



## LIST OF DESIGNATED PROPERTIES

### Greeley Historic Register 1996 – 2018

\*Please note – many of these properties are privately owned (mainly houses), so please respect their privacy from the street or contact the property owners for permission to go on the property.

#### 1996 Properties

1. **Meeker Home Museum** (1324 9<sup>th</sup> Ave.) This vernacular Italianate style house was built in 1870 for Greeley's town founder Nathan Meeker. Meeker lived in the house from 1870 until 1878, when he left Greeley to serve as an Indian Agent for the White River Utes in northwestern Colorado. He was killed in a massacre in 1879, and his wife and daughter Josephine, who were living there with him, were taken captive, to be released several weeks later. Meeker's wife and daughters lived in the house, with daughter Rozene staying until 1910, when she sold it to Stanley Davis. The earliest example of preservation in Greeley, the City purchased the property and opened the city's first museum in 1929. The house currently serves as one of four municipal museums.

2. **Lincoln Park** (b/n 7<sup>th</sup> & 9<sup>th</sup> Sts, 9<sup>th</sup> & 10<sup>th</sup> Aves.) John F. Sanborn platted Lincoln Park in 1870 in the first plat of Greeley, done on a piece of brown wrapping paper. It is one of very few remaining sites constructed during the Union Colony's first year, and its history reflects the growth of Greeley's downtown area. For more information see walking tour stop of Lincoln Park.

3. **Camfield Court Building** (615-631 8<sup>th</sup> Ave.) This commercial building was designed by the Roeschlaub & Son architectural firm and was built between 1909 and 1911. It was primarily financed by Daniel A. Camfield, who also owned the Camfield Hotel, formerly the Oasis. A welcome arch, built in 1911, connected these two structures which were located diagonally across from each other.

4. **Weld County Garage Sign** (810 10<sup>th</sup> St.; moved to 2699 47<sup>th</sup> Avenue in Aug. 2003) This roof-top, twelve-foot high, sixty-foot wide neon sign was made in 1949. It represents the history of this auto dealership, which sold its first car in 1910. The sign also represents the period when Americans started their love affair with the automobile in the post World War II boom. The sign played a role in the adolescent experience of cruising, rock 'n roll and hot rods.

5. **Glazier House** (1403 10<sup>th</sup> Ave.) This vernacular Queen Anne style house was constructed in 1903 by Joseph A. Woodbury, who had a reputation for constructing beautiful buildings. He built it for Irvin O. Glazier, a Greeley jeweler and musician, who played the coronet and was active in the First Baptist Church. Mr. Glazier lived in the home until his death in 1934, and his wife stayed until 1941.

**6. Haynes House** (1305 6<sup>th</sup> Street) This Queen Anne style residence was built by Harry N. Haynes in 1885, living in it until 1921. Haynes was a prominent Greeley attorney, with expertise in western water law. He also served on the school board, as the city attorney and as the county attorney.

**7. Union Pacific Depot** (902 7<sup>th</sup> Ave.) Gilbert Stanley Underwood designed this depot for the Union Pacific in 1930, replacing a stone depot that had been in use for more than forty years. It is Modern Classical style architecture and is typical of pre-Depression railroad depot architecture.

### **1997 Properties**

**8. Camfield House** (814 19<sup>th</sup> Street) This house is Foursquare style, a style popular from 1900 to 1930, was designed and built by Robert S. Roeschlaub and Son in 1912. David A. Camfield, a prominent Greeley citizen, worked on large scale irrigation projects, remodeled the Oasis Hotel, built the Camfield Trust and built the 8th Avenue "Welcome Arch". He lived in the house from 1912 - 1914. His wife Lottie stayed until 1918.

**9. Oak & Adams House** (930 5<sup>th</sup> Street) This vernacular masonry house features an engraved stone block with the street names "Oak" and "Adams," reflecting Greeley's street names prior to 1884. This is the only remaining physical or architectural reminder of the old system.

**10. Greeley High School** (710 11<sup>th</sup> Avenue) This Romanesque Revival style high school, designed by Harlan Thomas in 1895, is the oldest high school building remaining in Greeley. The Classical Revival style addition was built in 1902-1903 due to overcrowding.

**11. Norcross House** (1403 2<sup>nd</sup> Street) This 1883 house is associated with the J. Warrick Norcross family, who owned and operated a recreation center and amusement park on adjacent property for over 55 years. The site played a large role in Greeley's recreational history.

**12. Greeley No. 3 Ditch** This ditch was the first of two canals constructed under the original plans of the Union Colonists. It is associated with the irrigation of the Union Colony lands, and more importantly, with the development of the Colorado system of water rights. The ditch, as defined within the city limits, was designated in June 1997.

**13. Thompson House** (918 14<sup>th</sup> St.) The Thompson House, of the vernacular Queen Anne style, is associated with the James K. and Emma Scott Thompson family. J.K. Thompson was important as an active member of the Presbyterian Church of Greeley, and he operated the second largest lumber and materials business in Greeley.

**14. White-Plumb Farm** (4001 W. 10<sup>th</sup> St. or 955 39<sup>th</sup> Ave.) This farmhouse was designed by Bessie Smith, Greeley's first female architect, and was built in 1907. Stylistically, it consists of a blend of Colonial Revival and Queen Anne styles. It was originally owned by civic leader and farmer Charles A. White, and was later owned by C.O. Plumb, also a civic leader and farmer, who was known for contributions to agriculture and irrigation.

**15. Nettleton-Mead House** (1303 9<sup>th</sup> Ave.) This Italianate style residence was built by Mr. Bentley for Edwin S. Nettleton in 1871, and has undergone very few changes since it was constructed. Nettleton was important for the development of irrigation in Weld County. The house is also associated with Dr. Ella Mead, a nationally recognized physician who implemented a health screening system for the area's public schools, lived in the house until her death in 1961.

**16. Greeley Tribune Building** (714 8<sup>th</sup> Street) Completed in 1929, Sidney Frazier designed this Beaux-Arts style structure to house the *Greeley Daily Tribune* offices and presses. Originally published in 1870 by town founder Nathan Meeker, the Tribune was consolidated with a competing publication by Charles Hansen in 1913. Hansen published the Tribune from 1913-1953 and actively supported the development of irrigation. This building was listed in the National Register for significance in communication and architecture in April 2007.

### **1998 Properties**

**17. Pitts Smith House** (1513 9<sup>th</sup> Avenue) Local architect and builder Charles Chandler built this American Foursquare style structure for Pitts Smith and his family in 1907-1908. Mr. Smith was a successful farmer, maintaining one home on the farm and one in town, as was the custom during Greeley's pioneer era.

