

SG-1501

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. 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 certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Downtown Longmont Historic District

other names/site number Downtown Longmont / 5BL.536

2. Location

street & number Roughly Main, Coffman and Kimbark Streets, between 3rd and 5th Avenues.

N/A	not for publication
N/A	vicinity

city or town Longmont

state Colorado code CO county Boulder code 013 zip code 80501

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this 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 meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

Holly B. Norton Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer 19 May 2017
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, History

Colorado
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register

determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other (explain)

for Edson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

8.28.17
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

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

- Private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
69	14	buildings
0	0	district
0	0	site
0	0	structure
0	0	object
69	14	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

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6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions.)	Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions.)
COMMERCE/TRADE / Business	COMMERCE/TRADE / Business
COMMERCE/TRADE / Department Store	COMMERCE/TRADE / Financial Institution
COMMERCE/TRADE / Financial Institution	COMMERCE/TRADE / Professional
COMMERCE/TRADE / Professional	COMMERCE/TRADE / Restaurant
COMMERCE/TRADE / Restaurant	COMMERCE/TRADE / Specialty Store
COMMERCE/TRADE / Grocery Store	GOVERNMENT / Municipal Building
COMMERCE/TRADE / Specialty Store	SOCIAL / Civic
EDUCATION / Library	SOCIAL / Meeting Hall
GOVERNMENT / City Hall	
GOVERNMENT / Fire Station	
GOVERNMENT / Post Office	
RECREATION AND CULTURE / Theater	

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Historic Functions (continued) (Enter categories from instructions.)		Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions.)
RELIGION / Religious Facility		
SOCIAL / Civic		
SOCIAL / Meeting Hall		

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY

AMERICAN MOVEMENTS / Commercial Style

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS /

Classical Revival / Renaissance Revival /

Mediterranean Revival / Tudor Revival

LATE VICTORIAN / Gothic Revival

MODERN MOVEMENT

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: CONCRETE, STONE

walls: BRICK

WOOD

roof: ASPHALT

other: STUCCO

TERRA COTTA

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary

The City of Longmont, with a population of 86,270 inhabitants, is located along Colorado's northern Front Range at an elevation of 4984' above sea level. The city limits encompass twenty-seven square miles of land, with the original townsite, platted in 1872, located in section 3 of Township 2 North, Range 69 West of the 6th Principal Meridian. Administratively, Longmont is located in northeastern Boulder County; although the city's present eastern limits extend into western Weld County. Denver, Colorado's state capital and largest city, is approximately thirty-five miles to the south-southeast, via U.S. Highway 287 and Interstate 25. The city of Boulder, which is the Boulder County seat, is located approximately fifteen miles to the southwest via Colorado Highway 119, also known as the "Diagonal Highway" and as the "Longmont – Boulder Diagonal Highway." The St. Vrain River, a tributary of the South Platte River, flows from west to east south of the downtown commercial area. Long's Peak, with an elevation of 14,259' above sea level, and Mount Meeker, with an elevation of 13,911' above sea level, are major geographic landmarks visible to the west in Rocky Mountain National Park.

The Downtown Longmont Historic District encompasses all or portions of eight city blocks which comprise the core of the historic commercial downtown. As platted in 1872, these include blocks 51, 52, 63, 64, 65, 74, 75, and 76, which form a rectangular-shaped parcel of land bordered by 5th Avenue on the north, Emery Street on the east, just south of 3rd Avenue on the south, and Coffman Street on the west. The district is centered on Main Street (U. S. Highway 287), from just south of 3rd Avenue on the south, to 5th Avenue on the north. Coffman Street predominantly forms the district's western boundary, while the eastern boundary is primarily delineated by Kimbark and Emery streets.

In addition to the business blocks along Main Street, the district also includes buildings which front 3rd and 4th avenues in the two blocks immediately east and west of Main Street. The district also includes seven prominent historic governmental and institutional buildings which anchor the corners and edges of the downtown area. These are: the Longmont Carnegie Library at 457 4th Avenue (5BL.251); the City of Longmont Development Services Center at 505 / 519 4th Avenue and 375 / 385 Kimbark Street (5BL.10413); the Longmont Fire Department Building at 667 4th Avenue (5BL.281); the

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Longmont Colorado Post Office building at 501 5th Avenue (5BL.10395); the B.P.O.E. Longmont Lodge No. 1055 at 306 Coffman Street (5BL.10389); the Great Western Hotel at 250 Kimbark Street (5BL.280); and the Longmont Area Chamber of Commerce / El Comite Building at 455 Kimbark Street (5BL.8751).

The district's landscape also includes five asphalt-paved parking lots and four pedestrian breezeways. Dating from the 1960s, four of the parking lots are owned and maintained by the City of Longmont. The largest of these is located in block 64, northwest of the intersection of Kimbark Street and 3rd Avenue. It replaced a series of warehouse buildings, which had previously fronted onto Kimbark Street. The second city-owned parking lot is in block 51, on the west side of Kimbark Street mid-block between 4th and 5th avenues. In earlier years, this parking lot's site was occupied by small single-family homes. The third and fourth city-owned parking lots are located in block 63, on the east side of Coffman Street, in the block between 3rd and 4th avenues. The larger of these two lots is located immediately south of the property at 328 Coffman Street (5BL.6788), while the smaller lot is located immediately north of the same property. Sanborn Insurance maps indicate the larger Coffman Street lot was undeveloped through the late 1950s, while the smaller Coffman Street lot was previously occupied by three greenhouse structures and a small office building. The one privately-owned parking lot is held by the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks (BPOE) Longmont Lodge No. 1055, and is located adjacent to the organization's building at 306 Coffman Street (5BL.10389). The four pedestrian breezeways are located mid-block in the 300 and 400 blocks of Main Street. They were designed and erected between 1987 and 1990, having replaced commercial buildings at those locations which were razed to provide space for the breezeways. Extending from the Main Street sidewalks to the alleys behind, there are two breezeways on the east side of the street and two on the west side. The breezeways are linked by pedestrian crosswalks, which traverse Main Street, and provide ready access to the Coffman and Kimbark street parking lots.

As platted in 1872, Longmont's original townsite comprised one square mile of land, encompassing all of Section 3 of Township 2 North, Range 69 West of the 6th Principal Meridian. Main Street bisected the center of the townsite running from north to south. Other north-south trending streets were named for pioneering members of the Chicago-Colorado Colony. The streets east of Main were named Kimbark, Emery, Collier (Collyer), Atwood, Baker, and Martin. The streets west of Main were named Coffman, Terry, Pratt, Bross, Gay, and Bowen. The townsite's east-west trending roads were designated as avenues, and were numbered from 1st Avenue on the south to 9th Avenue on the north. Commercial lots on Main Street between 2nd and 7th avenues were platted with widths of 25' and depths of 125'. Additional commercial lots with these dimensions were also platted along Coffman and Kimbark streets, between 3rd and 7th avenues. This area developed as Longmont's downtown business district, with the core of downtown on Main Street between 3rd and 5th avenues.

The District's Buildings

The district includes eighty-three buildings. Sixty-nine buildings are considered contributing, while fourteen are noncontributing. Only three noncontributing buildings postdate the period of significance (1879-1967). The other eleven noncontributing buildings date from the period of significance, but have been altered to such an extent that they no longer convey a sense of their historic significance.

Four of the contributing buildings are individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places and are also locally designated as local historic landmarks by the City of Longmont. These are: the Longmont Carnegie Library at 457 4th Avenue (5BL.251); the Longmont Fire Department Building at 667 4th Avenue (5BL.281); the Dickens Opera House at 302 Main Street (5BL.268); and St. Stephen's Episcopal Church at 470 Main Street (5BL.365).

Twelve additional contributing properties have also been locally designated as Historic Landmarks by the City of Longmont. These are:

- 250 Kimbark Street, Great Western Hotel (5BL.280)
- 505/519 4th Avenue and 375 / 385 Kimbark Street, City of Longmont Development Services Center, (5BL.10413)
- 246 Main Street, Park Hotel (5BL.1243)
- 301 Main Street, Zweck Hotel / Imperial Hotel (5BL.260)
- 312 / 314 Main Street, Masonic Temple (5BL.10420)
- 346 Main Street, J. B. Thompson Hardware / Traylor Hardware (5BL.10418)
- 372 Main Street, J. J. Beasley Building / Piggly Wiggly / Sheeder Pharmacy (5BL.10415)
- 379 Main Street, Lute's Drug Store et. al.(5BL.12702)
- 400 Main Street, Longmont National Bank (5BL.12741)

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- 416 / 418 Main Street, Calkins Building (5BL.12718)
- 525 3rd Avenue, St. Vrain Block (5BL.12736)
- 501 5th Avenue, Longmont, Works Progress Administration (WPA) U.S. Post Office (5BL.10395)

The majority of the district's buildings display attributes of Late Nineteenth Century and Early Twentieth-Century commercial styles of architecture. However, there are a handful of buildings which represent notable examples of Gothic Revival, Classical Revival, Renaissance Revival, and Modern Movement styles of architecture. The commercial buildings are almost entirely rectangular-shaped buildings, between one and three stories in height, which front directly onto wide concrete sidewalks. Prominent three-story buildings include the Park Hotel at 246 Main Street (5BL.1243), the Zweck Hotel / Imperial Hotel at 301 Main Street (5BL.260), and the I.O.O.F. Hall Building at 430 / 434 Main Street (5BL.10412). The two-and three-story buildings historically had retail space in the ground-floor while the second story was used variously as hotel rooms, apartments, meeting rooms, and offices. A number of commercial buildings were originally home to locally owned stores, but were later occupied by regional and national retail chains, including J. C. Penney, F. W. Woolworth, Montgomery Ward, Coast-to-Coast, Duckwalls, Ben Franklin, Gambles, Piggly Wiggly, and the J. M. McDonald Company. The influx of such chain stores in Longmont began in the 1920s, and was part of broad geographical trend with the number of such retailers in Longmont typical of other Colorado communities with a similar population.

Dates of construction in the district range from 1879 to 1993, with only three buildings constructed after the period of significance of 1879-1967. The district's oldest buildings were constructed following a devastating fire in the 300 block of Main Street which occurred in September 1879. These represent Longmont's earliest brick commercial buildings. A total of 29 buildings in the district predate the turn of the twentieth century. The largest number of buildings, however, was constructed during the first decade of the twentieth century. A total of 28 buildings (representing nearly 34 percent of the district's total) within the district date from this time when Longmont experienced a period of tremendous growth; this was immediately following the opening of the Longmont Sugar Factory in 1903. With few commercial lots remaining, development in the downtown area then tapered off in the ensuing decades.

No surface evidence of archaeological features was observed within the district; however, there may be buried deposits beneath the paved streets, alleys, parking lots, and buildings, including deposits from outbuildings or privies that are no longer extant. While future research or ground-penetrating radar may reveal additional information regarding buried features, such investigation is not within the scope of this nomination.

Buildings by Decade of Construction

<u>Decade</u>	<u>Number of Buildings Constructed</u>
1870s	1 (346 Main Street, 5BL.1054, J. B. Thompson Hardware Store, C. A. Traylor Hardware Store)
1880-1889	9
1890-1899	19
1900-1909	28
1910-1919	6
1920-1929	10
1930-1939	1 (501 5th Avenue, 5BL.10395, Longmont Colorado Post Office) (W. P. A. project)
1940-1949	1
1950- 1959	6
1960-1969	1
1970-1979	2
1990-1999	1 (Longmont Public Library)

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CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS

Descriptions of contributing buildings are presented under a single heading, organized by street in alphabetical order (Coffman Street, Kimbark Street, Main Street), and by avenue in numerical order (3rd Avenue, 4th Avenue, and 5th Avenue).

306 Coffman Street 5BL.10389 (building no. 1 on district sketch map, photo no. 50)
Historic Name: BPOE Longmont Lodge #1055
Current Name: BPOE Longmont Lodge #1055
Construction Date: 1925 (original), 1962 (addition)

The Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks (BPOE), commonly referred to as the Elks Club, at the corner of 3rd Avenue and Coffman Street consists of an original (1925) two-story building with a walkout basement level, which measures 61' N-S x 76' E-W, and a (1962) two-story addition to the original south side, which measures 52' N-S x 100' E-W. The building rests on a concrete foundation, with the foundation walls penetrated by six-light hopper windows and one glass block window. The original building features beige color stucco exterior walls, and a truncated hipped roof covered with asphalt composition roofing material. The eaves are boxed with decorative painted cream white brackets. A large stuccoed chimney, topped by a decorative urn, is located on the building's north side, while another stuccoed chimney is on the west-facing roof slope.

The original façade, facing Coffman Street to the west, is symmetrical. A stained natural brown solid wood front door, with transom and side lights, enters the building from a three-step concrete front entry porch. The porch is covered by a flat hood and is flanked by brick pillars. Brick planters are located north and south of the entry porch. The entry door leads into a two-story gabled foyer. A large sign over the porch hood is inscribed "ELKS." The original building's windows primarily consist of multi-paned casement windows set within rounded arches, with painted beige wood frames, painted white exterior screens, and concrete sills.

The 1962 addition features wire-cut red brick exterior walls, laid in running bond, and a flat roof. A neon sign displaying the letters "B P O" and the word "Elks" hangs perpendicular to the addition's west wall, and a cornerstone is at the east end of the addition's south wall. The primary entry into the addition is recessed under the southeast corner where a set of paired glass-in-metal-frame doors are flanked on either side by three vertically-oriented stained glass windows. A single square steel post helps support the southeast corner of the building outside the corner entry. The addition's long south wall contains four large multi-paned stained glass windows with rounded arches and brick rowlock sills, while the west wall contains two large multi-paned stained glass windows with rounded arches and brick rowlock sills.

The original 1925 Elks Club building was designed by Colorado architect Robert K. Fuller. A permit for its construction was issued on July 6, 1925, calling for a "3-story stucco building [with a] tile roof, 60 2/3s' x 75 2/3s'." The permit lists Fuller as the architect, Brown and Sharp as the foremen, and B. P. O. E. Lodge 1055 as the proprietor (owner). The permit also notes that to make way for construction of the Elks building a small frame dwelling on this lot, which had fronted onto 3rd Avenue was to be moved to Lot 8 of Block 29 on Bross Street. Ralph Faith, a well-known Longmont builder, was the contractor for the 1962 addition.

328 Coffman Street 5BL.6768 (building no. 2 on district sketch map, photo no. 51)
Historic Name: Antone House
Current Name: Gold Key Travel
Construction Date: Circa 1905

This rectangular-shaped building rests on a concrete foundation. It is covered by a flat roof with stepped parapets on the north and south sides and a flat parapet on the façade (west). The exterior walls are stuccoed over brick wall construction. An enclosed hipped-roof front porch features stuccoed knee walls, painted white Tuscan columns, and fixed-pane windows. A glass-in-metal-frame, or synthetic-frame, door enters the center of the enclosed porch from a contemporary brick patio with a metal railing. The south wall contains six one-over-one sash windows with segmental stuccoed brick arches, three one-over-one sash windows with flat arches, and a paneled door. A set of concrete steps descend to a basement-level door, also on the south side. The north wall contains four one-over-one sash windows with stuccoed segmental brick arches. The east (rear) wall contains two awning windows.

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The building was constructed as a terrace style dwelling circa 1905. As originally built, it had exposed red brick walls, a flat roof, a corbelled parapet on the façade, an open low-pitched hipped roof front porch, and segmentally arched windows with sandstone lugsills. The building was converted to commercial use circa 1950s. The walls were stuccoed and the front porch enclosed. The building was extended to the east (rear), most likely in the 1950s. The original dwelling measured 22' N-S by 38' E-W not including the front porch. No further exterior alterations are known to exist.

334 Coffman Street 5BL.13637 (building no. 3 on district sketch map, photo no. 52)
Historic Name: Warehouse
Current Name: D & M Properties Building
Construction Date: Circa 1918

This rectangular-shaped building is set well back from Coffman Street to the west, with the building at 659 4th Avenue directly to the north. It rests on a concrete foundation and is covered by a flat roof with stepped parapets on the north and south sides and a flat parapet on the façade (west). The exterior walls are made of red brick laid in common bond, partially covered with faded white paint on the south side. The west-facing wall features corbelled brickwork which creates a dentil course. The east wall (facing the alley) contains a set of paired painted gray metal doors, and two fixed-pane windows with segmental red brick arches, red brick rowlock sills, and black metal security bars. The west wall (facing Coffman Street) contains two fixed-pane windows with segmental red brick arches, red brick rowlock sills, and black metal security bars. The north wall contains a former doorway infilled with painted red concrete blocks, at an unknown date.

Associated with the property at 659 4th Avenue, this modest brick building has served as a warehouse or for storage throughout its history.

336 Coffman Street 5BL.13638 (building no. 4 on district sketch map, photo no. 53)
Historic Name: Unknown
Current Name: Station 336 Salon
Construction Date: Circa 1908

This modest brick commercial building is located on the east side of Coffman Street, immediately south of the old Longmont Fire Department building at the southeast corner of Coffman and 4th Avenue (5BL.281). The building rests on a concrete foundation. It is covered by a flat roof with a flat parapet on the façade (west), and a stepped parapet and a tall brick chimney on the south side. The façade wall is clad with painted brown stucco, and contains a symmetrical storefront. A glass-in-metal-frame door enters, with narrow sidelights, the center of the façade. The entry door is flanked by fixed-pane windows, and the door and windows are topped by bands of glass block lights. The south wall is clad with painted pale beige color stucco and contains two segmental arched windows. No exterior alterations which postdate the district's period of significance are known to exist.

This modest commercial building has housed a variety of retail businesses throughout its history. It is currently a hair salon.

250 Kimbark Street 5BL.280 (building no. 5 on district sketch map, photo no. 32)
Historic Name: Great Western Hotel
Current Name: Great Western Hotel, Inn Between
Construction Date: 1919

The Great Western Sugar Company built a Tudor Revival style building in 1919 to serve as a hotel for the company's managers when visiting Longmont. It was one of the largest hotels of its kind built by the sugar company. The hotel was conceived as a 50-room dormitory, with each room capable of housing two men. It also had a spacious dining room used for community social events. In 1943, during World War II, the building was remodeled and was used to house up to 180 Italian and German prisoners of war. In 1946, after the prisoners left, the Great Western Hotel was again remodeled into apartments. The apartment building, containing 31 units, was converted in 1993 by a non-profit organization, The Inn Between of Longmont Inc., to serve as transitional housing. Rehabilitation efforts at that time were funded in part by two State Historical Fund grants totaling approximately \$6,400. No subsequent exterior alterations are known to have occurred. The building currently comprises 67 units of apartment and dormitory-style housing, as well as space for client services.

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The Great Western Hotel building is important for its construction and use as a hotel or dormitory by the Great Western Sugar Company. The growing and production of sugar beets was the most economically important industry throughout northeastern Colorado during the early decades of the twentieth century. Sugar beet cultivation was introduced to the plains of Colorado in the 1870s. In the 1890s a tariff on imported sugar gave rise to large-scale development of the domestic sugar industry, and the first sugar beet processing factory in the state was built in Grand Junction in 1899. One of the earliest sugar factories in the state was built in Longmont in 1903 (on Sugar Mill Road, about one mile southeast of downtown, 5BL.513). Operating for two years independently, the sugar factory became part of the Great Western Sugar Company in 1905. The construction of the sugar beet factory on the outskirts of town had a profound effect on Longmont's future. The factory provided a reliable market for farmers, as well as a major employer of Longmont residents. The factory boasted a major role in the city's development, with more than 7,000 farms in three states shipping beets to Longmont for sugar production.

375 / 385 Kimbark Street 5BL.10417 (building no. 6 on district sketch map, photo no. 54)
Historic Name: Longmont City Warehouse, Longmont Pioneer Museum
Current Name: Longmont Development Services Center
Construction Date: 1927

505 4th Avenue 5BL.10413 (building no. 6 on district sketch map, photo nos. 24-26, 29)
Historic Name: Longmont City Hall
Current Name: Longmont Development Services Center
Construction Date: 1921

519 4th Avenue 5BL.10414 (building no. 6 on district sketch map, photo no. 66)
Historic Name: E. G. Jones Undertaker Building
Current Name: Longmont Development Services Center
Construction Date: 1897

The City of Longmont Development Services Center is composed of what were three separate historic buildings: the 1921 Longmont City Hall at 505 4th Avenue (5BL.10413); the 1927 City of Longmont Warehouse and Garage at 375 / 385 Kimbark Street (5BL.10417); and an 1897 commercial building at 519 4th Avenue (5BL.10414), originally occupied by E. G. Jones, undertaker, and later a paint and wallpaper store.

The three formerly separate buildings now form the irregular-shaped City of Longmont Development Services Center, comprising 11,938 square feet of interior space. The overall building is supported by a concrete foundation and the exterior walls are made of red brick. The former City Hall at 505 Fourth Street and the former commercial building at 519 Fourth Street both have flat roofs, while the former warehouse and garage building at 375 / 385 Kimbark Street is covered by a broadly-pitched domed roof.

The main entry and windows on the (north-facing) façade of the City Hall are symmetrically arranged, and are outlined with decorative terra cotta. First-story windows here feature single-light fixed-panes flanked by narrow windows with divided lights in their upper and lower sections. Four narrow nine-over-one windows are centered in the façade's second story, directly over the entry portico. The façade's second story also contains four thirty-over-one sash windows. A set of paired glass-in-metal-frame doors enter the City Hall's façade from within a Palladian-style entry portico. The current primary public entry into the overall building is on the east (Kimbark Street) side, into a connecting element between the formerly separate City Hall building to the north and the warehouse / garage building to the south.

The south-facing wall of the former warehouse / garage contains five large windows with dividers, while its east-facing wall contains ten large windows with divided lights, and a large floor-to-ceiling fixed-pane window at the south end. The upper east-facing wall of the former warehouse / garage contains four large windows with divided lights, while the west-facing wall of this section of the building contains two large windows with divided lights, and a large expanse of floor-to-ceiling windows in the center of the wall.

The 1921 Longmont City Hall was built on the same site as the previous City Hall which had been erected in 1884. Cornerstones from the 1921 City Hall, as well as from the 1884 City Hall (which was razed in 1921), are located at the building's northeast corner. Benjamin C. Viney was the architect for the 1921 City Hall. Viney also designed the Longmont Carnegie Library, at the southeast corner of Kimbark Street and 4th Avenue, in 1913, and the Longmont Fire Department building at the southeast corner of Coffman Street and 4th Avenue, in 1907. Erected in 1927, the City of Longmont

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Warehouse and Garage served in that capacity for several decades, and was also home to the City's Water, Lights and Streets Department. In later years, it served as exhibit space for the Longmont Pioneer Museum, and it is currently utilized as office space. Other than the connecting element and interior changes to convert to the current use, no other modern exterior alterations to the three historic buildings are known to exist.

455 Kimbark Street 5BL.8751 (building no. 7 on district sketch map, photo no. 21)
Historic Name: Longmont Area Chamber of Commerce
Current Name: El Comite
Construction Date: 1958

This single-story building is supported by a concrete foundation and covered by a flat roof with asphalt composition roofing material. The exterior walls are made of red brick laid in running bond. Stained beige vertical composition board siding projects out 18" from the brick wall surface on the upper portion of the south-, east-, and north-facing sides. Rounded arches in the siding appear over window openings, and over the main entrance on the south-facing side. The main entry features a glass-in-metal-frame door, with flanking sidelights, set beneath the rounded arch of the vertical composition board siding. A secondary entrance is located at the south end of the west-facing side where a metal door opens into a parking lot. The west wall contains three horizontally-oriented windows. The east wall, facing Kimbark Street contains one vertically-oriented window. Another vertically-oriented window is in the north-facing wall. Two smaller vertically-oriented windows are near the east end of the south-facing wall. No exterior alterations are known to exist.

The building was erected by the Associated Contractors of Longmont in 1958, and served as offices for the Longmont Area Chamber of Commerce until the late 1980s. The City of Longmont then acquired the building, using it as the City's Fire Prevention Office for the next few years. The building became vacant in 1994, and Longmont officials decided to offer it to non-profit organizations to use as office space. Six agencies submitted written proposals, and after consideration, the City offered to lease the building, at no cost, to two organizations, El Comite and Habitat for Humanity. The two shared the building for awhile; however, El Comite soon became the sole non-profit tenant. El Comite was formed in 1980 in Longmont following a tragic incident in which two young Latino men, Jeff Cordova and Louis Garcia, were shot to death by a rookie Longmont police officer. Tensions were high following the incident, and El Comite evolved as a liaison between law enforcement and Longmont's Hispanic community. From this beginning, El Comite developed into a well-established social services organization, with emphasis on education, employment, health, civil rights, youth intervention, and other programs.

246 Main Street 5BL.1243 (building no. 8 on district sketch map, photo nos. 2, 4)
Historic Name: AKJ Building, Park Hotel
Current Name: Hefes Tacos & Tequila
Construction Date: 1907

This three-story commercial building features a basic rectangular-shaped plan, and is supported by a concrete foundation. The façade fronts directly onto the concrete sidewalk paralleling Main Street to the west. The upper façade wall is made of brown brick laid in running bond, while the lower façade wall is clad with cream color stucco. The south (side) and east (rear) walls are made of red brick laid in common bond. The north (side) wall abuts the St. Vrain Block to the north. The roof is flat, with asphalt composition roofing material. A brick chimney is located on the south side.

A set of paired glass-in-metal-frame doors, with transoms and sidelights, enters the façade from within a recessed entryway. Another glass-in-metal-frame door, with a transom, accesses an interior staircase at the north end of the façade. A painted green glass-in-wood-frame door enters the rear of the building from a painted green wood porch. Second and third-story doors on the rear open onto a black metal fire escape stairway. A set of paired storefront display windows with transoms penetrate the south end of the façade. The façade's second and third stories each contain three one-over-one double-hung sash windows with sandstone lugsills and lintels. The second and third stories on the rear of the building each contain two one-over-one double-hung sash windows, with sandstone lugsills and flat arches; however, they appear to originally have had segmental brick arches. Windows on the south side are one-over-one double-hung sash. No exterior alterations are known to exist, apart from periodic minor changes to the façade's signage and décor to accommodate new retail tenants.

This property was first developed prior to 1890 with the construction of the Irwin Hotel. Known later as the Silver State Hotel, it was demolished in 1905, to make way for the construction of the St. Vrain Block (5BL.12736) at the southeast corner of Main Street and 3rd Avenue. Two years later, Augustus Adams, Ralph Kitley, and M. W. Johnson arranged for

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the construction of a new two-story brick building on this property, abutting the St. Vrain Block to the north. They named it the AKJ Building, taking the first letters from each of their surnames. Adams, Kitley and Johnson were partners in a mercantile business which initially occupied the building's ground-floor space. Originally named the Adams and Kitley Mercantile Company, by 1910 the business was known as the Kitley, Johnson, and St. Claire Hardware Company, and by 1916 it had moved to 314 Main Street where it was known as the Longmont Hardware and Implement Company. Circa 1920, the AKJ Building was renamed the Park Hotel, with the first floor housing an automobile show room and with the hotel rooms upstairs. A variety of businesses were located in the building during the latter half of the twentieth century, including the Red Door Tavern in the early 1990s. Antonio's A Taste of Mexico Restaurant was recently located in the building between 2013 and the end of 2015. A new restaurant named Hefes Tacos & Tequila is currently located in the ground-floor space.

247 Main Street 5BL.6822 (building no. 9 on district sketch map, photo no. 55)
Historic Name: Model Laundry
Current Name: Main Street Mat Company
Construction Date: Circa 1914

This two-story brick commercial building was erected circa 1914 and housed the Model Laundry Company for many years. The building rests on a concrete foundation and covered by a flat roof with stepped parapets on the north and south sides and a flat parapet on the front (east). The façade wall is made of wire cut red brick laid in running bond. Corbelled brickwork appears near the top of the façade wall. A blue metal frame awning is fastened to the upper façade wall below a brick panel and above the entry door and window. The name of the business "Main Street Mat Company" appears on the awning in red and white lettering. The secondary walls, on the north, south, and west, are made of painted white concrete blocks. A band of three twenty-light industrial sash windows penetrate the south end of the façade's first story. The north end of the façade's first story contains four large single-light fixed-pane storefront display windows. The façade's second story contains four twenty-five-light industrial sash windows. A total of six nine-light industrial sash windows, in the west wall and near the west end of the north façade are painted over with white paint. The façade contains two painted white glass-in-wood-frame doors, each with a transom. A metal rollaway garage door faces the alley on the west side. A painted white vertical wood door, and a narrow metal rollaway door, in the second story on the south side open onto the roof of the rear of the building next door to the south. Beyond these changes, no other exterior alterations are known to exist.

249/251 Main Street, 601/605/607 3rd Avenue 5BL.6823 (building no. 10 on district sketch map, photo no. 56)
Historic Name: Donovan Block
Current Name: Donovan Block, Lopez Building
Construction Date: 1905

This two-story commercial building is supported by a concrete foundation. The roof is flat with parapets extending above the roof line on the east (façade), north and south. The east-facing and north-facing walls (fronting onto Main Street and 3rd Avenue) are clad with a mottled black tile veneer. The west (rear) wall is made of red brick laid in common bond. The second-story windows on the east and north sides are surrounded by painted gray stucco or concrete veneer. Metal-clad wooden sign bands are located between the first and second floors on the east and north sides. Stone veneer appears below the façade windows and at the east end of the north side. A set of paired glass-in-metal-frame corner entry doors lead into 251 Main Street at the front northeast corner. A glass-in-metal-frame door with a transom, leads into 249 Main Street from within a recessed entryway on the Main Street side. This recessed entryway and storefront display windows to the south are covered by a blue metal awning. A set of paired glass-in-metal-frame doors, with a transom, enter 601 3rd Avenue from within a recessed entryway on the 3rd Avenue side. This entryway is covered by a canvas and metal frame awning. Single glass-in-metal-frame doors enter 605 and 607 3rd Avenue on the 3rd Avenue side. A stained brown fifteen-light glass-in-wood-frame door enters the west (rear) side. A painted brown wood door, with one upper sash light, on the in the second story on the west side, provides access to a metal fire escape landing and ladder. Bands of vertically-oriented storefront display windows, with metal frames, are located on the first story on the east and north sides. Second-story windows on the east and north sides consist of single-light fixed-pane windows over single-light awning windows with metal frames. The west wall historically contained several segmental-arched windows which have been bricked in and partially replaced by four two-light windows with metal frames.

The prominent two-story commercial building was erected in 1905 at the southwest corner of Main Street and 3rd Avenue. It was originally owned by the Donovan family, owners of the Donovan Lumber Company located on the west side of Main Street, north of 2nd Avenue. The building's current exterior appearance on the east (Main Street) and north (4th Avenue)

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facades apparently dates from 1971 when Hilltop Home Builders obtained a building permit to remodel the building. Subsequent building permit files reveal that a projecting sign above the corner entry was installed in 1976. Although the façade was updated less than fifty years ago, it was an integral part of the façade modernization pattern that primarily occurred within the district after World War II, and continued through 1972, and is therefore considered contributing. No other exterior alterations are known to exist.

