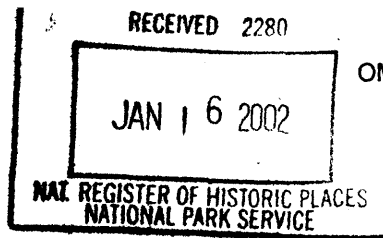


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determination for individual properties and districts. See instruction in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

123
~~123~~

1. Name of Property

historic name St. John's Greek Orthodox Church

other names/site number Saint John the Baptist Greek Orthodox Church / 5PE4219

2. Location

street & number 1000-1010 Spruce Street [N/A] not for publication

city or town Pueblo [N/A] vicinity

state Colorado code CO county Pueblo code 101 zip code 81004

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this [X] nomination [] request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property [X] meets [] does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant [] nationally [] statewide [X] locally. ([] See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Severiana Cortez State Historic Preservation Officer December 12, 2001
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State Historic Preservation Office, Colorado Historical Society
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property [] meets [] does not meet the National Register criteria.
([] See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register
[] See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the
National Register
[] See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the
National Register.
- removed from the
National Register
- other, explain
[] See continuation sheet.

Signature of the Keeper Beth Boland Date of Action 2/28/02

St. John's Greek Orthodox Church

Name of Property

5. Classification

Pueblo County, Colorado

County/State

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- [X] private
[] public-local
[] public-State
[] public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- [X] building(s)
[] district
[] site
[] structure
[] object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not count previously listed resources.)

Table with 2 columns: Contributing, Noncontributing. Rows for buildings, sites, structures, objects, and Total.

Name of related multiple property listing.

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register.

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Function

(Enter categories from instructions)

Religion: religious facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Religion: religious facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Classical Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete
walls Brick
roof Asphalt
other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

St. John's Greek Orthodox Church
Pueblo County, CO

Section number 7 Page 1

DESCRIPTION

St. John's Greek Orthodox Church occupies the southeast corner of the Spruce Street and Summit Avenue intersection in a primarily residential section of south Pueblo. Constructed in 1907 and designed in the Classical Revival style, the elongated building has walls of red brick laid in a running bond, a concrete foundation, and wooden trim painted white. The church's west façade is marked by a monumental, full-width pedimented portico supported by four Ionic columns. A small pedimented portico supported by two Ionic columns shelters an entry on the north side. The building's rectangular plan is modified by the rounded apse projecting from the east end. A large white wooden cross straddles the ridgeline of the front-gabled, asphalt-shingled roof and a small square brick chimney projects from the south slope. Below the overhanging boxed eaves is a wide frieze and architrave that encircles the building and forms part of the portico's entablature. The windows and the main entrance are surmounted by semi-circular transoms filled with colored glass. A chain link fence separates the church property from the sidewalks that run along Spruce and Summit streets. The church shares the landscaped expanse of grassy lawn dotted with evergreen trees and deciduous shrubs with a parish house and a restroom building. Constructed shortly after the church, the stuccoed brick parish house has undergone several alterations, and it is not known when the stuccoed concrete block restroom was built. The well-preserved church is in excellent condition, retaining its integrity of location, setting, design, workmanship, materials, feeling and association.

The church faces west onto Spruce Street where a double leaf chain link gate and a wide concrete sidewalk lead to the three steps of the crepidoma (stepped platform) and the monumental portico that extends the full height and width of the building while sheltering the central main entry. Four large fluted columns with Ionic capitals support the pedimented portico. These 18-foot high columns are made of wood with terra cotta forming the elaborate capitals. The pediment with its raking cornice rests on an entablature with an architrave of multiple moldings and a very pronounced cornice. Large black capital letters within the frieze spell out in Greek "Greek Orthodox Church St. Johns." The centrally positioned entrance is comprised of double leaf solid wooden doors with a large semicircular transom light framed by four courses of rowlock brick. This arched transom of colored glass contains one large pane of hammered glass surrounded by smaller smooth panes. High on the wall above the entry is a large window opening; mullions separate the three windows which share the same lugsill and are filled with leaded, stained glass.

The north side of the church faces Summit Avenue where another double leaf chain link gate and wide concrete sidewalk lead to a central entry that is marked with a small pedimented portico. Two fluted columns with Ionic capitals support the pedimented portico with its raking cornice that rests on an entablature with an architrave of multiple moldings. The side entrance, which leads to the nave, consists of double leaf solid wooden doors surmounted by a transom light of colored glass. The rectangular transom light contains one large pane of hammered glass surrounded by smaller panes of smooth glass. Three, widely spaced, round-arched windows punctuate the wall (two east and one west of the entrance). These windows, filled with colored glass, consist of a single rectangular sash surmounted by a semi-circular transom light. The glazing pattern continues, with a large piece of hammered glass surrounded

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Continuation Sheet

St. John's Greek Orthodox Church
Pueblo County, CO

Section number 7 Page 2

by smaller pieces of smooth glass. The windows have concrete lugsills and three courses of rowlock brick frame the semi-circular transom light opening. At the northwest corner is a block of stone chiseled with "ST. JOHN'S GREEK ORTHODOX CHURCH, ERECTED 1907."

