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NPS Form 10-900	RECEIVED 2280	OMB No. 10024-0
United States Department of the Interior		
National Park Service National Register of Historic		2 - - -
National Park Service National Register of Historic Registration Form	NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIU NATIONAL PARK SERVIC	
This form is for use in nominating or requesting determine Complete the National Register of Historic Places Regist marking `x" in the appropriate box or by entering the info documented, enter `N/A" for `not applicable." For function enter only categories and subcategories from the instruct sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word proc		
1. Name of Property		
historic name Benevolent and Protective Ord	der of Elks Lodge (BPOE)	
other names/site number <u>Montrose County [</u>	Department of Social Service	s; 5MN.5045
2. Location	······································	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
street & number <u>107 S. Cascade Ave.</u>	8-15 <u></u>	[N/A] not for publication
city or town Montrose		[N/A] vicinity
state <u>Colorado</u> code <u>CO</u> county	Montroso codo 085	zin codo 81401
considered significant [] nationally [] statewide [X] loc Signature of certifying official/Title Office of Archaeology and Historic Preserva State or Federal agency and bureau	Custate Historic Preservation Officer	18709 Date
In my opinion, the property [] meets [] does not meet		
([] See continuation sheet for additional comments.) Signature of certifying official/Title State or Federal agency and bureau 4. National Park Service Certification I hereby certify that the property is: N entered in the National Register [] See continuation sheet. [] See continuation sheet.<	the National Register criteria.	Date Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box)	(Do not count previously Contributing		vithin Property
[] private [X] public-local [] public-State	[X] building(s) [] district [] site	1	0	buildings
[] public-Federal	[] structure [] object	0	0	sites
		0	0	structures
		0	0	objects
		1	0	Total
Name of related multiple (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple N/A		Number of c previously li Register.		
		0		
6. Function or Use				
Historic Function (Enter categories from instructions)		Current Functio		
SOCIAL- meeting hall		WORK IN PROC	GRESS	
				······································
7. Description				
Architectural Classification		Materials	tions)	
		Materials (Enter categories from instruct foundation_BRIC		
Architectural Classificatio (Enter categories from instructions)		(Enter categories from instruc		
Architectural Classificatio (Enter categories from instructions)		(Enter categories from instruction BRIC		

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

Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks Montrose County/ Colorado

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DESCRIPTION

The Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks Lodge, a fraternal lodge, is located on the southeast corner of the intersection of South Cascade Avenue and South First Street in downtown Montrose. South First Street is one block south of Main Street, the city's historic commercial street and is home to many of the area's government buildings. The Post Office, County Courthouse and City Hall are all within a half block of the Elks Lodge. As is typical of each of these buildings, the Elks Lodge sits back from the street and sidewalk to provide space for a significant central entrance enhanced by landscaping. The building is oriented on the north/south axis, facing the County Courthouse to the west. Two fifty-foot blue spruce trees frame the west elevation, two twenty-foot junipers frame the main entry, and a number of smaller evergreen shrubs dot the front lawn. Public sidewalks are on the north and west sides of the building. The property is in good condition.

Set five feet above grade, the building's main level is accessed by concrete steps, flanked by a masonry block cheek wall on the north and a modern steel and masonry-framed concrete ramp on the south. The steps terminate at the face of the one and a half story masonry porch that projects out eight feet from the front of the building. The porch contains the main entry and has a central section featuring a baskethandle brick arch above the door with square openings on either side. The main entry is an airlock system; aluminum and glass storefront door and sidelights at the exterior entrance and another aluminum storefront door at the interior entry. Though the interior door is original, it has non-original glass and aluminum sidelights. This original wood door with a divided vertical light panel at the top has been painted over (including the glass). The original main entry door is stored in the basement. Divided lite metal casement windows infill the square openings. Above this entry feature, the porch wall forms a solid railing (parapet) for the open balcony. Colored cast-stone coping caps the walls at this level. Flanking the entry bay at the main level are two hipped roof porch "wings" with asphalt shingle roofing. Openings in the wings have been infilled with eight-inch square glass block. A metal ladder to the south of the porch leads to roof of hipped roof porch section. Brick pilasters continue up the face of the building at the upper floor to frame the curvilinear parapet. The number "1053" is inscribed in a stone block at the center of the curved portion, B.P.O.E. letters are created in accent brick across the facade, and "HOME" is spelled in individual tiles inset on the balcony front. The three upper level openings at the balcony echo the rectangle/arch/rectangle openings below. Two 5/1 double-hung windows flank either side of the balcony access door, which has a full size round-arch window set above it. Two 5/1 double-hung windows flank the balcony on the second floor. A flagpole is centered on the balcony, extending above the parapet.

