NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 10-90)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

Listed 11/21/02

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions 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 any 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 Lorenzo Hubbell Trading Post and Warehouse

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number 523 W. Second Street ☐ not for publication

city or town Winslow ☐ vicinity

state Arizona code AZ county Navajo code 017 zip code 86047

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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 _X_ statewide ___ locally.
(___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

James W. Garrison AZSHPO 1 OCTOBER 2002
Signature of certifying official Date

ARIZONA STATE PARKS
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 commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

Signature of Keeper Date of Action

I, hereby certify that this property is:

☐ entered in the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined eligible for the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register
☐ removed from the National Register
☐ other (explain): _____

Lorenzo Hubbell Trading Post and Warehouse
Name of property

Navajo County, Arizona
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(check as many as apply)

____	private
X	public-local
____	public-State
____	public-Federal

Category of Property
(check as many as apply)

X	building(s)
____	district
____	site
____	structure
____	object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		building(s)
		site
		structure
		object
1		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

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Commerce/Trade- department store and warehouse

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Social – civic

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Commercial style

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation	Sandstone
walls	Brick
roof	Asbestos shingles and clay ridge tiles
other	Concrete – vault addition

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

See continuation sheet

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.)

[ ] A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

[ ] B removed from its original location.

[ ] C a birthplace or a 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)

Commerce
Architecture
Social history

Period of Significance
1918-1952

Significant Dates
1918 – construction
1920 – purchased by Hubbell family
1944 – addition

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Von Rose - contractor

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

[x] 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:

[X] State Historic Preservation Office

[ ] Other State agency

[ ] Federal agency

[ ] Local government

[ ] University

[x] Other

Name of repository:
Old Trails Museum

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.065 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	12	527140	3875660	3			
2				4			

☐ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)
See city property map #52
Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)
See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Vicki France, City of Winslow/ edited by Christine Wahlstrom Weiss, National Register Coordinator, AZ SHPO				
organization				date	July 19, 2002
street & number	1520 W. Third Street			telephone	
city or town	Winslow	state	AZ	zip code	86047

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 the SHPO or FPO.)

name/title	City of Winslow				
street & number	21 Williamson Avenue			telephone	(928) 289-3204
city or town	Winslow	state	AZ	zip code	86047

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 the 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 Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

Narrative Description

The Lorenzo Hubbell Trading Post and Warehouse is located in northeastern Arizona south of the Navajo Reservation, in the city of Winslow. Bordered on the north by historic Route 66 and on the south by the main east-west line of the Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railway, the site is undeveloped except for the one-story, rectangular, 50 x 99 foot brick building.

The front façade faces north onto Second Street (Route 66) and features a stepped parapet. Concrete steps with a stepped stone sidewall with concrete coping lead to a single, central entry. The exterior walls have been painted with various Native American rug designs and signage, although most of the paint has now worn away. Ghost signs above the door read, in part, "Navajo Rugs, Lorenzo Hubbell Co. Trading Post". The façade also features one large, fixed display window and two double-hung windows. Circa 1944, a vault was added to the northwest corner of the building; the addition is in the Pueblo Revival style. The foundation walls are of Moenkopi sandstone with lime mortar and are eighteen inches thick. They extend over five feet into the ground forming the sidewalls of the basement and rise 2-3 feet above grade. The walls are constructed of red brick laid in a common bond pattern with lime mortar. The south 25 feet of the east wall angles to meet the south wall. This angle was built along a railroad 'Y' which allowed rail access through the east warehouse door. The roof is a moderately sloped gable roof. It is covered with diamond shaped asbestos shingles with red clay ridge tiles. There is no evidence of an earlier roof. There is one brick chimney on the building measuring 1'4" x 1'4". The post and beam porch roof that spanned the entire front has been removed. There were seven double-hung windows in the display area; three were removed over the years, two for the fixed window and one for the vault door. Six awning windows are found in the warehouse area and one in the circa 1944 bathroom. Twelve awning windows are in the basement. Two basement windows on the south portion of the east façade have been infilled with stone. The original windows have stone lintels and sills. Large wooden sliding doors give access to the warehouse from the east and west.

Internally, the building is divided in half. There is a full basement with concrete floor under the building. Circa 1944 a stucco and concrete vault was added at the northwest corner of the buildings. At the same time, a more modern bathroom was added at the southwest corner of the display area. The north half was the display area and had a pressed metal ceiling featuring 2 x 2 foot panels, an edge cornice, and border panels. The original wood floor is now covered with linoleum. Painted walls in the display area indicate original colors were a white ceiling, light blue walls, and gray trim. The south half of the building was used as a warehouse and has open roof trusses. Approximately half of the trusses have a Howe configuration; the other half have a modified Pratt configuration. The roof is sheathed solid with 1 x 4's and 1 x 6's. The main floor system is constructed of wood. Wooden posts (8 x 8's) support 8 x 10 beams running north south at the third points. These beams support 2 x 12 floor joists at 16" on center. Hardwood was used for the high-traffic floors in the warehouse. A 1 x 9 vertical plank wall divides the warehouse 28 feet north of the south wall.

Statement of Significance

The Lorenzo Hubbell Trading Post and Warehouse stands in Winslow, Arizona, a town that borders the Navajo Reservation. The building is significant under Criterion A for its role as a commerce link between cultures, in that it provided space for contact between Navajos and Anglos for the exchange and transportation of essential goods. From its original construction in 1918 until its sale in 1952, this trading post was an integral part of one of the largest commercial trading and warehouse operations in the southwest. Goods brought by wagon to Winslow from the reservation were shipped by rail from the Hubbell Trading Post and Warehouse. Although most important as a shipping center, the post played an integral role in the daily lives of the Navajo people who turned to the Hubbells for assistance in all aspects of facing a new and modern world. There were two trading posts in the Hubbell Trading Company that had large warehouses, one in Winslow, and the other in Gallup, New Mexico. These trading facilities were fundamental in re-establishing the economics of the Navajo tribe that had been destroyed by earlier conflict and subsequent formation of reservations in the 1860s. Also significant under Criterion C, the building is a rare example of the trading post type that has retained a high degree of integrity. Built to serve a purpose, the building's spaces and features reflect its place at the center of commerce and demonstrate its significance as the only remaining Hubbell trading post, warehouse, and shipping center.

Background

The Hubbell Trading Post and Warehouse represents the culmination of the work of two families of traders with the Native Americans – the Richardsons and the Hubbells. The Hubbell family had been traders to the Native Americans for many years. In 1857, James Boyd Hubbell, a relative of Lorenzo Hubbell Sr., moved from Connecticut to Minnesota where he was appointed Indian trader. In 1881, James Boyd Hubbell was operating a mercantile in Montana (McNitt). In the book *Hubbell Trading Post: National Historic Site* by David Brugge, James was actually named as the father of John Lorenzo Hubbell, Sr. John Lorenzo Hubbell, Sr. came to the Navajo Reservation in 1870 where he began what was to become a trading empire in Arizona and New Mexico.

The Richardsons arrived in the area later, around 1900. They, too, established themselves as traders. Their posts were predominately in the northern and eastern sections of the Navajo Reservation. However, they needed a shipping point on the railroad for their goods; they shipped mainly sheep and wool. In 1918, contractor Von Rose constructed the post in Winslow for Hubert Richardson. The ground was leased from the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad for 99 years. By 1920, Winslow had become a major shipping center for the Santa Fe Railway. The Richardsons needed to divide their holdings. Meanwhile, the Hubbell Trading

Company was still growing and needed a shipping point for the good that were gathered at their trading post in Ganado, Arizona. The sale of the post in 1920 to the Hubbells began a long and important association between the Navajo Reservation, the Hubbells, and Winslow.