The south side of the church is similar to the north in that it also has three round-arched windows and an entrance; however the progression of these elements is different. The windows are evenly spaced across the wall with the entry towards the rear of the building. The entrance, intended to admit clergy to the sanctuary, is accessed by concrete steps to a concrete stoop. The segmentally arched opening is marked with three courses of rowlock brick. A storm door covers the paneled wood door.

The rear of the church contains an apse that projects out from the east wall below the pedimented gabled end. Flanking the rounded roof of the apse and piercing the wide frieze are two small, rectangular, single sash windows. Asphalt shingles cover the rounded roof with its overhanging eave, molded fascia and beadboard-like soffit. More elliptical than semi-circular, the apse has rounded corners and one central window. The round-arched leaded, stained glass window has brick rowlock coursing highlighting the top and a concrete lugsill.

An historic photograph apparently taken shortly after the church was constructed (the roads are unpaved) indicates that the building has changed very little over the years with only a few minor alterations. The wrought iron hand rails that lead to the front entry were installed sometime between 1975 and 1980. A white picket fence runs along the perimeter of the property in the historic photograph. It is not known when this was removed and the current chain link fence installed.

The interior space of the church includes a nave with a wide central aisle and two side aisles. At the west end (above the entry) is a choir loft that extends 20 feet into the nave. The wooden balustrade of the choir loft has a simple top rail with balusters of wooden slats connected by small crosses. A similar wooden railing separates the nave from the chancel at the other end of the building. At the east end of the chancel is an Iconostas, or icon screen, a traditional Orthodox feature. This wooden screen, painted white, extends the full width of the building and masks the sanctuary area and the apse beyond it. The screen is topped with a central pediment surmounted with a cross. Fluted pilasters with Ionic capitals, both painted gold, frame large, round-arched panels on the screen that are painted with iconographic images. A wide frieze decorated with fleur-de-lis and a running band of ivy separates the larger painted images from the smaller arcaded series of painted images above them. The original coved ceiling, hardwood floors, and wooden pews remain. The plaster walls have marble-inset panels containing the names of church members in Greek and English inscription. The light fixtures—elaborate chandeliers with hanging glass beads—appear to be original.

Parish House

Across an expanse of lawn to the south of the church is the west-facing parish house. The one-story building has tan stuccoed walls and an L-shaped plan, created by a gabled roof rear extension off the front hipped roof section. A two-story bell tower with a hipped roof extends off the northeast corner of

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Continuation Sheet

St. John's Greek Orthodox Church
Pueblo County, CO

Section number 7 Page 3

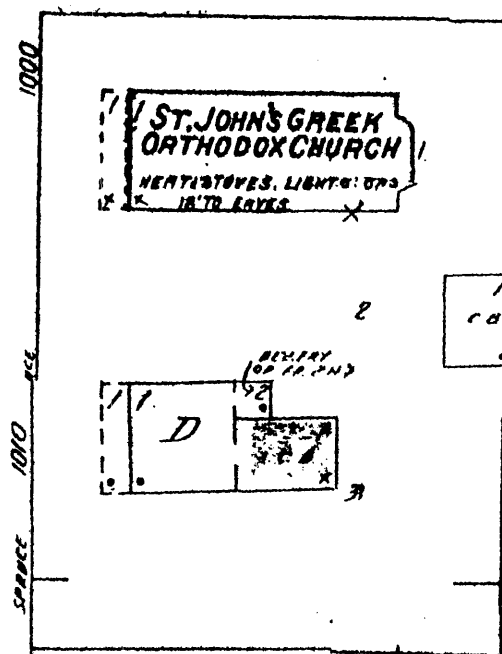
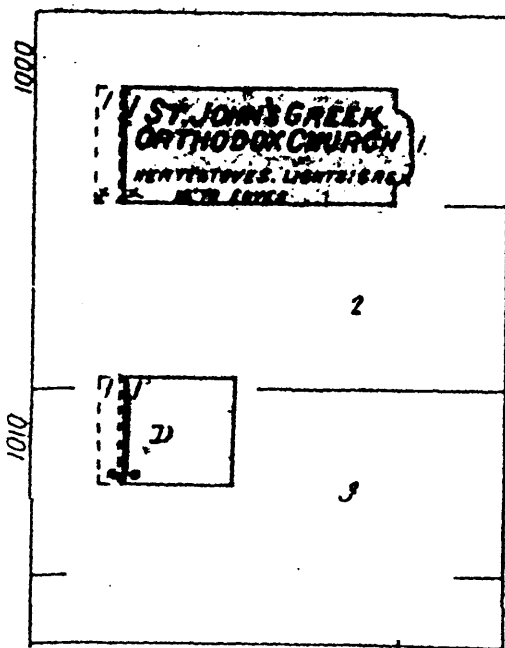
the building. Asphalt shingles cover all three roofs. Wrought iron porch supports and balustrades delineate the full width front porch. Most of the windows are double hung vinyl. Constructed the same year as the church, the purpose of this building was to provide housing for the priest. It consisted of a living room, dining room, kitchen, one bedroom, and a bathroom. When the parish house was constructed in 1907, it had brick walls, a square plan, and a hipped roof; a shed-roof porch supported by smooth classic columns spanned the full width of the façade and a hipped roof dormer pierced the slope above the porch. According to Sanborn maps, between 1951 and 1963, the two-story bell tower and a concrete block two-bedroom addition were added to the back of the house. It is not known when the wrought iron replaced the original porch supports, the dormer was removed, or stucco was applied to the walls. Although the parish house was constructed at the same time as the church, it is considered noncontributing because of the extensive alterations.

