

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 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 Downtown

other names/site number 5WL.5652

2. Location

street & number roughly bounded by 8th St., 8th Ave., 10th St., and 9th Ave. [N/A] not for publication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 [X] nomination [] request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property [X] meets [] does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant [] nationally [] statewide [X] locally. ([] See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title: Mark Wolfe, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer; Date: 5/20/08

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:

- [X] 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.

Signature of the Keeper: Cesar H. Beall; Date of Action: 7.24.08

Greeley Downtown
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

32	12	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
1	0	objects
33	12	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.

1

6. Function or Use

Historic Function

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/ business
COMMERCE/ professional
COMMERCE/ specialty store
COMMERCE/ department store
COMMERCE/ financial institution
GOVERNMENT/ courthouse
EDUCATION/ school

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/ business
COMMERCE/ professional
COMMERCE/ specialty store
COMMERCE/ restaurant
SOCIAL/ civic
GOVERNMENT/ courthouse
EDUCATION/ school

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY
AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/commercial
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY
REVIVALS/ classical revival
MODERN MOVEMENT

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE
walls BRICK
STONE
roof ASPHALT
other TERRA COTTA

Narrative Description

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

Greeley Downtown
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 Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- 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)

COMMERCE

Periods of Significance

1880-1958

Significant Dates

1958

Significant Person(s)

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

BOWMAN, WILLIAM N.

SMITH, BESSIE

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 History Museum

Greeley Downtown
Name of Property

Weld County/ Colorado
County/State

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property 8.42

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.) NAD 27

- 1. 13 526129 4474746
Zone Easting Northing
- 2. 13 526264 4474745
Zone Easting Northing
- 3. 13 526263 4474499
Zone Easting Northing
- 4. 13 526128 4474498
Zone Easting Northing

The UTMS were derived from heads up digitization on Digital Raster Graphic (DRG) maps provided to OAHF by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management.

[x] See continuation sheet- page 49

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 Betsy Kellums, Historic Preservation Specialist

organization City of Greeley date November 9, 2007

street & number 1100 10th Street, Suite 201 telephone (970) 350-9222

city or town Greeley state Colorado zip code 80631

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 Various- see continuation pages

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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 Downtown
Weld County/ ColoradoSection number 7 Page 1**DESCRIPTION****General Description**

The Greeley Downtown Historic District is an approximately two-and-a-half block area composed of commercial buildings and a four-story, stone Classical Revival style courthouse bounded by two of the major highways in Greeley, Highway 85 (8th Avenue) on the east side of the district and Highway 34 (10th Street) on the south side. The northern boundary, 8th Street, was originally known as Main Street. Lincoln Park is located to the west and borders a portion of the district. The streets and avenues within the district, including 8th and 9th avenues and 8th, 9th and 10th streets, have medians, stoplights and on-street diagonal or parallel parking spaces. Streetscaping elements include trees, planters, brick pavers and green metal benches on 8th and 9th streets and 8th and 9th avenues.

Aside from the four-story stone courthouse, the district includes a mix of one and two-story commercial buildings with one three-story commercial building. The buildings are primarily brick with no setback except the courthouse, which is set back with a planted grass yard, concrete sidewalks around the front and sides and a Boy Scout Statue of Liberty on the northeast corner of the lot.

Historic Development and Appearance of the District

From 1880 to 1958, the period of significance, the district was composed primarily of Commercial style buildings. A fire in March 1880 destroyed a wood frame hotel at 7th Street and 8th Avenue, a block from the district, prompting brick construction. The October 10, 1883, edition of the *Greeley Tribune* indicated 8th and 9th streets were "booming." Predominantly brick buildings two to four stories in height dominated the wide dirt roads which, between 1900 and 1922, hosted horse-drawn vehicles, autos and streetcars. Awnings covered wood sidewalks. Large dominating corner brick buildings were constructed in the 1880s and then more modest storefronts added during the 1890s. Between 1900 and 1910, many of the significant buildings in the area saw completion, including the two-story red brick Coronado Building on the corner of 9th Avenue and 9th Street, constructed in 1905. Other significant brick buildings in downtown completed in the first decade of the twentieth century include the Hawes Building at 810-12 8th Street completed in 1903, the J.L. Sutor Building at 800 9th Street completed in 1903, the Williams Building at 802 9th Street completed in 1903, the Buckingham Gordon Building at 810-16 9th Street completed in 1908 and the Marlborough Hotel, Annex and Harvard Block, encompassing 922-42 9th Avenue, completed in 1907, 1908 and 1909 respectively. Between 1910 and 1930, several significant buildings were constructed, including the Kress Building at 811 8th Avenue and 805 9th Street, completed in 1929; the Shaw Dry Goods/Woolworth's/Clark & Faulkner Building at 800-04 8th Street/801 8th Avenue, completed in 1912-13 (3 story portion) and 1926 (2 story portion to the east).

Construction within the district between 1930 and 1958

All properties within the district except three were constructed prior to 1930. Woolworth's constructed the building at 825 9th Street in order to expand. They had been at their previous location at 800-04 8th Street from 1918 until moving to 9th Street in 1957. Because this building only existed for one year of the period of significance, 825 9th Street did not contribute to the commercial development of the district.

Buildings exhibited storefronts with centered entrances, large windows, decorative glass transoms and sign bands above the transoms. Second stories primarily had double hung windows with stone sills and corbelled brick cornices.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Greeley Downtown
Weld County/ Colorado

Section number 7 Page 2

The district includes 44 buildings, including 32 contributing and 12 non-contributing buildings. Non-contributing buildings are either recent construction and not old enough or have been altered too substantially so as to not contribute to the district. Several buildings have recently been rehabilitated, increasing their integrity, and most are in good condition. The district is comprised of commercial buildings, including restaurants, offices, stores and lofts, and the county courthouse. The 1917 Weld County Courthouse was previously listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1978.

