

COLORADO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES NOMINATION FORM

SECTION I

Name of Property

Historic Name Dunn's Block / Means & Ashley Mercantile Company Building

Other Names Hammond Mercantile Company

Address of Property

[] address not for publication

Street Address 317, 319, 321, 323 and 325 4th Street

City Saguache County Saguache Zip 81149

Present Owner of Property

(for multiple ownership, list the names and addresses of each owner on one or more continuation sheets)

Name Saguache Beneficial Society (a/k/a Olive Branch #32 A.F. & A. M.)

Larry Ward, Treasurer [designated authority]

Address 40300 State Highway 114 Phone 719-655-2345

City Saguache State Colorado Zip 81149

Owner Consent for Nomination

(attach signed consent from each owner of property - see attached form)

Preparer of Nomination

Name Trish Gilbert (for property owner) [edited by OAHP staff] Date 5/24/2006

(Adapted from material by R. L. And T. H. Simmons of Front Range Research Associates)

Organization _____

Address P. O. Box 712 Phone _____

City Saguache State Colorado Zip 81149

FOR OFFICIAL USE:

Site Number 5SH.1901

_____ Nomination Received

Senate # _____ House # _____

8/11/2006 Review Board Recommendation

8/31/2006 CHS Board State Register Listing

Approval Denial

Approved Denied

Certification of Listing: President, Colorado Historical Society

Date _____

COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Property Name Dunn's Block / Means & Ashley Mercantile Company Building

SECTION II

Local Historic Designation

Has the property received local historic designation?

no

yes --- individually designated designated as part of a historic district

Date designated _____

Designated by _____ (Name of municipality or county)

Use of Property

Historic COMMERCE: department store; SOCIAL: meeting hall

Current SOCIAL: meeting hall

Original Owner D. Herbert Dunn

Source of Information Rocky Mountain News, 4 June 1874, p.2

Year of Construction 1874 with ca.1910 addition

Source of Information Rocky Mountain News, 4 June 1874, p.2 and 7 July 1876, p.4;

Date of addition surmised from historic photos and business directories

Architect, Builder, Engineer, Artist or Designer Unknown

Source of Information _____

Locational Status

Original location of structure(s)

Structure(s) moved to current location

Date of move _____

SECTION III

Description and Alterations

(describe the current and original appearance of the property and any alterations on one or more continuation sheets)

COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

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SECTION IV

Significance of Property

Nomination Criteria

- A** - property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to history
- B** - property is connected with persons significant in history
- C** - property has distinctive characteristics of a type, period, method of construction or artisan
- D** - property is of geographic importance
- E** - property contains the possibility of important discoveries related to prehistory or history

Areas of Significance

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Economics | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | Architecture |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Archaeology – prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Law |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Archaeology – historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment/ Recreation | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Ethnic Heritage | <input type="checkbox"/> Military |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Exploration/ Settlement | <input type="checkbox"/> Performing Arts |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Geography/ Community Identity | <input type="checkbox"/> Politics/ Government |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Community Planning and Development | <input type="checkbox"/> Health/Medicine | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social History |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation |

Significance Statement

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

Bibliography

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

SECTION V

Locational Information

Lot(s) 11 & 12 Block 16 Addition Original Town site

USGS Topographic Quad Map Saguache

Verbal Boundary Description of Nominated Property

(describe the boundaries of the nominated property on a continuation sheet)

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SECTION VI

Photograph Log for Black and White Photographs

(prepare a photograph log on one or more continuation sheets)

SECTION VII

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS TO ACCOMPANY NOMINATION

Owner Consent Form

Black and White Photographs

Color Prints or Digital Images

Sketch Map(s)

Photocopy of USGS Map Section

Optional Materials

Use of Nomination Materials

Upon submission to the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, all nomination forms and supporting materials become public records pursuant to CRS Title 24, and may be accessed, copied, and used for personal or commercial purposes in accordance with state law unless otherwise specifically exempted. The Colorado Historical Society may reproduce, publish, display, perform, prepare derivative works or otherwise use the nomination materials for Society and/or State Register purposes.

For Office Use Only

Property Type: building(s) district site structure object area

Architectural Style/Engineering Type: Italianate & Early 20th Century Commercial

Period of Significance: 1874 --1926

Level of Significance: Local State National

Acreage less than one

P.M. NM Township 44N Range 8E Section 7 Quarter Sections NW NW NE NW

UTM Reference: Zone 13 Easting 400323 Northing 4215852

Site Elevation: 7694 feet

Property Name Dunn's Block / Means & Ashley Mercantile Company Building

DESCRIPTION and ALTERATIONS

The nominated property is a two-story brick construction that consists of an 1874 Italianate building with a ca. 1910 addition. The original Dunn's Block with its decorative metal cornice, quoining, and tall, narrow, round-arched window and door openings with hood molds occupies Lot 12 and a portion of Lot 11. The remainder of Lot 11 contains the early 20th century commercial addition, known as the Means & Ashley Mercantile Company, with an elaborate corbelled cornice, straight-headed windows and a full-width storefront now covered with horizontal siding. Although they appear to be two separate buildings, a 1920 Sanborn Map shows interior connections between them. If the early 20th century construction was built as a separate building, it certainly did not remain that way for long as a 1915 historic photograph shows that Means & Ashley Mercantile had expanded into the older building. Therefore the approximately 86' wide x 60' deep property is being considered as an 1874 building with a ca. 1910 addition. The two-story building anchors the northwest corner of San Juan Avenue and Fourth Street in the center of Saguache's commercial core. Despite the alterations that impact its integrity of design and materials, the building dominates the streetscape.

