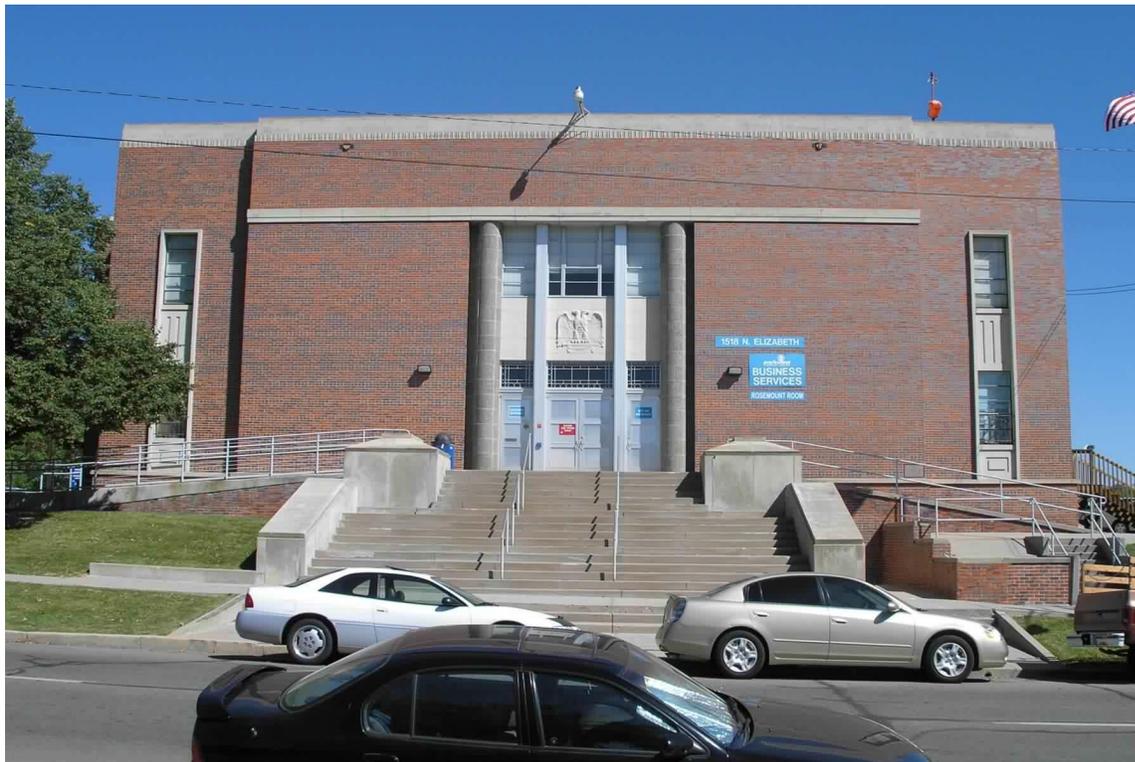


COLORADO CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY

Architectural Inventory Form

Page 1

- Date _____ Initials _____
- ___ Determined Eligible-National Register
 - ___ Determined Not Eligible - National Register
 - ___ Determined Eligible - State Register
 - ___ Determined Not Eligible - State Register
 - ___ Need Data
 - ___ Contributing to eligible National Register District
 - ___ Noncontributing to eligible National Register District



I. IDENTIFICATION

- 1. Resource number: **5PE.5837** Parcel number(s):
- 2. Temporary resource number: **525143003**
- 3. County: **Pueblo**
- 4. City: **Pueblo**
- 5. Historic building name: **Scottish Rite Temple**
- 6. Current building name: **Parkview Medical Center West Annex**
- 7. Building address: **1518 N Elizabeth Street**
- 8. Owner name: **Parkview Medical Center, Inc.**
- Owner organization:
- Owner address: **400 W 16th St**
Pueblo, CO 81003

44. National Register eligibility field assessment:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Individually eligible	<input type="checkbox"/> Not eligible	<input type="checkbox"/> Need data
Local landmark eligibility field assessment:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Individually eligible	<input type="checkbox"/> Not eligible	<input type="checkbox"/> Need data

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II. GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

9. P.M.: **6th** Township: **20S** Range: **65W**
W 1/2 of **SE** 1/4 of **SW** 1/4 of **NE** 1/4 of Section **25**
10. UTM reference zone: **13**
Easting: **533769** Northing: **4236889**
11. USGS quad name: **Northeast Pueblo** Scale: **7.5**
Year: **1961 (Photorevised 1970 and 1974)**
12. Lot(s) : **Lots 4 to 13; Block 2. Also all of the south half of vacated 16th Street adjacent to Block 2.**
Addition: **Bartlett & Miller Addition** Year of addition: **1871**
13. Boundary description and justification:
The boundary, as described above, contains but does not exceed the land historically associated with this property.
Metes and bounds exist:

III. ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

14. Building plan (footprint, shape): **H-Shaped Plan**
Other building plan descriptions:
15. Dimensions in feet (length x width): **18,309 square feet**
16. Number of stories: **2 1/2**
17. Primary external wall material(s): **Brick** Other wall materials:
Stone/Limestone
18. Roof configuration: **Flat Roof**
Other roof configurations:
19. Primary external roof material: **Synthetic Roof/Rubber Roof**
Other roof materials:
20. Special features: **Chimney**
Ornamentation/Decorative Terra Cotta
21. General architectural description:

Oriented to the west, this building rests on a concrete foundation. The exterior walls consist of red, pressed brick, set in a 6-over-1 common bond. Capping the parapet are dressed, limestone slabs. Windows in the front (west) façade and in the west end of the north and south elevations have 5-light (vertical) windows, with the bottom light opening as a hopper. They have brushed aluminum frames and are set in limestone surrounds, with limestone spandrels between the stories. The centers of the side elevations host a row of 3, narrow windows. Above them is a row of 5, small clerestory windows. They have limestone sills. The rear (east) elevation and east ends of the north and south elevations have 2-light widows, with the bottom light opening as a hopper. They have limestone surrounds and many are protected behind wrought-iron grilles. The backstage protrudes above the rest of the building. Its side elevations host a trio of inset, vertical shafts. Windows open at the top and bottom of the shafts. Sheltering the windows at the top of the shaft are flat, cantilevered, concrete hoods, with rounded profiles. The principal doorway opens in the center of the symmetrical façade, within a shallowly recessed shaft. Flanking either side of the shaft are green granite columns, lacking bases or capitals. Dividing the shaft into 3 sections are fluted, aluminum pilasters. Single doors open in the sides and paired doors in the center. They are brushed aluminum doors with recessed, aluminum panels. Above them are transoms with decorative aluminum grilles. Between the transoms and the second-story windows are panels of glazed, ivory terra cotta tiles. The center tiles depict, in bas-relief, a double-headed eagle—a symbol of the Scottish Right of Freemasonry. Descending from the doorway west to Elizabeth Street is a massive concrete and brick staircase. Approaching from the north and south are concrete ramps. Secondary doorways open low near the center of the

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north elevation; at the east end of the north elevation; high in the east elevation of the lobby, and near the center of the lobby's south elevation. A rubber membrane covers the flat roof, and a chimney protrudes from the southeast corner of the building.

22. Architectural style: **Modern Movements**

Other architectural styles:

Building type:

23. Landscape or special setting features:

This property is located at one of the highest points in the North Side Neighborhood, with the terrain sloping downward to the east, south, and west. The elevation is around 4,700 feet above mean sea level. The neighborhood features modest one- and two-story houses and towering hospital-related office buildings. The property consumes an entire block, bounded by West 15th Street to the south and West 16th Street to the north. A planted-grass yard, with mature landscaping, is immediately adjacent to the building and extends southward and northward. To the east and southeast are concrete and macadam parking lots. A limestone retaining walls delimits the southwest corner of the property. It is a remnant of the walls that once surrounded the elaborate gardens of the Hillcrest Estate.

24. Associated buildings, features or objects:

1: Type: **Shed**

Describe: **A standard modular shed is located near the northeast corner of the building. Oriented to the north, the building lacks a formal foundation. The walls consist of cream-painted sheets of plywood, with brown-painted cornerboards. A doorway opens in the center of the north elevation and a window appears in the north elevation. Brown asphalt shingles cover the front-gabled roof.**

IV. ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY

25. Date of Construction: Estimate: Actual: **1950-55**

Source of Information: **Pueblo County Office of Tax Assessor. Property information card [internet].**

26. Architect: **Walter DeMordaunt**

Source of information: **McLeod, Paul J. "Comprehensive List of the Projects of Walter DeMordaunt, Architect, with a Brief Biography." Ms (photocopy). Special Collections, Robert Hoag Rawlings Public Library, Pueblo.**

27. Builder: **Unknown**

Source of information:

28. Original Owner: **Scottish Rite Temple Association**

Source of information: **Pueblo County Office of Tax Assessor. Property information card [internet].**

29. Construction history:

This property was originally the location of Mahlon Thatcher's colossal Hillcrest Mansion. The house occupied the southeastern portion of the property, with elaborate gardens covering the rest of the block. The temple was originally connected to this house. Its cornerstone was revealed on November 17, 1949, and laid on April 13, 1950. The Scottish Rite and its associated orders officially moved from the downtown Masonic Building in 1953 and held their meetings in the basement of the new building until the auditorium was completed, in 1955. Since that time the two most notable alterations have been the demolition of Hillcrest and the construction of a small addition to the southeast corner of the building.

