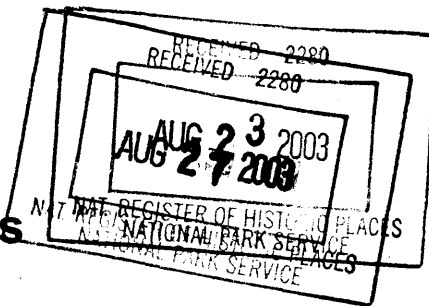


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



1012

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determination for individual properties and districts. See instruction in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Greeley Junior High School

other names/site number School District 6 Administration Building; Madison Avenue Apartments; 5WL2572

2. Location

street & number 811 15th Street [N/A] not for publication

city or town Greeley [N/A] vicinity

state Colorado code CO county Weld code 123 zip code 80631

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 nationally statewide locally.
(See continuation sheet for additional comments [].)

Monica Castillo State Historic Preservation Officer August 19, 2003
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Colorado Historical Society
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.
(See continuation sheet for additional comments [].)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

entered in the National Register
See continuation sheet [].

determined eligible for the
National Register
See continuation sheet [].

determined not eligible for the
National Register.

removed from the
National Register

other, explain
See continuation sheet [].

hr Signature of the Keeper 10/11/03 Date
U Beall

Greeley Junior High School
Name of Property

Weld County, Colorado
County/State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register.

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION/School

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

MODERN MOVEMENT/Art Deco

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete
walls Brick
Terra Cotta
roof Asphalt
other _____

Narrative Description

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

Greeley Junior High School
Name of Property

Weld County, Colorado
County/State

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.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Education
Architecture
Politics/Government

Periods of Significance

1938 - 1953

Significant Dates

1938

Significant Person(s)

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above).

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Frazier, Sidney G.
Architecture One

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other:

Name of repository:

Colorado Historical Society

Greeley Junior High School
Name of Property

Weld County, Colorado
County/State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.2 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1. 13 526240 4473780
Zone Easting Northing

3. Zone Easting Northing

2. Zone Easting Northing

4. Zone Easting Northing

[] See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Diane Wray

organization _____ date May 30, 2003

street & number 3058 S. Cornell Circle telephone 303-761-8979

city or town Englewood state CO zip code 80110

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name GTC Investments No. 1, LLC

street & number 822 7th Street telephone 970-353-7000

city or town Greeley state CO zip code 80632

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

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

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

Greeley Junior High School

Weld County, Colorado

Section number 7 Page 1**DESCRIPTION**

The Art Deco Style 1938 Greeley Junior High School is situated at the northwest corner of 15th Street and 8th Avenue in Greeley, Colorado. The facade faces 15th Street. A lawn with mature landscaping borders the south and east sides of the building. There is a surface parking lot to the west and private driveway to the north.

The school is a flat-roofed, rectilinear three-story building of steel and concrete with blonde brick and terra cotta masonry. The north and south elevations are each divided into nine bays defined by vertical courses of simple decorative brickwork. The projecting central bays contain the entrances to the building -- the primary entrance on the south elevation and the secondary entrance on the north elevation facing the driveway. Both entrances are defined by a series of masonry setbacks that rise above the roofline. A central window opening above the entrance doors contains glass block masonry, a historic feature that was re-created during a 2002 rehabilitation. A pair of historic entrance doors and a pair of associated light fixtures were lost during a previous renovation in 1965. During the recent rehabilitation, new pairs of doors and light fixtures were custom fabricated to visually resemble the original features as documented by historic photographs. Flanking the entrances are four slightly recessed bays with large window openings on each of three floors. The current aluminum windows replaced historic steel multi-pane windows. The upper third of each window opening is infilled with stucco to accommodate the difference between the historic window size and the size of the existing replacement windows.

The east and west elevations are each composed of three bays. Both have metal fire escapes installed in 1969. The central bay was originally composed of three vertical glass block windows rising the height of the building. They are now infilled with stucco with fire exit doors in the center window opening at the first and second floors. On the west elevation, an ADA accessible entrance was established at the garden level in the northern-most former window opening. The two side bays on the east and west elevations each have windows at the second floor and garden levels.

Terra cotta forms a flush cornice at the parapet line with fluted blocks above each vertical bay. A running band of low-relief terra cotta in an Art Deco Style floral design appears above the second story windows. Terra cotta also forms window sills, caps the masonry setbacks at the entrances and outlines and surrounds the entrance doors. A terra cotta frieze panel of terra cotta over the south entrance reads "Greeley Junior High School."

The interiors of the building were heavily altered in the ca 1970 renovation that coincided with the replacement of the windows. A few interior features survive, largely in the entrance vestibules and the main stair hall. These include historic grilles over the vestibule radiators, a dedication plaque, terrazzo floors with integral baseboards, and a historic staircase with plastered masonry walls and original wood hand rails.

