

COLORADO CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY

**Architectural Inventory Form**

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- 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.588** Parcel number: **1501400019**
- 2. Temporary resource number: **St.Mary's**
- 3. County: **Pueblo**
- 4. City: **Pueblo**
- 5. Historic building name: **St. Mary Help of Christians Church**
- 6. Current building name: **St. Mary Help of Christians Church**
- 7. Building address: **211-311 East Mesa Avenue**
- 8. Owner name: **Bishop of Pueblo**
- Owner organization:
- Owner address: **101 North Greenwood Ave  
Pueblo, CO 81003**

- |   |   |                                       |                                     |  |
|---|---|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| 44. National Register eligibility field assessment: | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Individually eligible | <input type="checkbox"/> Not eligible | <input type="checkbox"/> Needs data | <input type="checkbox"/> Previously listed |
| State Register eligibility field assessment:        | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Individually eligible | <input type="checkbox"/> Not eligible | <input type="checkbox"/> Needs data | <input type="checkbox"/> Previously listed |
| Local landmark eligibility field assessment:        | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Individually eligible | <input type="checkbox"/> Not eligible | <input type="checkbox"/> Needs data | <input type="checkbox"/> Previously listed |

# Architectural Inventory Form

## II. GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

- 9. P.M.: **6th** Township: **21S** Range: **65W**  
**SW 1/4 NE 1/4 SE 1/4 SE 1/4** of section **1**
- 10. UTM Reference Zone: **13**  
 Easting: **534196** Northing: **4233257**
- 11. USGS quad name: **Southeast Pueblo** Scale: **7.5**  
 Year: **1994**
- 12. Lot(s): **A TRACT OF LAND IN THE E2 OF 1-21-65 CONTG 3.9A M/L MORE PARTICULARLY DESC AS FOLLS: BEG AT A PT ON THE N LINE OF MESA AVE, SD PT BEING 450 FT WLY OF THE W LINE OF SANTA FE AVE; TH S 89 DEG 22 FT W ALG SD N LINE OF MESA AVE A DIST OF 857.37 FT; TH IN A NELY DIRECTION ON A CURVE TO THE LEFT WHOSE RADIUS IS 487 FT A DIST OF 1.58 FT; TH N 89 DEG 22 FT E + // TO SD N LINE OF MESA AVE A DIST OF 691.50 FT; TH S 1 DEG 9 FT E + // TO THE SD W LINE OF SANTA FE AVE A DIST OF 340 FT M/L TO THE PT OF BEG, LESS TRACT IN SEC 1 SOLD TO CITY #603158 FORMERLY 15-014-00-004 + 15-014-26-001**  
 Addition: **Cyril Zupan** Year of addition: **1943**  
 Metes and bounds exist

## III. ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

- 14. Building Plan (footprint, shape): **Irregular Plan**  
 Other building plan descriptions:
- 15. Dimensions in feet:
- 16. Number of stories: **One**
- 17. Primary external wall material(s): **Brick**  
 Other wall materials:
- 18. Roof configuration: **Gabled Roof/Cross Gabled Roof**  
 Other roof configuration:
- 19. Primary external roof material: **Ceramic Tile Roof**  
 Other roof materials:
- 20. Special features: **Chimney**  
**Tower**  
**Window/Stained Glass**
- 21. General architectural description:  
**This parcel has nine resources: St. Mary Help of Christians Church with its signs and stone prayer statue, rectory, convent and shed, and prayer garden, plus the former St. Mary's School and its accessory building.**

### St. Mary Help of Christians Church

Oriented to the south, this one-story Mediterranean religious building features an irregular, I-shaped plan. The church is blonde brick. All of the trim is wood, painted cream. The cross-gabled roof is covered in red ceramic tile.

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The primary entry is centered on the façade within a tall, round arch opening. The paneled, wooden, double door is painted cream and features a lunette with a circular element in its center. The tympanum features a stylized, incised depiction of the Virgin Mary flanked by tall lancet windows. The façade has two tall, round arch windows with rectangular panes at the bottoms. These windows flank the church's front door. Near the southwest corner of the narthex is a black granite cornerstone. A (likely) stone cross appears on a finial atop the gable peak. There is another tall, round arch window near the southeast corner of the façade. A two-story, square bell tower appears at the southwest corner of the façade. Near the base of the tower are two tall, round arch windows. Centered on the tower's façade is a tall, round-arched, five-lite window, with a rounded stone projection at its base. The upper element of the tower features three arched vents, a dentiled cornice, and a large, black (likely) metal cross on its tile roof.

The side of the bell tower appears at the southern corner of the west elevation. As on the façade, this side of the tower also has two, round-arch windows near the foundation. About halfway up the tower is a small, rectangular, horizontally oriented, two-lite window. A cornice with dentil molding runs along this entire elevation. North of the bell tower is a north-facing secondary entry to the church. The west elevation of this secondary entry features three rectangular, vertically oriented, fixed-pane windows with stone sills. A cream-painted, metal drainpipe appears near the northwest corner of this secondary entryway. There is a black, metal decorative lantern light fixture centered above this side door. This door also has a simple, black, metal support on the side nearer the church elevation. The church nave is north of this side door. The nave features four, paired, round-arch, stained-glass windows, separated by simple square columns. The nave features two drainpipes, one on the south side of the southernmost column and a second on the north side of the northernmost column. A large, central air conditioning unit appears along the foundation beneath the fourth, or northernmost, nave window. The west transept entry has a front-gabled roof, with a (likely) stone cross at the gable peak. The cream, three-panel door is reached via four concrete steps. Black metal railings with decorative metalwork flank these stairs. Black metal decorative lantern light fixtures appear at the upper corners of the transept entry. The south-facing portion of the transept entry features two rectangular, vertically oriented, fixed-pane windows, with stone sills. There also is a cream drainpipe west of these windows. The shed-roofed chancel and apse section of the church features three rectangular, vertically oriented, fixed-pane windows with stone sills. Near the northwest corner is a final entry door, likely offering access to the sacristy.