30. Location: **original** Date of move(s):

V. HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS

31. Original use(s): **Meeting Hall**

32. Intermediate use(s): **Meeting Hall**

33. Current use(s): **Medical Business/Medical Office**

34. Site type(s): **Medical Offices**

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34. Site type(s):

35. Historical background:

Originally consuming this entire block was Mahlon D. Thatcher's enormous Hillcrest mansion and grounds. The Queen Anne-style house, designed by prominent New York architect Henry Hudson Holly, was completed in 1882. Thatcher was Pueblo's preeminent financial mogul, founder of First National Bank of Pueblo, and, with his brother John A. Thatcher, one of the wealthiest men in Colorado. Hillcrest was the first of Pueblo's mansions and was the landmark that led to the development of Pueblo's North Side Neighborhood. Mahlon Thatcher died on February 22, 1916, and Luna Thatcher on December 31, 1935. Their children later donated the mansion and grounds to the Pueblo chapter of the American Red Cross during World War II. The Scottish Rite Temple Association of Pueblo purchased Hillcrest in 1946 for \$25,000.

The Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry was a Masonic organization that continued a Master Mason's education of the first three degrees (from the Blue Lodge in the United States). The Scottish Rite continued from the 4th Degree through the 32nd Degree, with an honorary 33rd Degree awarded for exceptional service.

The first Blue Lodge in Pueblo (No. 17) was chartered in 1868. For decades, however, the only Scottish Rite bodies were located in Denver, requiring Pueblo Masons to travel there to continue their degrees and for meetings. Masons in southern Colorado clamored for a Consistory closer to home. Bringing the issue to the forefront, however, was former Colorado Governor and Puebloan Alva Adams, who became the Denver Consistory's highest official, Inspector General. Pueblo Masons met formally on April 17, 1919, to establish a Scottish Rite Temple of their own. The group elected to circulate a petition and submit it to Adams. An overwhelming 95 percent of known Masons in southern Colorado signed the petition.

After receiving the petition, Adams formally asked the Supreme Council to issue a Pueblo charter. The number of signatures so impressed the council that, for the first time in its history, it granted a permanent charter to an organization that had not yet conferred any degrees on any candidates. The council chartered the four bodies that encompass the degrees of the Scottish Rite: Victory Lodge of Perfection No. 3, Teller Chapter of Rose Croix No. 3., Pueblo Council of Kadosh No. 3., and the South Colorado Consistory No. 3.

The bodies' first formal group meeting, or reunion, was held on January 12, 1920, at the downtown Masonic Lodge, on Main Street. The gathering opened with 536 candidates, comprising the largest charter class in the history of the Southern Jurisdiction of the Scottish Rite to that date. Candidate classes became so large that seats had to be removed in the large Masonic lodge to expand the stage area.

Despite the immediate success of the Scottish Rite in Pueblo, the organization suffered by not having its own temple, which was central to all Freemasonry. According to Masonic beliefs, the temple was a living symbol of their devotion to the Supreme Architect and the principles of their order. Thus, the organization's 1946 purchase of Hillcrest served two objectives. First, the mansion could be used for smaller meetings and as a dormitory for degree teams. Second, and more important, the grounds provided a perfect hilltop site for the construction of a Scottish Rite Temple. Masons often sought hilltop sites for temples, particularly Scottish Rite Temples, because these locations communicated a sense of prestige while replicating the location of King Solomon's original temple in Jerusalem. On January 2, 1946, the members of the Southern Colorado Consistory voted to build a temple on the Hillcrest site.

Members organized the Scottish Rite Building Association, which oversaw construction, including the hiring of prominent Pueblo architect Walter DeMordaunt to design the edifice. The association financed the \$500,000 project through the gifts and pledges of members, as well as a \$150,000 bond issue.

The cornerstone was revealed on November 17, 1949, and laid on April 13, 1950. The order held its first reunion in the unfinished temple in November 1952. The Scottish Rite and its associated orders officially moved from the downtown Masonic Building in 1953 and held their meetings in the basement of the new building until the auditorium was completed, in 1955.