Restroom Building

Between the church and the parish house at the back (eastern edge) of the property is a flat-roofed, one-story building that houses a men's restroom, a women's restroom, and a storage area. The building has stuccoed walls, a concrete floor, and measures 22 by 13-1/2 feet. The walls are painted white and the three west-facing, solid wood doors are painted brown. Each restroom has a gas space heater and a small hinged window for circulation. According to Sanborn maps, this concrete block building was constructed sometime between 1951 and 1963, and therefore is considered noncontributing. Oral tradition indicates that this building was stuccoed at the same time as the parish hall.

1951 Sanborn

1963 Sanborn Map



St. John's Greek Orthodox Church

Name of Property

Pueblo County, Colorado

County/State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "X" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey

- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Periods of Significance

1907

Significant Dates

1907

Significant Person(s)

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above).

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Colorado Historical Society
McClelland Library, Pueblo

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

St. John's Greek Orthodox Church
Pueblo County, CO

Section number 8 Page 4

SIGNIFICANCE

St. John's Greek Orthodox Church is eligible under criterion C for its architectural significance. This brick building with its large, full-width, pedimented portico supported by two-story Ionic columns is an example of the Classical Revival style. The round-arched window openings, the semicircular transom above the main entry, and the Queen Anne-inspired glazing (large panes of glass surrounded by smaller panes) create an unusual expression of the style. The 1907 church is one of Pueblo's earliest and well-preserved examples of the Classical Revival style. As a religious property that derives its primary significance from its architectural distinction, St. John's also meets criteria consideration A.

The Classical Revival style signaled a return to the classic forms of Greece and Rome following the picturesque and elaborately decorative styles of the Victorian era. Dating from the late 1890s through 1920, the style was seen mainly on large institutional buildings in Colorado. Characteristics of the Classical Revival style include colossal porticos, large columns and pilasters, pedimented windows and doors, and domes. These buildings with their monumental proportions were generally of smooth masonry construction. Despite its lack of a dome (also a character-defining element in Byzantine architecture, the format for many orthodox churches), St. John's Greek Orthodox Church possesses many of the elements of the classical revival style.

While four other Classical Revival style buildings have been identified in Pueblo (Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation database), St. John's Greek Orthodox Church appears to be the oldest and most intact. The Elk's Building on North Santa Fe Avenue [5PE584] was originally constructed in 1881 as a hotel. This three-story building received a "facelift" in 1913 when the building was covered with terra cotta. The façade was decorated with an elaborate two-story pedimented portico with Ionic columns. Unfortunately this portico has undergone alterations over the years. St. Leander's School on East 7th Street [5PE4070] was constructed in 1914 utilizing two different colors of brick. Modillions decorate the overhanging eaves and banded brickwork form quoining and pilasters on this two-story (with a raised basement) building. It is unfortunate that almost all of its openings, including those within the portico, have been infilled with brick. Pueblo's 1917 City Hall [5PE612.7] is a massive stone building with a domed roof cupola that verges on Beaux Arts Classicism as it is a more grandiose composition with detailing not seen with the other examples. John Keating Junior High School on East Orman Avenue [5PE531.66] is a good intact example of the Classical Revival, but its 1927 construction date (twenty years after St. John's) is a late expression for this style, whose popularity was diminishing.