**18. Davis House** (931 12<sup>th</sup> St.) The Davis house was built in 1903 for local banker John Sidney Davis. It is a Free Classic Queen Anne style house with Shingle style elements.

### **1999 Properties**

**19. Bradfield House** (1514 11<sup>th</sup> Ave.) This Free Classic Queen Anne style residence was built in 1907 for J.H. Clark. The house is named for Judge George H. Bradfield, who lived in the home with his family for nearly 40 years. Bradfield served as Greeley City Attorney, Weld County Attorney, and as a justice on the Colorado Supreme Court.

**20. Buckingham Gordon Building** (810-816 9<sup>th</sup> St.) This building was constructed in 1907 by G.H. Gordon and George W. Buckingham, of Boulder. The 810-812 portion was restored by the Home Light and Power Company in 1977-1978. This building reflects commercial architecture of the early 20th but also exhibits elements from the late 19th century.

**21. Coronado Building** (900 9<sup>th</sup> Ave.) This commercial building was designed by Bessie Smith and constructed in 1905-1906. It is an important part of the historic downtown area, and is important for its association with Bessie Smith and Dr. Ella Mead, both famous pioneering women in Greeley.

**22. Adelaide Curtis House** (1205 10<sup>th</sup> Ave.) This two-story, gabled L residence was built for Adelaide Curtis between 1878 to 1882.

**23. Albert F. Eaton House** (1029 14<sup>th</sup> St.) This house, built in 1904-1905, was the home of retired

farmer, Albert F. Eaton, for approximately 20 years. It is a vernacular Queen Anne style residence, with a wraparound front porch, multi-level eaves and a complex roof-line.

**24. Gale House** (911 6<sup>th</sup> St.) This Italianate style residence was built in 1888 for C.A. Gale. It is important due to its close proximity to the Oak and Adams House and the historic downtown area.

**25. Hawes Building** (810-812 8<sup>th</sup> St.) This 1903 commercial structure was built for Mrs. Clementine Hawes after the death of her husband. It is important as representative of commercial architecture of the early 20th century.

**26. St. Peter's Catholic Church** (915 12<sup>th</sup> St.) Ward and Patterson Architects of Greeley designed this 1909 Gothic Revival style church for St. Peter's parish. The church had grown out of two other buildings, resulting in the need for this larger building.

**27. St. Peter's Catholic School** (1112 9<sup>th</sup> Ave.) Local architect Sidney Frazier designed this brick school, and it was built in 1926. St. Peter's Catholic Church used it as a school from the time it was dedicated in 1927 until 1986, when it was closed. St. Peter's now operates it as a pre-school.

**28. Ewing House** (1309 9<sup>th</sup> Ave.) Joseph C. Ewing was the original owner of this American Foursquare style house. He was a local attorney who served as the deputy district attorney for the Eighth Judicial District of Colorado and on the state legislature. The main facade is asymmetrical due to an addition on the south side, just south of the end of the porch.

**29. Harvey D. Parker House** (1313 9<sup>th</sup> Ave.) William Cowe, an architect of Denver, designed this house in 1905 and it was built in 1906 for Harvey D. Parker. Parker was part owner of the Mosher and Parker Produce firm in Greeley and he served on the State Board of Agriculture and as chairman of the reorganization committee of the Laramie-Poudre Irrigation System. It is an excellent example of American Foursquare style of architecture, with dormers, boxed eaves, the porch with Ionic columns and a triangular pediment above the steps as defining characteristics.

**30. George Evans House** (1531 9<sup>th</sup> Ave.) This Free Classic Queen Anne style residence was built in approximately 1909. A variety of people have resided here, including grocery clerk George Evans and his family from 1909 until 1910-1913, G.W. Finley a teacher, Sterling Brush, who was the proprietor of Greeley Auto Trim company. The fishscale shingles and the Tuscan columns are characteristics of the architectural style.

**Monroe Avenue Historic District** (9<sup>th</sup> Ave. from 11<sup>th</sup> St. to 16<sup>th</sup> St., roughly) It was designated by the Historic Preservation Commission on December 13, 1999 and is Greeley's first historic district. It was the home to many prominent citizens in Greeley, including town founder, Nathan Meeker, doctors, lawyers, teachers, bankers, public servants, etc. It is called the Monroe Avenue Historic District because prior to the establishment of the numbering system in 1884, the N-S avenues were named after famous men and the E-W streets were named after trees.

## 2000 Properties

**31. Glenmere Park** (bounded by 14<sup>th</sup> Ave, Glenmere Blvd, 17<sup>th</sup> Ave, and Lakeside Dr.) This park developed out of the City Beautiful movement, an idea promoted in the early 1900s that suggested city planning could make cities attractive places to live. Landscape architect W.W. Parce of Boulder wrote a plan for the park, but it was not realized until the 1930s. The park placed fourth in a nationwide city beautification contest, sponsored by Better Homes and Gardens in 1934.

**32. Hereford House** This house was designed by prominent Greeley architect Sidney Frazier in 1936 for Alma Hereford. Hereford, the owner of a ladies' ready-to-wear shop, and her sister Marjorie MacKenzie lived in the house from 1936-37 until their deaths in 1965 and 1979, respectively. The house was built as a duplex, with apartments on each end, separated by a garage in the rear and a common entrance on the south side. It is Greeley's only example of an Art Moderne architectural style of residence. The flat roof, rounded edges, wraparound windows are characteristics which give it a streamlined effect.

**33. Woodruff House** (1027 5<sup>th</sup> Street) The house was built in 1907 for Benjamin and Almira Woodruff for \$3,500. Benjamin F. Woodruff was an alderman and owned his own real estate, loan and insurance business. It is an example of American Foursquare style of architecture with a hipped roof, wide overhanging boxed eaves, a hipped roof dormer and a full-width front porch.

**34. Shattuck House** (1127 18<sup>th</sup> Street) The house was built from 1908 to 1909 by Orville F. Shattuck, the Greeley city engineer. Shattuck lived here with his wife Mary until they sold the house to Olin and Fannie Neill. Mr. Neill was Vice President of Mill Lumber Company in Greeley, served as president of the Greeley Chamber of Commerce and Greeley Lions Club and served on the City Council. Dr. W.D. Armentrout, Colorado Teachers College faculty member, purchased the house in 1927. Armentrout served as vice president and director of instruction during his tenure at the university. He lived here until 1947, when he sold it to William S. Garnsey, III, co-owner of Garnsey and Wheeler auto dealership. The house is in the American Foursquare style of architecture with a hipped roof, exposed rafter ends, and wide overhanging eaves.