The building is load-bearing masonry constructed primarily of blond brick laid in a running bond pattern with red brick accents. Accent features include the crenellated and curved parapet, a herringbone pattern on the north wall, geometric horizontal banding at the cornice level, rowlock window sills and lintels, quoining, pilasters, arched entry porch, and water table that forms a plinth at the building base. Embedded in a cast stone block near the roof level of the north side are "1053" in black metal letters. Projecting above the roof are two brick chimneys, one on the east wall and one on the south wall. The chimneys have decorative brickwork near the top. There is also a large ventilation tower atop the roof, toward the north end of the building.

Original single double-hung wood windows characterize the majority of the fenestration. Typically, the windows have three, four or five vertical divided-lites over a single light. Exceptions to this include the two wood tripartite-like units that flank the entry bay at the main level (still with multi-lights over single lights), the single wood awning units at the basement level, and the paired metal units that occupy original openings on the north elevation. Also of note are the two metal frame double-hung windows

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Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks Montrose County/ Colorado

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Unknown date, but appears to be about the time of completion in 1927.

Unknown date, but appears to be later than above photo, notice grading and possible lawn. Possibly 1927-1928.



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that have been added to the back (east) side of the building on the second floor. These appear to have been cut into the brickwork. There are ten windows on the north side of the building: two on the second floor with double-hung units, two sets of metal frame double-hung side by side windows on the first floor and six divided-lite basement windows. Windows on the first and second floor have red brick lintels and sills.

There are eighteen windows of varying size on the east side of the building. Two of these are the aforementioned added metal frame windows. Six are basement awning windows and the remainder are double-hung units – four at the upper level and six at the lower level. A walkway extends along the length of this side of the building and is separated from the adjacent parking area by a one step rise and a steel pipe handrail. Projecting into this walkway is an exterior concrete stairwell that provides access to the basement via a wood door with a wood and glass paneled door surmounted by a transom. At grade there is an aluminum storefront door, which provides entry to the two-story stairwell projecting from the building, toward the south end.

Another door, just around the corner, is the first of three doors accessing the one story service area that wraps the building's southeast corner. This wood and glazed door has three wood panels topped with four vertical divided-lites. The service area appears to have been part of the building's original construction as it appears on the City's 1931 Sanborn map. It houses the boiler, coal and storage rooms, and is the point of entry for building services: electrical, gas and telecommunications. A second door at the north side of the service area is at the top of a recessed set of stairs, accessing a storage room that is approximately four feet above grade. A third door on the south wall is a wood-paneled sliding door. It sits above the storage rooms at four feet above grade and is not accessible at this time; most likely a dock was situated here, providing access into the service area. Six-light windows exist on the west and south walls of this one story section. A coal chute is situated on the east wall of the service area at the basement level with an adjacent 6/6 double-hung.

Eight double-hung windows fenestrate the lower and upper floors of the south (alley) side of the building. All of these have red brick lintels and sills. Of the four openings at the basement level, three have divided-lite awning windows and one is covered with a wood panel.

The interior of the building has been significantly altered to accommodate changes in use and modern amenities. Numerous partition walls were added to both the main and upper floors to provide office space after the Elks sold the building. The restrooms on the main level of the building are located at the south end. These have modern fixtures and are the only restrooms in the building. Heat for the building is provided by a hydronic system routed from the boiler located in the basement of the service area at the southeast corner of the building. Lighting is comprised of modern, fluorescent fixtures recessed in the lay-in ceilings found on all three levels, however, there are two original fixtures – one at the main entry and one in the east stairwell. Both are incandescent pendants with translucent glass.

In general, original lath and plaster ceilings may be observed above the lay-in ceilings. The ceiling in the upper floor indicates that the area was once completely open and column free across two-thirds of the floor. This was the meeting and event space of the Elks Lodge.

Perimeter walls are painted plaster over masonry. Most interior walls are painted sheet rock over wood studs. The original bearing walls, down the center of the main level and toward the south end at both the main and upper levels, are lath and plaster.

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Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks Montrose County/ Colorado Section number <u>7</u> Page <u>4</u>

Linoleum, vinyl floor tiles, and carpet are found throughout the building. On the upper floor, the linoleum was placed over a built-up floor – 2x6s with plywood sheathing. The underlying wood flooring is the original strip flooring, not visible elsewhere in the building except in a small janitor's closet at the south end of the first floor. The basement substrate, under the vinyl floor tiles, is clearly slab on grade.