The side of the narthex appears at the southern corner of the east elevation. There are two drainpipes running along the length of this building element. The east elevation closely mimics the western side of the church. North of the narthex is a front-gabled bay with two round arch windows. A stone cross appears on this gable face, and there is a statue of St. Joseph in a planting area along the foundation, below these windows. A cornice with dentil molding also runs along this entire west elevation. North of this bay, there are three round arch windows. There appears to be a large air conditioning unit beneath the nave's southernmost double arch window. Basic metal railings painted cream surround the ramp down to the church basement. The transept entry on the east side matches this same element along the west elevation. Above this transept entry, in the main roof surface, there is tall, rectangular, brick chimney. The remainder of the east elevation resembles the west side of the church, but there is no entry into the sacristy here.

The north (rear) elevation features a long, single-story, shed-roofed bay along the foundation with the gabled main body of the church towering above. A cream, wooden, three-panel rear entry door appears near the northeast corner. There are five, two-window units nearly evenly spaced along the single-story portion of the building. The windows in each pair are rectangular, vertically oriented, and fixed pane with stone sills. Drainpipes appear near the corners of the single-story bay. There also is a breaker box and utility meter between the second and third window pairs. A chain link fence encloses a large air conditioning unit near the center of the façade. Metal ductwork runs from this equipment to the main church gable face, obscuring all other details of the back of the church.

22. Architectural style: Late 19th And 20th Century Revivals/Mediterranean Revival

Other architectural style:

Building type:

23. Landscape or special setting features:

The expansive property at 211-311 East Mesa Avenue has manicured grass lawns in front of the convent and church buildings, with paved walkways to the front doors and various paved paths leading around and between the buildings on the site. There is a small grass lawn, tree, and bushes at the edge of the rectory. Shade and evergreen trees are located in the lawn in front of the convent. The rear of the property is a paved parking lot for churchgoers and additional parking exists on the southeast corner of the lot. A lane runs to the west of the church. A prayer garden, landscaped with lawn, flowers, and multiple shade trees, sits at the middle of the lot adjacent to East Mesa Avenue. The western section

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of the property adjacent to the (former) St. Mary's School is all paved for parking. The northwest corner of the lot contains some wild grasses and shade trees.

- 24. Associated building, features or objects:  
*See continuation sheet.*

## IV. ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY

- 25. Date of Construction: 1954  Actual  Estimate  
Source of Information: Church cornerstone
- 26. Architect: John K. Monroe  
Source of Information: Krasovec, Bernice. "St. Mary's Church in History, 1895-1985." Pueblo: St. Mary Help of Christians Church, 1985.
- 27. Builder: Al Jersin  
Source of Information: Written narrative from Ginny Kay (Poder) Kaplan, former resident at 304 E. Mesa Avenue
- 28. Original Owner: Roman Catholic Diocese of Pueblo  
Source of Information: Krasovec, Bernice. "St. Mary's Church in History, 1895-1985." Pueblo: St. Mary Help of Christians Church, 1985.
- 29. Construction history:  
The Diocese of Pueblo purchased this property from the Newton Lumber Company on June 24, 1921; it was the site of the former Eilers Smelter (also known as the Colorado Smelter). The total land purchase was eleven acres.  
  
Construction of the church began on May 1953; the bells were relocated from the old St. Mary's Church, in Pueblo's Grove neighborhood, on February 15, 1954, and dedicated in August of the same year. Prior to 1974 the church installed curbs, a sprinkler system, and repaved the parking lot. In 1979 the stained-glass windows, which were removed from the old church and installed in the new one, were restored. Father Roger Dorcy drew plans for a sanctuary renovation. Father Alan Schwab, the seventh pastor, oversaw the replacement of the deteriorated cornerstone and dedicated the new one.  
  
The rectory building was the former home of the Eilers Smelter superintendent, with its construction dating to between 1888, when the smelter opened, and 1908, when it closed. In 1935 the interior was remodeled, and the building received a new furnace. Further interior alterations were made and the exterior stuccoed in 1940. There was further, unspecified work in 1975.  
  
The convent was built in 1957 after an existing adobe building on the site, which also served as a convent, was demolished. The contractor was Albert Jersin.  
  
The Prayer Garden was constructed in 1988.  
  
The school was built in 1923 from bricks reused from the former Eilers Smelter. The parish paid children a penny for each cleaned brick. The contractor was Mr. L.H. Balfe, under J.P. Dillion, of the Deparin Company. Between 1943 and 1972 office and classroom space was increased by dividing some of the existing rooms; desks were replaced and electric, plumbing, and heating systems updated.
- 30. Location: Original Location Date of move(s):

## V. HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS

- 31. Original use(s): Religion/Church

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32. Intermediate uses(s): Education/School  
Domestic/Multiple Dwelling  
Religion/Church  
Education/School
33. Current uses(s): Domestic/Multiple Dwelling  
Religion/Church  
Education/Library  
Landscape/Plaza
34. Site type(s): Church, school, community center, rectory, prayer garden
35. Historical background:

The St. Mary Help of Christians Church property consists of four buildings—the church, former school, convent, and rectory—and a landscape feature, the prayer garden. St. Mary's school building was listed as a Pueblo Local Historic Landmark in 2003. The complex sits on the site of the old Colorado/Eilers Smelter, which ceased operation in 1908. The former smelter superintendent's house is now the rectory.

