

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

JUL 22 2011

NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

608

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.

1. Name of Property

historic name Pueblo Christopher Columbus Monument

other names/site number Pueblo Columbus Statue; 5PE.3162

2. Location

street & number Median in the 100 Block of East Abriendo Avenue [N/A] not for publication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.)

Signature of certifying official/Title: Edward C. Nichols, State Historic Preservation Officer; Date: 6/29/2011

Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, History Colorado
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:

- [X] 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 [ ] See continuation sheet.
[ ] other, explain [ ] See continuation sheet.

Signature of the Keeper: Edson H. Beall; Date of Action: 8-31-11

Pueblo Christopher Columbus Monument  
Name of Property

Pueblo County, Colorado  
County/State

### 5. Classification

#### Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private  
 public-local  
 public-State  
 public-Federal

#### Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- building(s)  
 district  
 site  
 structure  
 object

#### Number of Resources within Property

(Do not count previously listed resources.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
0	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
1	0	objects
1	0	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)

RECREATION AND CULTURE/monument  
RECREATION AND CULTURE/work of art

#### Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION AND CULTURE/monument  
RECREATION AND CULTURE/work of art

### 7. Description

#### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

N/A

#### Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE  
walls \_\_\_\_\_  
roof \_\_\_\_\_  
other STONE/ granite

#### Narrative Description

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

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Pueblo Christopher Columbus Monument  
Pueblo County, Colorado

**DESCRIPTION**

Oriented northeast, the Pueblo Christopher Columbus Monument rests in a median in the 100 Block of East Abriendo Avenue. The concrete base measures 13' wide, 12'-2" deep, and 6" tall. Above the base, there are three light-red colored, rough-finished granite steps each 2' shorter in width and depth than the one below and between 5" and 11" high. The highest of these steps includes inscriptions that do not date to the original construction. The front (northeast) elevation includes the inscription:

IN MEMORY OF CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS  
WITH THE HOPE THAT THE GLORIOUS  
DATE OF OCTOBER 12, 1492  
MAY BE REMEMBERED IN THE WORLD

The rear (southwest) elevation includes the inscription:

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE COLUMBIAN FEDERATION  
THIS MONUMENT WAS ERECTED ON OCTOBER 12, 1905  
BY THE ITALIANS OF AMERICA

Both of these English translations are late additions to the monument. Though the exact date of their addition is unknown, the English translations appear in photographs taken in 1976. The translations remain merely additions and did not replace the original Italian text or change the original context. The Italian inscriptions were inscribed at eye level and the English translations were added below. To the top left is the bronze bust artist's name, Pietro Piai, and to the top right is the contractors' name, Genest & Markert. The top step that includes the Italian inscription is beveled slightly on the top.

The large granite intermediate pillar begins above the top small step. The base of this pillar is both 1' shorter in width and depth than the step below, and 26" high. The front elevation includes the inscription:

A  
CHRISTOFORO COLUMBO  
IL XII OTTOBRE MCMV  
AUGURANDO CHE PRIMO TRA I GLORIOSI  
RECORDI IL MONDO IL GIORNO MEMORANDO

The side elevations include the western hemisphere on the northwest elevation and the eastern hemisphere on the southeast elevation, both with clouds and light bursts surrounding them. The rear elevation of this pillar base reads:

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE  
H. CHIRAIGLIONE PRES.  
C.F. DELLIGUADRI SEC.  
M. PAGANO TRES.  
L. D'MATO A. FUSCHINOR. CARDILLO  
N. PIZZUTI A. QUARANTA T. D'ISERNIA  
D. VENUTO G. CAPANNA C. TUTTOILMONDO

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The next portion of this intermediate pillar is 8" tall and decorated by rolled and beveled edges. Above the decorative section is the largest single section of the monument. This section measures 48" wide, 39" deep, and 75" tall. The front elevation of this section includes a crest made up of an eagle grasping a cross medallion above two hands shaking. There is a drapery throughout the crest and a surrounding wreath; the crest appears to be made of cast iron.

Above this large portion of the intermediate pillar rests another small section, lacking decoration except for beveling. A short section of granite rests atop this section, the same size in width and depth as the largest section and includes a small hook used for hanging a wreath during Columbus Day celebrations. The cap of the intermediate pillar resembles its base, as if the base was turned upside down.

The larger-than-life size sculpted bronze bust of Christopher Columbus rests at the top of the monument. The bust measures 5' tall and includes the inscription:

Pietro Piai  
Scultore  
New York 1904

In this depiction, Columbus is wearing traditional fifteenth-century Italian dress and hat. The total height of the Monument is 18'-6" tall.

**Integrity**

Aside from the addition of English translations beneath the Italian inscriptions, the Pueblo Christopher Columbus Monument itself has remained unchanged since its unveiling in 1905. The monument's location remains unchanged, as does the design. The monument's setting endures as one of the most heavily trafficked in the city of Pueblo, as a location place for Columbus Day celebrations, and as the beginning location of virtually all of the parades in the city. The landscaping elements surrounding the monument changed in recent times. Whereas there used to be a central, stone stair on the northeast side leading up to the monument, which was surrounded by a grassy area and a cast iron fence immediately surrounding the monument. The main stair was replaced with a brick wall with stairs on either side leading up to the monument; the cast iron railing around the monument was removed and a contemporary metal railing is installed at the top of the wall; and the grassy area was leveled and covered over in brick. These changes do not overly impact the integrity of the monument itself, but rather speak to the need of the city to adapt the site for more accessibility in order for it to more fully serve its commemorative purpose. The monument's materials of concrete, granite, and bronze have endured over a century of weathering, and the workmanship throughout the monument remains easily recognizable today. As the continued location for annual Columbus Day celebrations, the monument conveys a strong sense of feeling and association.

**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.

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

ETHNIC HERITAGE/European

**Periods of Significance**

1905-1961

**Significant Dates**

N/A

**Significant Person(s)**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Markert & Genest (Contractor)

Piai, Pietro (Bust Artist)

Byrne, J.A. (Monument)

Albo, Michele (Foundation)

**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

# \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

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

Name of repository:

History Colorado

\_\_\_\_\_

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Pueblo Christopher Columbus Monument  
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**SIGNIFICANCE**

The Pueblo Christopher Columbus Monument is eligible to National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the area of Ethnic Heritage from 1905-61 at the local level of significance. This period of significance begins with the unveiling and commemoration of the monument and ends in 1961 to comply with National Register guidelines. As a commemorative property that primarily derives its significance from the symbolic value of Christopher Columbus to the Italian-American heritage movement, and as it has become an integral part of that community's tradition of celebrating Columbus Day, it meets the burden of Criterion Consideration F. This monument was the first in Colorado to commemorate Christopher Columbus and has been a continual focal point for annual Columbus Day celebrations by the local Italian-American community. In 1907, two years after the Pueblo Christopher Columbus Monument's dedication, Colorado became the first state to make Columbus Day a statutory holiday.

**Evolution of the Italian-American Heritage Movement**

The Italian community has kept a strong influence in the city of Pueblo since the first residents of Italian descent moved into the area at the confluence of the Arkansas River and Fountain Creek in the late 1860s. Nowhere is this influence displayed more than in the Pueblo Christopher Columbus Monument. Located in the 100 Block of East Abriendo Avenue, in the center median of the street, the Monument proudly celebrates not only the significance of Christopher Columbus, but what he came to symbolize for immigrant communities in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Colorado was the first state to make Columbus Day an official statutory holiday and this was the first Columbus monument in the state. Columbus Day did not become a Federal holiday until 1937.

The story of the Pueblo monument begins with the immigration of Italian-born blue-collar workers into Pueblo and the town's surrounding region. With the arrival of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad's tracks to Pueblo in 1872 and the construction of the Colorado Coal & Iron steel works within a decade, Pueblo became a regional industrial hub. Southern Italians, with a majority of Sicilians — who had been working near New Orleans harvesting sugar cane, and New York and Philadelphia constructing railroads — received word of the new industrial work opportunities in Pueblo and located there. Italian workers also moved into the coal field regions surrounding Cañon City and Trinidad to the extent that the populations of small towns such as Rockvale, Brookside, Ludlow, and Berwind became almost entirely Italian. In Pueblo, the first largely Italian neighborhood developed on Goat Hill near the present-day intersection of East First Street and Interstate 25. These early Italians took advantage of the neighborhood's proximity to the smelter just to the southeast of the hill. The Italian population later migrated within the city limits southward to Bessemer to be closer to the steel mill.<sup>1</sup>

The pro-Columbus sentiment in the U.S. at the time was rooted in much of the Catholic community which included eastern Europeans, Italians, French Canadians, Mexicans, Irish, and Germans. The anti-immigrant sentiment of the late nineteenth century became apparent in the workforce, where employers across the country exploited immigrant groups for their willingness to take less pay than

<sup>1</sup> Russell Frank, "Get On One End Of The Rope And Pull Together," in *Old Ties, New Attachments: Italian-American Folklife in the West*, ed. David A. Taylor and John Alexander Williams (Washington, DC: Library of Congress, 1992), 145.