In 2002 and 2003, a successful federal tax credit rehabilitation was undertaken. The building was converted to small studio and one-bedroom rental apartments to serve the housing needs of students at the nearby University of Northern Colorado. The conversion to housing was designed by Architecture One Architects/Planners P.C., a Loveland, Colorado, firm formed in 1984 by principals John Freeman and Alan Hauser. As a result, the building is in excellent maintenance and repair.

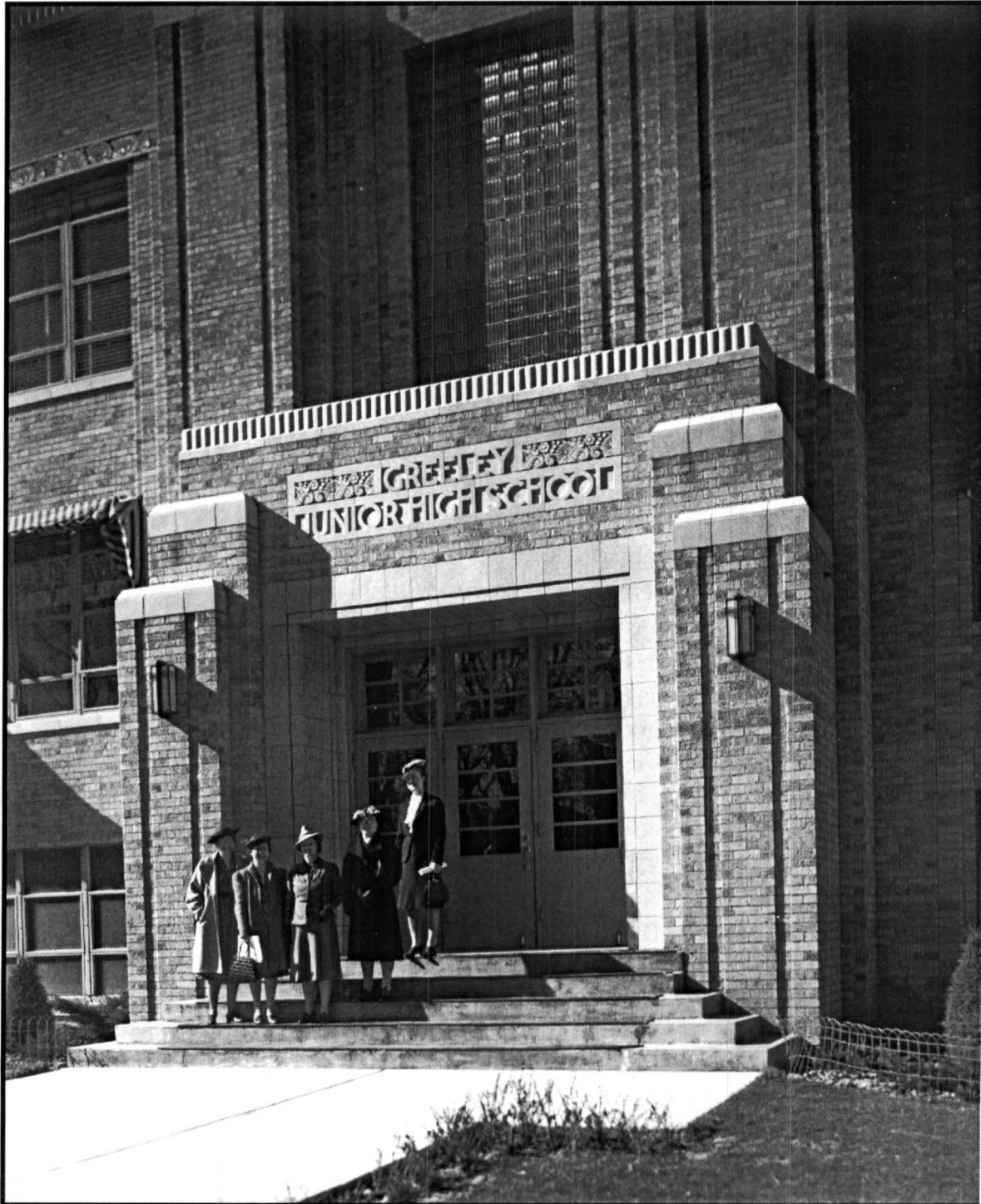
**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