**35. New Cache La Poudre Irrigation Company Building** (708 8<sup>th</sup> Street) The building was built in 1902 to house the administrative offices of the New Cache la Poudre Irrigation Company, formed to operate the No. 2 ditch which brought water to the Union Colony. The building is characteristic of late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century commercial architectural styles.

**36. Peddycord House** (1720 12<sup>th</sup> Avenue) Built in 1909, Frank B. Rosier and his wife May were the first residents of the house. John W. Allnutt, son of Fred Allnutt of Macy Mortuary, bought the house in 1928. He was a very active member of the community, serving on the District 6 School Board among other things. In 1965, the house was sold to Clyde and Verdie Peddycord. The house is in the Craftsman style with exposed rafter ends and a gabled roof.

**37. Carlson House** (1729 12<sup>th</sup> Avenue) The house was built in 1910 by Carl J. Carlson, a Swedish stonemason. The house passed through many hands including David J. Miller, a prominent Greeley attorney and politician. The house is Craftsman in style having exposed rafter ends, wide

overhanging eaves, and decorative beams under the gable ends.

**38. Baldwin House** (1221 18<sup>th</sup> Street) The house was built in 1913 by Caroline P. Baldwin, who purchased the property in 1910. In the Craftsman style of architecture, this house has exposed rafter ends and a hipped roof. It has an interesting feature which is stucco and wood lapped siding and vertical, narrow tongue and groove siding under the windows. It also has a full-width screen porch.

**39. The Gables** (931 13<sup>th</sup> Street) The Gables was originally built in 1882 on 9<sup>th</sup> Avenue for H. Currier. In 1919 Currier's son-in-law Joseph Ewing moved the house to the present location on 10<sup>th</sup> Avenue and 13<sup>th</sup> Street and built additions in 1919-1920. It has been used as apartments since then. This building is an example of Queen Anne style with decorative brackets on the gable ends, fake half-timbering, wood shingle siding and a multi-gabled roof, from which it derives its name.

**40. The Knelly House** (917 13<sup>th</sup> Street) Charles A. Knelly was the original owner of this Craftsman style house. He worked as an embalmer with Macy Undertaking. He lived in the house until his death in the 1930s. Significant architectural features include the exposed rafter ends and the triangular braces on the front gable end.

**41. The Bliss House** (921 13<sup>th</sup> Street) Walter E. Bliss, a prominent local attorney, was the original owner of this house built in 1916-1917. He served as county attorney from 1913-1921 and later as the Greeley City Attorney. He sold the house to Elinor Igo in 1923. Significant architectural features of this Craftsman style house include the full-width front porch, triangular braces in the gable ends and a front gabled dormer.

## 2001 Properties

**42. Artesian Well #5** (E. side 10<sup>th</sup> Ave and alley b/n 5<sup>th</sup> & 6<sup>th</sup> Streets, Block 25) The Fifth Artesian Well Company was formed in May 1886 and was incorporated with W. Ross, owner of the Oak & Adams House at 930 5<sup>th</sup> Street, as one of the incorporators. Drilling for Artesian Well #5 began in late May of 1886 and was completed around June 16<sup>th</sup> of the same year. Water was found at 1160 feet with the drilling going as deep as 1287 feet. The first Artesian Well was drilled in Lincoln Park in 1884, and there were a total of eight wells drilled in Greeley between 1884 and 1886 due to impure surface water. The City later brought water from the mountains, and it is likely that the wells were not used frequently once the water was piped from the mountains. The well was designated in February 2001.

**43. Baker Duff House** (923 6<sup>th</sup> Street) Local contractor and builder Joseph Moss constructed this house in 1883. The house is associated with prominent local photographer Frank E. Baker, who lived in the house (but did not own it), as well as the Joyce and Lofgren families. It is also significant for the architecturally unique features of scored wooden siding with wooden quoins, which simulate stone detailing. It was designated on the Greeley Historic Register in May 2001 and removed from the Greeley Historic Register in 2008 and demolished.

## 2002 Properties

**44. Greeley Junior High School** (811 15<sup>th</sup> Street) School District #6 hired well-known Greeley architect Sidney Frazier to design Greeley Junior High School. Corbin, Kilgus and Johnson built GJHS in 1937-1938, and was completed by May of 1938. GJHS served as a school until 1965, when the district began to use it for administrative offices, although it has since been sold to a private developer and is now used for housing. This is an example of Art Deco style architecture, with characteristic features including the stepped entrance which projects above the roofline and the geometric motif carved in the terra cotta. The Historic Preservation Commission designated the school for historical, architectural and geographic significance in January 2002.

**45. Gordon-Mitchell House** (1329 11<sup>th</sup> Avenue) George H. Gordon, a local contractor who built the Buckingham Gordon Building on 9<sup>th</sup> Street (designated in 1999), built this house for his family in the mid-1890s. It was originally located at 815 11<sup>th</sup> Street but was moved in approximately 1947 to its current location on 11<sup>th</sup> Avenue. It is also named for Wilbur and Sylvia Mitchell, who lived in the house after it was moved. It is an excellent example of Queen Anne style of architecture. The irregular shape, decorative shingles on the gable ends, the wrap-around porch, turned porch supports, the bay window and the stained glass are some of the characteristic features on this house.

**46. Hays House** (1515 9<sup>th</sup> Avenue) This house was completed in May of 1895 and the first residents were most likely James P. Hays and his wife. Hays taught at the Normal School, now the University of Northern Colorado. This house is a contributing structure in the Monroe Avenue Historic District and is known also as the Mosier House, named for the owners, Walker and Addie Mosier, who lived there from 1908 until 1918-20. It is a Queen Anne style house, shown particularly in the porch detailing and the brackets on the dormer.

**47. Campus Pharmacy Building** (931 16<sup>th</sup> Street) Hallett and Riley Investment Company built this 20<sup>th</sup> Century Commercial style building in 1928 for \$23,000. Drug stores occupied the building for much of its history, including Campus Pharmacy which was located there from 1946 through 1977. The blond brick with the brick parapet and terra cotta decorative cornice and the terra cotta and brick detailing around windows are some of the characteristic features of 20<sup>th</sup> Century Commercial style on this building.

**48. Houston Gardens** (515 23<sup>rd</sup> Avenue) The Historic Preservation Commission designated Houston Gardens on the Register for historical, architectural and geographical significance. George M. Houston was a land developer, mayor, senator and farmer and lived in the house for 31 years. He and his daughter Phylabe Houston dreamed of establishing a garden as a tribute to the Union Colony pioneers. The house was probably built in the 1920s, but George and Phylabe didn't move in until around 1937.

