PHOOSES / DATA SHEET

Form 10-300 (Rev. 6-72)

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

Colorado

Pueblo

FOR NPS USE ONLY

DATE

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ENTRY DATE

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections) 1975 APR 1 T. NAME COMMON: <u>Union</u> Depot AND/OR HISTORIC: Union Passenger Depot 2. LOCATION STREET AND NUMBER: Victoria and "B" Street CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: CITY OR TOWN: Pueblo Frank E. Evans STATE COUNTY: CODE CODE Colorado 08 Pueblo 101 3. CLASSIFICATION ACCESSIBLE CATEGORY **STATUS** OWNERSHIP TO THE PUBLIC (Check One) Yes: 7 Public District Public Acquisition: X Occupied X Building X Restricted A Private In Process Site ☐ Structure Unoccupied Unrestricted ⊠ Being Considered Both Object Preservation work ☐ No in progress PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate) Agricultural Government Park Transportation K Commercial Industrial Private Residence Other (Specify) Military ☐ Educational Religious RECEIVED Museum Entertainment Scientific OWNER OF PROPERTY OWNER'S NAME: Colorado Pueblo Union Depot and Railroad Company AMOITAN STREET AND NUMBER: RECISTER Union Depot, Victoria and "B" Street CITY OR TOWN: STATE: CODE Pueblo, Colorado 81001 Colorado 08 5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Pueblo Clerk's Office, Pueblo County Court House STREET AND NUMBER: <u> 10th & Main P. O. Box 878</u> CITY OR TOWN: STATE CODE Pueblo, C Colorado 08 6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS TITLE OF SURVEY: ENTRY State Inventory of Historic Sites FOR NPS USE 1975 DATE OF SURVEY: June 1974 Federal XX State Local County NUMBER DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS Colorado State Museum STREET AND NUMBER: 8 2 2 200 E. 14th Avenue CITY OR TOWN: STATE: CODE

Colorado

7.	DESCRIPTION								
		(Check One)							
	CONDITION	☐ Excellent	X Good	☐ Fair	☐ Det	eriorated	Ruins	Unexposed	
	CONDITION	(Check One)			(Check One)				
		X Alter	red	Unaltered			Moved	Original Site	

The original and present Union Depot is a Romanesque Revival building style which was popular before the turn of the century for places of public significance. This style of design was popularized by the American architect Henry H. Richardson and was used extensively in the eastern and midwestern states. Hence, it was a natural solution for the Chicago architectural firm of Sprague and Newell to employ. The building, with its irregular, rambling, and picturesque plan and elevation, is very similar to the Romanesque plans that Richardson produced, especially as evidenced in his famous Marshall Field Wholesale House in Chicago.

The depot is in relatively good structural condition as maintenance has been adequate. Two major alterations to the exterior were made following the 1921 flood. The original 150 foot clock tower was lowered to its present height and the original slate roof was replaced. Since the 1921 revisions only interior modifications have been made to the structure. Originally, the first floor contained a restaurant, bakery, waiting room, and a baggage room. Today, all that remains are the waiting rooms and the baggage room. Office space and a maintenance shop have replaced the other functions.

The main building is a rectangle fronting B Street with rectangular wings on both sides. This arrangement has produced an irregular plan and a picturesque massing of building forms. The front facade of the main building is a system of six bays defined by arcades. A clock tower, which is extended from the plan, forms the third bay from the left or west end. The tower was offset in the design scheme so that it would be in line with the center of Victoria Street. Keeping with this vista, the main extrance is a port of the clock tower and is framed in an arch with heavy articulation of the stonework. The clock tower, the entryway, and the stonework are all reminiscent of the grand archways which signified the entrance to ancient cities.

The main building group is a four-story structure with waiting room, baggage room, and shops at the first level. At the second level is office space and the third and fourth are sleeping rooms. Union Depot is an excellent early example of the blending of many functions and requirements into a single building.

At the exterior, the building is constructed of large, rock faced, cut red stone. This Manitou red stone is layed in regular, continuous courses. All of the semi-circular arches are radiating voussoirs and the entryway has a keystone. Small gabled dormers extend from the truncated hip roof. At the eaves, there is a slight projection of the cornice with a large decorated frieze below. All of the exterior windows are two-sash with a transom overhead. On the main building, two side lights are integrated into the window frame. The main entrance is a double door with a four stained glass overhead and set

PERIOD (Check One or More as	Appropriate)		
Pre-Columbian	16th Century	☐ 18th Century	20th Century
15th Century	☐ 17th Century	💢 19th Century	
SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicab	le and Known) 1889	present	
REAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Ch	eck One or More as Appropr	iate)	
Abor iginal	Education	Political	Urban Planning
Prehistoric	Engineering	Religion/Phi-	Other (Specify)
☐ Historic	Industry	losophy	
☐ Agriculture	Invention	Science	
	Landscape	Sculpture	
☐ Art	Architecture	Social/Human-	
Commerce	☐ Literature	itarian	
Communications	Military	Theater	
Conservation	☐ Music	Transportation	

Pueblo Union Depot was built in 1889-1890 and the contract for operation was signed on August 1, 1889 by representatives of five railroads: Denver & Rio Grande; Denver, Texas & Fort Worth; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe; and the Missouri Pacific. Prior to that time, each of the five railroads managed their respective stations.

Articles of incorporation were filed December 23, 1887, at the offices of James Rice, Secretary of State. The incorporators were: David H. Moffat, Walter S. Chesman, Andrew S. Hughes, P. J. Flynn, and C. F. Meek. The board of directors consisted of: M. D. Thatcher, C. W. Smith, S. H. H. Clark, C. F. Meek, and David Moffat. Mr. Moffat served at President of the Board.

An imposing structure, the depot was one of the largest in the region. A tower 150 feet high contained a clock constructed by the Seth Thomas works in Thomaston, Conn. in 1880, ten years before being installed at the depot. The tower was lowered following the devastating 1921 flood.

By 1917, the depot had become a social center as well as one of the busiest stations on the Colorado rail lines. A restaurant reputed to be one of the best in the state was operated in the depot utilizing 33 waitresses. It had its own bakery and a full time baker to handle the tremendous number of visitors. At that time, the depot serviced approximately 160,000 passengers a year.

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Form 10-300a (July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

STATE	
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COUNTY	
Pueblo	
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Page 2

(Continuation Sheet)

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(Number all entries)			(Description	
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CONT	physical	Abbearance	(Describing)	,

into a porch.

Finally, there is a chimney to the left of the main building at the front wall, and a date stone is set over the main entryway arch.

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