Greeley Junior High School

Weld County, Colorado

Section number 7 Page 2

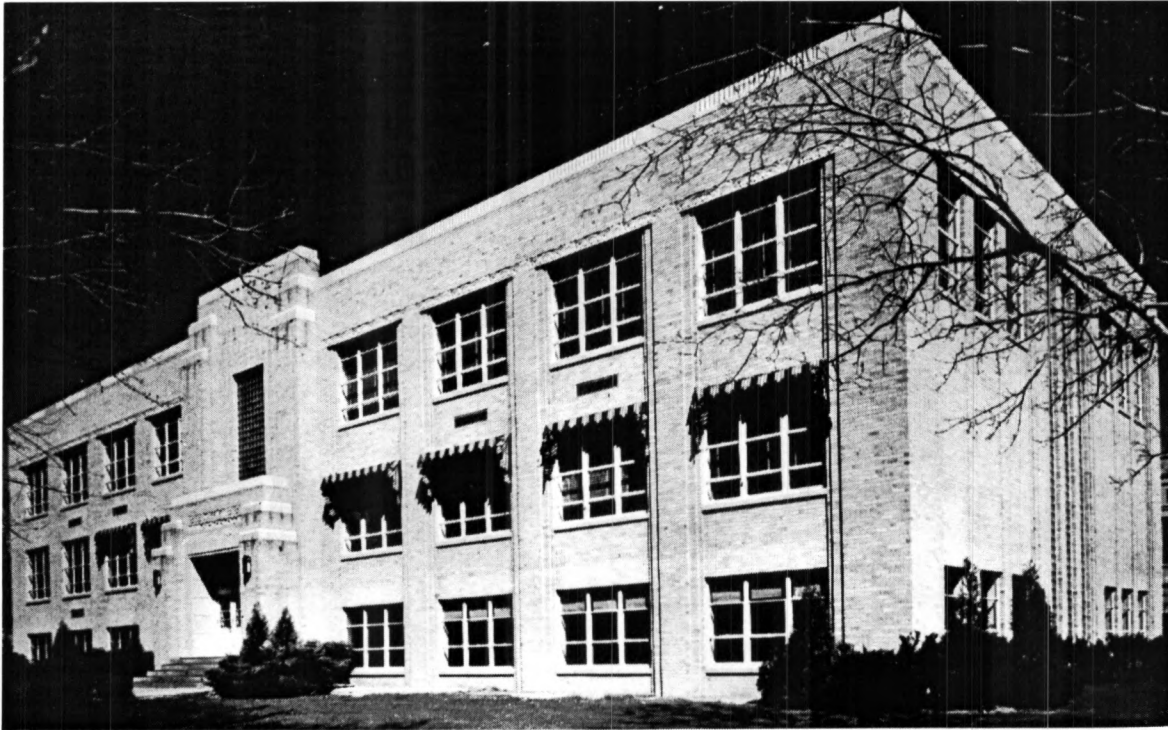


The main entrance to the Greeley Junior High School shown shortly after its completion in 1938.

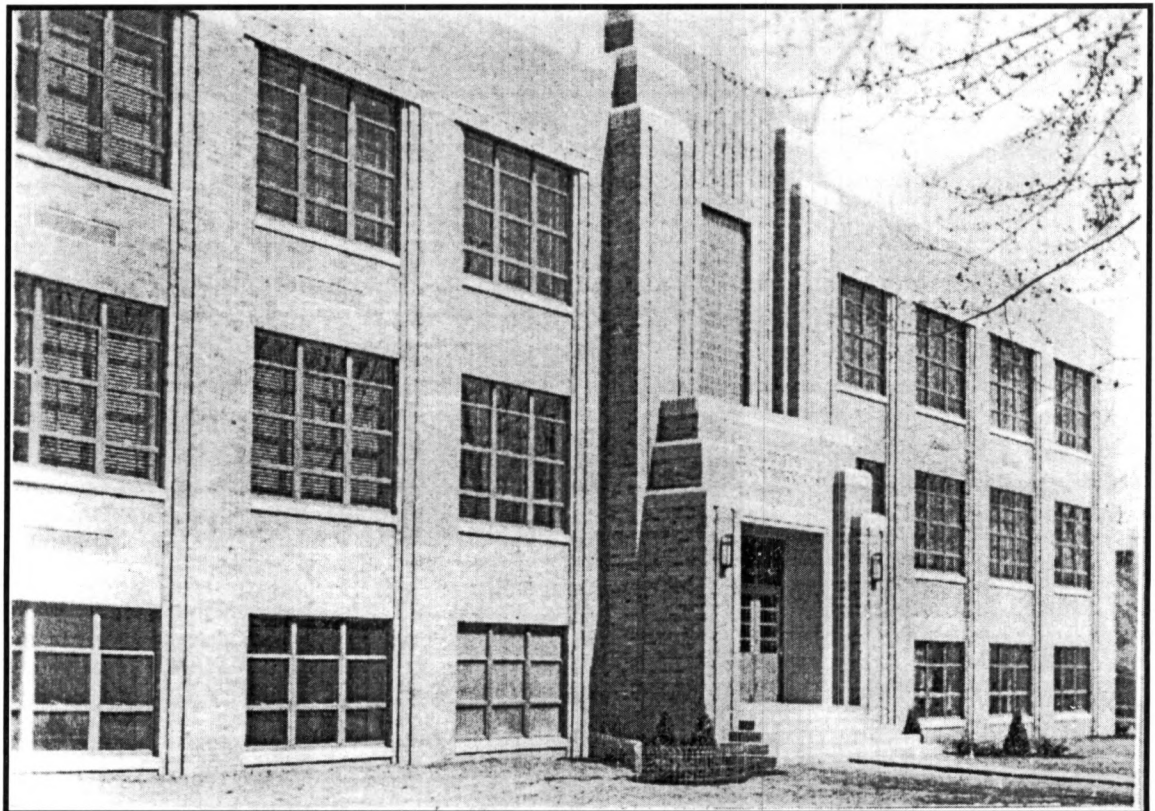
**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

Greeley Junior High School

Weld County, Colorado

Section number 7 Page 3

Greeley Junior High School facade shortly after its completion in 1938.



