

Resource Number: 5PE.8491  
Temporary Resource Number: FN8

OAHP1403  
Rev. 9/98

COLORADO CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY

## Architectural Inventory Form

Official eligibility determination  
(OAHP use only)

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Initials \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_ Determined Eligible- NR  
\_\_\_\_ Determined Not Eligible- NR  
\_\_\_\_ Determined Eligible- SR  
\_\_\_\_ Determined Not Eligible- SR  
\_\_\_\_ Need Data  
\_\_\_\_ Contributes to eligible NR District  
\_\_\_\_ Noncontributing to eligible NR District

### I. IDENTIFICATION

1. Resource number: 5PE.8491
2. Temporary resource number: FN8
3. County: Pueblo
4. City: Pueblo
5. Historic building name: Pueblo Bank & Trust
6. Current building name: PB&T
7. Building address: 301 W. 5<sup>th</sup> St.
8. Owner name and address: Pueblo Bank and Trust, PO Box 639, Pueblo, CO, 81002

### II. GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

9. P.M. 6 Township 20S Range 65W  
SE  $\frac{1}{4}$  of NW  $\frac{1}{4}$  of NE  $\frac{1}{4}$  of NE  $\frac{1}{4}$  of section 36
10. UTM reference (NAD 83)  
Zone 13; 534341 mE 4236034 mN
11. USGS quad name: Northeast Pueblo, CO  
Year: \_\_\_\_\_ Map scale: 7.5'  15' \_\_\_\_\_ Attach photo copy of appropriate map section.
12. Lot(s): 1-8, 11-16 Block: 38  
Addition: Pueblo Year of Addition: 1870
13. Boundary Description and Justification: The boundary is limited to the building footprint at the southeastern corner of the parcel (0536112011). The entire parcel was not included due to the presence of additional resources within the parcel perimeter.

### III. Architectural Description

14. Building plan (footprint, shape): Irregular plan
15. Dimensions in feet: Length 150 x Width 110
16. Number of stories: 2 (3 with basement)
17. Primary external wall material(s): Concrete, steel, tile
18. Roof configuration: Flat-roof
19. Primary external roof material: Synthetic roof
20. Special features: N/A

21. General architectural description:

5PE.8491/The Pueblo Bank & Trust building has an irregular "pie-shaped" footprint giving its plan the general appearance of a quarter circle. It is constructed on the northwestern corner of Court St. and W. 5<sup>th</sup> St and orientated so that the straight sides of its plan run parallel to the adjacent streets leaving the third curving wall facing the interior of the block. The building is constructed above a windowless poured concrete basement and rises two stories above grade to a flat roof, edged by a low parapet capped in metal flashing. These walls are constructed and clad in both a red brick and a light striated limestone. The walls intersect with each other and multiple window walls through different planes intended to break up the flat elevations of the building. At the street corner, the perpendicular corner of the building has been truncated in the shape of a fluted semi-circle and filled with a 1.5 story hexagonal glass entry rotunda topped by a flat roof with wide overhanging boxed eaves.

The building's south wall is composed of three wall components and the curved surface of the glass rotunda at its eastern corner. The furthest west of these components is a brick box on the building's second story supported below by a circular brick pier and a blank concrete wall that are set back and beneath on the first story. This wall intersects with a rectangular buttress before diving into a two-story projecting boxy wall, paneled in limestone with a base of red marble. In the small space between the buttress and the limestone wall, is a small fixed glass window, framed in a dark-coated aluminum. The brick wall above is split by a long aluminum-framed ribbon window covering its entire surface. This is divided into six individual panes by vertical members. The western (left) two-thirds of the limestone wall are devoid of apertures; however, the eastern third is opened by the beginning of a two-story window wall framed in aluminum and edged in the same red marble as the base of the wall. From the limestone wall, the window wall dives back into the main block of the building and continues along its surface until stopping short of the rotunda. In total, it contains 24 panels divided by vertical members into 8 segments, and then horizontal members into a subsequent panels. Although 22 of these panels are glazed in a reflective dark glass, 2 of the panels in the window wall's easternmost (left) 2 segments are metal clad to hide an internal division between the first and second stories. Continuing from the limestone wall to the rotunda is a long planter box since covered over in concrete pavers.

The rotunda itself forms a grand entry to the bank with pedestrian entrances set into the Court St. and W. 5<sup>th</sup> St. sides of the curving window wall. In total, this window wall contains seven vertical segments made up of plate glass, subdivided into three panes per segment. Two of these panes contain the pedestrian entrances which are made up of full-glass doors with a single side light. Between the two entries and wrapping around the exterior of three of the rotunda's segments, is a low planter edged in red marble. Above this, the fascia of the roof is filled with the bank's former name "Pueblo Bank & Trust" in serif lettering on a maroon background.