Trading posts

To understand the significance of the Hubbell Trading Post and Warehouse, one must first understand the role played by trading posts in the American west from the 1870s until the 1950s. By the mid-1800s, the traditional supplies of meat, hides, and furs on which Indian traders had survived were depleted. The Navajo were unique in the southwest; although they were sheepherders and craftsmen, they were the only tribe to embrace commerce and trade so vigorously. They produced tremendous volumes of goods including meat and wool that needed marketing. Many traders took advantage of this opportunity. The Pueblo Indians such as the Zuni and Hopi interacted with Anglos on a much smaller scale. The trading posts played an integral part in the lives of the Navajo. They were institutions of power and influence at a time when a link to the population centers of the United States was needed to complete the economic cycle.

Since the traders were the primary contact between the Native Americans and the modern Anglo world, their job was to develop a fair exchange system so that the Navajos could exchange their good for items they needed. The first trading posts were established as outposts on remote reservation land where life was difficult for everyone. Roads were nearly nonexistent and hauling merchandise was usually treacherous. Freight wagons were used to transport good to towns near the railroads, such as Winslow, and many perils waited along the way. Weather, robbery, and the breakdown of equipment were all deterrents. The sheer volume and variety of goods wanted by the Navajo made it difficult as well.

By making goods such as coffee, salt, sugar, canned goods, and clothing available, the traders were assured of a steady supply of barter coming in such as sheep wool and woven blankets. The Navajos came to trust the traders with even more serious issues such as settling disputes between clans and even burying dead relatives. Traders developed a pawn system to enable Navajos to buy goods without cash or barter by simply leaving their family jewelry with the trader until they could pay their debt. Trading posts functioned at times as bank, post office, hospital, church and community center. The prosperity and activity of the post was reflected throughout the city of Winslow. In the early twentieth century, Winslow was one of the busiest, fastest-growing towns in northern Arizona on the Santa Fe route.

The Hubbell Family

The single most important word for decades on the Navajo Reservation was simply "Hubbell." The Hubbell trading dynasty, John (or Don) Lorenzo Hubbell, Sr.; his sons, Lorenzo Jr. and Roman, and daughters Barbara and Adela, often meant the difference between life and starvation. Competition for Navajo goods was fierce among the traders. The traders often offered "extras" to those who traded with them. The Hubbells were known to have a special type of hospitality and personality that was well liked by the Navajos (Brugge).

The lives and welfare of the traders and the Navajos were critically intertwined. At the urging of the elder Hubbells, the Navajos developed the Navajo rug and the fine art of jewelry making. It was the Hubbell family that engaged the world-renowned Hispanic silversmith, Duran, to teach the Navajos the art. His first pupil was Saui Chuoie.

The Depression and the New Deal sheep reduction program brought hard times to the Navajo and the traders. The Navajo families that commonly had 1,200 head of sheep found the flock reduced to barely seventy. This severe change of lifestyle was devastating to the Indians and traders alike. The sheep were the food and fiber for both groups. The Lorenzo Hubbell Company branched out into many endeavors to survive. They raised cattle, had a tour company, mail service, and dealt in precious stones.

In 1932, Lorenzo Hubbell, Jr. commissioned the Sam Joe family to weave the largest Navajo rug ever made. It was hoped that once on display, it would provide another source of revenue by stimulating tourism and the purchase of rugs as souvenirs. From 1932-35, Julia Joe and her family created the world's largest Navajo rug. On display in the post until the early 1960s, the rug is considered a masterpiece. It measure 26 feet by 36 feet and is seamless; it is currently in a private collection.

Continually trying to increase interest in the reservation and its goods, Lorenzo Hubbell had filled the Hubbell Trading Post and Warehouse with frontier relics and Indian artifacts in the early years. These items were not for sale. The collection included ancient pottery, baskets, cavalry swords, and other military items. Displays included Kachina dolls of all sizes, paintings, leatherwork, and drawings. As late as 1960, the collection was intact for tourists to view when visiting Winslow. In 1948, Roman and five Navajos represented Winslow and Arizona at the 1948 International Travel Show in New York City. The elaborate, colorful costumes of the Navajo were a big success.

Lorenzo Hubbell, Jr. died in 1942; his father had died in 1930. The family moved to Winslow and Roman ran the business from the Winslow location. The company was forced to declare bankruptcy in 1952; they lost all

their holdings except Ganado. Then Kyle Bales purchased the company. He and his daughter, Patricia Kinsolving Smith, operated the store, trading post, and museum until 1972. They expanded the line of merchandise but continued to sell staple goods to the Indians. The tourist trade was brisk due to the store's location on Route 66. All trading post operations ceased in 1972 and the building was used as State Parks offices, then as an art gallery and office for the Affiliation of American Indian Centers. The City of Winslow purchased the ground surrounding the Hubbell Trading Post and Warehouse from the Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad in 1997 and gained title to the building in 1998. The city plans to make the building the west anchor of the downtown revitalization effort.

Trading Post and Warehouse

This building is more than a crudely constructed remote outpost on the reservation typical of most trading posts. It is one of the few trading posts that is a substantial building and reflects its importance as a center for commerce. The other Hubbell warehouse in Gallup, New Mexico, was constructed of adobe and has not withstood the test of time. It has been demolished leaving the Winslow building as the only example of a Hubbell trading post, warehouse, and shipping center.

The configuration of space reflects the building's role as major trade and shipping center. The site was chosen for its proximity to the railroad. Freight wagons loaded with wool, rugs, blankets, pinon nuts, and jewelry from the reservation were brought to the dock on the west (Photo 2). The warehouse portion of the building was a functional space. With unpainted brick walls and no finished ceiling, the warehouse was where the goods were processed. Large freight doors allowed goods to be brought into the warehouse, processed, and shipped out a door on the east side where a railroad car would wait on the spur. The goods could then be shipped to merchants on the east coast or to the two curio shops in California owned by the Hubbells.

The division of space for warehouse and display area has been maintained. Painted walls and a pressed-metal ceiling mark the finished display portion. Original windows in this section are double-hung. The wall that separates the warehouse from the display area is of lath and plaster on the display side. Items necessary for the functioning of the trading post include a walk-in vault (photo 3) that was used to store valuable silver and turquoise jewelry as well as pawned valuables waiting to be redeemed by their Navajo owners. The 7 x 9 foot Kimball manual life easily moved heavy, bulky goods such as sacks of wool and flour to and from storage in the basement. The lift was one of the earliest in Arizona and is still operable today. During its peak activity, the post contained a 9' x 13' walk-in cooler for storage of meat and other perishables. The cooler is no longer in the building. However, the Fairbanks scales used to weigh goods are still intact and operable.

The Lorenzo Hubbell Trading Post and Warehouse has a long history as a center of commerce in Winslow. As the only intact Hubbell warehouse and trading post on the railway in Arizona, its significance is clear. The integrity of the building is also very good, even retaining interior spaces and equipment that was integral to the function of the building.

Bibliography

Brugge, David M. *Hubbell Trading Post: National Historic Site*, 1993.

Carlson, Vada and Joe Rodriguez. *A Town is Born, A Pictorial Review of Winslow, Arizona.* Winslow: Carlson and Rodriguez, publishers, 1981.

Janus Associates, Inc. Building Condition Assessment Report, Hubbell Trading Post, Winslow, Arizona. 1988. Housed at Arizona State Historic Preservation Office.

McNitt, Frank. *The Indian Traders.* Norman, Oklahoma: University of Oklahoma Press, 1962.

National Park Service website, National Historic Site -- Hubbell Trading Post – John Lorenzo Hubbell. http://www.nps.gov/hutr/hubbell.htm. November 7, 1996; July 22, 2002.

Peterson, Charles S. "Big House at Ganado, New Mexican Influence in Northern Arizona." In *The Journal of Arizona History*, Spring 1989.