300/302 Main Street, 510 3rd Avenue 5BL.268 (building no. 11 on district sketch map, photo nos. 3, 6)
Historic Name: Dickens Opera House, Farmers National Bank
Current Name: Dickens Opera House
Construction Dates: 1881, 1905

This prominent two-story building consists of the original 1881 Dickens Opera House and a 1905 addition to the original east-facing (rear) side. The building rests on a stone foundation, and its exterior walls are of solid red brick construction trimmed with stone. Displaying Late Nineteenth Century-Commercial style architectural characteristics, the building features an elaborate bracketed metal cornice on the west and south sides. A triangular-shaped pediment, overlooking Main Street at the top of the façade on the west-facing side, contains the name "DICKENS" and the date "1881."

Two glass-in-wood-frame doors, with transoms and sidelights, enter the façade from within angled recessed entryways. A set of paired glass-in-wood-frame doors, with a tall transom, access a wide interior staircase at the north end of the façade. An outdoor dining area, elevated above street level, extends along the 3rd Avenue side of the building. A glass-in-wood-frame door, with a transom and sidelights, enters the south-facing side from a three-step concrete and brick porch beneath a canvas awning. A set of paired painted black glass-in-wood-frame doors are within an angled recessed entryway on the south-facing side. A wide black metal door, with one upper sash light, and a rounded arch, enters the south side of the building from a four-step concrete porch with a black pipe railing. A glass-in-metal frame door enters a café named "Dubs Grubs" beneath a black canvas awning, near the east end of the south-facing side. A painted black wood door, with two upper sash lights, and with a segmental arch, enters the east-facing side from a six-step concrete porch with a black pipe railing.

The façade contains tall fixed-pane display windows, with transoms, divided by wood pilasters and with wood-paneled kick plates. The south wall (facing 3rd Avenue), and the east (rear) wall, contain narrow, one-over-one double-hung sash second-story windows, with tall transoms, stone sills, and segmental stone arches.

Named for its original owner William H. Dickens, the Dickens Opera House was built in 1881 at northeast corner of Main Street and 3rd Avenue. William Henry Dickens was born in 1842, on board a ship sailing from England to North America. He became one of northern Colorado's most influential and wealthiest pioneers. The Dickens family, consisting of parents John and Mary Ann, and children Elizabeth, John, and William first settled in Canada. John Dickens died in 1847, and the family, now fatherless, soon moved to Wisconsin, where Mary Ann married her second husband, Alonzo Nelson Allen. In 1859, Allen came west in the Pikes Peak Gold Rush, prospecting in Boulder Canyon before settling on the south side of the St. Vrain River, south of present-day Longmont. Recognizing the region's potential, Allen sent word to Wisconsin asking for his stepson William Henry to come west as well. In the spring of 1860, Dickens traveled to Omaha on horseback and then followed the Platte River west to join his stepfather at what soon became the settlement of Burlington. Allen and Dickens together built the first log cabin at Burlington, and both filed on 160-acre homestead patents along the St. Vrain River after the Homestead Act was passed in 1862. Having decided to settle permanently in the St. Vrain Valley, Allen and Dickens arranged for the rest of the family to also come west to Colorado Territory. In 1864, Mary Ann Dickens contracted with the Overland Stage Company to operate a stage house at Burlington to lodge and feed the company's passengers and employees.

As he grew to adulthood on the Colorado frontier, Dickens lived the rugged, independent, and at times ruthless, life that western legends are made of. In 1863, Dickens joined a locally organized militia named the "Burlington Home Guards." Members of the militia, including Dickens, participated in the Sand Creek Massacre, in southeastern Colorado Territory, led by Colonel John Chivington in November 1864. Dickens served as the Burlington town constable during the late 1860s and early 1870s. In this capacity he was involved in the killing of a man named Bill Dubois, who had been accused of killing another man named Ed Kinney, and earlier of having participated in robbing the U.S. mails from the Overland Stage line near Cheyenne. Known as the "Dubois Affair" these related events were later popularized and sensationalized in fictional western stories.

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In the 1870s, Allen and Dickens continued to acquire land in tandem, so that by the end of the decade they controlled much of the prime bottom land west of Burlington, between the St. Vrain River to the north and Left Hand Creek to the south. Dickens also acquired several hundred acres of prairie land north of the St. Vrain, establishing a farmstead on a portion of the land southeast of the present intersection of Hover Road and 17th Avenue. (Surveyed in 1996 under site number 5BL.1289, the Dickens farmstead at that location is no longer extant.) Dealing in both the beef and wool industries, Dickens raised high-grade Shorthorn cattle and Shropshire sheep, as well as blooded Percheron-Norman horses and brood mares. By the end of the 1880s, Dickens personally owned some 880 acres in the St. Vrain Valley, and several hundred additional acres in Weld County that he leased for grazing.

Seeking to capitalize on his land holdings and stock raising, Dickens began to diversify his interests in the early 1880s. In addition to arranging for construction of the Dickens Opera House, Dickens was also a key organizer of the Farmers Mill and Elevator Company, and a founding member of the Farmers National Bank, with the financial institution's offices located in the Opera House's prime ground-floor commercial space. The opening performance of the Opera House occurred on February 22, 1882, with a presentation of the play "The Greek Twins" written by local author Will Holland. The facility continued to serve Longmont as an important cultural center and meeting hall into the twentieth century.

Dickens married Ida Kately in Longmont on December 13, 1876. Born in Wisconsin in 1854, Ida had come west with her family to Colorado Territory in 1872. Five children were born to the couple between 1877 and 1888, respectively named William Arnette, Rienzi Charles, Mary Ida, Artalissa Marie, and John Henry. On November 30, 1915, William Dickens met an untimely death when he was shot through the window of his home at 303 Coffman Street. His son, Rienzi Charles, was charged with the crime and initially convicted for second degree murder in May 1916. The conviction was overturned by the Colorado Supreme Court, however, and in a second trial, held in 1921, Rienzi Dickens was acquitted. No motive for the murder was ever firmly established, and the case remained officially unsolved. William Dickens was preceded in death by his step-father and mentor, Alonzo Nelson Allen, who died in July 1894. His wife, Ida (Kately) Dickens passed away in March 1933. No exterior alterations which postdate the district's period of significance are known to exist; only interior updates have occurred.

301 Main Street	5BL.260 (building no. 12 on district sketch map, photo no. 33)
Historic Name:	Zweck Hotel, Imperial Hotel
Current Name:	Zweck Hotel, Imperial Hotel, China Panda Restaurant
Construction Date:	1881

The Zweck Hotel / Imperial Hotel is a prominent Late Nineteenth-Century Commercial Style building, with Italianate Style influences. Featuring a three-story rectangular-shaped plan, the building rests on a stone foundation, and its exterior walls are made of solid red brick. The roof is flat, covered with asphalt composition roofing material, and a red brick chimney is located on the north-facing side. A painted black glass-in-wood-frame door, with a transom and sidelights, enters the building's front southeast corner beneath a rounded arch. Another painted black glass-in-wood-frame door enters the east (Main Street) side beneath a rounded arch. Two glass-in-wood-frame doors, covered by black wrought iron security doors, enter the south (3rd Avenue) side beneath rounded arches. A black paneled door enters the west (alley) side from beneath a green canvas awning which advertises the "CHINA PANDA" restaurant. Concrete steps descend below street level to basement level doors on the east and south sides. Second and third-story doors on the west side open onto a metal fire escape staircase. Windows on the east and south sides (facing Main Street and 3rd Avenue) are two-over-two double-hung sash, with painted black wood frames, sandstone lugsills, and rounded stone arches with keystones. Windows on the west and north sides are two-over-two double-hung sash with sandstone lugsills and segmental brick arches. Decorative elements include a decorative bracketed cornice along the east and south sides, and a narrow metal balcony with a black wrought iron railing which wraps around the building's front southeast corner.

When the Chicago–Colorado Colony was formed in 1871, the colonists envisioned the construction of a prominent downtown hotel. The hotel became a reality a decade later through the efforts of George Zweck, a wealthy early area settler. Born in Prussia in 1829, Zweck immigrated to America in 1854, and in 1860 came west to Colorado Territory in the Pikes Peak Gold Rush. Establishing successful claims in the vicinity of Gold Hill, in present-day western Boulder County, Zweck amassed a fortune in mining which he parlayed into extensive landholdings in the St. Vrain Valley. He established the Zweck Farm west of present-day Longmont (11007 N. 85th Street, 5BL.1993) and became a successful cattle rancher, before expanding his wealth through other economic pursuits. In 1881, Zweck arranged for construction of the Zweck Hotel prominently located at the northwest corner of Main Street and 3rd Avenue.

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As built, the Late Victorian-era hotel held sixty rooms, with a coal heating stove in every other room. Water for the building was stored in three brick cisterns, while notable features included a richly carpeted dining room and hallway, hardwood furniture, and Haviland china dinnerware. In 1894, the hotel was acquired by Charles F. and Mary Allen who changed its name to the Imperial Hotel. The Allen family then owned and operated the Imperial until the late 1940s. The original use as a hotel came to a close in 1971 when the building was remodeled on the interior into multiple retail shops in the ground-floor level, with apartments and office space in the upper stories. No other exterior alterations which postdate the district's period of significance are known to exist.

312 / 314 Main Street 5BL.10420 (building no. 13 on district sketch map, photo nos. 3, 5, 31)
Historic Name: Masonic Temple, St. Vrain Lodge #23 A. F. & A. M.
Current Name: Masonic Temple Building, The Brew Creperie & Coffee Shop
Construction Date: 1905

The Masonic Temple is a prominent two-story Early Twentieth-Century Commercial Style building. Featuring a basic rectangular-shaped plan, the building measures 50' N-S (across) x 125' E-W (deep). Supported by a stone or concrete foundation, the walls are made of red brick laid in running bond, and with extensive decorative brickwork in the upper façade. The roof is flat, behind a symmetrical stepped brick parapet on the façade, and flat parapets on the north and south sides. The façade faces Main Street to the west. The facade's first story is divided into two storefronts, located on either side of a centered rounded arch entryway. Within the entryway, a stained natural brown wood-paneled door, with one upper sash light and with a large transom, provides access to a wide staircase leading to the second story. A glass-in-metal-frame door enters the storefront in the south half of the façade from within an angled recessed entryway. Another glass-in-metal-frame door enters the storefront in the north half of the façade. The east (rear) wall contains two entry doors with segmental brick arches. These doors enter the building from concrete porches. A door in the second story near the east end of the north-facing wall provides access to a metal fire escape staircase.

The original Masonic Temple building on this site was an elaborate Late Nineteenth-Century Commercial style building erected in 1883. That building was lost in a fire on February 13, 1905, and was replaced by the Masons with this two-story edifice completed by the end of that year. Along with the new Masonic Temple, the 1905 construction also involved a large addition built onto the rear of the Dickens Opera House next door to the south. The building was substantially rehabilitated between 2000 and 2006, funded in part by four Colorado State Historical Fund grants. Totalling approximately \$239,000 these grants were for a Historic Structure Assessment, masonry and window restoration, roof rehabilitation, and elevator and utilities rehabilitation.

316 / 318 Main Street 5BL.12704 (building no. 14 on district sketch map, photo nos. 3, 5)
Historic Name: N/A
Current Name: Bark! Multimedia
Construction Date: 1970

This single-story commercial building features a basic rectangular-shaped plan which comprises 2150 square feet of interior space. It is supported by a concrete foundation and covered by a flat roof with asphalt composition roofing material. The building's façade is symmetrical, facing onto Main Street to the west. The upper façade wall, including a large triangular brick parapet, and brick columns at either end of the facade, are made of red brick laid in running bond. The east (rear) wall is made of brown brick laid in running bond. The north and south walls abut the adjacent commercial buildings at 312 and 320 Main Street. The façade contains two centered entry doors, within a recessed entryway, flanked by large storefront display windows, with transoms. The east (rear) wall contains set of paired glass-in-metal-frame doors, with a transom, and a white utility door. A set of paired fixed-pane windows penetrate the rear wall north of the utility door.

A permit for the building's construction was issued to contractor John Stinnette and owner Robert Randolph in August 1969. The building was completed the following year. Although constructed less than fifty years ago, it was an integral part of the downtown modernization pattern that occurred within the district after World War II, and continued through 1972, and is therefore considered contributing. No exterior alterations are known to exist.

317 / 319 Main Street 5BL.6824 (building no. 15 on district sketch map, photo no. 34)
Historic Name: William M. Lockard Jewelry Store, Singer (sewing store)
Current Name: Little Boot, Boot & Shoe Repair, Soul Sing Boutique
Construction Date: Circa 1903

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This single-story commercial building features a rectangular-shaped plan, supported by a stone or concrete foundation. It is covered by a shed roof which slopes gently downward from behind a tall flat brick parapet on the façade to the rear of the building. Facing Main Street to the east, the façade wall is made of red brick laid in running bond. The rear (west) wall is made of painted white concrete blocks with brick columns at either end. The façade contains two glass-in-metal-frame entry doors, each with a transom. Addressed respectively as 317 and 319 Main Street, these doors are located at either end of the façade. Two glass-in-metal-frame display windows are located in the center area of the façade, between the two entry doors. Two painted red wood doors enter either end of the building's west-facing (rear) wall.

Sanborn Insurance maps reveal that this building was constructed between 1900 and 1906. In 1906, the south half was a paint and wallpaper store, while the north half was a small cafe. The current façade apparently dates from 1965 when contractor Ralph Faith was issued a building permit with the work described as "remodel – new front, drip [drop?] ceiling & elec[tric]."

320 / 324 Main Street 5BL.10419 (building no. 16 on district sketch map, photo no. 5, 7, 8)
Historic Name: Hamm – Weller Building
Current Name: Hamm – Weller Building
Construction Date: Circa 1920

This two-story commercial building features a rectangular-shaped plan containing 3400 square feet of interior space. It is supported by a concrete foundation and covered by flat roof with asphalt composition roofing material. The façade wall (facing Main Street to the west) is made of mottled red brick laid in running bond. This includes the upper façade wall, a symmetrical brick parapet, and brick columns. The text "HAMM – WELLER BUILDING" is incised in the parapet. The east (rear) wall is made of painted white concrete block and painted white vertical wood siding. The symmetrical façade contains two storefronts, on either side of a centered recessed entryway with a segmental brick arch. Accessing an interior staircase to the second story, the centered entryway contains a glass—wood-frame door, with transom and sidelights. The two storefronts each contain a glass-in-metal-frame door within an angled recessed entryway, with flanking storefront display windows. The façade's second-story wall contains eight one-over-one double-hung sash windows with segmental brick arches. Two glass-in-metal frame doors enter the rear of the building.

This building was erected in 1920 as the location for the Hamm-Weller Hardware Store. Founded by Percy E. Hamm, Robert E. Weller, and A. E. Weller, the hardware store remained in business at this location for more than half a century. City of Longmont building permit files indicate renovations to the façade were completed in 1961, 1965, 1969, and 1972. Although the façade was updated less than fifty years ago, it was an integral part of the façade modernization pattern that occurred within the district after World War II, and continued through 1972, and is therefore considered contributing. No other exterior alterations are known to exist.

321 / 321½ Main Street 5BL.6825 (building no. 17 on district sketch map, photo no. 34)
Historic Name: Colorado Bank and Trust Building
Current Name: Goal Academy Building
Construction Dates: Circa 1880 (front two-story section); circa 1908 (rear one-story section)

This two-story commercial building features a rectangular-shaped plan, supported by a stone or concrete foundation, and with a flat roof. The building consists of a (circa 1880) two-story front section, which measures 25' N-S x 50' E-W, and a (circa 1908) one-story rear section which measures 25' N-S x 40' E-W. The original two-story building and the early one-story addition are both covered with flat roofs. The front two-story section has a flat brick parapet on the façade (east-facing side), and stepped brick parapets on the north and south sides. The rear one-story section has a stepped brick parapet on the south side. Facing Main Street to the east, the façade wall is made of light brown brick laid in running bond, while the (west) rear wall is clad with gray color stucco over brick wall construction. The façade contains two glass in silver-metal-frame doors with transoms. One of these doors is at the south end of the façade and enters the building's ground-floor retail space adjacent to storefront display windows. The other door is at the north end of the façade, leading to an interior staircase. The façade's second story contains two window arrangements, each consisting of a single-light fixed-pane window, flanked by a single-light casement window, topped by five transoms. These second-story façade windows, as well as the first-story display windows, are shaded by blue canvas awnings.

Sanborn Insurance maps reveal that the front two-story section of this building was built prior to 1890, and that the rear one-story section was built between 1906 and 1911. The building housed a bank through the early decades of the twentieth century. It then gave way to other retail uses, including a store that sold toys, hobbies and bicycles, in the late

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1940s. The current façade evidently dates from the late 1950s and early 1960s. A 1957 permit described the work as “remodel front. In 1960, contractor Ralph Faith was issued a permit to “remodel existing structure.” Three years later, Faith received another permit to remodel the upstairs into a five room apartment.

325 Main Street 5BL.6826 (building no. 18 on district sketch map, photo no. 34)
Historic Name: Garrison Pool Hall, Nolan Barber Shop, Army Surplus Store, Selig’s Western Wear
Current Name: Wado – Kai Shudokan Karate Studio
Construction Date: Circa 1898

This single-story commercial building features a rectangular-shaped plan. It is supported by a stone or concrete foundation, and is covered by a flat roof. The building consists of an original (circa 1898) main front section, of brick construction, which measures 25’ N-S (across) x 105’ E-W (deep), and a smaller rear section, of concrete block construction. Measuring 25’ N-S x 20’ E-W, this section of the building was added onto the rear of the original building between 1930 and the late 1950s. Facing Main Street to the east, the façade wall is made of painted red, beige, and white, stacked brick. Containing an asymmetrical single storefront, the façade wall is slightly recessed from the front sidewalk, between brick columns at either end. The rear (west) wall is clad with painted red stucco over concrete block construction. A glass-in-metal-frame door, with a transom, enters the south end of the façade, and to the north of the door, the façade wall contains three storefront display windows. The west wall contains a glass-in-metal-frame door, and a four-light window with a metal frame, covered by security bars.

Sanborn Insurance maps reveal that this building was constructed between 1895 and 1900, and that a concrete block addition was added to the west-facing side sometime between 1930 and the late 1950s. No other exterior alterations are known to exist. It served as a pool hall and barbershop from circa 1905 until the 1920s. An army surplus store was located in the building in the late 1950s and early 1960s, followed by Selig’s Western Wear in the 1970s.

331 / 331½ Main Street 5BL.10425 (building no. 19 on district sketch map, photo nos. 34, 49)
Historic Name: Longmont Meat Market & Bakery
Current Name: Aime’s Love Gluten Free Bakery & Cafe
Construction Date: Circa 1890 (front two-story section); circa 1944 (rear one-story section)

This rectangular-shaped commercial building consists of a main (circa 1890) two-story front section, with a (circa 1944) one-story rear addition. The building is supported by a stone or concrete foundation, and it is covered by a flat roof. Facing Main Street to the east, the façade wall is made of light brown brick laid in running bond, while the west (rear) wall is made of mottled red brick. A glass-in-metal-frame door, within a recessed entryway at the north end of the façade, provides access to an interior staircase. To the south of this door, the lower façade contains a single storefront covered by a burgundy color canvas awning. A glass-in-metal-frame door, within a recessed entryway at the south end of the façade, enters into the ground-floor retail space, and adjacent to this entry, the façade wall contains a band of three storefront display windows. The façade’s second story contains three metal-framed window groupings, covered by a blue canvas awning. A glass-in-metal-frame door enters the rear of the building.

Sanborn Insurance maps reveal that the main two-story front portion of this building was constructed prior to 1890, and that the rear one-story section was built between 1930 and the late 1950s. Boulder County Assessor records list 1944 as the one-story section’s year of construction. The current façade and the rear one-story section appear to date from about that time period. The Longmont Meat Market and Bakery, the first retail business owned by James Cash Penney, was located in this building in 1898. Rufo’s Restaurant was briefly located in the building in 1973, followed by another restaurant named Church’s Steak & Lobster.

J. C. Penny was born September 16, 1875 on a small farm outside Hamilton, Missouri. He came to Longmont in the late 1890s, in hopes that the area’s dry climate would improve his health. After his business failed at this location, Penney went to work in Longmont for T. M. Callahan’s Golden Rule Store. Penney then entered into a partnership with Callahan and William Guy Johnson, opening Golden Rule stores in Evanston and Kemmerer, Wyoming. Penney bought out his two partners in 1907, marking the beginning of his incredibly successful retail empire. By the end of 1912, Penney had established 34 Golden Rule Stores. The Golden Rule Store name was soon phased out in favor of the J. C. Penney name, and in 1914, Penney moved his headquarters to New York, to be closer to the garment district and sources of merchandise. Penney returned to Longmont in 1917 to celebrate the opening of his 169th store (located up the block at 379 Main Street). By 1930 there were over 1400 J. C. Penney stores nationwide. Penney died in New York on February 12, 1971, at the age of 96.

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332 Main Street 5BL.6827 (building no. 20 on district sketch map, photo nos. 5, 7)
Historic Name: J. M. McDonald Company Store
Current Name: Old Town Marketplace
Construction Date: 1924

This single-story commercial building features a rectangular-shaped plan measuring 49' N-S (across) x 125' E-W (deep). It rests on a concrete foundation, and is covered by a flat roof with asphalt composition roofing material. The building's symmetrical façade (fronting onto Main Street to the west), contains a set of paired glass-in-metal-frame doors, covered by a transom, and flanked by storefront display windows. The façade wall, including a flat parapet, is faced with a stacked brick, or simulated stacked brick veneer. This includes the upper façade wall, columns at both ends, and the kick plate area below the storefront display windows. The exposed portions of the north and south (side) walls are made of red brick. The east (rear) wall is stuccoed. A sign band which advertises the building's current business: "Old Town Marketplace" is fastened to the upper façade wall. A canvas awning extends over the storefront display windows and entry on the façade.

This building was constructed in 1924 by Frank C. Wiggins, a Longmont contractor. The J. M. McDonald department store was located in the building from circa 1949 to the late-1960s. James M. McDonald, the company's founder, was a native of Hamilton, Missouri where he had been a neighbor of J. C. Penney. McDonald joined Penney in the retail business as early as 1905, rising up through the ranks to eventually become vice-president, in charge of acquisitions. McDonald retired from the J. C. Penney Company in 1929 before starting his own department store chain in the 1930s. A circa early 1960s Boulder County Assessor photo depicts this building's façade much as it appears today, except that there was a flat awning with the words "J. M. McDonald Co." spelled out on top of the awning. Longmont building permit records indicate the building was remodeled in 1957, likely the façade, and in 1978, likely the interior. More recent retail tenants include Unique Travel, Ares Thrift Shop, and the Old Town Marketplace.

336 / 338 Main Street 5BL.6830 (building no. 21 on district sketch map, photo nos. 7, 9)
Historic Name: *Longmont Times* Building
Current Name: *Longmont Times* Building
Construction Date: 1890

This two-story commercial building features a rectangular-shaped plan containing 2825 square feet of interior space. It is supported by a stone or concrete foundation, and is covered by a flat roof with asphalt composition roofing material. The façade wall (facing Main Street to the west) is made of painted white brick, laid in running bond, including the upper façade, columns at each end, and the kick plate areas beneath the storefront display windows. The lower east (rear) rear wall is clad with painted white stucco, while the upper east wall is clad with painted red vertical wood siding. The lower façade is asymmetrical, and contains two storefronts. Each storefront contains a glass-in-metal-frame entry door located within a deeply-recessed entryway, with flanking storefront display windows. The upper façade is symmetrical, with two large one-over-one sash windows, each flanked by narrower one-over-one sash windows, all with painted red wood frames. A set of paired glass-in-metal-frame doors enter the rear of the building from a five-step concrete porch with a metal railing.

Boulder County Assessor records list 1890 as this building's year of construction, and Sanborn Insurance maps corroborate its existence in December of that year. The ground-floor has been divided into two retail or business spaces throughout the building's history. No exterior alterations which postdate the district's period of significance are known to exist. The north half was occupied by the *Longmont Times* newspaper for many years, while the south half was occupied successively by a confectionery, bakery, and cigar shop into the early 1920s. In 2016, the north half of the building was occupied by Racheli's Italian Restaurant & Deli, while the south half was occupied by a business named "es lande."

337 Main Street 5BL.6829 (building no. 22 on district sketch map, photo no. 57)
Historic Name: Isis Theatre, Electric Theatre
Current Name: Warren Appliance Store
Construction Date: 1911

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This single-story, rectangular-shaped, commercial building is supported by a stone or concrete foundation, and is covered by a flat roof. Facing Main Street to the east, the façade contains a single symmetrical storefront. A painted white glass-in-wood-frame door enters the center of the façade from within a recessed entryway, flanked by storefront display windows. Surrounding the storefront, the façade wall is clad with painted light green stucco over brick wall construction. Painted pale green stuccoed brick columns define both ends of the façade, and there are two stuccoed panels in the upper façade. A veneer of painted pale green vertical wood siding extends over the entryway and display windows. The west (rear) wall is clad with cream color stucco, over brick wall construction. The building's original red brick wall is visible at the exposed west end of the north (side) wall. A wide painted brown vertical wood plank door enters the rear of the building beneath a stuccoed brick segmental arch.

This building was constructed as the Isis Theatre in 1911. Showing "moving pictures," the Isis was in business here through the late 1920s. The building then gave way to other retail uses. The Isis name was originally displayed twice, facing opposite directions, in a semi-circle marquee, so that it could be read as people approached from either the north or south. Later known as the Electric Theatre, the Isis was one of three "moving picture" venues that began operating in Longmont during the early 1910s. The others were the Odeon Theatre in the Sutphen Building at 436 Main Street, and the Dreamland Theatre at 402 Main Street). In 1939, these early theatres were supplanted by the Art Deco Style Fox Theatre, built on the east side of the 500 block of Main Street. Warren Appliance, the current retail business, has occupied the building since at least the late 1970s. No exterior alterations which postdate the district's period of significance are known to exist.

339 / 341 Main Street 5BL.6831 (building no. 23 on district sketch map, photo nos. 47, 48)
Historic Name: C. F. Slee & Company Real Estate Office
Current Name: Elite Barber Shop, Smoke Shop
Construction Dates: Circa 1890

This small single-story commercial building features a rectangular-shaped plan, measuring 25' N-S (across) x 60' E-W (deep). The building is supported by a stone or concrete foundation, and it is covered by a flat roof. Facing Main Street to the east, the façade contains two storefronts, each 12½' wide. The lower façade wall is clad with vertical wood siding, with the south half painted pale blue, and the north half painted dark green. The building's brick wall is exposed in the upper façade, painted pale blue in the south half, and painted dark green in the north half. Decorative painted brickwork near the top of the façade wall creates the appearance of a dentil course. The building's rear wall is made of painted white brick. A stained brown wood-paneled door, with an oval-shaped upper sash light, enters the storefront in the south half of the façade, which is shaded by a red and white striped canvas awning. A painted green wood-paneled door, with a long upper sash light, and a transom, enters the storefront in the north half of the façade. Fixed-pane display windows, with transoms, are located in the façade wall between the two doors. Two paneled doors enter the rear of the building. No exterior alterations which postdate the district's period of significance are known to exist.

Sanborn Insurance maps indicate that this building was constructed prior to 1890. It has been divided into two retail spaces, each 12½' wide, throughout its history. The south half of the building was a real estate office during the early 1900s.

345 Main Street 5BL.6833 (building no. 24 on district sketch map, photo no. 58)
Historic Name: William Groth Merchant Tailor Shop
Current Name: Benny's Tacos
Construction Date: Circa 1898

This small single-story commercial building features a rectangular-shaped plan, measuring 25' N-S (across) x 50' E-W (deep). The building is supported by a stone or concrete foundation, and is covered by a flat roof, with a flat parapet on the façade, and with tall stepped parapets on the north and south sides. The façade wall is made of painted pale blue and peach color brick, partially clad with painted vertical wood siding. The building's original red brick walls are exposed on the north (side) and west (rear). Corbelled and sawtooth brick courses appear in the parapet along the top of the façade wall. Facing Main Street to the east, the asymmetrically arranged façade has historically been divided into two storefronts; however, the entire interior space is currently occupied by a single restaurant business. Two painted pale blue glass-in-wood-frame doors, with transoms, enter the asymmetrical façade. One of these doors is within an angled recessed entryway and is addressed as 347 Main Street. The other door enters the south one-third of the façade. Storefront display windows flank the entry doors.

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Sanborn Insurance maps indicate that this building was erected between 1895 and 1900. There are no additions to the original construction. The façade's decorative features and paint colors, including the application of vertical wood siding, have been periodically changed over the years as the building adapted to new evolving retail uses. These evolving uses and accompanying façade changes are part of the building's history and do not diminish its overall integrity. In the late 1980s, the building adjacent to the north was razed to make way for a pedestrian breezeway. The north wall of this building (originally an interior wall) was subsequently exposed and reinforced.

346 Main Street 5BL.10418 (building no. 25 on district sketch map, photo nos. 7, 9)
Historic Name: J. B. Thompson Hardware Store, C. A. Traylor Hardware Store
Current Name: Used Book Emporium
Construction Date: Circa 1879

This single-story commercial building features a rectangular-shaped plan enclosing 3000 square feet of interior space. It rests on a stone or concrete foundation, and it is covered by a flat roof with asphalt composition roofing material. Facing Main Street to the west, the façade wall is made of purple-tinged brick, including the upper façade where there are projecting brick courses, the kick plate areas below the storefront display windows, and columns at either end of the façade. The long north (side) wall is clad with cream color stucco with a mural along the top. The east (rear) wall is clad with beige color stucco. A sign band fastened to the upper façade advertises the "USED BOOK EMPORIUM." Below the sign, a fixed awning extends over a symmetrical recessed front entry and storefront display windows. The recessed entryway contains a stained natural brown glass-in-wood-frame door, with a transom, and the entryway is flanked by storefront display windows. A separate entry door enters the rear of the building from a five-step concrete porch with a metal railing. In the late 1980s, the building adjacent to the north was razed to make way for a pedestrian breezeway. The north wall of this building (originally an interior wall) was subsequently reinforced, stuccoed, and painted with a mural. No other alterations which postdate the district's period of significance are known to exist.

Built circa 1879, this is perhaps the oldest building in downtown Longmont. It was originally home to the J. B. Thompson Hardware store, owned John Brigham Thompson, an early pioneer who, although not an original member, became a trustee of the Chicago-Colorado Colony. Thompson acquired this property in 1874, and erected the building a few years later, in partnership with his brother-in-law, Royal M. Hubbard. Thompson operated the hardware store until 1901 when he sold out to E. D. Welker, who turned out to be a relatively short-term owner. The business changed hands twice more during the ensuing decade before it was acquired by C. A. Traylor in 1915. The store then carried the name Traylor Hardware for the next eight decades. When it closed in the mid-1990s, Traylor Hardware was reportedly the oldest continuous business in Longmont's history. In all, three generations of the Traylor family were involved in running the store. C. A. Traylor passed away in 1947, and at that time his son's Elmer and George, and daughter Julianne, took over the business. In 1948, Julianne's husband, George Jones, also joined the company. George Traylor died in 1953, followed by Elmer in 1961. Their brother-in-law George Jones then managed the store until shortly before his death in 1983. Randall Jones, the son of George and Julianne, and the maternal grandson of C. A. Traylor, then took over management during the store's remaining years.