The east wall of the bank is comprised of roughly four intersecting components, in addition to the rotunda on its southeastern corner. The largest of these is a simple limestone wall abutting the rotunda and extending to a similar floating brick wall in the building's northeastern corner. Similar to the wall, this brick wall sits atop a recessed concrete wall with its corner supported by a cylindrical brick pier. The concrete wall is broken by two rectangular buttresses between which is a rectangular aluminum-framed fixed-pane window. Still beneath the brick wall, an aluminum framed full-glass door is set into a recessed entry surrounded by white brick. The brick wall protruding above this contains an aluminum-framed ribbon window composed of seven individual panes separated by vertical members. Also protruding from the large limestone wall are two separate window walls on either side of a single limestone pillar that itself protrudes out from the building and extends beyond the line the parapet. The windows to either side of this consist of a single bayed window wall split by a limestone pillar.

The southern (left) portion of the window wall contains four segments each divided into three panes. Three of these segments are in line with the building wall while the fourth is set perpendicular to it forming the sidewall of the bayed window wall. The northern (right) portion contains only three segments each divided into two panes; however, the base of each segment steps progressively lower; and the final segment is curved to form the bayed window wall's other sidewall. These windows are grounded by a base of red marble panels running along the sidewalk edge, which forms built-in planters where the primary wall of the building recesses near the rotunda.

The curved northwestern wall connects the two brick walls on the south and east walls with a similar floating brick wall on its second story. This is supported on the ground story by ten cylindrical brick piers in front of a recessed concrete wall, totaling nine bays. All bays are nearly identical. In these, two concrete buttresses frame a vertical aluminum-framed fixed-pane window in the center of the bay. To either side of each buttress, a wall sconce is located between the buttress and its neighboring brick pier. Unlike the other bays, the fourth

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bay contains a full-glass aluminum-framed door between the two buttresses. The fifth meanwhile contains a full aluminum-framed window wall centered on full-glass door. Above these bays, three banks of ribbon windows run along the curved brick surface of the wall. Each bank is created from aluminum-framed fixed glass panes with 8 located in the most northerly bank; 18 in the central bank, and 10 in the furthest south. Between the north and central banks, a modern concrete sky bridge connects the bank building to a contemporary office block located to the north. The sky bridge is clad in brown stucco with two 4-light ocular windows pierce each side of the bridge.

22. Architectural style/building type: Modern Movements

23. Landscaping or special setting features: The parcel is edged on three sides by a pedestrian sidewalk and a vehicular alley. The building is located in an urban area surrounded by a combination of one-, two-, and three-story buildings as well as open parking lots. Shade trees, streetlights, and other street furniture are placed throughout the pedestrian areas.

24. Associated buildings, features, or objects:

Beyond the southwestern corner of the building, a three-story concrete sign rises above the bank complex. Placed on a concrete slab foundation, the sign is constructed from a triangular pier with fin-like buttresses extending from each of the three corners up the shaft of the pier. Approximately three-quarters from the shaft's top is a large drum bearing the name of the bank on its ribbon-like sides. Documentary evidence indicates that this drum once rotated. The top quarter of the pier extends above the drum with a large "P" located at the top of each of its three sides.

The associated office block is two-story building with a rectangular footprint likely constructed with a concrete slab foundation (note that assessor's documents erroneously state the original bank building does not have a basement throwing their information on the associated office block similarly into doubt). It is orientated with its narrower east and west walls fronting onto Court St and a rear parking lot. The walls of the building are clad in stucco and brick masonry to heighten the building's compatibility with the original bank building. Blank brick walls along each corner with a raised parapet form pavilion-like piers on its corners. One additional brick pavilion is located in the middle of each longer side. The parapet capping each pavilion is lined by decorative brickwork and two brick belt courses laid in a soldier course separate the first and second stories. Between these pavilions, each story is defined by aluminum-framed black ribbon windows with spandrel panels beneath them. Due to the higher grade of the building site's northern end, the ground floor windows are placed at grade without spandrel panels. Separating the windows of the first and second story are stucco panels echoing the color and texture of the stone cladding utilized on the main bank building.