The heyday of church architecture in Pueblo occurred between the 1880s and early 1900s. Pueblo's boom town atmosphere incited its citizens to pour their money into creating distinctive places of worship. Churches in Pueblo show their individuality in subtle ways. Although it remains undocumented, a story has been told that the architect who designed Temple Emanuel [5PE4202] on North Grand Avenue (listed in the National Register) was also responsible for St. John's. Pueblo architect Jacob M. Gile designed the red brick Jewish house of worship, referred to in Pueblo newspapers as "the little jewel box." Constructed in 1900, the building is an interesting interpretation of the Queen Anne style employing both classical and Richardsonian Romanesque elements. If Gile were

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St. John's Greek Orthodox Church
Pueblo County, CO

Section number 8 Page 5

the architect for the Greek Orthodox church, it could explain the unusual elements employed in the Classical Revival building.

There are two Orthodox churches in Pueblo. In addition to St. John's Greek Orthodox Church, there is St. Michael's Eastern Orthodox. St. Michael's was built in 1925 after the original church, a wood frame building with an onion dome steeple that pre-dated St. John's, was destroyed in the 1921 flood. St. Michael's moved from its original location in an area called the Grove to West Summit Avenue (two blocks west of St. John's), and the salvaged steeple was added to the new brick building.

Historical Background

Greeks were arriving into the United States as early as 1768 and the earliest Greek settlement was in St. Augustine, Florida, where approximately 400 Greeks migrated. Greeks were interred in Pueblo in the Greek section of Roselawn Cemetery as early as 1899. Greek immigrants came to the area seeking employment at the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company (CF&I) plant, in the numerous CF&I coal mines that proliferated in the region, and on the railroads that brought the raw materials to the steel mill and sent finished products to market. According to published accounts, talk was already circulating among the early Pueblo Greeks for a desire to have a Greek Church.

These early Greeks attended church services held in the Greek language at the Russian Orthodox Church at the corner of B Street and Pear, in a section of town known as "The Grove." Along with the Greeks and Russians, there were Serbians, Bulgarians, and others from the Balkan countries who worshipped at the Russian Orthodox Church. The seating capacity of the church was between 500-600 people. In 1906 the membership was about 2,000.

"The first generation of Greek Americans--those born in Greece--vigorously tried to preserve values, traditions and customs from their motherland." The early Greek immigrants were isolated from their families and loved ones. They were in a foreign land, without a knowledge of the language. They held onto each other for support and a sense of family. The Greek men of the thriving community of Pueblo and its adjacent CF&I town of Bessemer were no exception. They maintained their customs and holidays even if they did not have a church of their own, or their families in attendance. In 1903, several hundred Greeks celebrated Eastern Orthodox Christmas and "after certain religious rites were observed, the crowd gave themselves to merriment and feasting." That same year, Greeks celebrated Easter in Bessemer with 400 in attendance. In 1904 there were 3,000 Greeks in Pueblo. There were many Greek owned businesses that catered not only to Greeks, but to the many ethnic groups in Bessemer. Greek bakeries, tailor shops, restaurants, coffee houses, laundries, and fruit and grocery stores lined Northern Avenue. "Pueblo was on its way developing into one of the deepest industrial bases and richest ethnic fabrics in Colorado."

The Greeks who migrated to Pueblo were young men and bachelors. Many worked hard at jobs that others did not want and saved to pay the passage for their families and sweethearts to join them. With the arrival of Greek women and families to Pueblo, the need for a Greek church became vital. A Greek

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Continuation Sheet**

St. John's Greek Orthodox Church
Pueblo County, CO

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church was needed to attend to the needs of the community--weddings, baptisms, and funerals. A church would also fulfill not only the religious needs of the community, but also the social and cultural needs.

In 1905, the Greek Orthodox Community Association was chartered and incorporated. This association was officially chartered with a 20-year constitution to establish a church, to aid and assist other Greek immigrants, to help establish jobs in the community, and to create a Greek cemetery. With the formation of this organization, a means to build a Greek Church was initiated. With the efforts of a Greek physician named Chris Argyriou (from Turkey) and a committee of several other dedicated supporters, money was collected from Greek laborers in the Bessemer area. Men and women would pass the hat among patrons who frequented the coffee houses and businesses in the area. Soon property was purchased by the Greek Orthodox Community Association on the southeast corner of Summit and Spruce Streets in the town of Bessemer.

It is believed that the red brick for the walls was purchased at Summit Brick Company, the only brick manufacturer in Pueblo. The laborers were certainly many Greeks, organized by Dr. Argyriou, who had the skills needed to build their church. While work was progressing on St. John's, a small parish house was also being built on the southern side of the property. This small parish house would soon welcome the first Greek priest on a permanent basis to Pueblo.