DeMordaunt's choice of architectural style is particularly interesting for two reasons. First, the use of International-style-inspired minimalism stood in marked contrast to the vast majority of Scottish Rite temples in the United States, which were often textbook examples of classicism. Second, the Masons intended to retain Hillcrest and physically connect it to their new temple. A brick passageway extending off the south end of the temple's rear (east) elevation connected to the north end of the house's west elevation. Thus, when this complex was completed, it consisted of architectural opposites: the ornamented, complex mansion joined to the austere, simple temple.

The Scottish Rite orders and associated organizations used this temple into the 1990s, long after the demolition of Hillcrest, but membership continued to decline. On July 7, 1998, the Scottish Rite Temple Association sold its temple and grounds to the adjacent Parkview Medical Center for \$1.3 million. Parkview uses the building as its West Annex, housing its business services, fitness center, and Rosemount Room.

36. Sources of information:

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36. Sources of information:

Pueblo County Office of Tax Assessor. Property information card [internet].

Pueblo City Directory. Pueblo, Co.; Salt Lake City; Kansas City, Mo.; and others: R.L. Polk & Co, consulted 1886 through 2003.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps (for Pueblo, Colorado). New York: Sanborn Map and Publishing Co., 1883, 1886, 1889, 1893, 1904-05, 1904-51, and 1904-52.

McLeod, Paul J. "Comprehensive List of the Projects of Walter DeMordaunt, Architect, with a Brief Biography." Ms (photocopy). Special Collections, Robert Hoag Rawlings Public Library, Pueblo.

Taylor, Ralph C. "Colorful Colorado: Scottish Rite Nears 50th Year." Pueblo Star-Journal and Sunday Chieftain, 9 November 1969.

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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 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 distinguished entity whose components may lack individual distinction.
- 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.

Pueblo Standards for Designation:1a. History Have direct association with the historical development of the city, state, or nation; or1b. History Be the site of a significant historic event; or1c. History Have direct and substantial association with a person or group of persons who had influence on society.2a. Architecture Embody distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style or type; or2b. Architecture Be a significant example of the work of a recognized architect or master builder, or2c. 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, or3b. Geography Promote understanding and appreciation of Pueblo's environment by means of distinctive physical characteristics or rarity; or3c. Geography Make a special contribution to Pueblo's distinctive character.Not Applicable Does not meet any of the above Pueblo landmark criteria.39. Area(s) of Significance: **Architecture**
Social History40. Period of Significance: **Architecture, 1955; Social History, 1953-1955**41. Level of significance: National: State Local

Architectural Inventory Form

42. Statement of significance:

This property is significant under National Register Criterion A (Pueblo Local Landmark Criterion 1A-history) for its association with the development of Freemasonry in southern Colorado. The temple represented the culmination of Masonic activities in this portion of the state. The building is also significant under Criterion C (Local Landmark Criteria 2A and 2B--architecture) as an example of post-World War II modernism, particularly as a minimalist interpretation of the classicism usually applied to Masonic Temples. The building expresses the boxy form; flat roof; and smooth, untextured surfaces of modernist minimalism, particularly the International style. Yet it retains green-granite columns, textured coping, recessed panels, sculpted terra cotta, and an overall symmetry that suggest classicism. It represents perhaps better than any other building Pueblo architect Walter DeMordaunt's philosophy of structure over style. This property is also significant under Local Landmark Criterion 3A (geography) because its hilltop location make it an orienting landmark in Pueblo's North Side. The levels of architectural and historical significance, combined with physical integrity, are to the extent that this property could qualify for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places, the Colorado State Register of Historic Properties, or as a City of Pueblo Landmark. In any case, it is a contributing resource within any potential historic district.

43. Assessment of historic physical integrity related to significance:

Completed in 1955, this building exhibits a moderately 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. While the Hillcrest Mansion, to which this building was connected, has been demolished, the loss of that house did not impact the overall integrity of this entirely separate building. Moreover, additions and modifications have been minor.

VII. NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

44. National Register eligibility field assessment: Individually eligible Not eligible Need data
 Local landmark eligibility field assessment: Individually eligible Not eligible Need data

45. Is there National Register district potential? Yes No

Discuss: **Pueblo's North Side Neighborhood represents the evolution of the city's professional middle and upper classes. Its diversity of architectural styles and forms directly represents the city's changing economic and cultural climates. As well, the neighborhood is distinctive because it appears to have evolved independently of the area's dominant industry, steel manufacturing.**

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. Photograph numbers): **CD-ROM Photo Disc: North Side Photos
File Name(s): elizabethstn1518**
 Negatives filed at: **Special Collections
Robert Hoag Rawlings Public Library
100 East Abriendo Avenue
Pueblo, CO 81004-4290**

