

Resource Number: 5PE.584
Temporary Resource Number: FN10

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.584
2. Temporary resource number: FN10
3. County: Pueblo
4. City: Pueblo
5. Historic building name: Numa Hotel, St. James Hotel, Elks Lodge, Elks Club (local parlance)
6. Current building name: B.P.O.E. No. 90 (common: Elks Club)
7. Building address: 424-426 N. Santa Fe Ave, 418 N. Santa Fe Ave
8. Owner name and address: Pueblo Lodge #90 BPOE, PO Box 754, Pueblo, CO 81002

II. GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

9. P.M. 6th Township 20S Range 64W
NW ¼ of SW ¼ of NW ¼ of NW ¼ of section 31
10. UTM reference (NAD 83)
Zone 13; 534373 mE 4235992 mN
11. USGS quad name: Northeast Pueblo, CO
Year: 1977 Map scale: 7.5' 15' Attach photo copy of appropriate map section.
12. Lot(s): 4-6 Block: 22 Addition: Pueblo Year of Addition: 1870
13. Boundary Description and Justification: Boundary includes the buildings and surrounding parcels (No. 431216010) on which they are located.

III. Architectural Description

14. Building plan (footprint, shape): Rectangular plan
15. Dimensions in feet: Length 122 x Width 105
16. Number of stories: 3
17. Primary external wall material(s): Stone, Concrete, brick
18. Roof configuration: Flat roof
19. Primary external roof material: Synthetic roof
20. Special features: Glass block, Decorative cornice, Decorative terra cotta, and chimney

21. General architectural description:

5PE.584/The Elks Lodge (Elks Club) is composed of two individual buildings located on the southeastern corner at the intersection of N. Santa Fe Ave. and W. 5th St. While both buildings have rectangular footprints occupying the whole of their lots, the more northerly of the two (424-426 N. Santa Fe Ave.) is the older and original portion of the lodge and occupies a single corner of the lot, while the more southerly (418-422 N. Santa Fe Ave.) is more recent in age and occupies a double lot.

The southerly building is a single-story commercial block constructed of brick masonry and inserted between the original lodge to its north and an older commercial block to its south. The primary street-facing west wall is divided into two sections with a northerly (left) section protruding onto the sidewalk by several inches more than the southerly (right) portion. Both sections are clad in large square white glazed ceramic tiles with a base of square teal tiles and a crown of teal tiles ornamented by a streamlined molding. In the middle of the northern section, a single vertically-orientated steel casement window with four lights divided by three horizontal muntins is located within a ribbon of green ceramic molding. Along the slightly longer southerly portion, a thin cornice protrudes from the middle of the wall. Beneath the cornice's northern (left) end is located aluminum-framed fixed plate-glass window. To the south (right) of this, is an entryway recessed on an angle from the wall plane. This is composed of a single full-glass aluminum-framed door topped by a transom. To the south (right) of this, the teal ceramic base acts as a stallriser for a 6-paneled aluminum-framed window wall extending to the southern end of the cornice.

The rear east wall of the southerly building is constructed from red brick masonry topped by an aluminum gutter with a 3.5-story brick chimney extending from its northeastern corner. The wall itself contains a recessed entry at its southern (left) end with a flush metal door topped by a fixed transom. To the north (right) of this, 6 evenly-spaced panels filled by a different brick masonry indicate where original windows have since been filled in.

The roof of the southerly building is covered in synthetic roofing with a variety of ventilation ducts and air conditioning units located throughout its surface.

The older, northerly building is a three-story masonry block clad in glazed terra cotta along its street-facing walls and painted stucco along the two remaining walls. The primary west wall is composed of a two-story Ionic temple front with two columns set in antis forming three bays. This is applied onto the three-story block, creating a large attic story topped by a parapet behind the temple front's triangular pediment. The sides of the front are framed by piers ornamented with banded rustication. The interior of the pediment is glazed with leaded glass excepted for a large round clock placed beneath its apex. Underneath this, the frieze of the building states, BENEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS, in low-relief capitals. Centered at the base of the front between the two columns is a formal classical entry with a triangular pediment.