Architectural styles within the district include: Commercial, Modern Movement, and Classical Revival. The predominant characteristics of the district include primarily two-story brick buildings with storefronts on the first floor and office space with tall, narrow, double hung sash windows on the second floor. A few buildings, such as the Williams Building at 802 9th Street, have elaborate cornices, but most have corbelled brick cornices. Some have more modern façades, such as the former J.C. Penney Building at 822 9th Street, which has colored metal panels across the façade, with stucco panels and columns at the entrance.

Interiors of the buildings have been extensively remodeled in most cases, and the predominant features which remain include tin ceilings, wood floors, some door trim and wood baseboards. Many interiors have little to no historic fabric remaining. The Coronado Building and the Montgomery Ward Building retain extensive interior integrity, primarily with original tin ceilings, wood floors and original staircases. Dropped ceilings, paneling on the walls, new flooring and new interior divisions are the most common interior alterations.

Description of Resources within the District – The architectural descriptions are taken primarily from the 2001 Downtown Greeley Survey, completed by Front Range Research Associates, Inc.

Contributing buildings are described first, followed by non-contributing. They are described according to address, starting with 8th Street, then 9th and 10th streets, followed by 8th and 9th avenues.

Contributing Buildings

800-04 8th Street/801 8th Avenue

Historic: Clark & Faulkner Drug Store/ Woolworth's/Shaw Dry Goods

Current: Vacant

Construction Date: 1912-13

Architect: Unknown

Style/Type: Commercial

Photographs: 28, 29

The current building was constructed originally as three separate buildings. Shaw Dry Goods, constructed in 1912-13 occupied the three-story section to the west. The middle section, which originally housed Woolworth's, was constructed in 1926. Clark & Faulkner Drug settled in the corner location; the building was also constructed in 1926. This building consists of three buildings that are now connected on the interior but has three façades on 8th Street which clearly show the division between the three buildings.

Formerly the Clark & Faulkner Drug Store, the two-story brick building at 801 8th Avenue has an angled corner entrance with double wood glazed doors and transom. Brick detailing surmounts the metal frame canvas awnings that shade storefront windows all along the east façade (8th Avenue side). This brick detailing, in the form of a raised rectangle, repeats itself above the second story 1/1 double hung windows. Towards the south end of the east wall is a recessed entry to one of the retail spaces. Painted brick in running bond with a header row every seventh row makes up the rear wall of the

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**Greeley Downtown
Weld County/ ColoradoSection number 7 Page 3

eastern section, which is two stories with two 1/1 double hung windows.

The middle building façade (the former Woolworth's) on 8th Street has a recessed, slightly off-centered entrance with double wood glazed doors. An angled parapet and decorative brickwork sit above three 1/1 windows on the second story. The first story has storefront windows and an awning that is just below the band separating the first and second story. The painted brick rear wall of the middle section is one-and-one-half stories tall with a fire escape.

The Shaw Dry Goods Company Building is the westernmost building- it is three stories tall with a centered entrance. Quoining frames the building from ground level up to the third story decorative cornice, modillions, and metal brackets. The façade was recently restored based on a historic photo, including window replacements with four 1/1 windows with transoms on the second and third stories. Clerestory windows sit under the Shaw Dry Goods Company sign band and above a projecting copper colored metal awning. This awning shields the recessed double glazed entry doors with large transom. Tall narrow windows frame the doorway as well as face towards 8th Street. The painted brick third story side walls of the Shaw Dry Goods Company building are visible. The side walls of the corner and middle buildings are not visible because they touch adjoining buildings. The rear wall of the Shaw Building is three stories and has four 1/1 wood frame windows with stone sills. The middle level has three 1/1 wood frame windows with stone sills and one bricked in window with a stone sill. At the clerestory level are three bricked in windows with stone sills. A garage door opens on to the alley.

The interior of the first level is open between all three buildings and lacks historic fabric. It is unfinished, ready for a business to complete and move in. A narrow enclosed stairwell off the 8th Street entrance leads to second and third story lofts, which are in all three buildings.

806 8th Street**Historic:** Ed Von Gohren & Co. Hardware/Goodman-Neill Clo./ Kiva Theater**Current:** Vacant/ Kiva Theater Condominiums

Construction Date: ca. 1900*

Style/Type: Commercial

Architect: Unknown

Photographs: 44

Constructed circa 1900, this two-story rectangular brick commercial building has a flat roof and cornice with bands of molded brick, brick "dentils" and narrow stone coping. The façade wall is composed of buff brick with reinforcing stars above the second story windows. Six light windows mimicking historic windows are on the second story, and the window surrounds are rock-faced sandstone lintels and sills. A belt course of molded brick separates the stories. The remodeled storefront has an off-center entrance with slightly inset double paneled and glazed doors surmounted by a large transom. The clerestory area covered with wood has a decorative band at the bottom. There are large glass display windows (two toward the east and a narrower one toward the west), wood paneled kick plates and paneled piers at the ends of the building and a tiled entrance area. Side walls are not visible because they adjoin neighboring buildings. The rear of the building is painted brick with four 1/1 wood frame double hung windows, two have stone sills. The second story has five window openings which have been infilled with stucco, one has a smaller window surrounded by stucco infill. A paneled door on the street level provides access into the building.

*Sanborn maps document the construction date as circa 1886 while the assessor lists the construction date as 1900. The building exhibits Early Twentieth Century Commercial style elements, and it is quite possible that the 1900 date reflects façade changes made to the earlier building.