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other, native-born workers. The anti-immigrant sentiment increased rapidly outside of the workforce in the late 1890s as well, and the discrimination experienced by families of Italian-immigrant workers were no exception. At the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 in Chicago, there were a combination of efforts that spanned the range of being inclusive to the rather exclusionary, including events to find common accord among various groups, gatherings to strengthen the position or identity for some constituencies, and displays that arguably marginalized various groups by proudly promoting American imperialism.

To overcome the anti-Catholic and anti-immigrant animosity, Columbo Delliquadri (Italian-American activist and Pueblo resident) envisioned monuments of American solidarity meant to unify all citizens of the United States, though the main focus of the monuments was to be an individual of Italian descent sailing for Spain. The idea of Italians and Spaniards coming together to create a new life was appealing to many of the recent immigrants, but was also particularly compelling in Pueblo where members of the working class could identify with both the symbolic sentiment and the specifics of Italian and Spanish heritage coming together in their community. One such gathering was orchestrated as the World's Parliament of Religions in Chicago and brought together representatives from Protestant denominations, Roman Catholics, Jews, Muslims, Hindus, Confucians, Jains, Zoroastrians, and Buddhists for a meeting to keep faith an important factor in the lives of all peoples and to show ecumenical unity among faiths. While the gathering was unprecedented, it did not result in an end to discrimination against religious and social customs of new immigrant communities, and even the discussion at the event was discordant.<sup>2</sup>

In order to ready themselves for the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893, Puebloans Hector Chiariglione and Columbo F. Delliquadri attended the Columbian Federation of Italian-American Societies national convention in Chicago in 1892. The Columbian Federation represented a collective of Italian-American societies in the United States, and Mr. Chiariglione served as president of the national group. At the convention Mr. Delliquadri, with the exposition a year away, urged the group to raise funds to erect monuments to Columbus across the country. Some communities already had such monuments, most notably Chicago due to the Exposition's location, but they were scattered and largely the result of local efforts. In part due to this national gathering, the continent saw a much more concerted effort and monuments were erected throughout North and South America in 1892 in recognition of the 400<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Columbus' landing on 12 October 1492.

The duo of Chiariglione and Delliquadri desired to have the first such statuary devoted to Columbus erected after the World's Columbian Exposition to be located in Pueblo, though this did not happen due to delays from the sculptor.<sup>3</sup> Though Mr. Delliquadri sought to erect many monuments to Columbus across the nation, the notion to build the first Colorado monument came from Angelo Noce in 1890. Mr. Noce availed to several members of the Colorado Legislature at the time to appropriate money to erect such a monument in Denver. His directive differed from that of Delliquadri, as it required taxpayer money to fund a monument. Mr. Noce's efforts failed, and he later turned to the state legislature for an

<sup>2</sup> Rebecca Edwards, *New Sprits: Americans in the Gilded Age, 185-1905* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2006), 107, 184, 240.

<sup>3</sup> Ralph C. Taylor, "Colorful Colorado: Italian Colony Perpetuates Old-Country Customs Here," *Pueblo Chieftain*, 18 March 1951, section 2, p. 12.

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official holiday. There were also two other failed attempts to bring such a monument to Denver by the turn of the twentieth century.<sup>4</sup>

These monuments and celebrations continued a tradition that went back to the first official commemoration of Columbus Day in New York City on 12 October 1792, to celebrate the 300<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Columbus' arrival in the New World. After that time, many municipalities and communities celebrated this occasion, but it was not an official state or national holiday. "In the decades that followed [the Columbian Exposition], the Knights of Columbus, an international Roman Catholic fraternal benefit society, lobbied state legislatures to declare October 12 a legal holiday. Colorado was the first state to do so on April 1, 1907."<sup>5</sup>

The festivity of an annual Columbus celebration in Pueblo dates to 12 October 1897, though celebrations did occur in 1892 in both Pueblo and Denver to mark the fourth centennial of Columbus' landing.<sup>6</sup> Though there were celebrations prior to the recognition of an official state government holiday, the originator of the idea for the holiday was a point of debate between Angelo Noce and Hector Chiariglione. Angelo Noce was born 24 June 1847 in Coreglia, Genoa Province, Italy, and immigrated with his parents to the United States at the age of three. He became active in the Italian-American community in San Francisco, serving as a representative of the Italian-American community in that city's U.S. Centennial celebration on 4 July 1876, and as a representative to the city's Columbus celebration on 12 October that same year. Angelo Noce moved to Eureka, Nevada, in 1879, where the local Typographical Union voted him as president. Noce became active in Eureka's Italian-American community, and it was there that he proclaimed he began agitating for government recognition of Columbus Day. Though unsuccessful, his efforts did not go unnoticed; Noce received many letters of praise from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Italy. He also continued to celebrate the unofficial Columbus Day. By 1882, Noce relocated to Denver. He began publishing a local Italian newspaper, *La Stella*, in 1885, but it failed to gain readership within the small Italian community in Denver and folded within a short time. Noce served as deputy county assessor in Denver, also in 1885. He was appointed a deputy sheriff in Arapahoe County in 1889, declined an appointment with the Colorado State Penitentiary in 1889, and accepted an appointment as constable for Arapahoe County in 1890. He turned active in politics during the mid-1890s, serving as a committee clerk in the Colorado House of Representatives in 1896 and was a candidate for the Colorado House in 1898. His campaign failed, but he later served as a federal interpreter in Washington, D.C.<sup>7</sup>

Upon Angelo Noce's return to Colorado, he continued to agitate lawmakers for an official government-recognized Columbus Day. In early January 1905, Noce drafted the first bill to create the holiday. Emmet A. Bromley, Representative from Adams County, introduced the House Bill Number 65 into the Colorado House of Representatives 13 January 1905. Five days later on 18 January, Colorado Senator Casimiro Barela from Trinidad introduced the samely worded Senate Bill Number 115 to the state senate. The bill did not gain traction in either the Colorado House or Senate and would have to wait another turn. Noce did successfully convince then-Governor Jesse F. McDonald to issue a proclamation on 10 October 1905 and 8 September 1906 to name 12 October of those respective years

<sup>4</sup> Angelo Noce, *Columbus Day in Colorado* (Denver: self-published, 1910), 29.

<sup>5</sup> "Today in History: October 12," Library of Congress, American Memory, <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/.../oct12.html>, accessed 7 April 2011.

<sup>6</sup> "Pueblo's Columbus Day Record Has Stood Alone," *Pueblo Chieftain*, 10 October 1947, p. 8.

<sup>7</sup> Noce, 22-25.