All interior doors in the building are modern hollow-core, with the exception of a few, 5-panel wood doors, located in the service areas of the building and at the lower level janitor's closet. Original window openings retain their original 1x wood trim with a wood stool and skirt. 1x wood baseboards are also found on a few remaining original walls, but elsewhere rubber cove base is typical.

Other alterations to the building include the mid-1970s addition of the ADA ramp with the block cheek wall and entry steps to the façade. Original entry doors were replaced with aluminum and glass commercial style doors and sidelights. The front entry porch was enclosed with the metal windows and glass block infill at an unknown date. Metal windows replaced a couple of original windows and were added to new openings on the north and east sides of the building. The aluminum storefront door on the rear was added, as were the air conditioning units on the roof. The floor on the second level was raised 6 inches after the Elks moved out to allow for data transfer wiring under the floor while many interior partition walls were added. The original bowling alley in the basement was also removed and the room is now a large open space.

Building Footprint



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.)

- [X] 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.
- [X] 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)

SOCIAL HISTORY

ARCHITECTURE

Periods of Significance

1927-1954

Significant Dates

1927

Significant Person(s)

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above).

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

ANTROBUS, J.H. WHITE & OKEY

Primary location of additional data:

[X] State Historic Preservation Office

- [] Other State Agency
- [] Federal Agency
- [] Local Government
- [] University
- [] Other

Name of repository: Colorado Historical Society

Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks Lodge Montrose County/ Colorado

SIGNIFICANCE

The Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks Lodge in Montrose is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A in the area of Social History. The Elks Lodge is associated with the history of fraternal lodges in Montrose having served as the home of the Montrose Elks from 1927-1969. The Lodge has been the site of numerous social gatherings, not only for the Elks members but also for the community, since its construction. The building is also eligible under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as an excellent example of Mixed style. Elements of various styles are represented on the architect-designed building: the curvilinear parapet and arched second story window reflect the Mission Revival influence; the southwestern Indian geometric brick pattern and the use of polychromatic brick are indicative of Pueblo Deco; and Gothic influences are exhibited in the crenellated parapet and contrasting materials. Even subtle elements from other styles popular at the time can be seen in the 5/1 multi-light windows, quoining, and arched porch entry. Though the building has undergone some ADA changes at the entry, it retains integrity of setting, design, workmanship, materials, location, feeling and association.

Social Significance

The effort to establish an Elks Lodge in Montrose began shortly after the turn of the 20th century among a group of men living in Montrose at the time. Several of the men involved were charter members of the Ouray Lodge located in Ouray, a mining town 35 miles to the southeast in the San Juans. Judge John Gray, Hugo Selig (attorney), Oscar Lampman, and Mead Hammond (State Representative from Delta) are noted as being leaders in this cause. The Ouray Lodge was very active and there was some opposition to the establishment of another Lodge in an area that was not very populated at the time. The intention to institute a Lodge in Montrose was announced at the State Convention held in Aspen in 1904. The request to initiate a Lodge in Montrose was sought out in 1906 in Denver from the Grand Lodge Trustees. A short time later, on November 16, 1906, a notice appeared in the Montrose Daily Press inviting all who signed the request for dispensation to institute an Elks Lodge to attend meetings on November 17th and 24th, 1906. On November 30, 1906, the newspaper announced the organization of the Lodge. The article described Elks coming from all over the state to attend the installation of the local branch in Montrose. Ouray, being the instituting Lodge, ran a special train bringing approximately seventy-five of their members over. The town joined in the celebration with decorations in the stores. The ceremony was held in the Knights of Pythias Hall with District Attorney Hugo Selig as the Master of Ceremonies and an address by John Gray, then-Mayor of Montrose. Talk of building a Lodge began at this meeting. Forty-seven men signed the charter. Prominent businessmen and community leaders from then are included in the list. Many of these names are still very familiar in Montrose because streets, buildings and residential areas have been named after them. T.J. Black, A.F. Reeves, Hugo Selig, George A. Harrington, J.L. Atkinson, F.H. Reinhold, and Harry Luney were the seven names on the application. Meetings were held in the Knights of Pythias Hall.