Greeley Junior High School facade (south elevation) shortly after its completion in 1938. The building was partially funded by the federal Public Works Administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal program. Greeley architect Sidney G. Frazier designed the school in the Art Deco Style.

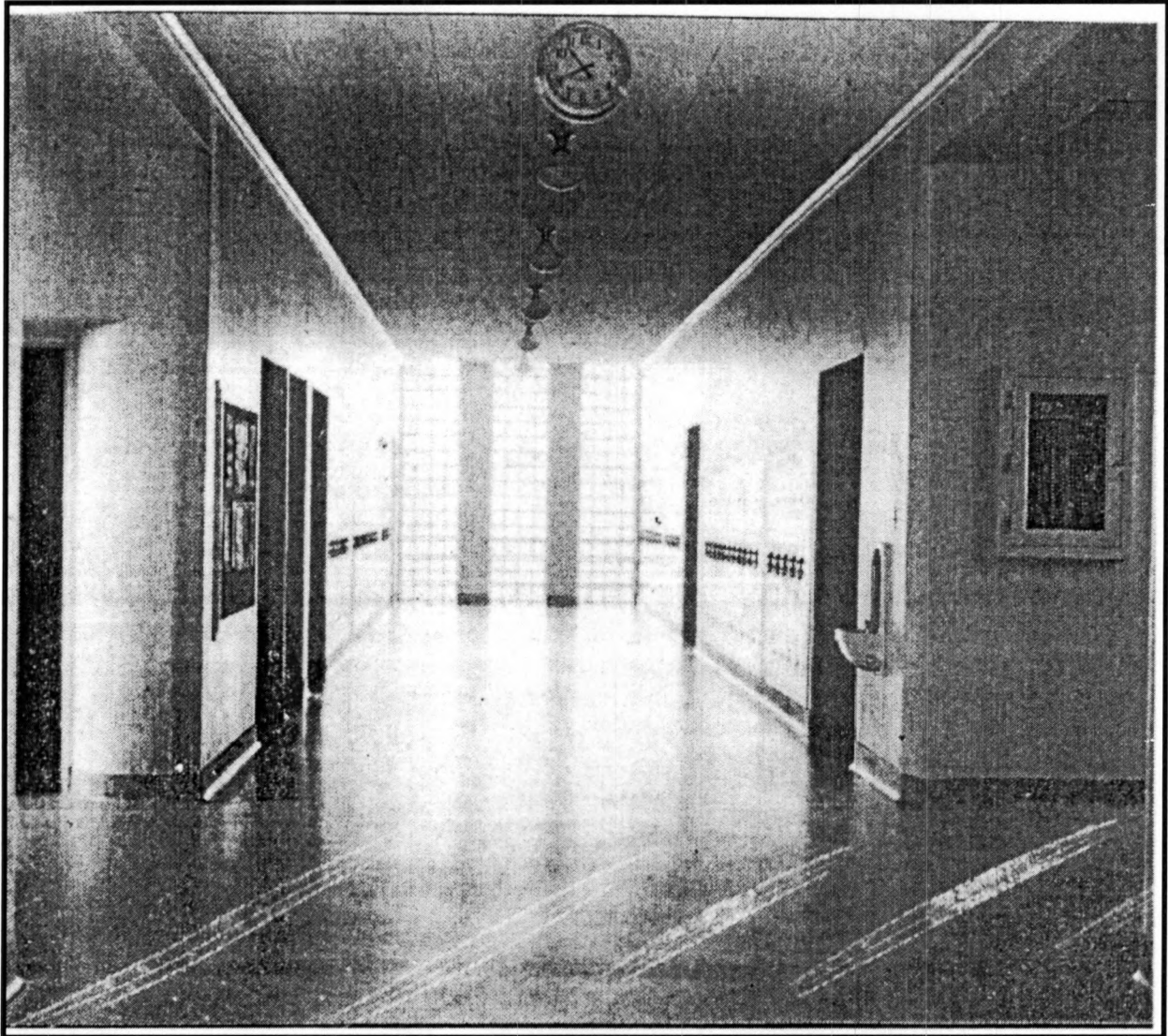
**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

Greeley Junior High School

Weld County, Colorado

Section number 7 Page 4



A historic view of the interior of the Greeley Junior High School shortly after its completion in 1938.

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

Greeley Junior High School

Weld County, Colorado

Section number 8 Page 5**SIGNIFICANCE**

The Greeley Junior High School has historical significance for its association with secondary education in Greeley from 1938 to 1952. The building is the oldest surviving junior high school in the community. The building is also eligible in the area of politics/government, having been partially funded in 1938 by the Depression-era Public Works Administration, part of Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal programs. It is thus eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places according to Criterion 'A'.