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Columbus Day. Though these days were not official state holidays, the proclamations naming 12 October Columbus Day were a recognition of the Italian-American community of Colorado.<sup>8</sup>

The other claimant to the idea of a government holiday in recognition of Columbus is Hector Chiariglione. Born 1 December 1856 in Torino, Italy, Chiariglione immigrated to the U.S. about 1880. He first settled in New York, where he engaged in the jewelry business. After only a few years, he joined a group of his countrymen who partnered to profit from a Colorado gold claim near Breckenridge; one of Chiariglione's partners was Adolfo Rossi, who later became the first U.S. Commissioner of Immigration and subsequently Italian Ambassador to Buenos Aires. Chiariglione moved to Pueblo in 1883, at which time he rejoined the jewelry business. That same year, he established *L'Unione*, Pueblo's Italian-language newspaper that acquired both a regional and national audience. By the end of the 1880s, Chiariglione began what became a twenty year presidency of the Columbian Federation of Italian-American Societies. President William McKinley offered Chiariglione the position of U.S. Ambassador to Italy, which Chiariglione declined.<sup>9</sup>

In contrast to Noce's political focus to recognize Columbus Day, Chiariglione geared his efforts to the public sentiment. Chiariglione used his position as president of the national Columbian Federation to lobby for government recognition of the day. He pushed the idea of monuments and a holiday to members of the Federation, who in turn took those ideas to their hometowns. Italian-Americans nationwide began to address Chiariglione as the "Father of Columbus Day" when he became the principal civilian sponsor of the bill that created the federal holiday of Columbus Day to be observed on 12 October every year beginning in 1937.<sup>10</sup>

Hector Chiariglione had previously pushed for the holiday in Colorado, but this probably occurred after the notions of Angelo Noce. It is entirely possible that the two men merely targeted different audiences about the same time in their drive for government recognition of the holiday, but both claimed the invention of the idea of the holiday. Mr. Noce became so distraught as to the fact that Mr. Chiariglione claimed the initial idea for the holiday that in 1910 he self-published a book geared totally to claim the credit for the holiday in Colorado. In the book, he included a lengthy letter written to Mr. Chiariglione that basically amounted to a personal attack on Chiariglione, but the letter ends with Noce stating: "And now, Mr. Editor [Chiariglione was the editor of *L'Unione*], I want to say that I am your friend now as I have been in the past, and I hope that nothing will occur that will make our relationship unpleasant." Both men were nonetheless instrumental in the eventual passage of the bill in Colorado in 1907.<sup>11</sup>

Though the bill dedicating 12 October every year as Columbus Day did not pass during the Colorado legislative session during 1905, the bill was revived in 1907. The bill was introduced by Casimiro Barela, who had long served as a legislator. During his tenure as a territorial legislator, he helped to write the Colorado constitution and ensured that it was written in all three of Colorado's official languages at the time of statehood: English, Spanish, and German. Residing in nearby Trinidad, Colorado, he was also a rancher and ran two Spanish-language newspapers, and saw Columbus Day as an opportunity for a multicultural celebration.<sup>12</sup>

<sup>8</sup> Noce, 35.

<sup>9</sup> "Hector Chiariglione, Known As 'Father of Columbus Day,' Dies," *The Pueblo Chieftain*, 23 April 1940, p. 1.

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>11</sup> Noce, 79.

<sup>12</sup> Colorado Historical Society, "Casimiro Barela," *Biographies of Notable Coloradans*,

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Supporters in both the state house and senate had ample time to gain support for the bill. Contingents led by Angelo Noce in Denver and Hector Chiariglione in Pueblo successfully lobbied legislators in their respective regions to support the bill. The law passed the desk of Governor Dr. Henry A. Buchtel on 1 April 1907, and on that day Columbus Day became an official holiday in Colorado to be celebrated initially on 12 October. The signing of the law was not without controversy for Governor Buchtel, though. At the time he served as the political leader of Colorado, the governor held the authority to pardon prisoners on government recognized holidays. Pueblo historian Joanne Dodds speculated that Governor Buchtel needed an additional holiday to pardon a prisoner, as he already had plans to do so on Independence Day and Labor Day. Intentional or not, Governor Buchtel did pardon a prisoner on 12 October 1907. In recognition of his efforts, Angelo Noce served as the Grand Marshall of Denver's Columbus Day Parade in 1907.<sup>13</sup>

**The Pueblo Christopher Columbus Monument**

In 1905, the same year that Angelo Noce first petitioned Colorado legislators to create Columbus Day, a Pueblo contingent was about to unveil its long-awaited monument in honor of Christopher Columbus. The fruition of years of work by Hector Chiariglione and the Pueblo Columbian Federation Committee was unveiled 12 October 1905 in the 100 Block of Abriendo Avenue in Pueblo. The Pueblo Christopher Columbus Monument was the result of three separate individuals and a contractor who assembled all of the pieces: sculptor of the bronze bust, Pietro Piai; engraver of the pillar, J.A. Byrne; mason of the foundation, Michele Albo; and contractor Markert & Genest. Both Pietro Piai and Michele Albo practiced their crafts in Italy before working on the Pueblo Monument.<sup>14</sup>

Pietro Piai was a native Italian born 31 May 1857 in Treviso, Italy. He studied art in Vittorio on the island of Sicily and in Torino, where he made his home until moving to the U.S. He arrived at New York on 5 July 1903 by way of Le Havre, France. It was probably in New York that he was commissioned to create the bust of Columbus for the Pueblo Monument. It does not appear that Piai was ever again commissioned for a project in the U.S., and he may have only been in this country to sculpt the bust of Columbus. Piai completed the bronze sculpture in 1904.<sup>15</sup>

Craftsman J.A. Byrne was a Denver resident commissioned to engrave the hemispheres and inscriptions on the pillar below the bust. Michele Albo was a native Italian who immigrated to the U.S. with his parents and siblings in 1896. He worked extensively as a mason in Italy and at the steel works in Pueblo. He constructed the foundation of the Pueblo Monument pro bono. For all that the Pueblo Christopher Columbus Monument represented, it was fitting to have two native Italians, an individual of Irish descent and an employee of the steel works function collectively to complete the project.<sup>16</sup>

[http://www.historycolorado.org/sites/default/files/files/Kids\\_Students/Bios/Casimiro\\_Barela.pdf](http://www.historycolorado.org/sites/default/files/files/Kids_Students/Bios/Casimiro_Barela.pdf), accessed on 29 June 2011.

<sup>13</sup> Joanne West Dodds, *100<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Celebration* (Pueblo, Colorado: My Friend, The Printer, 2005), 22; Christine A. DeRose, "Inside "Little Italy": Italian Immigrants in Denver," *The Colorado Magazine* (Summer 1977): 282.

<sup>14</sup> "Monument To Discoverer Is Unveiled," *Pueblo Chieftain*, 13 October 1905, p. 1; Dodds, 20-21.

<sup>15</sup> Peter Hasting Falk, ed., *Who Was Who In American Art* (Madison, Connecticut: Sound View Press, 1985), 484; "New York Passenger Lists, 1820-1957," <http://www.ancestry.com> (accessed on December 10, 2010).

<sup>16</sup> Dodds, 21.

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Construction and placement of the monument was complete by 1 October 1905. The cost of the bronze bust was \$10,000 and paid for with donations from Italian-American citizens across the country after more than ten years of fund raising; it is unknown if J.A. Byrne was paid for his services.<sup>17</sup> The official unveiling took place on 12 October 1905, on the first of Governor McDonald's proclaimed Columbus Days, in spectacular fashion (the official statutory state holiday did not come about until two years later). The event coincided with the recent opening of a new library across the street from the monument.<sup>18</sup>

The day the unveiling took place consisted of a parade, a celebratory unveiling at the Monument's site, a banquet at the Mineral Palace, and a reception including a fair and dance also at the Mineral Palace. A chartered train arrived from Fremont County west of Pueblo at 9:00 a.m., followed by another charter from Trinidad (south of Pueblo) at 10:00 a.m. The Trinidad contingent consisted of State Senator Casimiro Barela, who introduced both the 1905 senate bill that would have made Columbus Day a state holiday and the successful 1907 bill.<sup>19</sup> A third train arrived at Pueblo's Union Depot at 11:30 a.m. from Denver, which included that city's Mayor Speer.

In this era of grand celebratory parades, seemingly no expense was spared by the residents and civic leaders of Pueblo. Parade participants lined up on West 'B' Street in front of Union Depot, and when the Denver contingent arrived at 11:30, the participants marched north on Victoria Avenue to 'D' Street, east on 'D' Street to Union Avenue, south on Union Avenue, and up to the top of the bluffs until the intersection with Abriendo Avenue. The intersection of Union and Abriendo Avenues is only one-half block from the Columbus Monument. Parade participants were divided into six units, with a theme of diversity and regional unity carried throughout the procession. Participants not only included members of Pueblo's Italian-American community, but a host of others as well. Among the dignitaries in the first parade unit were representatives of Italy's King Immanuel III that included Italy's ambassador to the U.S. Benevolent organizations represented included the Pietro Toselli Society of Walsenburg, the Garibaldian Society of Starkville, the Gardeners Association of Pueblo, the Prince Victor Emanuel Society of Coal Creek, the Fedelta Italiana Society of Pueblo, the Italian Protective Association of Pueblo, La Unione Mexicana of Pueblo, the Benevolent Mexican Society of Pueblo, the Christoforo Columbo Society of Pueblo, and the Greek Association of Pueblo. Several marching bands also participated in the parade.<sup>20</sup>

Once the parade had made its way to the monument, the participants joined a waiting crowd estimated to be 7,500 people (the population of the entire city of Pueblo was 28,157 in 1900). The monument was hidden from view by a canvas drape, and a platform from which the dignitaries sat and stood was decorated with both an American and an Italian flag. A backdrop lined the street behind the monument, which was decorated with over thirty-five American, Italian, and Spanish flags. Lena Chiariglione, daughter of Hector Chiariglione, pulled the ropes attached to the drapery and officially unveiled the 20'-tall monument. After a period of applause, Hector Chiariglione presented the Monument to Pueblo Mayor John T. West, who graciously accepted with an extensive speech. Chiariglione and West then exchanged heavy cardboard plaques making the change of ownership official. Numerous impromptu

<sup>17</sup> "Christopher Columbus monument," *Pueblo Chieftain*, 2 October 1905, p. 7.