The entry itself is composed of a set of aluminum-framed half-glass double doors set beneath a wood-framed transom with three square lights. Immediately above this, a sculpted bronze elk's head is located partway within a lugged tablet embellished with the words NO. 90. Flanking the elk's head and entryway, large aluminum-framed windows are located between the columns and the piers that form the edge of the temple front. These are placed high in the wall above a podium and are capped by decorative classical lintels. Each window contains 6 rectangular lights formed by five horizontal muntins. Small cavities in the podium beneath these contain vent covers. A heavy belt course set behind the columns separates the first and second stories. Unlike the rest of the wall, the second story of the temple front is clad in painted stucco with a horizontal flag pole protruding from its center between the two columns. Above this is centered a tripartite steel window. The flanking windows are composed of four rectangular lights separated by horizontal muntins, while the central window contains two larger lights separated by a single horizontal muntin. Located in the left and right bays of the temple front are paired aluminum-framed windows each with four rectangular lights separated by horizontal muntins. In the attic story above the temple front, the low-relief rectilinear ornamentation surrounds the words CERVUS ALCES (Latin/scientific name for "elk"). Electrical illumination has been incorporated throughout the ornamentation of the wall with florette-framed bulbs are located on either side of the temple front, along the belt course, the entry pediment, and beneath the cornice of the attic story. Smaller lights are also located in the antler tips of the elk's head.

The north wall of the building along W. 5th St. is also clad in glazed terra cotta and contains 13 bays arranged along three stories. Each story is separated by a belt course and the third story is crowned by a slim cornice and short parapet. The two bays at either end of the wall project several inches from the building plane and

contain ornamental differences from the nine bays between them. On these projections, the glazed terra cotta cladding along the first and second stories is formed into banded rustication while the third story of the projection is bookended in rusticated piers. The lintels along the upper two lower stories are heavily ornamented with exaggerated flat arches. Nearly all of the windows that make up the middle nine bays are narrow, with identical ornamentation highlighting the flat arch of their lintels. An exception is found along the ground story in the fifth bay where the window aperture is square instead of a vertically-orientated rectangle. Similarly, the fourth bay from the corner contains a side entry to the building topped by a cantilevered metal awning. This entry is composed of a flush metal door pierced by three square lights and topped by a transom. Immediately above the awning is a small rectangular window.

A steel ladder fire escape is located at the third bay. The window apertures of the two upper stories is accessed by the fire escape have been filled with flush metal doors. With the exception of these openings, the ground story side entry, and the 8 eastern apertures of the third story; every other window is glazed with glass block inset with a small fixed-pane window. The eight eastern openings are covered with imitation classical grating rendered in the same glazed terra cotta as the walls. Florette-framed bulbs are located beneath the cornice line.

The rear eastern elevation of the Elks Club building is stucco-clad and painted to match the color of the glazed terra cotta. Along the ground story of the wall, a flush metal door with a single square light is placed in its center beneath a gabled awning constructed from corrugated metal. To the south (left) of this, a single horizontally-orientated steel-framed fixed window is located behind metal grating. Along the second story, two arched apertures are glazed in glass block with an inset fixed-pane window. Between these and along the building's third story, a painted sign reads B.P.O ELKS N^o 90 above the seal of the Elks club and a flanking American and Colorado flag.

Only the upper two stories of the older building's south wall are visible above the shared party wall with the building to the south. This too is stucco-clad and is broken only by a square arched opening located near the center of the wall's third story. This is filled by what appears to be a wood-framed two-light window divided by a single vertical muntin.

The top of the building is also covered in synthetic roofing with a variety of ventilation stacks spread in a line along its center. Similarly, a large neon sign project's from the building's northwest corner.

22. Architectural style/building type: Classical Revival
23. Landscaping or special setting features: The building is located in an urban environment surrounded by a variety of similarly-scaled buildings and parking lots. It is edged on two sides by sidewalks with street trees, concrete curb planters, and some street furniture including trash cans, street signs, fire hydrants, and streetlights.
24. Associated buildings, features, or objects: There is a neon lodge sign at the corner facing 5th street. An antique bell is located atop the contemporary building addition to the south and was added in 1931.

IV. ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY

25. Date of Construction: 1881 (constructed), 1913 (exterior remodeled) Estimate: ___ Actual:
Source of information: Listed on front of building in early photographs
26. Architect: Fr. C. Ebert (1881); Francis W. Cooper (1903 & 1913)
Source of information: 1880 *Colorado Weekly Chieftain* 4 October:4 Pueblo; 1903 *Pueblo Star Journal* 17 May:10. Pueblo; Blazich, Robert *Those Magnificent Years: 1888-1988, One-Hundred Years of Elkdom.* Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks No. 90, Pueblo; Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks No. 90 1913 "Minutes regarding remodeling front of building" 18 February. Pueblo; Moore et al. 1998:5PE.584.
27. Builder/Contractor: Hugh Smith (1881); Silas Parker (1904); Robert Rapalie (1913)
Source of information: 1881 *The Numa Hotel Pueblo Daily Chieftain* January 1. Pueblo; Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks No. 90 1913 "Minutes regarding remodeling front of building" 18 February. Pueblo; Blazich, Robert *Those Magnificent Years: 1888-1988, One-Hundred Years of Elkdom.* Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks No. 90, Pueblo.
28. Original owner: Numa Vidal
Source of information: 1880 *Pueblo Daily Chieftain* 25 October:4. Pueblo.