The Winslow Mail. Winslow, Arizona. Various issues from 1917-1950.

Boundary Description

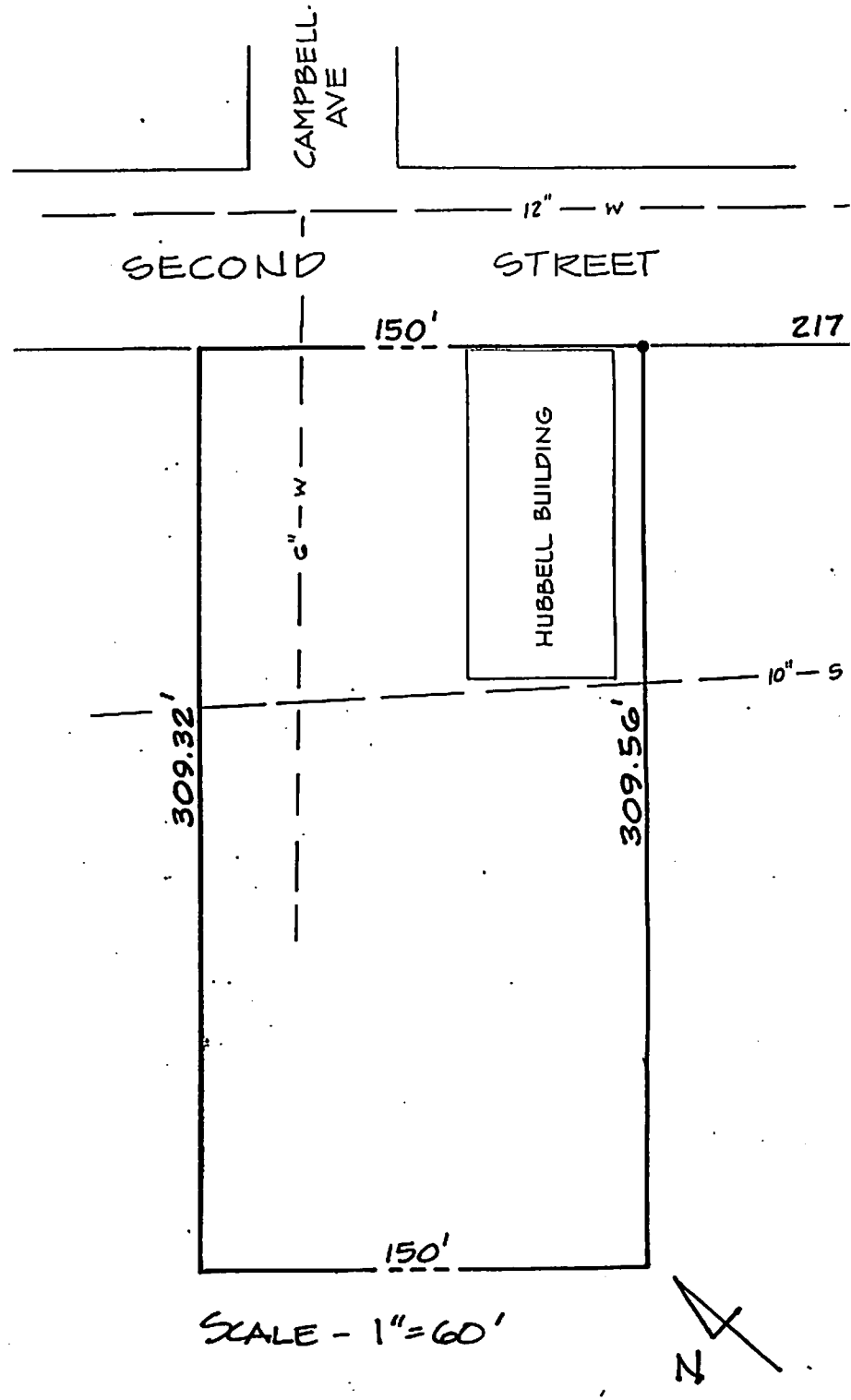
Winslow City property No. 52, parcel no. 103-13-004C
See attached map.

Verbal Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the parcel of land purchased by the City of Winslow from the Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad. The original lease from the railroad was .8 acres. The purchased property is slightly larger and encompasses all of the property that has historically been associated with the trading post and warehouse.

CITY PROPERTY NO. 52
HUBBELL BUILDING & PROPERTY
ASSESSORS PARCEL NO. 103-13-004C
DEED NO.

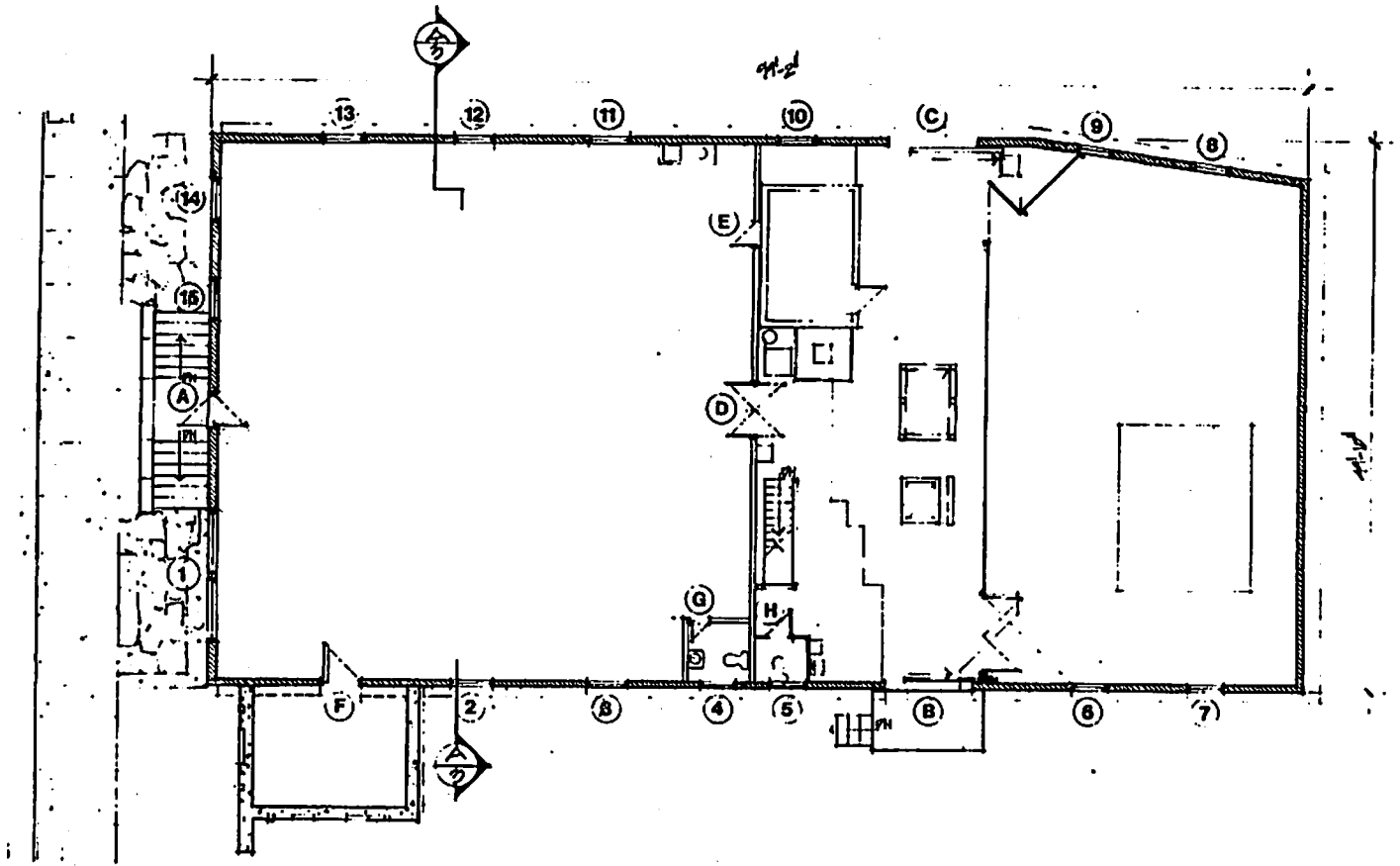
A PARCEL OF LAND LOCATED IN THE S.E. 1/4 OF SECTION 24 ~ TOWNSHIP 19 NORTH ~ RANGE 15 EAST ~ GILA & SALT RIVER BASE & MERDIAN ~ NAVAJO COUNTY, ARIZONA.