<sup>18</sup> Dodds, preface.

<sup>19</sup> Ed Quillen, "Birth of Columbus Day," *The Denver Post*, 12 October 2004, p. B-07.

<sup>20</sup> "Monument To Discoverer Is Unveiled," *Pueblo Chieftain*; Dodds, 19.

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Pueblo Christopher Columbus Monument  
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speeches and addresses followed, finalized by former Governor Alva Adams who began his address by jokingly asking the crowd if he should speak in English, Spanish, or Italian. A short minute later, Adams concluded his address by stating: "We stand today, not representing Spain, not representing Italy, but as Americans."<sup>21</sup>

Well after 2:00 p.m., the flags of the three countries surrounding the monument were dismantled and paraded once again through town before making their way to the Mineral Palace where 3,500 people attended the banquet and reception. Hector Chiariglione acted as master of ceremonies at the banquet, where no fewer than five more speakers addressed the crowd and some of them numerous times. Angelo Noce, one of the speakers at the banquet, offered the first toast. Included in Noce's remarks was the declaration: "I honor every foreigner who comes to our country and who loves his fatherland, because they are bound to be good American citizens."<sup>22</sup> Following the banquet, a dance began at 4:00 p.m. and lasted until midnight.<sup>23</sup>

The location of the monument is quite impressive. At the time of the monument's celebratory dedication, the median surrounding it was at the busiest streetcar junction in Pueblo, known locally as Mesa Junction. Only about a block south of the edge of the bluffs, the intersection overlooks all of Pueblo north of the Arkansas River and the former Denver & Rio Grande Railroad's tracks. Employees of the steel mill who lived in all areas of Pueblo except Bessemer passed the Monument daily on their streetcar ride to and from work until the streetcars ceased operations in 1947.<sup>24</sup> Even by that date, high volumes of automobile traffic passed in view of the monument. Adding to the number of people passing in view of the monument was the McClelland Library, situated directly across the street. The library opened the same year the monument was placed and the two have been neighbors since. Although the original library building was replaced, the now almost decade old Robert Hoag Rawlings Library sits on the same lot.

The Pueblo Christopher Columbus Monument has been a gathering point for the people of Pueblo since its unveiling. Since that day, it has been the backdrop of every Columbus Day celebration in Pueblo.<sup>25</sup> Though the audience was quite diverse in the first years following 1905, the crowd in recent years has become chiefly Italian-American and secondarily supported by the local Hispanic community.

Widespread Native American opposition to Columbus Day as an official celebration can be documented back to at least 1914 when the editor of the *Quarterly Journal of the Society of American Indians* argued for an official American Indian Day in response to Columbus Day becoming an official holiday for an ever increasing number of states.<sup>26</sup> Beginning about the turn of the twenty-first century, protestors have used the Columbus Day celebration around the Pueblo monument to denounce the

<sup>21</sup> "Monument To Discoverer Is Unveiled," *Pueblo Chieftain*.

<sup>22</sup> Dodds, 20.

<sup>23</sup> "Monument to Discoverer Is Unveiled," *Pueblo Chieftain*.

<sup>24</sup> Morris Cafky and John A. Haney, *Pueblo's Steel Town Trolleys* (Boulder: Colorado Railroad Historical Foundation, 1999), 12.

<sup>25</sup> See H002-H006, H009-H010 for photographs of Italian-American heritage activities at the monument from 1930-1980.

<sup>26</sup> Arthur C. Parker, "The Ride of Red Fox James for American Indian Day," *Quarterly Journal of the Society of American Indians* 2 (October-December 1914): 305-308.

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celebration of Christopher Columbus, equating him with colonialism and genocide.<sup>27</sup> The protest movement in Colorado began in earnest in 1989 when American Indian Movement (AIM) activist Russell Means poured animal blood on the Columbus statue in Denver's Civic Center Park to protest Columbus Day.<sup>28</sup> Increasingly tumultuous protests at Denver Columbus Day celebrations resulted in the city canceling official festivities in 1992, the 500<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Columbus coming to the New World. The celebration in Denver did not resume until 2000.<sup>29</sup>

Initially AIM took the position that while they would protest at any Columbus Day event in Denver, they would not take their protest to Pueblo "because it is more of a multicultural event."<sup>30</sup> In 1997, however, AIM protested at the Pueblo Christopher Columbus events "because it was here that the city's Italians originated the holiday in 1905."<sup>31</sup> The growing protests took what had been a traditionally multicultural event in Pueblo and transformed it into a culturally divisive issue. Seeing this as a direct attack on Italian heritage, the Order Sons of Italy in America (OSIA), the largest fraternal Italian-American organization in the U.S., opened its first lodge in Pueblo in 1998.<sup>32</sup> Tensions peaked in the following years, and then the protests dwindled in size and intensity.<sup>33</sup>

The immediate impact of the protests are that "efforts to emphasize Italian-American heritage have gained ground in Colorado in recent years," and the Pueblo Columbus Day celebrations are now much more Italian-heritage focused than the more multi-cultural event they once were.<sup>34</sup> Though the financial backers of the Pueblo Christopher Columbus Monument were mainly Italian-Americans from throughout the country, the celebration on the day of the monument's unveiling was meant to convey that recent Catholic immigrants were also part of American heritage. For the Italian-American community in Pueblo, the Christopher Columbus Monument is the focal point for ongoing celebrations of cultural identity. Conversely, the statue and other Columbus-related icons have increasingly become focal points in for active Native American protests against colonialism and the marginalization of their heritage.

As the gathering place for Italian-heritage celebrations, the Pueblo Christopher Columbus Monument is able to convey strong integrity of association and feeling despite changes to the setting over the years. If anything these changes reflect the ongoing celebratory usage of the site. While the addition of the English translation on the base of the monument and the changes to the setting preclude the

<sup>27</sup> Dick Foster, "Columbus Day Anger in Pueblo: Protesters Rally in Town Where Holiday Began," *Rocky Mountain News* (Denver, CO), 13 October 1998.

<sup>28</sup> Lisa Levitt Ryckman, "Columbus Day Began in Colo. AIM Would Like the Holiday to End Here, Too," *Rocky Mountain News*, 8 September 2001, p. 8B.

<sup>29</sup> Ibid.

<sup>30</sup> Angela Cortez, "Columbus Parade Scrapped: Planners, AIM Fail to Reach Agreement," *Denver Post*, 17 September 1994, p. B-2.

<sup>31</sup> Dick Foster, "Columbus Day Anger in Pueblo: Protesters Rally in Town Where Holiday Began," *Rocky Mountain News*, 13 October 1998, p. 7A.

<sup>32</sup> Dodds, preface.

<sup>33</sup> Annette Espinoza, "Not Everybody Loves a Parade — American Indian Protest Light as Italian-Americans Celebrate Columbus," *Denver Post*, 12 October 2008, p. B-02.

<sup>34</sup> J. Sebastian Sinisi, "Denver Italians Still Proud of Columbus," *Denver Post*, 3 October 2010, [www.denverpost.com](http://www.denverpost.com).

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monument's eligibility under Criterion C: Art, those same changes assist in speaking to the resource's significance under Criterion A: Ethnic Heritage.

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Pueblo Christopher Columbus Monument  
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Pueblo Christopher Columbus Monument  
Name of Property

Pueblo County, Colorado  
County/State

## 10. Geographical Data

**Acreeage of Property** less than one

### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1. 13 533231 4234454 (NAD27)  
Zone Easting Northing

2. Zone Easting Northing

3. Zone Easting Northing

4. Zone Easting Northing

The UTM reference point was derived from heads up digitization on Digital Raster Graphic (DRG) maps provided to OAHP by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management.

