & CO of Los Angeles. This makers mark has been in use since 1944 for commercial containers (Toulouse 1971:44). In general, the deposits exposed in this unit appear to be heavily disturbed as evidenced by the mixing of historic and modern debris.

Test Unit 8: This unit was positioned in the southeastern corner of the site, behind the structure depicted on the 1905 Sanborn Fire Insurance map at 818 Currie Avenue. This is the only portion of the site where the back lot of the associated residential structure remains. Artifacts in this unit were found in association with numerous large fragments of broken concrete. Historic domestic debris consisted of colorless, amber, and white bottle glass; bottle caps; a modern belt buckle; a 9-volt battery; and earthenware. Construction-related debris included colorless window glass, brick and concrete fragments, fragments of dimensional lumber; and metal fragments. Five levels were excavated in this unit to a maximum depth of 57 cm. Much of the unit could not be excavated in Levels 4 and 5 due to large tumbled blocks of broken concrete. Based on the materials and the distribution of disturbed concrete, this unit is assessed as heavily disturbed.

Site Stratigraphy: Analysis of soil stratigraphy at this site is based on the profiles exposed in Test Units 1 and 2, both of which exhibit deep deposition and four distinct stratigraphic units. Stratum I in Test Unit 1, which extends from the surface to a maximum depth of 23 cm, is composed of a grayish brown loamy sand. Soil in Stratum II, from 20 to 38 cm, is brownish yellow loamy sand. Strata III and IV are composed of pale to very pale brown sand, and occur at depth ranges of 33-55 cm and 48-65 cm, respectively. The presence of historic materials in all horizons indicates heavy historic disturbance. The soil profile in Test Unit 2 displays stratigraphic units with higher proportions of organic material. Stratum I is composed of dark grayish brown sandy loam that extends to a depth of 37 cm. Stratum II, which consists of dark yellowish brown loamy sand, was identified between 25 and 41 cm. Stratum III extends from 32 to 55 cm and is composed of compacted dark brown sand. The deepest horizon, Stratum 4, ranges from 46 to 62 cm in depth and consists of yellowish brown sandy loam. The stratigraphic profiles in other test units indicate irregular horizontal deposition, with some units reaching undisturbed sandy soils near the surface (Test Units 3 and 4) and others with deeply deposited historic and modern debris (Test Units 5-8), indicating deep disturbance.

Evaluation and Management Recommendations

All of the structures at site 5PE5460 are completely destroyed and/or have been removed from the site area, and no important subsurface archaeological manifestation of the site remains. The test excavation also indicates that the site was heavily disturbed during construction of I-25. As a result of this disturbance the site retains little to no integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. The site is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history; is not associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; does not embody distinctive characteristics of type, period, or method of construction, and does not represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; and is not likely to yield information important in history. This site is assessed as not eligible for the NRHP, and no further work is recommended.

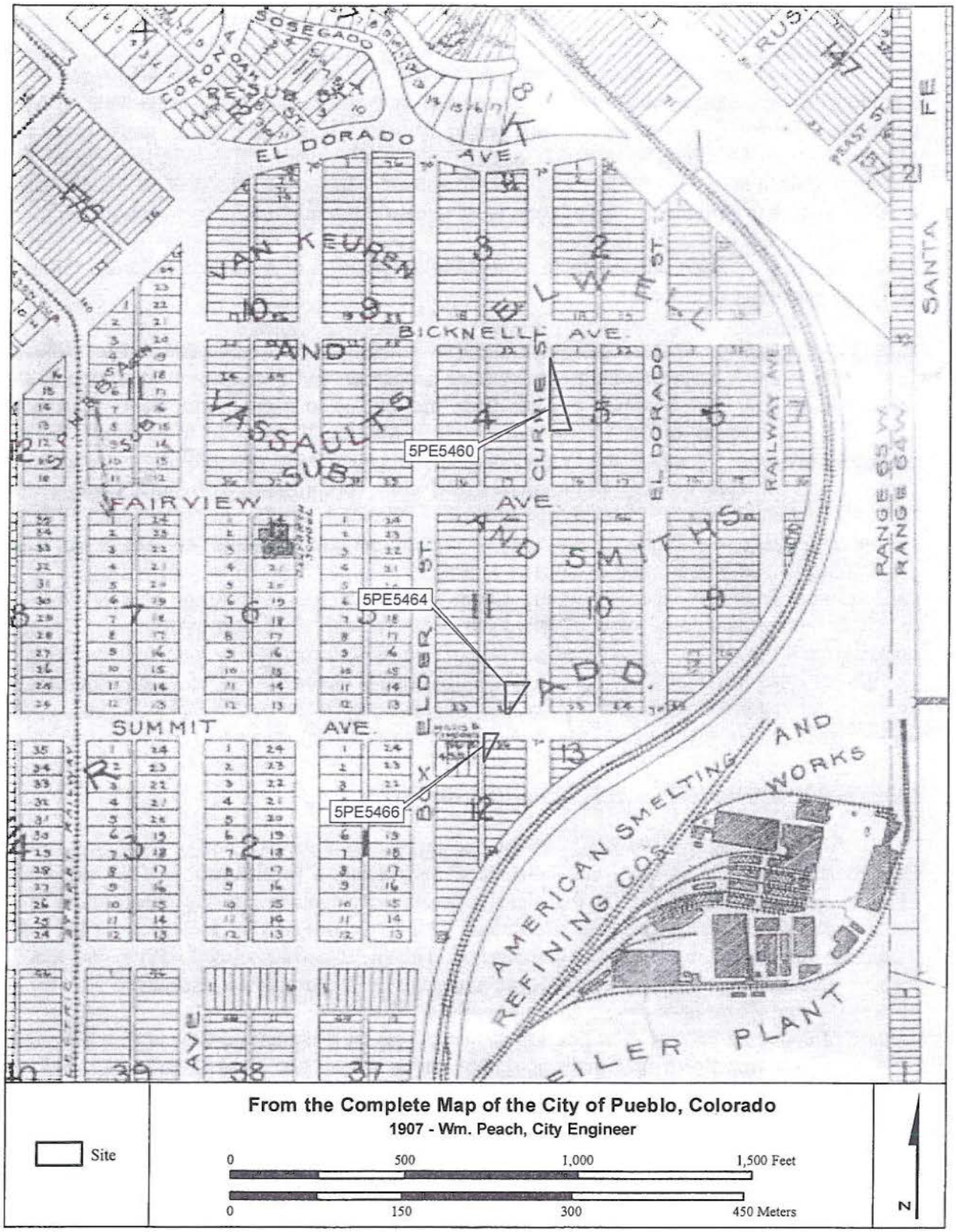


Figure 23. Sites 5PE5460, 5PE5464, and 5PE5466 with 1907 Pueblo City Map background.

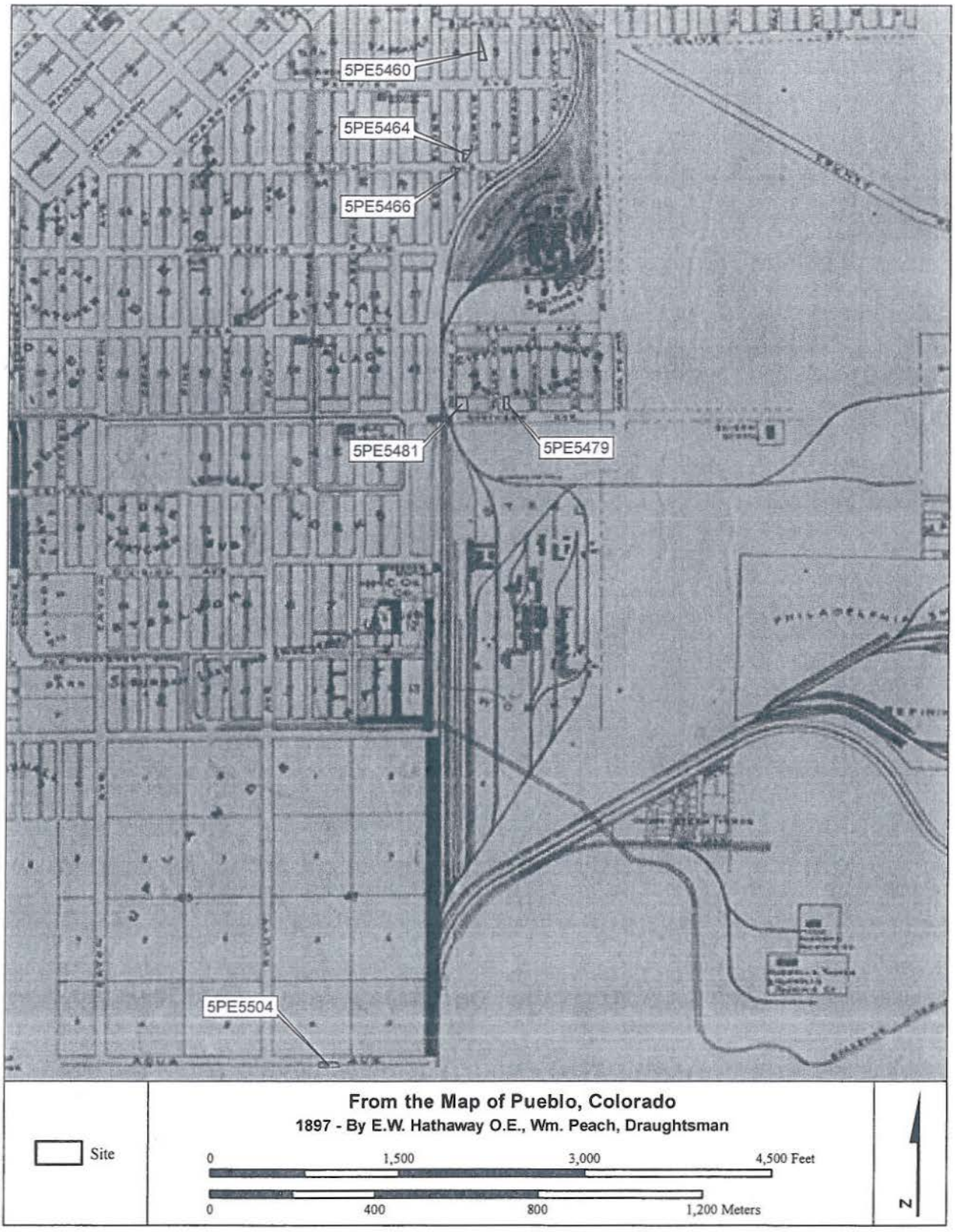


Figure 24. Sites with 1897 Map of Pueblo Colorado background.

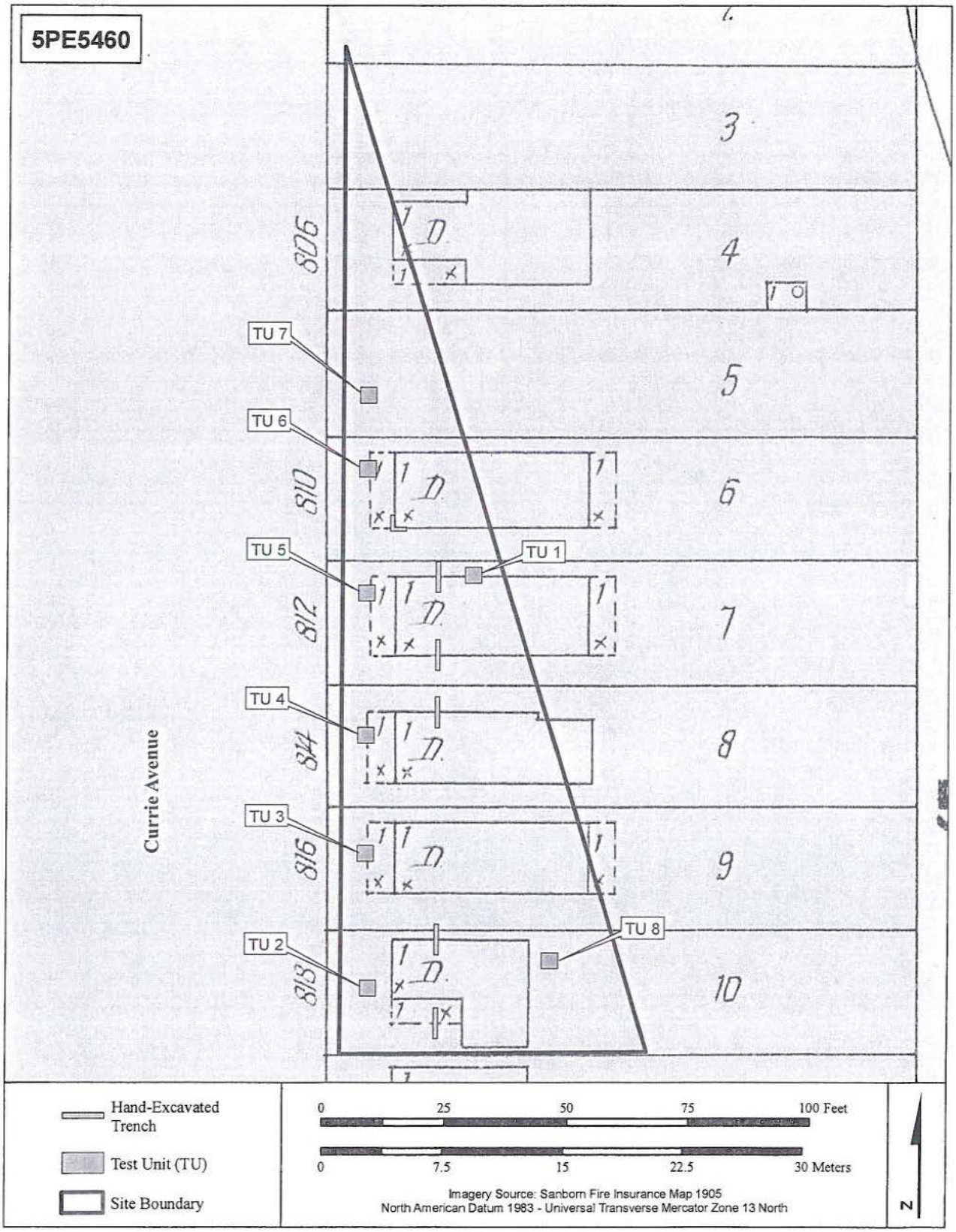


Figure 25. Site 5PE5460 plan map with 1905 Sanborn Fire Insurance map background.

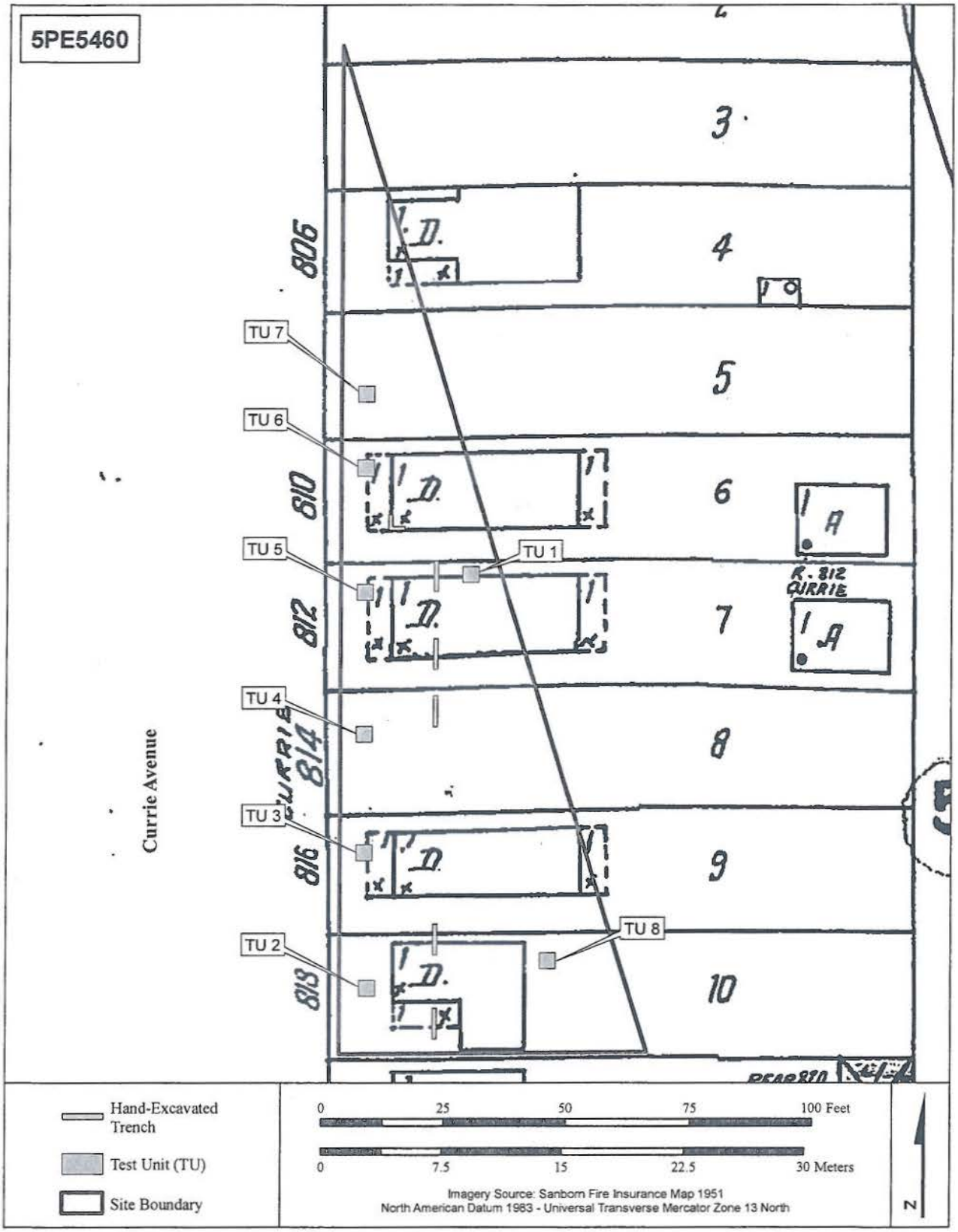


Figure 26. Site 5PE5460 plan map with 1951 Sanborn Fire Insurance map background.

Site 5PE5464

Setting

This site is situated in a residential neighborhood of Pueblo at an elevation of 4758 ft. The site area is truncated by I-25 on the east side and occupies a small triangular-shaped lot between residential lots to the north and west. The surface of the site is covered with modern trash and historic construction debris. Soil at the surface is composed of brown sandy loam with small to large gravel and cobbles. The site area is heavily overgrown with invasive weeds, including sumac, Asian elm, and mixed grasses.

Description and Background

The site consists of portions of two residential lots (Figure 27). Based on the 1905 Sanborn Fire Insurance map, the lots originally would have measured 90 ft (N/S) x 32 ft (E/W) and encompassed 0.066 acre (Figure 28). Construction of I-25 resulted in the removal of a diagonal strip of land for the interstate right-of-way. The southeastern portion of the eastern lot was completely removed, and a small area in the southeastern corner of the western lot was also impacted.

In the first recording WCRM described the locale as heavily disturbed. At that time no historic cultural materials were observed from the perimeter, and no attempt was made to access the site. Based on the 1904-1905 Sanborn Fire Insurance maps, WCRM identified two potential residential structures and one outbuilding within the site area. Site dimensions from the initial recording are 113 ft (N/S) x 70 ft (E/W), covering 0.11 acres. Based on the work described here, as well as updated archival research, the measurements of the site are 90 ft (N/S) x 70 ft (E/W) with an area of 0.09 acre.

Archival Research

In Figure 24, the location of site 5PE5464 is superimposed on an 1897 map of Pueblo. On the 1907 Pueblo City map (Figure 23) the site, which includes portions of two residential lots, is shown at the southern edge of the Elwell and Smiths Addition. The two lots, associated with the addresses 112 and 114 East Summit Avenue, are shown in detail on the 1905 Sanborn Fire Insurance map (Figure 28). Based on this map, there were at least two dwellings and one composite wood/brick structure at 112 East Summit Avenue, and one dwelling and an outbuilding located at the 114 East Summit Avenue location. The updated Sanborn Fire Insurance map indicates that the northernmost dwelling at 112 East Summit Avenue was no longer present in 1951 (Figure 29).