1874 Building †

This large, two-story, flat roof, painted brick building has a projecting metal cornice with paired brackets, dentils, and panels. The brick walls have concrete quoins at the corners, and the foundation is covered with concrete. As reflected by the three street addresses, the façade historically contained entrances to two, 25'-wide commercial establishments separated by a central door to the stairway that provided access to the upper story.

The upper story of the **east** façade (facing Fourth Street) has a central window flanked by two windows on each side. The windows are tall, narrow, and have hood molds with keystones and concrete sills. The center window has a pointed arch, while the flanking windows are round arched. A Masonic symbol (the square and compass) is positioned near the top of the two northern windows. The lower story has three inset entrances with arched hood molds with keystones flanked by tall round arched windows with keystones and hood molds. The window areas are filled in with siding. The narrower, central entrance has a pointed arch hood mold, arched transom, and a very tall paneled door. The entrance on the north end of the façade has angled walls leading to the door, concrete steps, a board threshold, and a paneled and glazed door. The south entrance on the front has angled, paneled side walls, concrete steps, a board threshold, and a (boarded up) paneled and glazed door. The cornice wraps around to the south wall.

The second story of the **south** wall has four round arched windows with hood molds and keystones. The south wall has quoins. There are inset arched entrances on the east and west ends. The east entrance has a very tall paneled door with an arched (boarded up) transom above. The west entrance has a smaller glazed and paneled door with a large transom surmounted by a smaller arched transom; the glazing on the door and small transom are covered with boards. There is a boarded-up window adjacent the west door. There is a large rectangular window centered on the south wall that does not appear in a 1915 photograph of the building; it is covered with a large board.

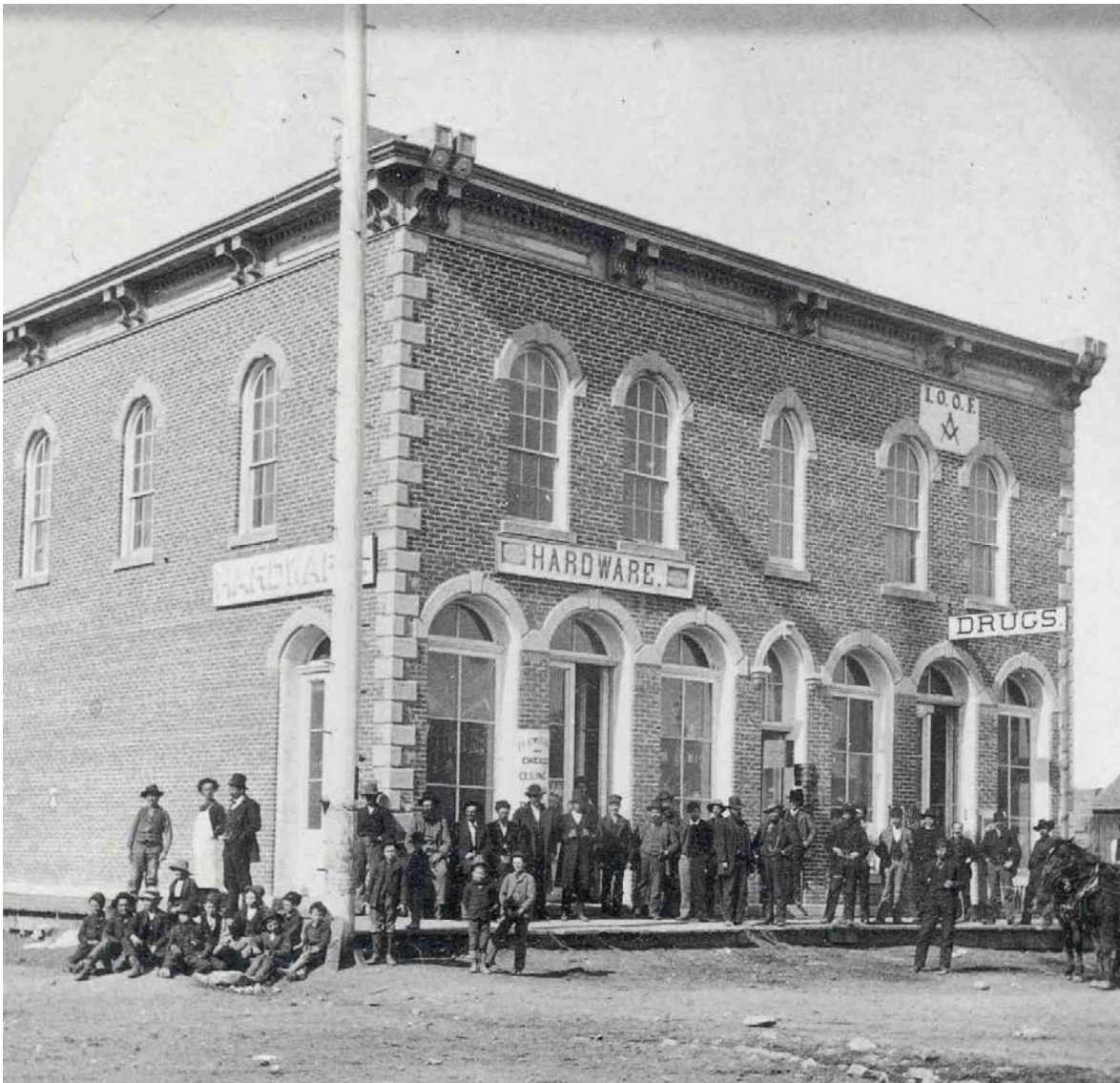
At the southwest corner there is a small (16'5" x 16'5") one-story, brick projection with a corrugated metal gabled roof that appears on the earliest available Sanborn Map of 1886. Used as a boiler room, it

† Much of the description for this portion of the building was taken from the November 2000 inventory form prepared by Thomas H. and R. Laurie Simmons of Front Range Research Associates, Inc.