**49. Baird House** (1914 13<sup>th</sup> Avenue) This Tudor style house was built in 1936-37 for Arthur and Rachel Baird, the original owners who lived in the house until approximately 1944. They sold it to Helen and Lyle Perry in 1944, who then sold it to Arthur and Lucile Erickson in 1945. The Ericksons started Erickson's Florist Shop and were active in community organizations such as the Elks Club and Daughters of the American Revolution. Characteristics of the Tudor style on this house include the

steeply pitched gable roof, the brick exterior, the Tudor arch over the main entrance and the casement windows. The Historic Preservation Commission designated the Baird House on the Register for historical, architectural and geographical significance.

**50. Masonic Temple** (829 10<sup>th</sup> Avenue) William Bowman designed this building for Greeley's Masonic Lodge in 1927. Greeley's Occidental Lodge No. 20 A.F. & A.M. was established in November 1870, and the group met in various locations until this temple was built, including in the Greeley Opera House from 1913 - 1927. Interesting architectural features include the gable roof with a shaped parapet wall and the oculus window and pilasters (attached columns) on the east elevation.

**51. Andrews House** (1860 11<sup>th</sup> Avenue) The house was likely built in 1921 for Arthur Edward Andrews, the owner of the property at the time. Andrews worked at the Hickman and Lumbeck Groceries, after moving to Greeley from Saskatchewan, Canada. He and his wife Ruby lived in the house from 1922 until 1928. Various other people owned the house until John and Ethelyn Schafluetzel acquired the property in 1949. The Schafluetzels lived in the house until the late 1980s.

**Downtown Greeley Historic District** (7<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> Streets between 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> Avenues, and including the Weld County Courthouse, Lincoln Park and Greeley High School) It was designated by the Historic Preservation Commission on November 25, 2002 and is Greeley's second historic district. It was the area around which Greeley developed and includes many significant late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century buildings.

### 2003 Properties

**52. Noffsinger House** (1861 12<sup>th</sup> Avenue) The house was built in approximately 1939, and Frank and Virginia Nelson were the first residents. Fred and Ollie Noffsinger owned and lived in the house from 1943 until 1962. The Noffsingers were a very prominent family in Greeley, particularly related to the development of agriculture and farm machinery. Fred P. Noffsinger was the founder of the Noffsinger Manufacturing Company, which developed and patented farm and harvesting machinery used around the world. The house reflects the Tudor Revival style, with brick exterior, a steeply pitched roof, metal frame windows and a brick chimney.

**53. Old Park Church** (803 10<sup>th</sup> Avenue) The church was originally built in 1883, but the current building was constructed for the First Congregational Church in 1906, enveloping the 1883 structure. The new church was built because the congregation had outgrown their 1883 facility. The renovations, including the installation of a \$3,000 pipe organ, were completed in 1907. Park Congregational Church occupied the building until they outgrew it in 1955, when they decided to build a larger church. The church has characteristics of Gothic Revival and Tudor Revival architectural styles, including a parapet with castellation topped by stone caps.

### 2004 Properties

**54. Bliss-Thompson House** (1616 12<sup>th</sup> Avenue) Walter and Artie Bliss were the original owners of this house, constructed in 1926-7. They lived here with their children until his death in May 1933.



Bliss served as County Attorney and Greeley City Attorney, served on the School Board and as Director of Weld County Savings Bank. Artie continued to live here until she sold the house to John and Helen Stephenson in 1942. They were also prominent citizens in Greeley, notably Helen's position as vice president and chief executive officer of the Weld County Abstract and Investment Company. Later prominent residents included Dr. Roy and Pauline Swanson and Douglas and Diane Sears and Harlan and Judy Stientjes. The house is also named for current owners Ron and Linde Thompson, prominent business owners and community activists. The house is a Colonial Revival style foursquare with a porch with fluted columns and balustrade rail on the roof and a symmetrical facade.

**55. Carlson-Loftis House** (1815 13<sup>th</sup> Avenue) The house was built in 1920 and the original owner was Charles T. Ahlstrand, who lived here in 1920 and 1921. Frederick Wilson Clark, the property's next owner from 1922 to 1932. Clark was a prominent local attorney who was also a City Alderman and was active in civic affairs. William and Lois Carlson were significant owners and residents for nearly three decades. William was a local attorney who was active in state politics, serving in both houses of the state legislature, including two terms as majority leader in the Colorado Senate. Lois was a noted writer, artist and sculptor. John and Jane Loftis purchased the house in 1979. The house is a Craftsman style bungalow with a full-width enclosed porch, exposed purlins, and three-over-one double hung sash wood frame windows.

**56. Woodbury House** (1124 7<sup>th</sup> Street) Joseph Woodbury, the builder and original owner of the house, came to Greeley from the east in May 1870. He married his wife Mary Hickok in 1857 (she died in 1883 of stomach cancer) and they had four sons, Albert Augustus, Charles Lemuel, Fred Hawkins and Wallace Everett. He had trained as a carpenter and built this house and many of the original buildings in Greeley. A prominent citizen in Greeley, Woodbury was active in politics and local organizations, including serving on the town board and later town council and mayor. He served as treasurer of the Society of Union Colony Pioneers. He built the original Meeker School. The house is Carpenter Gothic style with characteristic features including the steeply pitched roof, trusses in gable ends, one-over-one windows and a bay window.

**57. Borg House** (1854 13<sup>th</sup> Avenue) This Colonial Revival style house was constructed in 1926 for Charles and Mae Larmon. Charles owned and operated Red Star Med. Company from at least 1928 to 1930 and by 1930, he was proprietor of Home Health Service, Inc. They lived in the house through 1936. Roy and Pearl Utter purchased the house in approximately 1936-37, being listed in the city directories for the first time in 1937. Utter owned and operated Utter Jewelry Company. The house is named for Judge Andrew and Mary Borg, who lived here from 1978. Judge Borg passed away in 1992. Mary Borg is a professor at UNC. Characteristic features of Colonial Revival style on this house include the symmetrical brick facade, the one-story porch with a stylistic pediment, six-over-one double hung windows, etc.

**58. Borgens House** (415 13<sup>th</sup> Street) Original owner Conrad Borgens built this house in 1920 for his family soon after they arrived from Nebraska. Conrad and his wife Marie Katherine came from White Russia to Canada and then on to Nebraska. Conrad dug the basement with horses and then finished the basement for the family to live in prior to completing the house. He worked as a

carpenter in town, including on the house of the president of what is now UNC. Conrad's daughter Helen, and her husband John Dorsey, lived here from the 1940s until their deaths in 2001 and 2002. The house remains in the family. The house is a wonderful example of a Craftsman style bungalow, with a full-width front porch, a gabled dormer with exposed roof beams, exposed rafter ends, wide overhanging eaves and multi-light double hung sash windows.