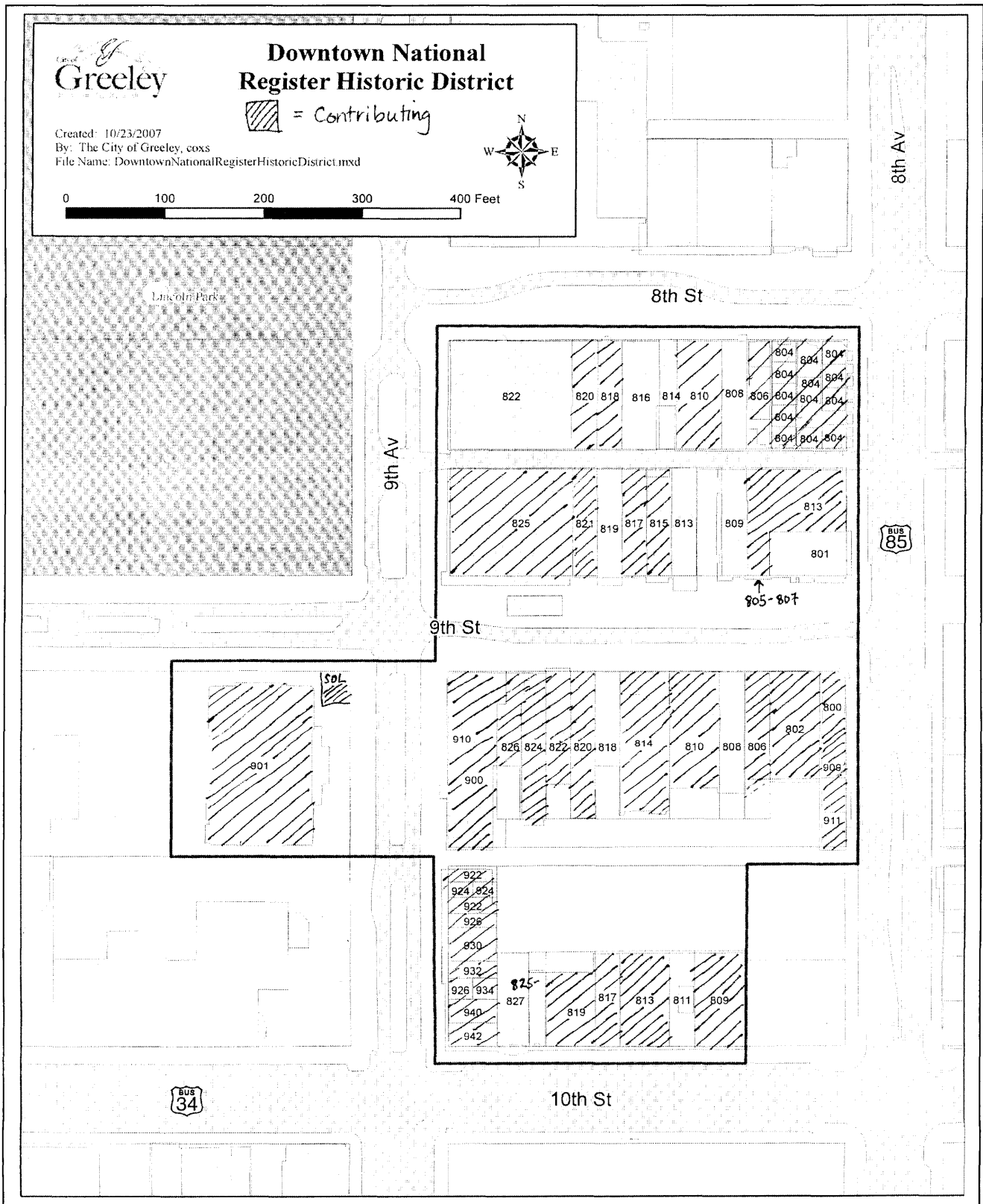
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Greeley Downtown
Weld County/ Colorado

Section number 7 Page 4

Greeley Downtown Historic District Map



National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Greeley Downtown
Weld County/ Colorado

Section number 7 Page 5

810-12 8th Street

Historic: Hawes Building

Current: Coleman, Liu, Lyons & Collins, LLP

Construction Date: 1903

Style/Type: Commercial

Architect: Unknown

Photographs: 30

This rectangular, two-story, brick building with a flat roof was constructed in 1903 for Clementine Hawes, widow of Dr. Jesse Hawes. The building features a decorative metal cornice with a pediment displaying the name of the building along with the year it was built. There is corbelled brickwork below the metal cornice. Walls are blond brick with terra cotta trim. The main façade is broken into three bays and contains a recessed centered entrance. The entrance and first story windows do not appear to be original, although the recessed entrance is typical of commercial buildings. There are retractable awnings over the entrance and each side window. Windows are wood frame, single light on both the first and second stories. The windows on the second story are arranged in groups of three vertical single light windows with an arched transom window over each group, topped by brick segmental arches. The east wall adjoins the neighboring building and is not visible. The west wall is running bond of rug bricks on the first level with a stone water table row above a row of soldier course bricks. The brick wall is topped by a row of soldier course bricks and a header course. There is also stucco and a mural by local artist Frank Garza on the upper portion of the west elevation that depicts various themes related to Greeley and Weld County. The stuccoed rear wall has segmental arched windows and stone sills, with bars over the first story windows.

818 8th Street

Historic: Hallock & Hall Hardware/Hibbs Clothing/Graybeal Jewelry

Current: Stitched in Stones

Construction Date: Ca. 1910*

Style/Type: Commercial

Architect: Unknown

Photographs: 45

This circa 1910 two-story rectangular buff brick building has a flat roof with a cornice of molded brick and a rectangular brick panel above the second story windows. The upper story has wide 1/1 double hung sash windows at each end of the façade flanking four narrow double hung sash windows. Transoms of windows have decorative tracery. The window surrounds consist of brick sills and a brick lintel course on end. The façade has painted brick and a wide band of stucco above the first story. A curved awning is attached to this stucco band. A central inset area contains the single metal frame glazed door with a narrow transom. Large plate glass display windows adjacent to the entrance are the same height as the door. Above-ground display windows are at the east end of the façade. Also, the surround of a narrow display window located at the east end has wood paneling above the window and a tiled base. The secondary entrance to the upper story at the east end of the façade has a metal frame glazed door with a transom. The side walls are not visible because they are adjacent to neighboring buildings. The rear of the building displays three levels of openings including: three 1/1 windows on the top level covered by screens and with the center one slightly lower; four windows with brick sills and covered by bars on the middle level; and three windows and one door on the bottom level- two windows are topped by segmental arches and the third opening is partially covered by a piece of metal.