350 Main Street 5BL.6834 (building no. 26 on district sketch map, photo nos. 10, 11, 30)
Historic Name: Billings Electric Company Building
Current Name: Jensen Guitar Company Store
Construction Date: Circa 1890

This one-story commercial building is rectangular in shape, enclosing 2350 square feet of interior space. It is supported by a low stone or concrete foundation, and it is covered by a flat roof with asphalt composition roofing material. The upper façade wall (facing Main Street to the west) appears to be made of brown and cream color clay tile blocks. The lower façade, below and adjacent to storefront display windows, is clad with a red brick veneer. The long south (side) wall is clad with cream color stucco, with a mural along the top. The east (rear) wall is of painted brick construction. A glass-in-metal-frame door, with a transom, enters the center of the symmetrical façade from within a centered recessed entryway. Storefront display windows, with red brick rowlock sills, flank the centered recessed entryway. A garage addition to the rear of the original building, dates from between 1930 and the mid-1950s, and is of painted concrete block construction. In the late 1980s, the building adjacent to the south was razed to make way for a pedestrian breezeway. The south wall of this building (originally an interior wall) was subsequently reinforced and clad with cream color stucco. No other exterior alterations are known to exist.

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Boulder County Assessor records list 1920 as this building's year of construction; however, Sanborn Insurance maps document that a single-story commercial building existed at this location as early as 1890. The extant façade appears to date from 1947 when contractor G. R. Best was issued a building permit with the work described as "remodel storefront." Early retail uses include a drugstore, bookstore, jewelry shop, and tinware and crockery shop. The Billings Electric Company occupied the building for a time during the post-World War II years.

356 / 356½ Main Street 5BL.6836 (building no. 27 on district sketch map, photo nos. 10, 11)
Historic Name: Candy Kitchen, Cummings Shoes Store
Current Name: Arts Longmont Gallery & Gifts
Construction Date: Circa 1886

This rectangular-shaped commercial building is composed of an original (circa 1886) two-story section, with a one-story addition to the rear of the original building. The entire building measures 25' N-S (across) x 110' E-W (deep). Supported by a stone or concrete foundation, the building is covered by a flat roof with asphalt composition roofing material. Parapets extend above the roof line on the west (façade), and on the north and south sides. The lower façade wall, including the area below and adjacent to the storefront display windows, is made of purple-tinged brick. The upper façade wall is made of brown brick, with decorative vent openings just below a decorative bracketed cornice. The exposed upper portions of the north and south side walls are of brick construction. The original east (rear) wall is clad with painted stucco. The single-story rear addition is of painted concrete block construction. A glass-in-metal-frame door enters near the center of the façade from within a wide, deeply-recessed, entryway. The sides of the entryway are defined by fixed-pane display windows. A glass-in-metal-frame door at the north end of the façade accesses an interior staircase. The façade's second story contains two large windows with metal frames, brick surrounds, and stone sills. The top of the brick surrounds are defined by four segmental brick arches. The upper portions of these two windows are covered with vertical wood siding. A glass-in-metal-frame door enters the rear addition from a five-step concrete porch with a black pipe railing.

A circa 1940s Boulder County appraisal card lists 1886 as the year of construction, corroborating a Sanborn Insurance map which depicts a two-story building on this lot by December of 1890. In its earliest years, the building's ground-floor retail space was a dry goods store. A confectionery business named the Candy Kitchen was located here beginning circa 1906. The Nightingale Café was located in the building in the 1950s. Sanborn Insurance maps depict a rear one-story section by 1918, similar in size to what exists today. The façade may principally date from 1938 when Elmer Bloom, a local contractor, was issued a building permit to remodel the building. A later permit revealed that the one-story rear addition was constructed in 1966. No other exterior alterations are known to exist.

357 Main Street 5BL.6837 (building no. 28 on district sketch map, photo no. 60)
Historic Name: Turrell Pharmacy, Witting's Drug Store, Davis Paints Store
Current Name: Intuitive Office, Virtual Office & Receptionist Services
Construction Date: Circa 1890

This single-story, rectangular-shaped, commercial building is supported by a stone or concrete foundation, and it is covered by a flat roof, behind a flat brick parapet on the façade. Facing Main Street to the east, the façade wall is made of stacked light brown brick with columns at either end. The topmost brick course on the façade is laid as rowlocks, immediately above three bands of alternating soldier and stretcher courses. The upper façade is separated from the recessed lower façade by a purple band which displays the building's address "357 MAIN." A sign fastened to the upper façade wall advertises "intuitive office Virtual Office & Receptionist Services." The west (rear) wall is made of light brown brick laid in running bond. The lower façade contains a single storefront, which is recessed from the front sidewalk. The asymmetrical storefront is composed of a glass-in-metal-frame entry door with a transom, and three large (nearly floor-to-ceiling) fixed-pane display windows, with transoms. The west (rear) wall contains a utility door, a twelve-light glass block window, and a single-light fixed-pane window in a metal frame. This window is flanked by casement windows, has a brick rowlock sill, and is covered by metal security bars.

Sanborn Insurance maps reveal that this building was constructed prior to 1890. In its earliest years, the building was home to Turrell Pharmacy. Turrell gave way to Witting's Drug Store, owned by F. F. Witting, in 1906. Davis Paints was located here in the early 1960s. At that time, the façade appeared very much the same as it does today except that a flat metal awning extended out over the sidewalk. The façade of this building and of 361 Main Street, next door to the north, are very similar and were probably created at the same time in the late 1950s or early 1960s. The Sanborn maps also indicate that the building was extended slightly to the rear after the late 1950s. No other exterior alterations are known to exist.

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360 Main Street 5BL.6838 (building no. 29 on district sketch map, photo nos. 10, 11)
Historic Name: Weisberg Building, C. & H. Appliances Store
Current Name: Crystal Joys Natural Rocks, Gems, Jewelry & Handcrafted Gifts
Construction Date: Circa 1890

This rectangular-shaped building consists of an original (circa 1890) front two-story section, and a (circa 1910) rear one-story section. Overall, the building encloses 2630 square feet of interior space. It is supported by a stone or concrete foundation, and it is covered by a flat roof with asphalt composition roofing material. The façade wall (facing Main Street to the west) is made of mottled red brick, laid in running bond, with projecting brick courses at the top of the parapet. The building's address "360" appears in a block centered in the upper façade wall, below the parapet. A secondary cornice, with a dentil course, visually divides the façade's first and second stories. The east (rear) wall is stuccoed. A glass-in-wood-frame door enters the center of the symmetrical façade from within a centered recessed entryway. Storefront display windows flank the entry door, while the upper façade contains two sets of paired windows covered by canvas awnings. A glass-in-metal-frame door, with a sidelight, enters the rear of the building from a five-step concrete porch with a railing.

Sanborn Insurance maps document the existence of a two-story building at this location by 1890. The building's early commercial uses included a billiards hall, a dry goods store, and a notions store. Weisberg's, a clothing store, was located in the building circa late 1950s and early 1960s. There are no additions to the historic building; however, the current façade apparently dates principally from 1963 when contractor Ralph Faith was issued a building permit to remodel / re-face the front of the building. No other exterior alterations are known to exist.

361 Main Street 5BL.6839 (building no. 30 on district sketch map, photo no. 35)
Historic Name: Unknown
Current Name: Vacant / Not in Use
Construction Date: Circa 1893 (front section); circa 1898 (small rear extension)

This single-story, rectangular-shaped, commercial building is supported by a stone or concrete foundation, and it is covered by a flat roof, behind a flat brick parapet on the façade. Facing Main Street to the east, the façade wall is made of stacked pale red brick with columns at either end. The topmost brick course on the façade is laid as rowlocks, immediately above three bands of alternating soldier and stretcher courses. The upper façade is separated from the recessed lower façade by a contemporary projecting green sign band which advertises "ez Money PAYDAY LOANS \$." The west (rear) wall is made of pale red brick laid in running bond. The lower façade contains a single storefront, which is recessed from the front sidewalk. The asymmetrical storefront is composed of a glass-in-metal-frame entry door with a transom, and three large (nearly floor to ceiling) fixed-pane display windows, with transoms. The west (rear) wall contains a utility door, a twelve-light glass block window, and one other window covered by security screening.

Boulder County Assessor records list 1900 as this building's year of construction. Sanborn Insurance maps indicate that the front section was built between 1890 and 1895, and that it was extended to the rear between 1895 and 1900. The building was divided into two retail spaces until the 1950s. Early retail uses include a tailor shop, millinery, confectionery, and tobacco shop. An early 1960s Assessor's photo shows the façade much as it appears today, except that a flat metal awning extended out over the front sidewalk. The façade of this building and of 357 Main Street, next door to the south, are very similar and were probably created at the same time in the late 1950s or early 1960s. No other exterior alterations are known to exist.

364 Main Street 5BL.6840 (building no. 31 on district sketch map, photo nos. 10, 11)
Historic Name: J. N. McLellan Grocery Store
Current Name: Kay Carol Gallery & Priscilla Working Art Studio
Construction Date: Circa 1883

This rectangular-shaped commercial building consists of an original (circa 1883) two-story front section, and a smaller (circa 1910) one-story rear section. Overall, the building measures 25' N-S (across) x 110' E-W (deep). It is supported by a stone or concrete foundation and is covered by a flat roof with asphalt composition roofing material. Parapets extend above the roof line on the west, north, and south. Facing Main Street to the west, the upper façade wall is made of pale brown color narrow brick or simulated brick, while the east (rear) wall is made of painted white brick laid in common bond. The entry doors and display windows on the façade are asymmetrical, and are covered by a green canvas awning. Two painted black glass-in-wood-frame doors enter the front of the building from within a recessed entryway in the north half of

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the façade. One of these doors leads into the ground-floor retail space, while the other accesses an interior staircase to the second story. The south half of the façade contains two storefront display windows with wood-paneled kick plates. The upper façade contains two sets of paired casement windows, with transoms, and brick rowlock sills. A painted black glass-in-wood-frame door, with a sidelight, enters the rear of the building from a six-step porch beneath a canvas awning.

The J. N. McLellan Grocery store was located in the building for several decades, beginning in the late 1890s. There are no additions to the historic building. Elements of the façade appear to date from the mid-twentieth century. An early 1960s appraisal card for the property includes the notation "New Front" with the date "1949." No subsequent exterior alterations are known to exist.

369 / 371 Main Street 5BL.6841 (building no. 32 on district sketch map, photo no. 35)
Historic Name: J. M. Warner & Company Furniture Store, Elda's Fashions
Current Name: EZ Pawn
Construction Date: Circa 1884

This commercial building is composed of a two-story front section, which measures 28' N-S (across) x 70' E-W (deep), and a one-story rear section, which measures 25' N-S x 45' E-W. Per Sanborn Insurance maps, both sections predate 1890. The building is supported by a stone or concrete foundation and covered by a flat roof. Parapets extend above the roof line on the east, north and south on the two-story section, and on the north and south sides on the one-story section. The building's exterior walls are made of red brick laid in running bond. The red brick is exposed on the two-story section, and on the rear (west) wall of the one-story section, while on the north and south side walls of the one-story section the brick is covered with painted white stucco. Facing Main Street to the east, the lower façade contains a single storefront, and a glass-in-metal-frame door at the north end which accesses an interior stairway. Beginning immediately to the south of the stairway door, the storefront is recessed from the sidewalk at an angle. A glass-in-metal-frame entry door into the ground-floor retail space is at the south end of the façade, where it is recessed the deepest, while to the north of the entry door there are three large, angled, storefront display windows. The upper façade contains two metal-framed window arrangements, each consisting of a single-light fixed-pane window, flanked on each side by a single-light casement window, below five small transoms. The entire lower façade is covered by a flat metal awning. Above the awning, a projecting blue and white sign band advertises "\$ EZ PAWN."

Boulder County Assessor records list 1884 as this building's year of construction. The building, including both the front two-story section and the rear one-story section, is depicted on the 1890 Sanborn Insurance map, which is the earliest available. J. M. Warner and Company, a furniture store, was located in the building in the 1890s, before moving up the street to the corner of 4th and Main. The current lower façade dates from 1959 when the ground-floor space was remodeled for use as Elda's Fashions.

372 Main Street 5BL.10415 (building no. 33 on district sketch map, photo no. 64)
Historic Name: J. J. Beasley Building, Piggly Wiggly Grocery Store, Sheeder Pharmacy
Current Name: J. J. Beasley Building, Instant Imprints
Construction Date: 1886

This rectangular-shaped commercial building consists of a main (1886) two-story front section, and a smaller rear (circa 1920s) one-story rear section. The building rests on a stone or concrete foundation, and it is covered by a flat roof with asphalt composition roofing material. Parapets extend above the roof line on the west (façade) and north and south sides. The upper façade wall is made of red brick laid in running bond. A block with the building's date of construction "1886" is centered in the upper façade, below a decorative bracketed cornice. Storefront display windows, with transoms, flank a recessed entryway on the asymmetrical lower facade. A canvas awning extends over the sidewalk, above the entryway and display windows, but below the transoms. The upper façade is symmetrical, and contains a set of centered, paired, one-over-one sash windows with a segmental brick and sandstone arch, flanked by a one-over-one sash window with a flat stone lintel. A continuous sandstone sill and a sawtooth brick course form a stringcourse below the second-story windows. The east (rear) wall of the one-story section is of red brick construction, and contains a single-light window with a red brick rowlock sill. A glass-in-metal-frame door enters the east-facing side from a five-step wood porch covered by a flat metal awning. A wood staircase ascends from this porch to a second-story entry door at the rear of the second story of the original building.

The main two-story portion of this building was constructed in 1886, with the rear one-story section erected some years later, between 1918 and 1930. The lower façade apparently dates principally from 1956 when contractor Ralph Faith was

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issued a building permit to “remodel [the] storefront” then occupied by Sheeder Pharmacy. No subsequent exterior alterations are known to exist.

The building was originally owned by James Jackson Beasley, an early pioneer who had arrived in Colorado Territory in 1860. A native of Illinois, Beasley (born 1831 and died 1907) was a successful cattleman, a promoter of irrigation projects, and businessman. Early retail businesses in the building included a general store, a shoe store, and a mercantile, followed by a Piggly Wiggly grocery store in the 1920s. John Wilson opened Wilson Pharmacy in the building in 1943, which two years later became Sheeder Pharmacy. Owned and operate by Gaylord Sheeder, the pharmacy bearing his name remained in business at this location until 1987. More recent retail tenants include a shop named Ritzy Rags in the early 1990s and the current business, Instant Imprints.

373 Main Street 5BL.6842 (building no. 34 on district sketch map, photo nos. 35, 36)
Historic Name: Neeley Block, Holck’s Fabrics, Empire Dry Goods
Current Name: Neeley Block, Brown’s Shoe Fit Company Store
Construction Date: 1916

Erected in 1916, the Neeley Block is a prominent two-story commercial building consisting of a main two-story front section, and a one-story rear extension. The building is supported by a concrete foundation, and it is covered by a flat roof. Facing Main Street to the east, the façade wall is made of brown brick, with decorative corbelled brickwork at the top of the façade wall, beneath a decorative cornice. The lower façade is divided by brick columns into three bays. A plaque inset in the upper façade reads “NEELEY BLOCK 1916.” The west (rear) wall is clad with cream color stucco. A set of paired glass in metal or synthetic frame doors, with transoms, enter the center of the symmetrical façade from within a large recessed entryway. The outer two bays contain fixed-pane storefront display windows. Each of the lower façade’s three bays features a band of tall fixed-pane clerestory windows. The upper façade is also symmetrical, containing three bays, each containing a large square window arrangement. A set of paired glass in metal or synthetic frame doors, and a utility door enter the rear of the building. No exterior alterations which postdate the district’s period of significance are known to exist.

This prominent two-story building was erected as the Neeley Block in 1916. It was originally owned by Robert W. Neeley, a clothing merchant. Born in Boulder in 1881, Neeley was married to Alta Beeson in 1904. They lived at 822 6th Avenue in Longmont in the 1910s. Mr. and Mrs. Neeley later returned to Boulder before retiring to California. Mr. Neeley passed away in Salinas, California in August 1957. Hock’s Fabrics was in business at this location circa 1960s. Brown’s Shoe Fit Company, the building’s current retail tenant, has occupied the building for many years.

379 Main Street 5BL.12702 (building no. 35 on district sketch map, photo nos. 35, 46)
Historic Name: Lute’s Drug Store, Kistler Drug Store, Longmont Drug Store, Kitley & Vyse Clothing Store
Current Name: Sun Rose Café & Fine Foods
Construction Date: Circa 1890

This one-story commercial building features a rectangular-shaped plan measuring 25’ N-S (across) x 125’ E-W (deep). The building is supported by a stone or concrete foundation and covered by a flat roof. An extremely tall parapet, or false front, on the façade creates the appearance that this is a two-story building. A decorative cornice is near the top of the parapet. Lower stepped parapets extend above the roof line along the north and south sides. Facing Main Street to the east, the façade wall is made of red brick. The brick is exposed in the lower façade, including columns at either end, and in the kick plate areas below storefront display windows. The upper façade wall, including the tall parapet, is stuccoed. The building’s secondary walls are made of red brick laid in common bond. Facing Main Street to the east, the façade contains a single storefront. A glass in black metal or synthetic frame door, with transom and sidelights, enters the center of the façade from within a recessed entryway. The entryway is flanked by storefront display windows, and the entire storefront is topped by stained glass transom windows above a canvas awning.

Sanborn Insurance maps reveal that this building was constructed prior to the turn of the twentieth century. The Kitley & Vyse clothing store was located in the building during its earliest years. It also housed Longmont’s first J. C. Penney store beginning in 1917. Lute’s Drug Store, in business here from 1936 to 1982, is the building’s longest and best remembered retail tenant. The façade’s decorative features and paint colors have been periodically changed over the years as the building adapted to new retail uses, however, no exterior structural alterations are known to exist.

380 Main Street 5BL.6843 (building no. 36 on district sketch map, photo no. 13)

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Name of Property

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Historic Name: Woolworth's, Howell's Department Store
Current Name: Breakers Grill
Construction Date: Circa 1886

This large two-story commercial building has a rectangular-shaped plan which encloses 9375 square feet of interior space. It rests on a stone or concrete foundation and covered by a flat roof with asphalt composition roofing material. The exterior walls are made of red brick laid in running bond. Brick parapets, with decorative cornices on the west and north sides, extend above the roof line on the west, north and south sides. Two glass-in-metal or synthetic frame doors enter the (west) Main Street side of the building, and are flanked by large expanses of storefront display windows. A glass-in-metal or synthetic frame door enters the east end of the (north) 4th Avenue side from within a recessed entryway. Second-story windows are single, paired, and tripled one-over-one double-hung sash.

Lots 1-3 in Block 64, at the southeast corner of Main Street and 4th Avenue, were developed prior to 1890, as three adjacent two-story buildings. The building on Lot 1, closest to 4th Avenue housed a grocery store operated by J. A. St. Clair, and later by John and Jennie McKiernan. The middle building, on Lot 2, variously also held a grocery store, a notions store, a printing shop, and other businesses. The third building, in Lot 3, meanwhile, was a drug store through the early decades of the twentieth century. In 1916, the Longmont National Bank replaced the corner building with a new two-story brick building, replacing the earlier grocery store at that location. The bank relocated to 5th Avenue and Coffman Street in the early 1950s, and the three buildings on Lots 1-3 here at the southeast corner of Main Street and 4th Avenue were subsequently extensively remodeled with a new unified façade facing Main Street. No subsequent exterior alterations are known to exist. A Woolworth's variety store followed by a Howell's department store were the primary retail tenants during the latter decades of the twentieth century.

381 / 383 Main Street 5BL.6844 (building no. 37 on district sketch map, photo no. 35)
Historic Name: Tiffany Company Stationery Store, M. E. O'Neill Scientific Optician, Downtown Optical
Current Name: Yore A Place For Practical Goods, Classic Gold Fine Jewelry
Construction Date: Circa 1891

This single-story commercial building features a basic rectangular-shaped plan which measures 25' N-S (across) x 75' E-W (deep). It rests on a stone or concrete foundation and covered by a flat roof. Facing Main Street to the east, the façade contains two small storefronts, each 12½' wide. The lower façade wall is clad with a red brick veneer. The upper façade wall is made of painted white brick laid in running bond, with the topmost course laid as rowlocks, the lowest course laid as soldiers, and with a band of projecting soldier and stretcher courses. Two glass-in-metal-frame doors, with transom and sidelights, respectively enter the two small storefronts at either end of the façade. Between the two entry doors, there are storefront display windows. Both storefronts are covered by a fixed wood awning, with wood shingles. The west (rear) wall is clad with concrete parging over brick construction. It contains two painted white doors, and two windows, one covered with security screening and the other with plywood.

Boulder County Assessor files list 1891 as this building's year of construction, and Sanborn Insurance maps corroborate that it was built between 1890 and 1895. There are no additions to the original building. The fixed wood awning on the façade which likely dates from the 1960s or 1970s is the only known exterior alteration. The building has been divided into two retail spaces, each 12½' wide, throughout its history. The Tiffany Company, a Stationery Store, occupied the south half of the building in the years surrounding 1906.

400 Main Street 5BL.12714 (building no. 38 on district sketch map, photo no. 12)
Historic Name: Longmont National Bank
Current Name: Ziggi's Coffee, Flatirons Bank
Construction Date: 1905

This single-story commercial building features a rectangular-shaped plan enclosing 2802 square feet of interior space. It is supported by a stone or concrete foundation, and it is covered by a flat roof with asphalt composition roofing material. The walls are made of red brick, with parapets extending above the roof line on the west, north and south sides. Decorative projecting brickwork appears along the top of the parapets on the (west) Main Street and (south) 4th Avenue sides of the building. Storefront display windows, shaded by canvas awnings, flank a corner entry at the building's front southwest corner. Additional display windows, also shaded by canvas awnings, are toward the east end of the 4th Avenue side of the building. The east (rear) wall contains three windows with segmental arches. No exterior alterations are known to

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exist, except for periodic minor changes to the signage and décor on the west and south sides to accommodate new retail tenants.

This building was erected as the Longmont National Bank in 1905. Founded by F. W. Flanders, A. E. Flanders, H. L. Wood, and J. Ernest White, the Longmont Bank remained in business at this location until 1916. The bank was in the front part of the building closest to Main Street, while the rear of the building was divided into four small retail spaces with access from 4th Avenue. In 1906, these spaces were occupied by a barber, a candy and cigar store, a dentist, and an office. Numerous businesses, including drug stores, a dentist office, a barber shop, and a music store, were located in the building through the end of the twentieth century. Ziggi's Coffee has occupied the building's corner retail space since 2004.

401 Main Street 5BL.12706 (sketch map no. 39, photo no. 37)
Historic Name: First National Bank
Current Name: Guarantee Bank & Trust
Construction Date: 1959

The Guarantee Bank & Trust building is a large rectangular-shaped edifice comprising 16,733 square feet of interior space. It rests on a concrete foundation, and it is covered by a flat roof with asphalt composition roofing material. The exterior walls feature stone, brick, and glass veneers. A set of paired glass-in-metal-frame doors, with a transom and sidelight, enter the building near the north end of the Main Street side (east). Another glass-in-metal-frame door enters the 4th Avenue side (south). The second story contains large expanses of darkly opaque windows.

This building was constructed in 1959. It was remodeled and extended to the north in 1980 resulting in a setback area with a small outdoor plaza on the first level and a setback conference room in the second story. It has served as a financial institution from that time to the present, as the First National Bank of Longmont, the Centennial Bank of the West, and as Guarantee Bank and Trust. It replaced the Classical Revival style Farmers National Bank building (later the First National Bank), which had been built in 1918. Although the addition was constructed less than fifty years ago, it is small compared to the original bank building, and is therefore considered contributing. No other exterior alterations are known to exist.

412 Main Street 5BL.12717 (building no. 40 on district sketch map, photo nos. 16, 23)
Historic Name: Lemke Brothers Grocery Store, J. N. Reinert Clothing Store
Current Name: Longmont Vision Center
Construction Date: Circa 1903

This single-story commercial building has a basic rectangular-shaped plan enclosing 2500 square feet of interior space. It rests on a stone or concrete foundation, and it is covered by a flat roof with asphalt composition roofing material. Brick parapets extend above the roof line on the west (façade), and on the north and south sides. The façade wall, including the upper façade, columns at both ends, and the kick plate areas below the display windows, are made of red brick laid in running bond. Soldier courses appear at the top of the parapet, and above a distinctive leaded glass window which visually divides the lower and upper façade. The rear (east) wall is made of red brick laid in common bond. A stained natural brown glass-in-wood-frame door enters the asymmetrical façade from within a deeply recessed entryway which is flanked by storefront display windows. A rear entry door, with a sidelight, enters the building from a four-step brick and concrete porch with a metal railing.

Sanborn Insurance maps reveal that this building was constructed between 1900 and 1906. It housed the Lemke Bros. Grocery Store, followed by a haberdashery, the J. N. Reinert Clothing Store. Elements of the façade apparently date from 1922, as on August 22nd of that year, the *Longmont Ledger* newspaper published an article titled "J. N. Reinert Makes Big Improvements." The article described this building's "new front" with an "indented entrance," "handsome show windows," and "nice floors." City of Longmont building permit records indicate the building was extended to the rear in 1934. The leaded glass window was reportedly covered over for a period of years beginning circa 1963 before it was more recently uncovered and restored at an unknown date.

416, 418 Main Street 5BL.12718 (building no. 41 on district sketch map, photo nos. 14-16)
Historic Name: Calkins Building, The Carlton, Ben Franklin Store, Gambles Store
Current Name: Simply Bulk Market, Ron's Printing Center
Construction Date: 1904

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The Calkins Building is a two-story edifice with a rectangular-shaped plan enclosing 4500 square feet of interior space. It is supported by a low stone or concrete foundation and covered by a flat roof with asphalt composition roofing material. Parapets extend above the roof line on the west (façade), and on the north and south sides. The façade wall (facing Main Street to the west) is made of red brick laid in running bond. A brick course near the top of the parapet, and another brick course above the awning over the first-story display windows, feature alternating projecting bricks laid as rowlocks which create the appearance of dentil courses. The upper façade wall also features a sawtooth brick course. The east (rear) wall is also made of red brick laid in running bond. The nearly symmetrical lower façade contains two storefronts, and is angled inward from each end toward the center. Two glass-in-metal-frame doors, with transoms enter the center of the façade, and are flanked by large storefront display windows. A green paneled door leads to an interior staircase at the south end of the façade. The façade's second story contains four sets of paired one-over-one sash windows, with painted green wood frames, sandstone lugsills, and segmental brick arches. A set of paired glass-in-metal frame doors, and another glass-in-metal-frame door, enter the rear of the building from small concrete porches with metal railings

This building was erected in 1904, and was originally owned by Carlton Calkins, an original member of the Chicago – Colorado Colony. The ground-floor was divided into two retail spaces, while the second story was a boardinghouse or small hotel named "The Carlton." Early businesses in the building include Worleys' Book Store, and the Booth Flemming Company dry goods store. In later years, the building was home to Ben Franklin and Gambles stores. The storefront in the lower façade apparently dates from 1939 when Pete Jacobson, a Longmont contractor, was issued a building permit with the work described as "remodel store building and putting in [a] new front." No other exterior alterations are known to exist.

Carlton Chase Calkins, was born in Saratoga County, New York, in 1847, the son of Calvin P. and Elizabeth (Smith) Calkins. He attended Union College, receiving a degree in civil engineering in 1868. Calkins then moved to Chicago, where he taught school and worked as a farmhand. While delivering produce to the marketplace he saw an advertisement for the Chicago-Colorado Colony. He and his wife, Catherine (Kate) Boyce Calkins, decided to join the venture, obtaining Certificate Number 57 from the Colony. Arriving in the St. Vrain Valley, Mr. and Mrs. Calkins built their home on Lot 16 of the Colony's plat, located in the 300 block of Coffman Street. Mr. Calkins supported his family as surveyor for the rapidly growing colony, before eventually acquiring 640 acres northeast of Longmont. He built a large reservoir called Calkins Lake (Union Reservoir) on his land, where he raised dairy cattle and grew potatoes. A farsighted man, Calkins invested his profits in banking and milling. For 45 years, he served as director of the Farmers' National Bank, which he had helped organize. He also was a founding partner in several area mills and was instrumental in the establishment of many Longmont businesses, including those in the Calkins Building on Main Street. He served a term in the Colorado Legislature, in 1892-1893. In 1895, Calkins retired from farming and moved to Longmont where he served as the Longmont City Engineer. In this capacity, he was responsible for helping design the Longmont and Berthoud sewer systems.

430 / 434 Main Street	5BL.10412 (building no. 42 on district sketch map, photo nos. 14, 16, 22)
Historic Name:	I. O. O. F. Hall No. 29, J. C. Penney Company Store, Duckwalls Store
Current Name:	I. O. O. F. Hall No. 29, The Great Frame Up
Construction Date:	1907

The I. O. O. F. (International Order of Odd Fellows) Hall is a predominant three-story Early Twentieth-Century Commercial style building with Classical Revival details. Enclosing 8610 square feet of interior space, the building measures 50' N-S (across) x 125' E-W (deep). It rests on a stone or concrete foundation, and it is covered by a flat roof with asphalt composition roofing material. Facing Main Street to the west, the façade wall is made of brown brick laid in running bond, and is topped by a decorative cornice with a prominent gabled pediment centered at the top of the parapet. Beneath the pediment, the letters "I. O. O. F." and the date "1907" are incised in blocks centered in the upper façade. Latticed vent openings appear at either end of the upper façade. The east (rear) wall is clad with painted white stucco or concrete parging. The lower façade contains a set of paired glass-in-green-metal-frame doors, with a transom, which enter the building from within a recessed entryway. Storefront display windows flank the recessed entryway, below a band of clerestory windows which also extend over the entryway. The façade's second- and third-story windows are symmetrically arranged, and feature sandstone lugsills and brown brick surrounds. Two glass-in-green-metal-frame doors, with transoms, are recessed within rounded brick arch entryways at either end of the façade. The door in the south entryway leads to an interior staircase. A set of paired glass-in-metal frame doors, enter the rear of the building from a concrete porch. A wood-paneled door in the second story near the north end of the rear of the building provides access to a metal fire escape stairway. No exterior alterations are known to exist.

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Longmont's I. O. O. F. Hall on Main Street was erected in 1907-1908. Construction was begun in June of 1907, and completed eight months later. A formal dedication ceremony was held on March 30, 1908. Schauer Brothers, a grocery, bakery and meat market, inhabited the ground-floor retail space during the building's earliest years. Later businesses included national retailers J. C. Penney and Duckwalls.

431 Main Street 5BL.12707 (building no. 43 on district sketch map, photo nos. 38, 42)
Historic Name: Margreiter's Millinery, Margreiter and Hoyt Millinery
Current Name: Janie's Café
Construction Date: Circa 1900

The rectangular-plan building faces Main Street to the east. The upper façade wall and columns at either end are made of red brick, as is the facade's flat brick parapet. The façade contains two large fixed-pane storefront display windows and one smaller fixed-pane storefront display window. A glass-in-metal-frame door, with a transom, provides entry. An awning covers the front entry door and flanking display windows, and above this there is a distinctive sign band which advertises "JANIE'S CAFÉ." The upper façade wall features two brick panels with vent openings and extensive decorative brick corbelling. Brick parapets are visible on the building's north and south sides. The west (rear) wall is made of painted concrete blocks and contains a utility door. A metal carport over a concrete pad is located immediately behind the building.