The City Directories were consulted to determine the names of residents through the 20th century. The earliest known resident of 112 East Summit Avenue is Ermino Bertoli, who was the occupant from 1912 through 1914. In 1921 George Castansio (also known as Costanza) is listed as the resident, followed by Casimo Costanza from 1925 to 1930, Cero Costanza in 1935, Mabel Costanza in 1941, and finally Nabilucia Costanza from 1941 to 1955. The *Pueblo City Directory* records for 114 East Summit Avenue begin in 1914 with Santo Scoggliera and Gusto

Zarretti. In 1915 Samual Soliare is listed as the occupant, and in 1921 the property was the residence of Dilao Vibian. From 1925 through 1945 the property was occupied by Anthony Taravella. Jack Taravella is listed for 1948, and the final resident in 1960 was Joe Bell. No information for the properties was available in the records of the Pueblo County Assessor's Office. However, the Assessor's records do list the construction date of the adjacent property to the west as 1900. It is likely that the structures at site 5PE5464 were built at about the same time.

Field Investigations

Four types of subsurface explorations were performed at the site, consisting of mechanical trenching/scraping to expose potential foundation remains, auger probing, excavation of shovel test units, and excavation of formal 1 m x 1 m test units. A close visual inspection of the property identified a possible foundation remnant in the south-central portion of the site, and some of the testing specifically targeted this feature.

Mechanical Exploration:

Trenching and Scraping: Trenching in the vicinity of foundations consisted of scraping and shallow excavation along the visible remnants to determine the length and orientation of the structural remnants. This activity was supplemented by manual excavation of five non-randomly placed shovel tests in the Foundation 1 vicinity (see below). The locations of historic structures as depicted on the 1905 Sanborn Fire Insurance maps were used to guide the placement of additional trenches. Site exploration with trenches defined portions of two foundations and structural debris consisting of bricks, concrete, and mortar.

Foundation 1

This foundation is located near the center of the 112 Summit Avenue structural footprint as shown on the 1905 Sanborn Fire Insurance map. A 20-inch-long segment of this foundation, aligned north/south, was exposed at the surface. Scraping and trenching along the edges of the exposed portion uncovered a 6.5-ft-long section of foundation. The foundation comprised brick and mortar with a thin layer of cement along the upper surface. This section is 14 inches thick, and based on Shovel Test (ST) 5, it extends a minimum of 4 ft deep. Additional aligned foundation remnants were identified in ST 1 and 2 and may have been conjoined portions of Foundation 1. In addition to the foundation, a segment of vitrified clay pipe was excavated on the east side of the exposed edge of Foundation 1. This pipe segment, which measures 28 inches in diameter, is filled with concrete and exhibits a second segment of 6-inch pipe embedded in the top surface with bricks embedded along the edges (Figure 30). Based on ST 3, which was excavated on the eastern edge of the pipe, it extends 8-10 inches below ground. The function of this feature is unknown.

Foundation 2

Portions of a second foundation were exposed by trenching in the vicinity of the northwestern corner of the 114 Summit Avenue dwelling, as it is depicted on the 1905 Sanborn

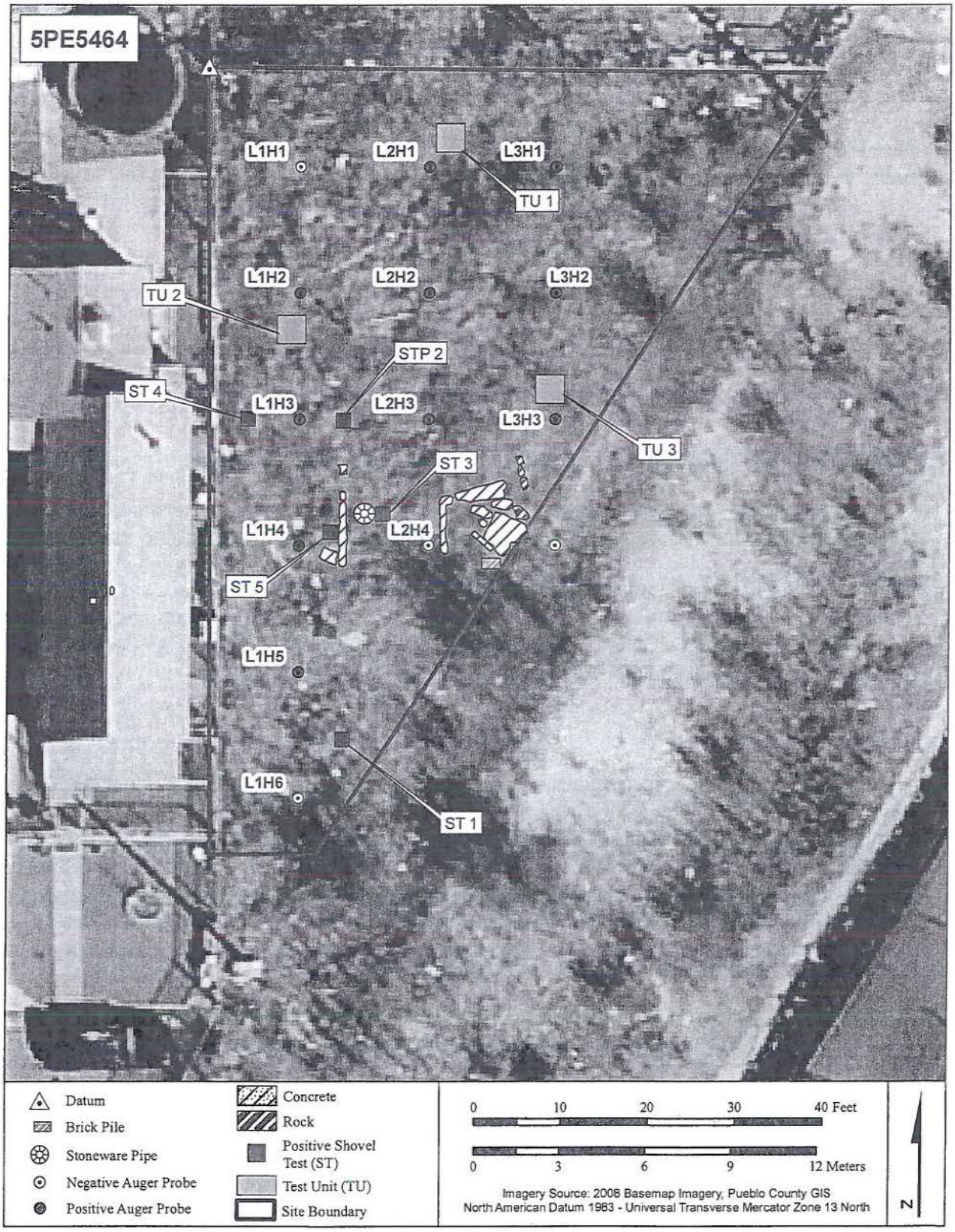


Figure 27. Site 5PE5464 plan map.

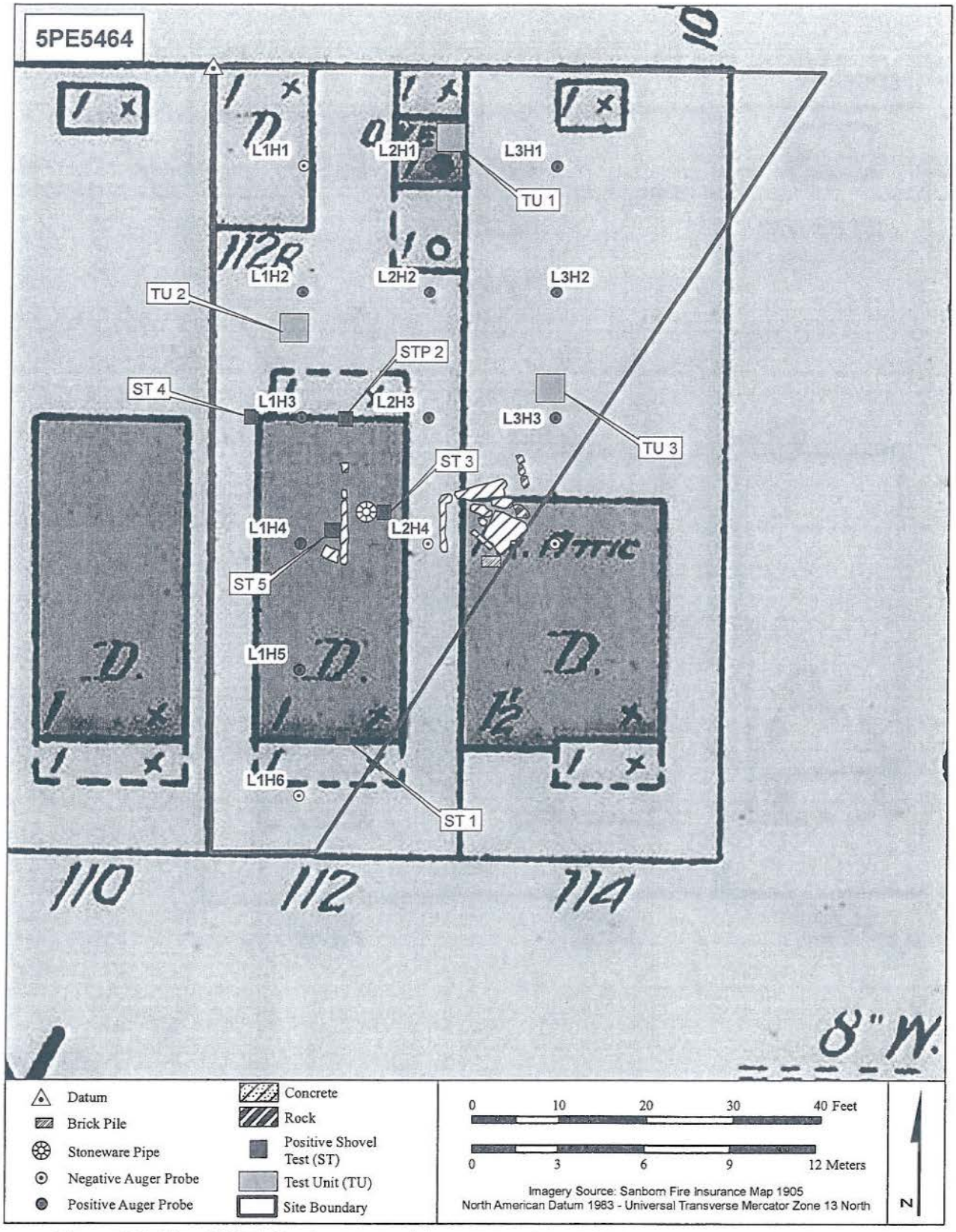


Figure 28. Site 5PE5464 plan map with 1905 Sanborn Fire Insurance map background.

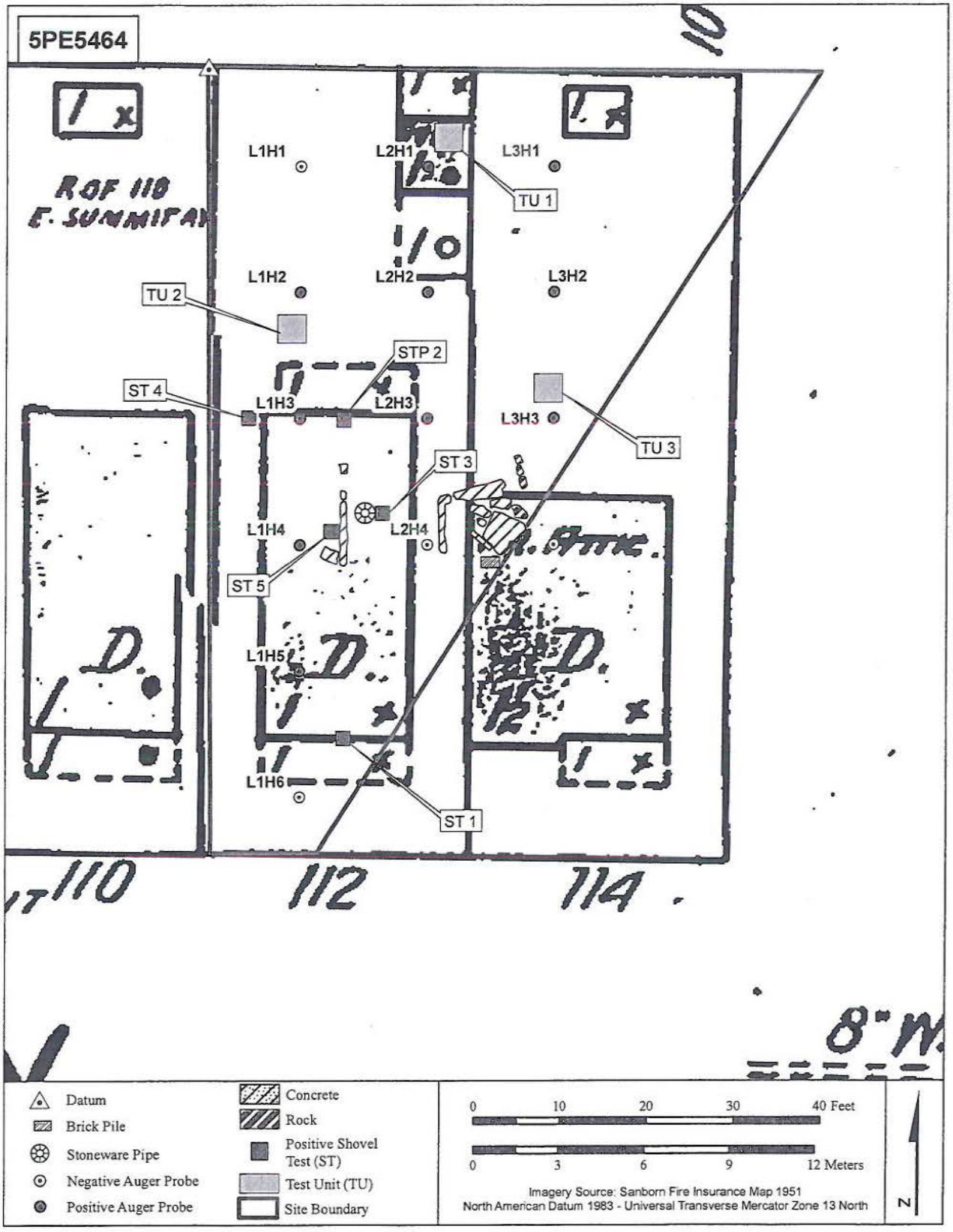


Figure 29. Site 5PE5464 plan map with 1951 Sanborn Fire Insurance map background.

Fire Insurance map. The structural remains consisted of a large broken concrete slab, large blocks of broken concrete, rock, and a discontinuous concrete foundation remnant. The large concrete slab measured approximately 4 ft long x 4.5 feet wide. An iron gate, which is embedded in the slab, appears to have been reused for purposes of reinforcing the concrete (Figure 31). Additional concrete blocks were exposed adjacent to the large slab, and many appear to have been broken as a result of demolition. The foundation is discontinuous, and consists of one segment aligned north/south with a portion of the corner and a disturbed segment that is aligned southwest/northeast. It seems likely that this portion of the foundation was pushed out of place during the demolition process.

Auger Probes: Fourteen bucket auger probes were excavated in the site area in order to determine the depth of soil deposits, and to explore for buried foundation remnants and historic debris. Auger probes were placed at 5-m intervals in three lines oriented north/south along the long axis of the site. The large amount of gravel, large cobbles, and construction debris in the soil made excavation difficult, and most of the probes were terminated at depths between 50 and 65 cm. Historic debris was recovered from 10 of the 14 probes. Brick and concrete fragments were the most commonly observed materials; other artifacts consisted of colorless and amber glass fragments. One amber glass bottle base recovered from the northeastern portion of the site is embossed with an interlocking "GC." This trademark is associated with Glass Containers, Inc. and has been in use since 1945 (Toulouse 1971:220).

Shovel Test Units: Five shovel test units were excavated in the area of Foundation 1. The locations of shovel tests were aligned with the Foundation 1 segment exposed at the ground surface, and the adjacent house to the west. Based on the 1905 Sanborn Fire Insurance map, the existing structure to the west is approximately the same size and configuration as the historic structure associated with Foundation 1. ST 1 was placed 20 ft south of the Foundation 1 wall segment to explore for the southeastern foundation corner. An edge of this foundation was identified at a depth of 63 cm, and the shovel test was expanded to the south to expose the southeastern corner. ST 2 was placed 12 ft north of the exposed section of the foundation in the estimated vicinity of the northeastern foundation corner. A section of the foundation was encountered in ST 2 at a depth of 40 cm but no corner was identifiable. ST 3 was excavated on the eastern edge of the concrete-filled pipe segment to determine its depth. Excavation in ST 3 was terminated at 50 cm. A buried metal pipe, oriented north/south, was identified at the base of the shovel test. ST 4 was positioned in the estimated location of the northeastern corner of the foundation and excavated to a depth of 30 cm. A large amount of construction debris was identified in this test but no definitive foundation remnant was encountered. ST 5, consisting of a rectangular unit measuring 30 cm x 1 m, was excavated on the west side and near the middle of the exposed Foundation 1 wall. This unit, which exposed dense brick and concrete construction debris, was excavated to a depth of 1.52 m and exposed an interior basement wall.

Formal Test Units:

Test Unit 1: This unit was excavated at the north end of the 112 Summit Avenue lot in an area shown to have outbuildings on the 1904-1905 Sanborn Fire Insurance maps. Excavation

Figure 30. Site 5PE5464. Detailed view of Foundation 1.

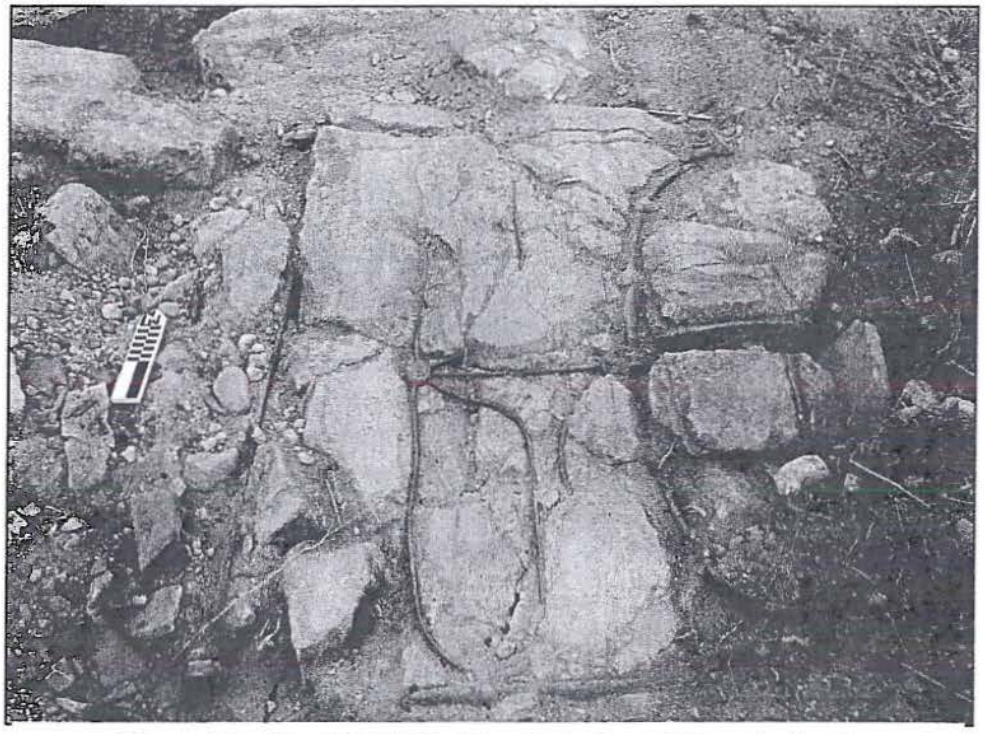


Figure 31. Site 5PE5464. Detailed view of Foundation 2.

continued for six levels to a final depth of 60 cm. Artifacts were recovered in Levels 1 – 5 and included an array of historic debris. The most common artifact type consisted of colorless glass fragments. Other glass colors represented included cobalt, aqua, amber, and milk/white. Ceramics consisted of refined earthenware, earthenware, and stoneware. The remaining artifacts consisted of industrial and structural materials such as coal, charcoal, clinkers, brick fragments, concrete, dimensional lumber, wire nails; and domestic artifacts including butchered bone, shoe parts, a safety pin, a metal buckle, and one fragment of plastic from Level 4 (30-40 cm). A single rough-hewn wood post, which was set in the center of the unit, was exposed in Level 2 and extended to a depth of 63 cm, just below the base of Level 6.