*Sanborn maps document the construction date as circa 1886 while the assessor lists the construction date as 1910. The building exhibits Early Twentieth Century Commercial style elements, and it is quite possible that the 1910 date reflects façade changes made to the earlier building.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Greeley Downtown
Weld County/ Colorado

Section number 7 Page 6

820 8th Street

Historic: Daniels & Rankin Furniture

Current: KBN Engineers

Construction Date: Ca. 1905

Style/Type: Commercial

Architect: Unknown

Photographs: 45

This circa 1905, two-story, rectangular, brick building has a flat roof and thin molded cornice. Brick walls are painted and there are panels of brick above and below second story windows. The upper part of the west wall and the area above the first story storefront are stuccoed. Most of the side walls are not visible because they are adjacent to neighboring buildings. The second story has center paired double hung sash windows flanked by wider double hung sash windows. Center entrance is deeply inset and has double metal frame glazed doors with a large rectangular transom flanked by plate glass windows. Plate glass display windows extending to the outer edge of the façade flank the entrance area; there is tile below the windows. The rear wall is also stuccoed and contains three double hung sash windows on the second story. The first story has an overhead garage door and off-center entrance.

*Sanborn maps document the construction date as circa 1886 while the assessor lists the construction date as 1905. The building exhibits Early Twentieth Century Commercial style elements, and it is quite possible that the 1905 date reflects façade changes made to the earlier building.

800 9th Street

Historic: J.L. Sutor Building

Current: Salvadore Deli/Sears Real Estate/Charis Restoration LLC/The Redeemer Project

Construction Date: 1903

Style/Type: Commercial

Architect: Unknown

Photographs: 23, 25

Constructed in 1903, this two-story, corner brick building contains a beveled corner facing the intersection of 8th Avenue and 9th Street. It has a flat roof with a double row of corbelling along the cornice and round vents with decorative grilles along the frieze. The storefront has molded brick and a metal cornice ornamented with metal rosettes. Painted corbelled brick chimneys are on the roof. Evenly spaced 1/1 double hung sash wood frame windows span the second story and are surrounded by low arched gauged brick lintels and tooled stone sill courses. A transom sits above the wood frame glazed double entry doors in the beveled corner. Plate glass display windows have newer brick underneath. Additional entrances include a wood door with a large rectangular light at the south end of the east wall and a door with a transom and a single clerestory window at the west end of the north wall. The west wall is not visible as it abuts 802 9th Street, and the rear is hidden by 907-09 8th Avenue, but a few second story windows are visible.

The original wood floors and part of the original tin ceiling are all that remain of historic fabric on the first story. The second story has the original staircase leading upstairs from 9th Street and original wood floors, baseboards, and wood trim around doors and windows.

802-04 9th Street

Historic: Williams Building/Greeley Commercial College/Smith Dry Goods

Current: Union Colony Square Building/Union Colony Dinner Theater/R L Lighting

Construction Date: 1903

Architect: Unknown

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

Greeley Downtown
Weld County/ Colorado

Section number 7 Page 7

Style/Type: Commercial

Photographs: 43

This two-story, rectangular brick building has a flat roof and projecting metal cornice with brackets, dentils and a paneled frieze. Below this decorative cornice is a plain frieze, corbelled brick and rectangular panels. Walls are composed of brown brick. Brick wall piers with sandstone bases frame the bay at the west end of building, which has a stone threshold and glazed wood door surmounted by a transom and a single clerestory window. A narrow 1/1 wood frame double hung window with an arched transom exists on the second story of this west bay. The main portion of the second story features three large arched openings with triple windows. The center fixed light windows are flanked by narrow 1/1 double hung sash windows and surmounted by arched transoms; the arched window surrounds are gauged brick lintels. There is a continuous sandstone sill course. The first story of the building has been remodeled, with an uninterrupted band of clerestory windows across the façade above inset entrances and display windows. The ceiling in the recessed area is supported by poles set in stone bases. The basement level is partially exposed. There are steps to the basement enclosed with metal and wood fences at each side of the entrance area and a wood board floor leading to the center entrance of the first story. The upper part of the east and west walls are visible, but the lower three-fourths of the walls abut the neighboring buildings. The rear of the building reveals a full-height brick chimney. Windows and doors on the rear wall have brick segmental arch surrounds and stone sills, and second story windows have been filled in with brick. Metal stairs lead to a second story center entrance. An old wall sign on the rear reads "The Greeley Commercial College."

There is no historic fabric remaining on the interior of the first story; in the lighting store, however, the second story retains some original wood flooring, wood paneling and tin ceiling over the stairs leading up to the second floor from 9th Street. The staircase and balustrade rail also appear to be original. There are original beams in the ceiling of the dinner theater portion at the rear of the second story.

806 9th Street

Historic: Baab Brothers Groceries

Current: Greeley Printers, Inc.

Construction Date: 1903

Architect: Unknown

Style/Type: Commercial

Photographs: 22

Constructed in 1903, this building is two-stories with a flat roof, painted brick and a one-story brick projection on the rear. The projecting metal cornice has dentil molding, brackets and modillions. Round vent openings with grilles are placed along the plain frieze with two courses of molded brick underneath. The second story features three 1/1 double hung sash windows with rock-faced stone lintels and a continuous stone sill. The deeply inset central entrance with metal frame glazed door is surrounded by a transom and sidelights. At the west of the façade, an entrance provides access to the stairs that lead to the upper story. This entry contains a door with a transom and a single clerestory window above. The upper quarter of the west wall is visible, but the rest of the side walls touch adjacent buildings and are not visible. The rear of the building displays segmental arch windows and a door with a transom on the upper story. A one-story flat roof brick projection with an off-center entrance consisting of a flush panel door and stairs to the roof is located at the rear. The entrance area at the rear displays alterations, including an addition on the rear.