St. Mary Help of Christians parish was established circa 1891 when Boniface Wirtner, of St. Vincent Archabbey, in Latrobe, Pennsylvania, was asked to create a Roman Catholic parish for Slovenes, Germans, and Slovaks in Pueblo. Father Boniface was the first pastor, replaced by Slovenia-born Father Cyril Zupan three years later. Zupan served the St. Mary's parish for forty-five years (1894–1939) and was responsible for moving from the Grove neighborhood to the current site after Pueblo's devastating 1921 flood. The first mass on the East Mesa Avenue site was held in a former barn turned chapel. This same building also was used for some school classes. Eventually, this outbuilding deteriorated and masses were moved to St. Cyril's chapel in St. Mary's School. In 1946, the parish decided to build a new church on this site. Each wage-earning parishioner pledged \$100 toward the estimated total construction cost of \$278,000. Building work on the new church started in 1953 and, on August 15, 1954, the Feast of the Assumption, Pueblo Bishop Joseph Clement Willging consecrated the new edifice. In 1995 the parish celebrated its centennial as well as the second year of St. Mary's as part of a three-parish community, along with Our Lady of Assumption and St. Patrick's. The Diocese of Pueblo created the combined faith community as a way to address a shortage of priests.

The St. Mary's School was completed in 1923. The school was built with bricks from the old Eilers Smelter smokestack. Local families and children were paid to clean bricks. The new building, opened at the beginning of the 1923-24 school year, had sufficient space for 500 children. However, the initial enrollment was only 229 students, with many families electing to keep their children at St. Mary's School in the Grove. Over time, as more and more families moved away from the Grove and into Bojon Town, the school population of the East Mesa Avenue facility continued to grow. Since the beginning of the parish, Benedictine sisters served as teachers at St. Mary's. However, in 1956, a shortage of nuns forced St. Mary's School to hire its first lay teachers. In 1971 Pueblo Bishop Charles Buswell closed all of the city's Catholic schools due to financial challenges. Now the St. Mary's Gornick Slovenian Library, Museum, and Genealogy Center is located in the former school.

In the 1920s, after moving to the current site, St. Mary's Benedictine Sisters lived in the former home of the Eilers Smelter manager. In 1957, the parish built a new, blonde brick convent for a total cost of \$62,000. Twenty-eight years later this convent building was named Hudson Hall and used as a retirement home for Benedictine Sisters and former St. Mary's teachers.

The rectory building is the former home of the Eilers Smelter superintendent. Over its history, this sequentially altered building has served as temporary school classrooms, an office for priests, a caretaker house, and finally the home for St. Mary's pastor.

The Prayer Garden, replacing established plantings and large trees in front of the Rectory, is dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary. Constructed of blonde brick, the circular structure features the Stations of the Cross and various donated memorial bricks, plaques, and features. Pueblo Bishop Arthur Tafoya blessed this new site on September 8, 1998.

*Various neighbors shared personal memories about St. Mary's. Some of these recollections include:*

- When the bells were delivered (to the new St. Mary's Church from the original church in the Grove), they were on display in the front of the church and everyone came over as a family to see them.
- For First Communion mass, children formed a procession around the church, and for eighth grade graduation the graduates placed a rose in front of the statue of the Blessed Mother inside the church.

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- One neighbor remembered loving St. Mary's School. "We were well taught by the Benedictine Sisters of Chicago. We lived across the street from the school which was convenient. We went home for lunch and a big thing for us was going to Anzick's (615 East Mesa Avenue) for hamburgers once in a while...."
- "Sister Mildred was a fantastic third grade teacher... Sometimes during recess I would go back to the classroom to color angels, cut out hearts or glue flowers together for Sister... She once dressed me as a nun—in a real Benedictine habit. I was so excited and it was such a treat for me to walk around as Sister Karla. I will never forget her."
- "On the playground were tall swings, teeter totters, a large merry go round, and a slide. They were very sturdy and were able to withstand many years of fun. We had no grass anywhere around the school to play on. Even our baseball field was dirt. It didn't make any difference to us. We still played hard. And if we fell and scraped our knees or elbows, out came the mercurochrome and band aids."
- Instead of dressing in costumes on Halloween, students dressed as saints for All Saints Day and paraded around the neighborhood.
- "I remember in kindergarten, our room had a wooden slide, a very large rag doll about as big as I was, and many different toys to play with. Sister Gregory was a very sweet teacher who taught us how to share with each other, put things where they belong and to be kind. She had us tell a story from the Bible each week..."

36. Sources of information:

"Architectural Memoir Workshop." Eilers' Place (326 East Mesa Avenue). 14 September 2013.

Krasovec, Bernice. "St. Mary's Church in History, 1895-1985," Pueblo: St. Mary Help of Christians Church, 1985.

Miklich, Karla. "St. Mary School (memoir)." April 2014.

## VI. SIGNIFICANCE

37. Local landmark designation:  Yes  No

Designation authority:

Date of designation:

38. Applicable National Register criteria:

- A. Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns 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 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.
- D. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.
- Qualifies under Criteria Considerations A through G (see manual).
- Does not meet any of the above National Register criteria.