Early retail uses of this building include a photo gallery, bicycle shop, millinery, and barbershop. In more recent years, it has been a restaurant since the early 1970s. Elements of the storefront evidently date principally from 1950 when a building permit was issued with the work described as "rebuild storefront glass & brick." Later building permit files reveal that the "JANIE'S CAFÉ" sign in the upper façade was installed in 1999, however, this does not diminish the overall integrity. No other exterior alterations are known to exist.

435 Main Street 5BL.8198 (building no. 44 on district sketch map, photo no. 38)
Historic Name: Germania Hotel
Current Name: Lost Marbles Toy Store
Construction Dates: Circa 1898 (first-story of the front section)
 1922 (second-story)
 1938 (rear one-story addition)

The rectangular-shaped Germania Hotel building contains a main two-story front section, with a one-story rear addition. The hotel rooms were upstairs, while the ground-floor was devoted to commercial space. The one-story section to the rear was originally a kitchen. The façade, which faces Main Street to the east, features brick columns at each end, and corbelled and decorative brickwork along the top of the parapet. The lower façade is recessed away from the front sidewalk at an angle, beginning at the north end. This angled section contains three floor-to-ceiling storefront display windows. Two metal-frame doors are located near the south end of the facade. One of these doors provides access to the retail business. The other, at the far south end of the façade, leads to an interior staircase. The façade's second story contains three one-over-one double-hung sash windows with segmental brick arches. The flat asphalt roof over the front two-story section has brick parapets on the east, north and south.

The original first story of the front part of this building was erected between 1895 and 1900. Early uses include a restaurant, a bakery, and a meat market. In 1922, architect Benjamin C. Viney designed a second story, and the building then became known as the Germania Hotel. A rear one-story addition was constructed in 1938, and was initially utilized as a restaurant kitchen. In later years, the Ralph Miller Shoe Company was located here. There are no additions to the historic building; however, some elements of the façade are not original, most notably a fixed metal awning. The awning may date from 1970 when a building permit to "remodel offices" was issued for the property. No other exterior alterations are known to exist.

436 Main Street 5BL.12737 (building no. 45 on district sketch map, photo no. 14)
Historic Name: Sutphen Building, Odeon Theatre
Current Name: Sutphen Building
Construction Date: 1907

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This two-story commercial building features a rectangular-shaped plan which encloses 2640 square feet of interior space. It is supported by a stone or concrete foundation, and it is covered by a flat roof with asphalt composition roofing material. The façade wall (facing Main Street to the west) is made of brown brick, with three oculus openings above the second-story windows. The façade wall is topped by a highly-decorative parapet with twin segmental arches with pierced openings. The north wall is made of red brick, with large panels in the first story clad with cream color stucco. A glass-in-metal-frame door enters the ground-floor retail space from within a centered recessed entryway. Another glass-in-metal-frame door at the north end of the façade accesses an interior staircase. Three entry doors are at the rear of the building. Storefront display windows, with transoms and clerestory windows, flank the recessed entryway. The façade's second story contains two bands of four single-light casement windows, with transoms, beneath decorative segmental brick arches. The building adjacent to the north was razed in 1990 to make way for a pedestrian breezeway. The north wall of this building (originally an interior wall) was then exposed and redesigned with the large cream color stuccoed panels. No other exterior alterations are known to exist.

Named for its original owner, R. G. Sutphen, this building was erected in 1907. Thomas Howard, the general contractor, constructed the building on this lot previously occupied by a two-story grout building. A moving picture venue named the Odeon Theatre was among the building's early uses. The Odeon was one of three "moving picture" venues that began operating in Longmont during the early 1910s. The others were the Isis Theatre (later named the Electric Theatre) at 337 Main Street and the Dreamland Theatre at 402 Main Street). In 1939, these early theatres were supplanted by the Art Deco Style Fox Theatre, built on the east side of the 500 block of Main Street. In later years, this building became a Coast-to-Coast Store, and a Montgomery Ward store.

437 / 439 Main Street 5BL.12708 (building no. 46 on district sketch map, photo no. 38)
Historic Name: Clark's Ladies Fashions & Apparel Store
Current Name: Break Away Cycle & Strength Studio
Construction Date: Circa 1924

This building consists of a main two-story front section with a one-story rear addition. The building features an asymmetrical façade, which faces toward Main Street to the east. The lower façade contains three large fixed-pane storefront display windows, each topped by a large transom. A recessed front entryway at the north end contains a wood-frame door with another transom. The upper façade wall is made of brown brick with projecting brick courses. The north (side) wall is made of red brick. The west (rear) wall is of concrete block construction, on the one-story portion, with brick construction on the rear of the second-story wall. Two utility doors enter the ground-floor level on the back of the building, and a wood staircase leads to a second-story rear entrance.

Sanborn Insurance maps reveal that this two-story commercial building was constructed between 1918 and 1930. It replaced a 20' x 20' one-story building which had been built as a meat market for C. W. Carroll and Frank Richart in 1899. Clark's Ladies Fashions and Apparel was located in the building circa late 1940s. The north part of a small one-story rear extension was originally a small garage. The south part of the small one-story rear extension was added to the original building between 1930 and the late 1950s. The building adjacent to the north was razed circa 1990 to make way for a pedestrian breezeway. The north wall of this building (originally an interior wall) was then exposed and reinforced. No other exterior alterations are known to exist.

444 Main Street 5BL.12721 (building no. 47 on district sketch map, photo no. 65)
Historic Name: Huffman's New & Second Hand Furniture Store, Longmont Shoe Repair, Bi-Rite Drug Store
Current Name: Knowles & Epstein Building
Construction Date: Circa 1903

This one-story commercial building features a rectangular-shaped plan which encloses 3125 square feet of interior space. It is supported by a stone or concrete foundation and covered by a flat roof with asphalt composition roofing material. Facing Main Street to the west, the façade contains a single storefront, with a set of paired glass-in-metal-frame doors flanked by storefront display windows. The lower façade wall is clad with beige color stucco. The upper façade wall, including a flat parapet extending above the roof line, and columns at either end, are made of painted beige color brick, with decorative projecting brick courses along the top of the parapet. Stepped parapets extend above the roof line on the north and south sides.

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Sanborn Insurance maps indicate that this building was erected between 1900 and 1906, and that it was extended to the rear between 1906 and 1911. A more modern concrete block rear addition which measures 24' x 24' was constructed in 1963. Early uses include Huffman's New and Second Hand Furniture Shop, a bicycle sales and repair shop, and an undertaker's establishment. The Longmont Shoe Repair occupied the building for a time after World War II. The building adjacent to the south was razed in 1990 to make way for a pedestrian breezeway. The south wall of this building (originally an interior wall) was then exposed and redesigned with large cream color stuccoed panels. No other exterior alterations which postdate the district's period of significance are known to exist.

445 Main Street 5BL.12709 (building no. 48 on district sketch map, photo no. 61)
Historic Name: Nielsen Millinery, Henry Roeder's Harness Shop, Capp & Dworak Real Estate Office
Current Name: Labor Ready
Construction Date: Circa 1903

This single-story commercial building features a basic rectangular-shaped plan which comprises 2125 square feet of interior space. It is supported by a stone or concrete foundation and covered by a flat roof with asphalt composition roofing material. The symmetrical façade, facing onto Main Street to the east, contains two small storefronts, composed of two glass-in-metal-frame doors, with transoms, and flanking fixed-pane storefront display windows with red brick rowlock sills. The lower façade wall, below the storefront display windows, and columns at either side of the façade, are clad with a red brick veneer laid in running bond. The upper façade wall is hidden behind a large fixed wood awning. The west (rear) wall is painted concrete block. The west wall contains a single utility door, which enters the building from a small concrete porch which is slightly below grade, and covered by a gable roof. A large window to the south of the rear door has been filled in at an unknown date.

Sanborn Insurance maps document that this building was erected between 1900 and 1906. It was historically divided into two commercial spaces, each 12½' wide, and addressed as 441 and 445 Main Street. Early tenants include Nielsen Millinery in the south half of the building, and Henry Roeder's Harness Shop, followed by the Capp & Dworak Real Estate office in the north half. The upper façade wall is hidden behind a large fixed wood awning. City of Longmont building permit files reveal that the concrete block rear section of the building was erected by Pete Jacobson in 1945. The façade, including the fixed-wood awning, was installed in 1959. The building adjacent to the south was razed circa 1990 to make way for a pedestrian breezeway. The south wall of this building (originally an interior wall) was then exposed and reinforced.

449 Main Street 5BL.12710 (building no. 49 on district sketch map, photo no. 62)
Historic Name: Eben White Real Estate, Insurance & Loans Office, Family Shoe Store
Current Name: Happy Bake Shop
Construction Date: Circa 1903

This building rectangular-shaped commercial building consists of an original (circa 1903) one-story front section, and a one-story addition, built onto the rear of the original building in the years between 1930 and the late 1950s. The building is supported by a stone or concrete foundation and covered by a flat roof. The top of the façade wall forms a flat parapet and there are stepped parapets on the north and south sides. Facing Main Street to the east, the façade wall is made of painted white narrow brick or simulated brick. The façade contains a single symmetrical storefront which is slightly recessed from the front sidewalk. The storefront is composed of two fixed-pane storefront display windows, flanking a centered front-entry door. A green and brown striped canvas awning extends over the storefront. The building's west (rear) wall and the exposed rear sections of the north and south side walls, are made of painted cream white concrete blocks. A utility door enters the rear of the building.

Erected circa 1903, this building was originally occupied by a barber and a tailor shop, soon followed by Eben White's Real Estate, Insurance, and Loans business. Eben White was an original member of the Chicago-Colorado Colony. He gained employment driving the stage line between Longmont and Erie, while also prospecting in the hills west of Boulder. Meeting with some success, he became the owner of the Tippecanoe and Eagle of the West mines, and also held an interest in the Orion Mine. Drawing on his previous business experience in Chicago, White then opened a grocery store in Longmont. He next held the position of cashier at the Emerson-Buckingham Bank, before operating the real estate, loan, and insurance business in this building. Other early tenants in this building included J. C. Stephens, who also had a real estate and insurance business, and Henry Roeder's Harness Shop. The Family Shoe Store was in business here in the 1940s. City of Longmont building permit records indicate that the storefront likely dates principally from 1949, and that the concrete block rear portion of the building is a 1962 addition. No other exterior alterations are known to exist.

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450 Main Street 5BL.12722 (building no. 50 on district sketch map, photo no. 17)
Historic Name: Mode O' Day, Marla Shop
Current Name: Law Offices Building
Construction Date: Circa 1903

This one-story commercial building features a rectangular-shaped plan which encloses 3089 square feet of interior space. It is supported by a stone or concrete foundation and covered by a flat roof with asphalt composition roofing material. Facing Main Street to the west, the lower façade wall is clad with a dark gray stone veneer, while the upper façade wall is clad with dark gray vertical wood siding. The upper and lower façade is separated by a flat metal awning which projects out over the sidewalk. The lower façade is recessed inward from the front sidewalk at an angle beginning at the south end. A glass-in-metal-frame door, with a transom and sidelight, enters near the north end of the recessed façade next to an exterior glass display case tucked into the corner. South of the entry door, the angled façade contains four fixed-pane display windows. The east (rear) wall is made of concrete block construction and contains a glass-in-metal-frame door within an angled recessed rear entryway.

Sanborn Insurance maps indicate that the original front part of this building was erected between 1900 and 1906. Early retail businesses include a grocery, a paint and wallpaper store, and a bakery. Two clothing stores, the Mode O' Day, and the Marla Shop were successively located in the building circa 1950s and 1960s. City of Longmont building permit files reveal that a permit to "remodel storefront" was issued in 1948. The building was converted from a store into offices in 1999; however, the façade door and window arrangements dating from 1948 were retained. Boulder County Assessor records document that a concrete block addition to the east-facing side dates to 1963. A building permit for this addition, which measures 24' x 40' was issued in August 1962. No other exterior alterations are known to exist.

452 / 454 Main Street 5BL12723 (building no. 51 on district sketch map, photo nos. 17, 20)
Historic Name: U. S. Grant Bowersox, Doctor of Osteopathy Office, N. H. Storm Electrical Supplies
Current Name: Ron R's Fine Jewelry, Discoveries, Egyptian Imports
Construction Date: Circa 1903

This single-story commercial building has a rectangular-shaped plan which encloses 2875 square feet of interior space. It is supported by a stone or concrete foundation, and it is covered by a flat roof with asphalt composition roofing material. Facing Main Street to the west, the symmetrical façade contains two small storefronts, each 12½' wide. Twin glass-in-metal-frame doors enter the center of the façade from within a recessed entryway, flanked by storefront display windows. The façade wall, including the upper façade, brick columns at each end, and the kick plate areas beneath the display windows, are made of brown brick laid in running bond. The east (rear) wall is made of painted red brick, and contains two one-over-one sash windows, with painted white brick rowlock sills and with segmental brick arches. A set of paired painted white wood-paneled doors, with a large transom, enters the rear of the building from a five-step concrete porch with a metal railing.

Sanborn Insurance maps indicate that this building was erected between 1900 and 1906. It has been divided into two retail spaces throughout much of its history. There are no additions to the building. Early business uses include a doctor's office, men's clothing store, electrical supply shop, and florist. The façade's storefront apparently dates from 1959 when contractor Ralph Faith obtained a building permit with the work described as "remodel storefront." No other exterior alterations are known to exist.

455 Main Street 5BL.12711 (building no. 52 on district sketch map, photo nos. 39, 41)
Historic Name: The Pratt Agency Real Estate & Insurance Office
Current Name: Scheys Accounting Services Office
Construction Date: Circa 1956

The single-story building faces Main Street to the east. The façade wall is clad with a stone veneer, inset in the upper façade with decorative painted red concrete blocks. A glass-in-metal-frame door enters the building near the center of the façade, which is slightly set back from the front sidewalk. A band of six horizontally oriented windows penetrate the façade wall, at a height above the front entry door. A large vertically-oriented window is just to the south of the entry door. The west (rear) wall is made of red brick laid in running bond. The exposed west end of the original north (side) wall is made of red brick laid in common bond. The west wall contains three vertically-oriented windows with red brick rowlock sills, and a utility door offset from center. The roof is flat, hidden behind a parapet on the facade, and with slightly stepped parapets on the north and south sides.

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Sanborn Insurance maps indicate that this property was developed prior to 1906; however, Boulder County Assessor records list 1956 as this building's year of construction. The building probably dates principally from the 1956 time period, although elements of an earlier building on the site may have been incorporated into its construction at that time. The façade dates from 1962 when a building permit was issued for a "new front." A 1963 appraisal photo depicts the façade much as it appears today. At that time, the building was home to The Pratt Agency, a real estate and insurance firm.

457 / 459 Main Street 5BL.8204 (building no. 53 on district sketch map, photo no. 39)
Historic Name: Dr. Sarah E. Morse, Osteopathic Physician, Friedman Brothers Shoe Shop
Current Name: Inspiration Art Academy, Deluxe Barber & Styling Shop
Construction Date: Circa 1903

This small one-story commercial building is rectangular in shape, measuring 25' N-S (across) x 60' E-W (deep). The building is supported by a low stone or concrete foundation, and it is covered by a flat roof. Facing Main Street to the east, the façade contains two narrow storefronts, each 12½' wide. The façade wall is made of red brick, laid in running bond. This includes the upper wall and parapet, columns at either end, a center column between the two entry doors, and the kick plate area below storefront display windows. The upper façade wall displays two brick panels, corbelling, and a soldier course just above the display windows. Two glass-in-metal-frame doors, with transoms, enter the two retail spaces from the center of the symmetrical façade. The display windows, with red brick rowlock sills and transoms, flank the two entry doors. A blue and white striped canvas awning shades the entire storefront. The west (rear) wall is made of painted brick laid in running bond. This wall contains a two-light window with a segmental brick arch, and another bricked in window, with brick segmental arched. Two rear entry doors, each with a segmental brick arch, lead into the rear of the building from a concrete porch which is slightly below grade. This rear porch features a concrete floor, metal railings, square wood posts, and a shed porch roof.

Sanborn Insurance maps reveal that this building was constructed between 1900 and 1906. The building has been divided into two commercial spaces, each 12½' wide, throughout its history. The office of Dr. Sarah E. Morse, an osteopathic physician, was in the north half of the building in 1906, followed by the Friedman Bros. Shoe Shop in 1910. Other early tenants include a cobbler's shop, a restaurant, and by 1918, a tire store. City of Longmont building permit files document that the building's façade dates from 1963.

460 Main Street 5BL.12724 (building no. 54 on district sketch map, photo no. 17)
Historic Name: J. C. Penney Store
Current Name: Todd's Guitars Etc. Store
Construction Date: Circa 1905

This two-story commercial building has a rectangular-shaped plan which measures 50' N-S (across) x 115' E-W (deep). It is supported by a concrete foundation, and is covered by a flat roof with asphalt composition roofing material. Facing Main Street to the west, the facade wall is made of pale red brick laid in running bond. This includes the upper façade, columns at each end, and the kick plate areas below storefront display windows. The east (rear) wall is of painted concrete block construction. Two sets of paired glass-in-metal-frame doors, with transoms and sidelights, enter the center of the façade from within a recessed entryway. The recessed entryway is flanked by the storefront display windows which are angled inward from the corners of the façade. The façade's second story contains four one-over-one sash windows with painted green wood frames and surrounds. A neon sign in the form of a guitar advertises "todd's Guitars etc." in light blue and purple neon lighting. A fixed red awning extends over storefront display windows and recessed entryway on the façade.

Sanborn Insurance maps indicate that Lots 5 and 6 in Block 51 were developed between 1900 and 1906, as two adjacent single-story commercial buildings. The two buildings are depicted, consistently the same, on the 1906, 1911, 1918, and 1930 Sanborn maps. The 1959 updated and revised version of the 1930 Sanborn map depicts a single building, with a storefront width of 50', and extending to the alley with a rear mezzanine. The earlier buildings did not extend to the alley. The J. C. Penney store was located in the building by 1958, and Boulder County Assessor records indicate that the single unified building with the mezzanine dates from just prior to that time. A 1958 appraisal photo shows the lower façade similar to how it appears today. The extant one-over-one double-hung sash windows in the upper façade do not appear in the 1958 appraisal photo, instead a solid upper façade wall is depicted, with "J. C. PENNEY CO." spelled out in large block letters above a flat metal awning. The storefront in the lower facade dates principally from 1947 when contractor Ed Hanson was issued a building permit to "install [a] new front." No other exterior alterations are known to exist.

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461 Main Street 5BL.3109 (building no. 55 on district sketch map, photo no. 39)
Historic Name: Porter – Barker Stores Company Dry Goods, Home Cafe
Current Name: Rosalee's Pizzeria
Construction Date: Circa 1902

The rectangular-plan building was constructed of red brick, with flat roof. A tall brick parapet is located on the façade, facing Main Street to the east. The symmetrical façade wall also contains brick columns at both ends. The upper façade features projecting brick courses and corbelling at the top of the parapet. Storefront display windows, with brick kick plates, flank the centered recessed entryway on the façade. The entry consists of a glass-in-metal or synthetic frame door, with a transom. A black and white awning extends over the display windows and entry. Segmental brick arched window openings on the west-facing side comprise a notable architectural feature. A single window has been filled in with glass block.

Sanborn Insurance maps reveal that this building was erected between 1900 and 1906. A dry goods store, operated by the Porter Barker Stores Company, was among the earliest retail tenants. The Home Cafe was located in the building in the post-World War II era, followed by the Dainty Pastry shop in the 1960s. There are no additions to the historic building. The façade dates from 1966 when contractor Ralph Faith obtained a building permit with the work described as "remodel – new front & inside." No other exterior alterations are known to exist.

463 Main Street 5BL.12712 (building no. 56 on district sketch map, photo no. 39)
Historic Name: Schaap & Murphin Furniture Store, Thedes Ladies Fashions Store, Montgomery Ward
Current Name: Fuzz Music Studios, Out Boulder County
Construction Date: 1906

This two-story, rectangular-shaped commercial building was constructed in 1905-1906. The building has maintained its historic configuration, with no additions to the original construction. The building is significant for its representative Early Twentieth-Century Commercial Style of architecture and for the quality of craftsmanship displayed in its brick construction. The façade wall is made of red brick, with extensive decorative brickwork in the upper façade. This includes a sawtooth brick course, and a course of alternating projecting rowlocks which creates the appearance of a dentil course. The west-facing side (rear) wall and the south-facing (side) wall are made of red brick laid in running bond. The building also features many segmental brick arches over doors and window openings.

The walls are supported by a low stone or concrete foundation and topped with a flat asphalt/composition roof. The roof is hidden on the façade by a flat brick parapet, with stepped brick parapets on the north and south sides. The lower façade was periodically modified over the years as the building adapted to new retail uses. Currently, the building's lower façade is recessed from the front sidewalk. The façade's asymmetrical configuration contains a set of paired glass-in-metal-frame doors on the north end, with a band of three fixed-pane windows south of the entry doors. The façade's second story contains two window arrangements. Each of these appears to consist of two vertically-oriented fixed-pane windows, flanked by two smaller casement windows, with a transom. Two windows, with segmental brick arches, covered by security bars flank the rear-entry door on the symmetrical west-facing side. Second-story windows in the west-facing and south-facing walls are one-over-one double-hung sash with sandstone lugsills and segmental brick arches. Finally, a set of paired glass-in-metal-frame doors enter the west-facing side below a segmental brick arch. The transom area between the top of this door and the segmental brick arch is filled with painted green plywood. No exterior alterations are known to exist.

Constructed in 1905-1906 this building's intended original use may have been as a bowling alley and billiard hall. During its early years, it served as the Schaap & Murphin Furniture Store (1907), followed in 1908 by the Chlanda-Harris Furniture Store. The business was founded in 1907 by partners Frank A. Chlanda and Lloyd C. Harris. Within a short time, however, the company carried only the Chlanda Name. Frank Chlanda came to Colorado in 1890 for his health. His health restored, Chlanda went to work for the Warner Furniture Company in Longmont, where he met Lloyd C. Harris. A native of Oskaloosa, Iowa, Harris had studied Law at the University of Iowa before coming west to Colorado. In 1907, Harris wed Louise Adele Warner, daughter of Warner Furniture Company owner Willis Warner. Soon after the wedding, Mr. Warner sold the business to his son-in-law and Frank Chlanda. The Chlanda-Harris store prospered to become a small local chain, with other stores at times in Boulder, Greeley, and Cheyenne. The store quickly outgrew this location, moving next door at 471-473 Main Street. By 1910, this building was the location of a ladies' fashions store operated by F. G Thede. In later years, Longmont's Montgomery Ward store expanded from the adjacent building into this location.

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464 Main Street 5BL.12725 (building no. 57 on district sketch map, photo no. 17)
Historic Name: Hemberger Grocery Store, Piggly Wiggly Grocery Store
Current Name: Vacant / Not in Use
Construction Date: Circa 1908

This two-story, rectangular-shaped commercial building was constructed circa 1908. An Early Twentieth-Century Commercial Style building, it is significant for its association with Longmont's commercial development. Walls are red brick, painted on the façade (west), and unpainted on the other sides of the building. The building features decorative brickwork in the upper façade, and segmental arched windows in the second story on the north-facing and east-facing sides. The walls rise to a parapet on the façade, which hides the flat, composition/asphalt roof, with stepped parapets on the north and south sides. Storefront display windows, with clerestory windows above, flank a centered, deeply recessed entryway. The façade's second story contains two large windows with contracting banding. Other windows were probably originally one-over-one double-hung sash windows with sandstone lugsills and segmental red brick arches, but are now single-light fixed-pane windows set over smaller single-light casement windows. A glass-in-metal-frame door provides entry at the rear (east-facing side) from a concrete porch covered by a yellow canvas awning. No other exterior alterations are known to exist.

Items in the *Longmont Ledger* newspaper document this building's existence by 1909, when it was the location of the Hemberger Grocery store. In the 1920s, a Piggly Wiggly grocery store was located in the building. More recently, from 1974 until May 2016, the building housed Miller Music. Established by Keith Miller and later operated by his son, Seth Miller, the business offered both instrument sales and lessons. When it closed in May 2016, Miller Music had been in business for 41½ years, making it one of the longest continually operating music stores in the state.

470 Main Street 5BL.355 (NRIS 75000501) (building no. 58 on district sketch map, photo nos. 17, 18)
Historic Name: St. Stephen's Episcopal Church
Current Name: St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, St. Vrain Historical Society
Construction Date: 1881

Constructed in the Late Victorian / Gothic Revival style of architecture, St. Stephen's Episcopal Church is listed in the National Register of Historic Places and designated as a City of Longmont Landmark. Notable features of the one-story building include the Gothic arched windows and main entry door, the red brick walls with stepped buttresses, and the steeply pitched roof. The church consists of a rectangular-shaped gabled nave, a gabled vestibule or narthex, a gabled chancel, and a flat-roofed extension at the rear southeast corner. A stone, inscribed with "ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH 1881," is centered in the upper gable end of the nave on the façade, facing Main Street to the west, and metal crosses extend from the apex of the main gable roof, and the vestibule roof.

A stained natural brown wood-paneled front door, beneath a Gothic stone arch, enters the center of the façade from a small stone porch. This door leads into a gabled vestibule or narthex at the front of the church. The north-facing and south-facing (side) walls of the nave each contain three Gothic-arched windows with dressed stone arches and sills. A larger Gothic arched window, with tracery, and with the arch outlined in red brick, is centered in the upper east-facing (rear) wall of the chancel. The flat-roofed section at the rear southeast corner has a segmental arched door and windows and brick corbelling. No exterior alterations are known to exist. In 2012, the St. Vrain Historical Society received a Colorado State Historical Fund grant in the amount of \$11,304 to complete a historic structure assessment for the building.

This small building was in continuous use as a church from 1881 until 1972. According to the building's National Register nomination, prepared in 1975, at that time St. Stephens was one of the longest operating churches in Colorado, and reportedly Longmont's oldest. Constructed in 1881 at a cost of \$3,500, the church served the St. Stephen's Episcopal congregation. The September 30, 1959 issue of the *Longmont Times-Call* states that Longmont's first Episcopalian services were held in the Burlington Schoolhouse circa 1868. On January 23, 1881, the Episcopalian mission was officially organized by Bishop Spaulding, becoming the town's first church building. Taking the name St. Stephens, the church provided religious services and officiated over christenings, weddings and funerals, marking both the mundane and major life events of Longmont's citizens.

In 1972, St. Stephen's congregation moved to a new church building in Southmoor Park, and the chapel was de-sanctified. The building and land was sold to a real estate agent, and for a brief time, the church was proposed to be moved to a cemetery. Recognizing the building's importance to Longmont's history, the St. Vrain Historical Society

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spearheaded an effort in 1976 to save the church from the wrecking ball, and placed it on Longmont's historic registry and in the National Register of Historic Places. Today, the former St. Stephens Episcopal Church serves as offices for the St. Vrain Historical Society.

471 / 473 Main Street 5BL.7034 (building no. 59 on district sketch map, photo no. 39)
Historic Name: Woodmen of the World Hall, Armory Building, Chlanda–Harris Furniture Store
Current Name: Icelandic Design
Construction Date: 1907

Built in 1907, this rectangular-shaped commercial building is a prominent two-story building constructed in the Early Twentieth-Century Commercial style. The lower façade wall is clad with beige color stucco, while the façade's second story is made of brown brick. The parapet at the top of the façade wall is clad with non-original pale gray panels. The building's date of construction "1907" appears in raised letters in an open block centered in the parapet. Storefront display windows, with transoms, flank the double doors in the recessed entryway. A secondary door provides access to an interior staircase at the north end of the façade. The west-facing (rear) wall is clad with painted cream color stucco. The flat roof is of asphalt/composition material, hidden on the façade with a tall parapet with a raised center section, and with lower parapets on the north-facing and south-facing sides. The façade's second story contains five vertically-oriented windows with sandstone lintels and brick surrounds. Several of the windows on the sides and rear of the building have been glazed with glass block windows. Other windows are vertically-oriented three-light windows with segmental arches.

This building was constructed in 1907 as the Longmont Woodmen of the World Hall. The Woodmen of the World (WOW) began in Omaha, Nebraska, in 1890, led by Joseph Cullen Root. Root had previously formed the organization The Modern Woodmen of America (MWA) in Iowa, but left it after discord within the organization. Although beginning as social and fraternal organizations promoting patriotism and civic responsibility, both the MWA and WOW are historically known for benefits paid to a member's family when a member died. This began as an informal "passing of the hat", but was formalized when the MWA began selling life insurance to its members. The MWA still exists as an insurance company, based in Rock Island, Illinois. The Woodmen of the World ultimately developed into two different organizations, both called Woodmen of the World, one based in Omaha, and one in Denver. The Denver organization later adopted the name Woodmen of the World, Pacific Jurisdiction, to distinguish itself.

The building's ground-floor retail space housed the Chlanda-Harris Furniture Company for many years. The Chlanda–Harris Furniture Store was founded in 1907 by partners Frank A. Chlanda and Lloyd C. Harris. Within a short time, however, the company carried only the Chlanda Name. Missouri native Frank Chlanda moved to Colorado in 1890 for his health. Following a full recovery, he went to work for the Warner Furniture Company in Longmont, where he met Lloyd C. Harris. A native of Oskaloosa, Iowa, Harris had studied Law at the University of Iowa before coming west to Colorado. In 1907, Harris and Chlanda purchased the Warner Furniture Company from Harris' father-in-law, Willis Warner. The Chlanda-Harris store prospered to become a small local chain, with other stores at times in Boulder, Greeley, and Cheyenne.

The building's integrity is diminished, relative to its original construction, due to an altered parapet in the upper façade. City of Longmont building permit records do not reveal when the parapet was altered; however, it appears to date from the 1960s. As such it reflects the design influences from that time period and does not notably detract from the building's overall sense of integrity.

475 / 477 Main Street 5BL.12713 (building no. 60 on district sketch map, photo nos. 39, 40)
Historic Name: Telephone Exchange Building, Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Building, Lutes Drug Store
Current Name: LaVita Bella Coffee Etc., Tenacity Investment Group
Construction Date: 1905

This building's brick and stone walls are set on a low stone or concrete foundation. Located in the center of the façade is a non-historic, bowed, multi-light bay window. On either side of the bay window, a door provides access to the businesses within. The upper façade contains two rounded arch windows, on either side of a partially recessed second-story balcony. Two glazed frame doors and one service door enter through the west-facing (rear) wall of the building. A curved second-

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story porch is located at the rear of the building. Two doors, one on each end, lead to the porch from the interior. The north-facing wall, which parallels 5th Avenue, contains a series of six large segmental arched windows, and two large rounded arch windows, over symmetrically placed single-light fixed-pane windows.

The Longmont Telephone Exchange building was erected in 1905, and opened for business in January 1906. According to the January 19, 1906 issue of the *Longmont Ledger*, the switchboard could accommodate up to eight operators, but it was expected that more typically five operators would work each four-hour shift, routing calls over toll line and eight hundred circuits. The building served its original purpose into the 1930s before giving way to other commercial uses, including, for a time, Lute's Drug Store, operated by E. E. Lutes.