[ ] 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 Jeffrey DeHerrera (for property owner)

organization History & Hers date February 25, 2011

street & number 1104 Kennedy Street telephone (719) 250-0281

city or town Pueblo state CO zip code 81001

## 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 City of Pueblo (contact: Wade Broadhead)

street & number 211 East 'D' Street telephone (719) 553-2259

city or town Pueblo state CO zip code 81003

**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.*)

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to range from approximately 18 hours to 36 hours depending on several factors including, but not limited to, how much documentation may already exist on the type of property being nominated and whether the property is being nominated as part of a Multiple Property Documentation Form. In most cases, it is estimated to average 36 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form to meet minimum National Register documentation requirements. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, 1849 C St., NW, Washington, DC 20240.



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National Park Service

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**Continuation Sheet**

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Pueblo Christopher Columbus Monument  
Pueblo County, Colorado

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**GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

**VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION**

The boundaries are limited to the ground on which the monument sits.

**BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION**

Legally, the monument is city property and rests on city property. Medians along Abriendo Avenue are maintained by the City of Pueblo Parks and Recreation Department.

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National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

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Pueblo Christopher Columbus Monument  
Pueblo County, Colorado

**PHOTOGRAPH LOG**

The following information pertains to all photograph numbers except as noted:

Photographer: Jeffrey DeHerrera  
Date of Photographs: February 13, 2011  
Negatives: Digital

Photo No.	Photographic Information
0001	Front elevation (view to the southwest)
0002	Left elevation (view to northwest)
0003	Rear elevation (view to northeast)
0004	Right elevation (view to southeast)
0005	Front elevation inscriptions (view to southwest)
0006	Front elevation crest (view to southwest)
0007	Left elevation Eastern Hemisphere (view to northwest)
0008	Rear elevation inscriptions (view to northeast)
0009	Rear elevation inscriptions (view to northeast)
0010	Right elevation Western Hemisphere (view to southeast)
0011	Front elevation bust (view to southwest)
0012	Left elevation bust (view to northwest)
0013	Right elevation bust (view to southeast)
0014	Rear elevation bust (view to northeast)

**Historic Image Log**

H001	Columbian Federation of Italian-American Societies logo
H002	Members of Pueblo's Columbian Federation, 1937
H003	Columbus Day celebration, 2003
H004	Columbus Day banquet, October 12, 1930
H005	The United Societies of Pueblo and Columbian Federation, October 11, 1942
H006	Group of Italian-Americans in front of monument, circa 1930s
H007	Hector Chiariglione (next to utility pole) in front of his newspaper office located at 104 North Union Avenue, undated
H008	L'Unione newspaper invoice, November 1, 1935
H009	Columbus Day celebration preparations, October 13, 1980
H010	Vincent Massari and Charles Joseph (boy) raising American flag next to monument, Undated
H011	Map of South Pueblo, 1872.

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National Park Service

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Continuation Sheet

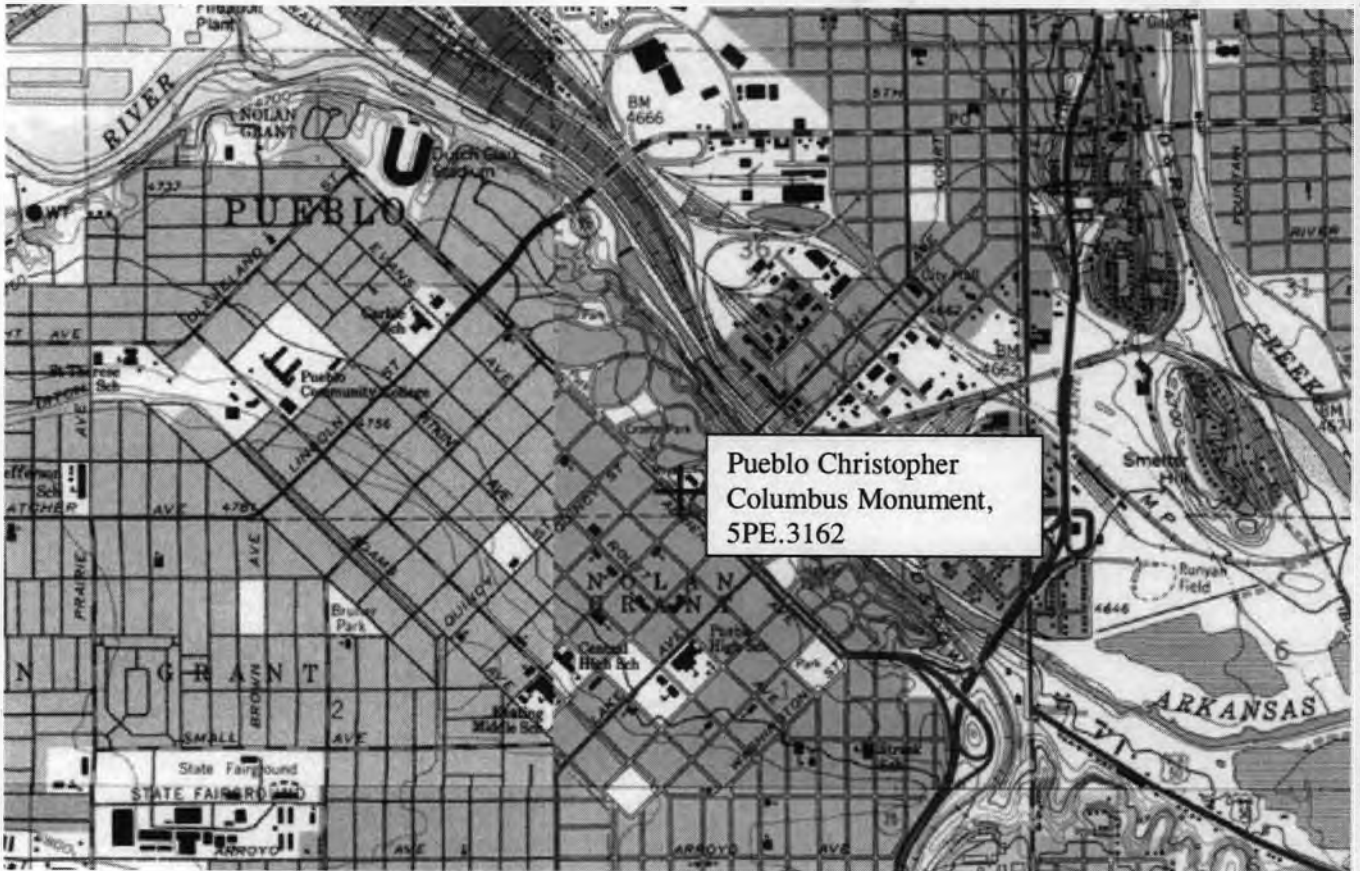
Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page 15

Pueblo Christopher Columbus Monument  
Pueblo County, Colorado

USGS Map

Northeast Pueblo Quadrangle, Colorado  
7.5 Minute Series

UTM: 13; 533231 E, 4234454 N  
PLSS: 6<sup>th</sup> PM, 20S TN, 65W RW, 36 Sec.  
SW SW SE SW  
Elevation: 4740'