48. Report title: **Pueblo North Side Neighborhood Survey**

49. Date(s): **09/19/06**

50. Recorder(s): **Adam Thomas**

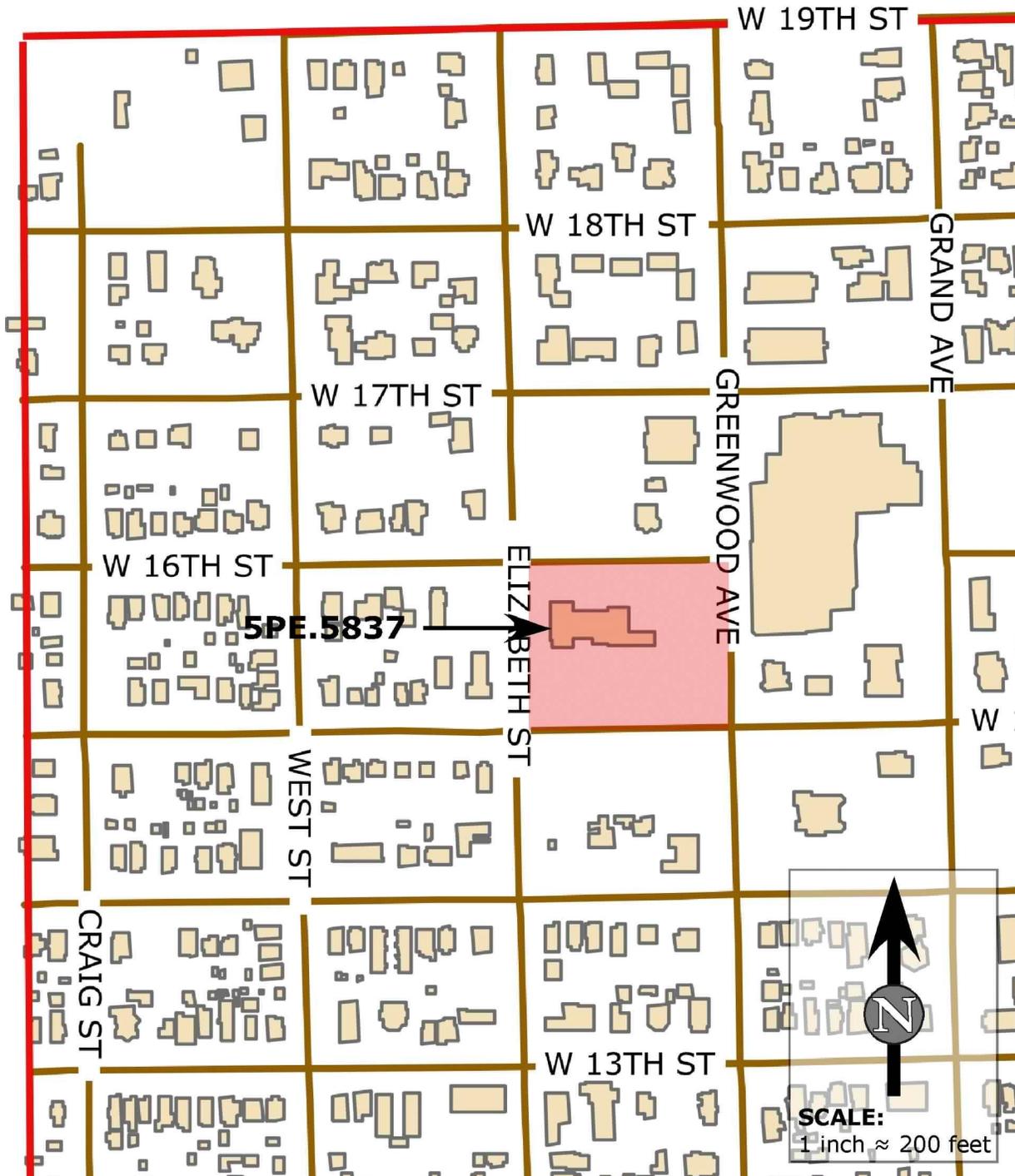
51. Organization: **Historitecture, L.L.C.**

52. Address: **PO Box 419
Estes Park, CO 80517-0419**

53. Phone number(s): **(970) 586-1165**

Architectural Inventory Form

SITE SKETCH MAP



Architectural Inventory Form

LOCATION MAP



Source: U.S. Geological Survey 7.5' Northeast Pueblo topographic quadrangle - 1961 (Photorevised 1970 and 1974)