The Greeley Junior High School is also architecturally significant as the best, in fact only, known example of Art Deco Style architecture in Greeley and is therefore eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places according to Criterion 'C'. The building features a high standard of construction craft with the extensive use of terra cotta ornaments, probably the work of the Denver Terra Cotta Company. The Greeley Junior High School is the work of Sidney G. Frazier, Greeley's most significant historic architect.

Historic Context for Criterion 'A' for Education

The Greeley Junior High School has historical significance for its association with secondary education in Greeley from 1938 to 1952. The building is the oldest surviving junior high school in the community. It reflects the long-standing commitment of Greeley to the development of a community-oriented public educational system and an associated program of school construction. This commitment was expressed in the founding principles of the town, the formation of the 1889 State Normal School, now the University of Northern Colorado, and the development of administrative programs and curriculum that established Greeley's statewide reputation for excellence in public school education.

The development of public education and the schools in Greeley is integral to the history of the town. The town of Greeley was founded in 1870 by New York newspaper editor Nathan Meeker. (Ray Shaffer, *A Guide to Places in Colorado*; Weld County, 1991, np.)

Meeker was born to an affluent family in Ohio in 1817. He graduated from Oberlin College in 1840. Then, as now, Oberlin was a place friendly to radical ideas, and Meeker became intrigued with the utopian plan advocated by the French philosopher, Francois Fourier. In 1844, he joined the "Trumbell Phalanx" in Ohio. The "Trumbell Phalanx" was an agricultural co-operative community based on Fourier's concepts. He remained at the "Trumbell Phalanx" into the 1850s. Moving to New York City in 1865, Meeker became the agricultural editor of the *New York Tribune*. In his column, Meeker championed the idea of agricultural co-operatives in the American West. In 1869, Meeker, with the support of his boss, Horace Greeley, the editor-in-chief of the widely read New York daily newspaper, announced plans to start a co-operative in the Colorado Territory. The group, called the "Union Colony", was organized at a meeting at New York's Cooper Institute. Meeker offered membership in the "Union Colony", "for sale to temperance men of good character." (Carl Abbott, Stephen Leonard, and David McComb, *Colorado: A History of the Centennial State*, University Press of Colorado, 1994, page 162.)

An article in *The Tribune-Republican* of October 11, 1930, entitled "City Public School System, Famous over Colorado, Began with Union Colony Idealism" states:

Growth of a great public school system which has made Greeley well known thruout this and other states, and which now includes as many as 2,414 students, is a fascinating story which is as old, almost, as Union Colony and the town itself.

Good schools, in fact, were among the aims of the colonists, and Nathan C. Meeker, in his call for colonists, named this as one of the things to be first established in the new country.

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

Greeley Junior High School

Weld County, Colorado

Section number 8 Page 6

During the first summer of the colony's life, a frame building was purchased by the settlers and the teacher's wages were paid for the time being by subscription...

The first school building, known as the Meeker, which stood on the east side of the block now occupied by Central school, was erected in 1873...This work was paid for from money which was derived from sale of lots donated by the colony. A half block was also donated for the site. Remainder of the block was purchased from time to time from individual owners by the school board.

In 1888, the town began to experience difficulties in attracting teachers for the public school system. At that time, Greeley public school Superintendent A.B. Copeland, and Albert E. Gipson, president of the board, began to seek establishment of a local institution that would train teachers. Due to their efforts, along with David Boyd and State Senator James W. McCreery, on April 1, 1889, the governor of Colorado signed a bill creating the State Normal School, for which the cornerstone was laid on June 13, 1890. The school was re-named the Colorado State Teachers College in 1911 and the Colorado State College of Education in 1935. It is known today as the University of Northern Colorado. Staffing the local public schools was the key factor in the establishment of the teachers' college, and public school classrooms were opened for observation and student teaching purposes. (Unknown author, *Historical Greeley; History and Growth*, 1938.)

The Tribune-Republican article of October 11, 1930, provides a detailed history of the schools including funding sources, the design and construction of school buildings, the individuals who directed and taught in the school system, and follows the development of a modern curriculum. Between 1879 and 1880, Meeker School principal W. C. Thomas was credited with the grading of the schools and the development of a complete course of study which was printed for the guidance of the teachers. The work of the Greeley school superintendent from 1904 to 1916, Charles E. Carter, was also lauded. During his tenure, the number of teachers increased from 24 to 77, and student enrollment increased from 900 to 2,100.

Mr. Carter at that time [1916] recommended for Greeley in the coming years kindergartens, more playgrounds, and playground equipment, and a playground supervisor on duty during the summer as well as thru the school year; a moving picture machine for East Ward school; better libraries in the school, full time agriculture instructor with an auto at his disposal, better system for purchasing and distribution of school supplies, elimination of all half-day sessions, more room for manual training department, and a course preparing girls for home making.