By 1910, the Elks owned eight lots on the corner of South First Street and Cascade. From 1910 – 1927, the lots were used by the community for a variety of social events and family picnics. The park had a band shell that provided an entertainment setting for the community. In 1917, the Montrose Lodge hosted a gathering of Elks with more than five hundred people coming by both car and train. The businesses once again joined in the festivities and decorated their storefronts. A parade was held on Main Street and a banquet dinner in the Hartman Brothers garage, the only place in town large enough to hold that many people. With the onset of WWI, the need for a new building was tabled and the Lodge dedicated itself to the war effort. Nationally, the Elks established a war relief fund and

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Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks Lodge Montrose County/ Colorado

Montrose did its part to support the effort. According to Bob Cox, the minutes of Lodge meetings during this era are full of requests for funding to be forwarded to the national headquarters. The Elks

this era are full of requests for funding to be forwarded to the national headquarters. The Elks established a hospital in Boston for returning wounded servicemen. A tradition of honoring departed members began. The "Lodge of Sorrow" service is held on the first Sunday in December to this day.

On May 14, 1926, the Montrose Daily Press headline read "Elks To Build Home At Once." Highlighting plans for the new building, the article ended with: "This is the second part of the program advancement that Montrose has announced, the first one coming last Tuesday when the voters decided favorably upon a new City Hall and library." The article goes on to discuss the new Chamber of Commerce building, the new Baptist Church and other "units of the building program" that will set "things humming in Montrose during 1926." In mid-1926, local architect J.H. Antrobus was retained to prepare plans. On August 13, 1926, local contractors White and Okey were let a contract to construct the building on the property at the corner of South First Street and Cascade Avenue. At the same time, the Montrose City Hall and Library were under construction by Antrobus and White and Okey. The cornerstone for the building was laid on November 18, 1926 with seventy-five members present. Construction got under way just after the first of the year in 1927.

The building was officially occupied on May 26, 1927. The local newspaper proclaimed it as being the new "social gathering place of Montrose." The building included a permanent Lodge room in which all Elks club meetings were held. The upstairs of the building was used for social gatherings and was the largest meeting hall in town. Also located on the upper floor, the ballroom was used for social gatherings such as the annual "Yellow Rose Ball," hosted by a local sorority. In addition, high school dances, graduation ceremonies, community dances, and dinners took place here. The Elks were known in the community for other fundraising activities. In early 1927 the Elks hosted a boxing tournament, drawing in boxers from all of the surrounding communities. The proceeds were to benefit their Charity Fund. According to Bob Cox, there are many references within the Lodge minutes referring to raising money for skating rinks, baseball teams, and other community-based efforts. A bowling alley in the basement of the building provided for hours of fun by members.

The Ladies Auxiliary, begun in 1939 and chartered in 1944, also held meetings and social gatherings in the Lodge. The Ladies Auxiliary held an annual Charity Ball in the Lodge that supported the annual Elks Christmas Basket program and served community dinners in the Lodge. The Ladies Auxiliary is still active today without interruption since its inception.

Other contributions to the community from the Elks include funding aimed at improving the city parks in 1938, an initial donation of \$25,000 to build a new hospital in the late 1940s, and another significant contribution to the remodeling of the hospital in 1951. In 1938, the Montrose Elks began efforts to establish a Lodge in Gunnison that was instituted on July 2, 1939. In the 1950s there was concern over losing the local National Guard unit and the Elks purchased a block of ground at the corner of South 12th Street and Townsend Avenue. The ground was deeded to the City who then deeded it to the State for the purpose of building a new armory. The armory was dedicated on Veteran's Day in 1956 with nearly 800 people present and the Elks were thanked for their generous donation. Since 1953, the Montrose Elks have given more than sixty individual scholarships to Montrose High School graduates and have forwarded more than \$50,000 to the Elks Foundation for their scholarship efforts.

The building remained in continuous use as an Elks Lodge until 1969, serving in the same use for over 40 years. In 1970-1971, Colorado Western College acquired the building and used it as a two-year college, closing its doors in 1972 due to insufficient funds. In 1976, Montrose County Social Services moved into the building and remained there until 2003 when the property was sold to the City of

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Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks Lodge Montrose County/ Colorado Section number <u>8</u> Page <u>7</u>

Montrose for use as a City office building. The building is awaiting rehabilitation.