Property Name Dunn's Block / Means & Ashley Mercantile Company Building

has a (boarded over) glazed and paneled door on the south wall, a stuccoed west wall, and a CMU-filled door opening on the north wall. Adjoining the rear of the building and the north side of the boiler room is another smaller (11' x 11') projection. This shed-roof, brick "room" without any exterior windows or doors was built around a safe.

The **west** (rear) wall has five segmental arched windows on the upper story. The center window is small, with brick infill that appears to have once been a doorway. The two windows to the south are 3/3 vertical light, double-hung sash; the two northern windows are boarded up. Below the boarded up windows is an off-center door with transom sheltered by a gabled hood; a 4/4-light double hung sash window with grille is to the north of the entrance.



Note that both the Odd Fellows and Masons were using the building in this 1882 photograph)

Property Name Dunn's Block / Means & Ashley Mercantile Company Building

is in fair condition, although, some interior treatments have been covered and the hardwood flooring needs replacing in the southern room on the first floor. Due to leaks in the ceiling and broken windows, damage occurred to parts of the ceiling and some walls. Doors with "peep" holes and buzzers are still present in the series of rooms on the second-floor of the southern portion of the building.

The ca. 1910 addition is in fair condition. Some damage due to leaks occurred to the ceiling and walls on the second-story. When the elevator was removed, a floor was installed in the shaft, making a closet to utilize the space on the second-story. The windows are boarded up with plywood. The hardwood floors appear to be in good condition. The storefronts are covered with wallboard and painted.

The common wall between the addition and Dunn's Block has three tall rectangular windows that were painted on the Dunn's Block side and plastered over on the side of the addition.

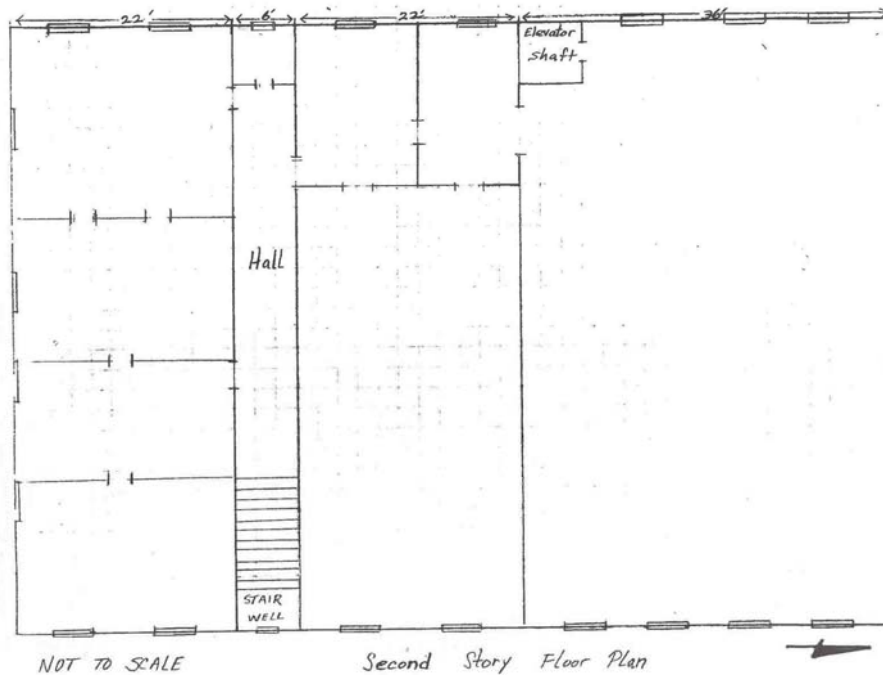
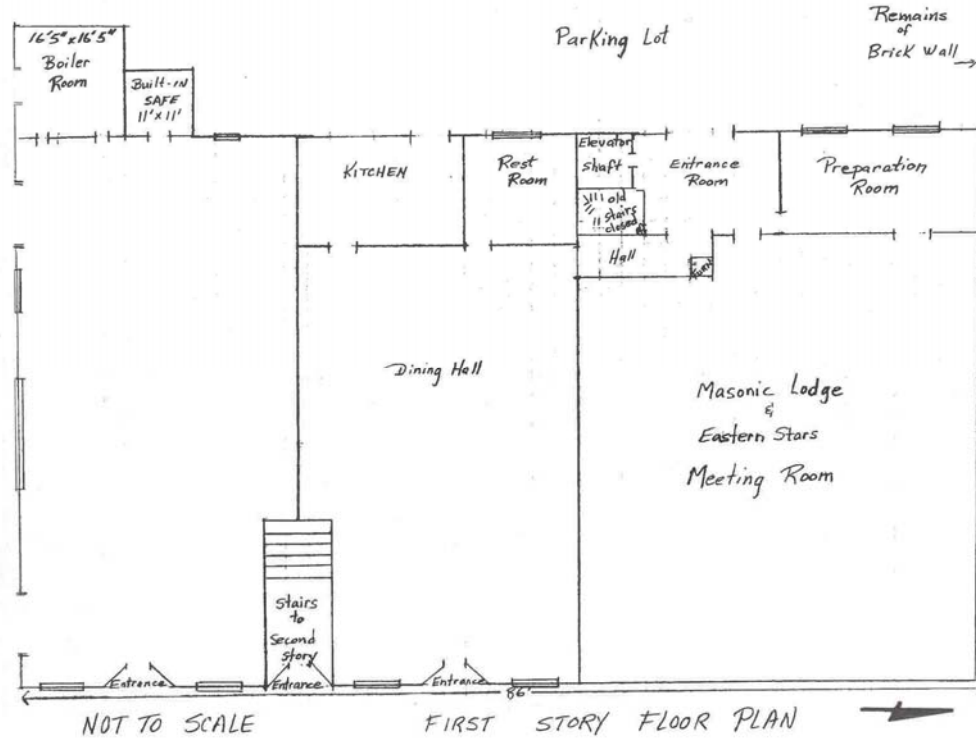
The addition is heated with natural gas, which replaced a coal-fired boiler. The addition was wired for electricity at the time of construction. Electricity replaced gas lights in the original building, estimated to be around 1910.