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29. Construction history (include description and dates of major additions, alterations, or demolitions):
The southern building encompassing 5PE.584/the Elk's Lodge was constructed at an unknown point. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps dating to 1951 indicate that at that point, the original two story 19th century predecessors to the present building were still intact (Sanborn Insurance Company 1951:18). By 1957, however, aerial imagery shows that while the front of both buildings remained, the rear of the lots had been fully built out and the existing 3.5-story chimney was constructed at the northeastern corner (Pueblo City-County 1957:PCCLD-Ph-P-01-09-005). At an unknown point afterwards, the remainder of the pre-existing buildings were demolished and the present-day west wall of the building constructed in their place. More recently, the original commercial fenestration at the front of the building were replaced with modern aluminum-framed components and window openings at the building's rear have been filled in by brick masonry.

The northern building of 5PE.584/The Elk's Lodge was constructed in 1881 to the designs of Fr. C. Eberly. The design called for an Italianate hotel building with a footprint and scale nearly identical to that of the present building (Ward-Masias 2016:6-7). As constructed, the building possessed pressed brick walls trimmed in quoins atop a rusticated stone foundation as well as three entries: two for the hotel on Santa Fe Ave and 5th St and a third for the attached saloon placed off Santa Fe Ave. Over the two entries were heavy bracketed pediments, while hoods were placed over each window, and a metal cornice over the building's street-facing walls. Within its first decades of use, the original hotel entries were enclosed in favor of the single saloon entry.

Later, in 1904, the building was purchased by the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks (BPOE) which began converting the building to a club house following a series of improvements within the building's interior. In 1913, the exterior of the building was dramatically altered to designs drafted by architect, Francis W. Cooper. Though the fenestration on the north wall remained largely intact, the west wall was substantially remodeled with a neoclassical temple applied onto its surface and a recessed porch constructed on the second story. As late as 1937, this configuration remained intact, however sometime after 1950, the second-story porch was enclosed by cinder blocks to create additional meeting space, and all of the building's windows were replaced by either modern units or glass block. Around this same time, all of the building's entry doors were replaced by flush metal doors or aluminum-framed units and a recessed basement entry enclosed along the north wall.

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

V. HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS

31. Original use(s): Hotel
32. Intermediate use(s): Hotel, Fraternal
33. Current use(s): Commercial/ Fraternal
34. Site type(s): Commercial/Fraternal
35. Historical background:
The location of the original Elks Lodge at the corner of N. Santa Fe Ave. and 5th St. has a long history dating back to 1881 and French immigrant Numa Vidal. Vidal was born in Southern France and spent some of his early years as a civil servant in Europe and Egypt before he immigrated to the U.S. in 1867 (Ward-Marsias 2016:7). Once arriving, Vidal came to Pueblo in 1872 after living in Washington D.C., Denver, and Central City (Ward-Marsias 2016:7). In Pueblo, he initially opened a saloon, but left shortly thereafter in 1874 to open hotels in Manitou and Leadville. Returning to Pueblo in 1878, Vidal operated "Fitted Rooms" along Santa Fe Ave where the business was locally noted for its Brussels carpet, attached restaurant, and oyster bar (Ward-Marsias 2016:6-7).

Finally in 1881, Vidal constructed the Numa Hotel at 5th St and N Santa Fe Ave to Italianate designs by R.C. Eberly (Sometimes F.C. Eberley or F.G. Eberly) of Denver (Ward-Marsias 2016:6-7. Note that the Lodge's local landmark nomination form for the City of Pueblo lists Cooper as the primary architect for the building's initial construction. Based on coverage in the *Pueblo Daily Chieftain*, it is thought this attribution is incorrect). The construction of the building was overseen by Pueblo architects Todd & Cooper (Serena A. Todd and Francis Wentworth Cooper) and contractor Hugh Smith (Ward-Marsias 2016:6-7). Craftsmen included stone cutters Ginest and Blackwell, woodworker James Julian, plasterers Corkish & Kearney, roofers Hayslip & Co. plumbers Lannon & Co, decorative painters Leipziger & Galloni, and furniture by Pryor, Hagus & Cooper (Ward-Marsias 2016:6-7). With the building's completion in the winter, contemporary articles described it lavishly as "one of the handsomest hotels in the west" and a "monument to Pueblo's prosperity." As constructed, the building contained 75 guest rooms, an "Electric Bell company's annunciator," oil ceiling