Mr. Carter also looked ahead, in 1916, to the possibility of an industrial arts high school. He believed that educational matters should be centered in authority in the hands of the superintendent, while the board should attend to all school business matters.

Not all of Mr. Carter's dreams, nor all of the hopes of devoted school men and citizens who have preceded and followed him, have been realized, but Greeley's schools today are recognized as unusually good. The system now [1930] includes a high school, a junior high, and seven grade school buildings.

In 1938, a publication by then-superintendent of schools H.D. Eldridge reflects the addition of a second junior high, Greeley Junior High. Total school enrollment had risen from 2,414 students in 1930 to 3,522 students in 1938. The construction of Greeley Junior High reflected the need to provide additional classrooms to prepare an increasing number of elementary school students for high school. In the publication, entitled *Your Children at School; a pictorial progress report of the Greeley Public Schools*,

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

Greeley Junior High School

Weld County, Colorado

Section number 8 Page 7

the newly completed 1938 Greeley Junior High School is prominently featured to demonstrate the quality of the new facility. Photographs of the school included a student dramatically silhouetted against a decorative glass block feature in the building. The movie room, kitchen, double room (a single classroom that could be divided by a folding wall to serve as two smaller classrooms), and a hallway were also featured in individual photographs. Floor plans provide a picture of the curriculum at the time of the school's inception through the list of room uses including classrooms, a wood-working room, drafting room, finishing room, metal-working room, music room, sewing room, domestic science room, clinic, professional and text book library, and physical education room. There were also offices for general business and administration, the nurse, girls physical education instructor, supervisor of music, supervisor of instruction, superintendent of buildings and grounds, school superintendent, secretary to the Board of Education and a Board room.

The booklet also provides a view of the school system at the time of the Greeley Junior High School construction. In his introduction, Ralph S. Baird, President of the School District No. 6, writes:

Our Schools — the Greeley Public Schools — are today a realization of the dreams of those stalwart pioneers who came West and selected this spot as the most desirable for the purpose of establishing homes, churches and schools. From a small beginning, our system has developed into a large institution. It is the aim of those responsible for the development and operation of our schools to direct student participation in a variety of educative experiences.

The teaching of sound fundamental practices is stressed ... We are aware of the ever changing needs of the modern youth, and, through constant curriculum study and revision, strive to meet those needs.

The organization, operation and maintenance of our schools might be compared to a million dollar manufacturing plant, differing only in the output of live, vivid, personalities, rather than lifeless, inanimate objects.

The publication goes on to present a lively, extensively illustrated view of the schools in 1938. As presented in the "Table of Contents," the first section, titled "Your Children at School," discusses "Beginning School Experiences," "Learning Fundamentals," "Discovering Individual Talents," "Developing Individual Abilities," and "Building Strong Bodies." The second section, "Your Schools and Community Service," discusses "Summer Recreation Activities" and Adult Education - Neighborhood Centers." The last section, "Your School Organization" presents "Administration Plan," a complete pictorial review of "School Buildings," "Curriculum Studies," "Credit Union — P.T.A.," and "Statistical Charts." Included in the pictorial guide to the school buildings is an enrollment list for the school year 1937 to 1938, showing that the Greeley High School had 804 pupils, the Meeker Junior High 500 pupils and, in its inaugural year, the Greeley Junior High had an enrollment of 300 students. The seven elementary schools had a total of 1,918 pupils.

Of particular interest is the introduction to "Your Schools and Community Service" which details the integration of the schools in the community at large:

Buildings and facilities of the Greeley Public schools are utilized by many community organizations. The schools serve the community throughout the year in many capacities.

The new Greeley Junior High School building was planned specifically to accommodate community meetings, mental hygiene clinics, physical examination clinics and adult education classes. [A "Waitress Training Class" is pictured in a photograph above] The modern school system is a community service organization both as to physical plant and personnel.

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

Greeley Junior High School

Weld County, Colorado

Section number 8 Page 8

It is obvious even to the casual observer that the faculties of the Greeley Public Schools take a very active part in community affairs. Our personnel has more than an academic interest in the development of the community as indicated by the contributions which they are making in many lines of activity.

The public schools not only represent the community but in a very real sense the community represents the schools. No public school can grow faster than the community from which it receives its moral and financial support.

Finally, *Your Children at School* offers organizational charts of the school administration and curriculum study program. Pie charts offer comparative state and national sources of public school revenue and show how each "school dollar" is expended. Bar charts plot the progress of "Total Cost to Educate One Pupil One Day in the Greeley Public Schools Less Capital Outlay, Taxes and Treasurer's Fees," and show the fluctuation of mill levies, operating budgets, bonded indebtedness and per pupil cost through previous and current years. A section entitled "Your Schools — A Large Business Enterprise" states:

Operating the Greeley Public Schools is a big business enterprise compared to other business enterprises in the city. The Board of Education is in effect the board of directors of the business and the superintendent is the general manager.

Your school buildings and equipment have over a million dollar evaluation. There are thirteen buildings which house over 3,500 children. One hundred and forty people are regularly employed on an annual payroll of over \$230,000.