Applicable Colorado State Register criteria:

- A. Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to history.
- B. Connected with persons significant in history.
- C. Has distinctive characteristics of a type, period, method of construction or artisan.
- D. Is of geographic importance.
- E. Contains the possibility of important discoveries related to prehistory or history.
- Does not meet any of the above Colorado State Register criteria.

Applicable City of Pueblo landmark criteria:

- 1a. History: Have direct association with the historical development of the city, state, or nation; or
- 1b. History: Be the site of a significant historic event; or
- 1c. History: Have direct and substantial association with a person or group of persons who had influence on society.

Eilers Neighborhood Story and Community-Built Survey

## HISTORITECTURE

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- 2a. Architecture: Embody distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style or type; or
- 2b. Architecture: Be a significant example of the work of a recognized architect or master builder, or
- 2c. Architecture: Contain elements of architectural design, engineering, materials, craftsmanship, or artistic merit which represent a significant or influential innovation;
- 2d. Architecture: Portray the environment of a group of people or physical development of an area of the city in an era of history characterized by a distinctive architectural style.
- 3a. Geography: Have a prominent location or be an established, familiar, and orienting visual feature of the contemporary city, or
- 3b. Geography: Promote understanding and appreciation of Pueblo's environment by means of distinctive physical characteristics or rarity; or
- 3c. Geography: Make a special contribution to Pueblo's distinctive character.
- Does not meet any of the above City of Pueblo landmark criteria.

39. Areas of significance: **Architecture**  
**Ethnic Heritage/European**

40. Period(s) of Significance: **pre-1921-1957; 1921-1964**

41. Level of Significance:  National  State  Local  Not Applicable

42. Statement of Significance:

**The St. Mary Help of Christians site is associated with the social and cultural life of its parishioners and the surrounding neighborhood. Since moving from the Grove neighborhood after the Pueblo Flood of 1921, this property has been the spiritual center of the city's Slovenian-American community. From the 1920s through the 1960s, it was the site of the popular summer Frolics, a combination fair-dance-fundraiser. St. Mary's School, constructed in 1923 from bricks from the demolished Colorado/Eilers Smelter, acted as an assimilating influence on its Slovenian, Italian, and, Hispanic student body. The new church, completed in 1954, is used for not only mass but also special ethnic religious observations such as the feasts of St. Nikolas (December 6) and Our Lady of Brezje, blessing of Zegen baskets prior to Easter, and numerous weddings, funerals, and baptisms. The convent once housed the Benedictine Sisters who taught at the school. And, the rectory, already on the site when the congregation purchased the land, has served as temporary classrooms, offices, and housing for the parish priests. Architecturally, this site includes a collection of styles, showing its evolution over the period of parish ownership and use. Character-defining features of the Spanish Colonial Revival school include decorative stonework, an ornate carved central entry, and arched brick details above the uppermost windows on the façade. The Mediterranean church exhibits a tile roof, bell tower, and arched main entry and windows. The modest Colonial Revival rectory has the following character-defining features: a columned entry portico and wooden shutters. And, the relatively plain Mediterranean convent features arched windows and a tile roof.**

**This property possesses sufficient significance to be considered individually eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places and the Colorado State Register of Historic Properties; the date of construction for the Prayer Garden would make it a noncontributing resource. St. Mary's School already is listed as a Pueblo Landmark; this designation should be amended to include the entire site. This property is individually eligible for local landmark status. It has a direct association with Pueblo's Slovenian-American community (local criterion 1c); the school, church, rectory, and convent possess distinguishing characteristics of recognized architectural styles (local criterion 2a); and Denver diocesan architect John K. Monroe designed the Church and local builder Al Jersin was responsible for completing both the church and convent buildings (local criterion 2b).**

43. Assessment of historic physical integrity related to significance:

**The buildings on this site exhibit a high level of physical integrity relative to the seven aspects of integrity as defined by the National Park Service and the Colorado Historical Society: location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The rectory was stuccoed in 1940 and the**

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church's stained glass windows were restored in 1979. These changes had minimal impact on design, materials, and workmanship. However, the overall site retains sufficient physical integrity to convey its significance.

## VII. NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

- 44. National Register eligibility field assessment:  Individually eligible  Not eligible  Needs data  Previously listed
- State Register eligibility field assessment:  Individually eligible  Not eligible  Needs data  Previously listed
- Local landmark eligibility field assessment:  Individually eligible  Not eligible  Needs data  Previously listed

- 45. Is there National Register district potential:  Yes  No  Needs Data

Discuss: **The Eilers Neighborhood Story and Community-Built Survey project identified an eligible National Register Historic District that includes the Cyril Zupan subdivision and the Diocese of Pueblo property (St. Mary's Church, St. Mary's School, and associated buildings) to its west. This area is important for its association with Catholic priest Father Cyril Zupan, Ethnic history (Slovenian), Community Planning and Development, and Architecture. The period of significance for the district is 1921–1964.**

If there is National Register district potential, is this building contributing:  Yes  No  N/A