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“frescoes,” and a variety of other lavish features (qtd. in Ward-Marsias 2016:6-7). In spite of these amenities, the hotel did not prove a success for Vidal and by 1888, a supplement to *The Pueblo Chieftain* noted its proprietor as David Long (Ward-Marsias 2016:6-7; *Pueblo Chieftain* 1888). Whether by Long or a subsequent owner, the 1889 Sanborn maps show that the hotel’s name had been changed from the Numa to the St. James (Sanborn Insurance Company 1889:8).

In 1904, the building was purchased for \$12,500 by Pueblo’s Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Chartered in 1888, Pueblo’s Elks sought a location for a club lodge and commissioned fellow elk and architect Francis W. Cooper to redesign the hotel’s interior and exterior to better suit their purposes (City of Pueblo Historic Preservation Commission 2018:2). Having already overseen the building’s construction, Cooper was familiar with the hotel and updated it into a lodge in 1904 for a total appropriation of \$7,000 (City of Pueblo Historic Preservation Commission 2018:2). Nine years later, an additional appropriation of approximately \$11,000 was made to remodel the building’s north and west walls with neoclassical features rendered in glazed terra cotta, all to Cooper’s designs (City of Pueblo Historic Preservation Commission 2018:2). At this time, the original west front of the building was entirely removed and a recessed porch added on the second story behind a monumental Ionic temple front.

During the subsequent century, the building would continue to play host to the Elks’ fraternal and charitable activities. During the 1921 flood, it emerged from the event unscathed and became an important relief and organizational center during the disaster’s immediate aftermath (City of Pueblo Historic Preservation Commission 2018:2). During the first day of recovery, more than 3,000 individuals were fed from the building and the City’s police department, its commissioner, as well as the Salvation Army, Red Cross, and an employment agency, all operated from various parts of the building (City of Pueblo Historic Preservation Commission 2018:2).

Around a decade later in 1931 or 1932, the lodge purchased a 1,432 lb bell. The bell was originally cast in 1890 and commissioned by the then defunct Methodist Episcopal Church of Pueblo (Severance 2017). Christened the Number 90s Bell (whether for its creation year, the lodge number, or both), the instrument was originally rung during members’ funerals (Severance 2017). Today however, it is also rung each evening at 11:00 pm to commemorate Elk member Francis Schwinger who maintained a firm belief in the execution of an 11-o’clock toast with a bell (Severance 2017).

Sometime around midcentury, the Elks Lodge acquired the two lots to the south for use as additional office space and a parlor (Severance 2018). It is unclear whether the building currently existing on the site was constructed by the lodge or simply purchased by it. Historic photographs and postcards indicate that both these blocks were architecturally comparable to many other commercial blocks constructed in the late 19th century. Both maintained two shopfronts on the ground floor with professional office space above, featured high sash windows, and were capped by a heavy cornice. In 1883, the northern block was occupied by a druggist and a men’s furniture company (Sanborn Map Company 1883:3). The southern block contained a saloon with billiards and a carpet store. Offices were located in the upper story of both blocks. Three years later, the druggist remained in tenancy; however, the furniture company had been converted to an “Express Office” while the saloon was now vacant (Sanborn Insurance Company 1886:5). The carpet store had been transformed into a bar and a saloon with “sleeping rooms” located on the second story.

By 1889, tenancy in the north block remained unchanged while the formerly vacant shopfront to the south was now used by a dry goods vendor and milliner. The saloon was now occupied by a jewelry and music shop (Sanborn Insurance Company 1889:8). By 1904, the Sanborn maps were no longer recording business names, and the northernmost storefront of the two commercial blocks is described only as an “office” (Sanborn Insurance Company 1904:12). Behind this, however, the rear of the lot had been filled by several wood-framed additions occupied by the Excelsior Factory, a stable, as well as a carpet beater. A mattress factory occupied the south shopfront while the southern building was occupied by a dyeing and cleaning business and an unspecified store (Sanborn Insurance Company 1904:12).

Information from city directories indicate that tenants continued to occupy the buildings through at least 1960. Notably however, aerial images indicate that the rear of the modern-day building was constructed prior to its street-facing portions which retained their two-story 19th century shopfronts through 1958 (Pueblo City-County Library 1958:PCCLD-Ph-P-01-13-008). Sometime thereafter, these were removed and the current street elevation constructed in their place. The rear of this building shows evidence of a later remodel, perhaps indicating that it was constructed for a separate purpose and later converted to use as offices and a parlor by the Elks.