The cornerstone for the Greek Church was put in place on the 10th of February 1907 by Mayor West of Pueblo "in the presence of the largest gathering of Greeks in the history of Pueblo." The program started at 11 in the morning with a service conducted by a priest from Salt Lake City, Utah. The *Chieftain* reported that "Bessemer was practically in the hands of the Greeks from the time the parade started through the main business streets in the morning, until a late hour... The day was practically a holiday... The celebration lasted well into the night." The newspaper noted that although it was the day after payday and none of the men were working, "perfect order prevailed."

On the 26th of May 1907, the new Greek Orthodox Church was dedicated by the entire colony of Greeks, with at least 500 taking part in a parade that marched from the corner of Northern and Elm Street to the new edifice. Priests who arrived the previous week from Athens blessed the dedication. The new church building cost \$8,000, while the parsonage cost another \$1,000. The *Pueblo Chieftain* in its Bessemer news section reported that "It is thought that the new buildings will be sufficiently large enough to accommodate the congregations of Greeks that may wish to attend in this city for many years, and all of the money required for its erection was raised through the efforts of the Greek men now in Bessemer."

An August 1907 *Chieftain* article reported on the influence of the church. "The usual ingress of Greeks to Bessemer has begun and it promises to be larger this year than that of any previous year in the history of the city... The apparent reason for the large number of Greeks this year is on account of the new Greek church which has just been completed." In previous years, the article noted, many Greeks had gone on to other cities where there was a Greek Church and not many came to Bessemer. But the newspaper optimistically reported that now many would stay in Bessemer during the winter and find

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

St. John's Greek Orthodox Church
Pueblo County, CO

Section number 8 Page 7

employment at the steel works. Between 1,500 and 2,000 men were expected to arrive within the next month.

St. John's obtained their first Greek Orthodox priest, Father Kallistos Papageorgopoulos, who served from 1907 until 1916. He later became a Bishop of the Greek Orthodox Church and left the community and to serve in Chicago. Father Germanos Georgious served the Pueblo church from 1916 to 1932. He left Pueblo for a few years returning in 1942 and died in 1946. He is the only Greek priest buried in the Greek section of Roselawn Cemetery in Pueblo. In total there have been 25 different priests serving the Greek community in Pueblo from 1907 to 1999. In 2000, the church obtained the services of retired priest Father Constatine Raptis, from Las Vegas, Nevada. Father Raptis commutes twice a month to have services at St. John's. Occasionally Monk Priest Archimidate Christodoulos from the St. George Monastery in Denver, travels to Pueblo for services.

St. John's Greek Orthodox Church was consecrated on June 1, 1952. In this sacred service, the Bishop in attendance brings with him a relic or relics of a saint or martyr of the church. A small cut-out in the center of the alter holds these relics. The Bishop says prayers, washes the alter with a white garment, and then seals the cut-out. The priest serving St. John's was Father John Bersentes, and the Visiting Bishop was Bishop Athenagoras of Eleas.

An interesting cultural note on the Greeks in Pueblo, was the formation of an organized Greek language school. Space was rented at Bessemer Grade School, and classes began in 1920. The first teacher was Nick Kendos. The Greeks wanted to assure that their young children would not forget the Greek language or culture as they became assimilated into the American school system. "Children needed to learn to read and write Greek in case they ever visited Greece or went there to live." In the Pueblo community Greek School was held Monday through Friday in the afternoons immediately after public school classes ended. The priest would have brownies or other goodies for the children. The children also had recess where many games were played. This schedule remained intact well up into the 1950s. As the Greek population began to wane, the classes were shifted to a Greek Community Hall on Northern Avenue and then finally to St. John's Church. In later years the attending priest took over the Greek School activities and study. Many of the children resented having to attend Greek School everyday after attendance at the public school. "But the church took the complaints seriously and in the 1930's Archbishop Athenagoras made Greek education a top priority, urging every parish to have a Greek school whether there was a church building or not." "By the 1936-37 school year, the number of Greek Schools (450) and pupils (25,000) had roughly doubled since 1923-33. World War II disrupted the growth and momentum was not regained, despite Archbishop Iakovas' efforts. Since that time a new enthusiasm has strengthened the programs and for the 1994-95 school year there were 400 afternoon Greek schools serving 40,000 students." Sadly at St. John's, there are no young children to attend, so the program has ceased to exist.