Test Unit 2: This unit was positioned in the northwestern portion of the site, immediately adjacent to the estimated foundation of the 112 Summit Avenue residence that is depicted on the 1905 Sanborn Fire Insurance map. The unit was excavated to a maximum depth of 35-40 cm. Excavation was terminated midway through Level 4 upon encountering an intact ceramic sewer pipe. Artifacts recovered from Test Unit 2 included colorless, aqua, and amber glass fragments; a small number of earthenware, porcelain, refined earthenware, and stoneware fragments; machine-made cut nails; and a few metal scraps. Construction debris includes colorless window glass, hundreds of brick and concrete fragments, roof shingles, and floor tile fragments. One fragment of a bottle base embossed with "H" over "A" is attributed to the Hazel-Atlas Glass Co., of Wheeling, West Virginia, and has an associated date range of 1902-1964.

Test Unit 3: Test Unit 3 was placed in the east-central portion of the site immediately behind the foundation associated with the 114 Summit Avenue residential dwelling. It was excavated to a depth of 25 cm and was terminated in Level 3 upon encountering an impassable layer of large river cobbles. Artifacts recovered in this unit consist of fragments of colorless, light green and amber glass, one fragment of refined earthenware, concrete and brick fragments, and vitrified clay pipe fragments.

Site Stratigraphy: Depositional properties were characterized by an analysis of the auger probes and a soil profile in Test Unit 1. The auger probes indicate the presence of a regular series of soil horizons distributed across the site with notable heavy disturbance related to historic construction and demolition of residential structures. Two soil horizons were encountered in most of the auger probes, consisting of dark brown loamy sand from the surface to an approximate depth of 10 cm, and light brown loamy sand from 10 cm to 60+ cm. A layer of densely packed gravel and large cobbles was encountered at around 60 - 70 cm in most of the auger probes. Based on the profile of Test Unit 1, there are four distinct horizons between the surface and 60 cm. Stratum I is variable in thickness (up to 20 cm) and comprises the highest portion of the profile. It is a dark grayish brown loamy sand with abundant pea gravel. Stratum II extends from about 6 to 26 cm and is composed of dark brown loamy sand with gravel. Stratum III, 18 - 45 cm, consists of very dark brown loamy sand with a dense lens of gravel and cobbles at the base. Extending from approximately 44 to 60 cm, Stratum IV is composed of pale brown loamy sand with accumulations of calcium carbonate and abundant gravel and large cobbles.

Evaluation and Management Recommendations

Test excavation and archival research indicate that use of this site was consistent with the surrounding neighborhood, with two individual lots supporting small dwellings of single-family size. Both of the structures that once stood at site 5PE5464 are completely destroyed. The site is highly disturbed and the foundation remains are in very poor condition. Because of the high level of disturbance the site retains little to no integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. The site is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history; is not associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; does not embody distinctive characteristics of type, period, or method of construction, and does not represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; and is not likely to yield information important in history. This site is assessed as not eligible for the NRHP, and no further work is recommended.

Site 5PE5466

Setting

The area delineated as site 5PE5466 is a small triangular lot in a residential neighborhood (Figure 32). The site, which is located at an elevation of 4759 ft, is bounded to the north by Summit Avenue and to the southeast by the I-25 right-of-way, and lies adjacent to a residence to the west. The site is covered with modern trash as well as piles of tree branches. Surface soil is composed of dark brown sandy loam with organic materials, gravel, and small cobbles. Vegetation includes Asian elm, various weeds, and sparse grasses.

Description and Background

The site boundary encompasses a portion of a residential lot that has been truncated from northeast to southwest by I-25. Original dimensions for the lot, which are based on the 1905 Sanborn Fire Insurance map, were 100 ft (N/S) x 65 ft (E/W), encompassing 0.15 acre. The site was described in the original recording by WCRM as moderately disturbed with evidence of contouring along the eastern margin. No artifacts were observed; however, no attempt was made to access the site for a surface inspection. Archival research by WCRM was based on the 1904-1905 Sanborn Fire Insurance map, and indicated that two residential dwellings and associated outbuildings had existed at the site. The original site dimensions were given as 80 ft (N/S) x 53 ft (E/W), covering 0.05 acre. However, based on the 2011 field inventory and archival data, the site dimensions are actually 82 ft (N/S) x 41 ft (E/W), with an area of 0.04 acre.

Archival Research

A review of historical documentation for this site yielded information about the age of the razed structure and some of the previous residents associated with the site. In Figure 24, the location of the site is superimposed on an 1897 map of Pueblo. According to the 1907 Pueblo City Map the site is located in the historic Elwell and Smiths Addition (Figure 23). The primary

source of information about previous structures is the 1905 Sanborn Fire Insurance map (Figure 33). In 1905, one wood-framed single-family dwelling is depicted on the Sanborn map at 111 East Summit Avenue. The same structure is shown, with no apparent major changes, on the updated 1951 Sanborn Fire Insurance map. The Pueblo County Assessor's records include information about the construction dates for standing structures. Based on these records of the ages of houses in the surrounding vicinity, it seems likely that the dwelling at 111 East Summit was built sometime around the year 1900.

The Pueblo City Directories were consulted to determine the names of residents of this dwelling. The earliest known resident was Felix Meaur, who presumably occupied the house from 1913 to 1914. The next resident is listed as Joseph Ramono in 1921, followed by Belisario Bustillos (1925), Anthony Bendatti (1930), Anthony Liberato (1935), and then Anthony Delliquadri from 1940 to 1941. The property is then shown to be vacant from 1945 through 1950. In 1950, the property was occupied by Frank Liberato, and in 1955 the final occupant is listed as Dominick Liberato. Presumably the structure was razed for highway right-of-way construction between 1955 and 1960.

Field Investigations

Only modern trash and debris were observed during a visual inspection of the surface of the site. Based on measurements derived from the 1905 Sanborn Fire Insurance map and an on-site comparison with the existing residence to the west, just a small portion of the north end of the 1905-age structure, depicted on the Sanborn Fire Insurance map as 111 Summit Avenue, would remain within the site boundary (Figure 33). Surface investigations focusing on this structure were accomplished with test trenches, auger probes and formal 1 m x 1 m test units.

Test Trenches: Four trenches, all oriented east/west and approximately 1 m in length, were excavated manually at the southern tip of the site to investigate the potential for foundation remains. No structural debris was encountered in any of the four trenches.

Auger Probes: Twenty-three auger probes were excavated across the site in four rows. The rows were spaced at 2-m intervals, and the probes were excavated along these rows on 2-m centers. All of the probes were shallow; the deepest probe was terminated at 44 cm below surface. The rocky nature of the soil indicates that deposits within the site are very shallow. Artifacts were recovered in 16 of the probes, comprising a mixture of modern and non-diagnostic historic trash.

Formal Test Units:

Test Unit 1: This unit was positioned in the northern portion of the site in an area that did not appear to have been disturbed by construction of the interstate. Two levels were excavated and the unit was terminated at a depth of 20 cm. Artifacts in the first level consisted of both modern and historic trash, including amber, colorless, and light green glass fragments, clinkers, a beverage pull tab, and butchered bone. Two glass fragments were found in the upper portion of Level 2; the remainder of the level was sterile. Excavation in this unit was discontinued due to the abundance of large stones and gravel and the lack of artifacts.

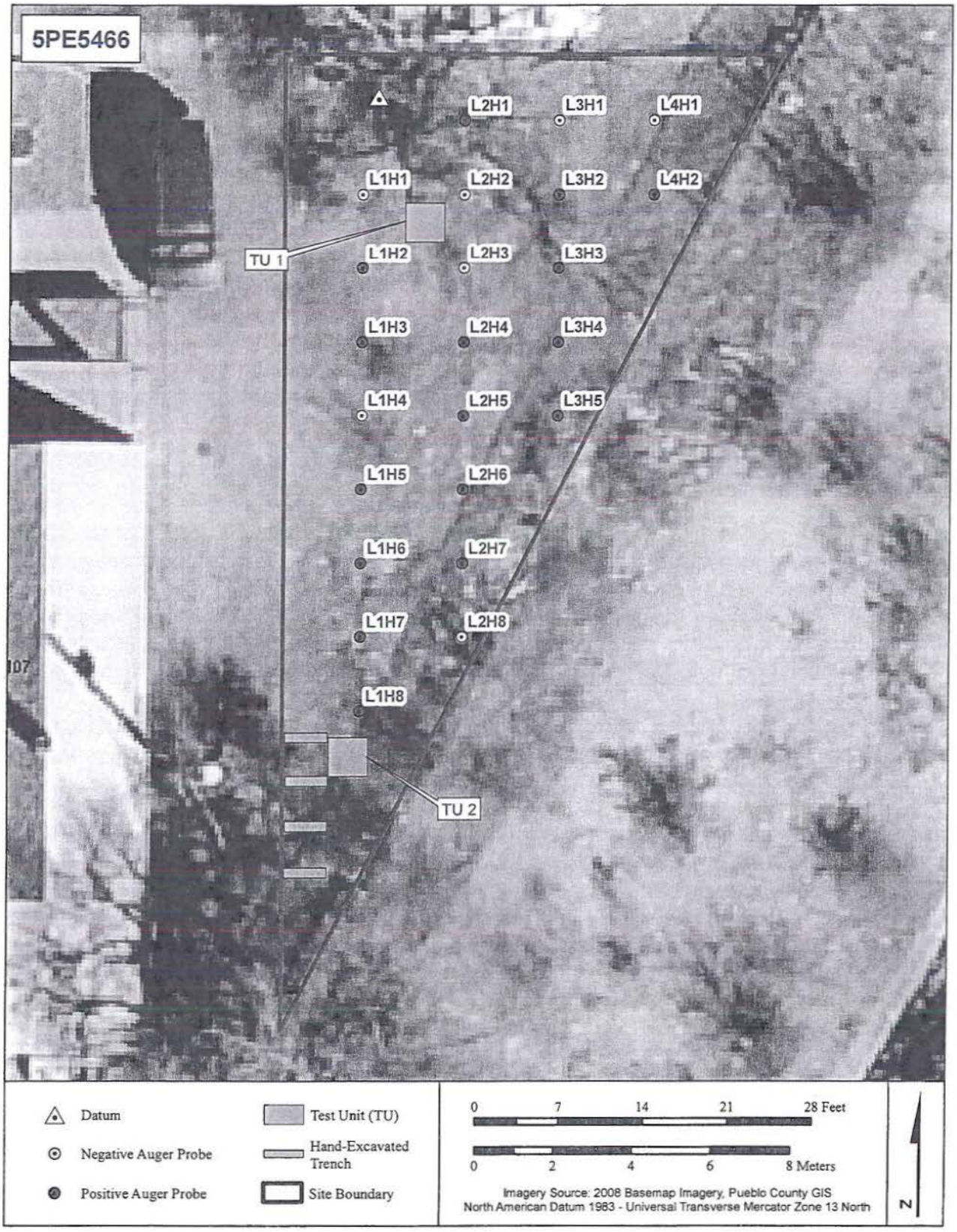


Figure 32. Site 5PE5466 plan map.

Test Unit 2: The 1904 Sanborn Fire Insurance map was used to guide the placement of Test Unit 2. The unit was excavated in a locality that corresponds with the northwestern corner of the historic dwelling at the 111 Summit Avenue address. Three levels were excavated in this unit to a maximum depth of 46 cm. As with Test Unit 1, artifact density in this unit was greatest in the upper 10 cm. Level 1 produced seven fragments of colorless glass, one fragment of bailing wire, rubber and plastic debris, brick fragments, and window glass. A few fragments of glass, brick fragments, and two machine-made cut nails were recovered from Levels 2 and 3.

Site Stratigraphy: Based on the auger probes and test units, shallow rocky soils extend across the site. The auger probes, all of which were terminated at depths between 22 and 44 cm, were necessarily shallow due to the dense, impenetrable deposits of gravel and cobbles. Test Unit 2 extended to a depth of 36 cm with two identifiable soil horizons. Stratum I (0-5 cm) is composed of dark grayish brown loamy sand. Stratum II extends from 5 cm to 36 cm and is composed of light tan loamy sand with accumulations of calcium carbonate, gravel, and cobbles.

Evaluation and Management Recommendations

Test excavations did not identify any remnants of the historic structure that once stood at this site, and it is probable that all foundations that may have existed, as well as other structural remains, were removed during the construction of I-25 prior to 1960. Historic cultural materials from the test units consisted of common historic debris mixed with modern trash, confirming that the site is heavily disturbed. As a result of this disturbance the site retains little to no integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. The site is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history; is not associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; does not embody distinctive characteristics of type, period, or method of construction, and does not represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; and is not likely to yield information important in history. This site is assessed as not eligible for the NRHP, and no further work is recommended.

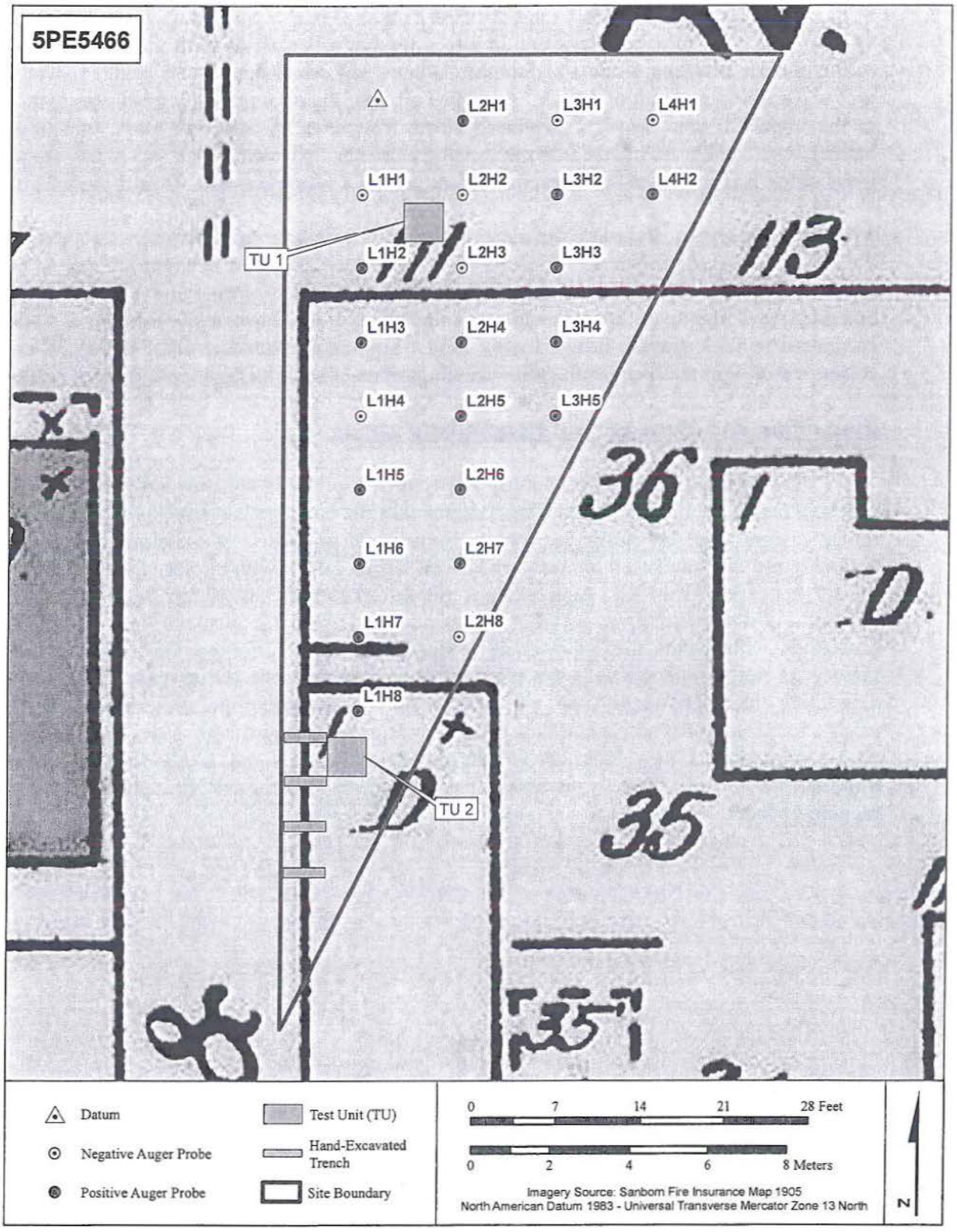


Figure 33. Site 5PE5466 plan map with 1905 Sanborn Fire Insurance map background.

Site 5PE5479

Setting

This site is located in a commercial area on the north side of Northern Avenue. It is situated at an elevation of 4763 ft. Approximately 80% of the lot is covered with a pavement of hardened slag, and the remainder is covered by a concrete pad. Asian elm and assorted weeds occur along the margins of the lot, which is used for parking and for storage of automobiles, lumber and other miscellaneous materials.

Description and Background

The site boundary encompasses the entire lot, which is bordered by roadways to the north and south, and commercial buildings to the east and west (Figure 34). Private residences are located across an alley to the north. Based on the 1905 Sanborn Fire Insurance map the historic dimensions of the lot are 110 ft (N/S) x 43 ft (E/W), enclosing an area of 0.11 acre. During the initial recording by WCRM the site was described as a vacant lot covered with gravel, and a concrete slab used as a storage area for cars and car repair. Cultural materials were reported as being visible from the perimeter of the site. Archival research by WCRM, based on the 1905 Sanborn Fire Insurance map, indicated that at least four commercial structures had been located on the lot; site dimensions were given as 105 ft (N/S) x 38 ft (E/W), encompassing 0.14 acre. Based on 2011 fieldwork, the site measures 105 ft (N/S) x 40 ft (E/W) and encompasses 0.1 acre.

Archival Research

Several sources of historical documentation were available for this site including numerous maps, Pueblo County Assessor's records, the Pueblo City Directories, and records from the Board of Waterworks of Pueblo. In Figure 24, the location of the site is superimposed on an 1897 map of Pueblo. The earliest known map of the area, which depicts details about the site area, is the 1905 Sanborn Fire Insurance map (Figure 35). One structure and two outbuildings are shown on this map. The main structure appears as a small wood-frame single-family dwelling located near the center of the lot, and the outbuildings are also wood-frame structures located at the northern end of the lot, along the alley. One of the outbuildings extends onto the adjacent lot to east. The surrounding neighborhood is labeled on both the 1905 Sanborn Fire Insurance map and the 1907 Pueblo City Map as City Hall Place 2nd Filing (Figure 36). An updated Sanborn Fire Insurance map completed in 1951 shows no changes at site 5PE5479.

The Pueblo City directories list the earliest resident of the property as Andrew Swatko in 1905. In 1906 the occupants were George Swatko and George Swatko Jr. Thereafter the residents include Andrew Swatko, John Swatko, and George Swatko through 1910. Beginning in 1912 the resident is simply listed as George J. Swatko until 1940. From 1945 through the mid-1950s the property is listed as the residence of Anna Swatko. From 1955 until 1960 the directories list George J. Swatko as the occupant.