This photograph was probably taken in the early 1910s.

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Floor Plans – Current Configuration



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Alterations

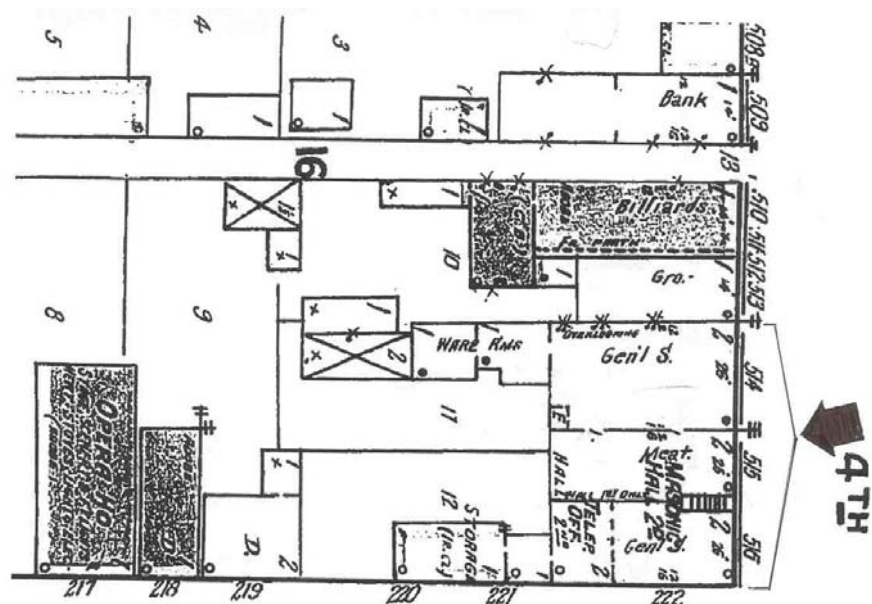
Historic photographs offer clues to some of the alterations that have taken place over the years. Although now described as a flat roof building, it is interesting to note that the 1915 photograph shows a slightly pitched hipped roof on Dunn's Block. It is not known when the roof was changed. The centrally located rectangular window opening on the first floor of the San Juan Avenue façade is not present in 1915. It is not known when this window (now boarded over) was installed.

Sanborn Maps also provide clues to additions no longer extant. Between 1904 and 1920, a one-story iron-clad storage addition was attached to the boiler room at the southwest corner of the original building. It is not known when it was removed, but the stuccoed rear wall of the boiler room is probably evidence of this storage facility.

A ca. 1960s county assessor photograph showed the building looking much like it did in the historic photographs, minus the awnings. The building has experienced several alterations since the 1960s. However, some of these changes are reversible. The aging members of the Masonic Lodge found it increasingly difficult to climb the narrow, steep stairs to the meeting room. Consequently, they relocated from the second story to the first story in 1977. In order to insure privacy during their meetings the entrance and plate glass storefront windows of the north addition were covered with horizontal siding. In addition, many other windows (upper and lower of both portions of the building) have been in-filled with siding or plywood panels, due to vandalism. Several windows were actually broken and need to be replaced, but the original framing on all windows is still intact. The brick walls of the entire building were painted. For heating purposes, many of the ceilings were lowered. The elevator was removed. The restrooms on the first-floor's middle room were remodeled. The inside wall on the north addition was covered with wallboard and painted.

There was a one story rear extension off the northwest corner of the ca. 1910 addition that served as "warehouse rooms" according to the 1920 Sanborn Map. While visible in the 2000 survey photographs, it has since been demolished due to serious deterioration.

August 1920 Sanborn Map



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SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT

Construction on this building began in 1874, the same year the town was founded. The building is eligible under **Criterion A** for its association with the early history of **commerce**. Designed to house businesses on the first floor, a variety of commercial establishments occupied the building during its period of significance, making an important contribution to the commercial success of Saguache. The businesses that have occupied the building include a harness shop, a saloon with billiards, a meat market, a stationary store, a drug store, a general store, and a hardware store. Attorneys had offices upstairs. The building subsequently housed one of the town's most prominent businesses, the Means and Ashley Mercantile, known for its large selection of goods. The building's history typifies the pattern of commercial activity experienced in the first 50 years of Saguache's development.