**59. Varvel-Klein House** (1129 17<sup>th</sup> Street) Allison B. and Florine Collins were the original owners of this 1922 Colonial Revival style house. A.B. Collins was a superintendent for the State Highway Commission. The family of Dr. Edward Irl and Lyndall (Lee) Varvel lived here from approximately 1927 until 1972. Edward Irl was a local dentist who practiced until his death in 1960. The Varvels had two children, Edward Irl Jr, who also practiced dentistry in Greeley, and Virginia Lee "Pat" Black. In 1972 Lyndall Varvel sold the house to Weld County Court Judge James and Patricia Rucker. The Ruckers lived here for several years until they sold it. The house exemplifies the Colonial Revival style with the shed dormer and eave returns, the three bays and centered entrance on the south side, the covered front porch and the two brick chimneys.

### 2005 Properties

**60. Rogers-Benton House** (1128 16<sup>th</sup> Street) The house was built in 1910. Ray and May Watson were the original occupants until approximately 1917. Arthur and Genevieve Gill lived here from approximately 1917 through 1936. Arthur worked at Weld County Garage while living here. Other residents include J.D. and Agnes Klein and Fred and Ollie Noffsinger. Elmer and Barbara Rogers lived here from 1944 through 1975 and owned and operated Rogers Jewelers. This Craftsman style house has exposed rafter ends, a front porch, stucco with fake half-timbering, and wide overhanging eaves.

**61. Regent Apartments** (1632 9<sup>th</sup> Avenue) This Spanish Eclectic style apartment building was constructed as the Regent Apartments in 1923. The building contains seven units and various people have occupied them throughout the history of the building, including many faculty and staff associated with what is now the University of Northern Colorado. Characteristic architectural features include the parapeted walls, which extend above the roof and the tile-covered shed roof overhang across the front.

**62. Russell House** (1308 9<sup>th</sup> Avenue) This American Foursquare house was constructed in approximately 1909 for Oran Russell and his family. Russell was the General Manager of Gilcrest Lumber Company. They lived here until approximately 1914. From 1915 until about 1922, Dr. W.P. Allen lived here. He was chief of the Greeley Hospital staff and had a large practice, as well as farming interests in the area. The wide overhanging eaves, dormers, a full width front porch with Tuscan columns are characteristic features.

**63. Mosher House** (1312 9<sup>th</sup> Avenue) This American Foursquare house was constructed in approximately 1909 for John C. Mosher, who was credited with developing the pinto bean market and worked with other local businessmen to market the potato throughout the U.S. Other owners included W.B. Moody, president of the Crockett-Moody Mercantile Company and Karl W. Farr, an attorney

who also owned the Farr Implement Company. The olive colored brick is a unique feature that is rarely seen in Greeley.

**64. R.V. Smith House** (1857 13<sup>th</sup> Avenue) Roy V. Smith and his wife Gladys are the first residents listed in this house from 1930 through 1962. Roy worked as co-proprietor of J.V. Smith and Son Department Store. The Tudor Revival style house has a steeply pitched gabled roof, brick and stucco exterior, fake half timbering in the gable ends and a bay window with leaded, diamond-shaped panes.

**65. Townsend House** (1103 10<sup>th</sup> Avenue) Constructed in 1905, original owner Charles C. Townsend was a local attorney who published the Weld County Republican and the Greeley Pioneer. He was also a member of the 15<sup>th</sup> General Assembly. He and his wife Winifred lived here until at least 1948. The house is an example of Free Classic Queen Anne style with the pyramidal roof with intersecting gables, the front porch with a cornice and solid wood frieze and windows with multi-light upper sashes and single-light lower sashes.

**66. McKee House** (1215 19<sup>th</sup> Street) This Colonial Revival style house is associated with Dr. Paul S. McKee, one of the University of Northern Colorado's most distinguished professors who was preeminent in education, including writing readers and composition books for elementary-aged children. It was built in approximately 1940 and characteristic features include the hipped roof with a symmetrical façade and shutters and brick sills under the windows and the broken pediment covering the front entrance.

## 2006 Properties

**67. McCutcheon House** (1215 11<sup>th</sup> Street) C.A. Dunham of Burlington, Iowa designed and R.L. Hall built this house for John B. McCutcheon and his wife May Broad in 1900. John, nephew of Ms. B.D. Harper who lived next door in the "The Castle" at 1223 11<sup>th</sup> Street, and his wife May and their four children Frances, Marjorie, Ralph and Jane lived there until 1909. By 1910 they were living next door in "The Castle." John owned two hardware stores, including one in Greeley and one in Evans. This Edwardian Vernacular style house features wall dormers, eave returns, brick and wood shingle exterior, and double hung wood frame windows with stone sills and lintels.

**68. Lim House** (1862 13<sup>th</sup> Avenue) The house was built in approximately 1928 and was first occupied by John W. Read, Jr. and his wife Julia, who lived in the house until 1939. Read was proprietor of Read's Shoe Store where he worked with his brother Charles. He was a member of First Congregational Church and a member and past president of Rotary. During the 1940s, John Read served several terms as City Treasurer and was appointed Chapter Manager of the Weld County Red Cross in 1948. This Tudor Revival style house features brick exterior with weeping mortar, steeply pitched gable roofs, false half-timbering, multi-light casement windows and decorative brickwork.

**69. Macy/Jones Building** (922 8<sup>th</sup> Avenue) (Sept. 25, 2006) Undertaker Thomas G. "Cap" Macy moved into this Twentieth Century Commercial style building after it was completed in 1908. Macy came to Greeley in 1873 and farmed in the area until grasshoppers destroyed his crops. After working at various jobs, he worked at Linn Grove Cemetery as a carpenter and sexton. His experience at Linn

Grove led to his career as an undertaker. The mortuary was located here from 1908 until 1920. Before he moved to the corner of 9<sup>th</sup> Street and 8<sup>th</sup> Avenue in 1920, Frederic Allnutt joined him as a partner in 1919. Piggly-Wiggly occupied this location from 1922 until 1944. Several other businesses were located here until Jones Sporting Goods, which occupied it from the 1960s until the early 2000s. Characteristic architectural features include stone sills and lintels under and above the windows, decorative brick banding and a corbelled brick cornice.