The interior reveals a painted brick wall that was originally the rear wall, including window and door openings. Part of the original tin ceiling is visible around the edges of the ceiling. Acoustic tile likely covers more tin.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Greeley Downtown
Weld County/ Colorado

Section number 7 Page 8

810-12 9th Street

Historic: Clough Furniture Company/Home Light & Power Co.

Current: Behavioral Interventions/Weld County Democratic Party/Creative Counseling/State of Colorado Division of Water Resources

Construction Date: 1907

Architect: Unknown

Style/Type: Commercial

Photographs: 18

Constructed in 1907, this two-story flat roof brick building is the east half of the building from 810-16 9th Street. It has a stone or terra cotta molded and corbelled cornice. Recessed rectangular panels fill the frieze and surmount the molded cornice above the second story windows supported by capitals of wall pilasters. The capitals are decorated with garlands. Dentil molding runs between the capitals. Pilasters divide the upper story into three bays, each with three three-part windows. There are narrow pilasters with decorative capitals between grouped windows. The molded cornice at the sill level of second story windows has egg and dart molding and terminates pilasters of the first story which create three bays. The eastern bay has an inset double door entrance with transom and sidelight. There is a paneled and glazed door near the west end. A row of clerestory (in black spandrel glass) on the first story tops the doors in all three bays. The second story of the east wall is stuccoed and visible above the roof of the adjacent building. The west wall is not visible because it is connected to 814 9th Street. The rear wall has an off-center, projecting glazed entrance toward the east end of the building and an almost two-story shed roof projection with a glazed upper story toward the west end of building. One full height brick chimney and one full height stucco chimney are located on the east and west ends at the rear of the building. (See information on the building at 814-16 9th Street.)

814-16 9th Street

Historic: Buckingham Gordon Building

Current: United Way of Weld County

Construction Date: 1907

Architect: Unknown

Style/Type: Commercial

Photographs: 18, 40

Constructed in 1907 as the west half of the 810-816 9th Street building, it is a rectilinear, two-story building with a flat roof. The façade recently underwent restoration based on photographic documentation. The main façade (north) is divided into three bays and contains a centered entrance along with a separate entrance at the west end. The storefront windows have wood kickplates below and clerestory above. A terra cotta belt course divides the first and second stories. Second story windows are divided into groups of three, four and three one-over-one wood frame windows. Narrow raised brick pilasters with decorative capitals stand in between the individual windows. Brick pilasters with decorative terra cotta capitals divide the window groupings. A terra cotta band extends across the façade above the second story windows and a band of brick dentils. Recessed brick panels span the frieze, over the terra cotta band and under the corbelled brick cornice at the very top. The east wall is not visible because it adjoins the building next door. A small portion of the upper part of the west wall is visible above the roof of 818 9th Street. The rear is two stories; the upper story has five 1/1 wood frame double hung windows with brick sills. A metal staircase leads to a door on the west end of the south elevation and has a fabric canopy over the door. Two windows with metal grates and a door are on the lower level. An awning over the door has a United Way sign on it. (See information on 810-12 9th Street.)

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**Greeley Downtown
Weld County/ ColoradoSection number 7 Page 9**815 9th Street****Historic:** Barber Building**Current:** Vacant

Construction Date: 1909

Style/Type: Commercial

Architect: Unknown

Photographs: 21, 39

Constructed in 1909, this two-story, rectangular brick building has a cornice of molded and corbelled brick and a dentil frieze with four small evenly spaced square vents. A band of molded brick is situated above a group of four second story windows sheltered by fabric awnings. Windows are 1/1 wood frame double hung with red sandstone sills. The first story is sheltered by a full façade fabric awning; it has two storefronts with glazed metal frame doors, rectangular transoms and large plate glass display windows. An inset flush panel door is at the east end of the façade. The rear wall is one-and-a-half stories with a flat roof and one central flush panel door surrounded by an infilled area. Glass block panels exist on either side of the door. A patio with a metal grate floor extends from the concrete steps to the door.

The building does retain the original ceiling inside.

817 9th Street**Historic:** Park Theater**Current:** Greeley Wellness Clinic

Construction Date: 1918

Style/Type: Commercial

Architect: Unknown

Photographs: 21, 39

This two-story, rectangular brick building, constructed in 1918, has a flat roof, molded brick cornice and recessed brick panels with molded brick bands. The upper story is divided into two bays with two double hung windows and brick sills divided by a central wall pilaster. The first story of the building has a stuccoed exterior and inset entrance with a glazed metal frame door, sidelight and transom. Placed at the east end of the south façade, a slightly inset entrance with metal frame glazed door provides access to stairs to the upper story. There is a divided plate glass window west of the main entrance. Side walls are not visible because they abut the buildings to the east and west. A one-story extension on the rear has two segmental arched windows flanking a segmental arched entrance with double flush panel doors facing the concrete steps. Basement level windows are covered up while first story windows are single light. The building is supported by a concrete foundation.

820 9th Street**Historic:** Brunswick Alleys**Current:** Florio's Shoes

Construction Date: 1906

Style/Type: Commercial

Architect: Unknown

Photographs: 13

Constructed between 1901 and 1906, this two-story, rectangular painted brick building has a flat roof with stone coping. The cornice has bands of molded, corbelled, and dogtooth brick and a series of three round vents below the cornice. The upper story features two 1/1 double hung windows, rock-faced stone lintels and sill course. A hanging neon sign projects over the sidewalk above the first story. The first story façade has an inset off-center entrance and double metal frame glazed doors with transom and sidelights. The entrance area is floored with polygonal flagstone. Flanking the inset area

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Greeley Downtown
Weld County/ Colorado

Section number 7 Page 10

are large rectangular plate glass display windows with metal frames. Horizontal and vertical metal siding covers the first story façade walls.

The rear section of the building is a one-story extension with stuccoed walls. The west wall has two segmental arched windows and one flat arched window. The rear contains two entrances separated by a shed roof hood above a large two-part window.

On the interior, the original tin ceiling is intact under the drop ceiling.