The building is also eligible under **Criterion A** for its association with the town's early **social history**. The building was used for important political meetings and other social gatherings. As early as 1879, the local newspaper, the *Saguache Crescent*, reported that the county's democratic convention met in Dunn's Block to nominate town officers. In 1881, a large number of prominent citizens assembled in "Dunn's Block" to bid farewell to a distinguished townsman. An 1886 article noted a meeting held in the south store of the Dunn Block. The upper floor of the building contained a large meeting room that was used by several of the town's fraternal organizations. From 1877 through 1884, the local newspaper ran announcements regarding the meetings of the Odd Fellows and Masons. The I.O.O.F Centennial Lodge No. 23 met every Tuesday in "Dunn's Brick Block," while the A.F. & A.M. Olive Branch Lodge No. 32 held regular meetings on the second and fourth Saturdays of every month. Both organizations continued to use the building into the next century as evidenced by a photograph of the building dated 1915. It is not known when the Odd Fellows ceased meeting in the building, but the Masons continue using the building. The Masons met in this building before they were officially chartered. They started out in the older building and later moved to the upper floor of the addition. (It is interesting to note that the building is not noted as a Masonic Hall on the Sanborn map until 1920.)

As one of the earliest, most substantial buildings in town, it is also eligible under **Criterion C** for its **architecture**. The 1874 portion is representative of the Italianate style, reflected in the brick walls with quoins, the projecting metal cornice, and the tall, narrow, arched windows and entrances marked with hood molds and keystones. It is the most architecturally sophisticated of Saguache's early buildings. The addition is noteworthy for its elaborate corbelled cornice. The building is one of the largest erected in the commercial district. Despite the alterations, most of which are reversible, the building still remains a visual landmark along Fourth Street, the commercial core of Saguache.

Historical Background †

Saguache (adapted from a Ute word meaning blue water) is the county seat of Saguache County. The county, created in December 1866 from part of Costilla County, is located in the south-central part of the state within the San Luis Valley. There is evidence of prehistoric Native American use of the Cochetopa Hills near the town of Saguache, and the Utes were the primary inhabitants of the area by

† Much of the following was excerpted from *Town of Saguache and Cochetopa Corridor Historic Resources Survey* and the architectural inventory form, both prepared by Thomas H. and R. Laurie Simmons of Front Range Research Associates (2000).

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1300 A.D. Trails west of present-day Saguache were established and utilized by these indigenous peoples and later adopted by explorers, trappers, traders, and emigrants. The San Luis Valley became part of the United States in 1848 through the treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, which ensured its exploration by interested Americans. The 1868 Great Ute Treaty effectively removed the Utes from the San Luis Valley.

The first town in the area was established about a mile south of the present site of Saguache, but the land was found to be marshy and inadequate for a town site. Seven ranchers donated land for a new town site, which included 110 acres. The Saguache Town Company was organized 7 February 1874, with articles of incorporation filed shortly thereafter. The town was platted with streets running east and west. The company set deadlines for building construction that varied according to size and cost, and gave away 100 lots to settlers who were required to erect buildings valued above a set minimum amount. A *Rocky Mountain News* article later that month reported that "a town has been laid out at Saguache for a trading point, and over forty buildings have already been contracted to be erected by the first of June, costing not less than \$250 each." The company ordered 100 trees in May, which were to be planted by lot owners, and irrigation ditches were constructed to provide water for the trees. Fifteen businesses had been erected by August. By October, the *Rocky Mountain News* reported that "public spirited citizens have...built up a city at Saguache, which promises to rival in growth, wealth, character of its people, buildings and business many of its older and more pretentious sister cities."

Early buildings in Saguache were principally erected of adobe and log, but not all of them. Some buildings rivaled commercial blocks being erected in much larger cities. The large, Italianate Dunn Block was built on Fourth Street, reflecting the early architectural sophistication of the town. The building was owned by D. Herbert Dunn, who moved to the Saguache area in 1870 and established a ranch known as Willowdale and also acquired other land. The *Rocky Mountain News* noted in July 1874 that, "prominent among the buildings which are now in process of erection is the house of Mr. D H Dunn. This is built of brick, with a stone foundation." The article reported that the first story would be divided into two stores and the second-story would have two halls.

An 1876 *Rocky Mountain News* article reported that the Odd Fellows of Saguache had dedicated new lodge rooms in the Dunn Block, which were described as "a hall, of which almost any lodge in Colorado might well feel proud. It is in the second story of Dunn's brick block....The main hall is richly carpeted, the windows are draped with beautiful curtains, a chandelier and side lamps will furnish abundant light, and altogether it is one of the finest rooms in southwestern Colorado."

In the 1870s, the town served as a supply center for prospectors and teamsters heading for the San Juan mining country. Simmons (1999:194) notes that a significant amount of mining equipment, supplies and ore passed through Saguache and over Cochetopa Pass. The growth of business translated into diversity within the commercial district and on 8 September 1874, Saguache was selected as the county seat. At the time the town included a newspaper, mercantile, blacksmith, meat market, restaurant, hardware store, a saw and grist mill, saloons and groceries. Tradesmen and professionals included a carpenter, stonemason, bricklayer, shoemaker, music teacher, lawyers, milliners and dressmakers.