The Residential Property Record on file with the Pueblo County Assessor's records indicate that the residence was owned by George J. Swatko and Mary C. Atterberry until 1975, at

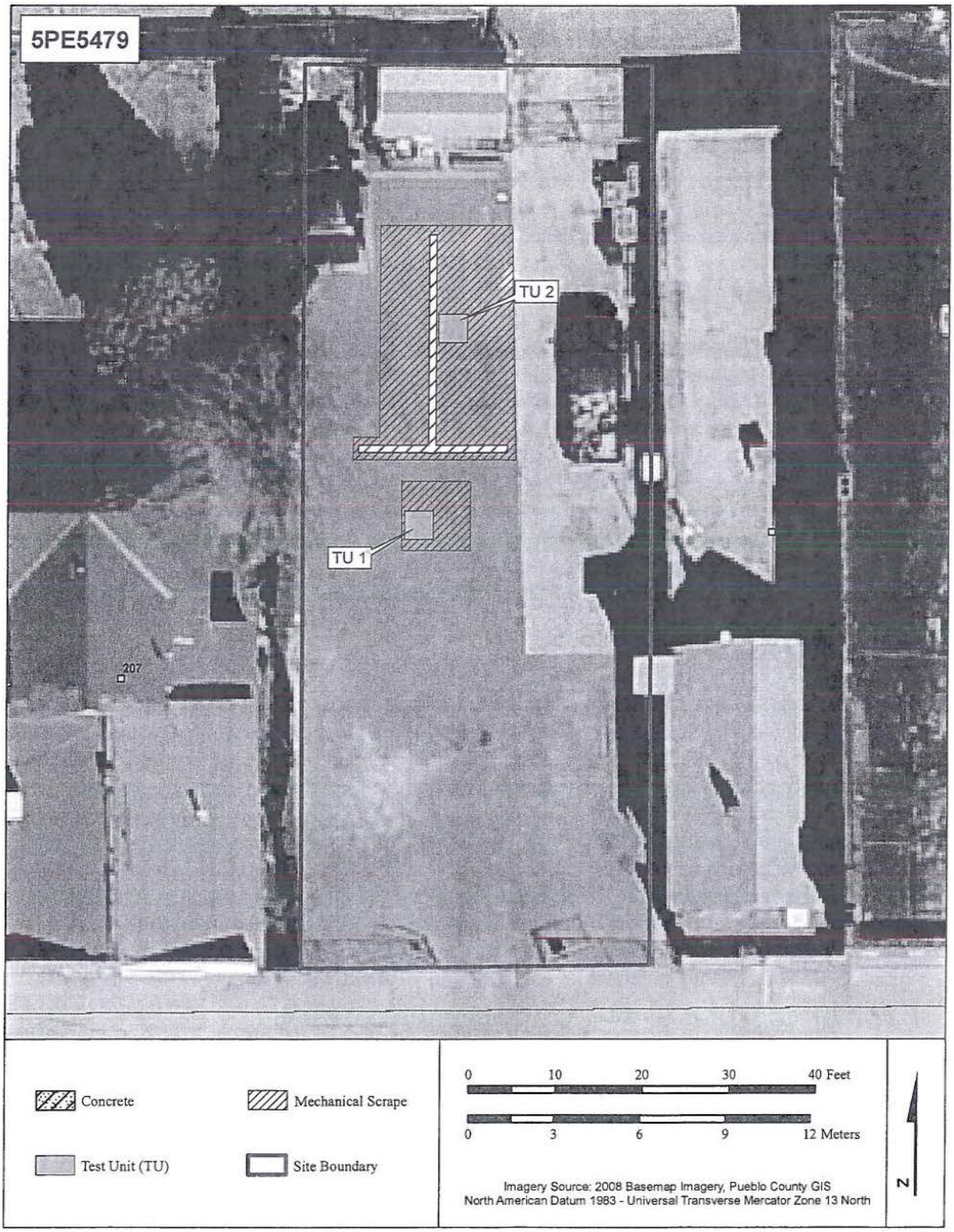


Figure 34. Plan map of site 5PE5479.

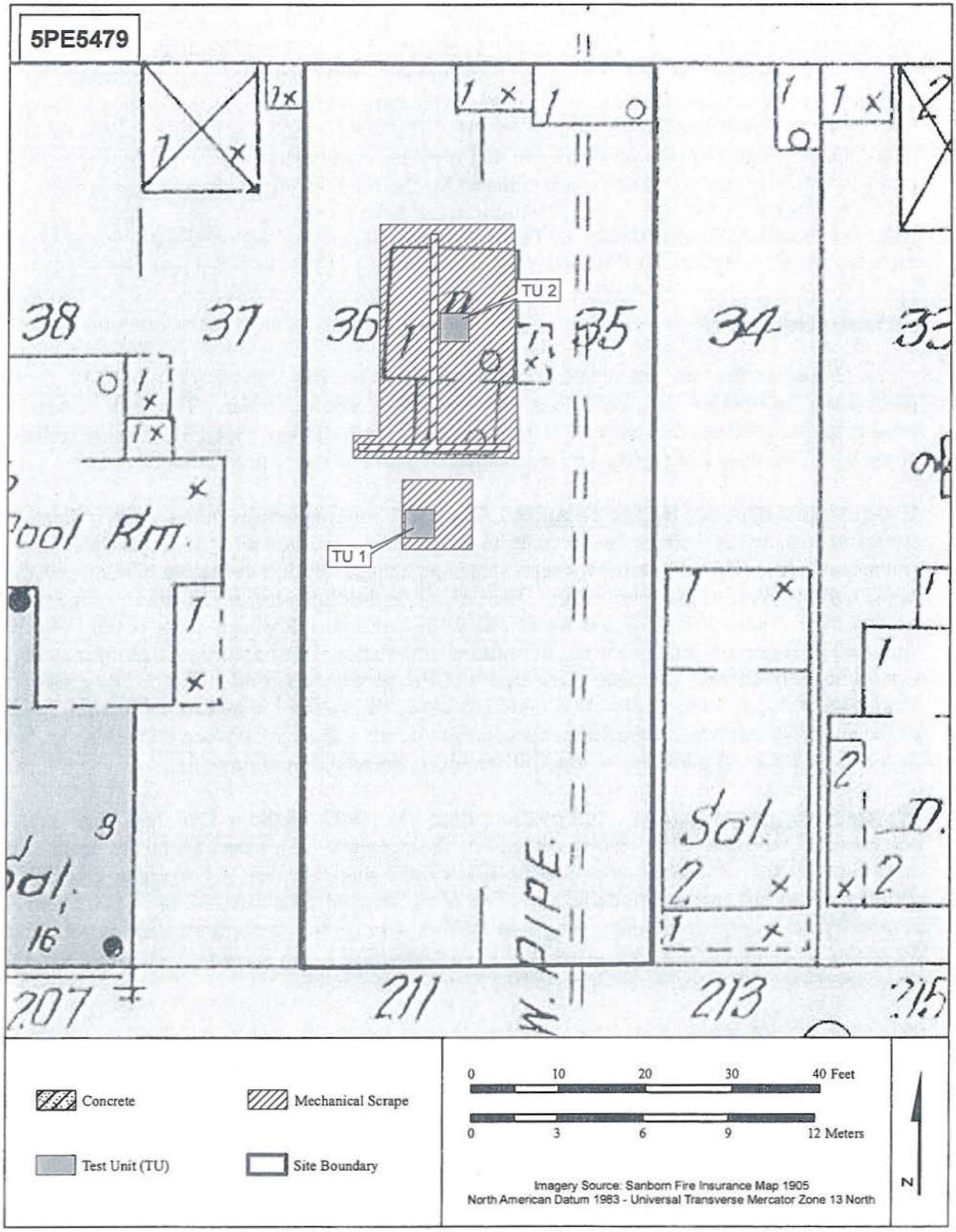


Figure 35. Site 5PE5479 plan map with 1905 Sanborn Fire Insurance map background

which point the property was transferred to Carl M. Marino. The records further indicate that the structure was a single-family dwelling with a wood frame and concrete foundation. The exterior was covered with stucco and adobe; it had a gable roof covered with shingles, and a small front porch. The interior featured wooden joists covered with subfloor and hardwood flooring, plastered walls, and a bathroom and kitchen. Heating was accomplished with a wood range. The entire enclosed structure measured 560 ft^2. The shed is listed as having an area of 114 ft^2. The construction date given on the residential property card is 1940; however, this information is almost certainly incorrect and is contradicted by the Sanborn Fire Insurance maps from 1905. The actual construction date is unknown, but must have been prior to 1905. Additional records from the Board of Water Works of Pueblo indicate that a tap was originally installed at the property in 1873. The meter was subsequently removed in 1970, and then replaced in 1973.

Field Investigations

Because the site was paved with concrete and slag, the 2011 fieldwork included preliminary subsurface data collection with ground-penetrating radar. The GPR results were used to guide mechanical removal of pavement with a backhoe. Hand excavation techniques consisted of trenching, scraping, and excavation of formal 1 m x 1 m test units.

Ground-penetrating Radar Results: The GPR investigation resulted in identification of subsurface anomalies which were interpreted as being the remains of a possible structure (Figures 37-40). This structure was represented as a concentration of high-amplitude reflections in the northern half of the survey area. The lack of well-defined linear reflections suggested that few parts of a structure remained intact due to demolition. However, some of the reflections appeared to represent intact sections of walls or foundation, illustrated in the profiles as strong, hyperbolic reflections. The area subjected to GPR survey was limited due to the presence of abandoned vehicles and construction materials along the western, northern and eastern margins of the site. The proposed foundation remains and debris appeared between 60 and 90 cm below the paved surface. A summary of the GPR results is presented in Figure 40.

Mechanical Exploration: Information from the 1905 Sanborn Fire Insurance map, in combination with the GPR results, suggested the presence of a structure in the north-central portion of the site. A backhoe was used to strip off the slag pavement in two areas, with minimal disturbance to the ground underneath. The total stripped area was 44 m^2. Pavement was removed from a large area, measuring 9 m (N/S) x 4 m (E/W), to facilitate hand exploration of the potential dwelling location. A smaller area, measuring 2.4 m x 2.4 m, was stripped in order to prospect for trash or other evidence of the historic occupation.

Trenching and Scraping: One foundation was exposed within the large, mechanically scraped portion of the site (Figure 34). This foundation remnant consists of two conjoined concrete footers oriented perpendicular to each other. The southern portion consists of an east/west-oriented section of a footer that aligns roughly with the south elevation of the dwelling shown on the 1905 Sanborn Fire Insurance map. Scraping and trenching along the edges of this feature exposed a 17-ft-long section that continues under the concrete slab on the east. The western portion of this footer is in poor condition, but appears to extend to the north. This footer is 12 inches wide and extends approximately 20 inches below surface. The central footer

extends a minimum of 20 ft north from the south footer and is 7.5 inches wide. A pile of concrete and brick construction debris was also observed in association with the foundation.

Formal Test Units:

Test Unit 1: This unit was excavated to the south of the foundation remnant in a small area where the pavement was stripped. The unit was excavated to a depth of 50 cm in six 10-cm levels. Historic debris was recovered in Levels 2-6. Glass was well represented in this unit and consisted of colorless, light green, amethyst, amber, and aqua fragments. Ceramic items included white earthenware, orange-glazed and green-glazed earthenware, refined earthenware, aqua and brown-glazed earthenware. Metal artifacts consisted of numerous wire nails and tacks, unidentifiable metal and iron fragments, a copper bracelet, and one metal bolt. Various fragments of cut bone were also encountered. One plastic button was found in Level 6, suggesting that the deposits in the vicinity of Test Unit 1 were disturbed.

Test Unit 2: Test Unit 2 was positioned within the area enclosed by the foundation for the purpose of determining the nature and extent of construction and residential debris. Three levels were excavated in this unit, terminating at a maximum depth of 23 cm below the bladed surface. This unit was densely packed with large concrete fragments and the western half was covered with a single concrete slab. Artifacts included earthenware, machine-made cut nails, scraps of metal, bricks, clinker, coal, wire fragments, modern beverage pull tabs, and numerous fragments of amber, colorless, milk/white, and light green glass. Excavation was terminated due to the large volume of impenetrable concrete and rubble.

Site Stratigraphy: Analysis of soil stratigraphy at site 5PE5479 is based on a profile of Test Unit 1, which exhibits two soil horizons. Stratum I is composed of brown silty loam with a thickness of 10 cm. Stratum II extends from 10 cm to a depth of 50 cm and is characterized as light yellowish brown loamy sand. Both strata appear to be thoroughly disturbed.

Evaluation and Management Recommendations

Test excavation resulted in the identification of a partially intact foundation remnant at this site, which corresponded generally with archival records in terms of the location and configuration of the historic structure. Artifacts consisted of common non-diagnostic historic debris in highly disturbed surface and subsurface contexts. Archival research indicated that the property was owned by one family, the Swatkos, for most of the 20th century. The structure at site 5PE5479 has been completely destroyed with the exception of portions of the foundation, and no important subsurface archaeological manifestation of the site remains. As a result of this disturbance the site retains little to no integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. The site is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history; is not associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; does not embody distinctive characteristics of type, period, or method of construction, and does not represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; and is not likely to yield information important in history. This site is assessed as not eligible for the NRHP, and no further work is recommended.

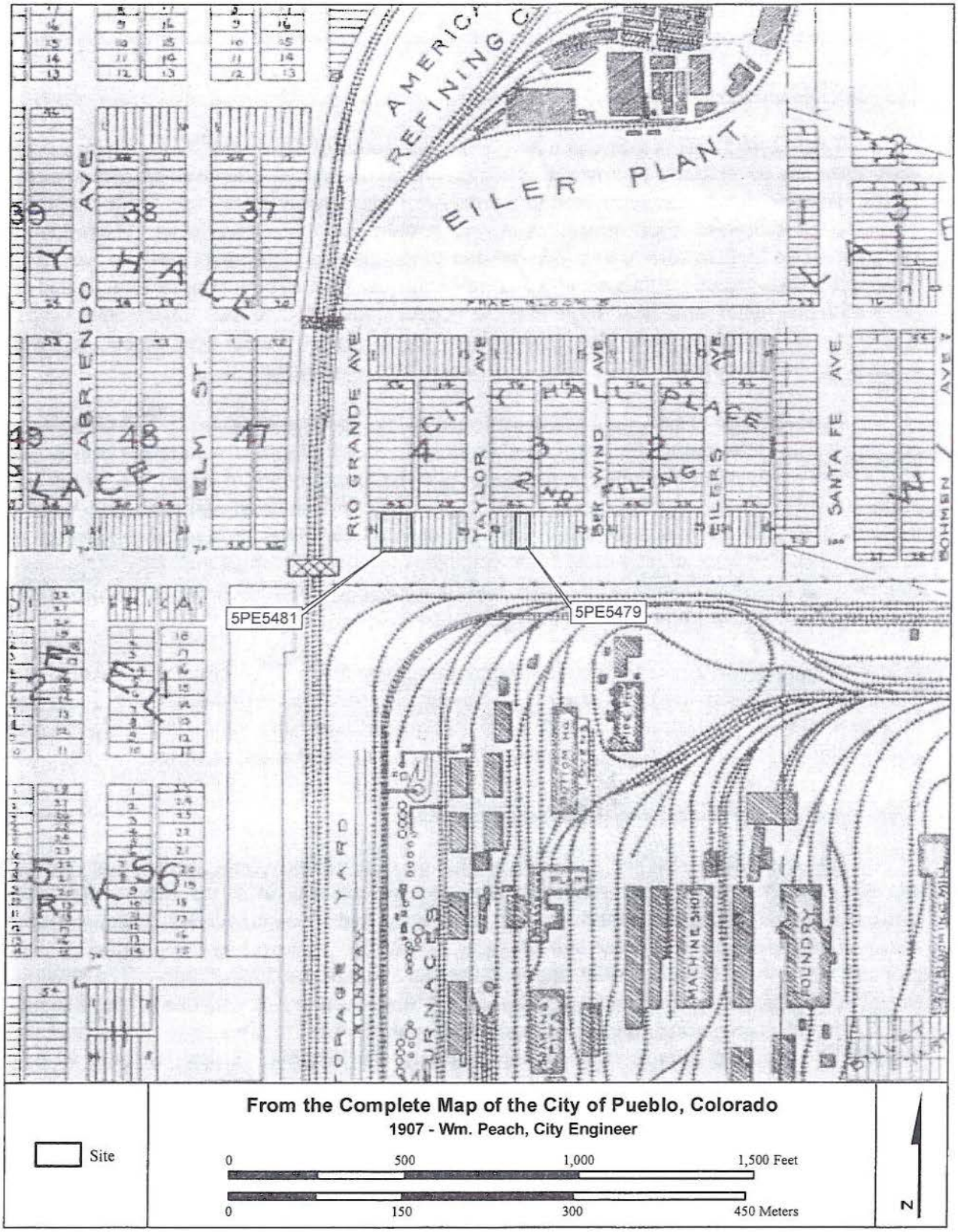


Figure 36. Sites 5PE5479 and 5PE5481 with 1907 Pueblo City map background.

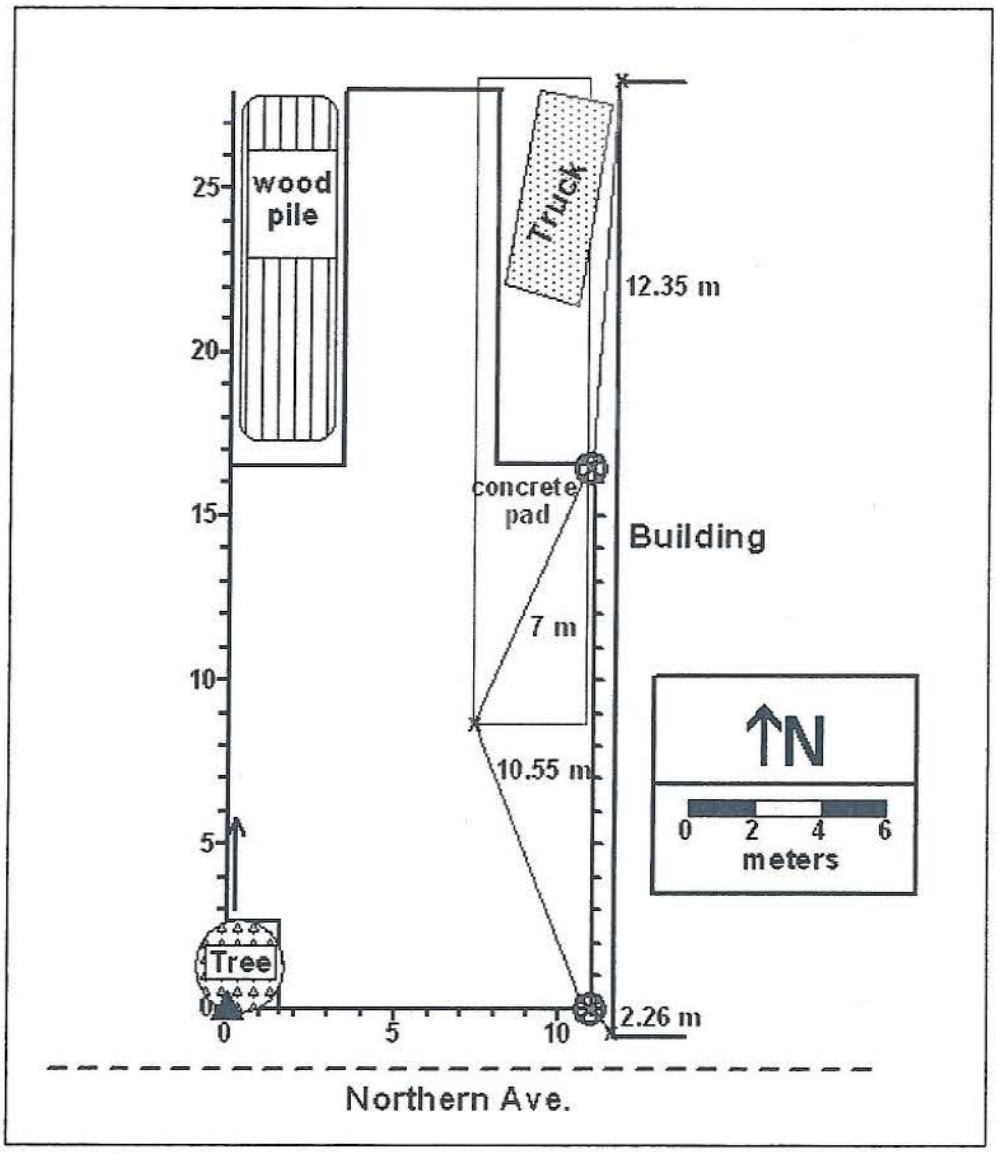


Figure 37. Sketch map of the GPR grid collected at site 5PE5479. A large wood pile and truck were present at the time of survey, so the grid was established to cover as much of the open area as possible. Also shown are measurements from the northeastern and southeastern corners of the grid to nearby features, including the corners of the adjacent building, and southwestern corner of the concrete pad.