821 9th Street

Historic: Sav-Mor Drug Company

Current: Grant-Dickson Law Firm, LLC

Construction Date: 1907

Style/Type: Commercial

Architect: Unknown

Photographs: 38

Built in 1907, this two-story painted brick building with a flat roof has stone coping, a cornice with two bands of corbelled brick, and a band of molded brick spanning the frieze. The second story has paired 1/1 double hung windows with shared heavy rock-faced stone lintels and sills. The round arched window on the west end of the first story has a brick sill and lintel. A wrought iron railing fronts a wide segmental arched central plate glass window facing the light well of the basement in an inset area. At the east end of the façade is a round arched entrance with a flush glazed metal frame door, transom, and sidelights. The east and part of the west side walls are not visible because they touch neighboring buildings. The upper portion of the west side wall is visible and is red brick. The rear section of the building is one-and-a-half stories and unpainted brick. The rear wall displays the ghosts of bricked up segmental arched windows, including a basement window, and a center entrance topped by a segmental arch, large transom, and a glazed metal frame door.

822 9th Street

Historic: Weld County Abstract and Investment Company

Current: Corleone's Italian Underground & A Pub Above

Construction Date: 1907

Style/Type: Commercial

Architect: Unknown

Photographs: 15

Built in 1907, this two-story rectangular buff brick building has a flat roof with a central flat parapet and tooled stone coping. A molded stone or terra cotta cornice along the upper story is divided into two bays by a "pilaster" of slightly projecting vertical rows of brick; along the outside walls are brick quoins. The frieze contains two rectangular panels with small square vents alternating with square recessed panels above the two second story windows. Each upper story bay has a tripartite window sheltered by an awning. A continuous tooled stone course separates the first and second story and serves as the window sills. The first story storefront has been remodeled and clad with red brick and dark mortar joints. The entry area is sheltered by a continuous plastic awning. The slightly inset central area has a door at each end, including nine-light and panel, wood panel, and glazed aluminum frame doors. A multi-light window in the inset area faces west and plate glass display windows with brick sills are located between the central doors and on the façade. The entrance area has a tiled floor. The east and west walls are not visible because they touch the neighboring buildings. The rear wall contains a one story extension, a porch with slender supports, and a low brick wall on the west half.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Greeley Downtown
Weld County/ Colorado

Section number 7 Page 11

The interior retains the original tin ceiling on the first story.

824 9th Street

Historic: J.D. Potter Plumbing and Heating

Current: First Church of Christ Scientist/Christian Science Reading Room

Construction Date: 1903

Architect: Unknown

Style/Type: Commercial

Photographs: 14

This two-story rectangular brick building has a flat roof with stone coping and a cornice of molded brick. A rectangular panel on the upper wall frames a shaped stucco area with brick. A band of four 1/1 double hung windows on the second story has a 3 section stained glass transom, each composed of 12 lights. Molded brick hood mold frames the windows. A continuous tooled stone sill course separates the first and second stories. The upper façade has tan brick while the first story is clad with stucco and newer buff-colored brick. A curved fabric awning extends over the sidewalk. The inset entrance area has a glazed metal frame door with transom and sidelights. Plate glass display windows with beveled corners extend to the west of the entrance. Windows east of the entrance are covered up and there is an additional entrance on the west facing wall. East and west walls to the rear are brick, with a few windows on the upper story visible. The rear wall is clad with stucco and has a metal balcony on the upper story supported by brackets. Facing the balcony are a door and three double hung windows. The first story has a center paneled door flanked by fixed windows and a secondary flush panel door toward the east end. Between the first and second stories are large panels of glass block.

Part of the original tin ceiling and stone walls in the basement are the only visible historic fabric on the interior.

825 9th Street

Historic: Woolworth's

Current: Rio Grande Mexican Restaurant

Construction Date: 1957

Architect: Unknown

Style/Type: Modern Movement

Photographs: 34, 35, 36

This 1957 one-story, rectangular, flat roof building has brick walls and a concrete foundation. Large precast concrete (resembling sandstone) anchors along the roof edge hold suspension wires attached to the roof of the flat roof hood above the storefront and extend around the west corner. Star-shaped metal reinforcements run along the frieze. The façade has continuous metal frame plate glass windows flanking the entrance. The slightly off-center inset double door entrance contains a transom and glass block sidelights flanked by angled flagstone panels and tinted concrete piers. The flagstone has three glass blocks inset on each side. The entrance is topped by a galvanized metal banded frontispiece which projects above the roof. The second entrance toward the east end has angled side walls and double glazed doors with wide sidelights and a transom. Sidelights have aluminum kickplates. The entrance provides access to an open hipped roof outdoor seating area with a low metal wall. The west wall of the building has an inset entrance at the north end with double metal frame glazed doors, a transom and wide sidelights with aluminum kickplates. There is a brick lintel above the entrance. The wall of blond brick is topped by concrete coping. Three plate glass windows have four-light transoms, red stone sills and panels below. A plate glass window is placed at the southwest corner. The east wall is not visible as it abuts 821 9th Street. The rear wall is composed of red brick with concrete coping. A long red concrete access ramp with metal tube railings has steps at the east end. Four flush panel

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**Greeley Downtown
Weld County/ ColoradoSection number 7 Page 12

doors provide access into the building, the two easternmost have transoms. Four two-part plate glass windows are east of the ramp with security grilles over the lower part, while an inset flush panel door with steps is further east. A loading dock at the east end has a metal roll-up door.

The interior of the building lacks historic fabric except for the exposed brick walls on the interior of the east and west walls. The interior wall on the east side includes infilled brick windows. The interior has been extensively remodeled for use as a Mexican Restaurant. It is unclear when a large gabled skylight in the center was installed.