Connection to a railroad was considered a major factor in the viability of any newly established town in Colorado. The possibility of a rail route over Poncha Springs had been explored as early as 1867, but no actual work was undertaken. The Pueblo and Arkansas Valley Railroad Company had plans to extend rails to Saguache and Del Norte, while the Canon City & Saguache Railway Company also projected a line to the town in 1877. Neither railroad was realized. For Saguache, this lack of railroad

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connections benefited the toll companies operated by citizens like Otto Mears. An 1876 *Saguache Crescent* advertisement announced the completion of the Saguache and San Juan Wagon Toll Road and that it was the only route to the San Juans open year-round. By the time the lack of a railroad began to affect Saguache's status as a freighting center, the town had evolved into a supply center for the surrounding agricultural community.

The 1880 U.S. Census, the first to provide population information for Saguache, noted 325 people in the town. In August 1880, the *Saguache Chronicle* printed a notice announcing that Dunn's Block was for sale "cheap for cash" by owner D. Herbert Dunn. Dunn must have had a problem finding a buyer as this notice ran several times in 1881 and 1882. An elaborate two-story courthouse, replacing the early adobe construction, was completed in 1881. Saguache was the hub of a thriving agricultural area and the supply center for livestock and mining operations. In 1884, the *Rocky Mountain News* offered the following accolade for the town: "It has had and still retains a good reputation as a business center. It may be counted among the reliable towns of the country and liable at any time to become a booming trade center."

The (earliest available) 1886 Sanborn map shows the north half of the Dunn's Block as a harness shop and the south half vacant. One source indicates that the Michod & Piquet General Hardware and Agricultural Implements business operated here.

The town's population more than doubled by the next census, increasing to 660 people by 1890. The 1890 Sanborn map shows that the north half of Dunn's Block was a general store, while the south half had a saloon and billiards parlor. The downstairs was occupied by the "Denver Beer and Billiard Hall" with the north entrance labeled "groceries-provisions".

By 1897 even though Saguache was 18 miles from the nearest railroad, it was connected by daily stage lines and a newly-completed telephone line. Four churches (Catholic, Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian) served the community. The town's status as a supply center continued as evidence by the presence of the Saguache County Bank, the Saguache County Abstract Company, the Saguache County Telephone Company, along with a barber, taxidermist, billiard hall, pharmacy, bakery and two physicians. Fraternal lodges included the Odd Fellows, Masons and Woodmen. All three of these organizations met in the second story hall of the Dunn Block for many years.

In 1898, a hardware store was in the south half and a general store with post office was in the north half of the first-story. A one-story wagon storage building was attached to the north wall. The hardware store was still in the south half of the building in 1904, and the general store and post office in the north.

The population of the town dropped dramatically to 389 people by 1900. This decline is attributed to the nationwide depression that began in 1893 which had a profound affect on silver mining states like Colorado. Saguache recovered sufficiently to boast a population of 620 by 1910. The decade was a prosperous one and in the period before World War I, the town saw a significant growth in construction. It is believed that the addition to the Dunn Block was built during this time.

The Johnson-Means Mercantile Company occupied the building during the early twentieth century. They appear in the 1910 and 1911 *Colorado State Business Directory*. This firm was later and most widely known as Means & Ashley Mercantile Company. The operation had a hardware store on the first story and other store offerings on the second. An elevator, according to Cecil Hall, accessed the second story where furniture, carpets, and home furnishings were sold. Means & Ashley was known for a huge selection of goods, which attracted customers from as far away as Del Norte and Monte Vista.

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The First National Bank, of which Horace Means was a founder, initially had offices in the building in 1911 (which could explain the vault).

Several prominent Denver architects were involved in construction projects during this period. The 1881 county courthouse was destroyed by fire in 1910. Architect John J. Huddart designed a replacement that same year. The Classical Revival courthouse [5SH1392], a two-and-a-half story brick building costing \$36,110, is listed in the Colorado State Register of Historic Properties. Huddart was called upon again in 1913 to design a new façade for the pre-1886 Saguache County Bank [5SH1900]. The result was a Classical Revival frontispiece produced by the Denver Terra Cotta Company. In 1915, the architectural firm of Manning and Frewen designed a two-story H-shaped brick elementary school with Mediterranean style influences [5SH1393], also listed in the State Register. Completed in 1915, the new Saguache Town Hall, replacing an 1874 adobe building, was designed by Harry W. J. Edbrooke.

The 1920 Sanborn map indicates the upstairs was a Masonic Hall, while the general store and telephone office occupied the south half of the Dunn Block and “meats” were offered in the north half. The addition with its interior connections to the Dunn Block was indicated as a general store.

The Means & Ashley Company was not the only important mercantile establishment in town. The other prominent business was Gotthelf & Mayer, later known as Gotthelf & Tarbell. It is represented by two buildings—an 1880s store and a pre-1886 warehouse, both smaller constructions located further north on Fourth Street. Gotthelf & Mayer had the distinction of being the oldest mercantile establishment in Saguache and “one of the town’s most significant commercial ventures” of the nineteenth century. Gotthelf & Tarbell became one of the largest mercantiles in the San Luis Valley during the early 20th century. The last listing in the *Colorado Business Directory* for Gotthelf & Tarbell was in 1919. Means & Ashley Mercantile Company continued for several more years with its last appearance in 1926. Also considered to be one of the town’s most successful businesses, Means & Ashley was particularly noteworthy for its wide variety of goods.

After Means & Ashley went out of business, Hammond Mercantile Company took its place. Walter O. Hammond (1880-1960) worked for Means & Ashley before opening his own store with his father in 1925. Hammond Mercantile Co. first appeared in the 1927 business directory with a listing that included grocery and meats. Hammond reportedly offered a 30-day charge account, grocery deliveries twice a week, and delivery of blocks of ice. A walk-in cooler had local beef, which could be cut to order. He continued the operation until his death.