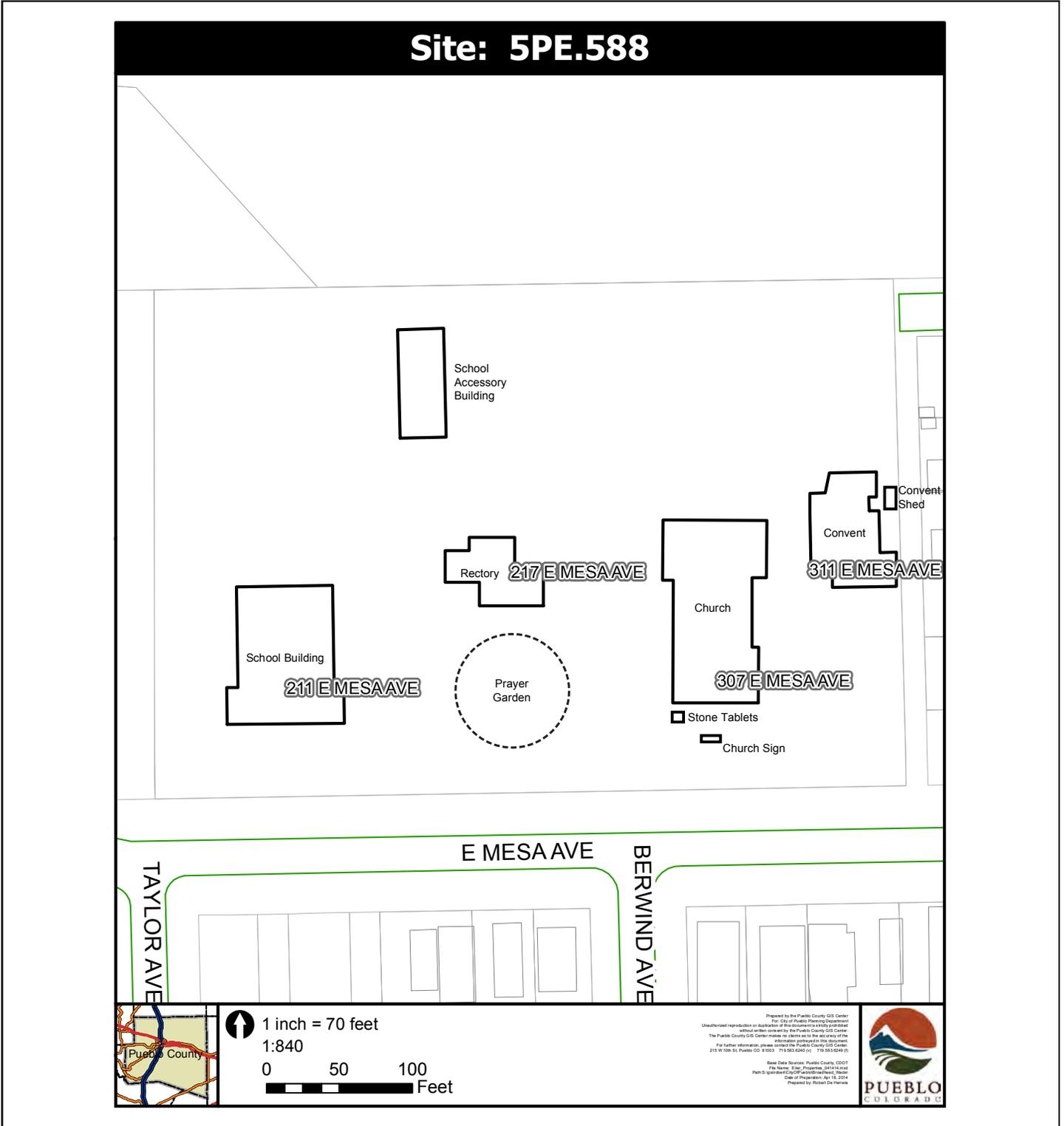
- 46. If the building is in existing National Register district, is it contributing:  Yes  No  N/A

## VIII. RECORDING INFORMATION

- 47. Digital photograph file name(s): **mesaavee0211-0311 - 01.tif through mesaavee0211-0311 - 26.tif**  
Digital photographs filed at: **Robert Hoag Rawlings Public Library  
100 E. Abriendo Avenue  
Pueblo, CO 81004-4290**
- 48. Report title: **Eilers Neighborhood Story and Community-Built Survey**
- 49. Date(s): **10/22/2013**
- 50. Recorder(s): **Mary Therese Anstey**
- 51. Organization: **Historitecture, LLC**
- 52. Address: **PO Box 181095  
Denver, CO 80218-8822**
- 53. Phone number(s): **303-390-1638**