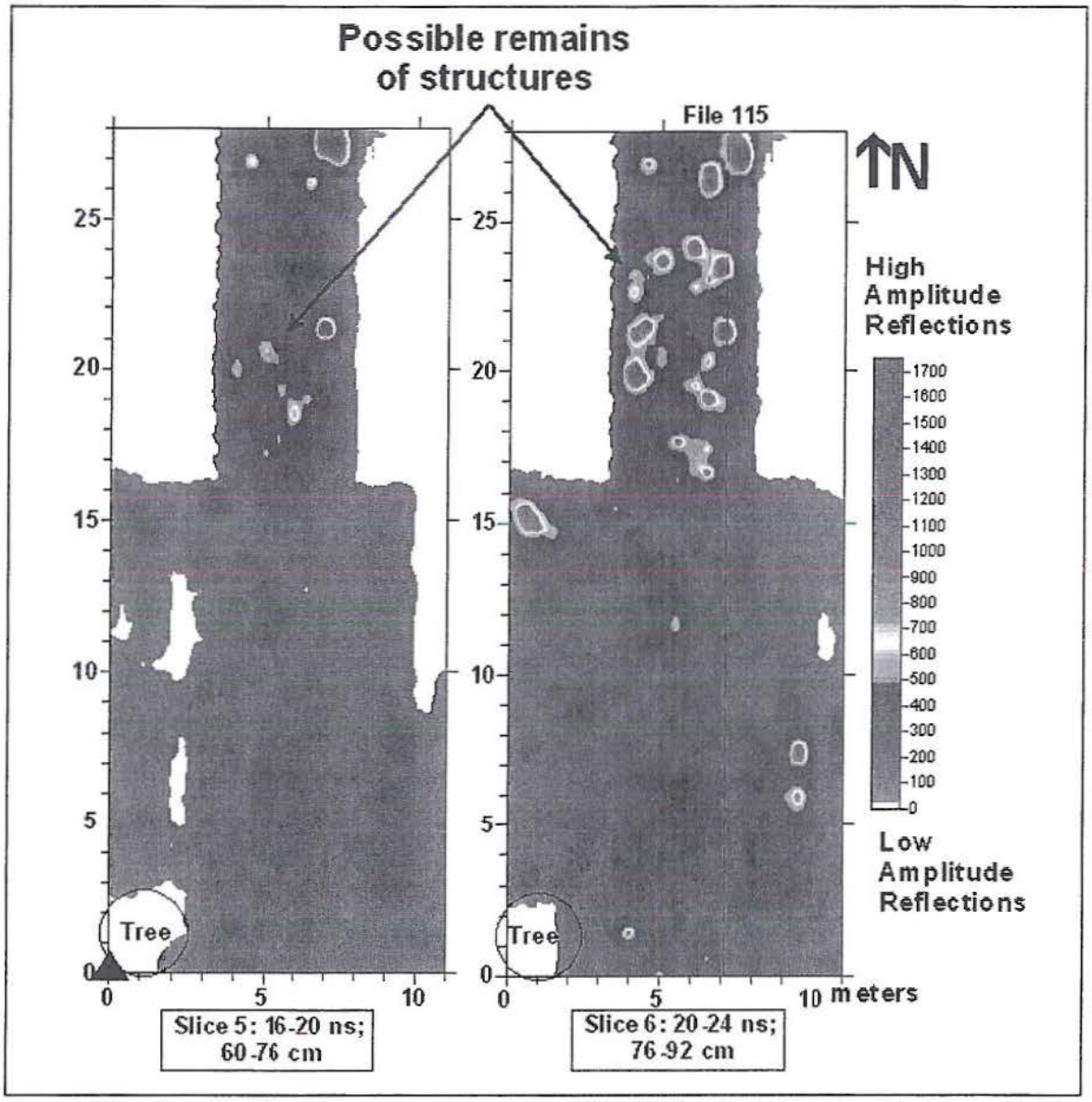


Figure 38. Amplitude slice-maps from site 5PE5479, showing the high amplitude reflections from possible remnants of walls/foundations or debris from a structure. The areas of blues, purples, and whites in the southern half of the survey area represent very low amplitude reflections, which commonly indicate a relatively homogenous subsurface. The location of reflection profile 115 (Figure 39, below) is also noted. These slice-maps represent a depth of approximately 16 - 24 ns, or 60 - 92 cm.

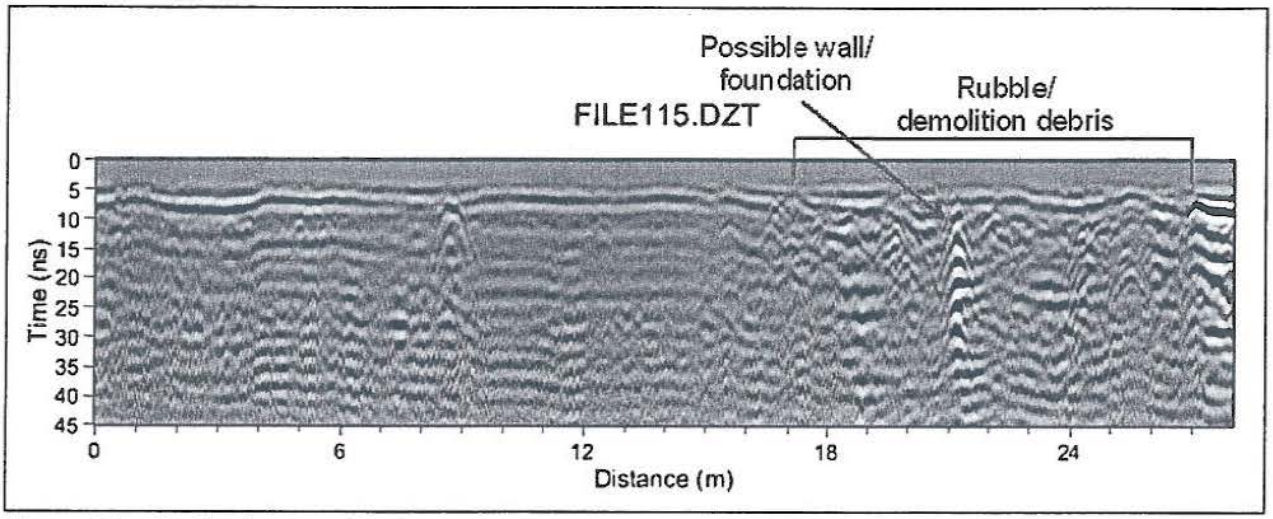


Figure 39. Reflection profile from site 5PE5479, showing the strong, hyperbolic reflection from what may be part of a wall/foundation or large piece of debris associated with a structure. Also shown are reflections from a possibly disturbed subsurface, which may indicate demolition of this structure.

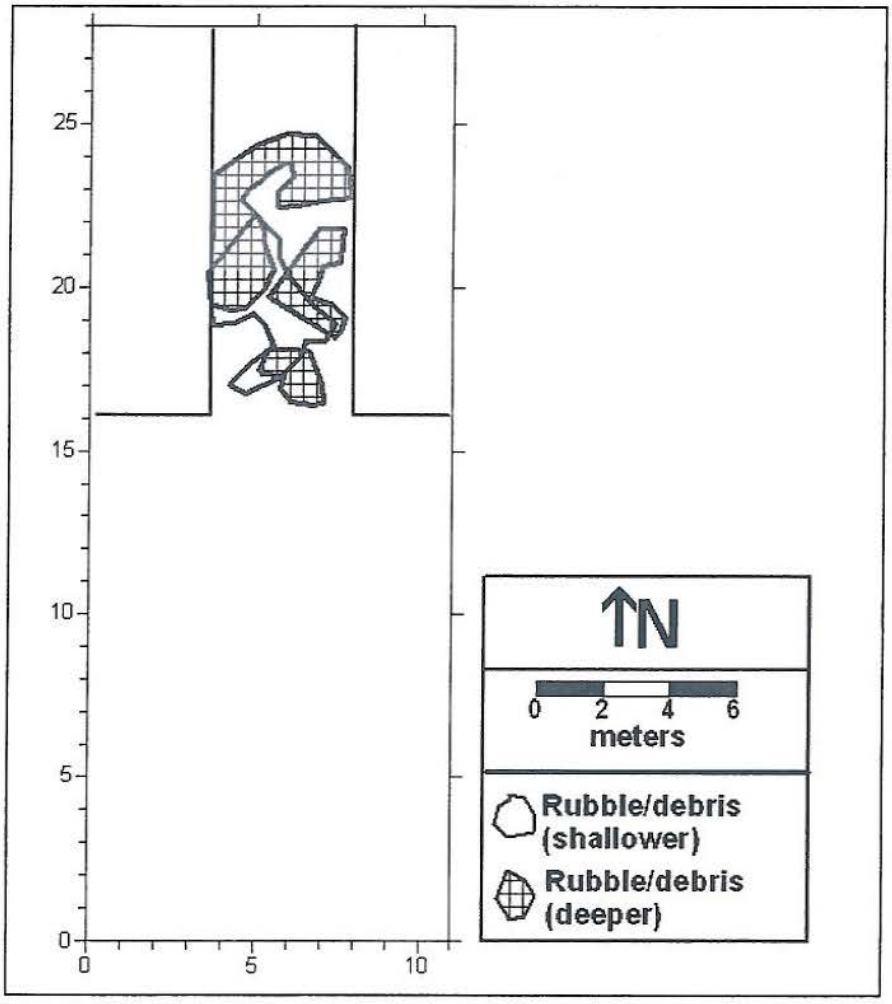


Figure 40. Interpretive map summarizing the results of the GPR survey at site 5PE5479. The rubble/debris from two depths is noted.

Site 5PE5481

Setting

Site 5PE5481 is located in a mixed commercial/residential area north of the steel mills on the northern side of Northern Avenue. The elevation is 4763 ft. The site is bounded to the south by Northern Avenue, to the west by residential dwellings which face Rio Grande Avenue, to the north by an alleyway, and to the east by a residential lot that faces Northern Avenue. Approximately 70% of the site area is covered with industrial slag pavement and asphalt. The remaining portion of the surface is open ground with a cover of mixed grasses and weeds. A small amount of modern debris was observed within the site boundary.

Description and Background

This site is a single open parcel made up of four historic lots which include the addresses 107, 109, 111, and 113 East Northern Avenue (Figure 41). Each of the four lots measures 110 ft (N/S) x 20 ft (E/W) and encompasses 0.05 acre. When WCRM performed the initial recording of the site there was no surface inventory, nor were features mapped. WCRM reported that the 1904-1905 (updated 1951) Sanborn Fire Insurance map did not show any structures or buildings present at the site, but archaeological potential was deemed to be fair based on the remains of a backfilled septic tank visible near the center of the site. The site dimensions reported at the time of the original recording were 130 ft (N/S) x 85 ft (E/W), covering 0.25 acre. Updated site dimensions from the 2011 fieldwork are 110 ft (N/S) x 85 ft (E/W), with an area of 0.02 acre.

Archival Research

The City Hall Place 2nd Filing subdivision, in which site 5PE5481 is located, does not appear on the 1890 map of Pueblo (Figure 3). However, by 1897, and shortly after Bessemer was annexed by the City of Pueblo, the subdivision was added. In Figure 24, the location of the site is superimposed on an 1897 map of Pueblo and the site again appears on the 1907 Pueblo City map (Figure 36). The earliest known map showing a detailed view of the site area is the 1905 Sanborn Fire Insurance map (Figure 42). This map depicts the four lots, which are numbered 35-38 from east to west. A discrepancy in the address numbering system is apparent on the 1905 Sanborn map, and only three addresses (107, 109, and 111) are available for four lots. All of the structures depicted on the 1905 Sanborn map are wood-framed, consisting of a two-story saloon (Lot 35) with adjoining two-story lodging and an outbuilding (Lot 36). A small wood frame stable is located at the north end of Lot 37, while Lot 38 is vacant.

An updated Sanborn Fire Insurance map from 1952 indicates several changes within the site boundary (Figure 43). All of the structures shown on the 1905 Sanborn map have been removed and replaced with five single-story wood-framed dwellings. In addition, the addresses for the four lots were modified on the 1952 map with Lot 35 corresponding with address 113/111, Lot 36 corresponding with address 111/109, Lot 37 corresponding with address 109, and Lot 38 corresponding with addresses 107 and 107½.

Figure 41. Site 5PE5481 plan map.

The Pueblo City Directory produced a partial list of occupants and residents at the site during the historic period; this information is summarized in Table 3. Two local residents provided additional details about the historic structures during fieldwork for the current project. This information is based on first-hand knowledge of the site and the timeline for the use and demolition of the historic structures. Vincent Mascarenas reported that he moved to the neighborhood around 1944. At that point, the five structures were all being used as single family dwellings, and he believes that they were all rentals. Mascarenas corroborates the information provided on the Sanborn Fire Insurance map, indicating that the structures were all single-story wood-framed houses. Foundations 2-5, located at the northern end of the site, reportedly had two rooms, and the larger structure (Foundation 1) may have had three or more rooms. All of the structures were standing and inhabited until about 1958, when they were demolished.

Table 3
Site 5PE5481 Residential Property Owners

Address / Year	107 East Northern Avenue	107½ East Northern Avenue	109 East Northern Avenue	111 East Northern Avenue	113 East Northern Avenue
1925	Duke's Lumber and Coal Company	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
1927	Duke's Lumber and Coal Company	Rafael Conde	Fanstino Saldibar	Albert Cortez	N/A
1929	Duke's Lumber and Coal Company	Louis Papac	Roman Francisco	Thomas Salinas	Rafael Conde
1930	N/A	Louis Papac	Roman Francisco	N/A	N/A
1935	Aurelo Macias	N/A	N/A	Ken Togo	N/A
1939	Samual Ellis	Tony Carillo	Tony Deleon	Leo Ruiz	Ken Togo
1945	Samual Ellis	Manual Sanchez	Zacarias Trujillo	Rudolph Romero	Albert Chavez
1948	Samual Ellis	Manual Sanchez	Paul Beltram	Zacarias Trujillo	Albert Chavez
1955	Charles Romo	N/A	N/A	Ruth Beltram	Minnie McGhee

*N/A indicates that no information was listed in the directories, or that no directory was available

Field Investigations

The site was subjected initially to an intensive surface reconnaissance for the purpose of locating historic artifacts and features. Subsurface investigations included GPR data collection as well as test excavation. Although only portions of the site area were paved the GPR survey was conducted for the entire site. Excavation techniques included mechanical scraping with a backhoe to remove pavement covering portions of the site area, trenching and scraping in and around extant foundations, and excavation of shovel test units and formal 1 m x 1 m test units.

Ground-penetrating Radar Results: The GPR survey of the site area identified two possible building remnants (Figures 44-47). One of the structures appeared to be relatively

complete, with substantial linear reflections related to walls/foundations, and at least two possible corners. The hyperbolic reflections from these walls/foundations are clearly seen in the reflection profiles. In addition, a concentration of high amplitude reflections, which may represent rubble and other highly reflective debris associated with demolition, was identified. In the reflection profiles this area of debris is seen as a number of small, high-amplitude hyperbolic reflections associated with a reflective layer that is probably related to objects or debris and subsurface compaction from heavy construction equipment. It should be noted that the identified structural remains are shallow, approximately 15-46 cm in depth. This may be due to recent construction activities in the area including surface grading and the removal of surface materials. Results are summarized in Figure 47.

Other areas of high-amplitude reflections are attributed to subsurface disturbance created by construction activity, including a linear reflection that extends across the survey area. Originally thought to be a utility pipe, the non-contiguous nature of this reflection suggests instead that it is related to construction material, including surface grading. While it is possible that some of these reflections are associated with historic features, they lack the overall geometric patterning (such as the spatial linearity seen in the amplitude slice-maps or hyperbolic shape seen in the reflection profiles) that would suggest they are unequivocally associated with the historic structures.

Mechanical Exploration: Mechanical removal of pavement from portions of the site was guided by GPR survey information, archival data, and observations from the surface reconnaissance. The loader blade was used to scrape pavement from a 176 m^2 area in the northeastern corner of the lot. The scraped area measured 33 m (N/S) x 26 m (E/W).

Trenching and Scraping: Six concrete footers representing six individual structures were exposed through a combination of mechanical and manual scraping and trenching (Figure 48). Two of these foundations were visible on the ground surface and one appears on recent aerial photographs. Soil removal concentrated on defining the length and orientation of the footers as well as the width, depth, and construction technique.

Foundation 1: This feature consists of a complete rectangular poured concrete T-shaped foundation. The underlying footer measures 20 ft 10 in (E/W) x 25 ft (N/S) and is 18.5 in thick. The foundation, which was poured on the center of the footer, measures 20 ft (E/W) x 24 ft 2 in (N/S) and is 8.5 in wide. The foundation extends 21 inches below the surface, with a 12-inch-deep footer and a 9-inch-deep foundation. Two stoops are associated with Foundation 1. A small poured-concrete stoop is located on the north wall of the foundation and is offset 18 inches from the east corner. This stoop measures 4 ft (E/W) x 16 in (N/S). A second stoop measuring 4 ft (N/S) x 16 in (E/W) was exposed at the center of the south wall of the foundation.

Foundation 2: This feature is a rectangular poured-concrete T-shaped foundation made up of a lower footer and upper foundation. This foundation, which is 95% complete, is similar in morphology to Foundation 1 but exhibits slightly different dimensions. The footer measures 20 ft 10 in (N/S) x 14 ft 10 in (E/W) x 18 in wide. The foundation is centered

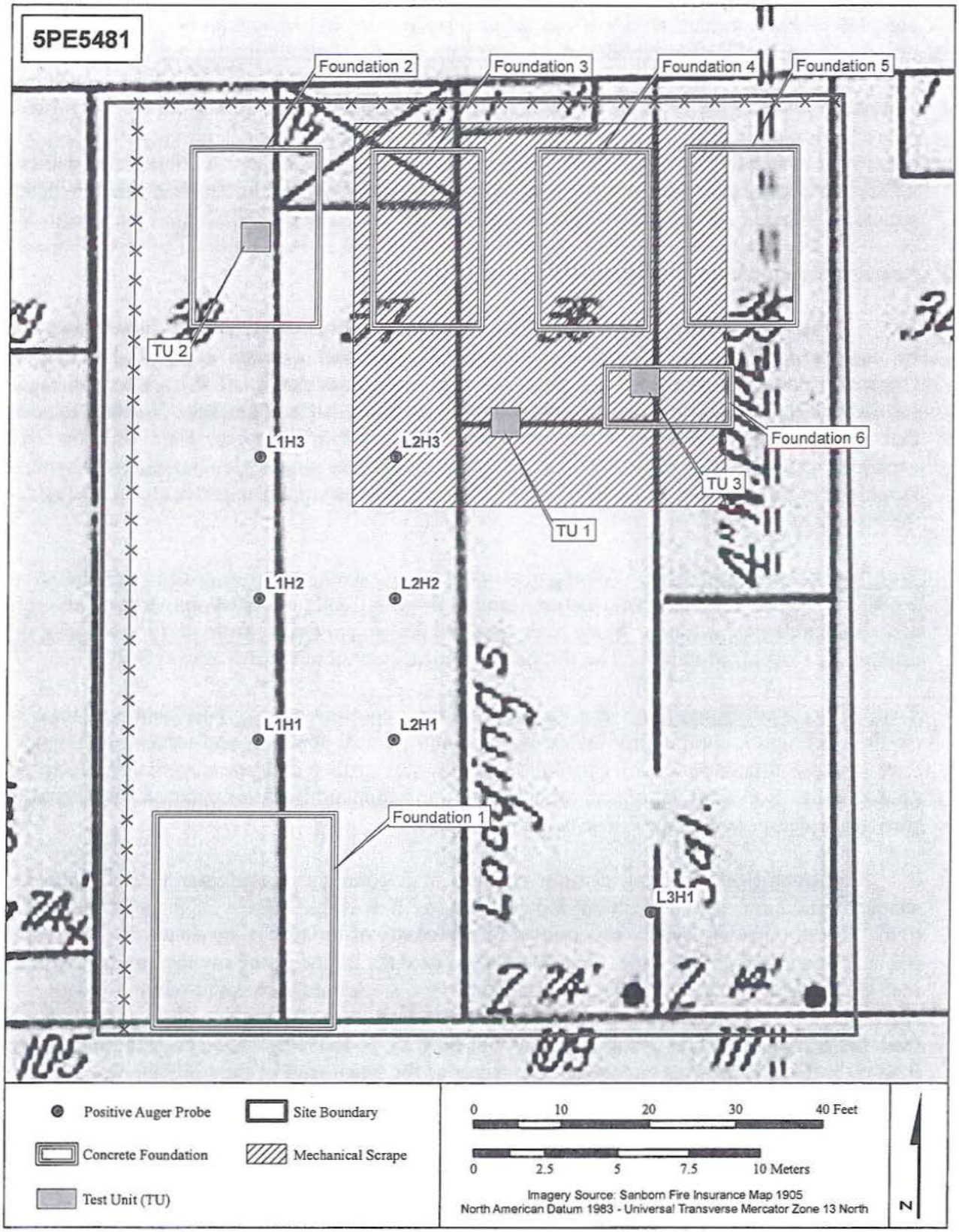


Figure 42. Site 5PE5481 plan map with 1905 Sanborn Fire Insurance map background.