The block's long north wall follows this arrangement precisely with two blank brick pavilions at both corners and one more in the center. In the two spaces between these are placed the alternating bands of stucco and ribbon windows in which each upper bank of windows is composed of eight individual plates with eight glass spandrel panels. The lower banks are composed of only the eight panels. The western wall is similarly arranged with bookending brick pavilions separated by window banks of four plates and four spandrel panels. The panels of the ground story window bank are filled by stucco. The block's south wall is similar to the north wall however unlike the north wall, the building's ground story windows contain spandrel panels. The easternmost banks of windows on the first and second story are disrupted by the sky bridge which connects to the building at its second story. Directly beneath this in the lower bank of windows, the third and fourth plates/panels have been filled by a set of double aluminum-framed full-glass doors with sidelights. Echoing the circulation of the sky bridge, a poured concrete walkway connects this lower entrance to the main bank building. The south wall's westernmost brick pavilion is pierced by recessed angled entries on the first and second stories. The lower entry is externally accessed by a wide set of two stairs which lead into the recess and a window wall composed of three aluminum-framed plate glass panels and an aluminum-framed full-glass door topped by a transom. A window wall in the upper recess echoes the lower wall's arrangement however the recess is enclosed by a metal balustrade. Finally, the office block's short eastern wall is identically composed to its western wall. Although not visible from the street, aerial imagery shows a variety of utility equipment placed on the building's roof and a pyramidal glass skylight centered in the building's eastern half.

#### IV. ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY

25. Date of Construction: 1960 Estimate: \_\_\_\_\_ Actual:

Source of information: Building cornerstone; Pueblo County

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Assessor's Office; Norton, John 2004 Holding Its Own. *Pueblo Chieftain* 16 August:A1, A6. Pueblo.

26. Architect: Russell Barr Williamson

Source of information: Norton, John 2004 Holding Its Own. *Pueblo Chieftain* 16 August:A1, A6. Pueblo.

27. Builder/Contractor: Unknown

Source of information: N/A

28. Original owner: Pueblo Bank and Trust

Source of information: Norton, John 2004 Holding Its Own. *Pueblo Chieftain* 16 August:A1, A6. Pueblo.

29. Construction history (include description and dates of major additions, alterations, or demolitions):

5PE.8491/The Pueblo Bank & Trust building was built in 1960 and designed by Russell Barr Williamson. The bank opened in November of the same year. The building has undergone a number of changes over its nearly 60 year history; however, documentation of these alterations has remained scarce. Early photographic evidence indicates that the ground floor of the building's rear was originally open and utilized for drive-through banking. At an unknown date (though perhaps when the "detached facility" was opened at 325 W. 6<sup>th</sup> St. less than a block away in 1973), this section of the ground floor was enclosed with concrete walls interspersed by small fixed aluminum-framed windows. Early photos also show that the upper story of the bank's rear—today clad in brick—was originally metal clad with prominent horizontal ribs forming rhythmic paneling. Apparently original, the bright aluminum window walls seen in early photographs have been painted a darker color obscuring their ornamental grid. At unknown time, the large rotating sign was constructed near the building's southwest corner. In 1995, the bank constructed a new two-story office block immediately north of the original building. This was connected by an overhead concrete sky bridge pierced by ocular windows.

30. Original location  \_\_\_\_\_ Moved \_\_\_\_\_ Date of move(s): \_\_\_\_\_

#### **V. HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS**

31. Original use(s): Financial Institution

32. Intermediate use(s): Financial Institution

33. Current use(s): Financial Institution

34. Site type(s): Commercial

35. Historical background:

The original block partially occupied by the Pueblo Bank & Trust building was in use as early as 1883 according to Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps (Sanborn Map Company 1883:1). At this time, the block contained a bread bakery, two carpentry shops, ten dwellings, and three barns. Within three years, the 1886 maps indicate that the immediate site of the bank building contained a 1.5-story brick dwelling, a single-story frame dwelling, and a large stable/barn. By 1904, the lots had changed dramatically and were combined into a single parcel occupied by Whitcomb Terrace perhaps indicating their construction by prominent developer George Henry Whitcomb (1842-1916) (Sanborn Map Company 1904:10). Whitcomb Terrace was anchored by a two-story brick block on the corner containing two stores with possible dwellings overhead. Four two-story brick row houses extended from its north and west walls along Court St and W. 5<sup>th</sup> St respectively. Aerial imagery indicates that these buildings remained standing through 1934; however, by 1951, they had been demolished and replaced by a used car lot (Pueblo City-County Library 1934; Sanborn Map Company 1951:10). Across W. 5<sup>th</sup> St, the Union Bus Depot (5PE.8260) had been constructed in 1946 and featured an L-shaped plan utilizing a central waiting room flanked by perpendicular wings for the building's service functions (Pueblo County Assessor; Pueblo City-County Library 1957; Sanborn Map Company 1951:10). A rounded pedestrian entry was located on the corner of 5<sup>th</sup> St and Court Ave, while rounded rear awning connected the service wings and provided a cover for passengers climbing on and off the station's buses. The Pueblo Savings Bank purchased the site across the street and commissioned architect Russell Barr Williamson (1893-1964) to design a building for it.