A lease agreement filed for record in 1954 indicates that Dunn’s Block (part of Lots 11 and 12) is the location of “Smokey’s Lunch”. Another lease agreement dated the following year involved “the restaurant and tavern and the three living rooms upstairs on the south side of the building known as the Ashley Means [sic] Building.” In 1961, Irene Brandon entered into a contract to sell the building to the Minnehaha Building Company. Minnehaha also purchased “all Post Office furniture, fixtures and equipment, and all other personal property, furniture, fixtures, good, and chattels...in the Means and Ashley Building.” The purchase price was \$4,000. The Masons operated under the Minnehaha name until October 1992, at which time the name was changed to the Saguache Beneficial Society (a/k/a Olive Branch #32 A.F.& A.M.), the current owners of the building. The Masons and Eastern Stars continue to meet in the first floor of the addition. The kitchen, restrooms and dining hall are in the north room of the Dunn Block with and the south room is used for storage. The entire second story is vacant.

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The photo above is dated June 10, 1915. The image to the right is from the county assessor's office and is believed to be from the early 1960s.



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BIBLIOGRAPHY

Colorado State Business Directory. 1875-1956.

Hall, Cecil. "Spring 2000 Walking Tour of Main Street." Saguache Library website.

----- "Remember When?" Saguache Library website.

Rocky Mountain News 25 February 1874, p.4; 4 June 1874, p.2; 25 August 1874, p.2; 18 October 1874, p.4; 7 July 1876; 1 January 1884, p.10.

Saguache County. Assessor. Real estate information and appraisal cards. Saguache, Colorado.

Saguache Crescent. 5 April 1876 through July 1886.

Sanborn-Perris Insurance Maps. "Saguache, Colorado." 1886, 1890, 1898, 1904 and 1920.

Simmons, R. Laurie and Thomas H. Architectural Inventory Form for D. H. Dunn Block [5SH1901], 2000. On file in the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Colorado Historical Society, Denver, Colorado.

Simmons, R. Laurie and Thomas H. *Town of Saguache and Cochetopa Corridor Historic Resources Survey, 2000*. On file in the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Colorado Historical Society, Denver, Colorado.

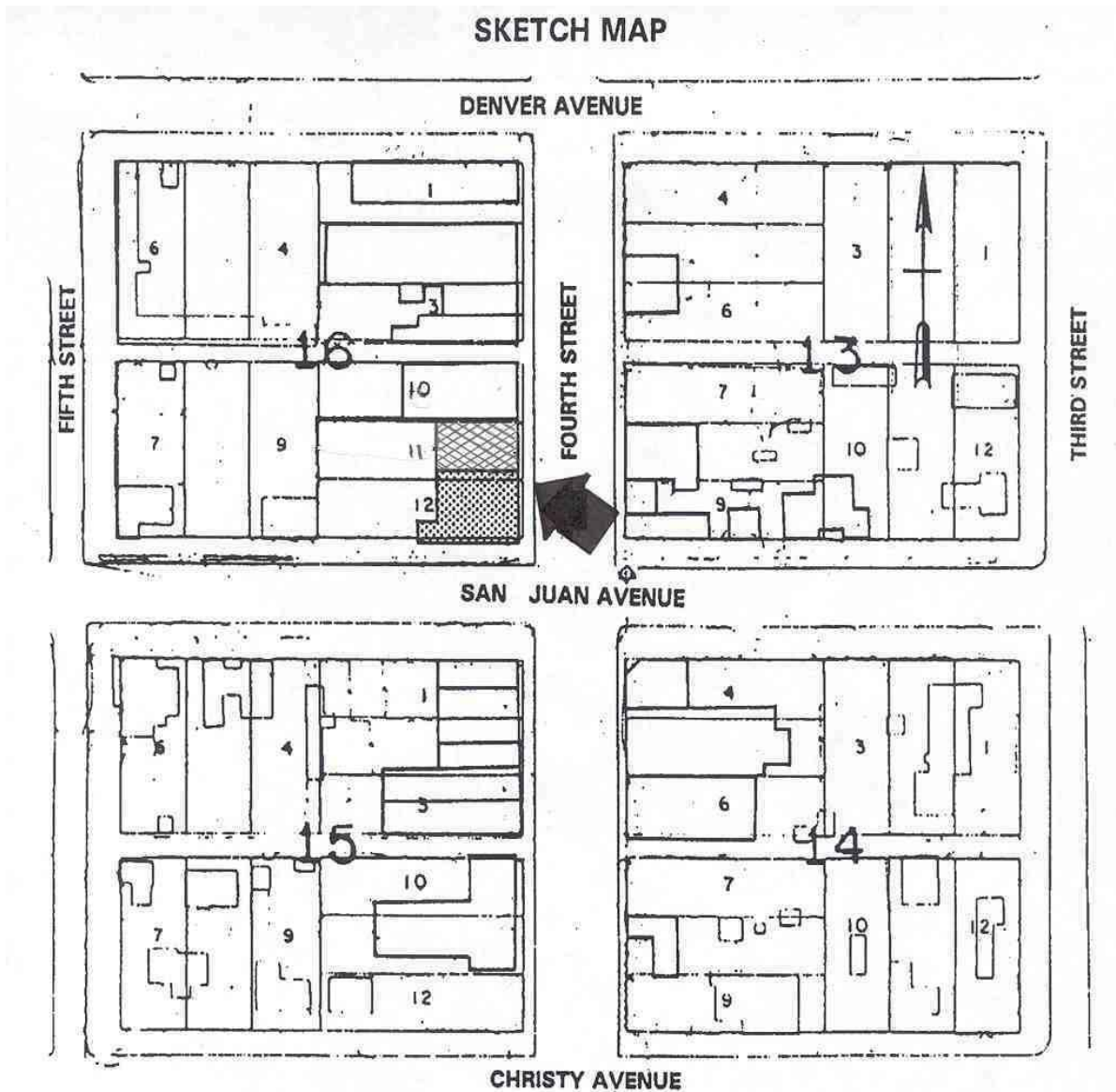
Simmons, Virginia McConnell. *The San Luis Valley: Land of the Six-Armed Cross*, 2nd ed. Niwot, Colorado: University Press of Colorado, 1999.