Over 1,600 tons of coal are used each year, electricity costs \$3,600, laundry \$1,500, maintenance of the school plant \$7,850 and the annual cost of supplies is over \$10,000. The total annual budget for the school year 1937-1938 is \$336,641.84. Every dollar spent for the operation of your public schools is an investment in democratic citizenship.

As with 1938 Greeley Junior High School, which was converted to school administrative functions in 1965, use of the Greeley school buildings commonly changed over the years with the demographics and the organization of the school grades. The *Tribune-Republican* article of October 11, 1930, notes that the 1912 Greeley high school was converted to a junior high (seventh through ninth grades) in 1927. This building and a gymnasium-auditorium occupied the block between Eighth and Ninth avenues and Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets. The 1938 Greeley Junior High School was originally part of this a complex that included Meeker Junior High School, also designed by Sidney G. Frazier, and a gymnasium. These structures, demolished in 1968, were located to the west on what is now a surface parking lot. In the same vein, the same article says "Central school building, which had been badly needed as a grade school, was at that time turned to that use; for several years it houses grades up to the eighth. Junior high school organization was then perfected and students did not go to the new high school building until they had completed the ninth grade work. Now [1930] the Central building, which was erected in 1902, is used for grades from the second thru the sixth, and junior high school students alone occupy the Ninth avenue building."

Historic Context for Criterion 'A' for Politics/Government

The Greeley Junior High School has historical significance for its association with the Public Works Administration, which partially funded construction of the building in 1938 as part of Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal programs.

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

Greeley Junior High School

Weld County, Colorado

Section number 8 Page 9

The Public Works Administration (PWA) is often confused with the more prolific Works Progress Administration (WPA), both unemployment relief programs under President Franklin Roosevelt's self-proclaimed New Deal administration. While the WPA hired the unemployed to work on a wide variety of public infrastructure and betterment projects, the PWA provided grants and loans to supplement local funding for the construction and expansion of schools, colleges, libraries, town halls, courthouses and other public buildings. Most PWA-type projects required skilled laborers, as opposed to WPA projects which hired greater numbers of unskilled workers.

The PWA was created under Title II of the June 16, 1933 National Industrial Recovery Act. The purpose of the act was to encourage industrial recovery, to foster fair competition, and to provide for the construction of certain useful public works. A temporary organization for the inauguration of the public works program was set up in Washington. State committees were formed to gather preliminary data on proposed projects, and these were turned over to the permanent organization as soon as it was completed. Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes was appointed federal emergency administrator of public works on July 8, 1933.

O.L. Chapman of Colorado, assistant secretary of the interior, served as executive secretary of the temporary and then permanent organization. George M. Bull of Denver was appointed PWA engineer for Colorado on August 12, 1933. Harold Ickes carefully reviewed each funding application. As a result, the PWA failed to quickly release the significant amounts of money through which President Roosevelt hoped to stimulate the nation's economy. As a stop-gap measure, the Civil Works Administration (CWA) was created under Harry Hopkins to quickly fund PWA-eligible projects until the PWA began functioning more effectively. In all, there were five hundred and thirteen Public Works Administration projects in Colorado. The PWA allotment totaled \$45,465,014 and the total estimated cost of the projects was \$72,111,406.

Other Colorado schools that were partially funded by the PWA and are now listed in the National Register include the Alma School (1936); the Central School Auditorium and Gymnasium (1938), Monte Vista; an addition (1934) to the Fairplay School (1881); the Leslie J. Savage Library (1939) at the State Normal School for Western Colorado (now Western State College), Gunnison; the 1939 Veterinary Medicine Building at the Colorado State College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts (now the Colorado State University), Fort Collins; and an addition (1939) to the Union High School (1929), Westminster.

In addition to these educational buildings, the PWA also funded the State Annex Building in whose design Sidney Frazier, architect of the Greeley Junior High School played a part — the Colorado State Capitol Annex and Boiler Plant in Denver. The Capitol Annex benefited from two Depression-era Federal programs — the Public Works Administration and the Works Progress Administration. The former program provided part of the funding for this two building complex. Colorado artists from the Fine Arts Project of the WPA adorned the building with works of art. The 1939-41 building is an important example of Art Deco architecture typical of Denver in the late 1930s. Prominent Denver architect G. Meredith Musick served as president of the Associated Architects for the State Capitol Annex, the collaboration responsible for the design of both buildings.

Historic Context for Criterion 'C' for Architecture

The Greeley Junior High School is also architecturally significant as the best, in fact only known example of Art Deco Style architecture in Greeley and is therefore eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places according to Criterion 'C'. The building features a high standard of construction craft with the extensive use of terra cotta ornaments, probably the work of the Denver Terra Cotta Company. The Greeley Junior High School is the work of Sidney G. Frazier, Greeley's most significant historic architect, and is his only known solo work in the Art Deco Style.