**70. Spear/Dixon/Fox House** (1219 Cranford Place) (Oct. 23, 2006) Frank Potts likely built this house in 1926, who sold it in 1927. Several owners occupied the house until 1933, when local banker George Aubrey Spear purchased the house. He retired as the senior Vice President of Greeley National Bank in 1954. He sold the house to Raymond and Ruth Dixon in June 1967, who lived there with their children. This Craftsman style bungalow has characteristic features including a front porch with battered (pyramidal) columns, brick foundation and stucco exterior and exposed roof beams under wide overhanging eaves.

### 2007 Properties

**71. Boyd House** (1312 11<sup>th</sup> Street) (February 26, 2007) William Hopper and Mr. Bodgett originally built this vernacular masonry house in 1879 for David Boyd, a prominent citizen who served as second president of the Union Colony, president of the Greeley School Board, superintendent of Weld County Schools, and State Senator from 1892-96. He also wrote several significant publications, including *History of Greeley and the Union Colony of Colorado* and a government report entitled, *Irrigation Near Greeley, Colorado*. The Commission designated it for historical and geographical significance.

**72. First Baptist Church** (1091 10<sup>th</sup> Avenue) (February 26, 2007) Prominent Colorado architect Robert Wieger designed this church and it was constructed in 1910-11 for \$43,000. Dewitt Forward served as pastor of the church when it was completed and established a system for allowing high school and college students to get credit for attending bible studies at the church. This was known as the "Greeley Plan," and other churches in Greeley adopted it as well. This Neoclassical/Classical Revival style church has characteristic features including triangular pediments with dentils, a white painted frieze with the church name across the front, and two-story, round Ionic columns.

**73. Monfort House** (1475 A Street, part of Centennial Village Museum) (June 11, 2007) Charles and Pella Monfort built this house in 1907 and they lived here with their son Warren, who started the cattle feeding business which became Monfort of Colorado. Warren lived here most of the time from 1907 to 1978. Warren's son Kenneth also lived here and expanded the business, combining several operations, including beef feeding, slaughter, meatpacking, sales and distribution, turning it into a Fortune 500 company. The house is also significant as an example of a vernacular farmhouse that reflects the values of and changes in the Monfort Family.

**74. Robert Wasson House** (1225 8<sup>th</sup> Street) (October 22, 2007) The house was built in approximately 1922 for A.W. and Frances Brown. A.W. was retired. Many people of many occupations lived here for short periods of time, until David and Hilga Lofgren were listed here in 1945 through 1956.

David Lofgren operated Star Grocery for 25 years. David and Hilga married in 1904 and she died in 1950, David in 1957. It is named for the current owner, who has lived here since the late 1980s. The house is a good example of a Craftsman style bungalow, exhibiting a full front porch with brick piers, triangular braces on the gable ends, and multi-light-over-one wood frame windows, character defining features of the style.

### **2008 Properties**

**75. Fine House** (1120 16<sup>th</sup> Street) (July 28, 2008) The house is associated with Albert and Maude Fine, significant in the commercial development of Greeley as owners and leaders of the Coca Cola Bottling Company in Greeley and their extensive involvement with civic organizations. The house is an intact example of a Craftsman bungalow, which is the predominant style of the Cranford neighborhood. The house is located within the historic Cranford neighborhood and is in close proximity to, and has an historical connection with, the University of Northern Colorado.

### **2009 Properties**

**76. Brigham House** (1838 Montview Blvd) (January 26, 2009) The house, built in approximately 1936, is associated with Dr. Dwight Brigham and his wife Dorothea. They were active in the community and Dr. Brigham was a well-known and loved pediatrician in Greeley. She taught Home Economics in Greeley schools. The house is an intact example of Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century Revival style with Colonial Revival style and Elizabethan and Jacobean style features and represents the eclectic architecture in the Glenmere neighborhood.

**77. State Armory** (614 8<sup>th</sup> Avenue) (April 13, 2009) Designed by John J. Huddart and Greeley architect Sidney Frazier, the State Armory served as the training facility for the Greeley unit of the Colorado National Guard, housed sporting events and community activities and served as a morgue when a commercial airliner exploded over Weld County and when children were killed in a train-school bus accident. It characterizes the Mediterranean Revival style, featuring the symmetrical façade, arched windows, use of brick and terra cotta and towers with parapets extending above the roof.

**78. Hall House** (1410 7<sup>th</sup> Street) (August 10, 2009) Constructed in 1909-10, this bungalow was first occupied by prominent local builder R.L. Hall, Jr., who worked with his father in R.L. Hall, Sr. and Son. Hall, Sr. was a Greeley pioneer who was prominent in the building trade. The house is located in Bouker's Subdivision, which is significant for reflecting the early 20<sup>th</sup> Century building boom. Other residents included attorney E.A. Houtchens, John F. Redman, who later served as Weld County Public Trustee and Greeley Postmaster, painter Thomas and Anna Smith, and Gerald and Louise Blandin. The house exemplifies the bungalow type of architecture, being one-and-a-half stories, narrow wood lap siding, overhanging eaves, a full-width front porch and a side-gabled roof.

**79. Ernst/Reece/Noffsinger House** (1524 11<sup>th</sup> Avenue) (October 12, 2009) This Classic Cottage with Craftsman features residence was associated with several significant owners and residents. George Ernst was the first long term owner and resident of the house. He lived here several times, including

being listed here in 1923-24, 1933, 1946-54. Ernst was significant in the community and contributed to the development of Greeley, including proposing and working to start the Greeley Zoo at Island Grove Park, which lasted from 1930-31 until 1976, as well as being active in community organizations. A notable resident, Reverend Owen Reece lived here between one and three years, at least in 1926. He served as pastor of Greeley's First Christian Church during the time he lived here and during his activity with the Ku Klux Klan. Finally, Ralph Noffsinger, a partner in Noffsinger Manufacturing Company, and his wife Flora, lived here from at least 1935 through 1941. Noffsinger had significant contributions to the agricultural and industrial development of Greeley.

## 2010 Properties

**80. POW Camp 202 Stone Gateposts** (Highway 34 Roadside Pulloff, north side 10,300<sup>th</sup> Block West 10<sup>th</sup> Street) (January 11, 2010) In 1943, the Army Corps of Engineers purchased 320 acres of Roy Abbott's wheat field and constructed the POW Camp 202 for German World War II prisoners. Prisoners arrived in 1944 and lived here and worked on farms in the surrounding area. They were treated well and enjoyed educational, cultural and recreational opportunities in addition to their hard work on the farms and in the camp. There were POW Camps around the United States during World War II, and this camp was very significant to show the impact of the war in Greeley and Weld County and the significance of the prisoners and their contribution to agriculture during the war due to the labor shortage. The stone gateposts are the one remaining physical feature of POW Camp 202 near the location of the camp. Although they have been moved, they are still located in proximity to the camp location, which is visible from the gateposts. They retain character and interest and some integrity and reflect the history of World War II and the impact on Greeley and Weld County. The gateposts are significant for association with World War II, and are significant for association with German POWs, who had a very important impact on Greeley and Weld County with the labor they contributed during a time of a labor shortage.