More recently, the Elks Lodge was determined eligible in 1982 for the National Register of Historic Places and added as an historic landmark by the City of Pueblo in 2018. In 2018, SWCA concurred that the site is eligible for the state register and as a contributing resource to the currently proposed historic district. It appears as though no major alteration have been made to the building since it was last recorded.

36. Sources of information:

City of Pueblo 2018 Historic Preservation Commission 2018 HPC-18-09. A nomination for Designation of a Landmark, <https://www.pueblo.us/DocumentCenter/View/20638/HPC-18-09-INTERNET>, accessed December 23, 2019

Moore, Janet, Edward J. Simonich, Don R. Vest, 1998 Colorado Historic Resources Study, Historic Building/Structure Form, 5PE.2268. History Colorado

n.d. Numa Vidal. Headstone. 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

Pueblo County Assessor's Office

Pueblo Downtown Association n.d. Downtown Pueblo Historic Building Walking Tours, brochure, Pueblo Downtown Association. http://www.pueblodowntown.com/uploads/4/4/9/7/44973131/walking_tour_2018_for_web.pdf, Accessed December 19, 2019.

R. L. Polk & Co. 1879-1971 *Polk's Pueblo City Directory*. 61 vols. R. L. Polk & Co., Salt Lake City. Ancestry.com. ancestry.com, accessed December 16, 2019.

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.

Severance, Ryan 2018 Elks Lodge designated as historic landmark. *Pueblo Chieftain* 17 October. Pueblo.

Severance, Ryan 2019 Elks: 113 years of giving in Pueblo. *Pueblo Chieftain* 9 August. Pueblo.

VI. SIGNIFICANCE

37. Local landmark designation: Yes No ___ Date of designation: 2018

Designating authority: City of Pueblo

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: Architecture, Commerce and Social History

40. Period of significance: 1881-1967

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41. Level of significance: National _____ State _____ Local

42. Statement of Significance: 5PE.584 is located within the City of Pueblo's original townsite and is already listed as a City landmark for its historic association with the early commercial development of Pueblo as well as its singular and ornate design completed by prominent local architect Francis W. Cooper. Both today and historically, the older northern building has been occupied by the Pueblo chapter of the Elks Club which has been active in Pueblo for more than a century. The Elks hired Cooper twice between 1904 and 1913 to remodel the northern building from an Italianate hotel into its present form as a Neoclassical social hall. Much of Cooper's work has already been designated in the National and State registers of historic places/properties including Mechanics Building (5PE.556), Bowen Mansion (5PE.493), or Henkel-Duke Building (5PE.580). Further the northern building is among the best treatments of the Neoclassical Style within Pueblo as evidenced by its applied portico, classical detailing, symmetrical composition, and light terracotta cladding. For all of these reasons, the older northern building of 5PE.584 is recommended individually eligible for the National and State registers under Criterion A for the building's social history and C for its stylistic significance and association with Cooper.

43. Assessment of historic physical integrity related to significance: The building has been modified since its 1881 construction as an Italianate hotel. However, many of these modifications were conducted historically and during the period of significance. While the removal of its second story porch and replacement of its windows has harmed its integrity of materials and design, the building still retains sufficient integrity of location, setting, workmanship, feeling, materials, and association.

VII. NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

44. National Register eligibility field assessment:

Eligible Not Eligible _____ Need Data _____

45. Is there National Register district potential? Yes No _____

Discuss: 5PE.8298 is in proximity to a number of other 19th-century and 20th-century commercial buildings surveyed for this project. 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-19th-century through mid-20th-century commercial architecture that are a physical expression of Pueblo's changing economy over time.

If there is National Register district potential, is this building: Contributing Noncontributing _____