ACRES: 1.065 ±

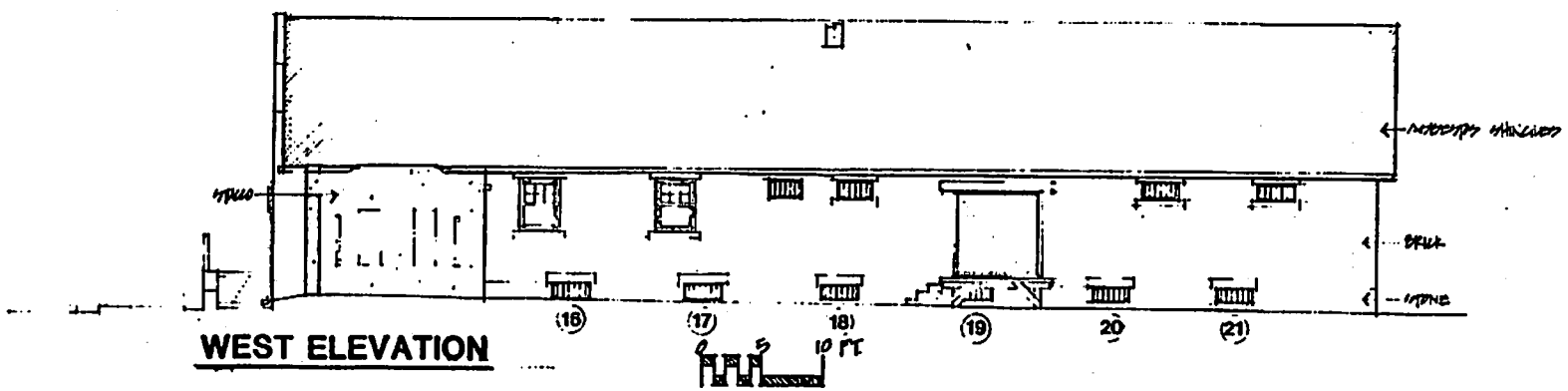
ZONING: I66

FLOOD PLAIN: ZONE X
AREAS DETERMINED TO BE OUTSIDE 500 YEAR FLOOD PLAIN



FLOOR PLAN

0 5 10 FT.