826 9th Street**Historic:** Bijou Theater**Current:** Orr Building

Construction Date: 1906

Style/Type: Commercial

Architect: Unknown

Photographs: 12

This 1906 two-story, rectangular tan brick building has a flat roof with stone coping, molded brick topping a band of dogtooth brick, and a decorative course of raised brickwork below. Three circular vents with grilles are spaced evenly above the second story windows. The second story has four 1/1 double hung windows with tooled sandstone lintels and sill course. The first story façade (north) has an inset central area with segmental arched opening that leads to a metal frame glazed door facing west. Two narrow windows with arched transoms are located on the east end of the façade. The lower story is exposed on the west end and has a light well with arched opening and wrought iron balustrade. The entrance area has a mosaic tile floor and narrow fixed windows surrounding the door. The east and west walls are not visible because they touch the adjoining buildings. A brick one-story flat roof extension contains an off-center entrance with segmental arched lintel and transom as well as a glazed metal frame door with sidelight toward the east end of the building. A covered up segmental arched window exists toward the west end. The rear of the second story opens onto a patio atop the roof of the first story section. It has a row of windows, a door, and a wood railing.

809 10th Street**Historic:** Herdman Electric**Current:** Sleep 'N Comfort

Construction Date: 1946

Style/Type: Modern Movement

Architect: Unknown

Photographs: 47

This 1946 one-story rectangular brick building has a flat roof with bands of brick along the cornice. Walls are composed of painted brick; the west wall is stuccoed, as is the area under the glass block panel above the storefront. The central inset entrance area contains double glazed metal frame doors flanked by sidelights and a large transom. Large plate glass display windows lead to the entrance angle inward and are supported by painted metal panels. At the point where the windows angle inward are wide round metal fluted columns that frame the entry. The façade is sheltered by a fabric awning. Windows on the painted brick east wall have glass block panels as do windows on the rear wall. A slightly inset entrance exists at the east end of the rear wall. Only the upper quarter of the west wall is visible because of the adjoining building.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

Greeley Downtown
Weld County/ Colorado

Section number 7 Page 13

813-15 10th Street

Historic: Montgomery Ward Co.

Current: Hispano Used Appliances

Construction Date: 1928

Style/Type: Commercial

Architect: Unknown

Photographs: 7, 47

This 1928 two-story rectangular brick building has a flat roof, with stepped side walls and a chimney. The south façade has a central arched parapet with brick coping. Walls are painted brick, with glazed brick on the front. A stucco panel on the front wall echoes the shape of the parapet. Brick piers frame the building and project slightly above the roof. The upper story has three Chicago-style windows. A fabric awning spans the façade while a fabric panel is tacked to the wall above the awning. The first story has two inset entrances, both with metal frame glazed doors and metal frame display windows that angle inward. Entrance doors have been altered from double to single with transoms and sidelights; original tiles remain on the floor of the entrances. The west entrance is blocked off with a timber planter. Brick side walls are visible on the upper stories. The rear wall has single fixed window and multi-light double hung windows. A metal balcony on the second story shelters the first story entry door.

The interior of the store has the original painted tin ceiling in the basement, first and second stories. Also remaining intact are the original mezzanine level, staircase and balustrade rail at the rear of the first story. Original wood floors have been retained as well.

817 10th Street

Historic: Helpy-Selfy Grocery Store/Gamble Store

Current: Wonderland: A Respectable Joint

Construction Date: 1928

Style/Type: Commercial

Architect: Unknown

Photographs: 47, 48

This 1928 one-story, rectangular brick building has a flat roof and molded brick cornice. A section of plain painted brick is placed below the cornice. Glazed brown brick piers frame the building. The inset entrance has a wood frame door with a large rectangular light and is topped by a transom (which now holds a fan). Plate glass display windows flank the entrance and have brick kickplates. Clerestory windows are covered with painted plywood. The projecting hood and fabric awning shelters the display windows. Side walls are adjacent to the neighboring buildings and are not visible. The upper portion of the west elevation is visible above the roof of the building to the west. The rear wall is painted concrete block with double flush panel doors.

819-23 10th Street

Historic: Weiss Jewelers

Current: Nolan's Jewelry/Little Hong Kong/Lil Baller Bikes and Trikes

Construction Date: 1918

Style/Type: Commercial

Architect: Unknown

Photographs: 48

This one-story, rectangular brick building was constructed in 1918 and has three storefronts on the south façade. The building has a flat roof and cornice of molded brick. A brick panel and band of black tile is above each storefront. Each storefront has a sign band framed by brick piers with stone caps. The storefront on the east end has an off-center inset entrance, display windows with colored panels

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Greeley Downtown
Weld County/ Colorado

Section number 7 Page 14

covering the area below the windows, and a base clad with black structural glass. The wall at the east end of the storefront is angled inward. The center storefront has an inset center entrance with a metal frame glazed door and transom. There are plate glass display windows with black structural glass panels below the windows. A roller awning is placed above the windows. The east wall is angled inward. The westernmost storefront has an off-center inset entrance with a metal frame glazed door. A roller awning shelters the storefront. The plate glass display windows are angled in toward the entrance and colored panels exist under the windows and a band of black structural glass. The side walls are not visible because they are adjacent to the neighboring buildings. The rear of the building is brick and has three entrances with altered transoms and small windows. There is a low enclosed projection at the rear of the east storefront.

811-21 8th Avenue/ 805-07 9th Street

Historic: S.H. Kress & Co./Fashion Bar

Current: Island Grill/Aims Community College Downtown Center/Work in Progress

Construction Date: 1929

Architect: Unknown

Style/Type: Commercial

Photographs: 19, 24, 27

The three-story L-shaped portion of the brick building has façades on 8th Avenue and 9th Street. Both have recently been restored based on historic photographs. The cornices on both façades with the "Kress" signs were reconstructed. Existing historic windows on the first story clerestory/transom level were also reconstructed because the original windows were too deteriorated to repair. The first story along 8th Avenue consists of two recessed entrances in a roughly symmetrical façade. First story storefront windows are slightly recessed with brick detailing below them. The 9th Street façade contains a central recessed entrance of double wood glazed doors with transom. Both façades have a stone cornice with modillions along with a projecting modillion cornice between the first and second stories. Terra cotta squares with rosettes decorate the two façades. Third story windows are 1/1 with transoms and are new replications of the historic windows. Decorative brickwork flanks the third story windows. Four rows of soldier course bricks between the first and second stories mark the original location of the sign bands historically. Since some of the bricks are new, they were painted to match original brick. Brick on the front elevation wraps around and extends several feet to the west on the alley elevation. Several side walls of the Kress Building adjoin the non-contributing building on the corner (in the "L") and only part of the second story portion of those side walls is visible. The west wall of the 9th Street portion is partially visible and is red brick, partially painted to match the façade.