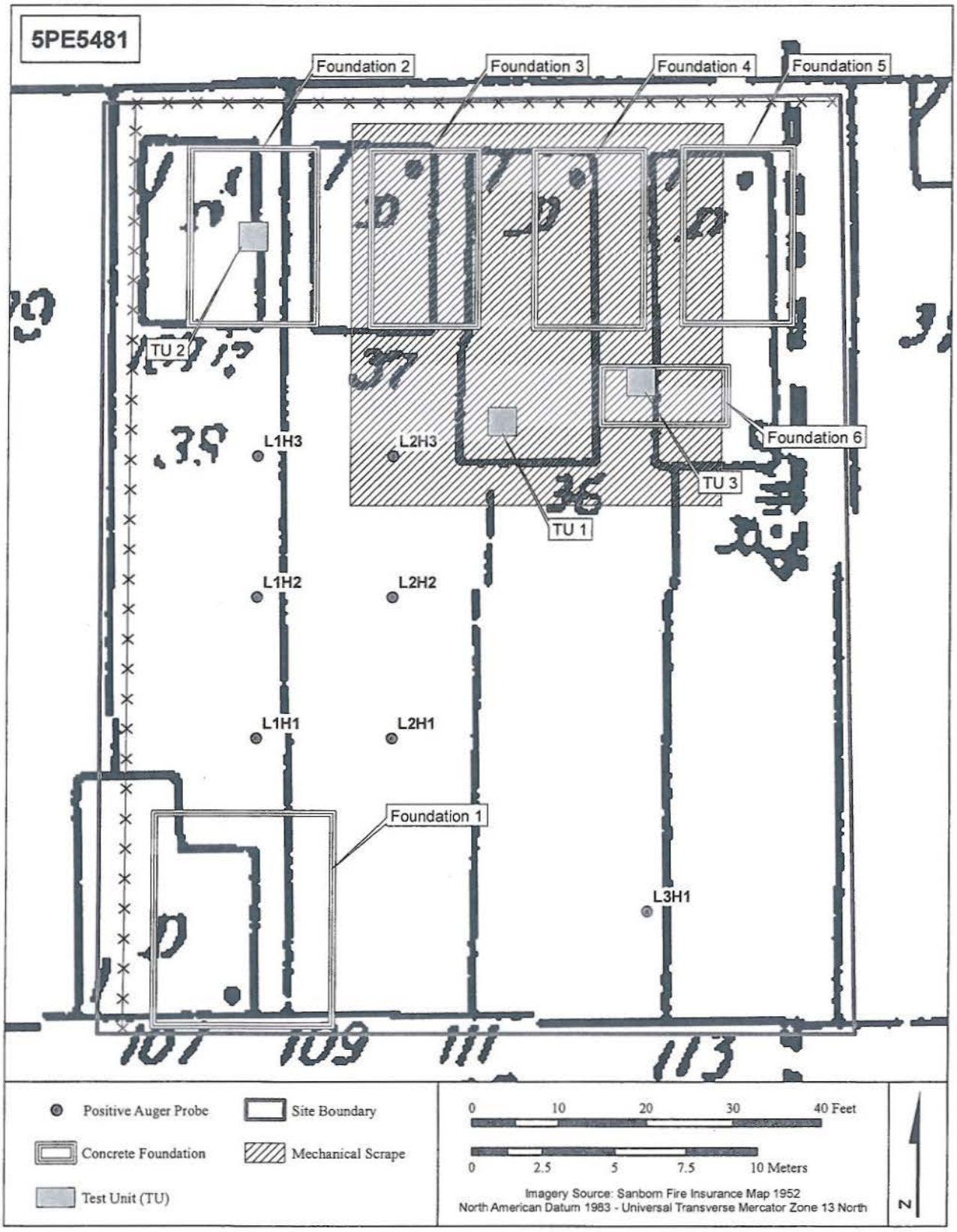


Figure 43. Site 5PE5481 plan map with 1952 Sanborn Fire Insurance map background.

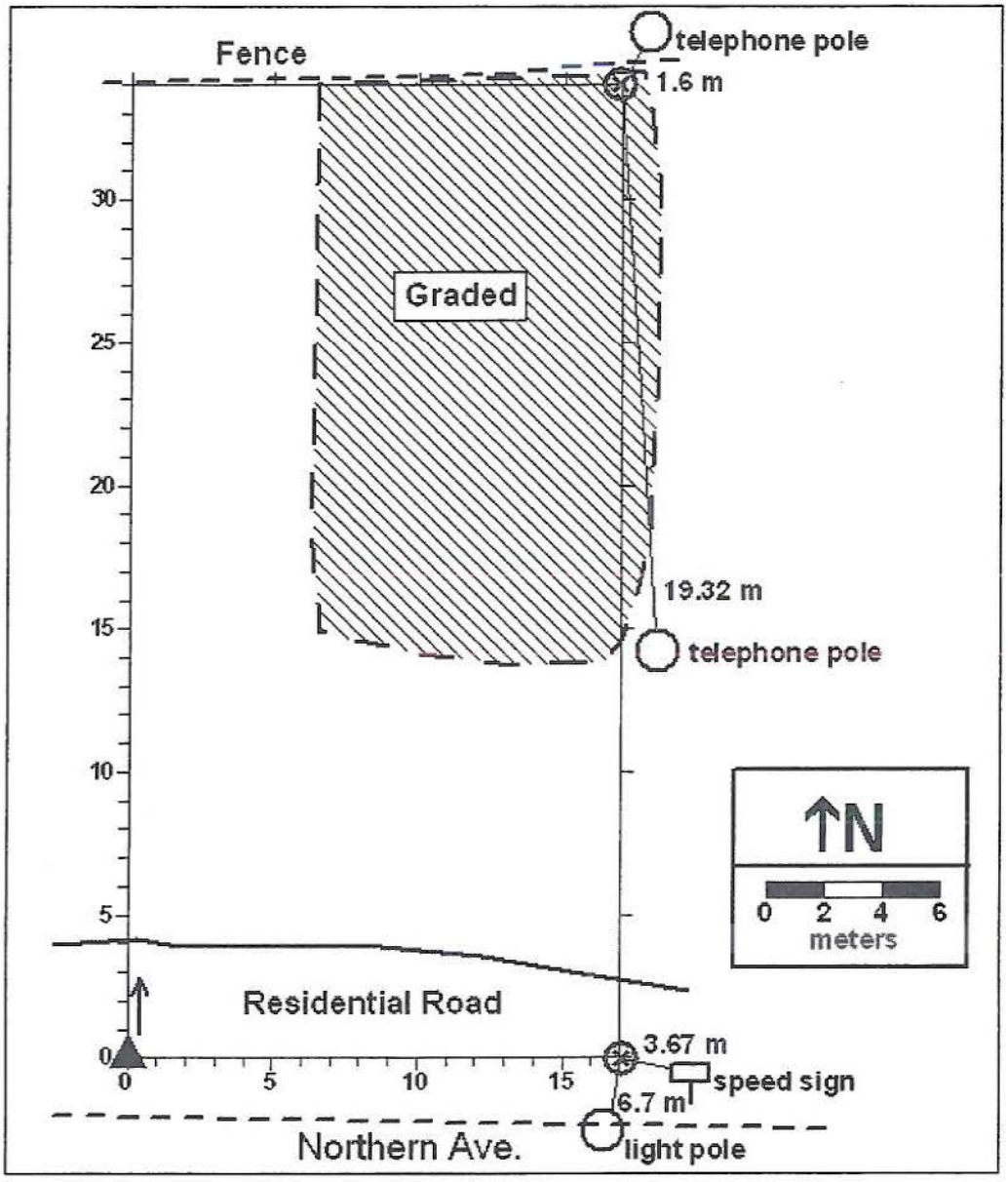


Figure 44: Sketch map of the GPR grid collected at site 5PE5481, with some of the construction activity areas noted. Also shown are measurements from the northeastern and southeastern corners of the grid to nearby features.

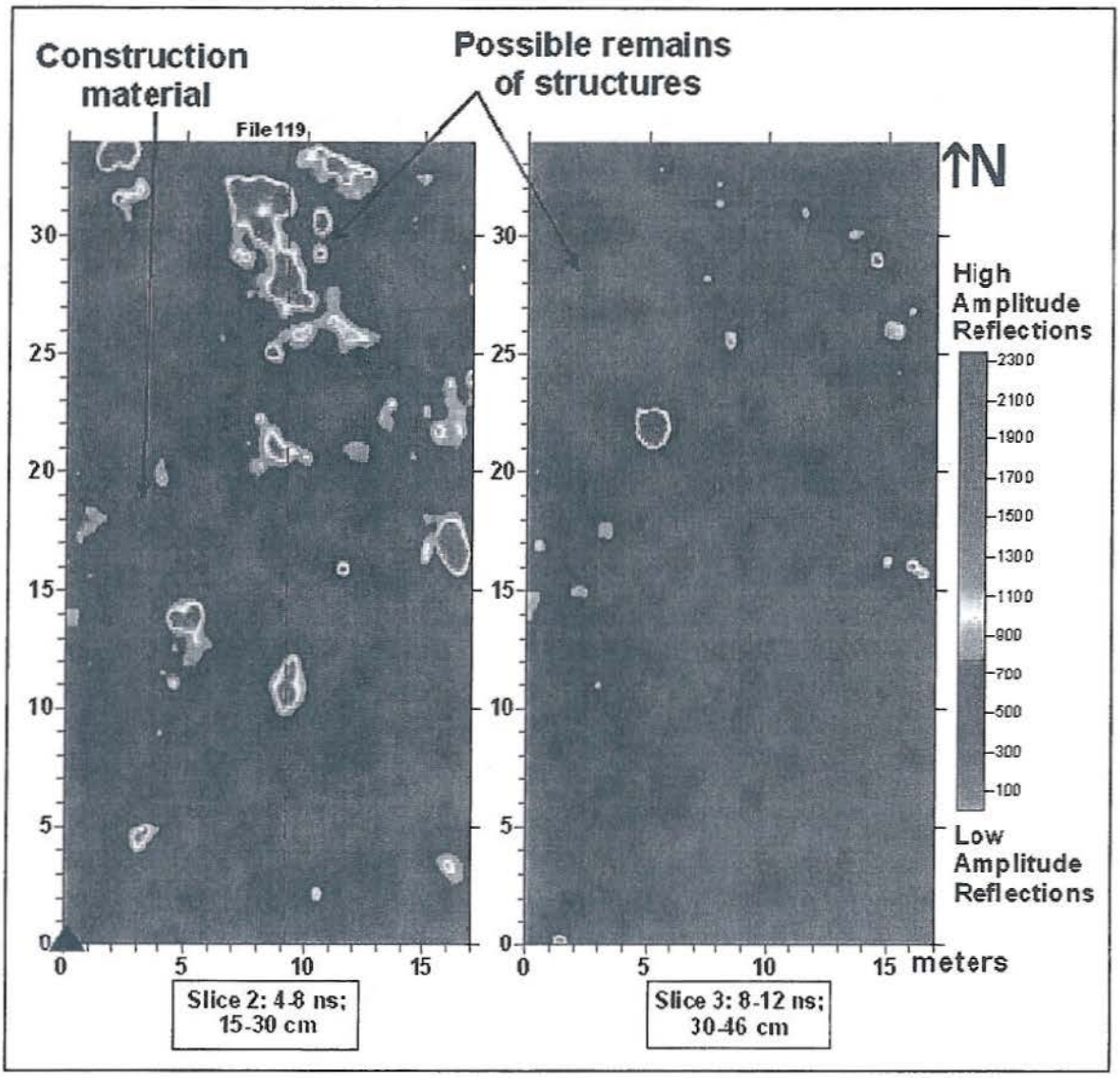


Figure 45: Amplitude slice-maps from site 5PE5481, showing linear reflections from possible structures in the northern half of the survey area. The concentration of high amplitude reflections associated with these linear reflections may be due to previous demolition or construction activities in this area. Other areas of high amplitude reflections in this grid may also be related to construction activities. The location of reflection profile 119 (Figure 46, below) is also noted. These slice-maps represent a total depth of 4 - 12 ns, or approximately 15 - 46 cm.

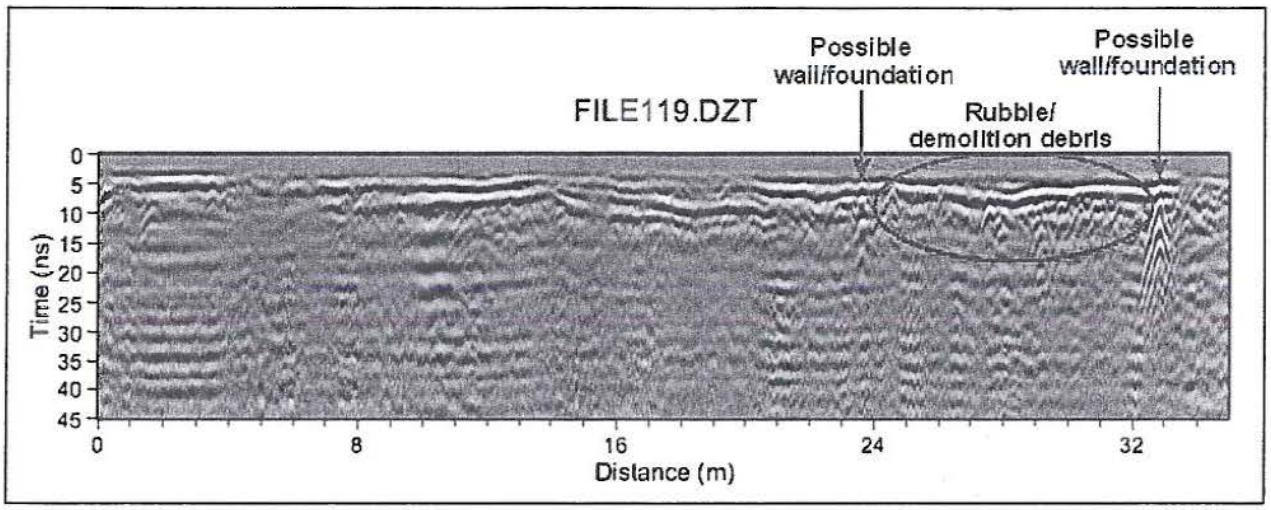


Figure 46. Reflection profile from site 5PE5481, showing the strong, hyperbolic reflections from possible walls/foundations, and the associated rubble and debris from demolition.

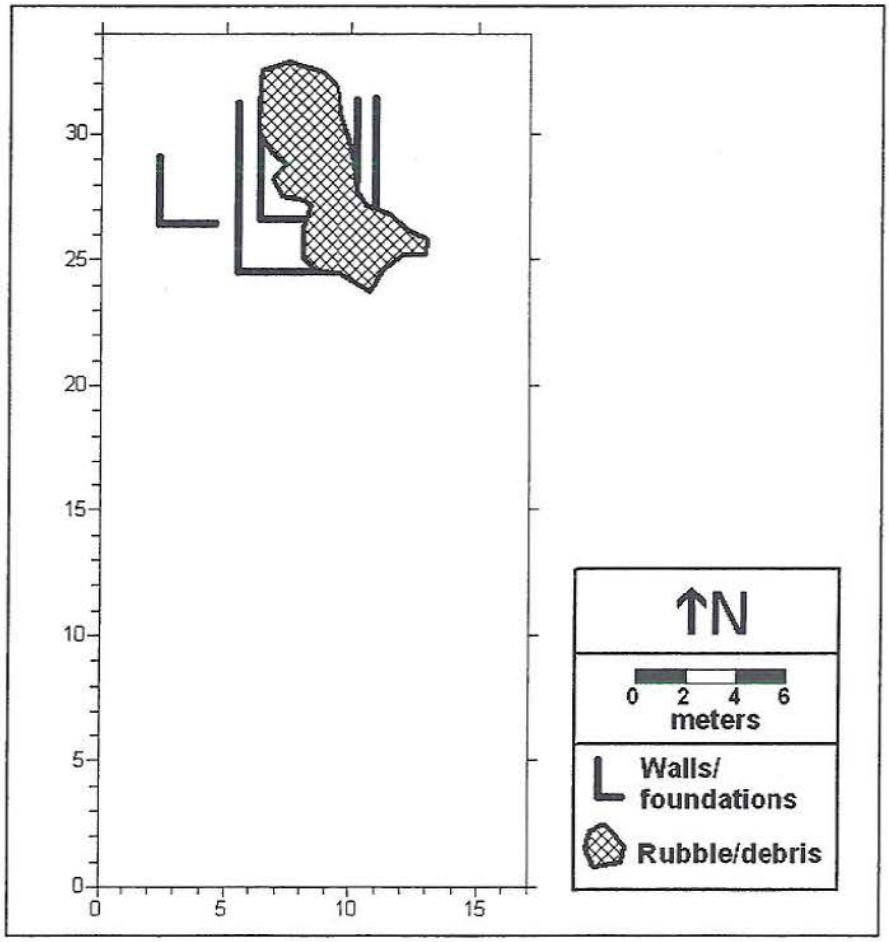


Figure 47. Interpretive map summarizing the results of the GPR survey at site 5PE5481. The walls/foundations and rubble/debris associated with demolition of these possible structures are noted.

on the footer with dimensions of 20 ft (N/S) x 14 ft (E/W) x 8 in wide, thereby leaving a rim of footer that extends approximately 5 inches on either side of the foundation. At the northwestern corner, the foundation/footer extends to a depth of 13 inches, with an 8-inch-deep footer and a 5-inch-deep foundation. One 3 ft 3 in (E/W) x 16 in (N/S) poured-concrete stoop is located on the north wall of this structure, and is offset approximately 20 in from the northeastern corner. A small brick patio was also exposed near the southeastern corner of Foundation 2, and measures 4 ft 2 in (E/W) x 3 ft 8 in (N/S).

Foundation 3: The remains of this foundation are similar to Foundation 2; however, this feature has been impacted by disturbance related to mechanical scraping by a previous landowner. Dimensions for the footer are 20 ft 10 in (N/S) x 12 ft 9 in (E/W) x 18 in wide. The foundation, which is centered on the footer, has dimensions of 20 ft (N/S) x 12 ft (E/W) x 8 in wide. Based on measurements of the northeastern corner, the depth of this foundation is the same as that of Foundation 2. Large sections of the southeastern corner of the upper foundation wall have been mechanically scraped off the footer element.

Foundation 4: Prior to disturbance, this foundation would have had the same dimensions as Foundation 3. Mechanical scraping by a previous owner resulted in the destruction of approximately 50% of this structure. A stoop, measuring 3 ft 2 in (E/W) x 16 in (N/S), was exposed on the north wall of the foundation and is offset 17 inches from the northeastern corner.

Foundation 5: The west half of this foundation was covered with waste pavement scraped from the surrounding site area. However, enough of the footprint is present to indicate that the overall dimensions are nearly the same as those of Foundations 3 and 4. This foundation also has an associated stoop adjacent to the north wall. This stoop, which measured 3 ft 3 in (E/W) x 16 in (N/S), was offset 2 ft 8 in from the northeastern corner.

Foundation 6: This structural remnant is located south of Foundation 4, and consists of a U-shaped structure with a T-shaped poured-concrete footer and foundation. This foundation exhibits walls on the east, west, and south sides, and is open to the north. The south wall footer measures 14 ft 8 in long (E/W) x 18 in wide. The foundation is centered on the footer and measures 14 ft 5 in long (E/W) x 9 in wide. The east wall footer/foundation appears to be nearly complete, and measures 7 ft long (N/S) with an 18-in-wide footer and a centered 9-in-wide foundation. The north portion of the west footer/foundation is truncated, and measures 5 ft 4 in long (N/S) with an 18-inch-wide footer and a 9-inch-wide centered foundation. The interior of this foundation is constructed of laid brick.

Shovel Test Units: Six shovel tests were excavated in two lines in the area between Foundations 1, 2 and 3 in the western portion of the site. The shovel test locations were placed to permit exploration for additional historic structures, architectural remnants, and/or trash deposits with diagnostic materials. Line 1 Shovel Test 1 (L1 ST1) was excavated to a depth of 59 cm below surface. Artifacts were found throughout the unit and consisted of numerous fragments of clear, green and amber vessel glass, wire nails, bricks and concrete fragments, clinkers, and machine-cut bone fragments. Modern debris was intermixed with historic debris to a depth of 44 cm. The bottom 15 cm yielded an amber glass bottle fragment embossed with "Dr.