WEST ELEVATION

0 5 10 FT

janus associates
expanded services in architecture & planning

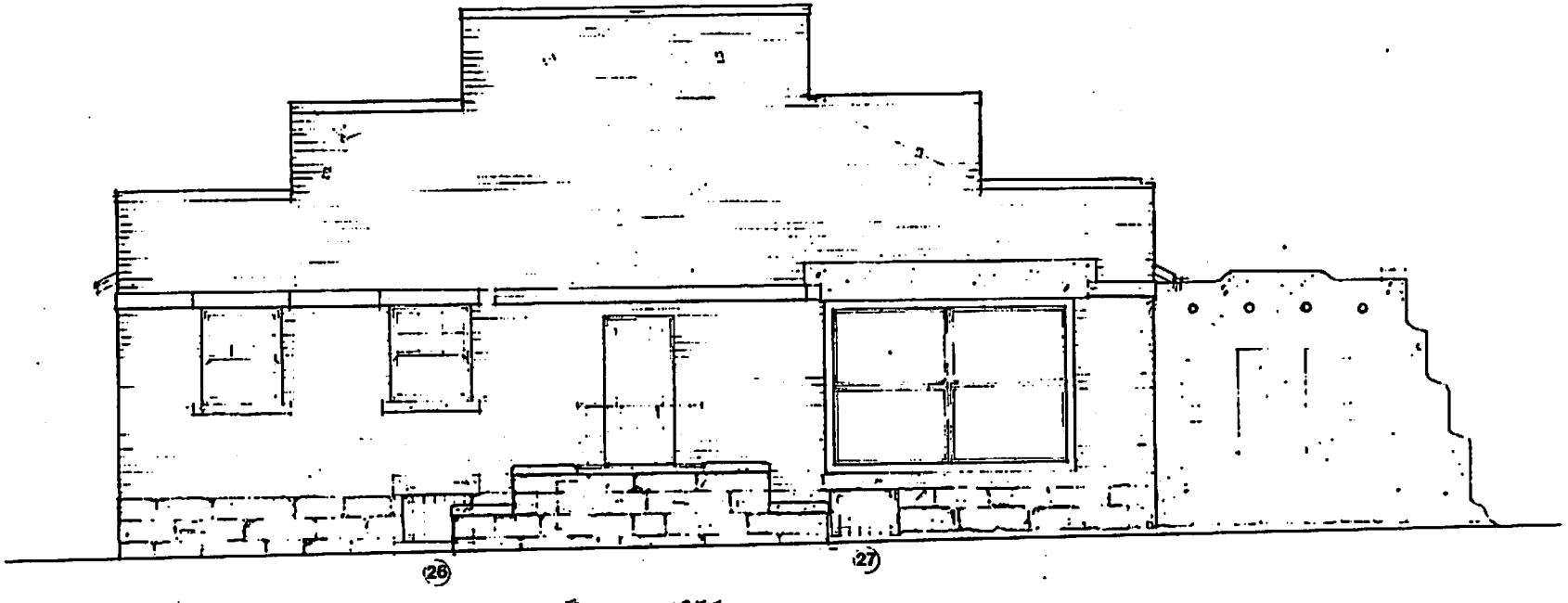
HUBBELL TRADING POST

WINSLOW, ARIZONA

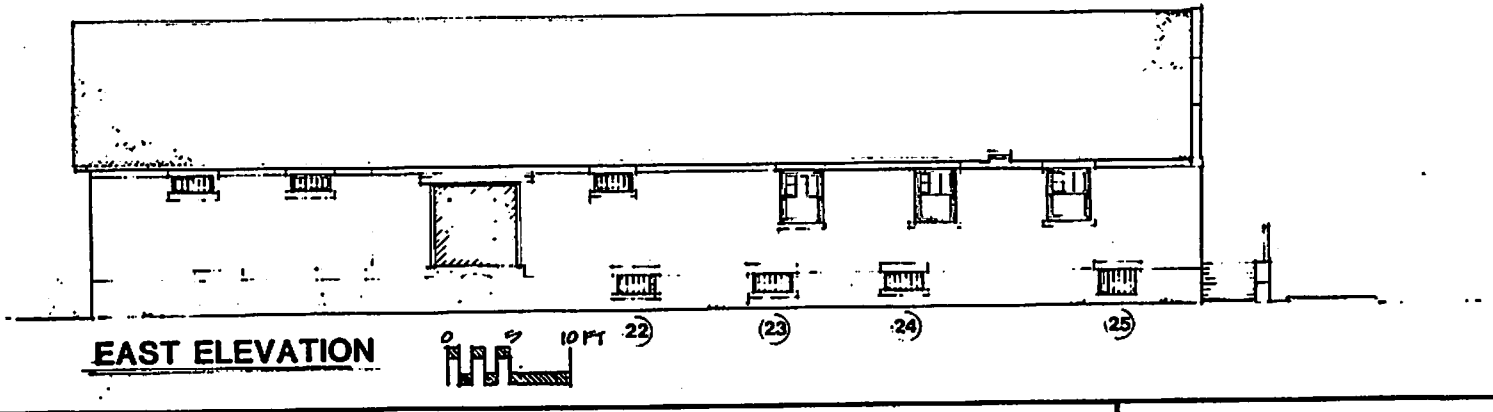
DOCUMENTATION

SHEET 1 OF 4

25



NORTH ELEVATION



EAST ELEVATION

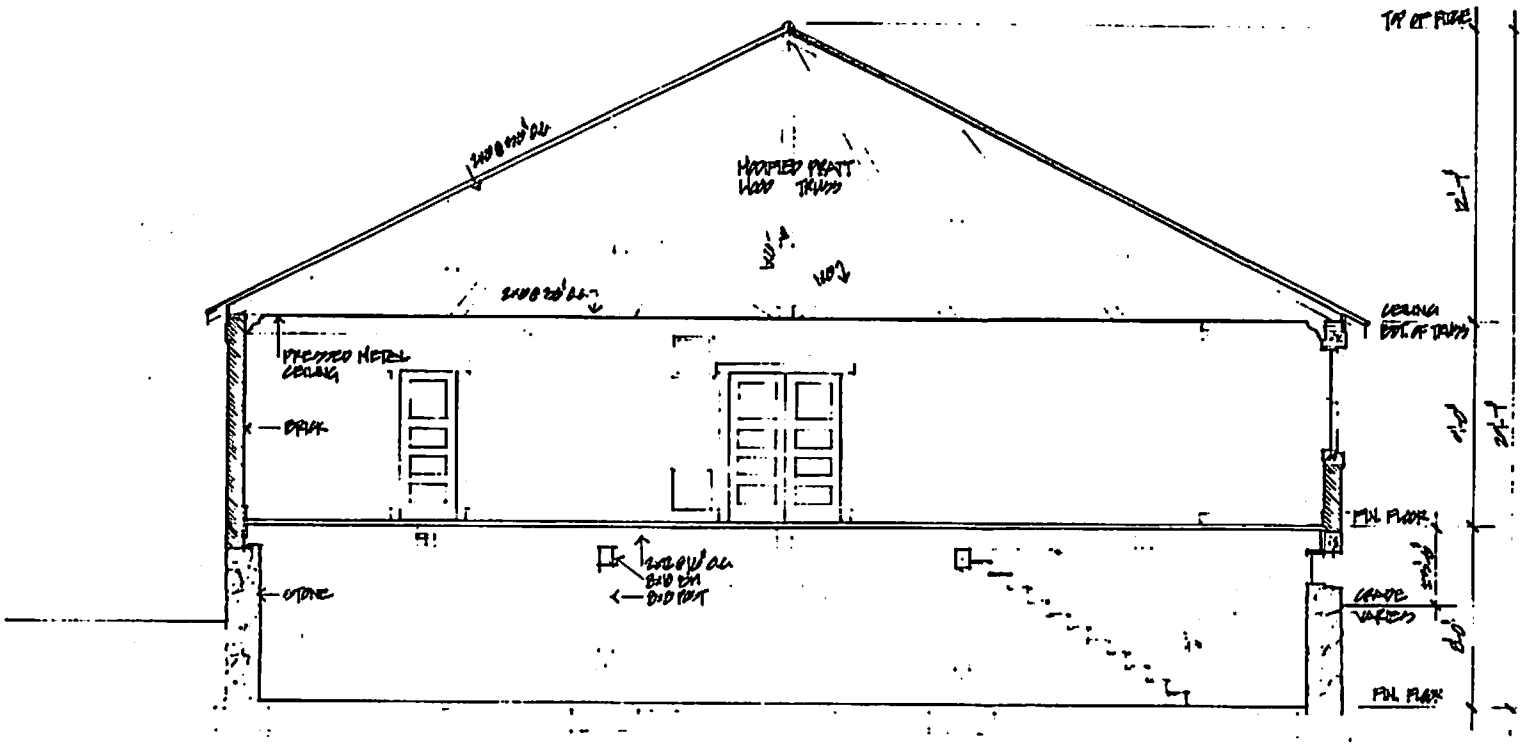
janus associates
expanded services in architecture & planning

HUBBELL TRADING POST

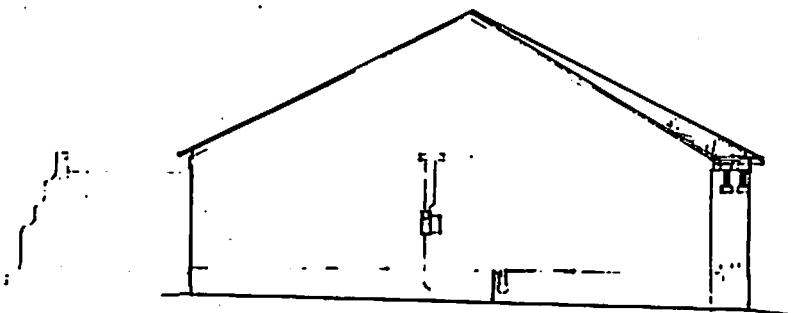
WINSLOW, ARIZONA

DOCUMENTATION

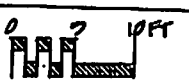
SHEET 2 OF 4



SECTION A-A



SOUTH ELEVATION



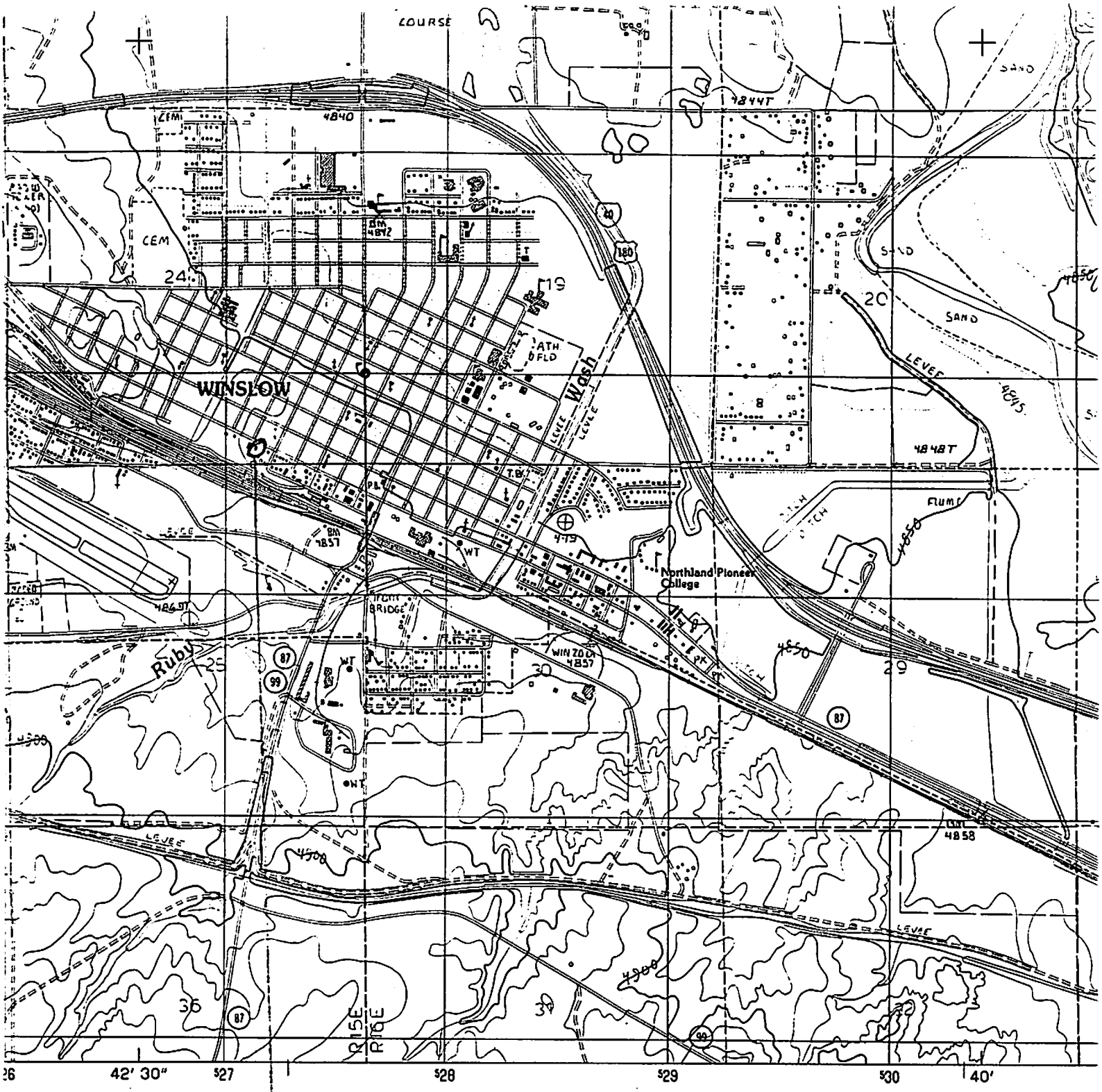
janus associates
integrated services in architecture & planning