There are no additions to the original building; however, it has been significantly altered, most notably in the early 1960s. Building permits for the property date from: 1953 ("fire escape on [the] west side"); 1957 ("remodel building") 1962 ("new front and north wall"), and 1997 ("commercial and industrial remodel"). The 1962 alterations include the loss of the original cornices on the east-facing and north-facing sides, the application of exterior stone work, the addition of a balcony on the façade, a second-story rear porch, and a display window in the lower façade. Despite these alterations, the building's distinctive form, size, and details, such as the size and placement of the windows, make its original use as the Telephone Exchange readily apparent. The 1997 remodel was primarily to the interior and upgrades to comply with building codes.

525 3rd Avenue 5BL.12736 (building no. 61 on district sketch map, photo nos. 2, 4)
Historic Name: St. Vrain Block, Longmont Post Office Building, American Legion Building
Current Name: St. Vrain Block
Construction Date: 1905

The St. Vrain Block is a large two-story commercial building located at the southeast corner of Main Street and 3rd Avenue. It features a rectangular-shaped plan, with a stone or concrete foundation, and a flat roof covered with asphalt composition roofing material. The exterior walls are made of pressed gray brick - selected at the time so that the building would stand out relative to the existing red brick two-story buildings at opposite corners of the same intersection (the Imperial Hotel, Dickens Block, and Donovan Block). Flat parapets extend above the roof line, adorned with a bracketed cornice, with dentils, on the west (Main Street side), and north (3rd Avenue side). The bracketed cornice also wraps around to cover the north end of the parapet on the east (alley) side of the building. Vent openings appear just below the cornice in the upper north and west-facing walls. A painted green glass-in-wood-frame door, with a transom, enters the front northwest corner. A set of paired glass-in-wood-frame doors enter the west facade from within a recessed entryway. Four painted green glass-in-wood-frame doors enter the north facade. Three of these doors have transoms, while the fourth does not. A utility door enters the west side of the building from the alley. The west façade's first-story contains three sets of paired storefront display windows shaded by canvas awnings. The west end of the north façade's first story contains three large fixed-pane display windows shaded by a canvas awning. Additional display windows near the east end of the north facade are also shaded by canvas awnings. Second-story windows on the west and north sides are tall sash windows with transoms, flat lintels and brick surrounds. The east wall (facing the alley) contains three tall sash second-story one-over-one sash windows with segmental arches, and two other tall sash windows with flat lintels and brick surrounds. The building was substantially rehabilitated in the late 1990s, funded in part by four Colorado State Historical Fund grants totaling approximately \$180,000. Included in this total were grant monies for a historic structure assessment, interior and exterior restoration, and building restoration.

The imposing two-story commercial building at the southeast corner of Main Street and 3rd Avenue was constructed as the St. Vrain Block in 1905. The Longmont Post Office was located in the ground-floor level until the Works Progress Administration (WPA) Post Office building was erected at the corner of 5th and Kimbark in 1935-1936. In addition to the post office in the ground-floor level, a drugstore occupied the front northwest corner of the building. The second floor was historically a lodge hall, home to the B. P. O.E., and later the J. A. Buckley American Legion Post #32.

635 3rd Avenue 5BL.4928 (building no. 62 on district sketch map, photo no. 1)
Historic Name: Craig – Baker Inc. Auto Dealership, Unger Motors, Harvey – Shryack Motors, Longmont Motor Company, St. Vrain Glass & Upholstery Shop
Current Name: Vacant / Not in Use
Construction Date: 1923

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Located at the southeast corner of 3rd Avenue and Coffman Street, the building at 635 3rd Avenue measures 110' N-S x 60' E-W. It is one story in height with a walkout basement level on the south (rear) side. Resting on a concrete foundation, the building's exterior walls are made of red brick laid in common bond. A sign painted on the upper east wall advertises the former business "St. Vrain Glass and Upholstering." The roof is flat, behind stepped brick parapets along the east and west sides. Facing 3rd Avenue, the façade is symmetrical, topped by a tall centered parapet, flanked by lower, flat, brick parapets. A painted green and white wood-paneled garage door is counter-balanced, and when opened, the door recesses into the space above. A band of four metal-framed storefront display windows penetrates the west half of the façade. A recessed entryway, with a glass-in-metal-frame door, with flanking sidelights and storefront display windows, is located in the east half of the façade. Additional display windows are at the north end of the west side, facing Coffman Street. The west wall also contains five sets of paired two-light fixed-pane windows, and a solid wood door which opens onto a small six-step concrete dock. A large wood-paneled roll-away garage door enters the basement level on the south side. The south wall contains a band of four fixed-pane windows.

A separate, smaller, brick building, measuring approximately 24' N-S x 60' E-W, extends to the east from the south end of the building's east side. The extension has an address of 615 3rd Avenue, and is supported by a concrete foundation, with red brick laid in common bond. The roof is flat, with stepped parapets at the east end. Its east and north walls contain multi-paned industrial sash windows. The north-facing wall contains two wood horizontal sliding garage doors. A set of paired wood-paneled doors enter the east-facing side of the building.

The building at 635 3rd Avenue was built in 1923 as an auto dealership garage. Per Longmont city directories, the building originally housed Craig-Baker, Inc., which featured "Dodge sales and service, storage, gasoline and oils." C. N. Frank was the manager. By 1926, Craig-Baker, Inc. had given way to Unger Motors, owned and operated by Ralph W. Unger. By the early 1930s, though, the business had changed again, as it had become Harvey-Shryack Motors, Inc., and by 1936 it had changed once again becoming the Longmont Motor Company. Managed by Roy T. Tidwell, Longmont Motors was a Dodge, Packard and Plymouth dealership. By the end of World War II, the building was no longer an automobile dealership garage, but had instead become an agricultural implement business. Rehder Brothers, Inc. specializing in International farm and truck machinery was located here in the late 1940s. This business was owned by the four Rehder brothers, named Henry, Jack, William and Walter. The brothers also owned a filling station located at 914 Main Street. Jack Rehder was the president, and Henry Rehder the vice-president of the implement company.

By 1951, Rehder Brothers had given way to another implement company named Selander-Parker, Inc., owned and operated by Wayne S. Parker and Edward J. Selander. By 1955, however, Selander was no longer involved with the implement business. Also, its name had changed to the Mountain Farm Equipment Company, which advertised: "see us for all your farm equipment needs." Wayne S. Parker was this company's President, while Richard S. Frisk was its Vice-President and Secretary-Treasurer. By the 1960s the building's use had changed once again, as during that decade it housed the Mills Company, a sheet metal business owned by Clifton W. Mills and Russell B. Bugas. City directories in the 1960s indicate that the Mills Company specialized in sheet metal manufacturing and installation, but that for a time it was also an electrical contractor. From the late 1960s to circa 2002, St. Vrain Glass and Upholstering was located at 635 3rd Avenue, which was owned, at least for a time, by Earl H. Wertz. Serendipity, a vintage clothing, antiques, and collectibles, shop was located in the building between 2006 and June 2016. No exterior alterations are known to exist.

457 4th Avenue	5BL.251 (NRIS 92001406) (building no. 63 on district sketch map, photo no. 27)
Historic Name:	Longmont Carnegie Library
Current Name:	Longmont Carnegie Library
Construction Date:	1913

Located at the southeast corner of 4th Avenue and Kimbark Street, Longmont's Carnegie Library is a one-story brick building with a full basement. Erected in 1913 in the Renaissance Revival style, the building rests on a sandstone foundation, and is covered by a flat roof. The exterior walls are made of pale brown color brick laid in common bond. Overall, the building displays a strong horizontal emphasis, created by alternating projecting brick courses which create the appearance of grooved horizontal lines. This effect is seen in the lower wall surface just above the foundation, below a flat metal cornice near the top of the wall surface, and in brick columns which flank the front entry porch on the façade. The wall surface below the cornice is also defined by decorative corbelled brickwork. Facing 4th Avenue to the north, the symmetrical façade contains a central entry porch flanked by three sash windows. The porch is approached by a set of concrete steps with a black pipe railing, and features a concrete floor, twin Tuscan wood columns on pedestals, and a gabled pediment, all within a recessed brick entryway, below a central arched parapet. A set of paired wood-paneled doors, each with an upper sash light, enter the building from the front porch. Facing Kimbark Street, the west side of the

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building is also symmetrically arranged, containing a centered elevated porch, flanked by large sash windows with sidelights. A set of paired painted brown glass-in-wood-frame doors, open onto the elevated porch, which is enclosed by a railing and is not accessible from ground level outside. Below the porch, five concrete steps descend to a set of paired painted brown wood-paneled doors which enter into the basement level. Another basement level door is located near the east end of the south side of the building. The south wall contains seven one-over-one sash windows with segmental arches. Brick chimneys with corbelled caps are located on the south and east sides of the building.

On December 13, 1907, Longmont received a \$12,500 grant for a Carnegie Library. The Library did come to fruition, though, until 1913, due to uncertainty and disagreement regarding how the city would obtain and pay for a building site. The city eventually acquired property at the southeast corner of Kimbark Street and 4th Avenue in 1912, and construction of the building began soon thereafter. Completed the following January, the Library was designed by Benjamin C. Viney, with the contracting firm of Wiggins and Sprague as the builders. The building served as the Longmont Public Library until 1975, when a large modern new library building was erected immediately adjacent to the south and east. The Carnegie Library building then served as Longmont's City Hall Annex in subsequent years. It was listed in the National Register in November 1992. No exterior alterations are known to exist. The building was rehabilitated in the mid-1990s, funded in part by three Colorado State Historical Fund grants totaling approximately \$183,000. The grant monies were for rehabilitation, exterior restoration and roof repair, and building restoration.

504 4th Avenue	5BL.8800 (building no. 64 on district sketch map, photo no. 28)
Historic Name:	Hapke-Wallace Service Station & Garage
Current Name:	Hillcrest Glass Company
Construction Date:	Circa 1926

This building is located at the northwest corner of Kimbark Street and 4th Avenue. The lower façade wall (facing 4th Avenue to the south) is faced with coursed sandstone to about 2' above grade. Above this low sandstone wall, the façade is dominated by bands of large fixed-pane storefront display windows, flanking a recessed entryway. Additional fixed-pane storefront display windows face toward Kimbark Street at the south end of the building's east side. The entryway on the façade features a glass-in-steel frame door, topped by a transom. Above the entryway and the storefront display windows, a flat metal awning projects over the sidewalk along 4th Avenue, and wraps around to the building's east side where it also extends over the sidewalk along Kimbark Street. The awning features black Carrara glass panels, with the name of the business HILLCREST GLASS appearing in the panels, centered on the façade. Above the awning, the building's upper wall surface is covered with black Carrara glass panels. Behind the Carrara glass panels, and on the secondary walls, the building is of red brick construction. The building is covered with a flat roof with asphalt composition roofing material. Stepped brick parapets extend above the roof line on the east and west sides. Door and window openings on the east side include two nine-light windows, a single glass-in-steel frame door with a transom, and a large metal roll-away garage door. The north (rear) rear wall contains large nine-light industrial sash windows, with red brick rowlock sills. A former large door opening at the north end of the west-facing wall has been filled in with concrete blocks

The building was constructed in the late 1920s, and has seen commercial use from that time to the present. The building was initially occupied in the late 1920s and early 1930s by the Wall-Hapke Service Station and Garage. Capitalizing on Longmont's (and the nation's) increasing dependence on the automobile, the building housed automobile-related businesses until the early 1960s. It remained a service station and garage through the end of the 1930s. By 1932, Wall-Hapke had given way to the Richart Service Station and by 1936 the business was known as the Pratt Fuel Company. Circa 1938, the establishment was known as the City Hall Service Station, profiting on its location across the street from the Longmont City Hall. During these years, while the property was used as a service station, a set of gas pumps were located close to the corner of Kimbark and 4th. From 1940 to the early 1960s, the building became a car dealership. The Winchell Brothers Motor Company was located here in the early 1940s, followed by the Winchell Pontiac Company dealership in the late 1940s and early 1950s. In 1953, the enterprising Winchell family expanded their business to include the sales of appliances and televisions. By 1958, the Winchells had sold the business, and from that time until circa 1963, the VonKimkamp Pontiac dealership was located here. From 1964 to the early 1970s, the Harding Glass Company of Colorado had their business in the building. The Harding Glass Company then moved one block north, to the corner of 5th and Kimbark, and was replaced here by Hillcrest Glass Company of Longmont. Hillcrest Glass has been in business at this location from that time to the present.

The building's distinctive flat awning is depicted on a circa 1950 appraisal photo, and is likely an original feature. The black Carrara glass panels date from the early 1960s when the Harding Glass Company became the building's retail tenant. No other exterior alterations are known to exist.

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510 4th Avenue 5BL.8801 (building no. 65 on district sketch map, photo no. 28)
Historic Name: Longmont Realty Company Office
Current Name: Longmont Colorado Visitors Center
Construction Date: Circa 1929

This single-story commercial building features a basic rectangular-shaped plan enclosing 1500 square feet of interior space. It is supported by a concrete foundation and covered by a flat roof with asphalt composition roofing material. Facing 4th Avenue to the south, the façade wall is made of wire-cut red brick laid in running bond. The topmost course of bricks is laid as rowlocks, and there is a brick panel in the upper wall surface. The north (rear) wall is clad with painted white stucco over brick wall construction. A glass-in-metal-frame door, with a transom and flanked by storefront display windows, enters the center of the symmetrical facade. The entry door and display windows are shaded by a canvas awning. A utility door enters the rear of the building through the north-facing wall.

Dating from circa 1929, this building has served as a commercial establishment from that time to the present. Per Longmont city directories, the building's first business was a sheet metal works operated by David M. Mills, briefly followed by the Longmont Brick and Tile Company. For much of its history, from the mid-1930s to the late 1980s, the building was home to the Longmont Realty Company, as well as to insurance companies owned by the Jurgens family of Longmont. By the late 1950s, a portion of the building was occupied by the Longmont Pain and Wallpaper Company. This business evolved into Smallwood's Paint and Wallpaper, which existed here until the late 1980s. In the late 1980s and early 1990s, Creative Cadd Concepts Inc. (a computer graphics business) was in business here, followed by the FNB Insurance Group in the early 2000s. Now home to the Longmont Visitors Center, the building has had its integrity enhanced subsequent to an earlier survey in 2001. A new front entry door and the flanking display windows are reasonably in kind with the doors and windows that existed when the building was occupied by the Longmont Realty Company from the 1920s to the 1950s. No other exterior alterations are known to exist.

512 / 514 4th Avenue 5BL.12738 (building no. 66 on district sketch map, photo no. 28)
Historic Name: Boynton Printing Express Office
Current Name: Re/Max Alliance Real Estate Office, Colorado Title Company Office
Construction Date: Circa 1904

This one-story, rectangular-shaped, building fronts directly onto a wide concrete sidewalk paralleling 4th Avenue. The façade wall is made of red brick courses including vertical brick columns which flank a recessed entryway, flanked by sets of tripled fixed-pane windows. The recessed entryway features a glass-in-steel frame entry door, with transom and sidelights. Another glass-in-steel-frame entry door, also with transom and sidelights, is at the east end of the façade. Vertical brick columns with decorative panels appear at either end of the façade and courses of decorative saw-toothed bricks extend over the entryway and window openings on the facade interrupted by the vertical brick columns. Corbelled brickwork appear at the top of the façade wall. The west (side) and north (rear) walls are clad with painted white stucco over brick construction. The west wall contains five fixed-pane windows, and a set of paired steel utility doors. The north wall contains a single window. The building's roof is flat, covered with asphalt composition roofing material. Stepped parapets (stucco over brick) extend above the roof line on the east and west sides. No other exterior alterations are known to exist.

Constructed circa 1904, this building has been home to numerous retail and commercial establishments throughout its history. The building was initially home to C. W. Boynton's printing office, in business here between circa 1904 and 1920. J.H. Olinger had a second-hand store in the building in the early 1920s, followed in the late 1920s by the R. B. Smoot, Auto Tops business. In the early 1930s, Longmont Plumbing and Heating was located in the building, followed in the late 1930s and early 1940s by the Dawson Radio and Refrigerator Company. In the late 1940s, the building became a Firestone Tire Company shop, remaining in that capacity until the mid-1960s. A contracting business known as Bakers Remodelers was headquartered here from the late 1960s until the end of the 1980s. David J. Dalke and Ann Kaufman then maintained a family therapy and counseling practice in part of the building in the early 1990s. In recent years, following the turn of the twenty-first century, the building has been home to the FNB Insurance Group, Re/Max Alliance Real Estate, and Colorado Title Company.

661 / 665 4th Avenue 5BL.6776 (building no. 67 on district sketch map, photo nos. 44, 45)
Historic Name: Quality Creamery
Current Name: Daley Building, Adornables Little Ones Boutique, Basis Architecture & Branding

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Construction Date: Circa 1925

This single-story commercial building features a rectangular-shaped plan, supported by a stone or concrete foundation, and with a flat roof. The façade wall is made of mottled red brick laid in running bond, with corbelling along the parapet at the top of the wall. The words "Daley Building" and the date "2002" are inscribed in blocks which have been integrated into the upper façade wall, presumably at that time. Facing 4th Avenue to the north, the symmetrical façade includes two large storefront display windows located on either side of two entry doors within a centered recessed entryway. The entryway and display windows are topped by a band of nine fixed-pane transom windows.

This property was initially developed with the construction of an iron clad building prior to 1900; however, the existing brick building dates from between 1918 and 1930. There have been periodic changes to the façade as the building adapted to new commercial uses over the years, but appear to date within the period of significance. The building's original use was as a creamery.

667 4th Avenue 5BL.281 (building no. 68 on district sketch map, photo nos. 43, 44)
Historic Name: Longmont Fire Department Building
Current Name: Longmont Fire Department Building, Firehouse Art Gallery, Old Firehouse Art Center
Construction Date: 1907

Located at the southeast corner of 4th Avenue and Coffman Street, the Longmont Fire Department is a prominent two-story building with a rectangular-shaped plan. It is supported by a concrete foundation, with the foundation walls painted white above grade. Above the foundation, the building's exterior walls are made of pale red brick laid in running bond. The roof is flat, with brick parapets extending above the roof line on the north (façade) and on the east and west sides. A decorative painted white cornice is at the top of the north and west walls, overlooking 4th Avenue and Coffman Street. Below the cornice, in the upper façade, is a rectangular brick panel, with the words "FIRE DEP'T" painted in red letters on a painted white background. Four similar unpainted brick panels appear near the top of the long west (side) wall, each containing two small vent openings. A set of paired, painted white, fifteen-light, glass-in-wood-frame doors enter the facade. These doors feature tall multi-light transoms and sidelights, beneath a secondary cornice, all situated in the space historically occupied by the fire truck garage bay door. Another similar door configuration is at the south end of the west-facing wall. A painted white ten-light glass-in-wood-frame door, with a tall six-light transom, enters the north end of the west-facing wall. A service door enters the rear of the building. The façade's second story contains four one-over-one double-hung sash windows, with painted white wood frames and with sandstone lugsills. The second story on the west-facing side of the building contains two sets of three one-over-one double-hung sash windows, one large one-over-one double-hung sash window, and two smaller square windows, also with painted white wood frames and sandstone lugsills. The original bell tower was removed at an unknown date. No other exterior alterations are known to exist.

This building was designed by architect Benjamin C. Viney. It was constructed as the Longmont Fire Department building in 1907, and served in that capacity until 1971. Still owned by the City of Longmont the building is presently home to the Firehouse Art Gallery, Old Firehouse Art Center.

501 5th Avenue 5BL.10395 (building no. 69 on district sketch map, photo no. 19)
Historic Name: Longmont Colorado Post Office
Current Name: Longmont Colorado Post Office, Aspen Center for Child Development
Construction Date: 1935-1936

Built in the Renaissance Revival style of architecture, the Longmont Post Office is a single-story brick building composed of a main rectangular-shaped block to the north, and a smaller, centered, rectangular-shaped block to the south. The building is supported by a concrete foundation, faced with red brick above grade, and it is covered by a flat roof. The exterior walls are made of red brick, laid in running bond, with the words "Longmont Colorado" fastened to the upper façade wall. The building's symmetrical façade faces 5th Avenue to the north. A set of paired painted white, wood-paneled doors, each with six upper sash lights, enters the center of the façade from an eight-step concrete porch with a metal railing. These doors are topped by a four-light transom and a fanlight within a rounded brick arch. A handicap-accessible ramp extends from the west end of this porch. The porch is flanked by eight-over-eight double-hung sash windows, with fanlights, within rounded brick arches. The façade also contains two six-over-six double-hung sash windows, with flat arches, respectively located at the east and west ends. The building's east and west walls each contain three eight-over-eight-over-eight triple-hung sash windows, and three six-over-six double-hung sash windows. The south wall also contains six-over-six and eight-over-eight double-hung sash windows. All of the building's windows, including those on the

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façade, feature painted white wood frames and surrounds. A flight of concrete steps descend to a basement-level wood-paneled door with six upper sash lights, at the south end of the east-facing side of the building. A cornerstone is at the lower east end of the façade. No exterior alterations are known to exist.

The Longmont Colorado Post Office building was erected as a Works Progress Administration (WPA) project in 1935-1936. Louis A. Simon, an architect employed by the U. S. Treasury Department, prepared the plans and the building was constructed by the Mead & Mount Construction Company of Denver for a reported cost of \$49,400. The cornerstone was laid on January 8, 1936, and a dedication ceremony for the new building was held on Saturday May 16, 1936. In earlier years, between 1905 and 1936, Longmont's post office was located in the St. Vrain Block at the southeast corner of Main Street and 3rd Avenue. This building served as the city's post office for four decades, until the fall of 1976 when a new post office facility opened at the northwest corner of Coffman Street and 2nd Avenue.

NONCONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS

Noncontributing buildings either postdate the period of significance (1879-1967), or date from the period of significance, but have been altered to such an extent that they no longer convey a sense of their historic significance. Descriptions of noncontributing buildings on are presented under a single heading, organized by street (Main Street), and by avenue (4th Avenue).

350 Kimbark Street 5BL.13639 (building no. 70 on district sketch map, photo no. 68)
Historic Name: Longmont Civic Center
Current Name: Longmont Civic Center
Construction Date: 1975

The Longmont Civic Center building was designed by Keith Ames in 1975. Longmont's most prominent architect during the latter decades of the twentieth century, Ames grew up in Washington state before studying architecture at the University of Colorado. He graduated from CU, received his architectural license, and opened an architectural practice in Longmont in 1967. Currently semi-retired, Ames is credited with the design of several noteworthy buildings, both regionally, and as far away as the Virgin Islands. Locally, in addition to the Longmont Civic Center, Ames also designed the 515 Kimbark building (5BL.8755), the First Bank North building at 17th Avenue and Main Street, and the Westview Presbyterian Church at Hover Road and 15th Avenue. In Fort Collins, Ames designed a large addition to Foothills Fashion Mall and the Palmers Florist Building on South College Avenue. He is also credited with the design of several banks and churches in Wyoming, Nebraska and elsewhere.

333 Main Street 5BL.6828 (building no. 71 on district sketch map, photo no. 34)
Historic Name: Miss A. F. Lincoln Millinery, Herman Runge Harness Shop, City Cafe
Current Name: 3's Bar
Construction Date: Circa 1890 (front section); 1904 (rear section)

This single-story commercial building features a basic rectangular-shaped plan, which measures 25' N-S (across) x 115' E-W (deep). The building is supported by a stone or concrete foundation and covered by a flat roof. The front and rear walls are of brick construction, with the upper walls hidden behind fixed awnings, covered with wood shingles and asphalt shingles. Facing Main Street to the east, the asymmetrical façade contains a glass-in-metal-frame door, and two single-light fixed-pane windows with brick rowlock sills.

Sanborn Insurance maps reveal that the front part of this building was constructed prior to 1890. A rear addition was built in 1904. The building housed millinery and tailor shops during its earliest years. Herman Runge then had a harness shop in the building between 1897 and 1918, before he sold the business to John Portman. In 1904, Runge arranged for the construction of a rear addition to display a new line of carriages. In later years the building was home to the City Café. It then became a drinking establishment, named the Happy Daze Tavern in the early 1990s, followed by the Office Lounge, and the current business, 3's Bar. The façade apparently dates principally from 1991 when the building's use changed from the café into a tavern.

344 Main Street 5BL.12705 (building no. 72 on district sketch map, photo nos. 7, 9)
Historic Name: Traylor Hardware Store
Current Name: The Parker Building

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Construction Date: Circa 1890

This single-story commercial building has a basic rectangular-shaped plan which measures 25' N-S (across) x 120' E-W (deep). It is supported by a concrete foundation and is covered by a flat roof with asphalt composition roofing material. The façade wall (facing Main Street to the west) and the east (rear) wall are made of red brick laid in running bond. A brick panel and projecting brick courses appear in the upper façade wall above a metal awning which extends over the front sidewalk. Below the awning, the lower façade contains a glass-in-metal-frame entry door and storefront display windows.

Boulder County Assessor records list 1890 as this building's year of construction and Sanborn Insurance maps document the existence of a building on this site by December of that year. A real estate appraisal card for the property includes the following date and notation "1946 new front." City of Longmont building permits reveal that the building was substantially remodeled in 1976 and 1980. Labeled a "commercial remodel," the work in 1980 was carried out by the Longs Peak Construction Company. The current façade presumably dates from that time period.

353 Main Street 5BL.6835 (building no. 73 on district sketch map, photo no. 59)
Historic Name: Public Service Company Building
Current Name: Law Building. The Professional Office Center
Construction Date: 1944

This single-story commercial building features a rectangular-shaped plan, measuring 25' N-S (across) x 110' E-W (deep). The building is supported by a stone or concrete foundation, and it is covered by a low-pitched gable roof, behind a flat brick parapet on the façade. Facing Main Street to the east, the façade wall is made of mottled red brick, with corbelling in the upper façade. A glass-in-metal-frame door enters the center of the symmetrical façade from within a recessed entryway. Storefront display windows, shaded by canvas awnings, and with clerestory windows above the awnings, flank the recessed entryway. The west (rear) wall contains two single-light windows. The south wall contains five single-light windows, each set over a small casement or awning window. A glass-in-metal-frame door, with a transom and a sidelight, enters the west end of the south wall.

This building was constructed for the Public Service utility company in 1944, before becoming a dress shop in the 1970s. The current façade dates from 1989 when the building was extensively remodeled for use as a law office. In the late 1980s, the building adjacent to the south was razed to make way for a pedestrian breezeway. The south wall of this building (originally an interior wall) was subsequently reinforced and stuccoed.

370 Main Street 5BL.10416 (building no. 74 on district sketch map, photo no. 63)
Historic Name: Scheys Clothing Store
Current Name: Samples World Bistro
Construction Date: 1965

This single-story commercial building rests on a concrete foundation, and is covered by a flat roof, with a rooftop dining area at the front (west) end of the building. Completed in 2015, the façade features purple-tinged brick walls, and a recessed front behind an outdoor dining area with a black metal railing. The recessed front is spanned by a large steel I-beam, and is asymmetrically arranged. A glass-in-metal-frame door enters the building at the north end of the recessed façade, and to the south of the door there are five large floor-to-ceiling single-light windows. These windows are designed so they may pivot open during times of pleasant weather. The upper façade contains a band of five single-light fixed-pane windows. A sign fastened to the upper façade advertises "SAMPLES WORLD BISTRO."

Sanborn Insurance maps indicate that this lot was initially developed prior to 1890 with the construction of a two-story building. It served initially as an Odd Fellows Hall, presumably until 1907, when a new three-story I.O.O.F. hall was built in the 400 block of Main Street. The pre-1890 building was demolished in 1965 to make way for construction of the extant building. Per Boulder County Assessor records, and City of Longmont building permit files, the property's current one-story commercial building was erected by contractor Ralph Faith in 1965. The building underwent a renovation in 2015, including a new façade, before the opening of a new restaurant named Samples World Bistro.

385 Main Street 5BL.12703 (building no. 75 on district sketch map, photo no. 35)
Historic Name: McFarland Block, McFarland Dry Goods Store, J. M. Warner Furniture Store
Current Name: Chamberlain Coins & Collectibles, Supreme Lending
Construction Date: Circa 1890

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This large two-story commercial building features a rectangular-shaped plan, and comprises 5764 square feet of interior space. It rests on a stone or concrete foundation, and it covered by a flat roof with asphalt composition roofing material. The east wall (facing Main Street) and the north wall (facing 4th Avenue) are made of newer red brick. The west (rear) wall is made of older, painted, brick. The exposed rear portion of the south wall is stuccoed. Parapets extend above the roof line on the east, north, and south. A glass-in-metal-frame entry door, with a transom and sidelights, enters the ground level commercial space on the east façade, where it is recessed under the second story. Outside and in front of this entry door, a brick and concrete stairway ascends to a glass-in-metal-frame door which enters the north end of the second story. The long north wall, facing 4th Avenue, contains three entry doors. A single utility door enters the rear of the building. The east façade contains vertically-oriented fixed-pane windows. The north façade contains vertically-oriented fixed-pane windows, over smaller awning or casement windows.

Known historically as the McFarland Block, this building was substantially remodeled and dramatically altered in 1979. City of Longmont building permit files reveal that the remodel was completed by Bachler Construction Inc., under contract to the Hughes Real Estate Company which owned the building at that time.

402 Main Street 5BL.12715 (building no. 76 on district sketch map, photo no. 16)
Historic Name: Gaunt & Ambrose Furniture Store, Dreamland Theatre
Current Name: G. A. Escobar Associates Consulting Structural Engineers, et. al.
Construction Date: Circa 1900

This one-story commercial building features a basic rectangular-shaped plan which encloses 2989 square feet of interior space. It is supported by a stone or concrete foundation, and is covered by a flat roof with asphalt composition roofing material. The exposed west (façade) and east (rear) walls are made of red brick laid in running bond. Decorative projecting bricks in the upper façade create the appearance of a dentil course. A set of paired glass-in-metal-frame doors, with a transom, are set at an angle in the recessed façade so that they face northwest. Three angled windows flank the paired entry doors. A glass-in-metal or synthetic frame door enters the rear of the building from a five-step metal porch covered by a shed roof. The east wall also contains two one-over-one sash windows with sandstone sills.

Sanborn Insurance maps document the existence of a one-story commercial building at this location by the turn of the twentieth century. The building's earliest known retail tenant was the Gaunt & Ambrose Furniture store. It was then home to the Dreamland Theatre, from circa 1910 until at least the 1930s. The Dreamland, Isis, and Odeon were three early moving picture theatres in Longmont. The building's angled façade dates from 1998 when assessor and building permit records document that it underwent a major renovation.

410 Main Street 5BL.12716 (building no. 77 on district sketch map, photo no. 16)
Historic Name: Les Bakery
Current Name: Longmont Office Center
Construction Date: 1951

This one-story commercial building has a basic rectangular-shaped plan enclosing 3025 square feet of interior space. It rests on a stone or concrete foundation and covered by a flat roof with asphalt composition roofing material. The symmetrically arranged façade faces toward Main Street to the west. The facade wall is made of red brick laid in running bond, with the words "LONGMONT OFFICE CENTER" appearing in gold letters in a brick panel above the entry door and display windows. The top of the façade wall forms a symmetrical rounded arch parapet. The base of the east (rear) is made of red bricks, while above the bricks, the remainder of the rear wall is clad with painted white stucco. A door with four vertical upper sash lights enters the rear of the building from a four-step brick and concrete porch, with a metal railing, which is recessed under the east end of the building's roof

Sanborn Insurance maps document the existence of a one-story building on this lot by December of 1890. The current building, however, was erected in 1951. City of Longmont building permit files list Dale Martfeld as the builder / architect. While some elements of the original construction may still remain, the façade wall, and west-facing wall, door and window openings, probably date primarily from the circa 1951 time period. The building was remodeled again in 1975, with the current façade dating from that time period.