Har... (Harter's) Wild Cherry Bitters, St Louis," which is probably of late 19th century age. L1 ST2 was excavated to a depth of 65 cm. Artifacts recovered from this unit include colorless, light green, cobalt, and amber glass fragments, stoneware and earthenware fragments, machine-made cut nails, construction debris, and bone fragments. Modern trash was recovered to a depth of 46 cm. L1 ST3 was excavated to a depth of 37 cm. Artifacts consisted of colorless, green, and amber glass fragments, metal fragments and nails, cut-bone clinkers, and coal. Modern artifacts were mixed into the upper 20 cm of the unit. L2 ST1 extended to 61 cm. Common artifacts included colorless, aqua, and amber glass bottle fragments, machine-made cut nails, a carbon battery core, porcelain, refined earthenware fragments, pieces of a ceramic pipe, bone, clinkers, and coal. Modern artifacts were recovered from the upper 13 cm. L2 ST2 was excavated to 30 cm. Glass fragments (clear, amber, red, and green) were common, accompanied by a few nail fragments and a fragment of refined earthenware. Modern artifacts were not identified below 8 cm in this unit. L2 ST3 was excavated to 56 cm, with artifacts recovered throughout the upper 20 cm. Potential historic items in this unit include light green, aqua, amber, colorless, and milk glass fragments, with brick fragments and clinkers.

A seventh shovel test (L3 ST1) was situated in the southeastern corner of the site. This test was excavated in an area that corresponded with a structure shown on the 1904 Sanborn Fire Insurance map. Excavation was terminated at a depth of 26 cm because the area was found to be completely disturbed by road construction. A few artifacts, including glass fragments and plastic, were recovered.

Formal Test Units:

Test Unit 1: This unit was located 3.5 m south of Foundations 3 and 4, and 3 m west of Foundation 6. The location was chosen in an effort to investigate the potential for trash deposits and/or artifacts related to the historic occupation of the site. Excavation was conducted to 80 cm below surface and was terminated at the base of Level 8. Artifacts were recovered in all levels; however, the density of material was significantly reduced in Levels 6 and 7, and Level 8 was almost sterile. Materials in the upper portion of the unit (Levels 1-5) consisted of a mixture of non-diagnostic historic and modern artifacts. Bottle glass was common throughout the upper five levels with hundreds of fragments of colorless (550+), over 100 fragments of amber, and smaller quantities of aqua, light green, milk/white, cobalt, carnival, amethyst, olive green, and yellowish glass. Ceramics consisted of refined earthenware porcelain fragments including some with blue and red patterns. Refined earthenware was dense in Levels 4 and 5. A single, complete diagnostic bottle was recovered from Level 4. It exhibits embossed lettering with the makers mark "N. Naylon," "Pueblo, Colo," and "Registered." This bottle has a production date range from 1903-1908 (Preble 1987:157). Other common artifacts in this unit include wire and machine-made cut nails, clinkers and coal, scraps of iron, brick fragments, window glass, bottle caps, and bone. Individual items consist of a fuse, a lug nut, two safety pins, portions of a shoe, and a brass doorknob plate. Modern artifacts were also recovered from the upper three levels, and include fragments of plastic, plastic toy parts, and a rubber toy. Artifacts recovered from the lower levels (Levels 6-8) consisted of colorless, amber, olive, and teal-colored glass fragments, refined earthenware, hundreds of clinkers, scraps of metal, and brick fragments.

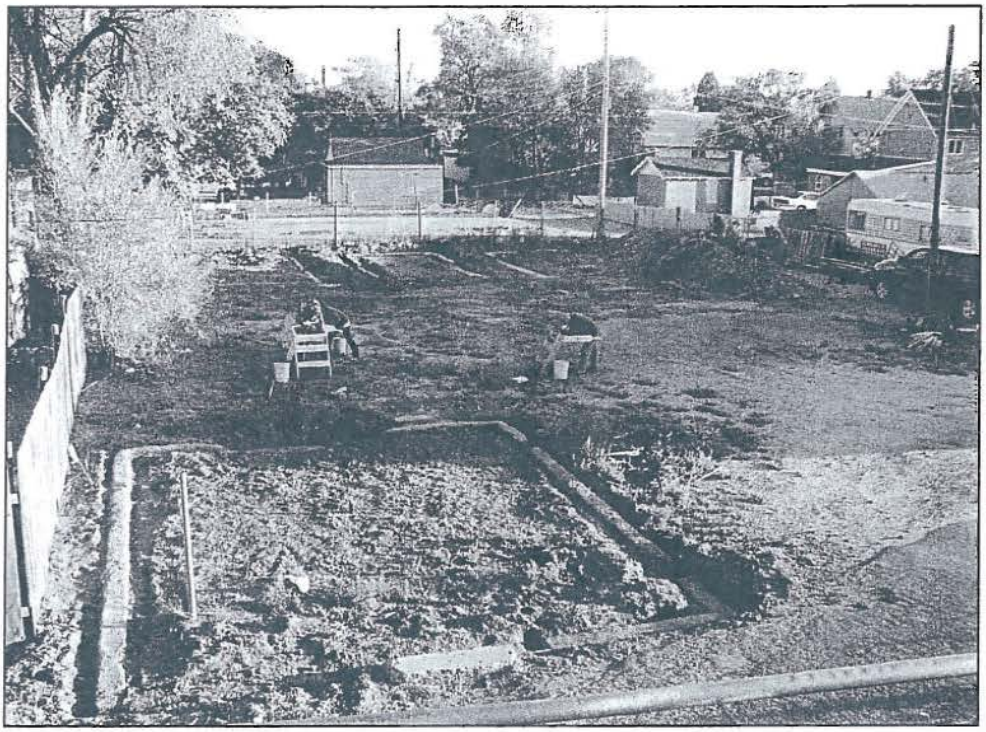


Figure 48. Overview of foundations at site 5PE5481, looking northeast.

Test Unit 2: Test Unit 2 was placed in the center of Foundation 2 to determine if this structure had basements or storage areas, and to prospect for evidence of previous occupations. The unit was excavated to a maximum depth of 1 m. Artifacts were recovered from all levels. Over 1000 pieces of glass were noted, including colorless (n=700), amber (n=100), light green (n=60), and smaller amounts of cobalt, olive, milk/white and milk/green, aqua, amethyst, and light blue fragments. Ceramics consisted of earthenware, refined earthenware, yellow-glazed earthenware, brown/gold-glazed earthenware, stoneware, porcelain, and one fragment of blue-patterned refined earthenware. Metal items include machine-made cut and wire nails, nuts and washers, and hundreds of pieces of unidentifiable scrap metal. Building and industrial debris included concrete and brick fragments, plaster, shingles, mortar, asphalt, coal and clinkers. Other items noted were modern plastic fragments, mammal bone, carpet fibers, barbed wire, part of a light bulb, and a ceramic pipe fragment.

Test Unit 3: This unit was excavated within the footprint of Foundation 6 in an attempt to identify the function of the structure. Based on information provided by a local resident, the structure was used as an outhouse. The test unit was placed in the west portion of the structure to determine if it housed a pit toilet or a pail closet. Three levels were excavated prior to termination at a depth of 19 cm. Artifacts recovered from Level 1 consisted of wire nails; amber, gray, aqua, and colorless bottle glass; aqua window glass; brick fragments; clinkers; and coal. The most common artifacts in Levels 2 and 3 were colorless glass (200+ fragments), with smaller quantities of light green, olive green, cobalt, aqua, amber, amethyst, and red glass bottle fragments. Other materials consisted of refined earthenware and earthenware fragments, wire ails, clinkers, a metal machine part, metal scraps, window glass, wood fragments, and numerous

bone fragments. Modern plastic materials were located near the base of the level, as was a fully articulated cat skeleton wrapped in a plastic bag. Excavation in this unit was terminated at a floor of paved brick (Figure 49). Additional exploration underneath the floor was accomplished by removing one of the bricks, then extending an auger probe to 193 cm below the level of the floor. With the exception of a layer of clinkers and industrial slag encountered between 70 and 80 cm, this probe was sterile with no notable soil changes.

Site Stratigraphy: Soil deposits across the site, as evidenced by shovel test units and formal test units, appear to be heavily disturbed to a minimum of 50 cm below the present surface. A profile of Test Unit 1 exposed a minimum of 10 thin soil horizons, all of which appear to be the result of human activity at the site. Stratum I is 6 cm thick and is composed of very dark brown sandy loam. Stratum II is 9 cm thick and consists of dark olive brown sandy loam with pebbles and small cobbles. Stratum III comprises very dark brown loamy sand with abundant charcoal flecks and measures 7 cm thick. Stratum IV, 5 cm thick, consists of a dark yellowish brown loamy sand with abundant cobbles. Stratum V is approximately 10 cm thick and is composed of dark brown sandy clay loam with some diffuse charcoal flecking. Stratum VI has a thickness of 15 cm and consists of brown loam with some charcoal. Stratum VII, which is very dark gray sandy loam, exhibits abundant charcoal flecking and measures between 9 and 12 cm thick. The sediment comprising Stratum VIII is between 11 and 17 cm thick and consists of brown loam. Stratum IX is approximately 7 cm thick and is composed of dark yellowish brown sandy clay loam. Stratum X extends through the base of the level and is a minimum of 19 cm thick although its total thickness is unknown. It consists of dark yellowish brown loam.

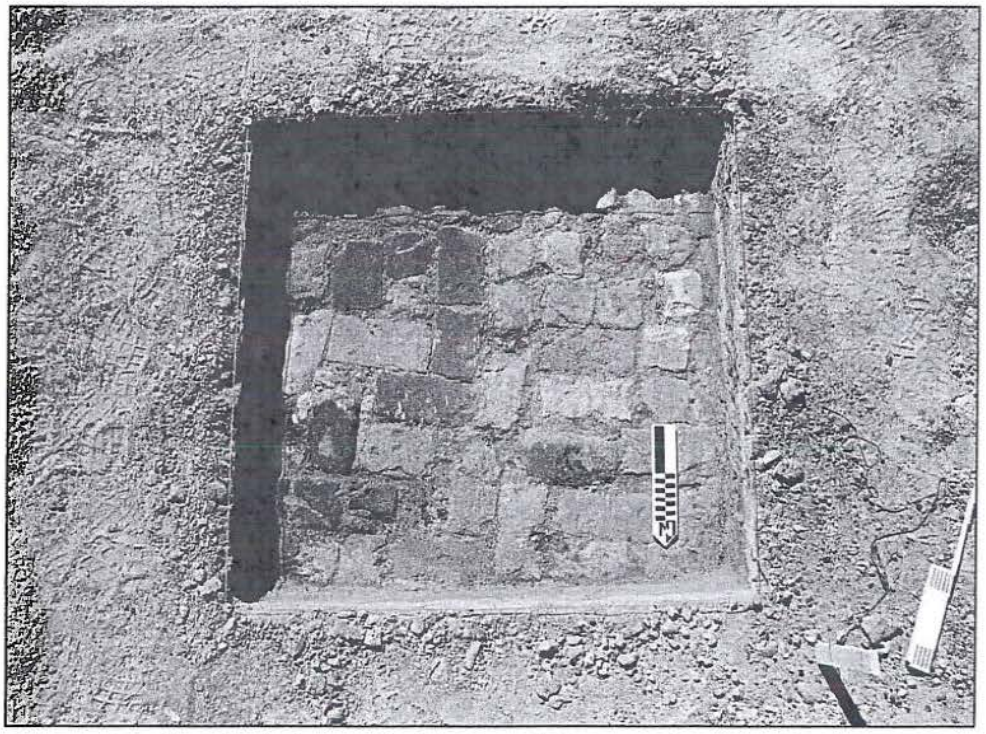


Figure 49. Detailed view of brick floor in Foundation 6 at site 5PE5481.

Evaluation and Management Recommendations

Test excavations yielded evidence of both intact and partially intact foundations as well as buried historical debris, which supports the historical documentation in the form of both archival research and accounts from local residents. The various structures that once stood at site 5PE5481 are completely absent with the exception of the foundations. Given this level of disturbance, the site retains little integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. The site is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history; is not associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; does not embody distinctive characteristics of type, period, or method of construction, and does not represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; and is not likely to yield information important in history. This site is assessed as not eligible for the NRHP, and no further work is recommended.

Site 5PE5504

Setting

This site, which consists of a lot in a residential neighborhood, is located on the southeast corner of Aqua Avenue and East Evans Avenue at an elevation of 4805 ft. The site is bounded to the south by a lot with a residential dwelling, and to the east by the Pueblo Freeway/I-25 ROW. The site area is an open graded lot with a scatter of modern debris. Soil is composed of very dark brown sandy loam with pebbles, gravel, and small cobbles. Vegetation is sparse mixed grasses and weeds.

Description and Background

This vacant lot is situated adjacent to the Aqua Avenue Pueblo I-25 on-ramp (Figure 50). It is depicted on the 1905 Sanborn Fire Insurance map as 318 Aqua Avenue/2202 East Evans Avenue (Figure 51). Aqua Avenue wraps around the property on the northern and eastern sides, and the lot has been mechanically graded on the northern margin. The site was not inventoried at the time that it was first recorded by WCRM, and no artifacts were reported to be visible from the perimeter of the area. Based on archival research of 1904-1905 Sanborn Fire Insurance maps, WCRM determined that at least one residential dwelling had been located early in the 20th century (although see following section). Site dimensions from the initial recording are listed as 149 ft (E/W) x 55 ft (N/S), with an area of 0.22 acre. The dimensions derived from the 2011 field recording are 159 ft (E/W) x 46 ft (N/S), encompassing 0.16 acre.

Archival Research

The documentary data for site 5PE5504 indicate that no structures were present until well into the 20th century. Archival data for this site consist of historic maps including Sanborn Fire Insurance maps from 1905 and 1951 (Figures 51 and 52), Pueblo City maps, and information from the Pueblo City Directories. The earliest city map for this area depicts the site at the

extreme southern margin of South Pueblo (Figure 3). On this city map from 1897 the area within which the site is located is simply described as "uplands" (Figure 24). The 1905 Sanborn Fire Insurance map indicates that the site is located in the Minnequa Heights Addition (Figure 51). Based on the 1905 Sanborn and the 1907 Pueblo City map, no structures were present at the site. The 1939 Pueblo City map, which consists of an aerial mosaic, clearly shows that no structures were present in the vicinity of the site (Figure 53). However, the 1951 Sanborn Fire Insurance map indicates that the site had two structures consisting of single-story dwellings (Figure 52).

The Pueblo City Directories were also examined to determine the years of occupancy and the names of residents. No listings for either 2202 or 2204 East Evans Avenue or 318 Aqua Avenue were found in the directories. The first year in which residents were recorded was 1942. In this year, Bennie W. Beach is listed for 318 Aqua Avenue, and Harold Leeper is listed for 2202 East Evans Avenue. In 1943, the Aqua Avenue dwelling was inhabited by Howard Stroh and the other structure was vacant. Robert Lawrence is listed for Aqua Avenue in 1945, and the East Evans house was occupied by Paul Shields. During 1948, 318 Aqua Avenue was the residence of Jon Schwartz and 2202 East Evans was vacant. No further listings are available for 318 Aqua Avenue after 1948; however, in 1955 Betty Hill is listed as the last resident of 2202 East Evans Avenue. Presumably, the structures were both razed in the middle to late 1950s to accommodate the I-25 freeway entrance. No assessor records or water line information was available for this site.

Field Investigations

Field investigation conducted during 2011 included an intensive surface inventory, mechanical scraping and excavation of test holes, manual excavation consisting of trenching and scraping, and excavation of auger probes, shovel test units, and formal 1 m x 1 x test units.

Mechanical Exploration: Portions of the site were investigated initially by scraping and excavation of shallow test holes using a backhoe. Locations for mechanical exploration were determined by the approximate positions of structures shown on the 1951 Sanborn Fire Insurance map, and by referencing the locations of structures on the adjacent lot to the south. The loader blade was used to scrape a 11.5 m^2 area measuring 5.2 m (E/W) x 2.27 m (N/S), which aligns with the location of the historic dwelling shown on the 1951 Sanborn Fire Insurance map (Figure 52). Two small test holes each measuring approximately 1.5 m x 0.61 m were excavated with the backhoe bucket at the eastern end of the site in the vicinity of a second possible foundation. The surface scrape yielded construction materials consistent with foundations or concrete footers. No historic construction materials or artifact deposits were encountered in either of the two test holes.

Trenching and Scraping: An attempt was made to delineate foundation remnants by hand-trenching and scraping in the vicinity of the construction debris, which was exposed during the mechanical scrape. Two elements of the dwelling footer/foundation were located, but no other well-defined foundation elements were encountered. One of the intact elements consisted of a block of concrete measuring 2 ft x 8 inches. The second possible foundation remnant consisted of a small concrete pad measuring 4.5 ft (E/W) x 2.5 ft (N/S). It is unknown if these two

elements represent intact structural remains, or if they were disturbed and redeposited during demolition of the dwelling.

Auger Probes: Twenty auger probes were excavated in three lines at 2-m intervals. The lines were spaced 5 m apart and were oriented east/west, following the long axis of the site. Auger probes were used to prospect for intact foundation remains and deposits of historic debris. Artifacts and/or historic debris were encountered in 13 of the probes. Common artifacts consisted of colorless and amber bottle glass fragments, and construction materials such as brick fragments, concrete, shingles, asphalt, and nails. Auger probing did not yield evidence of foundation remains or dense clusters of historic debris.

Shovel Test Unit: A single 50 cm x 50 cm shovel test was excavated at the eastern end of the site in an effort to investigate construction debris that had been exposed in two adjacent auger probes. This unit was excavated to a depth of 30 cm at which point sterile soil was reached. Materials recovered from this unit consisted of cinderblock fragments, shingles, asphalt, nails, and metal fragments. Cultural materials appeared to occur in a disturbed context.

Formal Test Units:

Test Unit 1: This unit was placed at the western end of the site near the main dwelling indicated on the 1951 Sanborn Fire Insurance map. Five levels were excavated to a maximum depth of 54 cm. Artifacts were encountered in the upper four levels. Artifacts concentrations were highest in Levels 2 and 3. Common artifacts consisted of bottle glass fragments from colorless, amber, and light green vessels; sheet metal fragments; and construction debris including fragments of brick and concrete, burned wood, and asphalt. One bottle fragment, which was recovered from Level 3, exhibits embossed lettering with the makers mark ("N. Nay..." and "Pue..." This makers mark is associated with N. Nylon, and has a production date range from 1903-1908 (Preble 1987:157).

Test Unit 2: Test Unit 2 was excavated near the center of the site and to the northeast of the main dwelling as shown on the 1951 Sanborn Fire Insurance map. The unit was excavated to 60 cm and terminated at the base of Level 7. Artifacts were encountered in all levels of this unit, although artifact density decreased considerably in the final level. Vessel glass was common and included colorless, amber, aqua, light green, milk/white, and cobalt fragments. Ceramic fragments consisted of both porcelain and stoneware. Construction materials included a section of pipe, machine-made cut nails, wire nails, wire staples, green and red shingle fragments, aqua window glass, and concrete and brick fragments. Other domestic debris consisted of a sanitary can, buttons, and cookware. Coal and clinkers were also present throughout the excavated levels. Many large concrete chunks and fragments were encountered beginning in Level 4. These materials appear to have been disturbed, perhaps during demolition of the structure.

Test Unit 3: Test Unit 3 was placed in the eastern portion of the site, immediately to the north of a historic dwelling labeled 318 Aqua Avenue on the 1951 Sanborn Fire Insurance map. Excavation in this unit reached a maximum depth of 41 cm. Cultural materials were encountered throughout the upper four levels of this unit, and Level 5 was sterile. Artifacts

recovered included an array of materials associated with domestic/residential activity, as well as construction debris. Glass fragments included amber, colorless, light green, and yellow specimens. Construction debris consisted of wire nails, machine-made cut nails, brick fragments, decaying concrete, shingles, and a small amount of window glass. Clinkers and coal were noted along with domestic items such as butchered-bone fragments, parts of a toilet or sink, and miscellaneous items including an automobile piston and lengths of wire. Modern materials including paper, aluminum beer tabs, plastic fragments, and a rubber grommet were recovered throughout the unit, indicating heavy disturbance.

Site Stratigraphy: The stratigraphic sequence is based on information provided by auger probes and a profile of Test Unit 1. The auger probes revealed that the stratigraphic sequence is horizontally consistent across the site. The uppermost 15 to 30 cm is composed of dark brown sand, which transitions to light tan sand extending to a minimum depth of 1.5 m. A finer-grained analysis of the Test Unit 1 profile indicates that four distinct soil horizons are present. Stratum I is composed of very dark brown sandy loam that extends to an average depth of 19 cm. Stratum II is 20 cm thick and consists of dark brown sandy loam. Stratum III is brown sandy loam that averages 23 cm in thickness. The Stratum IV sediment is a minimum of 20 cm thick and is composed of yellowish brown loamy sand.