HUBBELL TRADING POST

WINSLOW, ARIZONA

DOCUMENTATION

SHEET 3 OF 1



SCALE 1:24 000

1 .5 0 1 MILES

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 8000 9000 10 000 FEET

1 .5 0 1 2 KILOMETERS

1000 0 1000 2000 METERS

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET

SUPPLEMENTAL CONTOUR INTERVAL 5 FEET

HUBBELL, LORENZO TRADING POST

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225
OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092

UTM 12/527140/3875660

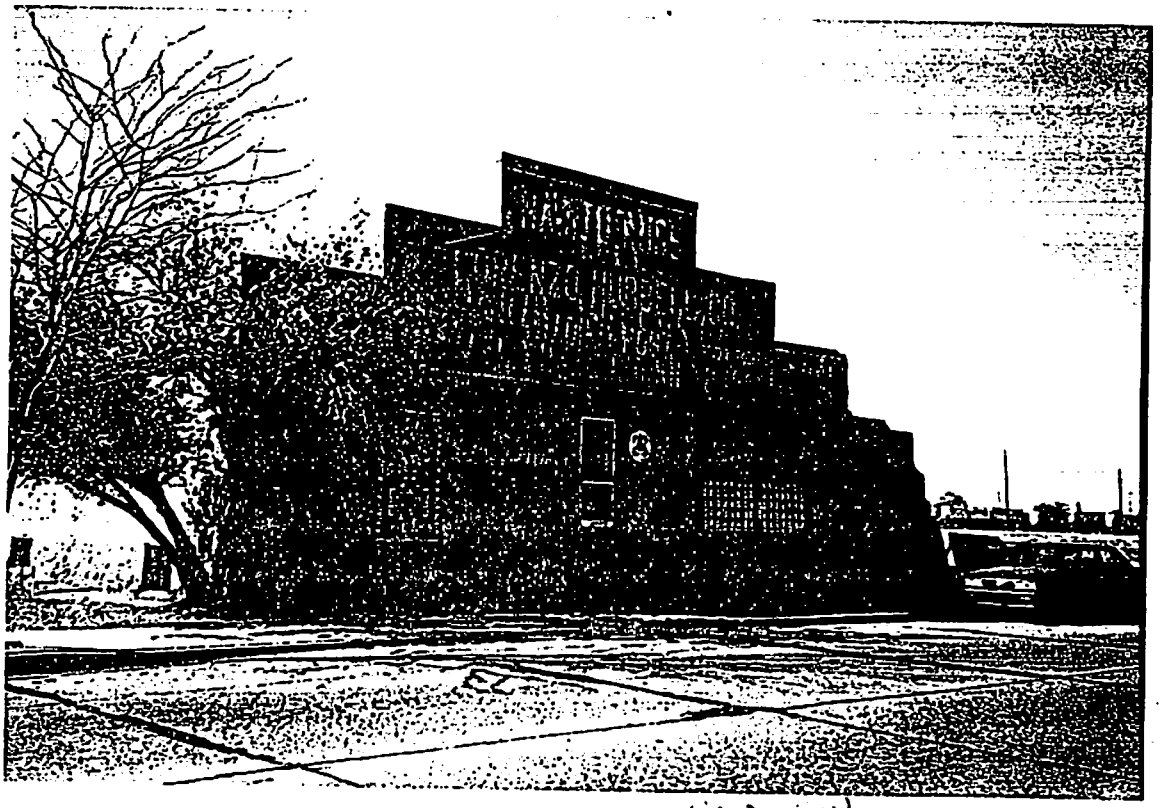
MAP
original
gs. Infor-
f date of
2

1
4
6
AI

Photos

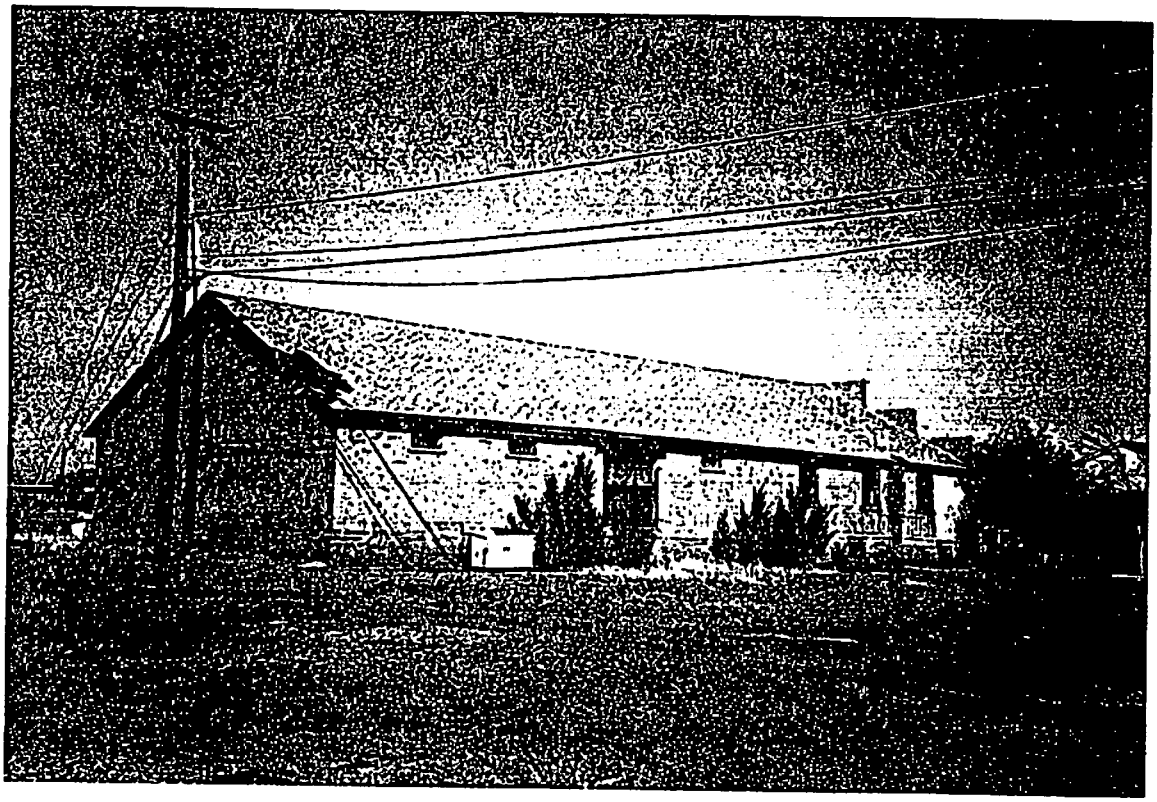
[illegible] Post & Dwellings
[illegible]