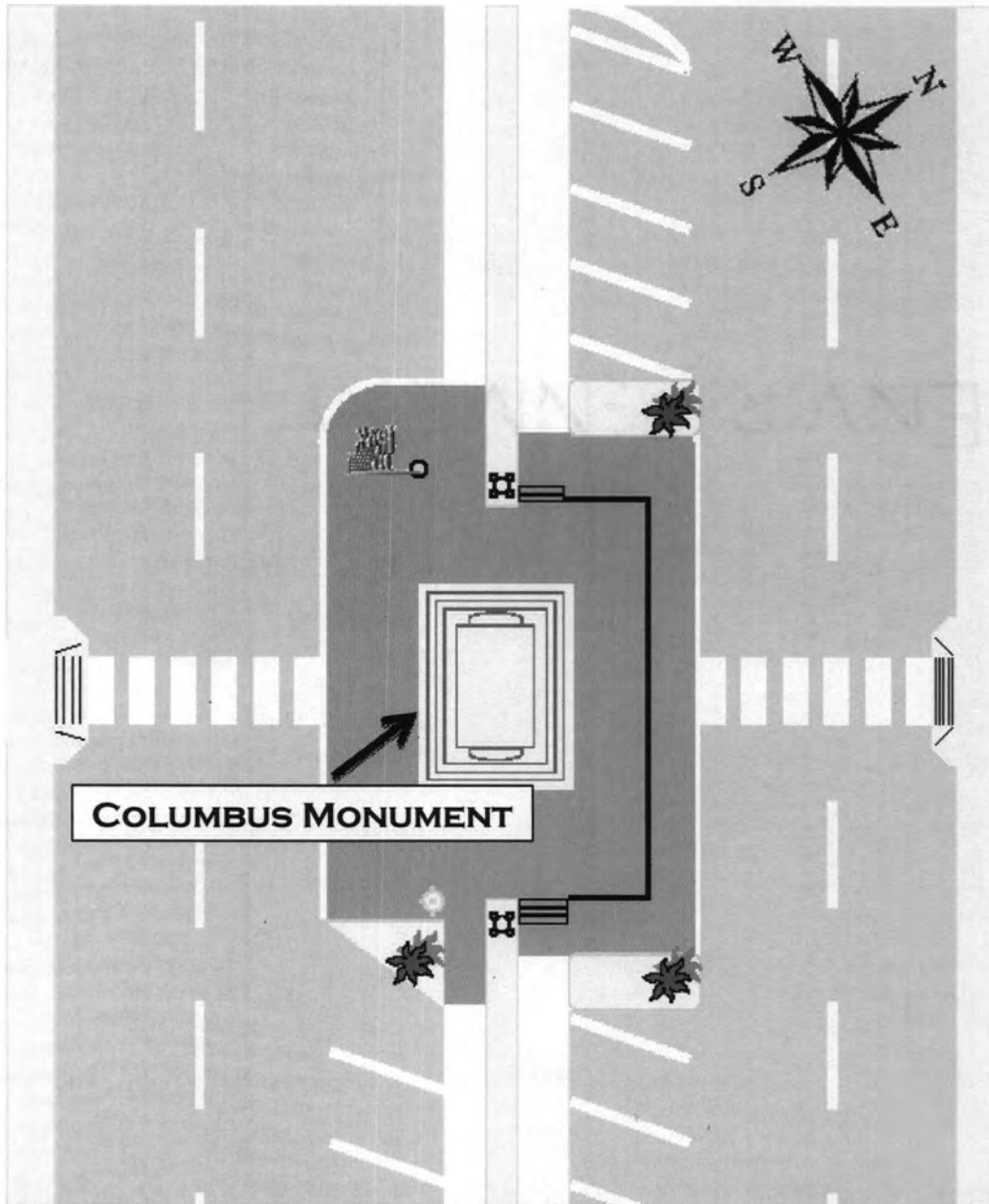
**United States Department of the Interior  
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Pueblo Christopher Columbus Monument  
Pueblo County, Colorado

**Sketch Map**



**100 BLOCK OF EAST ABRIENDO AVENUE, PUEBLO, CO  
FEBRUARY 2011  
NOT TO SCALE**

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National Park Service

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Pueblo County, Colorado

Historic Images



H001. Columbian Federation of Italian-American Societies logo



H002. Members of Pueblo's Columbian Federation, 1937

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Pueblo Christopher Columbus Monument  
Pueblo County, Colorado



H003. Columbus Day celebration, 2003



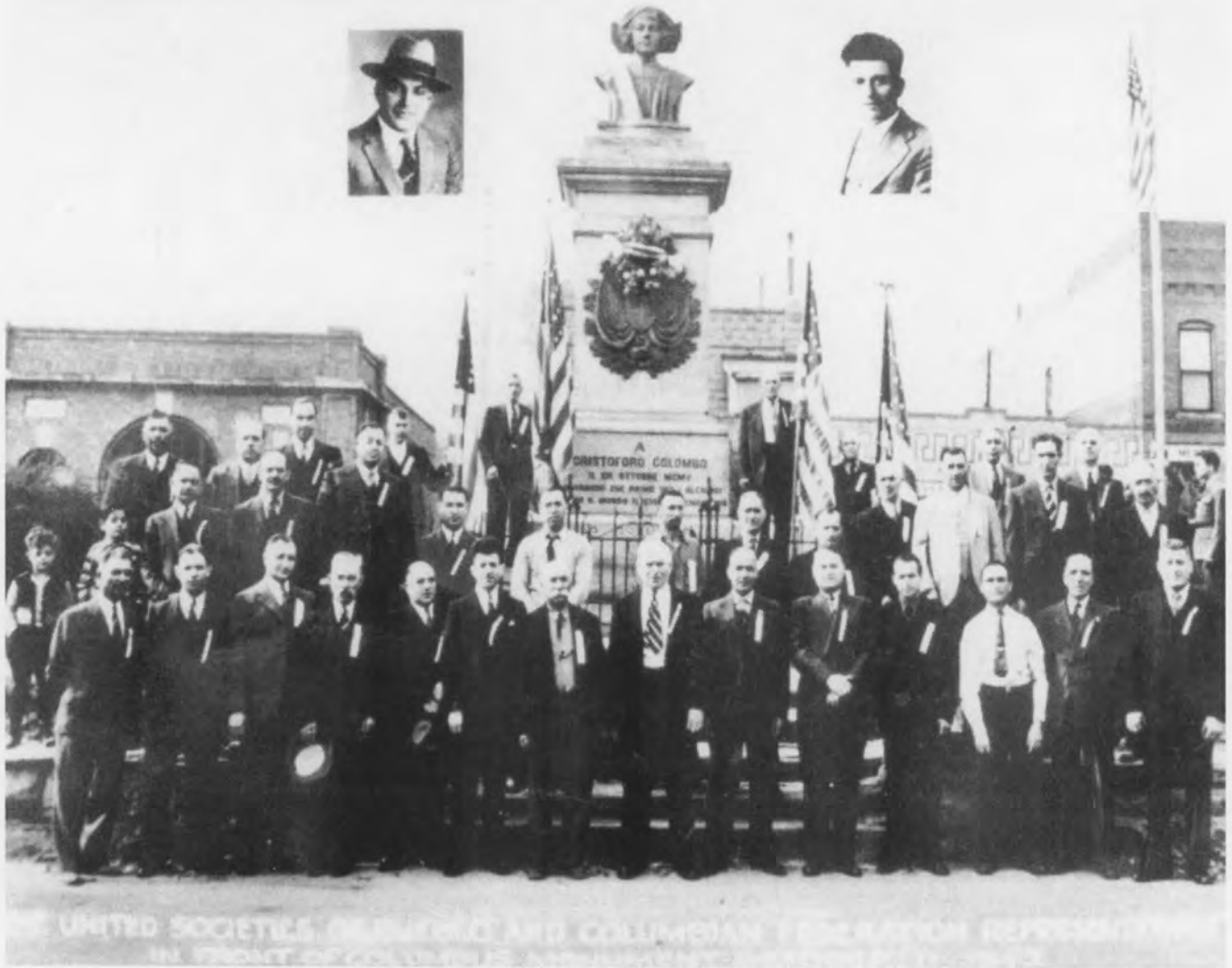
H004. Columbus Day banquet, October 12, 1930

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Pueblo Christopher Columbus Monument  
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H005. The United Societies of Pueblo and Columbian Federation, October 11, 1942

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Pueblo County, Colorado



H006. Group of Italian-Americans in front of monument, circa 1930s



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H007. Hector Chiariglione (next to utility pole) in front of his newspaper office located at 104 North Union Avenue, undated

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Pueblo Christopher Columbus Monument  
Pueblo County, Colorado

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page 22



NOV 1 - 1935

COMBINED WITH "ABRUZZO-MOLISE"  
THE MOST CIRCULATED ITALIAN WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES  
UNION PUBLISHING COMPANY,  
320-322 S. VICTORIA AVE., PUEBLO, COLO.