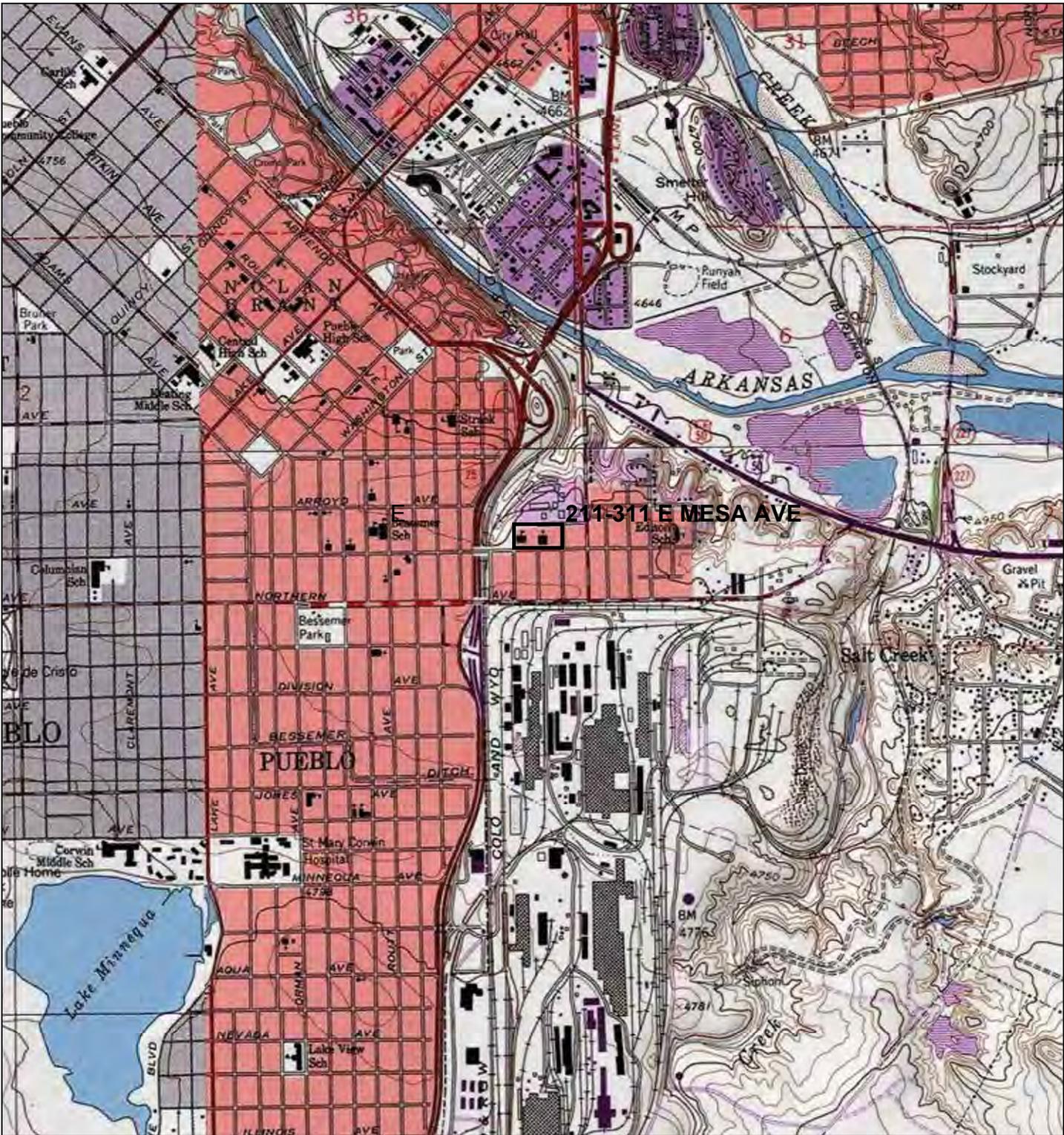
# Architectural Inventory Form

## SKETCH MAP



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## LOCATION MAP



Source: U.S. Geological Survey 7.5' Southeast Pueblo - 1994

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24. Associated buildings, features, or objects:

### Church Sign

The nearly square, blonde brick sign is located in the grass lawn in front of the church, on the west side of the center sidewalk. An operable message board, featuring information about church service times, appears in the center of this brick element. The message board has a metal surround.

### Stone Tablets

This object has a square stone base and the upper portion is shaped like two rounded tablets. It is located near the concrete path in front of the church, slightly west of the main entry. The south-facing tablets feature the "Ten Commandments" and the north-facing portion is inscribed with the Beatitudes. A bible verse appears on the base.

### Rectory (217 East Mesa Avenue)

The rectory is located west of the Church. Oriented to the south, this Colonial Revival home has two stories. The house features a nearly L-shaped plan. The first story of the building is faced in yellow stucco and the upper story has white shingle siding. All of the trim is painted white. The cross-gabled roof is covered in asphalt shingles. The rectory also has three red brick chimneys.

The primary entry is centered on the façade, underneath a rounded portico with Tuscan support columns and fluted pilasters. The top of the portico forms a second-story balcony with a surround of black metal with some decorative scrollwork panels. This ornate front porch is reached via four concrete steps and has a black, metalwork surround. The white wooden inside door has three rectangular, vertically oriented, fixed pane lites in its upper portion. The rectory has a black iron storm door with some decorative scrollwork. The front door surround features a pediment with a decorative fan motif. The house number, "217," appears on the front door jamb. East of the front door, there is a fixed pane stained glass window. On either side of the portico on the first story, there are two tall, rectangular, vertically oriented, double-hung windows with black decorative wooden shutters. The five windows on the upper story are slightly shorter, but in all other respects match those on the first floor. One of these openings is centered on the upper façade, with two openings flanking the portico to both the east and west. Drainpipes appear at both corners of the façade. A shed-roofed, attached garage addition appears at the southwest corner of the house, slightly recessed from the main home. This stucco garage features white shingles in the gable face and has two south-facing roll-up doors.

The west elevation of the rectory features two first-story and four second-story window openings. All of the windows appear to be rectangular, vertically oriented, and double-hung. There are two rectangular vents in the gable face that also features white decorative shingles. The garage's west elevation features two square window openings that are covered with wood painted white.

In the portion of the east elevation closest to the Church, there are two windows each on the first and second stories. The windows appear to match those on the façade and the lower openings have black shutters. There is a large rectangular vent in the gable face. The more recessed portion of the rectory visible from the east features a first-story, recessed porch with simple white, wooden support piers. Both a secondary entry and a window appear within this rear porch. The inside door is quite difficult to see from the public right of way; it appears to be white wood. The aluminum storm door features black metal security bars. North of the back door, there is a rectangular, vertically oriented, double-hung window with similar security bars. Two rectangular, vertically oriented, double-hung windows also appear in the shingled second story above this back porch.