46. If the building is in existing National Register district, is it: Contributing N/A Noncontributing N/A

VIII. RECORDING INFORMATION

47. Photograph numbers: 38, 39, 42

Negatives filed at: Logan Simpson

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

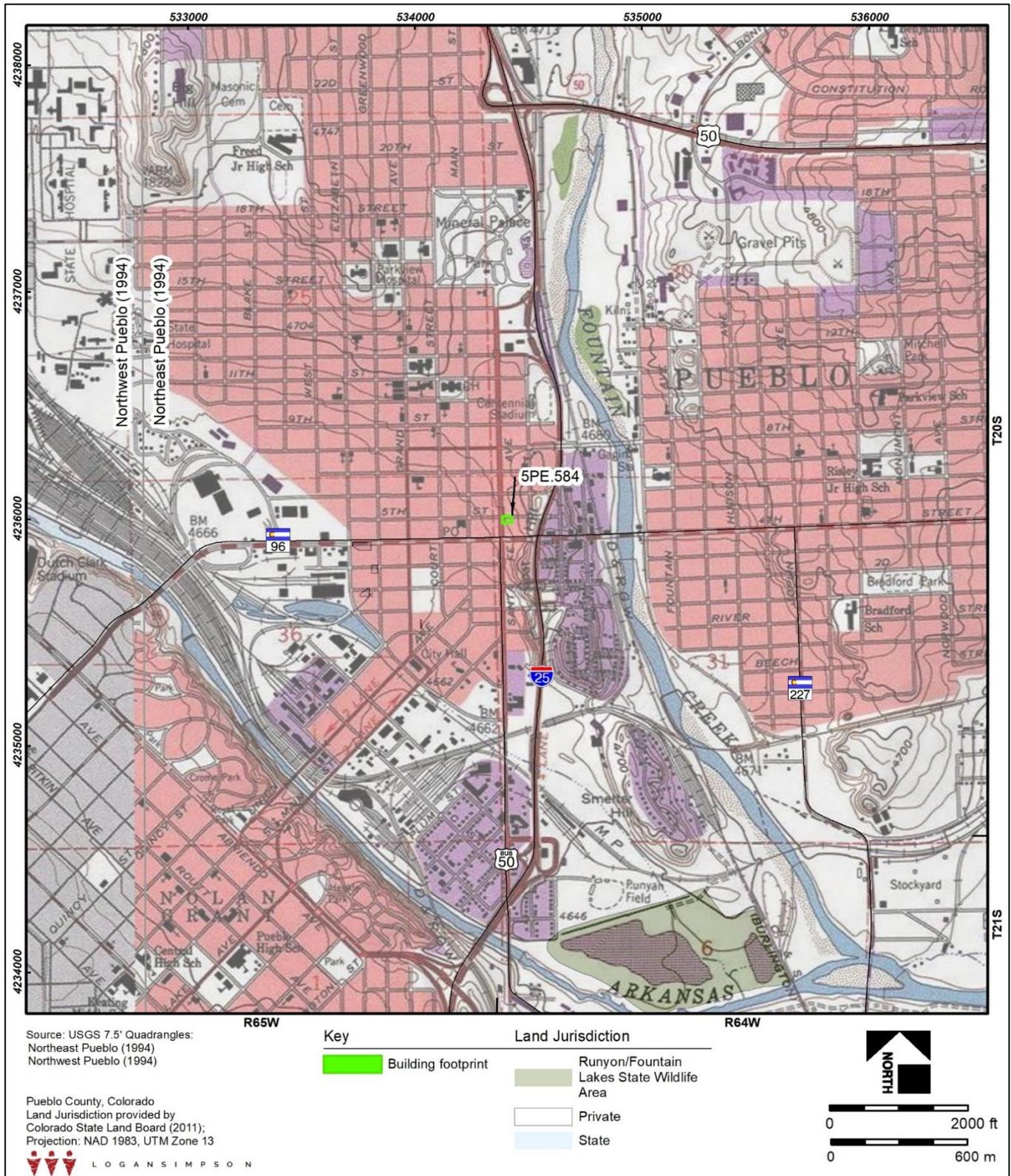
51. Organization: Logan Simpson

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.

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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

LOGANSIMPSON

Key

Building footprint

Land Jurisdiction

- Runyon/Fountain Lakes State Wildlife Area
- Private
- State



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Source: DigitalGlobe Aerial Imagery (2018)

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



Key

-  Building footprint
-  Parcel boundary



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426 N. Santa Fe Ave. facing east showing west wall of original lodge building.