To W.F.Doertenbach  
City

Oct. - Columbus Day Special ed. adv.	\$	1.00
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H008. L'Unione newspaper invoice, November 1, 1935

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Pueblo County, Colorado



H009. Columbus Day celebration preparations, October 13, 1980

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Pueblo County, Colorado



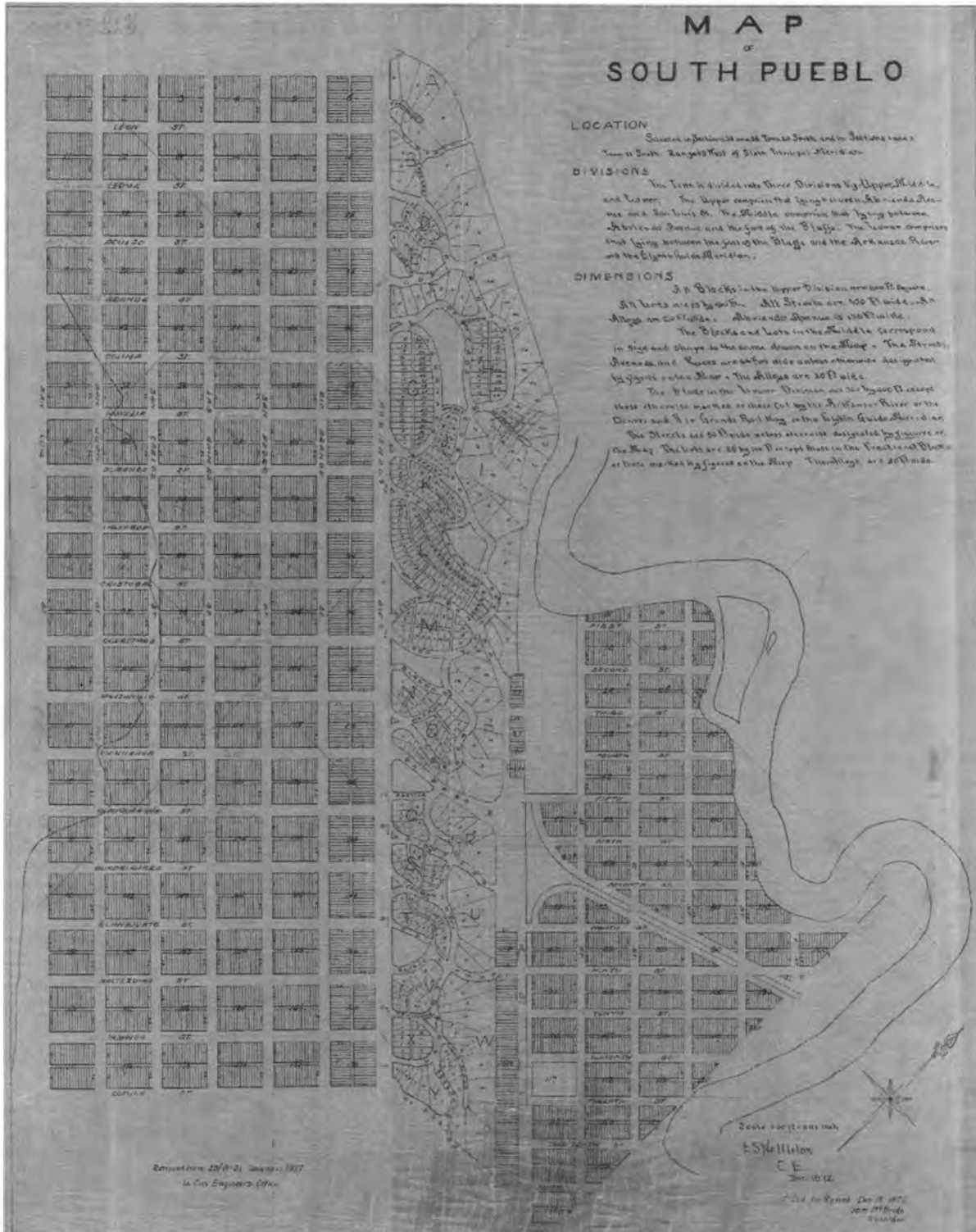
H010. Vincent Massari and Charles Joseph (boy) raising American flag next to monument, undated

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National Park Service

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H011. Map of South Pueblo, 1872.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Pueblo Christopher Columbus Monument

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: COLORADO, Pueblo

DATE RECEIVED: 7/22/11      DATE OF PENDING LIST: 8/15/11  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 8/30/11      DATE OF 45TH DAY: 9/06/11  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 11000608

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N  
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N  
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT       RETURN       REJECT      8-31-11 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in  
The National Register  
of  
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA \_\_\_\_\_

REVIEWER \_\_\_\_\_ DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



WATCH & JEWELRY  
REPAIR

MEDICAL SUPPLIES  
RAPID MEDICAL LL

Pueblo Christopher Columbus  
Monument

Pueblo, CO

0001  
EPSON

EPSON

EPSON





Pueblo Christopher Columbus  
Monument

0002

Pueblo, CO

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EPSON

EPSON



WILLIAM W. WALKER  
1812-1869  
U.S. ARMY  
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Pueblo Christopher Columbus

0003

Monument

Pueblo, CO

EPSON

EPSON

EPSON



Pueblo Christopher Columbus  
Monument

0004

Pueblo, CO

EPSON

EPSON

EPSON

CRISTOFORO COLOMBO  
1492  
ABUBA...  
RIGORDE... GIORNO MEMORANDO

IN MEMORY OF CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS  
WITH THE HOPE THAT THE GLORIOUS  
DATE OF OCTOBER 12, 1492  
MAY BE REMEMBERED IN THE WORLD

Pueblo Christopher Columbus  
Monument

0005

Pueblo, CO





WATCH  
REI

**MEDICAL SUPPLIES**  
RAPID MEDICAL LLC

Pueblo Christopher Columbus  
Monument

0006

Pueblo, CO



Pueblo Christopher Columbus  
Monument

0007

Pueblo, CO

EPSON

EPSON

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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

H. CHIARIGLIONE PRES.

G. F. DELLIQUADRI SEG.

M. PAGANO TRES.

L. D'AMATO.  
N. PIZZUTI.  
D. VENUTO.

A. FUSCHINO.  
A. QUARANTA.  
G. GAPANNA.

R. GARDILLO.  
T. D'ISERNIA.  
C. TUTTOILMONDO.

*Pietro Pini*

*Genest & Markert*

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE COLUMBIAN FEDERATION  
THIS MONUMENT WAS ERECTED ON OCTOBER 12, 1905  
BY THE ITALIANS OF AMERICA

Pueblo Christopher Columbus  
Monument

0008

Pueblo, CO

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E

GL'ITALIANI D'AMERICA

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AUSPICE

LA FEDERAZIONE COLOMBIANA  
DELLE SOCIETA ITALIANE NEGLI S.U.

INIZIATRICE

LA LOGGIA FEDERATA G. COLOMBO  
PUEBLO COLO.

Pueblo Christopher Columbus  
Monument

0009

Pueblo, CO

EPSON

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Pueblo Christopher Columbus  
Monument

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Pueblo, CO

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Pueblo Christopher Columbus  
Monument

Pueblo, CO

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Pietro Piai  
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New York 1904