The north (rear) elevation of the home has four window openings each on both the first and second stories. All of them appear to be rectangular, vertically oriented, and double-hung. The north-facing window on the first story, located east of the back door, has a dentil molding header. Both this opening and the one near the northwest corner of the house, on the first story, have black metal security bars. From the back of the house, the four concrete steps covered in brown carpet and leading up to the back porch are most visible. Along the foundation and west of the back stairs, there is a metal door offering outside access to a basement and/or storm cellar. A white metal drainpipe runs along the face of the western bay. There is a utility meter between this drainpipe and the window near the northwest corner. There are two rectangular, horizontally oriented window openings in the gable face. The eastern window has three fixed lites and the other window is covered with a board painted white. There is a solid wood secondary entry door in the northeast corner of the attached garage.

### Prayer Garden

This structure is located immediately south of the rectory. A heavy, black, wrought iron gate offers access to the garden from the paved driveway in front of the rectory building. This sliding gate features, along its bottom, a row of decorative roundels with painted flowers and leaves. The garden walls are blonde brick and the structure has a circular plan. An approximately half-height integrated planter runs along the inside of the main garden wall. There are four niches with memorial benches evenly spaced within this planter wall. At the upper edge of the outer wall, the words to the "Hail Mary" and a dedication to "St. Mary Help of Christians" appear. Black granite plaques, affixed to the inner main walls above the integrated planters, feature the Stations of the Cross. There is an inner circle of grass lawn with a statue of the Virgin Mary within a semicircular blonde brick wall. This statue sits on a round, brick plinth within a brick circular planter. Three kneelers appear in front of this statue. Many of the structural bricks are inscribed with names of church members and local families.

### Convent (311 East Mesa Avenue)

The convent is located east of the Church. Oriented to the south, this modest Mediterranean style building has two stories. The house features an irregular plan, composed of a two-story hipped roof box with a nearly square rear addition and a horizontal, one-story, hipped-roof bay running across nearly two-thirds of the main building's façade. The building is blonde brick like the adjacent Church. All of the trim is painted cream. With the exception of the round-arch windows on the façade, all of the windowsills are brick. The convent has a cross-hipped roof; the two-story portion is covered in red asphalt shingles, while the one-story bay features red ceramic tiles. The convent also has a rectangular brick chimney on the rear addition.

The primary entry is centered on the façade and is located within the horizontal, single-story bay. The inside door is solid wood, painted white, and features a cross-shaped fixed pane lite near its upper corner. The front storm door is an aluminum combination. Glass block sidelights flank the front door. The front door of the convent is reached via three concrete steps. Two integrated stone planters form the sides of the small entry porch and there is a black, metal railing with decorative scrollwork. West of the main entry, there is a cream metal drainpipe running from the gutter and into one of the porch planters. The house number, "311," appears east of the front door, a few feet above a metal mailbox. The remainder of the single-story bay features four evenly spaced

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round-arch windows. The upper portion of each window is covered in amber glass and has a rectangular, horizontally oriented, fixed pane at the bottom. These windows have stone sills, decorative brick surrounds, and keystones. Another drainpipe appears near the southeast corner of the façade. There also are three-concrete steps that lead to the stoop for an east-facing secondary entrance. The single story bay partially covers the two easternmost upper story windows on the two-story main building. There are four unobscured windows on the taller portion of the façade, two on each floor of the building. All of the windows are rectangular, vertically oriented, and double-hung. The fenestration pattern appears to be six-over-six and all four windows have aluminum storms. The two windows on the first story form a single unit, while the second-story openings enjoy more spacing. Between the first and second stories and near the southwest corner of the façade, "St. Mary Hudson Hall Convent" and the date of construction "1958" appear in stylized metal letters. The upper story, near this same corner, features a cross in light colored, decorative brick.

The west elevation features a single, rectangular, horizontally oriented picture window within the west-facing portion of the single-story bay. The convent's main building has two paired window units on the first story and four single windows on the upper floor. These windows match those on the two-story portion of the façade. Metal drainpipes appear at both the southwest and northwest corners of the main building. The rear addition has a centered, rectangular, vertically oriented, double-hung window. There is a stepped parapet above this window opening. Near the northwest corner, within the rear addition, there is a secondary entry. The inside door is stained wood with three rectangular, horizontally oriented, fixed pane lites in the upper portion. This side entry has a black metal security door with foliate pattern scrollwork. This door is reached via three concrete steps that form a long, narrow stoop. North of this side door, there is a tripartite picture window. An upper porch, with black metal surrounds featuring decorative scrollwork, appears on the flat-roofed rear addition. A wide, (likely) wooden cornice, painted cream runs along the roofline above the rear addition's entrance and picture window.

Along the east elevation, the side of the single-story horizontal bay appears near the southeast corner of the convent. At the corner there is an east-facing secondary entry. The inside door matches the rear door on the west elevation. The east side storm door matches the one on the convent's façade. There are three concrete steps, both south- and north-facing, offering access to the entry stoop with the black, scrolled, metal supports. North of this side door, in the single-story portion of the building, there is a window like those found elsewhere on the building. The two-story bay features two paired window openings on the first floor and two single windows on the upper story. Centered between the two second-story windows, there is a smaller rectangular opening with a metal vent surrounded by glass block. Metal drainpipes appear at the northeast and southeast corners of the two-story bay. There are no window openings on the east side of the rear addition. The rectangular brick chimney appears above the cornice separating the lower wall surface and the upper story porch on the flat roof.