Today, the total membership of St. John's is eighty with additional supporters around the country. The average number of people attending church is 25 to 30. The governing body of the church is the Church Board consisting of seven members. The Greek Orthodox Community Association expired in 1925, and

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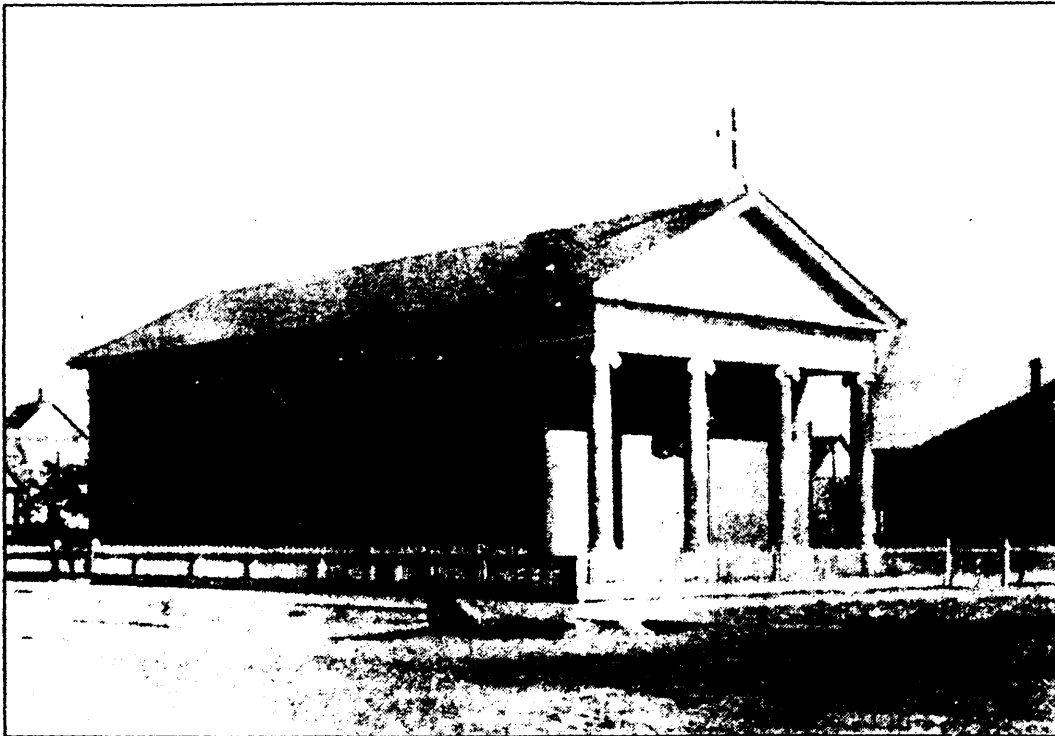
**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

St. John's Greek Orthodox Church
Pueblo County, CO

Section number 8 Page 8

the Hellenic Orthodox Community Association was established and chartered in 1926. This association continues to this day. This association, which is incorporated, currently owns and maintains St. John's. Based on extensive telephone conversations with representatives from various Greek Orthodox congregations around the country in 2000, it was determined that St John's is the oldest Greek Orthodox Church west of the Mississippi still in the same edifice and still conducting services.

circa 1907 photograph



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National Park Service

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St. John's Greek Orthodox Church
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National Park Service

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Section number 9 Page 10

St. John's Greek Orthodox Church
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----- "Greek Tradition Wanes," *Pueblo Chieftain*, 21 March 1999.

St. John's Greek Orthodox Church
Name of Property

Pueblo County, Colorado
County/State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1. 13 533550 4233360
Zone Easting Northing

3. Zone Easting Northing

2. Zone Easting Northing

4. Zone Easting Northing

[] See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Penny Zavichas (additional material by OAHP staff)
organization St. John the Baptist Greek Orthodox Church date 27 June 2001
street & number 600 Dittmer Avenue telephone 719-564-5604
city or town Pueblo state Colorado zip code 81005-1212

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Hellenic Orthodox Community Association
street & number P. O. Box 3011 telephone _____
city or town Pueblo state Colorado zip code 81005