424 Main Street 5BL.12719 (building no. 78 on district sketch map, photo no. 14, 16)
Historic Name: Unknown

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Current Name: Tex Mex Bar
Construction Date: Circa 1950

This single-story commercial building has a basic rectangular-shaped plan which encloses 2432 square feet of interior space. It is supported by a low stone or concrete foundation, and it is covered by a flat roof with asphalt composition roofing material. The façade wall (facing Main Street to the west), is clad with beige color horizontal wood siding, including a flat parapet which extends above the roof line. A painted beige glass-in-wood-frame door, with transoms and sidelights, enters the building near the recessed south end of the façade. Seven vertically-oriented fixed-pane windows are located in the façade wall north of the entry door. A rear entry door is at the south end of the back (east end) of the building.

The building was erected circa 1950, and per building permit files, was remodeled in 1964, 1973, and 1998. The façade dates principally from 1998 when the building became the Tex Mex Bar.

425 Main Street 5BL.8199 (building no. 79 on district sketch map, photo no. 38)
Historic Name: Longmont Candy Company Store
Current Name: Avocet Communications
Construction Date: Circa 1950

Sanborn Insurance maps document the existence of a small one-story building at the front of this lot by 1906. That building, which measured 25' N-S (across) x just 44' E-W (deep) served historically as a bank and a jewelry store. Per Boulder County Assessor records, the current building on this site (which extends to the alley) was erected circa 1950. Elements of the earlier building may have been incorporated into the new construction at that time. The façade apparently dates from 1986 when the building was remodeled by the Kee Construction Company.

409 4th Avenue 5BL.13640 (sketch map no. 80, photo no. 67)
Historic Name: Longmont Public Library
Current Name: Longmont Public Library
Construction Date: 1990-1993

The Longmont Public Library was designed and constructed by R. N. L. Associates between 1990 and 1993. The library opened on July 19, 1993, and has served as the city's central library from that time to the present.

651 4th Avenue 5BL.12740 (sketch map no. 81, photo no. 44)
Historic Name: Steuerwald Dentistry Office
Current Name: Flatirons Inc.
Construction Date: Circa 1898

This single-story commercial building has a basic rectangular-shaped plan enclosing 1775 square feet of interior space. It is supported by a stone or concrete foundation, and is covered by a flat roof with asphalt composition roofing material. Stepped parapets extend above the roof line on the north and east sides. The exterior walls are made of red brick laid in running bond, with corbelling along the top of the north and east sides. Facing 4th Avenue to the north, the non-historic façade wall contains two six-light windows, with brick sills, and covered by blue canvas awnings. A non-historic, vertically-oriented, three-light window is at the front northeast corner, where the main entry door was historically located. The north end of the façade wall contains three one-over-one windows, with sandstone sills and blue canvas awnings. The south end of the east wall contains two one-over-one windows, with brick sills, and a non-historic bay with four one-over-one windows. The south (rear) wall contains two filled-in rounded arch windows, and a band of flat-arched windows.

This building was constructed between 1895 and 1900. The main entry was historically at the front northeast corner where there is now a window. It has served as professional office space throughout most of its history. It was a dentist's office for many years, including the dental practice of L.F. Steuerwald and R. C. Steuerwald in the 1920s.

655 4th Avenue 5BL.6778 (sketch map no. 82, photo no. 44)
Historic Name: *Longmont Times* – Call Building
Current Name: Sonnesyn Law Firm, Schmidt Accounting Service
Construction Date: Circa 1903

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This single-story commercial building features a basic rectangular-shaped plan which comprises 3124 square feet of interior space. It is supported by a stone or concrete foundation and covered by a flat roof with asphalt composition roofing material. The façade wall (facing 4th Avenue to the north) is clad with a mottled brick veneer, and is set in from the sidewalk beneath a modern bracketed cornice. The south (rear) wall is made of red brick laid in running bond. The building's east and west sides abut the adjacent commercial buildings at 651 and 659 4th Avenue. A stained natural brown ten-light glass-in-wood frame door, with a flanking ten-light sidelight, enters the west half of the façade. A gray metal utility door enters the rear of the building. The east half of the façade wall contains a twelve-light window.

This building was constructed between 1900 and 1906. A printing office throughout much of its history, it was home to the *Longmont Times-Call* newspaper for many years. The façade has been completely reconfigured in recent years, with a new façade wall stepped back from the front sidewalk and an applied modern cornice.

659 4th Avenue 5BL.12741 (sketch map no. 83, photo no. 44)
Historic Name: Unknown
Current Name: Professional Offices Building
Construction Date: Circa 1898

This single-story commercial building features a basic rectangular-shaped plan encompassing 2239 square feet of interior space. It is supported by a stone or concrete foundation and is covered by a flat roof with asphalt composition roofing material. The façade wall (facing 4th Avenue to the north) is clad with a red brick veneer, and includes a parapet which extends above the roof line. The south (rear) wall is made of painted white brick laid in running bond. The building's east and west sides abut the adjacent commercial buildings at 655 and 665 4th Avenue. A glass-in-metal-frame door, with a flanking sidelight, enters the building near the west end of the façade. The façade, which is recessed from the front sidewalk, contains a band of six large single-light fixed-pane windows east of the front entry door. A single utility door enters the rear of the building.

This building was constructed between 1895 and 1900. It served variously as an office, a tailor shop, and as a photography studio, through the early decades of the twentieth century. The façade has been completely reconfigured in recent years, with a new lower façade wall stepped back from the front sidewalk and with a new brick veneer. The building historically featured a symmetrical façade with a centered recessed entry, flanking storefront display windows, and a band of clerestory windows. The original brick was light brown in color with projecting courses in the upper facade. Boulder County Assessor records indicate that the building was altered after the mid-1960s, however, the date of the alteration is unknown.

INTEGRITY

The Downtown Longmont Historic District displays an overall high degree of integrity, relative to the seven aspects of integrity as defined by the National Park Service, location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Location: The district's buildings are all on the original lots where they were constructed, and, thus, retain their integrity of location. Design: The district consists primarily of rectangular-shaped one-story, two-story, and three-story commercial buildings, each with a unique façade, typically containing one or two storefronts. Many of the façades were periodically altered during the period of significance, to accommodate new commercial uses. These alterations tell the story of the district's commercial history. Although some facades were modified beginning in the 1920s, the majority were altered between the late 1940s and 1972. These facades are integral to the district as they show the pattern of façade changes that occurred post World War II. The updated façades were critical to the downtown businesses in continuing to attract customers to their commercial businesses and providing a more modern appeal. As a result, the district maintains a strong sense of integrity of design. Setting: The district's setting remains reasonably intact. Main Street continues to serve as downtown Longmont's commercial main street, albeit in competition for retail dollars with other regional commercial venues. The widths of Main, Coffman, and Kimbark streets, and of 3rd, 4th, and 5th avenues remain unchanged, as do the widths of the alleys and sidewalks. The buildings' spatial relationships, relative to each other, and relative to the streets, alleys, and sidewalks, are also minimally changed subsequent to the period of significance. The integrity of setting, therefore, is diminished only by the loss of a small number of historic buildings. Most notable among these are four buildings which were demolished to provide space for the pedestrian breezeways, mid-block in the 300 and 400 blocks of Main Street. Materials: Evidence of the buildings' original and historic construction materials remain strongly evident throughout the district. These include stone and poured concrete foundations, brick, stone and stucco wall

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finishes, glass-in-wood-frame and glass-in-metal-frame doors, and storefront display windows in metal frames. The district, thus, maintains a strong sense of integrity of materials. Workmanship: The skill of the architects and contractors who designed and constructed the district's buildings remains evident. It is on display in such building elements as solid foundations, level horizontal surfaces, plumb vertical surfaces, uniform mortar joints, and in the buildings' aesthetic appearances and overall functionality. Quality of workmanship is also evident in decorative elements, and in door and window details, on the buildings' facades. Feeling: The historic district continues to evoke an aesthetic or historic sense of life in Downtown Longmont during the period of significance, and for this reason, it maintains its integrity of feeling. Association: The district continues to maintain a direct link to Longmont's commercial and social history upon which its significance is based. As a result, the district retains its integrity of association.

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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.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A	Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
<input type="checkbox"/>	B	Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
<input type="checkbox"/>	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.
<input type="checkbox"/>	D	Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

<input type="checkbox"/>	A	Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
<input type="checkbox"/>	B	removed from its original location.
<input type="checkbox"/>	C	a birthplace or grave.
<input type="checkbox"/>	D	a cemetery.
<input type="checkbox"/>	E	a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
<input type="checkbox"/>	F	a commemorative property.
<input type="checkbox"/>	G	less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE
SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1879-1967

Significant Dates

1879

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Keith Ames
Ralph Faith
Robert K. Fuller
Peter Jacobson
Mead & Mount
Brown & Sharp
Louis A. Simon
Earl Sprague
Benjamin C. Viney
Frank C. Wiggins

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins in 1879, which is the year the district's earliest buildings were constructed. The period of significance ends in 1967, fifty years before the present and keeping with National Register guidelines.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary) N/A

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

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The Downtown Longmont Historic District is locally significant under Criterion A in the area of Commerce. Founded in 1871 as the Chicago-Colorado Colony, Longmont evolved as a major agricultural center, railroad town, and regional center of commerce and government. Strategically located in the St. Vrain River Valley, Longmont replaced the small settlement of Burlington, which had its start in the early 1860s as a stage stop on the Overland Trail. Longmont later became a key stopping point on the Colorado Central Railroad (CC) line which ran between Golden, Colorado to the south and the Union Pacific Railroad (UP) main line at Cheyenne, Wyoming to the north. By the turn of the twentieth century, Longmont was served by two railroads, the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad (a subsidiary of the Chicago Burlington and Quincy Railroad), and the Colorado & Southern Railway (C & S), which contributed to Longmont's socio-economic development throughout much of the twentieth century.

The Downtown Longmont Historic District is also locally significant under Criterion A in the area of Social History for its long association with various fraternal organizations, which constructed their buildings and held various social gatherings in the district. Additionally, the social history includes the association with President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal legislation to aid the United States during the Great Depression. Among other programs, the legislation created relief programs, policies, and agencies to provide employment, conserve natural resources, and assist in public works construction, such as the Works Progress Administration (WPA). The WPA in Colorado constructed the 1936 U.S. Post Office at 501 5th Avenue (5BL.13095), that is within the district.

The district's sixty-nine contributing buildings were all either constructed during the period of significance or shortly after the period of significance and are an integral part of the downtown modernization pattern that occurred with the district after World War II and continued through 1972. These buildings all relate either to the theme of commerce or to the theme of social history and they retain the essential elements of integrity to convey their significance. Considered as a whole, the district provides a setting that conveys a strong sense of feeling and association with life in downtown Longmont through the first six decades of the twentieth century.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Criterion A: Commerce

From its beginnings in the 1870s, Longmont's economy was based first and foremost on agriculture, and it was the advent of the sugar beet industry, and construction of the Longmont Sugar factory in 1903, that ensured the city's permanence and commercial growth. In the early 1900s, sugar beet production quickly evolved as the region's most economically important industry. Acquired by the Great Western Sugar Company in 1905, the Longmont factory provided a local market for area farmers and became Longmont's largest employer. The sugar beet industry also led to the development of new agricultural practices, spawned related industries, and ushered in a new and sustained era of prosperity.

It was from these beginnings that downtown Longmont evolved, and accordingly, the Downtown Longmont Historic District reflects the progression of the city's commercial growth from the late nineteenth century to the late 1960s. From locally-owned stores and businesses, to the arrival of regional and national chains, the district's buildings relate the story of Longmont's ever-changing commercial needs and tastes, and of internal and external influences.

Buildings significant under the theme of Commerce are those buildings which have had a commercial, retail, or business use throughout their history. These include all of the buildings on Main Street as well as buildings in the blocks immediately east and west of Main Street on 3rd and 4th avenues.

Criterion A: Social History

Buildings key to the theme of Social History are those buildings which have served to maintain and enhance the welfare of Longmont's citizens. In addition to the WPA Post Office, the buildings associated with social history include: the Carnegie Library at 457 4th Avenue, City Hall at 505 4th Avenue, Longmont Fire Department building at 667 4th Avenue, and City Warehouse / Pioneer Museum at 375/385 Kimbark Street. Other buildings significant under the theme of Social History include St. Stephen's Church at 470 Main Street, as well as buildings associated with Longmont's fraternal organizations:

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the Masonic Temple at 312/314 Main, IOOF Hall at 430/434 Main, Woodmen of the World Hall at 471/473 Main, BPOE Hall at 306 Coffman, and the St. Vrain Block / American Legion Building at 525 3rd Avenue. The Dickens Opera House at 300/302 Main Street and the Great Western Hotel at 250 Kimbark Street are also significant under the theme of Social History.

The Chamber of Commerce / El Comite building at 455 Kimbark Street is significant under the theme of Commerce for its original use as the Longmont Chamber of Commerce which began in 1958. In time, the building may also be regarded as significant under the theme of Social History for its association with El Comite which began in 1994. Established in 1980, El Comite is a highly-regarded non-profit social services organization, with emphasis on education, employment, health, civil rights, youth intervention, and other programs.

It was in these buildings and in the district's public spaces, that Longmont citizens conducted business, gathered, socialized, organized, learned from each other, and participated in decisions for the betterment of the community. Downtown Longmont, thus, was historically (and presently remains) a place of impactful social interaction, through the conduct of everyday business transactions, the activities of fraternal organizations, experiences at dining and entertainment venues, and other civic interactions.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

European American Settlement of the St. Vrain Valley, and the Founding of Burlington

The St. Vrain Valley is located within lands that by the early nineteenth century were home to indigenous Arapaho and Cheyenne people. Having been forced gradually westward from their ancestral homes, the Arapaho and Cheyenne adopted a nomadic lifestyle in the Great Plains region. Circa 1811, the two tribes formed an alliance to guard and strengthen their territorial positions; in the coming decades, however, they became subjugated by Euro-Americans, arriving principally from the east.

Early nineteenth-century exploratory expeditions, including those led by Meriwether Lewis and William Clark (1804-1806), Zebulon Pike (1806-1807), and Stephen H. Long (1819-1820), fostered wide-spread interest, in the west generally, and for Pike and Long, more specifically in lands that became Colorado. These and other explorations foreshadowed forays of Anglo settlers into the region, first fur trappers and traders, and later gold seekers and homesteaders. As the numbers of Euro-Americans increased, the Arapaho and Cheyenne populations markedly diminished, due to disease, battles with U. S. Army troops, and the forced loss of lands and game.¹

The area of the South Platte River and its tributaries, including the St. Vrain, was repeatedly traversed by Euro-Americans in the 1840s and 1850s. In 1849-1850, parties of gold-seeking Cherokee Indians and Euro-Americans established a route known as the Cherokee Trail.² Nearly a decade later, in February 1858, three brothers from Georgia, William, Oliver, and Levi Russell, headed west to explore mining prospects in the Rocky Mountains. Initially joined by six others, the Russell brothers journeyed by way of Bent's Old Fort (50T.149, National Historic Landmark 1960, National Register listed in

1966, NRIS.66000254), and then northwest along the Cherokee Trail, where in late May they reached the confluence of Cherry Creek and the South Platte River – the future site of Denver. William Green Russell, the party's leader, was a

¹ Marjorie K, McIntosh. *Latinos of Boulder County, Colorado, 1900-1980, Volume I, History and Contributions*. Written for the Boulder County Latino History Project, 2016, pp. 20-21. <http://bocolatinohistory.colorado.edu/sites/default/files/McIntosh-Latinos-Volume1.pdf>

² Dating to circa 1849, the Cherokee Trail branched west and north from Bent's Old Fort on the Arkansas River in present-day Otero County, Colorado. Leaving the Santa Fe Trail at Bent's Old Fort, the Cherokee Trail extended west to Pueblo and then north along the Front Range. In what would become northern Colorado and southern Wyoming, the Cherokee Trail generally followed the same route as present-day U. S. Highway 287, before eventually joining the Oregon Trail at Fort Bridger in present-day Wyoming. In the 1860s, portions of the Cherokee Trail (North Branch) in northeastern Colorado overlapped with and became interchangeably known as the Overland Trail. Established in 1862, the Overland Trail was a southern branch of the Oregon Trail which followed the South Platte River from near present-day Julesburg, upstream to Latham (at or near present-day Greeley), and from there south to Denver, or north generally following the same route as the existing Cherokee Trail. Prior to the arrival of the railroad, the Cherokee and Overland trails were heavily used by emigrant wagon trains as well as by stagecoaches carrying passengers and the U.S. mail - first by Ben Holladay's Overland stage Line, followed by Wells, Fargo & Company. See: Jason Marmor, "An Historical and Archaeological Survey of the Overland/ Cherokee Trails," 1995, prepared for the City of Fort Collins.

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veteran of the 1849 California gold rush, and having passed through the Rockies previously, he was determined to explore the mineral potential of mountain streams flowing into the South Platte. After several weeks of unproductive prospecting, in early July the Russell party found gold near the mouth of Dry Creek (in present-day Englewood). They panned out several hundred dollars' worth of gold flakes before the small supply played out. In terms of quantity it was not a significant find, but from this humble beginning, the great Pikes Peak Gold Rush began.³ From the future site of Denver, prospectors moved west, exploring such streams as Clear Creek, Ralston Creek, Coal Creek, Boulder Creek, and the South Platte itself. Placer mining reached a fevered pitch at Gregory Gulch, near Black Hawk and Central City, in the summer of 1859, and from there, miners spread in all directions.⁴

Among all the "59ers" who came west in pursuit of gold, only a small number actually struck it rich. Some eventually returned east, while many others soon turned to other economic pursuits, most notably agriculture. One such person was Alonzo Nelson Allen. Born in Columbus, Wisconsin on March 1, 1819, Allen had been a successful businessman and farmer, but lost much of his capital during the financial panic of 1857. Seeking a new start, he joined the gold rush to the Pikes Peak region. Arriving in the late spring of 1859, Allen prospected in and around Boulder Canyon before settling on the south side of the St. Vrain River where he founded the town of Burlington.⁵ Realizing the region offered great potential, Allen sent word to Wisconsin asking for his stepson William Henry Dickens to come west as well. Together, Allen and Dickens became two of the St. Vrain Valley's most successful and influential pioneers.⁶

The son of John H. Dickens (born 1813 in England) and Mary Ann (Harris) Dickens (born 1816 in England), William Henry Dickens was born May 26, 1842 on board a ship sailing from England to North America. The Dickens family, including parents John and Mary Ann, and children Elizabeth, John, and infant William, initially settled in Canada. A fourth child, a daughter named Maria, was born in Canada. John Dickens died in 1847 and Mary Ann then moved with her children to Columbus, Wisconsin. The following year, on May 29, 1848, Mary Ann married her second husband, Alonzo Nelson Allen. Five children were born to Alonzo and Mary Ann in the years between 1852 and 1860 - Mary (born 1852), Rodolphus (born 1854), George (born 1855), Charles (born 1856), and Alonzo H. (born 1860).

In the spring of 1860, eighteen-year-old William Dickens traveled by horseback from Wisconsin to Omaha. He then followed the Oregon Trail route along the Platte River, before traversing the Overland Trail along the South Platte, to join his stepfather, Alonzo N. Allen, at Burlington. Allen and Dickens built the first log cabin at Burlington, and both filed on 160- acre homestead patents along the St. Vrain River soon after the Homestead Act was passed in 1862.

Having decided to settle permanently in the St. Vrain Valley, Allen arranged for his wife and children to also come west. In the summer of 1863, Mary Ann and their five children first traveled by train to St. Joseph, Missouri and then overland by wagon along the Oregon and Overland trails. The following year Mary Ann contracted with the Overland Stage Company to operate a stage house to lodge the company's passengers and employees. Allen and Dickens built the stage house out of grout and rough wood near the log cabin they had constructed earlier. In 1865 a second story was built onto the stage house's north end, and the building subsequently served as the Allen family's home as well as the stage stop and hotel.⁷

³ Carl Ubbelohde, Maxine Benson, and Duane Smith, eds. *A Colorado History*, (Boulder: Pruett Publishing Company, 1972), p. 60.

⁴ *Frontier in Transition: A History of Southwestern Colorado*, (BLM Cultural Resources Series (Colorado: No. 10), Chapter VI: "Early Mining and Transportation in Southwestern Colorado 1860-1861," p. 1. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/blm/co/10/chap6.htm.

⁵ The name Burlington is believed to have derived from the town of Burlington, Iowa on the Mississippi River.

⁶ Information regarding the Allen and Dickens families was obtained from the following sources: Dorothy Large, *Old Burlington: First Town on the St. Vrain 1860-1871*, Longmont: St. Vrain Publishing Co., 1984, pp. 124-126; Betty Ann Newby, *The Longmont Album History and Folklore of the St. Vrain Valley*. Boulder: The Donning Company Publishers, 1995, pp. 25-30; *Portrait and Biographical Record of Denver and Vicinity Colorado*, vol. 1, Chicago: Chapman Publishing Co., 1898, pp. 489-490; *They Came to Stay: Longmont, Colorado 1858-1920*, Longmont: St. Vrain Valley Historical Association, 1971, p. 66; and Alonzo H. Allen, "Pioneer Life in Old Burlington, Forerunner of Longmont." *The Colorado Magazine*, vol. 14, no. 4, pp. 145-167, (July 1937).

⁷ Operated first by Ben Holladay, and later by Wells, Fargo & Company, the Overland Stage line ran south from Burlington to Valmont, Golden, and Denver. North from Burlington, the stage line followed the Overland Trail route through Pella (near Hygiene), Mariano's Crossing (at the Big Thompson River, near Loveland), and LaPorte, northwest of Fort Collins (where it crossed the Cache la Poudre River). From there the stage line ran northwest, through Virginia Dale and into Wyoming. Allen's stage stop at Burlington was called the "Half Way House" because it was approximately half way between Denver and LaPorte.

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The Allen family was soon joined by other settlers who together constructed the first buildings and formed the nucleus of the small town of Burlington. Included among them were J. K. Manner and A. K. Baker, each of whom operated a general store, Joe Hall and E. B. Newman, who both operated blacksmith shops, J. W. Turrell, the proprietor of a drugstore, "Frenchy" VanZant, who opened a meat market, and Ed Walker, proprietor of a saloon.⁸ Many others soon followed, and by 1870, Burlington and the surrounding area of the St. Vrain Valley were home to some 113 families, or over 500 inhabitants.⁹ In the coming decade, however, Burlington was supplanted by a new community founded on the principles of "industry, temperance, and morality." Named for the explorer Stephen H. Long, and the 14,000' peak to the west which bore his name, the new town was named Longmont.

The Chicago-Colorado Colony and the Founding of Longmont 1870-1871

On November 22, 1870, in the Windy City, Sydney Howard Gay, editor of the *Chicago Tribune*, called to order a meeting of individuals interested in founding an agricultural colony in Colorado. The *Tribune* had advertised the meeting in advance, under the heading "COLORADO COLONY" which appeared in large 24-point type:

All persons interested in the establishment of a Colony based on the plan of the successful Union Colony at Greeley, Colo., are requested to attend a meeting to be held at Lower Farwell Hall, on Tuesday evening, November 22, for the purpose of organization. All who desire to secure comfortable homes for their families on reasonable terms; all who wish to reap, at once, the advantages arising from a settled society, and all favorable to the development of the inexhaustible agricultural and mineral resources of Colorado, are invited to attend.¹⁰

Led by such dignitaries as Illinois Lieutenant Governor William J. Bross, and by Nathan Meeker and R. A. Cameron of the Union Colony, the meeting was well attended, and the following day the Chicago-Colorado Colony was formally organized.¹¹ By January 1871, a Board of Directors was in place, consisting of: Seth Terry, President; B. S. Barnes, Vice President; John Townley, Treasurer; F. C. Garbutt, Secretary, and Richard Faucett (Fawcett), Engineer. An Executive Council led by President Terry and Vice President Barnes was also established. Other members of the Council included Rienzi Streeter, J. Lincoln, E. C. Garbutt, William J. Bross, E. J. Coffman, G. S. Bowen, J. M. Mumford, and S. G. Fowler. Of equal importance, a three-man "Locating Committee" was also formed, composed of Seth Terry, H. D. Emery, and William Holley. In January 1871, these men traveled to Denver where they established an office and set out in search of a suitable location for the colony. Rebuffing appeals to join the Union Colony at Greeley, Terry, Emery, and Holley principally considered the Big Thompson and St. Vrain Valleys. Finding the Big Thompson region already too populated, on January 23, 1871, they arrived in Burlington, staying as guests at the Allen Hotel. Two days later, after exploring the region, the Locating Committee telegraphed a report back to Chicago recommending the St. Vrain Valley as the site for the Chicago-Colorado Colony.¹²

On February 1, 1871, the Colony's Executive Committee formally approved Article 8 of its Plan of Organization which established the town itself. It directed the Executive Committee to select a full section of the colony's lands "to be laid out into business and residence lots."¹³ Proceeds from the sale of these lots were to be applied to the construction of streets, parks, a schoolhouse, town hall, and library. Six lots dispersed throughout the section were "reserved to be given to such denominations of Christians as may erect churches thereon." The plan also stipulated that membership in the Colony

⁸ Alonzo H. Allen. "Pioneer Life in Old Burlington, Forerunner of Longmont," p. 147.

⁹ "1870 U. S. Federal Census, Colorado Territory, Boulder County, St. Vrain District, Burlington, Post Office." Accessed through www.ancestry.com.

¹⁰ Alonzo H. Allen. "Early Days in Longmont," *The Colorado Magazine*, vol. 14, no. 5, p. 1941. (September 1937).

¹¹ Spearheaded by Horace Greeley, publisher of the *New York Tribune*, and by Nathan C. Meeker, the *Tribune's* Agricultural Editor, Union Colony was founded at present-day Greeley in 1870. The concept of the Chicago-Colorado Colony was promoted not only by influential Chicagoans, and by the founders of the Union Colony, but also by William Byers, owner and publisher of the *Rocky Mountain News*, Colorado's first newspaper.

¹² Alonzo H. Allen. "Early Days in Longmont," pp. 191, 192.

¹³ Billy Boyles. *The St. Vrain Valley its Early History* (Longmont: Times-Call Publishing Co., 1967), p. 65.

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entitled a settler to a choice in farm lots of varying sizes or three building lots in town. Early residents constructed their homes on one lot, leaving the others open for future development.¹⁴

Soon after deciding to establish the town on a bluff above the St. Vrain River, north of the existing community of Burlington, members of the Chicago-Colorado Colony began platting the town. President Seth Terry and Engineer Richard Fawcett surveyed the square-mile townsite, which comprised the entirety of Section 3, of Township 3 North, Range 69 West of the 6th Principal Meridian. The resulting townsite was symmetrical, with thirteen streets running north-south, and nine avenues running east-west. Main Street bisected the center of the townsite from north to south. Other north-south trending streets paralleling Main were named for pioneering members of the Chicago-Colorado Colony. Those east of Main were named Kimbark, Emery, Collier (Collyer), Atwood, Baker, and Martin, while those west of Main were named Coffman, Terry, Pratt, Bross, Gay, and Bowen. The townsite's east-west trending avenues were numbered from 1st Avenue on the south to 9th Avenue on the north. The intersection of Main Street and 5th Avenue was at the townsite's geographic center. Commercial lots on Main Street between 2nd and 7th avenues were platted with widths of 25' and depths of 125'. Additional commercial lots with these dimensions were also platted along Coffman and Kimbark streets, between 3rd and 7th avenues. Residential lots, with widths ranging from 62½' to 100' were established throughout the remainder of the square mile, with blocks strategically reserved for parks, schools, and churches.¹⁵ By March of 1871, the settlement had been officially named Longmont, and the Colony began offering lots for sale. By the end of that year, over 650 lots had been sold and over one hundred buildings constructed in a town that boasted some five hundred residents.¹⁶

The Coming of the Railroad, and Early Commercial Development in Longmont 1871-1879

The establishment of Longmont by the Chicago-Colorado Colony, presaged the end of Burlington as a separate town, which was located just across the St. Vrain River to the south. Impressed by the seriousness of the new colonists, and recognizing the advantage of locating on higher ground north of the river, Burlington's citizens quickly joined in the effort to establish Longmont as a more enduring city. Several of Burlington's wood-frame buildings were moved onto lots in Longmont to stand beside new buildings which were being constructed at a rapid pace. Among these were Allen's original stage stop and hotel which was moved to the southeast corner of Kimbark Street and 3rd Avenue.¹⁷ Renamed the City Hotel, and later known as the Occidental Hotel, and as the Silver Moon Hotel, the old stage stop building existed at that location until 1919 when it was replaced by the Great Western Sugar Company Hotel (5BL.280).

Longmont was officially incorporated in 1873, and that same year also saw the construction of Longmont's first railroad depot. Railroad construction in northern Colorado began in the late 1860s, with an effort to connect Denver with the UP transcontinental main line at Cheyenne, Wyoming. Citizens of Colorado Territory had hoped that the transcontinental route would come through Denver, thereby heightening the region's economic prosperity. However, after surveying the mountain passes west of Denver, UP engineers had opted instead to build the line through southern Wyoming. Disappointed but undeterred, Colorado business leaders quickly began efforts to build a line northward from Denver to link with the main UP line in Cheyenne. Led by ex-Governor John Evans and the Denver Board of Trade, the Denver Pacific Railway and Telegraph Company was formed, and a million-plus acre land grant was obtained for a railroad right-of-way between Denver and Cheyenne. Construction began in May 1868, and the line was quickly built northward. Following the general route of present-day U. S. Highway 85, by 1880, the Denver Pacific line between Denver and Cheyenne had been incorporated into UP's network of railroads.¹⁸

In 1870, the Denver Pacific completed a branch line west through the coal mining communities of Erie and Valmont. Thus, when Longmont was established in 1871, the closest rail head was at Erie some nine miles to the south. Two years later, another railroad company, the Colorado Central (CC), extended its line from Golden and Boulder north and east to Longmont. In 1873, the CC erected Longmont's first depot, south of downtown at the corner of 1st Avenue and Kimbark Street. Longmont remained the line's northern terminus for the next three years, as construction stalled during the national

¹⁴ *Ibid.*

¹⁵ Richard Fawcett, Map: Chicago Colorado Colony, Plan of Town Site, (1871).

¹⁶ Glenn V. Sherwood, *Longmont's Historic East Side* (Longmont: Citizens for Sensitive Revitalization, 1982), p. 6.

¹⁷ Alonzo H. Allen. "Early Days in Longmont," p. 193.

¹⁸ Kenneth Jessen. *Railroads of Northern Colorado*. (Boulder: Pruett Publishing Co., 1982), pp. 11-23.

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financial panic of 1873. Construction resumed in 1876, with the rails running north down the center of Atwood Street in Longmont, and continuing north to eventually connect with the UP west of Cheyenne.¹⁹

By the turn of the twentieth century, Longmont was served by two rival railroads: the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, a subsidiary of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, and the C & S Railway which had been formed in 1898. In that same year, C & S had taken over the old Denver & Gulf Railroad, a subsidiary of the UP.²⁰

The railroad brought prosperity to Longmont by providing a connection to regional and national markets. The railroad not only facilitated passenger travel, but also the transport of mass-produced building components which were readily shipped to Longmont from around the country. By the end of the 1870s, thus, Longmont was a bustling community of more than 1500 inhabitants. Numerous homes had been constructed throughout the residential areas, while Main Street was lined with wood frame commercial buildings, including many with false front facades. These buildings soon proved susceptible to fire, however, and in time were replaced by a second generation of more substantial commercial buildings, of brick and stone construction.