When it began looking for a new home, the Pueblo Savings Bank had already been an important part of Pueblo's growth since its founding in 1889 by former governor Alva Adams and partners W.W. Strait and Christopher Wilson (Norton 2004). Like many cities, Pueblo's early growth was served by a wide-variety of financial institutions that each catered to different constituent groups. Leaving city-dwellers to other institutions, the Pueblo Savings Bank spent its first decades focusing on serving local ranchers and miners. Their first location was in the Triangle Building on N Union Ave (demolished). Three moves later, the bank was located in the Whitcomb Block (5PE.1198) on 3<sup>rd</sup> St and Main Ave (Norton 2004; Pueblo Bank and Trust

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Company 1979). By the late 1950s, the bank had outlasted several of its competitors and the Whitcomb Block was no longer fashionable. Looking to move locations, the Adams family sought a modern building beyond the City's immediate commercial core, with easy automotive access for drive-through banking. Searching for architects, the Adams' and then-bank president Ted Swanson, traveled to Minnesota to view a bank designed by Williamson (no images of this bank could be found). The architect was subsequently hired and directed to make a scaled-down version of the Minnesotan bank for a new Pueblo location (Norton 2004).

Born in 1893, Williamson grew up in Kansas where he received an architectural degree from Kansas State University in 1914 (Russell Barr Williamson 1964). Williamson was hired by Frank Lloyd Wright to work in his Chicago office in 1915 as a supervising architect. Eventually Williamson moved to Wright's compound at Taliesin where Williamson lived from 1916-1917 (Cartwright 2003:8.3). While working for Wright, Williamson worked as chief assistant for the Imperial Hotel and supervised all of the firm's Milwaukee work including the Bogk House. Leaving Wright's employment in 1917, Williamson opened his own firm in Kansas City before eventually returning to Milwaukee where he proved to be a successful residential architect most notable for his works in the Prairie Style. Working throughout the Midwest during the subsequent decades, Williamson's portfolio remained largely domestic where he often utilized window bands, piers, concrete caps, side entrances, hipped roofs, brick veneers, and concrete details (Cartwright 2003:8.3). By the time of his employment for the Pueblo Savings Bank, Williamson was nearing the end of his career, which concluded with his death in 1964 (Russell Barr Williamson 1964).

Williamson's design for the bank—known during its construction as “a piece of pie”—proved popular and drew a crowd of some 27,255 people to its inaugural three-day open house in November, 1960 (Norton 2004). At a cost of some \$620,000, the building gave a new face to the Pueblo Savings Bank which was complemented in 1963 by renaming the institution the Pueblo Bank & Trust (Norton 2004). Likewise, for Williamson the design was versatile and can be seen reused on a smaller scale in the architect's 1962 Oostburg State Bank in Oostburg, WI (Milwaukee Art Museum PA2008.390.43a(L)).

The building seems to have successfully served the bank until 1973, when a “detached facility” for drive-through banking was opened at 325 W. 6<sup>th</sup> St. The bank made changes to the Williamson building by enclosing its ground-story drive-through banking services and altering its northwest wall with brick cladding and modern windows.

In 1982, the Pueblo Bank & Trust was purchased from the Adams family by a local investment group. Later, in 1995, continued growth forced the construction of a new office block to the north which connected to the original Williamson building by a second story sky bridge. Since that time, the bank has continued to grow and now operates nine locations throughout the state. The 5<sup>th</sup> St and Court Ave location still remains its headquarters and main banking location. In 2017, the bank once again began the process of changing its name and is today known by the shortened acronym PB&T.

### 36. Sources of information:

1964 Russell Barr Williamson, A Wisconsin Architect, 71. New York Times 4 October. New York City

Cartwright, Carol Lohry 2003 “Isermann, Frank & Jane, House.” National Register Nomination, <https://npgallery.nps.gov/GetAsset/d8d4160b-cdfa-4a23-85c0-2f35ffd2957d>, accessed December 16, 2019.