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 11

St. John's Greek Orthodox Church
Pueblo County, CO

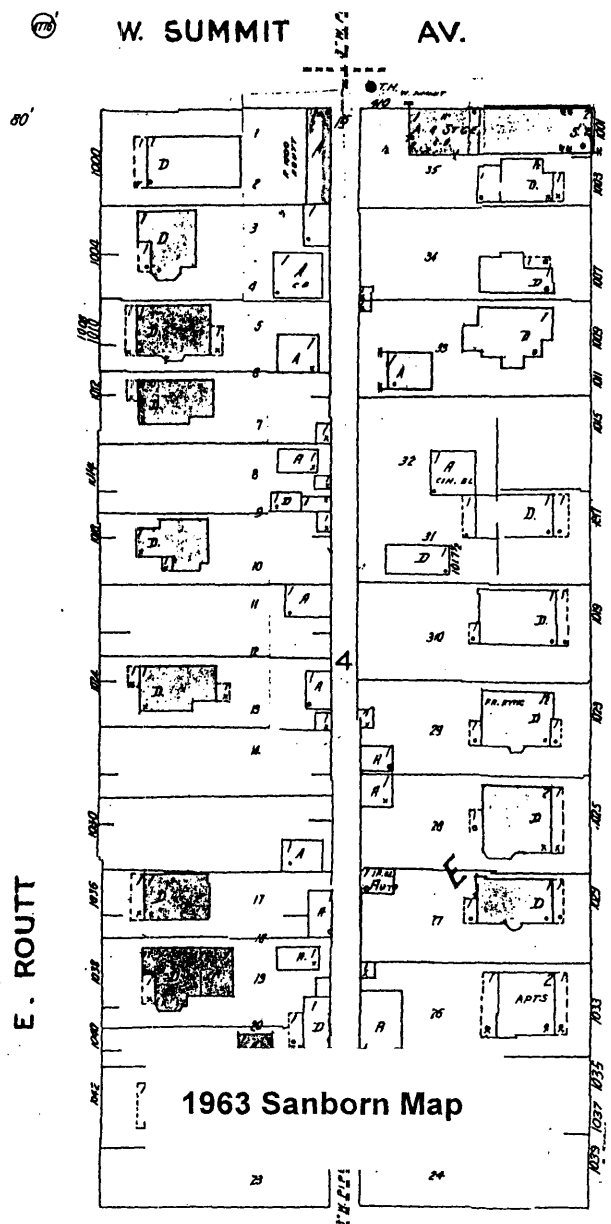
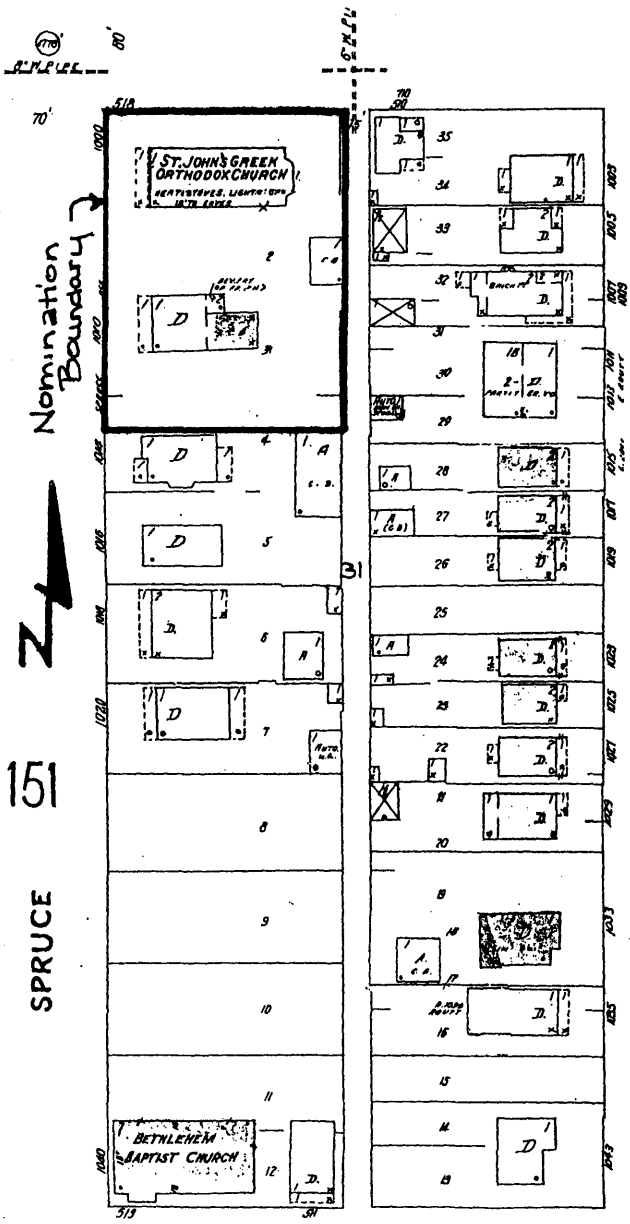
GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

Lots 1 to 3 inclusive and the north 9 feet of Lot 4, Block 31, Bessemer, City of Pueblo.