Property Name Dunn's Block / Means & Ashley Mercantile Company Building

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Lots 11 and 12, Block 16, Original Town site of Saguache.



Property Name Dunn's Block / Means & Ashley Mercantile Company Building

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

The following information pertains to each photograph:

Name of Property: Dunn's Block / Means & Ashley Mercantile Company Building
Location: Saguache, Saguache County
Photographer: Trish Gilbert
Date of Photographs: May 2006
Negatives: Digital images

Photo No. Photographic Information

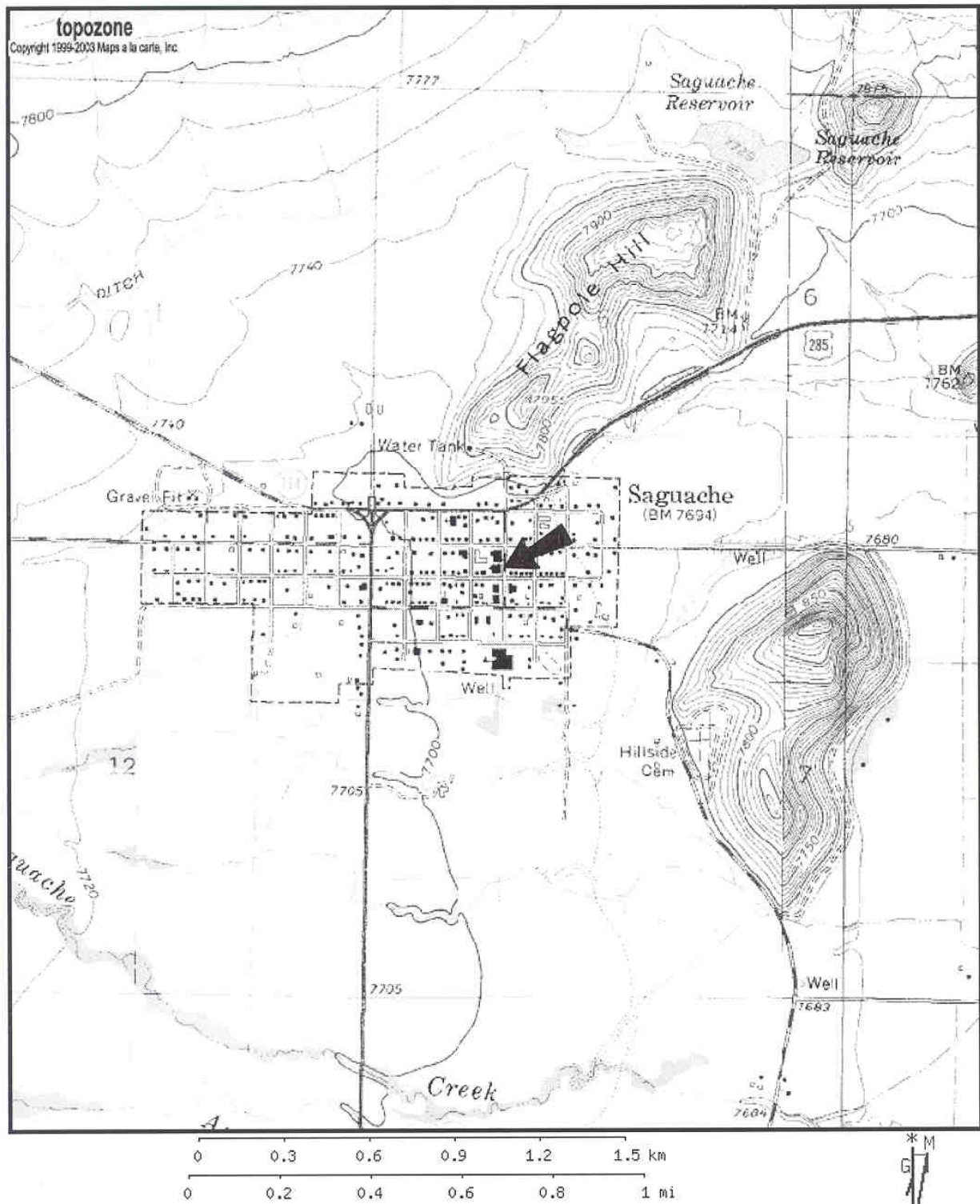
- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 | East façade (fronting Fourth Street); camera facing S-SW |
| 2 | South facade (fronting San Juan Avenue); camera facing N-NW |
| 3 | West side (rear); camera facing N-NE |
| 4 | North wall; camera facing SE |

Property Name Dunn's Block / Means & Ashley Mercantile Company Building

USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

Quadrangle, Colorado

7.5 Minute Series





#1



#2



#3