Margaret Ward-Masias, personal communication 2020.

Milwaukee Art Museum 1958-59 Pueblo Savings & Trust Company, Pueblo, Colorado (Drawings for Pueblo Savings and Trust Company (25 Sheets)], item no. PA2008.390.32(L), [https://mam.org/collection/archives/prairie/collections/details.php?ID=PA2008.390.32\(L\)](https://mam.org/collection/archives/prairie/collections/details.php?ID=PA2008.390.32(L)), accessed December 16, 2019.

Milwaukee Art Museum ca 1962 Oostburg State Bank [Drawings for Oostburg State Bank (39 Drawings)], item no. PA2008.390.43a(L), [https://mam.org/collection/archives/prairie/collections/details.php?ID=PA2008.390.43a\(L\)](https://mam.org/collection/archives/prairie/collections/details.php?ID=PA2008.390.43a(L)), accessed December 16, 2019.

Norton, John 2004 Holding Its Own. Pueblo Chieftain 16 August:A1, A6. Pueblo.

Pueblo Bank and Trust Company. 1979 “The Way It Is... The Way It Was.” Pamphlet. Pueblo Bank and Trust Company, Pueblo.

Pueblo City-County Library, 1934-1958 “Pueblo Aerial Views.” Pueblo City-County Library, Pueblo. <http://cdm16620.contentdm.oclc.org/cdm/search/collection/p16620coll3>, accessed December 16, 2019

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Sanborn Map Company, 1883-1951 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. 10 vols. Sanborn Map Company, Pelham, Library of Congress. <https://www.loc.gov/collections/sanborn-maps/?fa=location%3Acolorado%7Clocation%3Apueblo+county>, accessed December 16, 2019.

## VI. SIGNIFICANCE

37. Local landmark designation: Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No  Date of designation: \_\_\_\_\_

Designating authority: N/A

38. Applicable National Register Criteria:

\_\_\_\_\_ A. Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history;

\_\_\_\_\_ B. Associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;

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

\_\_\_\_\_ D. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.

\_\_\_\_\_ Qualifies under Criteria Considerations A through G (see Manual)

Does not meet any of the above National Register criteria

39. Area(s) of significance: N/A

40. Period of significance: N/A

41. Level of significance: National \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Local

42. Statement of significance: 5PE.8491 is rare example of modern architecture within Pueblo's original downtown plat. As far as is known, the building is the most ambitious of several similar designs that its architect—Russell Barr Williamson—executed for local financial institutions in the American Midwest. As a student of Frank Lloyd Wright, Williamson is a notable architect particularly in and around his home of Milwaukee, WI. 5PE.8491 is also significant for its history and involvement in the growth of Pueblo as the later headquarters of one of the City's most important financial institutions. The building was purpose-built to house this historic business which at the time of the building's construction, was still operated by the Adams family—one of the City's founding and most prominent dynasties. Logan Simpson recommends 5PE.8491 as ineligible for individual listing in the National or State registers of historic places/properties due to its loss of historic integrity. The building is however recommended eligible to the Pueblo Inventory of Cultural Resources under Criterion 1a for its "significant interest... as part of the development... of the City" and 3b "[o]wing to its unique location or singular physical characteristics, represents an established and familiar visual feature of the neighborhood, community, or City."

43. Assessment of historic physical integrity related to significance: Over the course of its existence, 5PE.8491 has undergone many changes altering its historic fabric, automotive circulation, and its immediate surroundings. An original drive-through "motor banking" area located on the ground story of the bank's rear northwestern wall has since been enclosed to create more internal space. Similarly, a character-defining window wall that once wrapped portions of the building's second story has been replaced with modern aluminum-framed windows and brick masonry. Further, a large two-story office block has been constructed by PB&T to the north of the original bank building and is connected to it by an enclosed sky bridge with ocular windows. These changes to the building have diminished its historic integrity and it now retains only its integrity of location, setting, workmanship, feeling, and association.

## VII. NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

44. National Register eligibility field assessment:

Eligible \_\_\_\_\_ Not Eligible  Need Data \_\_\_\_\_

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45. Is there National Register district potential? Yes  No

Discuss: 5PE.8491 is in proximity to a number of other 19<sup>th</sup>-century and 20<sup>th</sup>-century commercial buildings surveyed for this project and is found to have potential as a contributing resource to a potential National Register historic district. Per SWCA's earlier survey recommendation, a potential period of significance for a Downtown Pueblo Historic District would begin in 1882 and conclude in 1967. Because the buildings within the survey area are contained within the City's earliest subdivisions, represent the heart of the City's urban fabric, and encompass the highest concentration of civic and commercial architecture within the City's corporate limits, the potential exists for the designation of a Downtown Pueblo Historic District. The criteria for evaluation would be limited to Criterion A in the area of commerce for the district's collection of multiple well-preserved examples of late 19<sup>th</sup>-century through mid-20<sup>th</sup>-century commercial architecture that are a physical expression of Pueblo's changing economy over time.