①



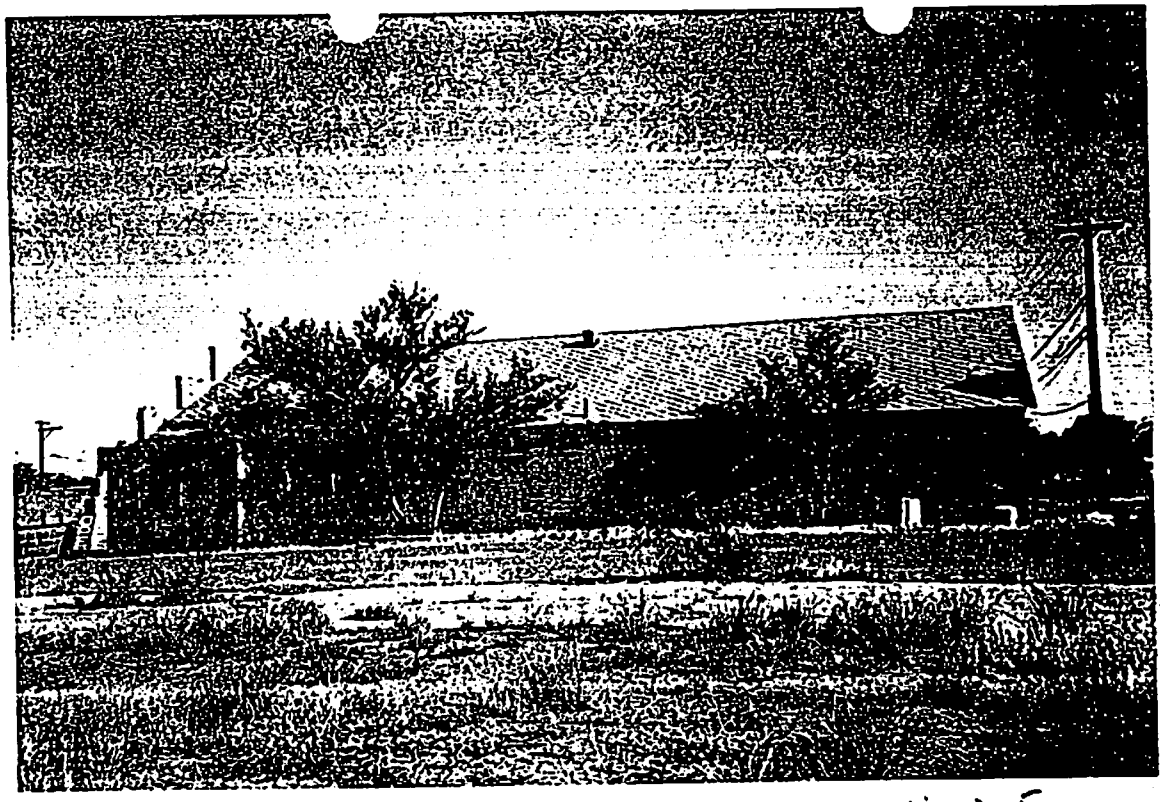
View SW

②



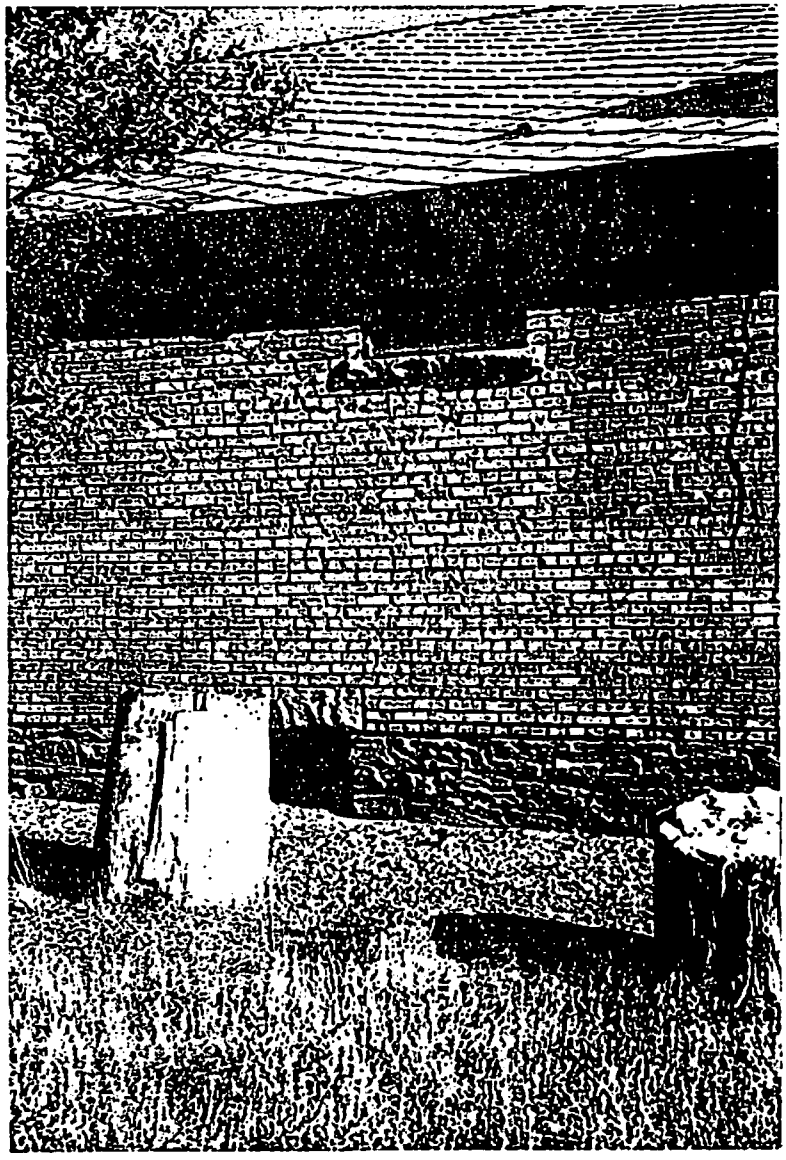
View NW

Info. appl. to all photos
Photographer: [illegible]
Date: Nov. 10, 1999
Negative [illegible] Ct. [illegible]



view E

14



view E, detail

"HISTORIC BUILDING FORM"

SHPO INVENTORY NO.

ARIZONA STATE HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY

IDENTIFICATION

SURVEY AREA NAME: Winslow Historical/Architectural Resource Survey

HISTORIC NAME: Hubbell Trading Post

ADDRESS/LOCATION: 515 W. 3rd Street

CITY/TOWN: Winslow

TAX PARCEL NUMBER: unknown acct ATSF

OWNER: ATSF R.R. - used by State Parks

OWNER ADDRESS: 515 W. 2nd / Winslow AZ 86047

HISTORIC USE: store

PRESENT USE: store (vacant)

BUILDING TYPE: Commercial

STYLE: Commercial

CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1916

ARCHITECT/BUILDER: Von Rose, Contractor

INTEGRITY: altered minor original site

CONDITION: fair

DESCRIPTION

STORIES: 1 DIMENSIONS: (l) 140 (w) 30

STRUCTURAL MATERIAL: brick

FOUNDATION MATERIAL: concrete

WALL SHEATHING: fired brick

APPLIED ORNAMENT: exterior sign/picture paintings on brick

COUNTY: Navajo SURVEY SITE: 5-9

USGS QUAD:

T___ R___ S___ /___ ¼ OF THE ___ ¼

UTM

Description (contd.)