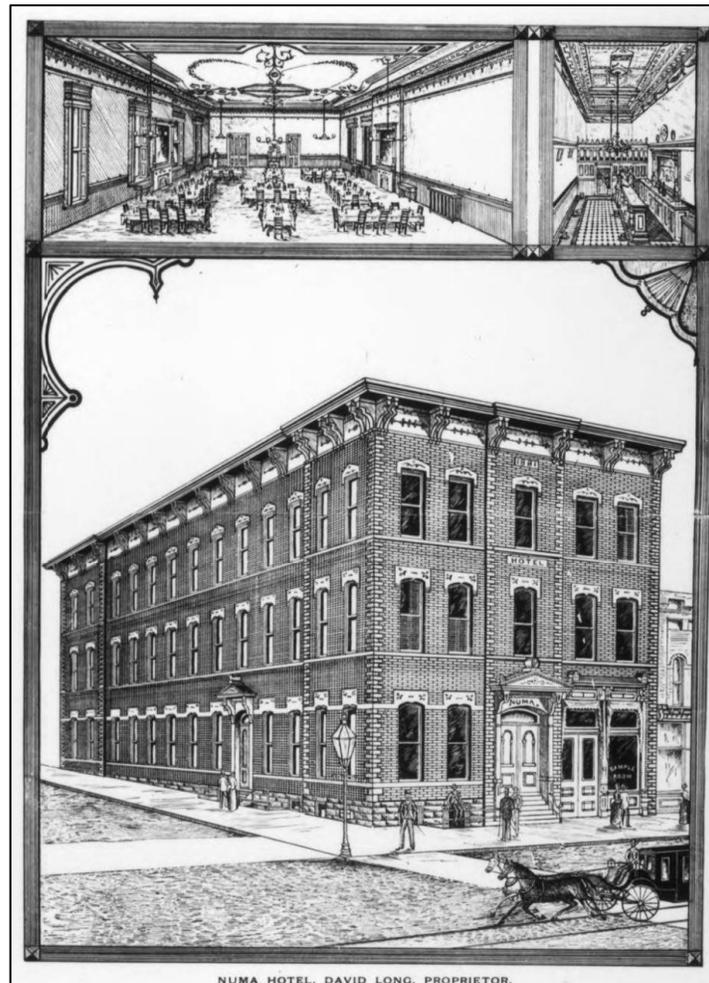


Addition to 426 N. Santa Fe Ave facing northeast and showing west wall of offices/parlor and original lodge building.

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426 N. Santa Fe Avenue facing southwest and showing north and east walls.



NUMA HOTEL. DAVID LONG, PROPRIETOR.

Detail of "Illustrated Supplement Pueblo Chieftain." Looking southeast at west and north walls .May, 1888. Courtesy of the Denver Public Library. Identifier No. X-10592.

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Numa/St. James Hotel. Looking southeast, showing west and north walls. Note western wall of original neighboring building. N.d. Pueblo County Historical Society.



Rendering of early plans for the Elks Lodge facing southeast, 1904. Courtesy of the Pueblo City-County Library. Identifier no. PH-P-683-09_003.

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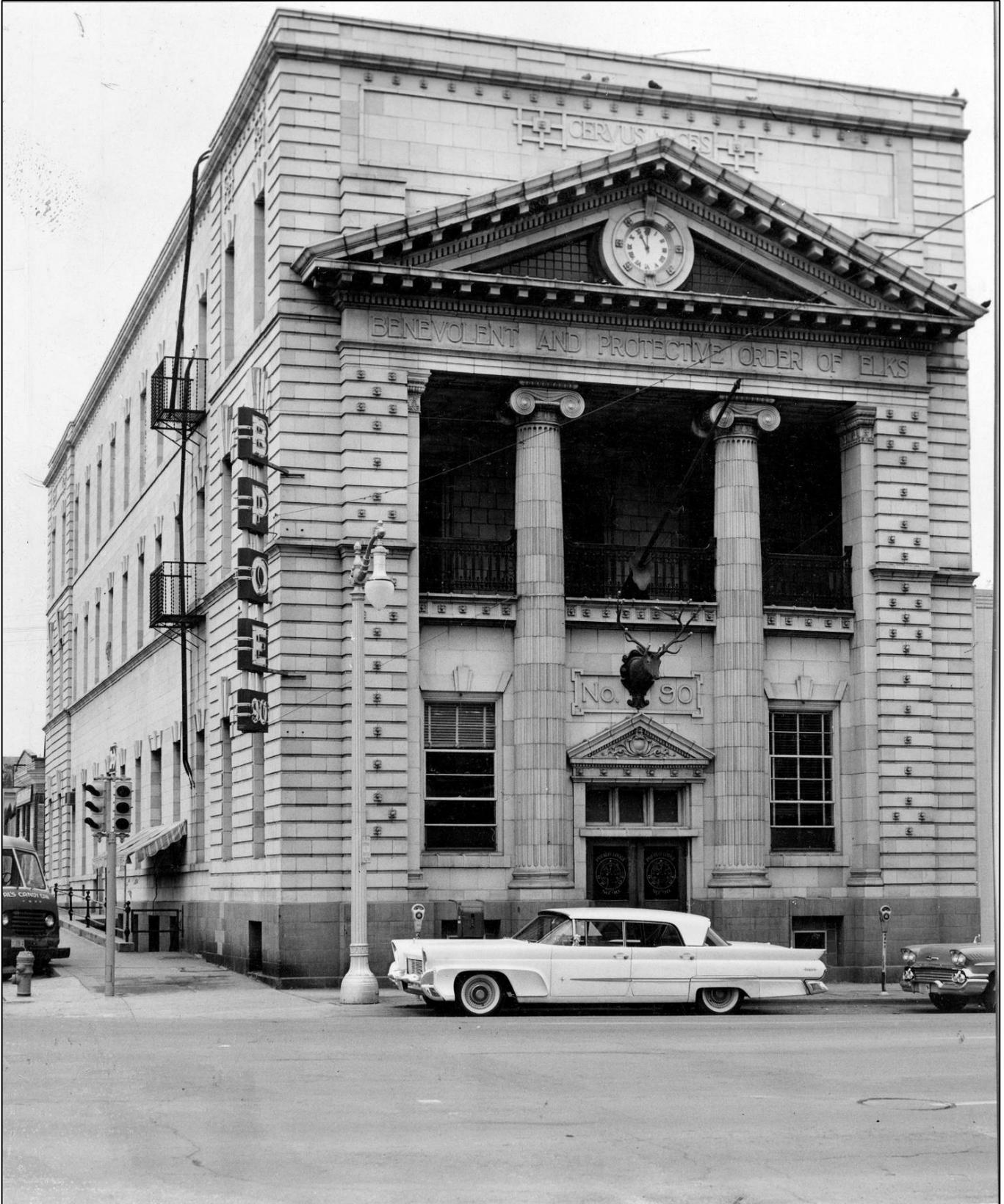