Evaluation and Management Recommendations

Test excavation and archival research indicate that the structures that once stood on this property are no longer present and that the site is heavily disturbed and lacks physical integrity. There are no intact foundations at the site, and soils are highly disturbed throughout the property. Test excavations conducted by hand yielded common and fragmentary artifacts. Given this level of disturbance, the site retains little integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. The site is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history; is not associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; does not embody distinctive characteristics of type, period, or method of construction, and does not represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; and is not likely to yield information important in history. This site is evaluated as not eligible for the NRHP, and no further work is recommended.

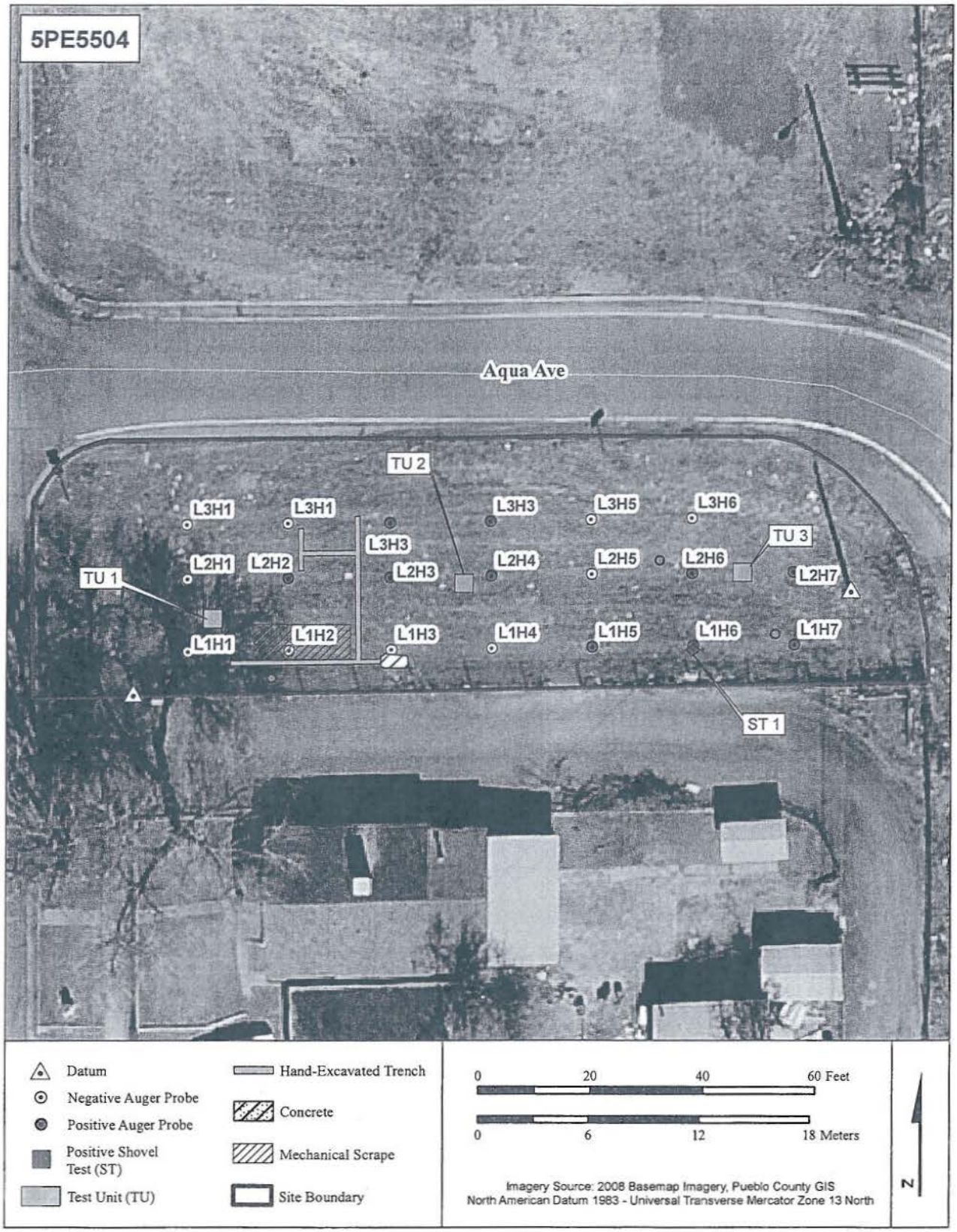


Figure 50. Site 5PE5504 plan map.

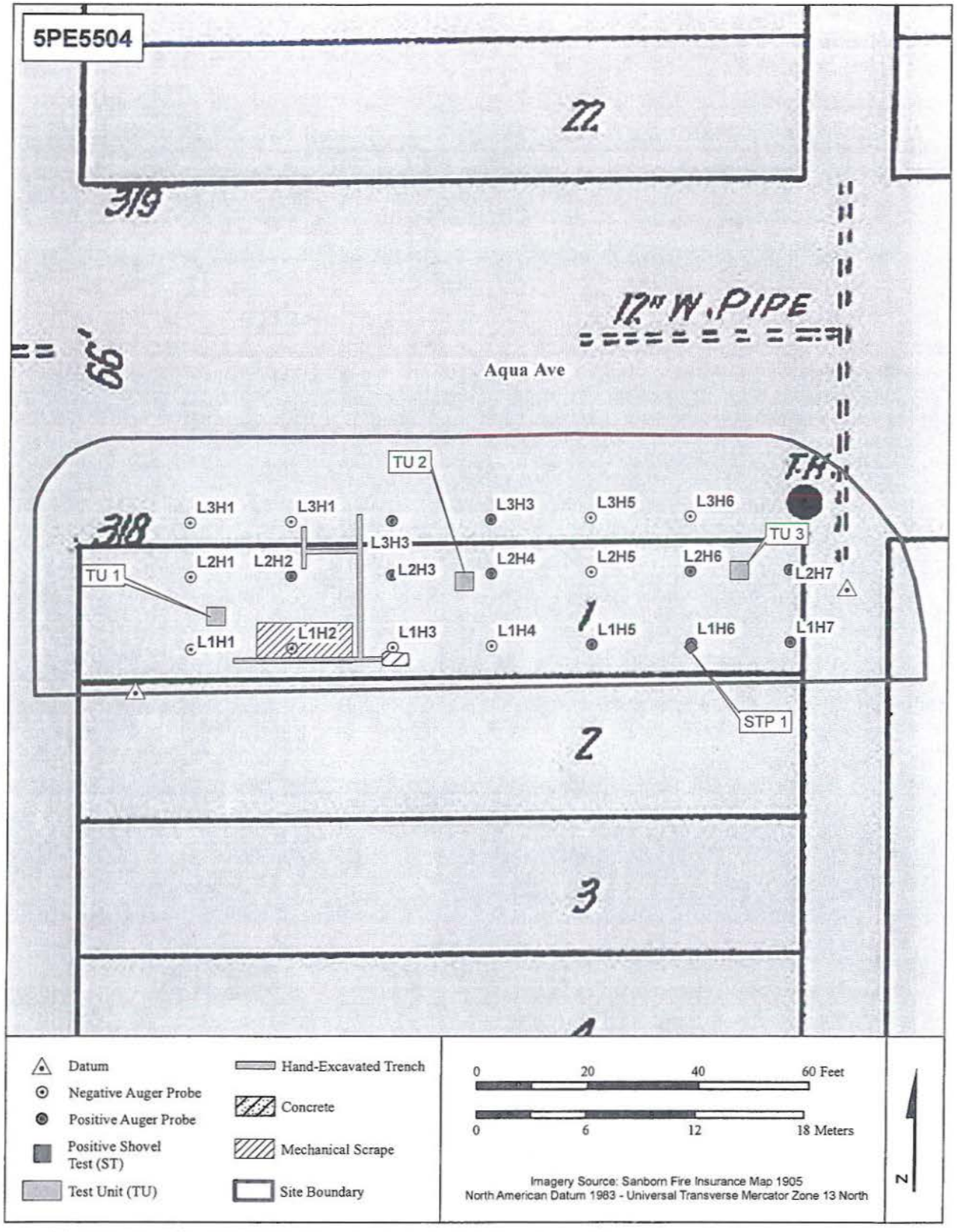


Figure 51. Site 5PE5504 plan map with 1905 Sanborn Fire Insurance map background.

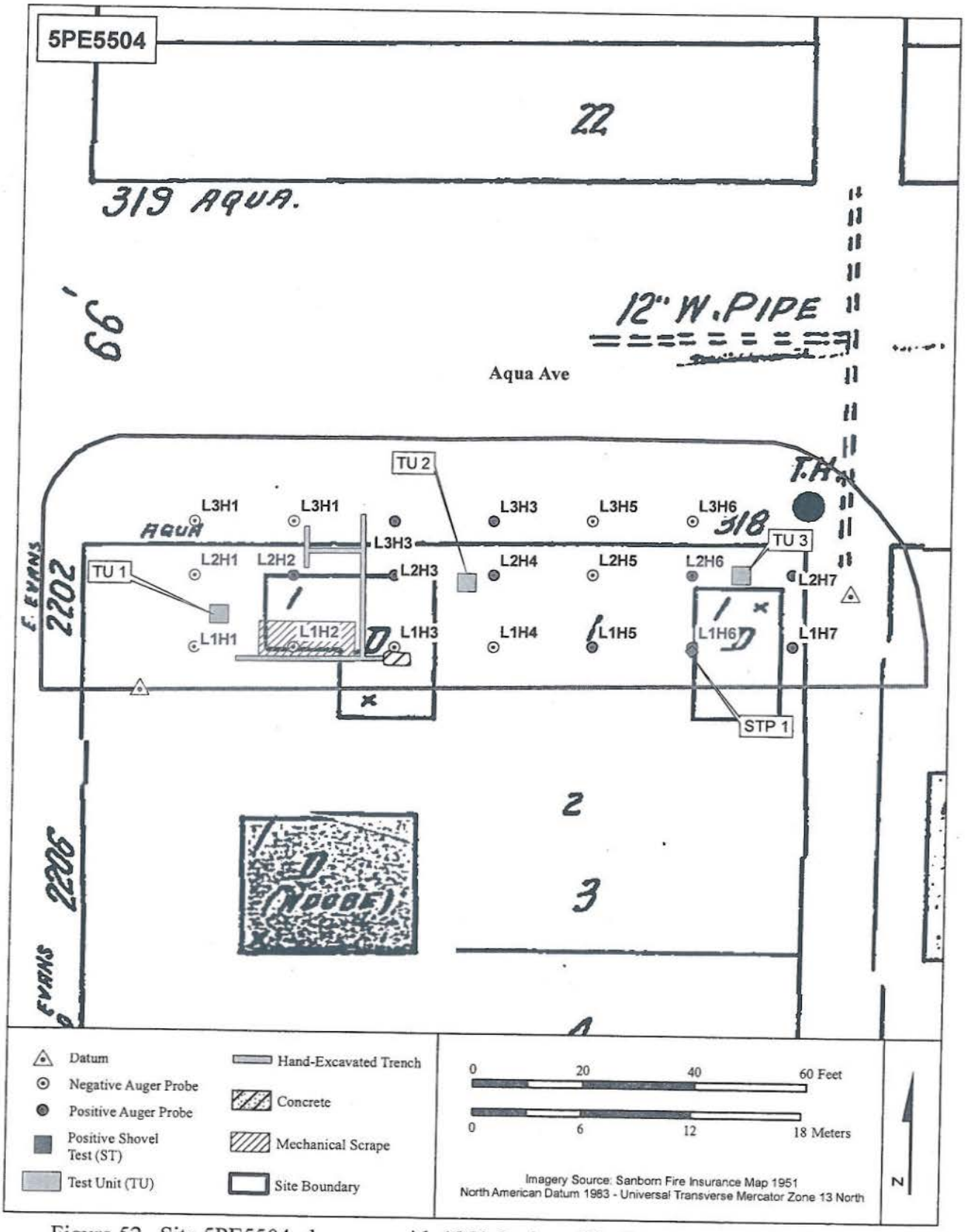


Figure 52. Site 5PE5504 plan map with 1951 Sanborn Fire Insurance map background.

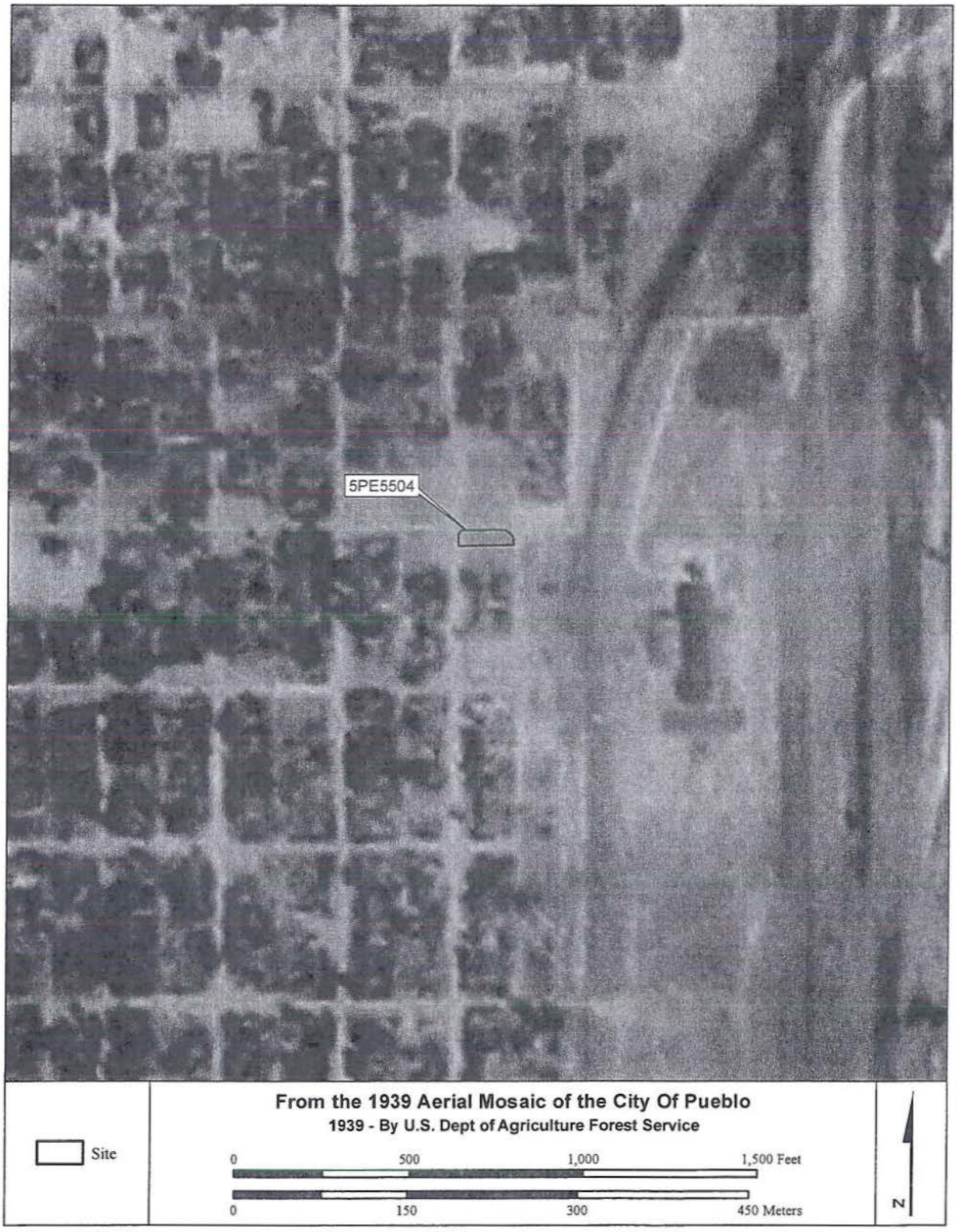


Figure 53. Site 5PE5504 with 1939 aerial mosaic of the City of Pueblo background.

CHAPTER 7
MANAGEMENT SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Centennial Archaeology, Inc. and TEC, Inc., at the direction of the Colorado Department of Transportation, conducted evaluative test excavations at 11 historic sites within the Area of Potential Effect for the New Pueblo Freeway project. All of the work took place within the City of Pueblo. Investigations for this project were conducted in phases that included:

- Archival research, undertaken prior to the field documentation, consisting of examination of documentary records from a variety of sources: historic Sanborn Fire Insurance maps, Pueblo City Directories, Pueblo City-County Library District, Pueblo City Planning and Development Office, Pueblo County Land Records Office, Pueblo County Assessor's Office, Pueblo County Historical Society, Pueblo Regional Building Department, and Board of Water Works of Pueblo, Colorado. Historic newspapers were also consulted, specifically *The Pueblo Chieftain* and *The Pueblo Star Journal*.

- Mechanical exploration at eight sites, facilitated by a backhoe, during and after the archival research phase. Exploration focused on exposing the distribution of site elements including foundation remains, soil stains, and concentrations of buried artifacts. In addition, mechanical stripping was required at two sites with concrete or asphalt surfaces.

- Ground-penetrating radar studies at the two sites with hard surfaces.

- Test excavation at all 11 sites, consisting of hand excavation that included various combinations of auger probing, excavation of shovel test units, scraping and trenching, and excavation of formal 1 m x 1 m test units. Updated site recording was undertaken in conjunction with the test excavation.

The 11 investigated sites are arrayed along a 3.25-mile segment of the New Pueblo Freeway corridor and fall within three historic neighborhoods or districts: Second Ward, Grove, and Steelworks. Much of the Steelworks area lies within the historic town of Bessemer, which was annexed by the City of Pueblo in 1894. Taken together the sites represent a span of time from the 1880s or early 1890s to the middle portion of the 20th century. However, most only date to segments of that span and not to the full temporal range. Many of the structures that once stood at these sites were torn down between 1955 and 1960 to facilitate construction of Interstate 25. All of the sites are manifested currently as vacant lots lacking standing structures. Most are unmaintained and weedy and exhibit modern trash, sometimes in abundance. Minor structural evidence in the form of concrete fragments is present at a few sites, and one has a sidewalk remnant. Two sites display partial surface cover (non-historic) consisting of a concrete slab or asphalt, which necessitated the use of ground-penetrating radar as an adjunct to test excavation.

Nine of the 11 sites are residential in character and include both single and multiple structures, all of which have long since been razed. These structures were typically of wood frame construction. Archival sources indicate that many of the residences had associated outbuildings although little direct archaeological evidence of these features was found. Four

sites where single-structure, single-family residences once stood are 5PE3890 (possibly built prior to 1893; demolished 1989), 5PE5447 (1948/1950 to 1964/1966), 5PE5466 (pre-1900 to 1955/1960), and 5PE5479 (pre-1905 to ca. 1960). Five sites that once supported multiple residential structures are 5PE5446 (two structures; ca. 1900/1910 to 1960/1965), 5PE5460 (six structures; pre-1905 to ca. 1955), 5PE5464 (two structures; pre-1905 to ca. 1951 or later), 5PE5481 (four structures later replaced by five different structures; pre-1905 to 1958), and 5PE5504 (two structures; pre-1951 to late 1950s).

The single property identified as commercial in character is site 5PE5405. It should be noted that the earliest Sanborn Fire Insurance map of site 5PE5481 (above) depicts a saloon with associated outbuilding; a stable is also depicted on this map. Occupancy records make clear, however, that this site was residential in nature throughout most of its history. Site 5PE5405 originally comprised two structures that were built prior to 1893, one a hotel and the other a laundry. The Pueblo Hospital acquired the buildings during the 1890s and made improvements shortly after the turn of the century. By 1925 the hospital had moved to a different location and the two buildings had been converted into an apartment complex. The structures were torn down sometime after 1960.

There is no archival or archaeological evidence that a structure was ever present at site 5PE5449. However, there is anecdotal evidence that construction of an adobe and stucco building was initiated in the 1960s but that the structure was torn down prior to completion.

Test excavation demonstrated that the level of subsurface disturbance is high at all 11 sites, with indiscriminate mixing of historic and modern cultural materials. Buried *in situ* wall, floor, or foundation remnants were exposed at five sites (5PE5405, 5PE5447, 5PE5464, 5PE5479, 5PE5481), but surrounding sediments are disturbed and the potential of these features to yield important historical information is negligible. Because of the high degree of disturbance, the 11 sites retain little to no integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. Furthermore, they are not associated with events of broad historical significance, are not associated with the lives of persons of historical significance, do not embody distinctive characteristics of type, period, or method of construction, and do not represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent significant and distinguishable entities whose components may lack individual distinction. All of the investigated sites are evaluated as not meeting the eligibility criteria of the National Register of Historic Places. No further management actions are recommended.

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