Technically, most visible from the east side of the convent, the north-facing portion of single-story bay features two round-arch windows matching those on the façade. A single drainpipe runs along the wall surface between these two windows. Both the upper story of the two-story bay and the rear addition are visible from the backyard of the convent building. There are four windows and an entry door offering access to the second-story porch visible on the two-story bay. One of the windows is located east of the porch door and a slightly smaller opening appears west of this door. The final two windows are closer to the northwest corner of the building. The inside door for the porch appears to match those on the west and east elevations. The storm door is identical to the one on both the façade and the east side of the building. A total of four windows appear in the north-facing portion of the rear addition. There are three tripartite picture windows running from the northeast corner of the building to the northwest corner of the (west-facing) side entry porch. Metal drainpipes flank the outermost of these three picture windows. There is a fuse box west of the western drainpipe. Near the northwest corner of the convent building, there is a rectangular, vertically oriented, double-hung window above the simple metal railing affixed to the exterior wall surface.

### Convent Shed

This small, square, metal accessory building is located along the convent's eastern elevation, near where the convent's rear addition begins. The shed has a gambrel roof and no visible openings. However, this storage shed is west-facing and the west elevation was not visible from the public right-of-way.

### Former St. Mary's School (211 East Mesa Avenue)

The school building is located west of the rectory, near the west edge of the site. Oriented to the south, this Spanish Colonial Revival style building has two stories. The school features a T-shaped plan and is constructed of various shades of brown brick. All of the trim is painted dark brown and all of the windowsills are brick. The building has a flat roof (likely) covered in synthetic. There is a tall brick chimney at the northeast corner of the school. Brick pilasters with a pair of curved stone elements with carved decoration appear at the corners of all but the rear building elevation. Also on these three sides of the building, a basic stone beltcourse marks the area between the top of the second story and the parapet.

The primary entry, brown metal double doors, is centered on the façade. The front door is reached via three concrete steps. The elaborate door surround features carved stone Doric pilasters flanking the door. Above the main entry and a band of additional decorative carving, there is rectangular, vertically oriented, twenty-lite window with an integrated round arch transom. Carved stone barley twist columns flank this large center window. Above the window, along the building's parapet, more decorative stonework appears. This uppermost decorative element features an elaborate cross with foliate details flanked by two columns with tall finials that extend above the main roofline. Two brick pilasters flank the decorative door surround and extend away from the recessed surface of the school. The symmetrical façade features a long bay on either side of the front door. Each side of the school's façade has five window openings on both the first and second stories. The lower windows are rectangular, vertically oriented, and have sixteen lites. The first-story window that is one in from the southeast corner features a small window unit air conditioner in the bottom part of its opening. The upper-story windows are identical to those on the first floor. However, these openings feature round arch headers with diamond-shaped stones centered within the area above each window. There are basic brick rectangular decorative elements between the two rows of windows.

The west elevation of the former school is divided into two portions. The front one features no window or door openings. There is a broken metal drainpipe immediately north of the pilaster at the southwest corner of the building. The rear portion of the west elevation features window openings on all three levels, including the basement. This symmetrical elevation has a centered, square window opening in-filled with glass block within the foundation. Each of the first and second stories features two small windows along the center of the elevation. These narrow center windows are rectangular, vertically oriented, and have six lites. Along the north edge of this center bay, an intact drainpipe runs along the wall surface toward the foundation. On either side of these central windows, there are four windows on each level. The main windows match the first-story façade openings. The basement-level windows are square with eight lites. The foundation window nearest the northwest corner has been filled in with concrete.

The east elevation is nearly identical to the west side of the building. The major difference is the basement-level fenestration pattern. On the east side of the

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former school, there is only a single window within the rear portion of the foundation. This recessed square opening is located near the northeast corner of the building and appears to be covered with metal louvers. There is a secondary entry south of this basement-level window. This heavy metal side door has a large fixed pane transom and a fixed pane window in its upper portion. The door is reached via concrete steps that begin at ground level near the northeast corner of the school. A basic red metal railing appears around this side entry area. There is a utility meter along the foundation just south of this side door.

The north (rear) elevation of the school features no ornamentation and is faced in red brick. Near the center of the rear wall, there is a large one-and-one-half story concrete block extension. This building element contains an east-facing secondary entrance. The solid metal door is reached via a long concrete staircase with red metal railings. A rusted metal fire escape-like staircase extends toward the foundation from the upper portion of the concrete block element. A short flight of concrete steps with the same red metal railings appears at the northeast corner of the building. This staircase offers access to the metal fire escape staircase.

**School Accessory Building**

This rectangular, single-story, No Style brick building is located near the rear lot line of the site, behind the northeast corner of the former school. The south-facing accessory building has a front-gabled roof covered in asphalt shingles with overhanging eaves and exposed rafter ends. The double-door entry is nearly centered on the façade. These doors are metal (or wood) painted cream and have large fixed pane windows, covered with painted security grates, in their upper portions. The gable face is covered in light brown vertical siding. A wooden, shed-roofed, lean-to addition runs along the eastern elevation. This addition is painted a faded aqua color. The rear/northeast corner of the accessory building has an open area with solid wooden elements similar to window boxes and simple square supports running up toward the roofline. Foliage obscures much of the west elevation, but there appear to be at least two window openings near the eave line. These windows are rectangular, horizontally oriented, and three-lite with brick sills. There may be a secondary entry near the northwest corner of the building. A brick chimney appears along the roof ridgeline. The north elevation was not visible from the public right of way.