Image of the Elks lodge post-1950, view facing southeast. Courtesy of the Pueblo City-County Library. Identifier no. PH-P-683-09_001.

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Detail of "Aerial View of Downtown Pueblo." See 5PE.584 and original adjacent buildings. N.d. Courtesy of the Pueblo City County Library. PCCLD-Ph-P-01-11-003.



Detail of "Aerial view, Pueblo, 1958. See 5PE.584 in center of photo with temple front. Note that original adjacent shopfronts are still intact but rear of shops have been replaced with modern warehouse including chimney. Officially dated to 1958 though it is suspected this is incorrect. Identifier No. PCCLD-Ph-P-01-13-008.

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Detail of "Aerial view of Downtown Pueblo." Note that storefronts have been removed and replaced with current storefront. N.d. Courtesy of the Pueblo City-County Library. Identifier No. PCCLD-Ph-P-01-12-011.

Address	Name of Business	Directory Year
418 and 426 N. Santa Fe Ave.	Taylor Bros. Auto Co. (418)	1914, 1915
418 and 426 N. Santa Fe Ave.	Taylor-Pratt Auto Co. (418), The Elks' Home (426)	1916
418 and 426 N. Santa Fe Ave.	Western Auto Co. (418), The Elks' Home (426)	1917
418 and 426 N. Santa Fe Ave.	Radiator, Body & Fender Repair Shop (418), The Elks' Home (426)	1919
418 and 426 N. Santa Fe Ave.	J.K. Mawhorter, radiator repair (418), The Elks' Home (424-426)	1921
418 and 426 N. Santa Fe Ave.	Colo. Printing & Lithograph Co. (418), The Elks' Home (424-426)	1923, 1925, 1927, 1929-1933. 1935, 1938
418 and 426 N. Santa Fe Ave.	Colo. Printing & Lithograph Co./Pueblo Lens & Shopper (418), The Elks' Home (424-426)	1939, 1942-1943
418 and 426 N. Santa Fe Ave.	Vacant (418½), Mrs. Ruth B. Kelly furn rooms (418), The Elks' Home (424-426)	1945
418 and 426 N. Santa Fe Ave.	Vacant (418½), Henry H. Lebbert upholstery (418), BPOE Pueblo Lodge No. 90 Elk's Home (426)	1946
418 and 426 N. Santa Fe Ave.	Henry H. Lebbert upholstery (418), BPOE Pueblo Lodge No. 90 Elk's Club (426)	1948, 1950
418 and 426 N. Santa Fe Ave.	Vacant (418), BPOE Pueblo Lodge No. 90 Elk's Club (424-426)	1952
418 and 426 N. Santa Fe Ave.	David Jewelers (418), BPOE Pueblo Lodge No. 90 Elk's Club (426)	1954-1955
418 and 426 N. Santa Fe Ave.	BPOE Pueblo Lodge No. 90 Elk's Club (426)	1956
418 and 426 N. Santa Fe Ave.	Martin Clothiers (418); BPOE Pueblo Lodge No. 90 Elk's Club (426)	1957-1958, 1960