46. If there is National Register district potential, is this building: Contributing  Noncontributing \_\_\_\_\_

#### VIII. RECORDING INFORMATION

47. Photograph numbers: 17, 18, 19

Negatives filed at: Logan Simpson Design

48. Report title: Historic Downtown Property Survey, City of Pueblo, Pueblo County, Colorado

49. Date(s): June 26, 2019

50. Recorder(s): J. Levstik, R. Pavel, K. McKinney, L. Emerson Guettinger

51. Organization: Logan Simpson

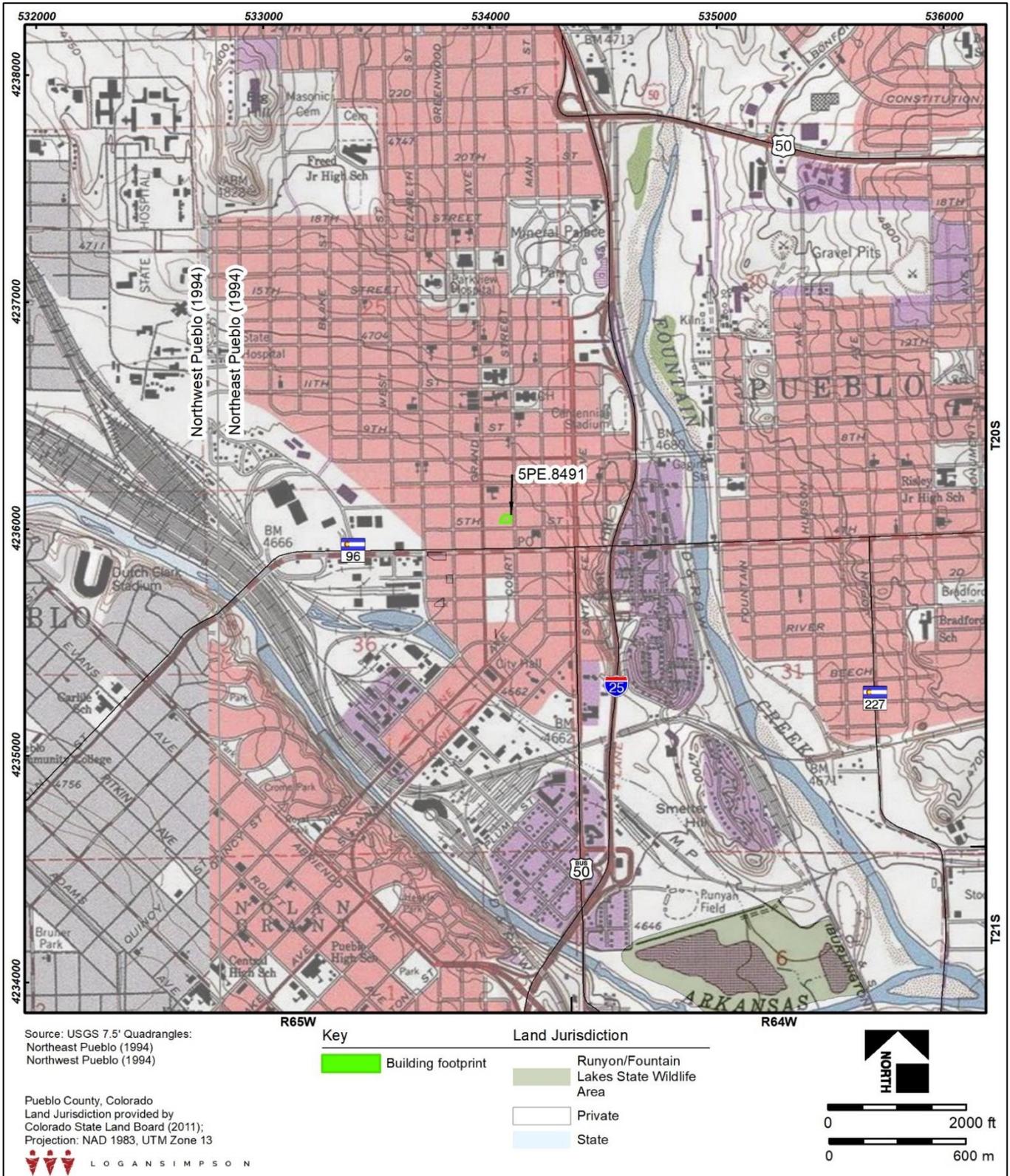
52. Address: 177 N. Church Avenue, Suite 607, Tucson, AZ, 85701

53. Phone number(s): 520-884-5500

NOTE: Please include a sketch map, a photocopy of the USGS quad map indicating resource location, and photographs.