Commercial Development in Downtown Longmont 1879–1902

On September 8, 1879, a major fire destroyed many of the original wood frame-commercial buildings in the 300 block Main Street. In the fire's aftermath, Longmont's leaders and businessmen, either formally or informally, decided to build all future downtown commercial buildings of brick and stone. Thus, Longmont's earliest extant commercial buildings date from this time period.

Following the founding of the Chicago-Colorado Colony and the coming of the railroad in the 1870s, Longmont's socio-economic development was further bolstered by agricultural-related industrial development at the south end of town. In 1887, John Howard Empson opened a canning factory south of 3rd Avenue between Baker and Martin streets. The Empson Cannery (5BL.262; National Register listed 1984, NRIS. 84000796) processed and packaged in metal cans a variety of vegetables grown by regional farmers. It became Longmont's second most important employer through the first six decades of the twentieth century, surpassed only by the Great Western Sugar Company. The dominant crop was peas; however, the plant also processed and canned many other vegetables including red beets, pumpkin, cabbage, chili beans, kidney beans, and hominy. At its peak, the cannery was staffed with some 200 full-time employees, and by an additional 350 temporary employees, hired each year during the "pea campaign" from mid-June to mid-July. In 1927, the Empson Cannery merged with the Kuner Pickle Company of Brighton to become the Kuner-Empson Cannery. In 1960, Kuner-Empson was acquired by Stokely-VanCamp Incorporated which continued to operate the Longmont cannery until its closure in 1970.²¹

The late 1870s and 1880s also saw the construction of a number of flour mills at the southern end of town, including the Longmont Mills Colorado Milling and Elevator Company Mill, the J. W. Denio Mill (later the Longmont Farmers' Milling and Elevator Company Mill), and the Dickson and Wheatley Flour Mill.

Beginning in the 1880s, the 300 and 400 blocks of Main Street developed as Longmont's commercial core. During the same time, the 100 and 200 blocks of Main Street, at the southern edge of downtown, developed with such businesses as lumber yards, feed mills, planing mills, blacksmith shops, and liverys. The 500 and 600 blocks at the north end of downtown, saw similar development, but to a somewhat lesser extent. In later years, beginning in the 1910s, these blocks saw the construction of a variety of automobile-related buildings and businesses.

Two large commercial blocks, the Dickens Opera House (5BL.268), owned by William H. Dickens, and the Zweck Hotel (5BL.260), owned by George Zweck, were built on opposite corners of Main Street and 3rd Avenue in 1881. A Prussian immigrant, George Zweck amassed a fortune in mining which he parlayed into extensive landholdings in the St. Vrain Valley. Zweck then became a successful cattle rancher, before endeavoring to expand his wealth through other economic

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, pp. 25-45.

²⁰ *Ibid.*

²¹ "Empson Packing Company." City of Longmont Historical Landmark Designation Form, August 12, 1983.

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pursuits. He owned the Zweck Hotel until 1894 when it was sold to Charles F. and Mary Allen who changed its name to the Imperial Hotel. (Born in Wisconsin in 1856, Charles F. Allen was the son of Alonzo N. and Mary Ann Allen).

North of the Dickens Opera House, on the east side of the 300 block of Main Street, early (pre-1903) buildings included Longmont's first Masonic Temple at 312 Main (1883), J. B. Thompson's Hardware Store at 346 Main (circa 1879), the J. N. McLellan Grocery Store at 364 Main (circa 1884), and the J. J. Beasley Building at 372 Main (1886). The 1883 Masonic Temple was an ornate three-story building erected immediately north of the Dickens Block. On February 13, 1905, the original Masonic Temple was lost in a fire, but was soon replaced by the Masons with a new two-story building completed by the end of that year.

North of the Zweck Hotel on the west side of the 300 block of Main Street, early (pre-1903) buildings included J. C. Penney's Longmont Meat Market and Bakery at 331 Main (circa 1890), Turrell's Pharmacy at 357 Main (circa 1890), Herman Runge's Harness Shop at 333 Main (circa 1890), and the McFarland Block at 385 Main (circa 1890). Located at 331 Main Street, the Longmont Meat Market and Bakery was founded by James Cash Penney in 1898. Penney later gained employment with T. M. Callahan's Golden Rule Store in Longmont, and he then entered into a partnership with Callahan and William Guy Johnson, opening Golden Rule stores in Evanston and Kemmerer, Wyoming. Penney bought out his two partners in 1907, marking the beginning of what became a national retail empire. Penney returned to Longmont in 1917 to celebrate the opening of his 169th J. C. Penney store, then located at 379 Main Street.

Known originally as "Streeter and Turrell, Drugs and Groceries." The Turrell Pharmacy was located at 357 Main Street. A pioneer settler of Burlington, Judson Wade Turrell partnered with Rienzi Streeter, a founder of the Chicago-Colorado Colony, to open retail stores in the 1870s. Their first store in Longmont, on the east side of Main, was lost in the 1879 fire. They then moved into a new brick building across the street. Streeter retired a few years later, leaving Turrell as the store's sole owner. Turrell Pharmacy then existed for many years before giving way to Witting's Drug Store owned by F. F. Witting.

The building at 333 Main Street originally housed a millinery and tailor shop, before Herman Runge established a harness shop at that location around the turn of the twentieth century. Runge's wife died in 1915. Three years later, he sold the harness business to John Portman, and moved to southern California. In later years, 333 Main Street was home to the City Café.

The building at 346 Main Street was built soon after the 1879 fire. Until 1901, it was home to the J. B. Thompson Hardware Store, and was then succeeded by the Traylor Hardware Store. A Civil War veteran, John Brigham Thompson came to the St. Vrain Valley as a member of the Chicago-Colorado Colony. In addition to his hardware business, Thompson was a member of the original Longmont Board of Trustees, which organized the town in 1872-1873. He served as town clerk in 1875, town treasurer in 1883, and mayor in 1888. He also served one term in the Colorado Legislature in 1905-1906.

Built circa 1883, the building at 364 Main Street housed a grocery store throughout its early history. From 1898 until 1931, it was home to the J. N. McLellan Grocery Store. James Neilus McLellan came to Longmont in 1881, gaining employment with the J.M. McKiernan and Company Grocery and Bakery. He soon became McKiernan's partner, and in 1898, he opened McLellan's Grocery Store at 364 Main Street. He then operated the grocery for the next three decades, until his death in October, 1931.

Apart from his grocery business, McLellan was highly prominent in civic affairs. He was instrumental in securing the Empson Packing Company for Longmont, and was a longtime member of the board of directors for the Longmont Chamber of Commerce. McLellan also served on the Longmont town council, as city treasurer, and as mayor pro tem. He was also a key member of several institutions, including the Rotary Club, the B.P.O.E., the Pioneer Firemen's Association, and the Knights of Columbus. When McLellan died in 1931, Longmont businesses all closed for a half hour in honor of his community service.

Other pre-1903 commercial buildings in the 300 block of Main Street included, the Times Building, at 336/338 (circa 1890), the Beasley Building, at 372 (1886), Lute's Drug Store, at 379 (circa 1890), and the McFarland Dry Goods Building, at 385 Main (circa 1890).

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Buildings erected in the 400 block of Main Street during this time include Margrieter's Millinery shop at 431 Main Street (circa 1900), a one-story building at 435 (later the two-story Germania Hotel, circa 1898), the Porter-Barker Stores Company building at 461 (circa 1902), and notably, St. Stephen's Episcopal Church (1881) at the southeast corner of 5th Avenue. Apart from Main Street, this time period also saw the construction of Longmont's first City Hall, at the southwest corner of 4th Avenue and Kimbark Street, in 1884.

The Longmont Sugar Factory and Commercial Development in Downtown Longmont 1903-1910

Longmont, and of all of northeastern Colorado, experienced a dramatic economic boon with the advent of the sugar beet industry during the first decade of the twentieth century. Prior to this time, wheat and other cereal grains were the main crops produced by farmers throughout the region. Sugar beet cultivation was introduced into the plains of Colorado in the 1870s; however, it was not until the 1890s, that production by area farmers became relatively widespread. Sugar beets proved to be well suited to the region's climate. Beets were hardy plants that produced well, even during adverse weather. A tariff on imported sugar, during the 1890s, gave even greater impetus to large scale development of the domestic sugar beet industry, and in the years following the turn of the century, sugar beets quickly became northern Colorado's most important irrigated cash crop. The sugar beet industry impacted all of northeastern Colorado. It provided a reliable market for farmers throughout the region, as well as employment at the factories and related facilities.²²

Colorado's first sugar processing factory was built at Grand Junction in 1899. This was soon followed, between 1901 and 1906, by a series of Great Western Sugar Company factories in northeastern Colorado. Great Western built the region's first sugar factory at Loveland, in 1901, followed by several others in quick succession. By 1906, Great Western had built or acquired additional sugar factories at Eaton, Greeley, Longmont, Fort Collins, Windsor, Sterling, Fort Morgan, and Brush. The Longmont sugar factory was built in 1903 and was acquired by Great Western in 1905. It remained in operation until its closure in 1977.

Construction of the sugar factory in Longmont directly spurred the construction of over twenty Main Street commercial buildings between 1903 and 1910. Notable buildings constructed in the 400 block of Main Street during this time include the Longmont National Bank, the International Order of Odd Fellows (I. O. O. F.) Hall, the Woodmen of the World (W. O. W.) Hall, the Calkins Building, and the Longmont Telephone Exchange Building.

The Longmont National Bank was built in 1905 at the northeast corner of Main Street and 4th Avenue. The bank occupied the prime business space at the front of the building, while the rear of the building was divided into four small retail spaces with access from 4th Avenue.

An imposing three-story edifice, the I. O. O. F. Hall was built at 430/434 Main Street in 1907. The large ground-floor retail space was occupied by Longmont's J. C. Penney store from circa 1928 to 1957. The building was then home to a Duckwalls store for a number of years. Penney, who started his first business in Longmont years earlier, paved the way for other national retailers to locate stores in downtown Longmont. Beginning in the 1920s, these included a Piggly Wiggly grocery store, the J. M. McDonald clothing store, Gambles, Ben Franklin, Duckwalls, Coast to Coast, Montgomery Ward, and F. W. Woolworth.

The large two-story Woodmen of the World Hall at 471/473 Main Street was also built in 1907. For over six decades, its prime retail space was home to the Chlanda-Harris Furniture Store. Frank Augustus Chlanda was born in St. Louis in November 1870. He came to Colorado circa 1890, settling first in Estes Park, and later in Longmont. Chlanda gained employment with the Warner Furniture Company, in time becoming Warner's partner. In 1907 Chlanda and Lloyd C. Harris purchased the entire business from Warner, and together they then opened Chlanda-Harris Furniture Company stores in Longmont, Greeley, and Cheyenne. The Longmont store was originally located at 463 Main Street before it moved next door into the larger Woodmen of the World building.

²² Alvin T. Steinel. *History of Agriculture in Colorado, 1858-1926*. Fort Collins: Colorado Agricultural College, 1926, pp. 306-07; See also, Kenneth Jessen. "Sugar Beet Industry," in *The History of Larimer County, Colorado*, Andrew J. Morris, ed. (Dallas: Curtis Media Corporation., 1985) p. 13.

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The Calkins Building at 416/418 Main Street was built in 1904, and was the first two-story building north of 4th Avenue. Carlton and Catherine "Kate" Calkins, were the original owners. Mr. and Mrs. Calkins came to Longmont with the Chicago-Colorado Colony in the early 1870s. Educated as civil engineer, Calkins worked as a surveyor and as a developer of water works for the rapidly growing colony. Calkins developed an irrigation system and built a large lake (Union Reservoir) on his own land northeast of Longmont. Using the available water, he successfully raised dairy cattle and pioneered the growth of potatoes in the St. Vrain Valley. Calkins later helped organize, and served on the board of directors, for the Farmers' National Bank. He also served as a member of the Colorado Legislature and in later years as the Longmont City Engineer.

The ground-floor of the Calkins Building was divided into two leased retail spaces. The second floor, meanwhile, was a small hotel owned by Mr. and Mrs. Calkins which they named The Carlton. Early retail businesses in the building included Worleys' Book Store and the Booth Flemming dry goods store. In later years, the Calkins building was occupied by two national retailers, Ben Franklin and Gambles.

The Telephone Exchange Building was erected at the southwest corner of Main Street and 5th Avenue in 1905. Operated initially by the Colorado Telephone Company, and later by the Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company, this building served its original purpose until giving way to other uses in the 1930s.

Other circa 1903-1910 buildings and businesses in the 400 block of Main Street included the Lemke Brothers Grocery Store, and the J. N. Reinert Clothing Store, both at 412 Main (circa 1903), the Sutphen Building at 436 Main (1907), and the Hemberger Grocery Store at 464 Main (circa 1908). The Sutphen Building was home to the Odeon Theatre, one of three moving picture venues that began operating in Longmont during the early 1910s. The others were the Isis Theatre (later named the Electric Theatre) at 337 Main Street and the Dreamland Theatre at 402 Main Street. These early theatres were supplanted in 1939 by the opening of the new Art Deco-style Fox Theatre, on the west side of the 500 block of Main Street.

The 1903-1910 period also saw the construction of a pair of prominent two-story corner commercial buildings at the north end of the 200 block of Main Street - the St. Vrain Block, erected in 1905 at the southeast corner of Main Street and 3rd Avenue, and the Donovan Block, also erected in 1905, at the southwest corner of the same intersection. Built across 3rd Avenue from the 1881 Dickens Block and Zweck Hotel, the construction of these two buildings filled in the two remaining corner commercial lots at the prime downtown intersection of 3rd and Main.

The St. Vrain Block served as a meeting place for the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks (B.P.O.E.) until 1925, and also housed Longmont's post office until a new post office opened on 5th Avenue in 1936. The Elks joined three other fraternal organizations involved in the construction and use of downtown commercial buildings, joining the Masons at 312/314 Main, the I.O.O.F. at 430/434 Main, and the Woodmen of the World at 471/473 Main. In 1925, the Elks commissioned architect Robert K. Fuller to design a new building at the northeast corner of Coffman Street and 3rd Avenue. That building has remained in continuous use by the Elks to the present. The St. Vrain Block also spawned the 1907 construction of the AKJ / Park Hotel Building, next door to the south at 246 Main Street. Finally, the years between 1903 and 1910 also saw the construction of the Longmont Fire Department building in 1907 at the southeast corner of 4th Avenue and Coffman Street. The fire department was headquartered at that location until 1971, and the city has since retained ownership of the building.

Commercial and Institutional Development in Downtown Longmont 1910s-1970s

By 1910, both sides of Main Street between 3rd and 5th avenues were lined with commercial buildings, with virtually no empty lots remaining. Thus, nearly all buildings erected after that date replaced ones that had been built earlier. Only four extant Main Street buildings were erected during the 1910s and 1920s - the Neeley Block at 373 Main (1916), the Hamm-Weller Building at 320/324 Main (circa 1920), the building at 332 Main (1924) which circa 1949 became a J. M. McDonald Company store, and the building at 437/439 Main (circa 1924), originally occupied by Clark's Ladies Fashions & Apparel. No buildings were erected in the 300 and 400 blocks of Main Street during the Great Depression years of the 1930s, and only one was built during the 1940s - the Public Service Company building at 353 Main.

The arrival of the J. M. McDonald Company store circa 1949 marked the beginning of a trend in downtown Longmont whereby regional and national retailers sought to locate their stores in new, or newly-retrofitted, buildings with uniform

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signage, displays, and facades that consumers would hopefully find familiar and welcoming. Based in Hastings, Nebraska, the J. M. McDonald Company was a regional clothing store chain with retail outlets in several Western and Midwestern states. James M. McDonald, the company's founder, had grown up as a neighbor of J. C. Penney in Hamilton, Missouri, and had joined the J. C. Penney Company during its early years. McDonald rose to eventually become Vice President in charge of acquisitions for J. C. Penney, before starting his own retail chain in the 1930s.

In 1950, the F. W. Woolworth Company remodeled three existing commercial buildings at the southeast corner of Main Street and 4th Avenue into a single commercial space, with a unified façade on the Main Street side. Five years later, the J. C. Penney Company followed suit, erecting a new building for its downtown Longmont store at 460 Main Street. In earlier years, these and other chain retailers were content to locate their stores in existing buildings. In the post-World War II era, however, this was no longer the case.

By 1920, with no undeveloped lots remaining in the 300 and 400 blocks of Main Street, Longmont's business district began to extend north, into the 500 and 600 blocks, as well as east and west, in the blocks immediately adjacent to Main Street, particularly on 4th Avenue. Reflecting national trends and America's fascination with the automobile, many auto-related businesses were established in these blocks just outside the core commercial district. Only two automobile-related buildings from this period are located within the district – the Craig-Baker Auto Dealership building, constructed in 1923 at the southeast corner of 3rd Avenue and Coffman Street, and the Hapke-Wallace Service Station and Garage, erected in 1926 at the northwest corner of 4th Avenue and Kimbark Street.

Also apart from Main Street, a number of important governmental and institutional buildings were erected during the time period between 1910 and 1930. These include the Longmont Carnegie Library at 457 4th Avenue, the Longmont City Hall at 505 4th Avenue, the Longmont Warehouse at 375/385 Kimbark Street, the B.P.O.E. building at 306 Coffman Street, and the Great Western Sugar Company Hotel at 250 Kimbark Street. In the mid-1930s, these notable buildings were joined by the Longmont Post Office building at 505 5th Avenue, erected in 1935-1936 as a Depression-era WPA project.

Located at the southeast corner of 4th Avenue and Kimbark Street, the Longmont Carnegie Library was designed by Benjamin C. Viney and erected in 1913. Longmont had received a grant to build a Carnegie Library six years previously; however, the building's construction was delayed due to uncertainty and disagreement regarding how the city would obtain and pay for a building site. Viney was also the architect for the 1907 Fire Department building at the southeast corner of 4th Avenue and Coffman Street, as well as for the 1921 Longmont City Hall at the southwest corner of 4th Avenue and Kimbark Street.

Located directly across Kimbark Street from the Carnegie Library, Longmont's 1921 city hall replaced the 1884 city hall which had been built at the same location. The cornerstone from the 1884 building and a new cornerstone for the 1921 building were placed adjacent to each other at the new building's front northeast corner. The Longmont Warehouse building was erected in 1927, fronting onto Kimbark Street, south of the 1921 city hall. Originally used by the city as a warehouse and garage, it later housed the city's water, lights and streets department, before serving as exhibit space for the Longmont Pioneer Museum. In the early 2000s, the city hall and warehouse buildings, along with an 1897 commercial building facing onto 4th Avenue, were adaptively remodeled to become the City of Longmont's Development Services Center.

The Great Western Hotel was erected by the Great Western Sugar Company in 1919 at the southeast corner of 3rd Avenue and Kimbark Street. The old Allen Hotel and Stage Stop building which had been moved to that location from Burlington in the early 1870s, was razed to make way for its construction. Built as a fifty-room hotel or dormitory with a kitchen and dining room, the building served as temporary housing and as a social gathering and meeting place for Great Western's managers and employees. In 1943, during World War II, the building was remodeled to house up to 180 Italian and German prisoners of war. In 1946, after the prisoners had left, the building was again remodeled into a 31-unit apartment building. In 1993, the Inn Between of Longmont Inc., a non-profit organization, acquired the building to serve as transitional housing. Having been further recently remodeled, the building presently comprises 67 units of apartment and dormitory-style housing, as well as space for client services.

Eight Main Street commercial buildings date from the early 1950s to the early 1970s, having replaced earlier commercial buildings from the late 1800s or early 1900s. These are: 316/318 Main (1970), 370 Main (1965), 401 Main (1959), 410 Main (1951), 424 Main (circa 1950), 425 Main (circa 1950) 455 Main (circa 1956), and 460 Main (circa 1955). Erected in

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1958, the Longmont Chamber of Commerce / El Comite Building at 455 Kimbark Street also dates from this period. This building was constructed by the Associated Contractors of Longmont in 1958, and served as offices for the Chamber of Commerce until the late 1980s. The City of Longmont then acquired the building, using it as the City's Fire Prevention Office for the next few years. The building became vacant in 1994, and Longmont officials decided to offer it to non-profit organizations to use as office space. Six agencies submitted written proposals, and after consideration, the City offered to lease the building, at no cost, to two organizations, El Comite and Habitat for Humanity. The two shared the building for a while; however, El Comite soon became the sole non-profit tenant. El Comite was formed in 1980 in Longmont following a tragic incident in which two young Latino men, Jeff Cordova and Louis Garcia, were shot to death by a rookie Longmont police officer. Tensions were high following their deaths, and El Comite evolved as a liaison between law enforcement and Longmont's Hispanic community. From this beginning, El Comite developed into a well-established social services organization, with emphasis on education, employment, health, civil rights, youth intervention, and other programs. In 1989, the organization received a grant from the Colorado Endowment for the Humanities to record the history of Hispanics in the St. Vrain Valley. The project resulted in a slide show, and a published book, titled *We Too Came to Stay, A History of the Longmont Hispanic Community*.²³

Downtown Longmont 1980s – Present

By the 1980s, Longmont's economy was no longer based primarily on agriculture. The Great Western Sugar Factory and the Kuner-Empson Cannery, which had long served as the area's two largest employers, both closed in the 1970s. By this time, many Longmont citizens had found employment in more contemporary industries. Important modern employers included the Federal Aviation Administration's Longmont Traffic Control Center which opened in 1962, the International Business Machines (IBM) facility between Longmont and Boulder established in 1965, and the Storage Tek campus which opened in nearby Louisville in 1969. Longmont's downtown retailers adapted and evolved with the changing times, introducing new product lines and services while phasing out those no longer in demand. Nonetheless, the 1980s saw an economic downturn in downtown Longmont, caused in part by the opening of the Twin Peaks Mall on Hover Road in 1985. National retailers such as J. C. Penney abandoned downtown for the mall, but were soon replaced by more specialized local retailers, perhaps offering enhanced customer service. Consequently, downtown Longmont began to experience renewed economic growth in the 1990s, which has continued to the present time. In 2017, downtown Longmont remains a vital commercial venue for the Longmont community and for residents of the surrounding area.

²³

For an excellent detailed discussion of El Comite, and the circumstances surrounding the deaths of Jeff Cordova and Louis Garcia, see Marjorie K. McIntosh. *Latinos of Boulder County, Colorado, 1900-1980, volume I, History and Contributions*, pp. 237-242.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: History Colorado

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 5BL536

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 25

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

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

UTM References (NAD 83)

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>13</u> Zone	<u>491220</u> Easting	<u>4446340</u> Northing	2	<u>13</u> Zone	<u>491390</u> Easting	<u>4446340</u> Northing
3	<u>13</u> Zone	<u>491390</u> Easting	<u>4446160</u> Northing	4	<u>13</u> Zone	<u>491506</u> Easting	<u>4446160</u> Northing
5	<u>13</u> Zone	<u>491504</u> Easting	<u>4445960</u> Northing	6	<u>13</u> Zone	<u>491442</u> Easting	<u>4445960</u> Northing
7	<u>13</u> Zone	<u>491442</u> Easting	<u>4445910</u> Northing	8	<u>13</u> Zone	<u>491394</u> Easting	<u>4445900</u> Northing
9	<u>13</u> Zone	<u>491391</u> Easting	<u>4445900</u> Northing	10	<u>13</u> Zone	<u>491392</u> Easting	<u>4445960</u> Northing
11	<u>13</u> Zone	<u>491329</u> Easting	<u>4445960</u> Northing	12	<u>13</u> Zone	<u>491330</u> Easting	<u>4445910</u> Northing
13	<u>13</u> Zone	<u>491269</u> Easting	<u>4445910</u> Northing	14	<u>13</u> Zone	<u>491215</u> Easting	<u>4445910</u> Northing
15	<u>13</u> Zone	<u>491166</u> Easting	<u>4446910</u> Northing	16	<u>13</u> Zone	<u>491166</u> Easting	<u>4446160</u> Northing
17	<u>13</u> Zone	<u>491216</u> Easting	<u>4446160</u> Northing				

Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at the point where the curb line on the south side of 5th Avenue intersects the east line of the alley between Coffman and Main Streets (Point 1). From point 1, proceed west along the south curb line of 5th Avenue, crossing Main Street, and crossing the alley between Main and Kimbark streets, to the point where said curb line intersects the west curb line of Kimbark Street at the southwest corner of Kimbark Street and 5th Avenue (Point 2). From point 2, proceed south along the west curb line of Kimbark Street, crossing 4th Avenue to the point where said curb line intersects the south curb line of 4th Avenue at the southwest corner of Kimbark Street and 4th Avenue (Point 3). From point 3, proceed east across Kimbark Street and along the south curb line of 4th Avenue to the point where said curb line intersects the west curb line of Emery Street at the southwest corner of Emery Street and 4th Avenue (Point 4). From point 4, proceed south along the west curb line of Emery Street to the point where said curb line intersects the north curb line of 3rd Avenue at the northwest corner of Emery Street and 3rd Avenue (Point 4). From point 4, proceed west along the north curb line of 3rd Avenue to the point where said curb line intersects a line extending due north from the northeast corner of Lot 1 in Block 74 (Point 5). From point 5, proceed south along the east line of said Lot 1 in Block 74, and continuing along

Downtown Longmont Historic District

Boulder County, CO

Name of Property

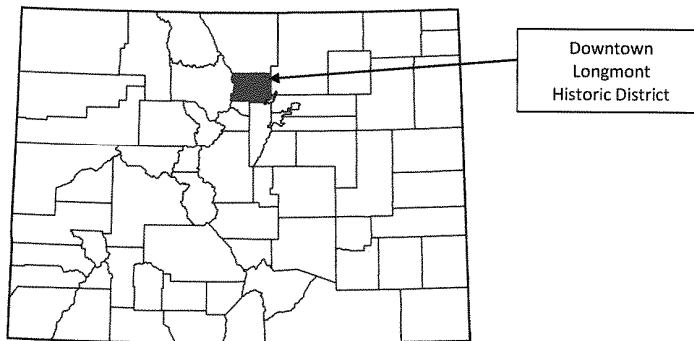
County and State

the east line of Lot 2 in Block 74 to a point sixty-five feet south of the north line of said Lot 2 (Point 6). From point 6, proceed west in a straight line to a point where said line intersects the east curb line of Kimbark Street, sixty-five feet south of the north line of said Lot 2 (Point 7). From point 7, proceed north along the west line of said Lot 2 in Block 74, and continuing north along the west line of said Lot 1 in Block 74 to the point where said line intersects the south curb line of 3rd Avenue, at the southeast corner of Kimbark Street and 3rd Avenue (Point 8). From point 8, proceed west along the south curb line of 3rd Avenue to a point where said curb line intersects the west line of the alley between Main and Kimbark streets (Point 9). From point 9, proceed south along the west line of the alley between Main and Kimbark streets to the point where said line intersects the south line of Lot 4 in Block 75 (Point 10). From point 10 proceed west in a straight line along the south line of said Lot 4, and continuing west across Main Street to a point where said line intersects the west curb line of Main Street (Point 11). From point 11, proceed south along the west curb line of Main Street to a point where said curb line intersects the south line of Lot 30 in Block 76 (Point 12). From point 12, proceed west along the south line of said Lot 30 to a point on the west line of the alley between Coffman and Main streets (Point 13). From point 13, proceed south along the west line of the alley between Coffman and Main streets to the point where said line intersects the south line of Lot 6 in Block 76 (Point 14). From point 14, proceed west along the south line of said Lot 6 in Block 76 to the point where said line intersects the east curb line of Coffman Street (Point 15). From point 15, proceed north along the east curb line of Coffman Street, crossing 3rd Avenue, and continuing to the point where the east curb line of Coffman Street intersects the south curb line of 4th Avenue, at the southeast corner of Coffman Street and 4th Avenue (Point 16). From point 16, proceed east along the south curb line of 4th Avenue to a point where said curb line intersects the east line of the alley between Coffman and Main streets (Point 17). From point 17, proceed north, crossing 4th Avenue, and continuing along the east line of the alley between Coffman and Main streets, to the point beginning (Point 1).

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The district boundary encompasses Longmont's downtown commercial core along Main Street, between 3rd and 5th avenues. Adjacent commercial buildings on 3rd and 4th avenues and the south side of 5th Avenue, between Coffman and Kimbark streets are also included. The district boundary also encompasses seven prominent governmental and institutional buildings which anchor the corners and edges of the downtown area. Transitional areas, with mixed residential and commercial use, with a greater number of non-historic buildings, and with a higher concentration of altered historic buildings are excluded from the district boundaries.