ROOF TYPE: gable

ROOF SHEATHING: asbestos tile

EAVES TREATMENT: exposed rafters; stepped gable parapet

WINDOWS: multiple light casement

ENTRY: central, door not original

PORCHES: non-original raised veranda, heavy timber and log construction

STOREFRONTS: one bay - 2 display windows

NOTABLE INTERIOR: unknown

OUTBUILDINGS: no

ALTERATIONS: porch added; Pueblo Revival addition : 1935-1945

PHOTOGRAPH

PHOTOGRAPHER: Jim Woodward

SKETCH MAP:

SEE ATTACHED MAP

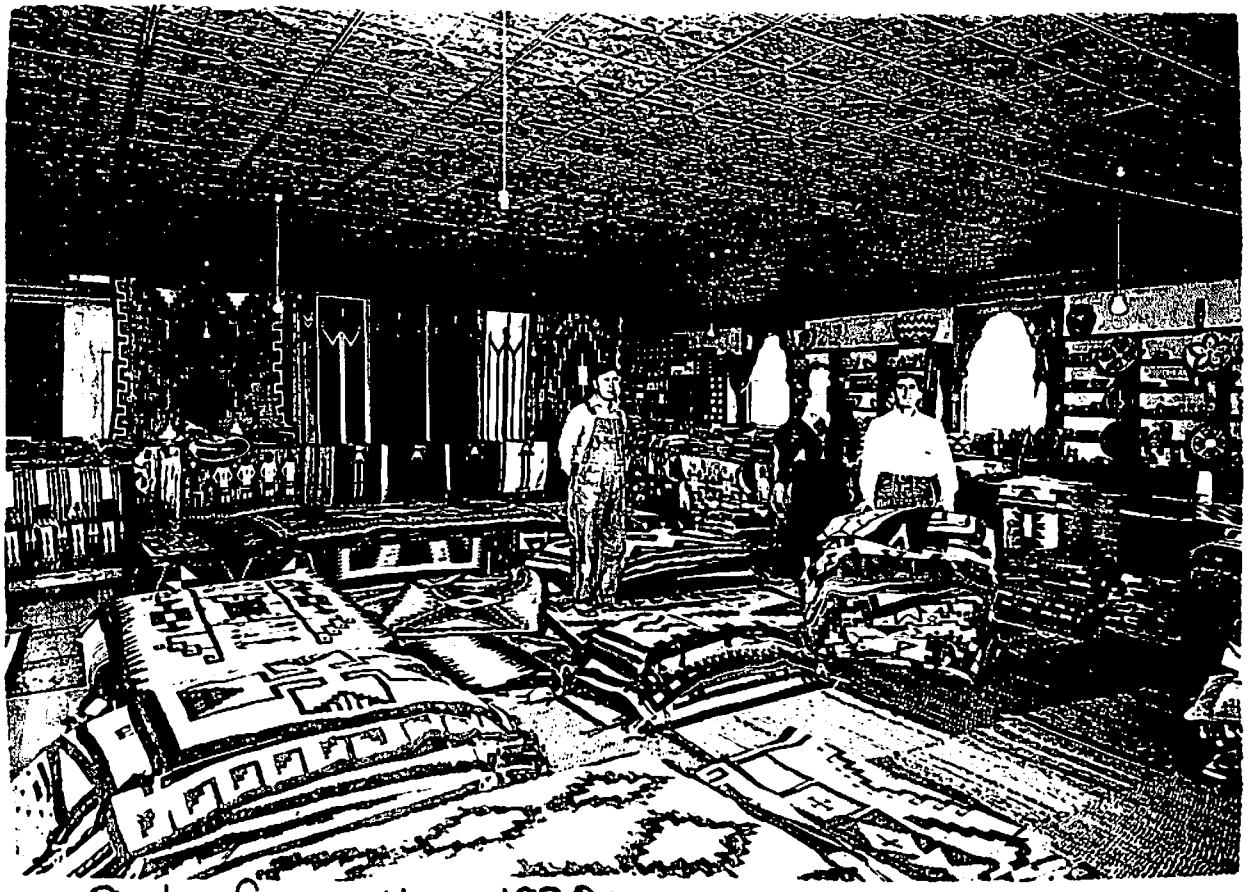
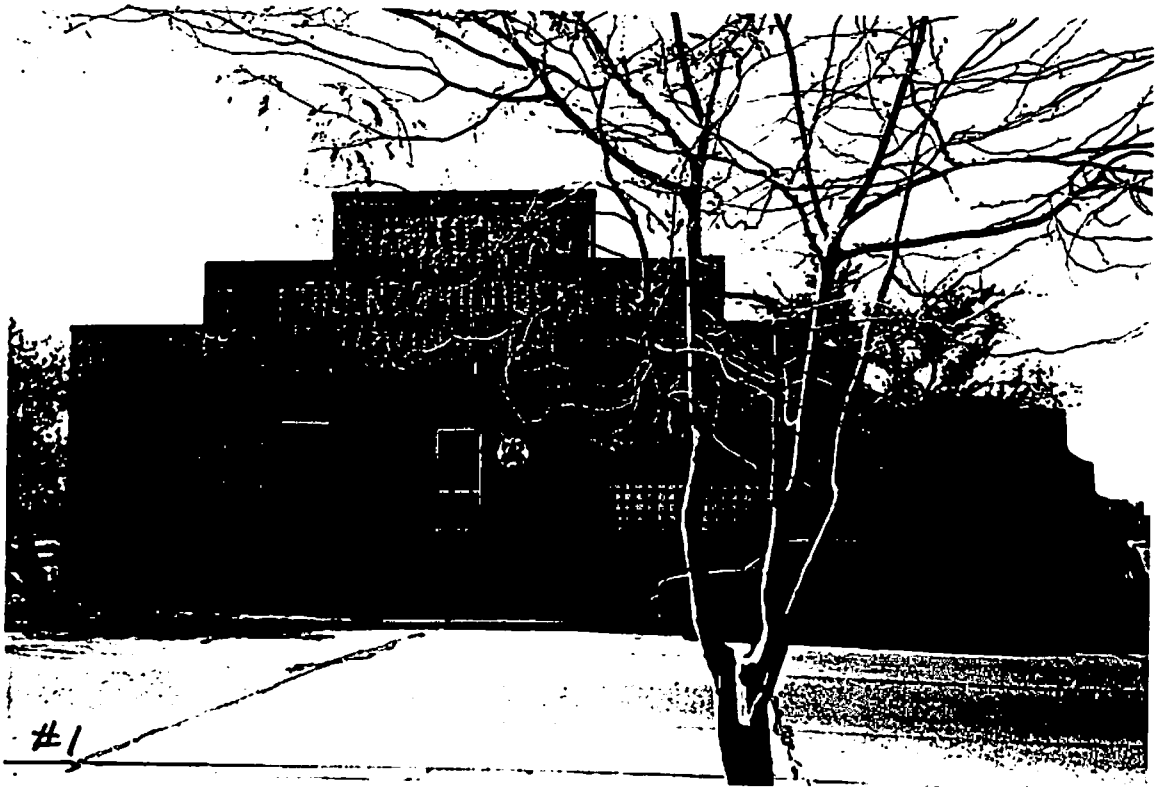


Photo from the 1930s



#1