History Colorado - Office of Archaeology & Historic Preservation  
1200 Broadway, Denver, CO 80203 (303) 866-3395

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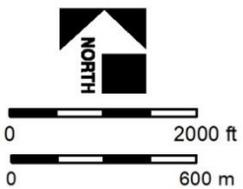


Source: USGS 7.5' Quadrangles:  
 Northeast Pueblo (1994)  
 Northwest Pueblo (1994)

Pueblo County, Colorado  
 Land Jurisdiction provided by  
 Colorado State Land Board (2011);  
 Projection: NAD 1983, UTM Zone 13



Key		Land Jurisdiction	
	Building footprint		Runyon/Fountain Lakes State Wildlife Area
	Private		State



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T20S

R65W

Source: DigitalGlobe Aerial Imagery (2018)

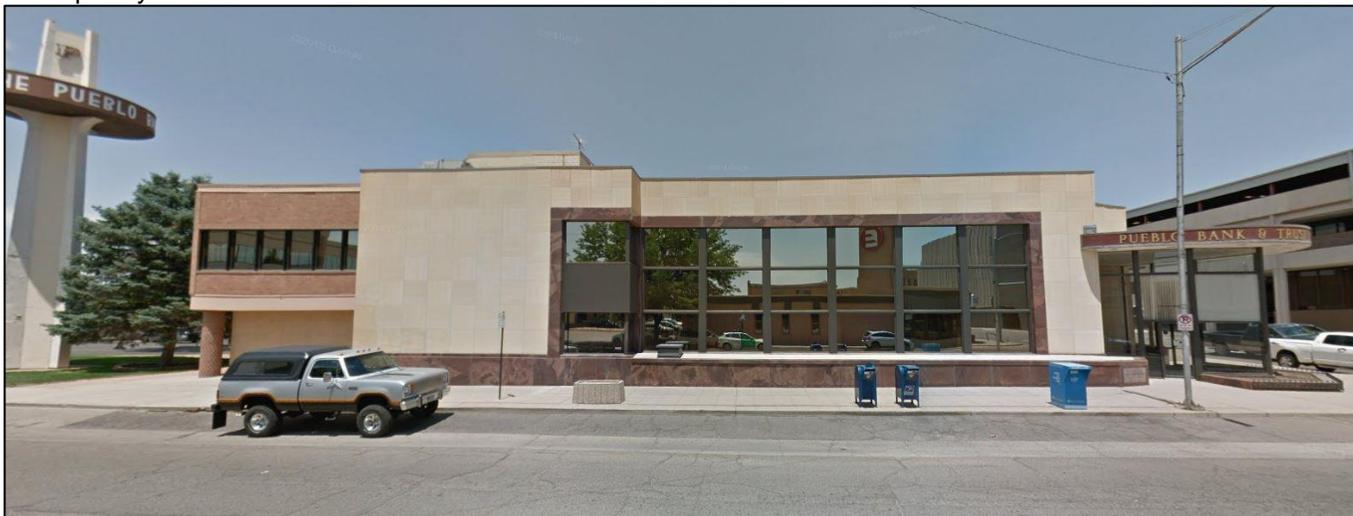
- Key
-  Building footprint
  -  Parcel boundary



Pueblo County, Colorado  
Projection: NAD 1983, UTM Zone 13



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301 W. 5<sup>th</sup> St. facing north and showing south wall. Courtesy of Google Maps.