Pueblo Christopher Columbus  
Monument

0012

Pueblo, CO



Pueblo Christopher Columbus  
Monument

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Pueblo, CO

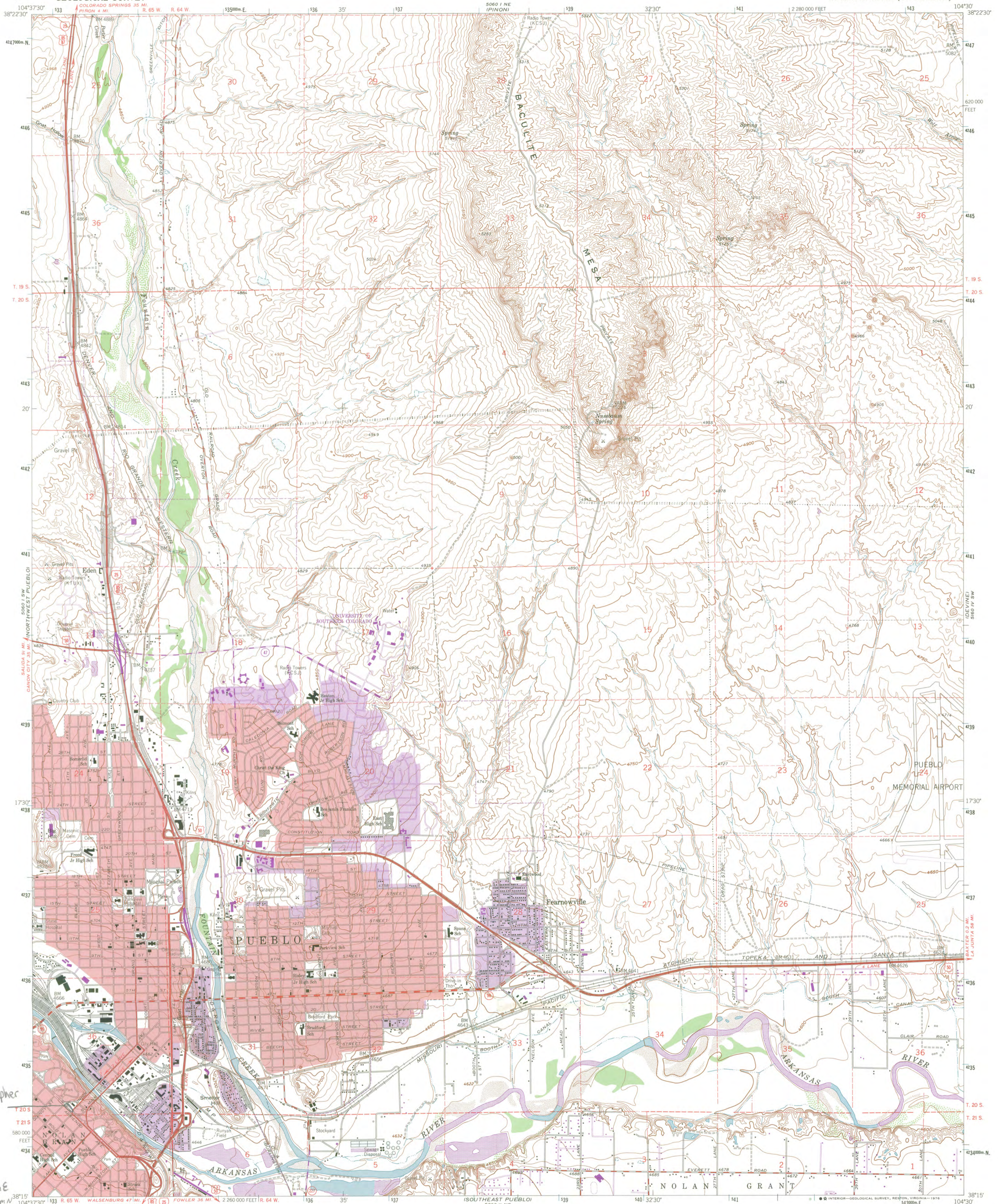




Pueblo Christopher Columbus  
Monument

0014

Pueblo, CO



Pueblo Christopher Columbus Monument  
Pueblo, CO  
UTM:  
13; 533231mE  
4234454mN  
(NAD27)

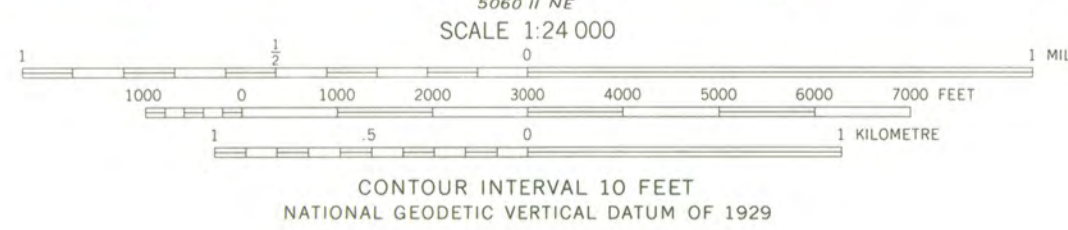
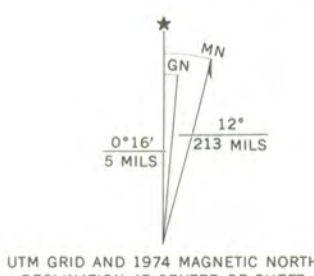
Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA  
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1954 and 1957. Field checked 1961

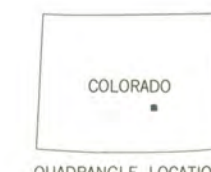
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum  
10,000-foot grid based on Colorado coordinate system, south zone  
1000-metre Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,  
zone 13, shown in blue

Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown  
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked

Revisions shown in purple compiled from aerial photographs taken 1970 and 1974. This information not field checked  
Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET  
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway, hard surface	Unimproved road
Interstate Route	U. S. Route
	State Route

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

NORTHEAST PUEBLO, COLO.  
N3815-W10430/7.5

1961  
PHOTOREVISED 1970 AND 1974  
AMS 5060 1 SE—SERIES V877



OFFICE of ARCHAEOLOGY and HISTORIC PRESERVATION  
1560 Broadway, Ste. 400 Denver CO 80202

**COLORADO CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENT  
NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION REVIEW REPORT FORM**

Property Name: Pueblo Christopher Columbus Monument

Address: Median, 100 Block of East Abriendo Avenue

Certified Local Government: City of Pueblo

Date of public meeting at which nomination was reviewed: May 12, 2011

Eligibility Criteria: (Check applicable boxes)

- Criterion A
- Criterion B
- Criterion C
- Criterion D

Please check the boxes below appropriate to the nomination review:

**Commission/Board**

- The commission/board recommends that the nomination meets the criteria checked above.
- The commission/board recommends that the nomination fails to meet any of the above criteria.
- The commission/board chooses not to make a recommendation on the nomination. Attach an additional sheet explaining the lack of a recommendation.

**Chief Elected Official**

- The chief elected official recommends that the nomination meets the criteria checked above.
- The chief elected official recommends that the nomination fails to meet any of the above criteria.
- The chief elected official chooses not to make a recommendation on the nomination. Attach an additional sheet explaining the lack of a recommendation.

Attach an additional sheet to make any further comments.

**Certify this report with both signatures below**

CLG Commission/Board Chair or Representative

Print name: Weston Burren, Chair of the HPC

Signature: Weston C Burren

5/12/2011  
(Date)

Chief Elected Official or Designee

Print name: Ray Aguilera, President of City Council

Signature: Ray Aguilera

May 23, 2011  
(Date)

RESOLUTION NO. 12157

A RESOLUTION GRANTING PERMISSION FOR THE PUEBLO CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS MONUMENT TO BE LISTED ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES UNDER CRITERIA "A" OF THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR GUIDELINES

WHEREAS, the Italian American Community of Pueblo has nominated the Pueblo Christopher Columbus Monument ("Monument") located in the median of the 100 Block of East Abriendo for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places to commemorate its strong associations with the development of the Italian heritage in Pueblo; and

WHEREAS, the Monument being one of the earliest statues of its kind west of the Mississippi River was gifted to the City in 1905 and is currently located within the right-of-way of the 100 block of Abriendo Avenue; and

WHEREAS, under the requirements as a Certified Local Government, the City of Pueblo's Historic Preservation Commission ("HPC") conducted a public hearing on May 12, 2011, and at such meeting approved findings determining the Monument's eligibility for inclusion on the National Register under Criteria "A" of the National Park Service Guidelines; NOW, THEREFORE,

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF PUEBLO, that:

The Pueblo City Council hereby grants its consent for the nomination of the Pueblo Christopher Columbus Monument for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places and all the benefits and obligations therein.

INTRODUCED: May 23, 2011

BY: Chris Kaufman  
COUNCIL PERSON

APPROVED: Ray Avulera  
PRESIDENT OF CITY COUNCIL

ATTESTED BY:   
CITY CLERK



July 11, 2011

Carol D. Shull  
Keeper of the National Register  
National Register of Historic Places  
1201 Eye "I" Street, N.W., 8<sup>th</sup> Floor (MS 2280)  
Washington, D.C. 20005-5905

Dear Ms. Shull:

We are pleased to submit for your review the enclosed National Register of Historic Places nomination for the Pueblo Christopher Columbus Monument, Pueblo County (5PE.3162).

The State Review Board reviewed the nomination at its meeting on June 10, 2011. The board voted unanimously to recommend to the State Historic Preservation Officer that the property met the criteria for listing in the National Register.

We look forward to the formal listing of this property. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Heather L. Bailey  
National & State Register Historian  
(303) 866-4683  
heather.bailey@chs.state.co.us

Enclosures

Registration forms  
USGS map  
CDR  
Photographs