Architectural Significance

The Mixed style Elks building was designed in 1926 by local architect J.H. Antrobus and constructed in 1927 by local contractors White and Okey at a cost of \$34,600. Though noted as a "local architect," little is known about Antrobus and his time in Montrose was brief. But while there, he was involved with the design of two very prominent and important buildings that display similar elements: the Elks Lodge building and the National Register-listed City Hall. These buildings are representative of Antrobus' work in an eclectic style utilizing elements of Mission Revival, Pueblo Deco, and Late Gothic Revival, Both buildings display this eclectic approach taken by the architect in combining style-defining elements of many different styles into one building. The architect and builder utilized brick to create visual references to the Pueblo Deco style. The hallmark element of Mission Revival is seen in the curvilinear parapet on the facade and north side. Late Gothic Revival, also popular, is imparted in the crenellated parapet and contrasting brick colors. The arched main entry, 4/1 windows, and guoining all point to influences from multiple architectural styles also popular at the time: Craftsman and Classical Revival. The Elks Lodge building is the eclectic culmination of an architect who was not afraid to mix elements from many different styles of the time. The City Hall building across the street is a melding of Art Deco and Mission Revival: curvilinear parapets lead one in the direction of Mission Revival while the vertical placement of the windows and the polychromatic use of brick indicates an Art Deco influence. The geometric patterned band so prominently displayed on the Elks buildings is similar to the pattern found on the City Hall. The architect's involvement in both buildings' design is obvious.

Located within half a block of the Elks Lodge, the Courthouse, Post Office, and City Hall are all two story building with flat roofs, rectangular footprints, and set back from the streets, allowing for each of their significant central entrances to be highly visible. The other fraternal lodges are located in the downtown. Each of them exhibit different architectural styles and are representative of the development of the town: the I.O.O.F Lodge exhibits elements of 19th Century Commercial architecture typical on the east side, closer to the earlier settlement of the town while the Masonic Temple is in the Classical Revival style to the west and the later development of Montrose.

While the interior of the building has had multiple alterations, there are important features intact. Several original "schoolhouse globe" light fixtures and pendant lights remain in the building. The raised platform and the partition wall of the second floor could be removed and the open floor plan (where the original ballroom was) restored. These partitions extend only to the lay-in ceiling, not up to the original ceiling. Many original windows remain throughout the building. Finally the entry porch, though enclosed and with an added ADA ramp, still reads as the main entrance and retains the prominent arch over the doorway.

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OMB No. 1024-0018

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- Cox, Marilyn, Unpublished Walking Tour of Montrose.
- "Elks Boxing Tournament Benefit Their Charity Fund." Montrose Daily Press, February 14, 1927, p.1.
- "Elks Boxing Tournament Semi Finals." Montrose Daily Press, January 19, 1927, p.1.
- "Elks To Build Home At Once." Montrose Daily Press, May 14, 1926, p.1.
- Front Range Research Associates, Inc., Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Historic Building Inventory Record form for Montrose County Social Services, May 1999.
- Front Range Research Associates, Inc. Historic Building Survey. Montrose, Colorado 1999, Downtown Survey Report.

Nichols, Barbara, et al. Montrose, Colorado Centennial, 1982. No publisher, 1982.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1.	13 Zone	249230 Easting	4262640 Northing
2.	Zone	Easting	Northing
3.	Zone	Easting	Northing

4.

[] See continuation sheet Zone Easting Northing

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 Janice Welborn-Downing (with assistance from Nan Anderson) organization West Slope Resource Development date November 19, 2003 telephone (970) 641-0584 street & number 508 West Virginia city or town Gunnison state CO zip code 81230

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.

(Edited- C. Geddes, staff)

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 Montrose

street & number 433 South 1st Street

telephone (970) 240-1457

••				
CITV	or to	wn N	10ntr	ose

state CO

zip code 81402

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 average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

Montrose County/ Colorado County/State

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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Lots 8-12, Block 86, Town of Montrose

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nominated parcel consists of the land historically associated with the building.

Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks Lodge Montrose County/ Colorado

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

The following information pertains to photograph numbers 1-8 except as noted:

Name of Property: Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks Lodge Location: Montrose County, Colorado Photographer: Janice Welborn- Downing Date of Photographs: November 14, 2003 Negatives: City of Montrose

Photo No.

Photographic Information

- North side and west facade, view to southeast. 1
- 2 West façade, view to east.
- West façade, view to east. 3
- 4 South side, view to northeast.
- West façade with main entry, view to east. 5
- 6 South side, view to northeast.
- South side, view to north. 7
- South and east (rear) sides, view to northwest. 8

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places United States Department of the Interior **Continuation Sheet**

Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks Lodge Montrose County/ Colorado

USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

Montrose East Quadrangle, Colorado 7.5 Minute Series

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UTM: Zone 13 /249230 E / 4262640N PLSS: NM PM, T49N, R9W, Sec. 27 SW1/4, SW1/4, NW1/4, SW1/4 Elevation: 5816 feet