301 W. 5<sup>th</sup> St. facing west and showing east wall. Courtesy of Google Maps.

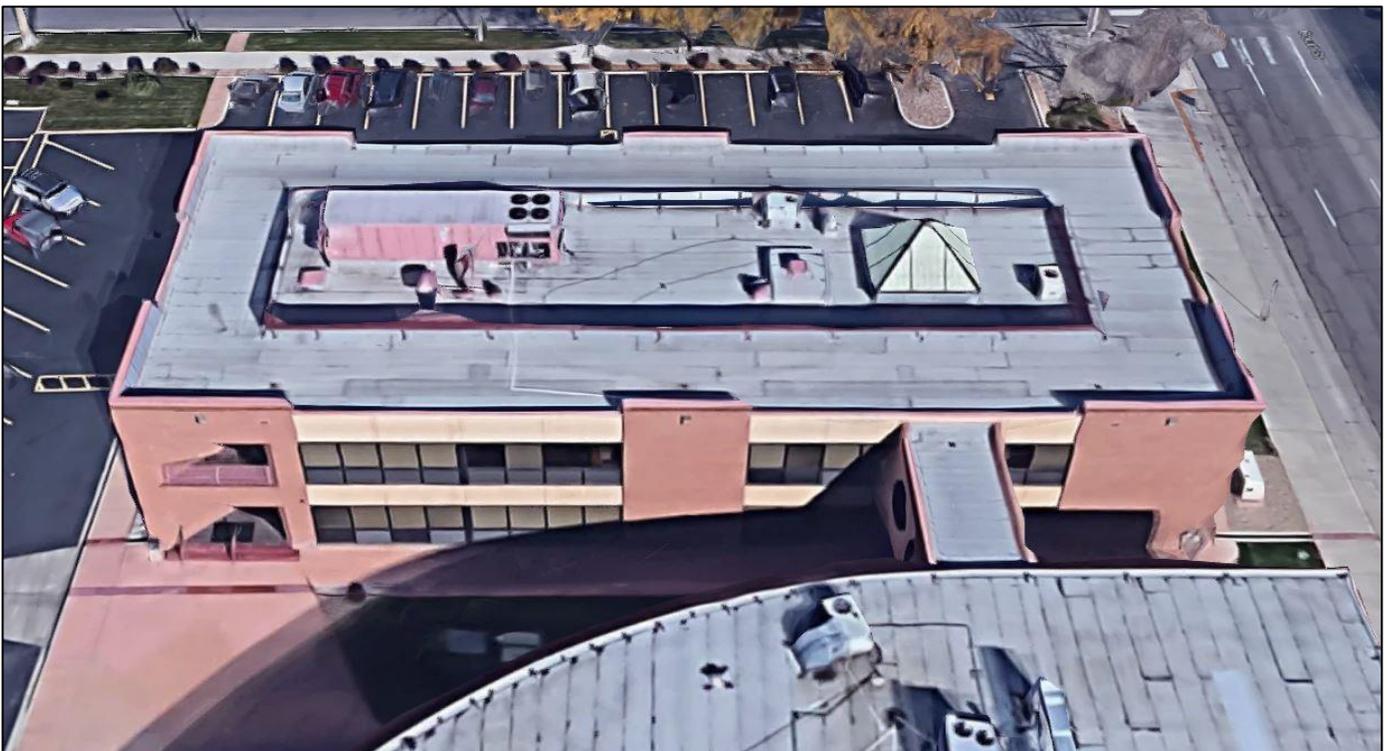


301 W. 5<sup>th</sup> St. facing southwest and showing west and part of northwest wall. Note sky bridge to adjacent building. Courtesy of Google Maps.

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301 W. 5<sup>th</sup> St. facing southeast and curving northwest wall. Courtesy of Google Maps.



Attached office block of 301 W. 5<sup>th</sup> St. facing north and showing south wall. Courtesy of Google Maps.

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Attached office block of 301 W. 5<sup>th</sup> St. facing west and showing east wall. Courtesy of Google Maps.



Attached office block of 301 W. 5<sup>th</sup> St. facing south and showing north wall. Courtesy of Google Maps.

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Attached office block of 301 W. 5<sup>th</sup> St. facing east and showing west wall. Courtesy of Google Maps.



301 W. 5<sup>th</sup> St. facing north and showing detail of Pueblo Bank & Trust sign

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Detail of "Aerial View of Downtown Pueblo." See future location of Pueblo Savings Bank where car lot is located between Union Bus Depot in center and two-story white block to north. Between 1946 and 1960. Courtesy of the Pueblo City-County Library. Identifier No. PCCLD-Ph-P-01-10-005.

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Pueblo Savings Bank during open house in November of 1960. Note bright aluminum window walls and exterior paneling on far building corners. Courtesy of PB&T.

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Decorated car in front of Pueblo Bank & Trust facing west showing east wall. 1960s? Note bright aluminum window wall and paneling on corner of building. Courtesy of the Pueblo County Historical Society. Image No. PCHS-P-98-1416.