**81. Jacobs/Nixon House** (1631 11<sup>th</sup> Avenue) (March 8, 2010) The Jacobs/Nixon House was likely built in 1906 by original owner James L. Bartlett. Bartlett lived in the house until he sold the house to John T. Jacobs in August 1912. Jacobs contributed to Greeley's political development by his work as an attorney and judge, as well as his active role in the development of state irrigation law. Mr. Jacobs lived in the house until his death in 1939, and his wife Alice Nixon Jacobs lived here until 1945. The house then had various owners including their son, John T. Jacobs, Jr., Ralph Noffsinger, and Pillar of Fire Church. In 1990, the current owner Jessie Jacobs purchased and moved into the house. She is the granddaughter of John T. and Alice N. Jacobs. The home is a Foursquare form, popular after 1900. Identifying features include the square plan, two story height and minimal decoration. The use of river cobble for the exterior foundation and south porch are particularly unique, as it is not a common building material in Greeley.

**82. Apple House** (1315 Cranford Place) (September 13, 2010) Frank and May Potts were the original occupants of this house, which was constructed by the winter of 1929. By mid-1931, Clay and Ruth Apple had purchased the house and moved in. Ruth Apple had been an English teacher and became an active member in the Greeley Women's Club and the American Association of University Women. Clay Apple contributed to Greeley's development during his career as an attorney in Weld County.

He worked on condemnation cases for the expansion of state highways during the 1930s, and filed a brief on behalf of the Mountain States Beet Growers Association and the National Beet Growers Association in a Supreme Court case that declared the 1933 Agricultural Adjustment Act unconstitutional. He was also a member of the Board of Trustees of the Colorado State Colleges from 1935 to 1941. After his retirement and his wife's death in 1985, Mr. Apple moved to Sunnyvale, California. After he left, the home saw several short-term owners through the 1990s until the present owner who purchased the house in 2004. The home is a Craftsman style bungalow, popular in Greeley from 1900 to 1930. Contrasting brick colors, fake half-timbering, and brick detailing make the home a significant example of Arts and Crafts architecture in Greeley.

### 2011 Properties

**83. Neill House** (1863 13<sup>th</sup> Avenue) (January 10, 2011) Constructed in 1922 for Lloyd and Margaret Neill, this Tudor Revival style house is significant for association with several prominent local businessmen and their wives, Lloyd and Margaret Neill, Otto and Julia Edwards, and Lacy and Mary Wilkinson. Their contributions to the community were significant in the areas of business, politics and community involvement. All of these men and women were leaders in the community in their occupations as well as were active in many significant community organizations. This example of a Tudor Revival style house is unique and significant in Greeley. The stucco exterior, the clipped gable roof and the decorative brick on the stucco façade are unique features on this example, as many of the Tudor Revival style houses in Greeley are brick or possibly wood exterior.

\*No properties were designated in 2012.

### 2013 Properties

**84. Cross/Perchlik House** (1721 13<sup>th</sup> Avenue) (July 8, 2013) Built in approximately 1919, Dr. Ethan Allen Cross and his wife Mae first owned and lived in this house. Dr. Cross worked as dean and Vice President of the faculty at the Colorado Teachers' College and later the Colorado State College of Education. During his tenure, he wrote and edited many English and literature books. After his retirement, the university honored him in 1947 with naming a men's dorm on 6<sup>th</sup> Avenue for him. The Cross's lived here through 1939. Various other owners lived here until Dr. Richard and Sylvia Perchlik purchased the house in December 1962. Dr. Perchlik was a political science professor at UNC and was active in politics. He served as a mayor for two terms and served on various commissions and political groups. He also owned and operated Sharktooth Ski Area west of Greeley. The house is also significant as an example of a Craftsman style bungalow.

### 2014 Properties

**85. Atkinson House** (1129 Cranford Place) (June 23, 2014) Constructed in 1920, this Craftsman style bungalow reflects the development of the Cranford neighborhood and building boom of the 1910s and 1920s before the Depression. It is also significant for association with Dr. Thomas E. Atkinson, who owned and lived here from approximately 1920 through 1960. Atkinson was an eye, ear, nose and throat specialist in private practice in Greeley for many years. Unique features of this bungalow

include the porch, windows and the truss in the gable end over the porch. The Historic Preservation Commission designated it for historical and architectural significance.

**86. Sterling House** (818 12<sup>th</sup> Street) (August 11, 2014) This 1886-87 Queen Anne style residence is significant for association with original property owner Asa Sterling, prominent in Greeley for his service as the President of First National Bank and for his involvement in irrigation development. The house is also associated with William A. Insinger, a prominent member of the Greeley community, significant for building the community in agriculture, infrastructure and business, but because he lived in the house after the majority of his activity for which he was significant, his significance does not contribute as much to the significance of the house. The house retains the architectural and historical character and integrity for association with Asa Sterling and with William Insinger, and reflects the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century development in Greeley for its long association with those two men and as a representative example of Greeley's prosperity of the late 1880s, but the relatively conservative and practical ethic of Asa Sterling in his building a smaller, one-story wood frame residence. The house is surrounded on the block by newer properties and stands out as a reflection of the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century in Greeley. The Historic Preservation Commission designated this property on the Greeley Historic Register for historical, architectural and geographical significance.

### 2015 Properties

**87. Hillside Center Sign** (2525 11<sup>th</sup> Avenue) (January 26, 2015) This Googie style sign for the Hillside Shopping Center was constructed and installed in 1958, when the shopping center was completed and opened in October. The Hillside Center sign has unique architectural character reflective of the trend toward modernism in the late 1950s. It also reflects the increase in and use of auto-oriented architecture, specifically Googie style that emerged in the 1950s. The sign represents the significance of the Hillside Center and the residential development to the west as a new form of development using show homes that emerged after World War II with the return of the GIs. Finally, the sign represents contributions of John R.P. Wheeler to Greeley's residential and commercial development, as a landmark identifying the area.