State Perspective



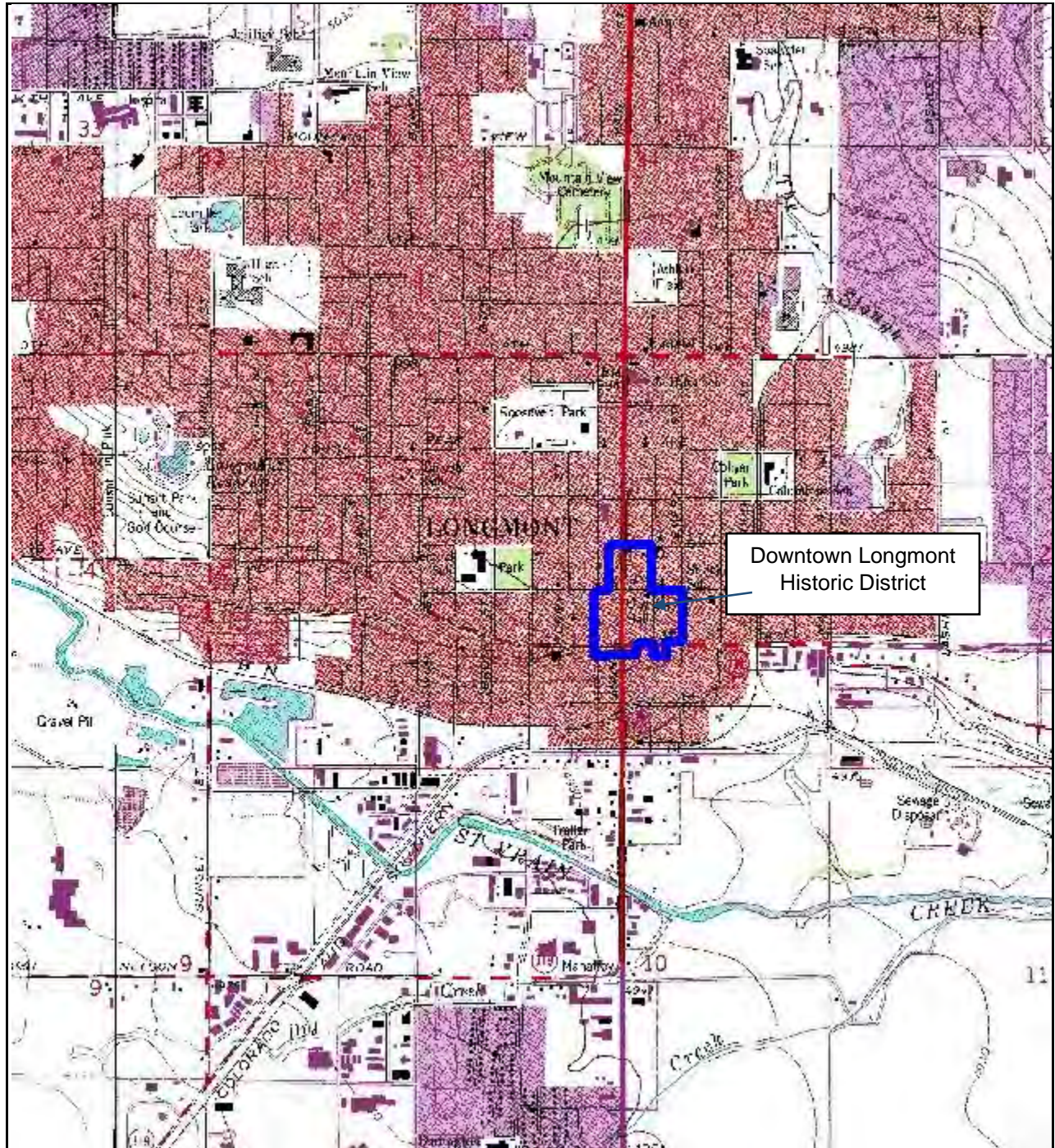
Downtown Longmont Historic District

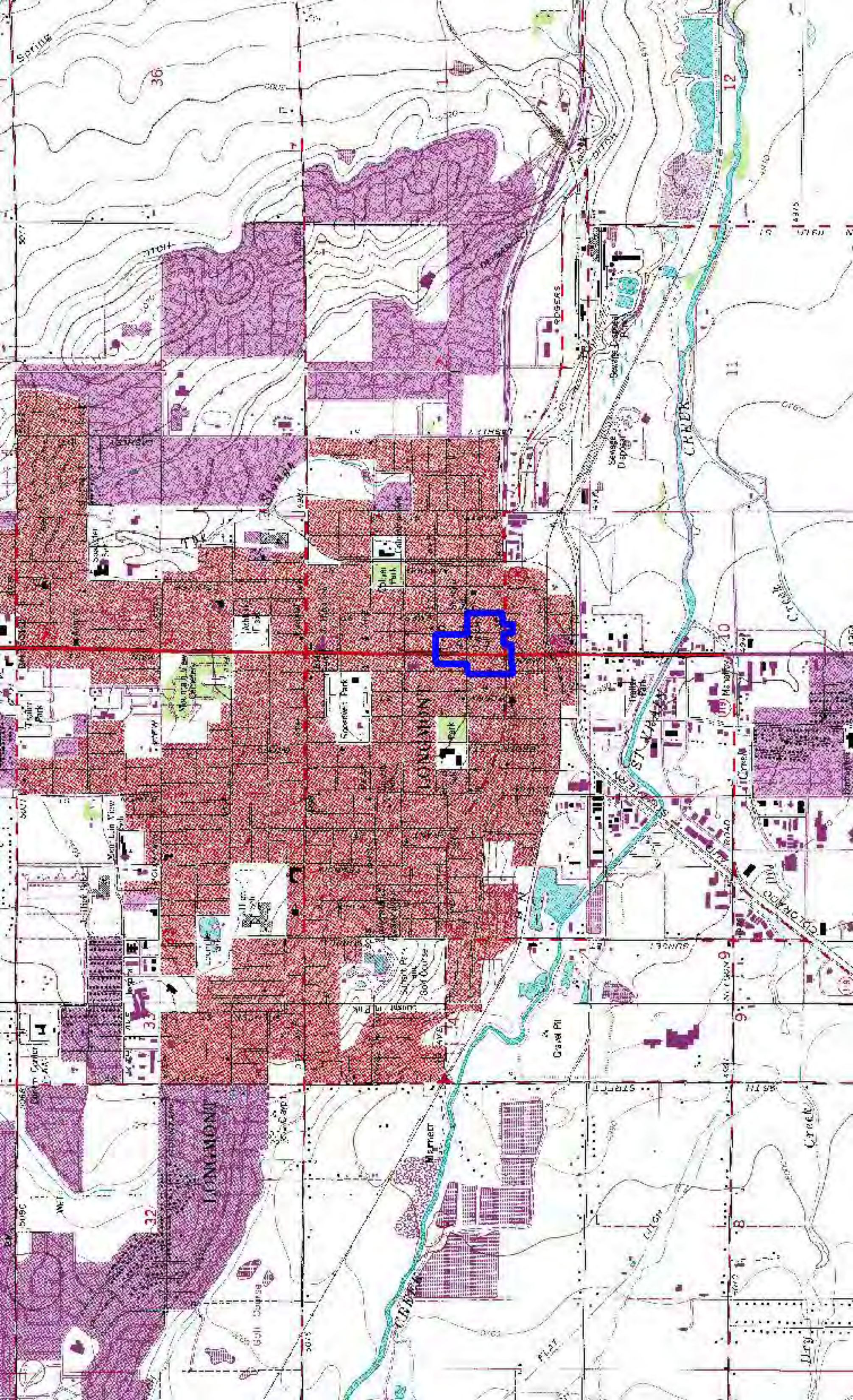
Boulder County, CO

Name of Property

County and State

USGS Topographic map section – regional perspective
Longmont quadrangle
7.5 minute series





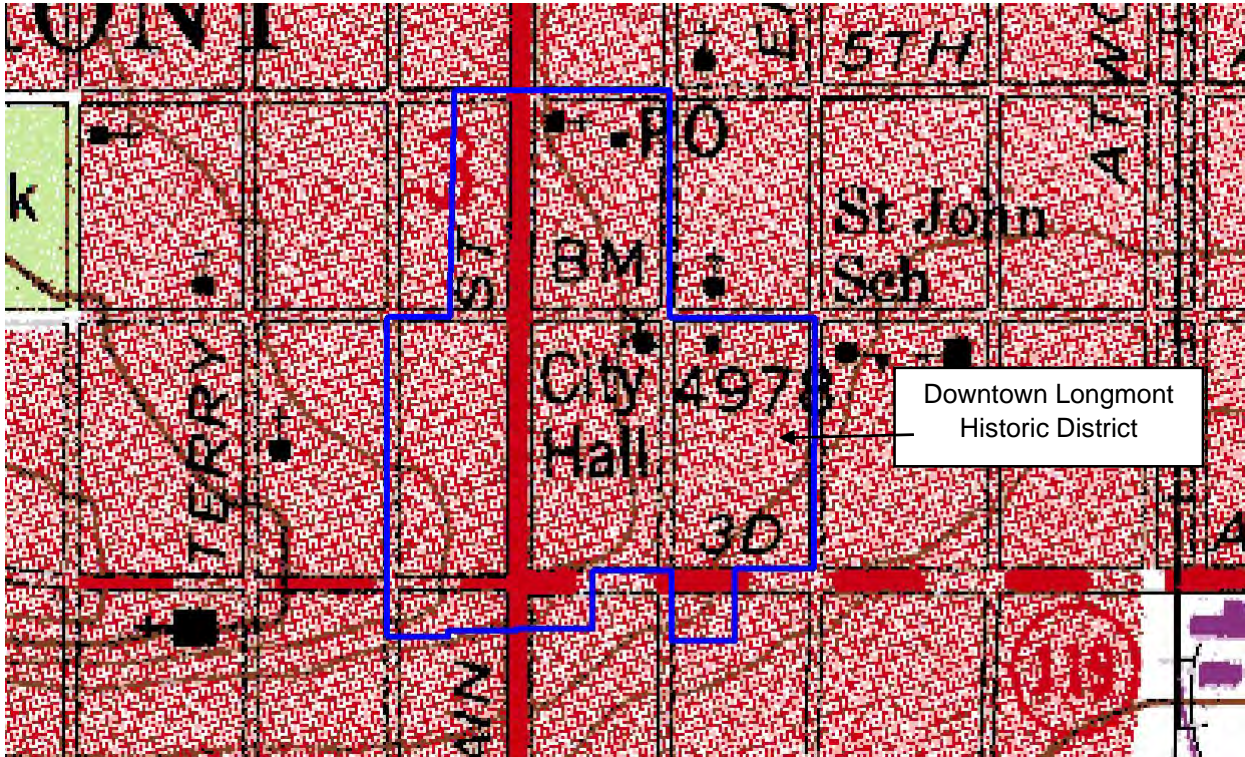
Downtown Longmont Historic District

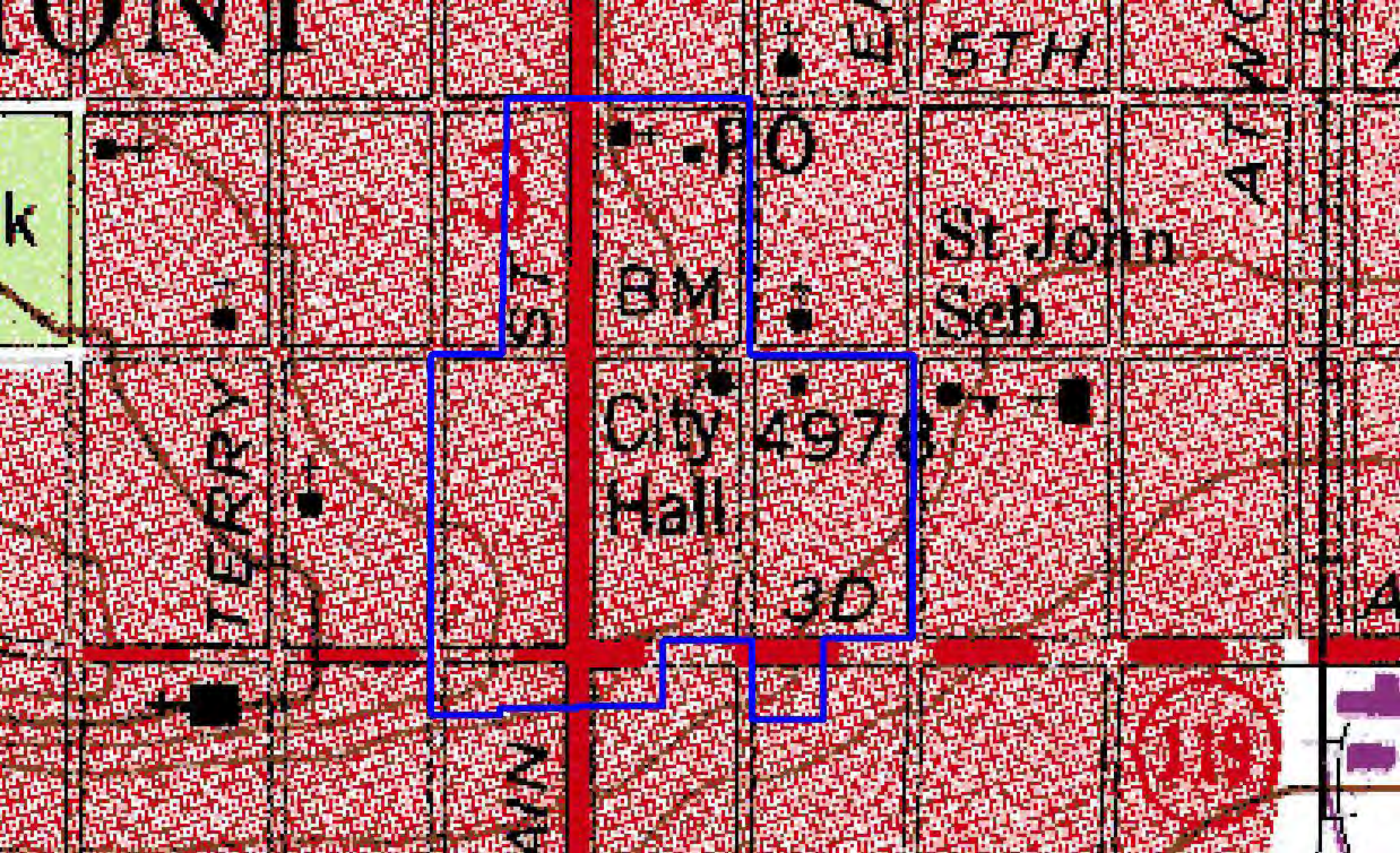
Boulder County, CO

Name of Property

County and State

USGS Topographic map section – close-up perspective
Longmont quadrangle
7.5 minute series





UNL
k
St John
City Hall
497 30
St John
Sch

District sketch map with key to photograph numbers*



* numbers correspond to the building numbers named in the building descriptions in Section 7

Downtown Longmont Historic District

Boulder County, CO

Name of Property

County and State

11. Form Prepared Byname/title Carl McWilliams (for property owners)organization Cultural Resource Historians LLCdate June 30, 2017street & number 1607 Dogwood Courttelephone (970) 493-5270city or town Fort Collinsstate COzip code 80525e-mail historians@frii.com**Additional Documentation:**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

CURRENT PHOTOGRAPH LOG

Property Name: Downtown Longmont Historic District
Location: Longmont, Boulder County, Colorado
Photographer: Carl McWilliams
Dates of Photographs: January 2017
Digital CDs stored at: History Colorado, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation and National Register in Washington, D.C.

Photo No.	Site No(s).	Address(es)	View to:
1	5BL.12736	635 3rd Avenue	South-Southeast
2	5BL.1243 5BL.12736	246 Main Street 525 3rd Avenue	East-Northeast
3	5BL.268 5BL.10420 5BL.12704	300/302 Main Street / 510 3rd Avenue 312/314 Main Street 316/318 Main Street	Northeast
4	5BL.1243 5BL.12736	246 Main Street 525 3rd Avenue	Southeast
5	5BL.10420 5BL.12704 5BL.10419 5BL.6827	312/314 Main Street 316/318 Main Street 320/324 Main Street 332 Main Street	Northeast
6	5BL.268	302 Main Street	East, of Cornice
7	5BL.10419 5BL.6827 5BL.6830 5BL.12705 5BL.10418	320/324 Main Street 332 Main Street 336/338 Main Street 344 Main Street 346 Main Street	Northeast
8	5BL.10419	320/324 Main Street	East
9	5BL.6830 5BL.12705 5L.10418	336/338 Main Street 344 Main Street 346 Main Street	East-Southeast

Downtown Longmont Historic District

Boulder County, CO

Name of Property

County and State

10	5BL.6834 5BL.6836 5BL.6838 5BL.6840	350 Main Street 356/356½ Main Street 360 Main Street 364 Main Street	Northeast
11	5BL.6834 5BL.6836 5BL.6838 5BL.6840	350 Main Street 356/356½ Main Street 360 Main Street 364 Main Street	Southeast
12	5BL.12714	402 Main Street	Northeast
13	5BL.6843	380 Main Street	Southeast
14	5BL.12718 5BL.12719 5BL.10412 5BL.12737	416/418 Main Street 424 Main Street 430/434 Main Street 436 Main Street	Northeast
15	5BL.12618	416/418 Main Street	East
16	5BL.12715 5BL.12716 5BL.12717 5BL.12718 5BL.12719 5BL.10412	402 Main Street 410 Main Street 412 Main Street 416/418 Main Street 424 Main Street 430/434 Main Street	Southeast
17	5BL.12722 5BL.12723 5BL.12724 5BL.12725 5BL.355	450 Main Street 452/454 Main Street 460 Main Street 464 Main Street 470 Main Street	Northeast
18	5BL.355	470 Main Street	East
19	5BL.10395	501 5th Avenue	South
20	5BL.12723	452/454 Main Street	East
21	5BL.8751	455 Kimbark Street	Northwest
22	5BL.10412	430/434 Main Street	East-Northeast, of South Entry
23	5BL.12717	412 Main Street	Southeast
24	5BL.10413	505 4th Avenue	South
25	5BL.10413	505 4th Avenue	Southwest, of 1921 Cornerstone
26	5BL.10413	505 4th Avenue	West, of 1884 Cornerstone
27	5BL.251	457 4th Avenue	South
28	5BL.8800 5BL.8801 5BL.12738	504 4th Avenue 510 (512) 4th Avenue 514 (512) 4th Avenue	Northwest
29	5BL.10413	505 4th Avenue	South, of Original Main Entry
30	5BL.6834	350 Main Street	East-Southeast
31	5BL.10420	312/314 Main Street	East, of South Entry
32	5BL.280	250 Kimbark Street	East
33	5BL.260	301 Main Street	Northwest

Downtown Longmont Historic District

Boulder County, CO

Name of Property

County and State

34	5BL.6824 5BL.6825 5BL.6826 5BL.10425 5BL.6828	317 Main Street 321 Main Street 325 Main Street 331/331½ Main Street 333 Main Street	Northwest
35	5BL.6839 5BL.6841 5BL.6842 5BL.12702 5BL.6844 5BL.1203	361 Main Street 369/371 Main Street 373 Main Street 379 Main Street 381/383 Main Street 385 Main Street	Northwest
36	5BL.6842	373 Main Street	West
37	5BL.12706	401 Main Street	Northwest
38	5BL.8199 5BL.12707 5BL.8198 5BL.12708	425 Main Street 431 Main Street 435 Main Street 437/439 Main Street	Northwest
39	5BL.12711 5BL.8204 5BL.3109 5BL.12712 5BL.7034 5BL.12713	455 Main Street 457/459 Main Street 461 Main Street 463 Main Street 471/473 Main Street 475/477 Main Street	Northwest
40	5BL.12713	475/477 Main Street	Southwest
41	5BL.12711	455 Main Street	Northwest
42	5L.12707	431 Main Street	West, of Upper Façade
43	5BL.281	667 4th Avenue	South-Southeast
44	5BL.12740 5BL.6778 5BL.12741 5BL.6776 5BL.281	651 4th Avenue 655 4th Avenue 659 4th Avenue 661/665 4th Avenue 667 4th Avenue	Southeast
45	5L.6776	661/665 4th Avenue	South
46	5BL.12702	379 Main Street	West, of Upper Façade
47	5BL.6831 5BL.6833	339/341 Main Street 345 Main Street	West-Northwest
48	5BL.6831	339/341 Main Street	West
49	5BL.10425	331/331½ Main Street	West, of Façade Plaque
50	5BL.10389	306 Coffman Street	East-Southeast
51	5BL.6768	328 Coffman Street	Northeast
52	5BL.13637	334 Coffman Street	Northeast
53	5BL.13638	336 Coffman Street	Northeast
54	5BL.10417	375/385 Kimbark Street	Northwest
55	5BL.6822	247 Main Street	West
56	5BL.6823	249/251 Main Street / 601/605/607 3 rd Avenue	Southwest
57	5BL.6829	337 Main Street	West
58	5BL.6833	345 Main Street	West
59	5BL.6835	353 Main Street	West

Downtown Longmont Historic District

Boulder County, CO

Name of Property

County and State

60	5BL.6837	357 Main Street	West
61	5BL.12709	445 Main Street	West
62	5BL.12710	449 Main Street	West
63	5BL.10416	370 Main Street	Northeast
64	5BL.10415	372 Main Street	East
65	5BL.12721	444 Main Street	East
66	5BL.10414	519 4 th Avenue	Southeast
67	5BL.13640	409 4 th Avenue	East
68	5BL.13639	350 Kimbark Street	East

HISTORIC IMAGE LOG

Figure 1	West side of 300 block of Main Street, view to SW, 1872, courtesy Longmont Museum Archives, a.047.048, Longmont, CO.
Figure 2	East side of 300 block of Main Street, view to NE, 1882, courtesy Denver Public Library, x-12178., Denver, CO.
Figure 3	659 4 th Avenue, 661/665 4 th Avenue, 667 4 th Avenue (Longmont Fire Department), view to SE, ca. 1907, courtesy Longmont Museum Archives, 2003.016.157, Longmont, CO
Figure 4	525 3 rd Avenue (St. Vrain Block), 246 Main Street (AKJ Building / Park Hotel), view to NE, ca. 1910, courtesy Denver Public Library, x-10256, Denver, CO..
Figure 5	East side of 400 block of Main Street, view to NE, Ca. 1910, courtesy Denver Public Library, x-10339, Denver, CO.
Figure 6	Longmont Carnegie Library, view to SSE, 1913, courtesy Longmont Public Library, 1973.109.627, Longmont, CO.
Figure 7	400 block of Main Street, view to north, ca. 1920, courtesy Denver Public Library, x-12176, Denver, CO.
Figure 8	301 Main Street (Zweck Hotel / Imperial Hotel), view to NW, ca. 1925, courtesy Denver Public Library, x-10325, Denver, CO.
Figure 9	475/477 Main Street (Telephone Exchange Building), view to SW, 1931, courtesy Denver Public Library, CHS-x7272, Denver, CO.
Figure 10	430/434 Main Street (I.O.O.F. Building), 1941, view to NE, courtesy Longmont Museum Archives, 196.015.001, Longmont, CO.

HISTORIC IMAGES



Figure 1: west side of 300 block of Main Street, view to SW, 1872, courtesy Longmont Museum Archives, A.047.048.



Figure 2: east side of 300 block of Main Street, view to NE, 1882, courtesy Denver Public Library, x-12178.

Name of Property

County and State



Figure 3: 659 4th Avenue, 661/665 4th Avenue, 667 4th Avenue (Longmont Fire Department), view to SE, ca. 1907, courtesy Longmont Museum Archives, 2003.016.157.



Figure 4: 525 3rd Avenue (St. Vrain Block), 246 Main Street (AKJ Building / Park Hotel), view to NE, ca. 1910, courtesy Denver Public Library, x-10256.

Downtown Longmont Historic District

Boulder County, CO

Name of Property

County and State



Figure 5: east side of 400 block of Main Street, view to NE, ca. 1910, courtesy Denver Public Library, x-10339.



Figure 6: Longmont Carnegie Library, view to SSE, 1913, courtesy Longmont Public Library, 1973.109.627.

Downtown Longmont Historic District

Boulder County, CO

Name of Property

County and State



Figure 7: 400 block of Main Street, view to north, ca. 1920, courtesy Denver Public Library, x-12176.



Figure 8: 301 Main Street (Zweck Hotel / Imperial Hotel), view to NW, ca. 1925, courtesy Denver Public Library, x-10325.

Downtown Longmont Historic District

Boulder County, CO

Name of Property

County and State



Figure 9: 475/477 Main Street (Telephone Exchange Building), view to SW, 1931, courtesy Denver Public Library, CHS-x7272.



Figure 10: 430/434 Main Street (I.O.O.F. Building), 1941, view to NE, courtesy Longmont Museum Archives, 196.015.001.



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Edwards Jones INVESTMENTS

THE HELIX TRAVEL

248



DICKENS
1891

TRUCK
ROUTE
↑

POLICE
LIBRARY →

3RD AVE

Callahan
← House

P →

SPEED
LIMIT
25
NO
STOPPING

The Dickens Tavern



MAIN ST

Edward Jones INVESTMENTS

THE HOUSE
HOLDINGS
OF THE
STATE OF

NO RIGHT
TURN ON
RED
UNLESS
ON A ONE-
WAY STREET



R

DICKENS

1881





Town Marketplace

332

320

sz

NEW BRIDGES

BAR

HAMM - WELLER BUILDING



BARK!
MULTIMEDIA

USED BOOK EMPORIUM

**USED BOOK
EMPORIUM**

The Parker
Building
344 Main
Street





Crystal

ERY & C

downtown

From 1897 Main
Crystal
American
Liquor
7 BILL STARR

Monte
Q&A

KEEPAT



Crystal Joys

364 Main St



Kay Cee's Studio
a place to create

Rock Apothecary
Gifts & Jewelry



4TH AVE

ZIGGI'S COFFEE

ZIGGI'S COFFEE

Flatirons Bank

Visitor Center

PARKING

NO RIGHT TURN ON RED WHEN PROCEEDING AHEAD

SPEED LIMIT 25

NO CRUISING

G.A. ESCOBAR AS





MAIN ST

Brewery

NO STOPPING
OR PARKING ON
THIS SIDE OF
STREET

↑
No Left Turn

Yellow diamond warning sign



Historic tan brick building with a classical pediment and multiple windows.

Red brick building with a green awning. Storefront sign reads: **SIMPLY BULK MARKET**. Other visible text includes "BUY AS MUCH AS YOU WANT AS LITTLE AS YOU CAN" and "Regular Price" / "Buy Package".

Dark SUV parked on the street.

Dark SUV parked on the street.



RON'S PRINTING CENTER

SIMPLY BULK MARKET

Ron's
PRINTING
CENTER

HIGH SPEED COPY CENTER

Ron's
PRINTING
CENTER
430 W. MAIN
262-772-2212

OPEN
SIMPLY BULK
MARKET

BUY AS MUCH AS YOU WANT
AS LITTLE AS YOU NEED

*Pay for the Product
Not for the Packaging*

WELCOME





The Great Frame Up

100

100

100

& POSTERS

ART GALLERY

Convenient parking behind our store

The Great Frame Up

The Great Frame Up

& Frame





ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH
1881

470

2 HOUR
PARKING
8:00AM
TO 6:00 PM
WEEKDAYS
MOTORCYCLE
PARKING
ONLY



454

452

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Yarn
Scoop

Discoveries
Egyptian Imports

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YARN & GIFTS
SALE

SALE
50% OFF
YARN
50% OFF
GIFTS

DISCOVERIES
Egyptian Imports

Discoveries
EGYPTIAN IMPORTS

452

454 MAIN ST.

Ron R.
Fine Jewelry

452

RAMOS





El Comité de Longmont
El Comité de Longmont
El Comité de Longmont

455

COMMERCIAL SERVICES

FrameUp

100 F

434

100 F

100 F



LONGMONT VISION



RMG REALTY INC.
HARRY J. BOLSON
Attorney at Law
Edward T. Nason
Attorney at Law
frontraw
Stephen R. White
Attorney at Law





GRANITE CLUB
ESTABLISHED
1921
1921

1921

ERECTED
by the
CITY COUNCIL
of
LONGMONT.
1884



457 Fourth Ave. Carnegie Library Building

Blue accessibility sign with wheelchair icon and text.





HILLCREST GLASS

4th AV

Evans Bank

LONG MONT

LONG MONT

OPEN



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SPIDER
CLASSIC 15
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350



MASONIC
TEMPLE





中 CHINA PANDA
CHINESE RESTAURANT

SUNSET
GOLF COURSE

City of Lansing
Recreation Center
and Museum

MAIN ST

287

NO
TRUCK
TRAFFIC

TRUCK
ROUTE

NO RIGHT
TURN ON
RED
Bikes
Allowed

THE SPEAKEASY



1112

SHOE
REPAIR

1113

1114

1115

1116

1117

1118

1119

1120



\$ PAWN

369

Jesse Cafe

Brown's SHOE FIT CO.

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Specialty
Coffee
& Fine Food

COMPLETE
TUNING
SERVICES

NATIVE





GUARANTY BANK

GUARANTY BANK





LONIE'S X CAFE



STRENGTH CYCLE



DELUXE
BAKERY & BUTCHERY
SHOP

Out
BOUTIQUE
LUNCHEON

FUZZ

DELUXE
BAKERY

NO PARKING

NO RIGHT TURN ON RED WHEN PEDESTRIANS ARE PRESENT

La Vita Bella Coffee House





455
SCHEYS
ACCOUNTING SERVICE
Theodor...

JANIE'S  CAFE



FIRE DEPT'



ART GALLERY



FIRE DEPT

COMMERCIAL ST

Hand icon

Traffic light

SMALL MESSAGE SAFE CENTER

Striped awning

Adopt's

Blue sign

Vertical sign





Adorn

Home and Gift Gallery



665



Adornables

Little Ones Boutique



N
CE
NGE

1659
PROFESSIONAL OFFICE

661

Sun Rose Café




Sun Rose
Café
& Fine Foods

379



nce



SMOKE SHOP

541





10

SITE OF
J.C. PENNEY
MEAT
MARKET
1898



ELKS



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328

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334

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SALON



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LONGMONT

100 W. MAIN ST.

2



Main Street Mat company

HERMAN
ZAMORA
ALBERTO



POLICE
LIBRARY

3RD AVE

Callahan House

P
PARKING

NO RIGHT TURN ON RED
NO U-TURN
NO PROHIBITED
AND RESTRICTED

AND THE PEOPLE

KIRBY

KIRBY
• SERVICE
• SALES
• SUPPLIES

KIRBY
• SERVICE
• SUPPLIES

Scatigo's
Custom Tailors
Expert Alterations
Leather Repair
303-651-4575

601

SPEED LIMIT
25
NO CROSSING

3'S

ATM

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SAT 9 to 2 PARKING IN REAR

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Hours:
Mon-Fri 9-6
Sat 9-2

Warren Appliance
New & Used
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AUTHORIZED
CROSLEY DEALER

Red and white striped awning

Elis Barber



EL TAQUITO
MEXICAN PLACE
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Smothered Burrito
\$5 *and More!*

345

345

347

CLOSED





NEW BUILDING

353 MAIN

Virtual Offices
And
Professional Suites
Available

ive Suites
available



357 MAIN



LABOR READY

LABOR READY
303-651-6722

**NOW
HIRING**
FOR ALL POSITIONS
APPLY INSIDE!

Happy
akes
Now Op

Happy
Cakes



Happy Cakes
Now Open!

449

CLOSED

455
SCHRY'S
ACCOUNTING SERVICE

**NOW
HIRING**
FOR ALL POSITIONS
APPLY INSIDE!



SAMPLES WORLD BISTRO



SAMPLES
EAT
MORE
BEER





INSTANT IMPRINTS
Your image

No Parking
2 Hour Max
8:00 AM - 6:00 PM
M-F

EMBROIDERY



DOWNTOWN
LONGMONT
HOTEL





LONGMONT PUBLIC LIBRARY

LONGMONT CIVIC CENTER

350


NO
TRUCKS, BUSES,
OR OTHER TRAILERS



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 7/14/2017 Date of Pending List: 8/9/2017 Date of 16th Day: 8/24/2017 Date of 45th Day: 8/28/2017 Date of Weekly List: 8/31/2017

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject 8/28/2017 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria

Reviewer Edson Beall Discipline Historian

Telephone _____ Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



OFFICE of ARCHAEOLOGY and HISTORIC PRESERVATION

July 10, 2017

J. Paul Loether, Deputy Keeper and Chief,
National Register and NHI Programs
National Register of Historic Places
Mail Stop 7228
1849 C St, NW
Washington, D.C. 20240

Re: National Register Nomination for the Downtown Longmont Historic District, Roughly bounded by Main, Coffman, and Kimbark streets, Longmont, Boulder County, Colorado (5BL.536)

Dear Mr. Loether:

We are pleased to submit for your review the enclosed National Register of Historic Places nomination for the Downtown Longmont Historic District in Longmont, Colorado. In accordance with the submission policy, enclosed please find:

- CD with PDF of the nomination for the Downtown Longmont Historic District.
Note: **The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the Downtown Longmont Historic District to the National Register of Historic Places.**
- CD with USGS Topo maps from ArcView GIS
- CDs (2) with TIF images
- Physical signature page to the nomination

The State Review Board reviewed the nomination at its meeting on May 19, 2017. The board voted unanimously to recommend to the State Historic Preservation Officer that the nomination met the criteria for listing in the National Register.

We look forward to the listing of this nomination. If you have any questions, feel free to contact me at (303) 866-4684 or at heather.peterson@state.co.us.

Best regards,

Heather Peterson
National & State Register Historian