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

Greeley Junior High School

Weld County, Colorado

Section number 8 Page 10

Frazier was born in Denver in 1889. He graduated from Regis College in 1909. Upon graduation, he began his architectural career when he was employed as a draftsman in the Denver office of the Baeresson Brothers architectural firm. Later, that same year, Frazier went to work in the Denver office of William Ellsworth Fisher. During the eight years he worked for Fisher — from 1909 to 1917 — Frazier was, from time to time, loaned out to the Denver office of Robert Roeschlaub & Sons. While in Roeschlaub's employ, Frazier worked on Greeley High School in Greeley, and Centennial High School in Pueblo. Also when he worked for Roeschlaub, Frazier participated in the design of the Isis Theater in Denver.

In 1917, Frazier opened his own office in Casper, Wyoming. Though the office prospered immediately, Frazier's career was interrupted by service in the United States Army during World War I. After his discharge in 1919, Frazier went to work in the Pueblo architectural firm of William Stickney. Frazier was the on-site supervisor for Stickney's Pueblo Auditorium. Later that year, Frazier passed his examination before the Colorado State Board of Examiners of Architects, and as soon as his license was issued, he opened his own firm in Greeley with offices in the Greeley Building downtown.

In solo practice, Frazier specialized in school design, both primary and secondary schools, and college buildings including the Chemistry Building at Colorado A&M (now Colorado State University). He designed forty-one schools in northern Colorado, not just in Greeley and Fort Collins, but also in the surrounding towns. The buildings by Frazier were designed in a variety of styles. Many were Collegiate Gothic or Neo-Gothic. In 1937, he designed the Art Deco Style Greeley Junior High School for the school district.

In 1939, Frazier was one of the board of architects for the Art Deco Style State Capitol Annex at 1375 Sherman Street in Denver. The other architects of the National Register-listed building were: Arthur Fisher, G. Meredith Musick, Frederick Montjoy, C. Francis Pillsbury, and Charles S. Thomas.

The Moderne Style Glover Veterinary School done in 1949 for Colorado A&M (now Colorado State University) was considered, during his lifetime, his greatest accomplishment. It was his last major commission. Soon after, in 1954, Frazier closed his Greeley office and moved with his wife to Littleton. In 1962, Frazier died and is buried in Denver's Fairmont Cemetery.

When the Greeley school system converted the Greeley Junior High School to administrative offices in 1965, they replaced the windows in the structure. However, the remaining exterior fabric is sufficient to convey the defining characteristics of the Art Deco style. The interior of the school has also lost a good deal of its original design, materials and workmanship. However, the architectural and historical significance of the building is sustained by its exterior integrity.

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

Greeley Junior High School

Weld County, Colorado

Section number 9-10 Page 11

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Shaffer, Ray; *A Guide to Places in Colorado*; Weld County, 1991.

Ubbelohde, Carl; Benson, Maxine; and Smith, Duane; *A Colorado History*; Boulder: Pruett Publishing Company; 1995.

Abbott, Carl; Leonard, Stephen; and McComb, David; *Colorado: A History of the Centennial State*; Boulder: University Press of Colorado, 1994.

Fogelberg, Ben; and Schaffer, Laureen; *Colorado Cultural Resource Survey -- Historic Building/Structure Form*; Greeley Historic Preservation Office/Colorado Historical Society; October 1998

Noel, Thomas; *Buildings of Colorado*; New York and Oxford: Oxford University Press; 1997.

Unknown author; *Historical Greeley; History and Growth*; 1938.

Lowitt, Richard; *The New Deal and the West*; Bloomington: Indiana University Press; 1984.

The Tribune Republican, "City Public School System, Famous over Colorado, Began with Union Colony Idealism"; October 11, 1930, p.10, 13.

Eldridge, H.D.; *Your Children at School; A pictorial progress report of the Greeley Public Schools*; Greeley, Colorado; May 1938.

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION**

The nomination includes all of Parcel No. 096108221002.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nomination includes all the land historically associated with the school.

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

Greeley Junior High School

Weld County, Colorado

Section number ___ Page 12**PHOTOGRAPH LOG**

The following information pertains to photograph numbers 1-12:

Photographer: Diane Wray

Date of Photographs: December 2002 [note: imprinted date on face of photographs is not correct.]

Negatives: Possession of the photographer

<u>Photo No.</u>	<u>Photographic Information</u>
1	South elevation (facade) and east elevations; view to the northwest.
2	South and west elevations; view to the northeast.
3	West elevation; view to the northeast.
4	East and north (rear) elevations; view to the southwest.
5	Main entry showing dedication plaque.
6	Main stair detail.
7	Stair to lower basement.
8	Typical residential unit.
9	Typical residential unit.
10	Typical residential unit.
11	Typical residential unit.
12	Typical residential unit.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Greeley Junior High School

Weld County, Colorado

Section number

Page 13

USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP
Greeley Quadrangle, Colorado
7.5 Minute Series

UTM: Zone 13 / 526240E / 4473780N
PLSS: 6th PM, T5N, R65W, Sec. 8 NW¼ SE¼ NW¼
Elevation: 4,665 feet