**88. Southard-Gillespie House** (1103 9<sup>th</sup> Avenue) (November 2015) Bessie Smith, Greeley's first female architect, designed this house in 1907 and it was constructed in 1908 for Samuel and Mary Jane Southard at a cost of \$10,000. The family has owned the house since it was constructed, and it reflects their prominence in the community of the Southard and Gillespie family, with the contributions of each generation of the family to Greeley, including the field of law, agriculture, music, and education. They were also prominent in many organizations in Greeley that made significant contributions to Greeley, including the Want to Know Club, First National Bank, politics and the Greeley Philharmonic Orchestra. The family also has more recent significant contributions to the preservation movement in Greeley. The Southard-Gillespie House also exemplifies a Foursquare form with Colonial Revival style elements. Characteristic features include the two-story relatively square plan with a hipped roof with wide overhanging eaves and decorative brackets, central dormers on all four sides with Palladian style windows on the east and north dormers and flared eaves on all dormers, the two story bay on the south side. The partial-width front porch with Tuscan columns,



wide overhanging eaves with brackets and the broken pediment over the entrance with the fluted pilasters exemplify Foursquare and Colonial Revival style features. A unique element on this example is the rounded porch on the north side of the house, and pilasters with the freeze under the eaves are other significant elements that set this house apart from other Foursquare houses in Greeley.

## 2016 Properties

**89. Currier Carriage House** (1221 9<sup>th</sup> Avenue) (April 2016) Built in approximately 1888, the Currier Carriage House has character, interest and integrity and reflects the heritage and cultural development of Greeley. A two-story carriage house with three sets of doors reflects the prominence and wealth of the Currier family, which was also reflected in the large house that originally stood on the site. Since the City demolished the Currier House in 1987, the carriage house is the remaining site that is significant for association with George Currier, who contributed to the community in service as City Treasurer, Weld County Treasurer and Treasurer of the School Board. It reflects the Late 19<sup>th</sup> and Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century American Movement of architecture, which incorporates features of American architectural styles, types and forms of that time, such as features of Craftsman and hipped roof boxes. The exposed rafter ends and the truss in the gabled dormer reflect Craftsman style, but the steeply pitched hipped roof reflects Victorian influence. Many historic detached garages remain in Greeley, but most are one-story and many have significant alterations. This two-story carriage house with some original siding and original doors with cross bracing is rare in Greeley.

## 2017 Properties

**90. Greeley Elevator Building** (700 6<sup>th</sup> Street) (July 2017) Built in 1904-05 and expanded from 1917-20, the Greeley Elevator Building reflects the prominence of agriculture in Greeley and reflects the farmer's co-operative movement that spread across the country in the first decade of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. This property also represents the significance of agriculture to Greeley and the environs. Finally, the property is significant for association with Otis Axsom, a long-time manager and president of the Greeley Co-operative Company at the Greeley Elevator Building. It reflects Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century agricultural industrial architecture. Overall, this elevator is significant for architecture, it is architecturally unique, and it has symbolic meaning for the community. This elevator retains a significant amount of integrity. Much of the building remains intact from when it was recently in use and as it was constructed and expanded over the years. The building currently reflects the history of the Greeley Elevator Company that evolved from the Potato Growers Commission Company, the Mason Produce Company, the Greeley Co-operative Company and later the Greeley Elevator Company. The building does not reflect a particular style, but it is important as an agricultural and industrial type of building that had a major impact on Greeley's development.

**91. Bessie Smith Historical House** (2410 35<sup>th</sup> Avenue, Unit B) (December 2017) Originally constructed on 11<sup>th</sup> Street west of 11<sup>th</sup> Avenue, Family of Christ Presbyterian Church moved this house to the current location in February 2016 to save it from demolition and to rehabilitate it for reuse as a community center. The various property owners contributed to the development of

Greeley. The original owner Lynn Carrel worked at Greeley National Bank; Benjamin Robinson served as Weld County Sheriff, bailiff and County Court Probation Officer. The house retains significance for association with Clair Somerville, who worked in prominent positions for Farr Farms and served on the City Council in the late 1950s and early 1960s, and served on the Greeley Rodeo Board and was active in the community in other capacities. The use of the house for office space after Somerville sold the house reflects the increase in commercial development combined with conservative forward thinking of the owners to repurpose a house for a new use rather than to scrape and build new. Greeley's first female architect Bessie Smith designed this house and it was built in 1907. The Bessie Smith House reflects the enduring work of Greeley's first female architect Bessie Smith. Bessie Smith's work reflects 20<sup>th</sup> century architectural influence, particularly the emphasis on Colonial Revival influence. She routinely designed foursquare houses, and this house reflects her careful design and attention to detail and craftsmanship. The house exemplifies the Foursquare form with Colonial Revival elements. Characteristic features include the two-story relatively square plan with a hipped roof, wide overhanging eaves and decorative brackets, a central dormer on the front side (now the west side). Prior to the move, the house retained the original three Tuscan columns supporting the porch roof and two attached columns, which remain.

## 2018 Properties

**92. Oberg/McAfee House** (1521 9<sup>th</sup> Avenue) (February 2018) Built in approximately 1895-1901, the house reflects the importance of service to the community as the home of Samuel McAfee and later as the home of a local dentist and of a long time member of the Elks lodge. Finally, the property is significant for association with Samuel J. McAfee and with long-time owner Andrew Woodward, who was also a long time member of the Elks organization during the decades he lived in this house. The Oberg-McAfee House reflects Folk Victorian architecture. Folk Victorian architecture was primarily built from approximately 1870-1910 and is primarily defined by subdued Victorian detailing applied to simple house forms. The details are usually added to the porch and roofline. Characteristic features on this house include the turned spindle posts and balusters, and the decorative trim and brackets on the gable ends.

**93. Ringle/Gurtner House** (1625 10<sup>th</sup> Avenue) (April 2018) Built in approximately 1907, the Ringle/Gurtner House has character, interest and integrity and reflects the heritage and cultural development of Greeley. The house is significant for association with the long-term owners Dr. Charles Ringle and Andrew Gurtner. Both had significant contributions to the community. Ringle served the community in medicine and with his involvement in other service organizations, and Gurtner's service to the community as a business man and active involvement in varying capacities reflect the values of cooperation and service that have allowed for the successful development of Greeley. The Ringle/Gurtner House reflects Late Victorian architecture, particularly vernacular and simplified Queen Anne. Queen Anne architecture was primarily built from approximately 1870-1910 and is primarily defined by subdued Victorian detailing applied to simple house forms. The details are usually added to the porch and roofline. Characteristic features on this house include the two-story hipped roof with intersecting gables, large full-width front porch and one-over-one windows.