Boundary Justification

The nominated property includes the entire parcel historically associated with the church.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

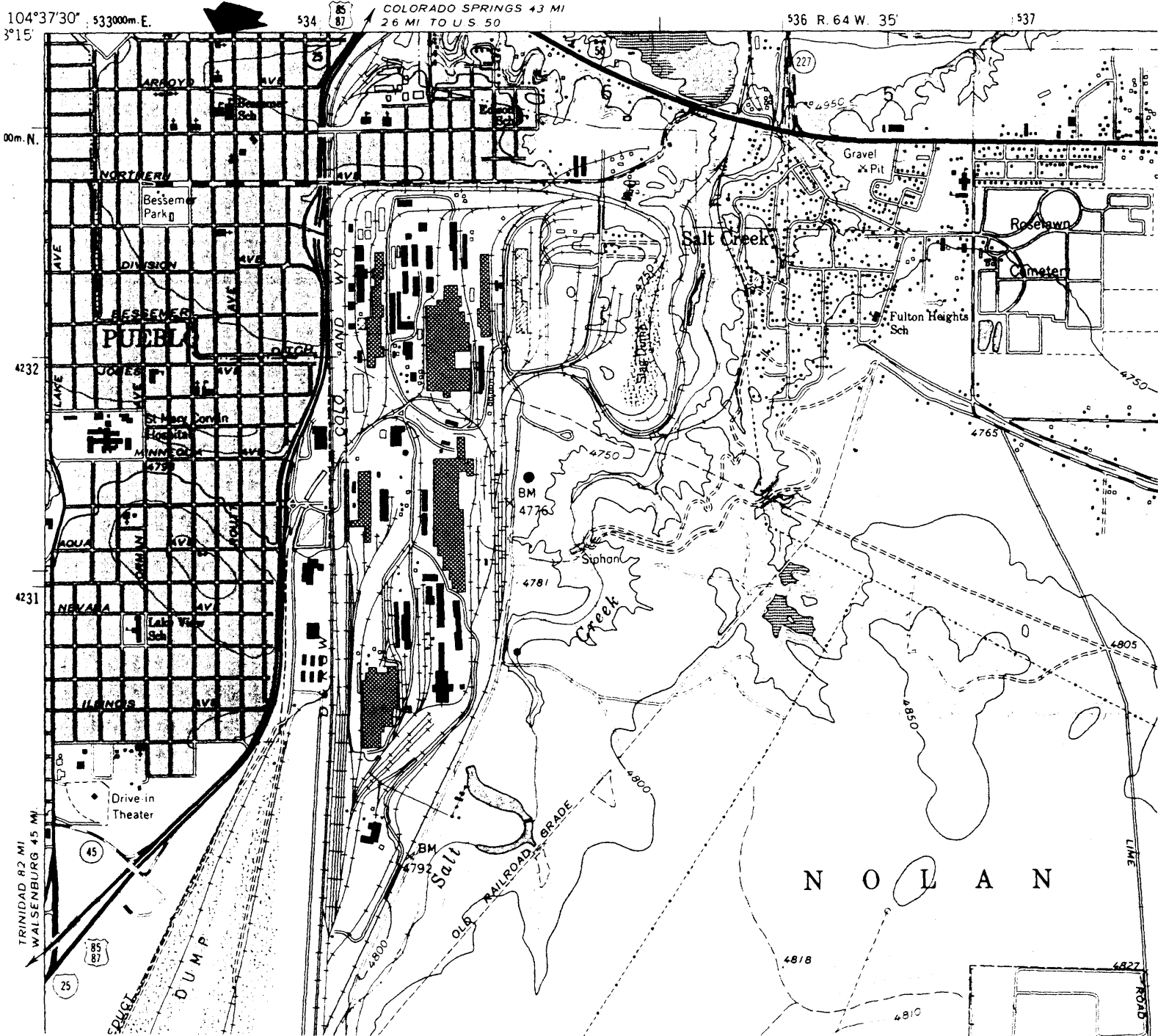
St. John's Greek Orthodox Church
Pueblo County, CO

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U.S.G.S. MAP - Southeast Pueblo Quadrangle (1960; photorevised 1970 and 1974)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SOUTHEAST PUEBLO QUADRANGLE
COLORADO-PUEBLO CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

St. John's Greek Orthodox Church
Pueblo County, CO

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PHOTOGRAPH LOG

The following information is the same for all photographs, except when noted:

name of property: St. John's Greek Orthodox Church
city, county, state: Pueblo, Pueblo County, Colorado
photographer: John Wark
photograph date: 17 May 2001
location of negatives: John Wark Photography, 706 South Main Street, Pueblo, Colorado 81004

<u>photo #</u>	<u>description</u>
1	West façade and north side; camera facing SE
2	Portico on west façade; camera facing E
3	West façade and south side; camera facing NE
4	East end with apse and north side; camera facing SW
5	North side with small porticoed entrance; camera facing S
6	Restroom/Storage Building; camera facing NE
7	West façade of Parish House; camera facing E
8	North side of Parish House with bell tower; camera facing S
9	Porticoed entry on north side; camera facing S
10	Detail of north side portico; camera facing S
11	Apsé window on east end; camera facing W
12	Close-up of typical window; camera facing S
13	Interior view from choir loft
14	Interior view from chancel back to choir loft and entry