The alley side of this building is the rear of the 9th Street portion and the side of the 8th Avenue portion. The bricks are arranged in eight rows of running bond with every ninth row headers. The upper level has four sets of three and one pair of 1/1 double hung windows with transoms and brick sills. The lower level, slightly above street level, has the same groupings of 1/1 double hung windows in groups of three and four with bars across them and brick sills. One recessed door is on the west end of the alley side.

The interior of the 805 9th Street portion retains original tin ceilings. The interior of 813 8th Avenue is vacant and retains historic ceilings.

907-09 8th Avenue

Historic: Greeley Shoe Shop

Current: Mad Cow Creamery

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

Greeley Downtown
Weld County/ Colorado

Section number 7 Page 15

Construction Date: 1903
Style/Type: Commercial

Architect: Unknown
Photographs: 26

This 1903 one-story rectangular painted brick building has a flat roof and a corbelled brick cornice. This building is an extension of 800 9th Street. Access to the interior is through a centrally placed historic wood glazed door with large transom. The windows flanking the entrance are single light fixed windows. The brick surrounds have segmental arches and hood molding. Windows on each end of the building are single fixed light with an attached transom. Flat lintels top these end windows. Bricked in areas at the bottoms of the windows and the flat lintels indicate that perhaps the end windows were at one time doors. Side walls are not visible because they are adjacent to other buildings. Part of the rear abuts 802 9th Street. The visible portion is a solid brick wall. The building was recently rehabilitated- windows that were bricked in have been opened up and wood frame windows installed as well as removal of the metal door and replacement with a historic wood glazed door.

909- 915 8th Avenue

Historic: Quality Shoe Shop/College Cleaners/Salzman Shoe Shop

Current: Larry's Barber Shop/Salzman Shoe Shop

Construction Date: 1906
Style/Type: Commercial

Architect: Unknown
Photographs: 46

This 1906 one-story rectangular painted brick building exhibits a flat roof with a cornice of corbelled brick and metal coping. A secondary cornice has molded brick bands. The shoe repair shop encompasses two storefronts and has large wood frame plate glass display windows with newer brick supporting the windows. Clerestory windows have been painted over but remain intact. The slightly inset entrances consist of doors with large rectangular lights surmounted by transoms; one transom has an air conditioner. A neon sign in the form of a shoe hangs above the shoe repair shop. A fabric awning shelters the northern end of the shoe shop and the barber shop. The barber shop has an off-center metal frame glazed door with a transom and new brick under the windows. The north wall is not visible because it is adjacent to the building to the north. The south wall of the building has an entrance near the southwest corner that has a covered segmental arched transom. Segmental arched windows on the rear wall are covered.

900-20 9th Avenue

Historic: Coronado Building

Current: Bono's Race Place/Sacred Skin Studio/Taropathy LLC Mysticale Shoppe/Law Offices/William Moore Jewelers/Coronado Barber Shop/Baseline Engineering Corporation

Construction Date: 1905-06
Style/Type: Commercial

Architect: Unknown
Photographs: 9, 11

This two-and-a-half-story brick building is rectangular in plan with a flat roof. There are two skylights located in the northern portion of the roof. Roof features originally included a prominent decorative cornice on the north and west (long side) façades. This was removed in the 1960s to install metal panels that remain in place. Below the missing bracketed cornice are original evenly spaced round vents with grilles and the original corbelled cornice. Window surrounds on the second story consist of continuous sandstone sills and lintels. Double hung, wood frame windows in groups of three are placed consistently along the second story. Immediately below the sill course are decorative brickwork panels centered beneath every window. Metal paneling covers the clerestory area on the north and west

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Greeley Downtown
Weld County/ Colorado

Section number 7 Page 16

façades. An angled entry on the northwest corner contains a glazed metal door, sidelights and transoms. Above the metal panel and decorative brickwork is a single double hung window.

Large glass display windows with aluminum frame storefronts on the first floor on the west and north façades were installed in the 1960s, although the spacing follows closely to that of the original wood frame storefronts. Retractable awnings are mounted above the storefronts just under a metal band set into the brick.

A segmental arched entrance on the south (alley side) elevation has been bricked over. A large three part window on the second floor provides light to the hallway. Three segmental arched windows are also located on the south wall- two on the second level and one adjacent to the door on the first level. On the east, along the back of the building, most of the double hung segmental arched windows and doors are original. The doors are paneled with four lights, and there are large transoms above. Windows on the south and east have sandstone sills. A brick chimney is visible from the rear.

The first floor interiors retain wood floors and tin ceilings, although some store spaces have only a partial tin ceiling. On the second floor, a wide hallway with original wood floor runs the length of the building from north to south. Original baseboard and wood trim exists as well.

The building was individually listed on the Colorado State Register of Historic Properties in 1996 (5WL.2284).

901 9th Avenue

Historic: Weld County Court House

Current: Weld County Court House

Construction Date: 1917

Style/Type: Classical Revival

Architect: William N. Bowman

Photographs: 37

Completed in 1917, the Classical Revival style courthouse is a rectangular, four-story limestone and marble building covered by a hipped roof. The building contains 25,000 square feet and includes a basement and attic. The exterior walls and columns are Indiana limestone and terra cotta. The east façade has a second floor balcony that overlooks the main entrance. Eight Ionic columns stand in front of eight pilasters in the central portion of the façade, reaching from the second story to the top of the fourth story. This central section is framed by triangular pedimented bays each containing two Tuscan columns with decorative capitals. (These Tuscan columns also frame the recessed vertical row of windows.) The cornice has modillions above a dentil frieze with dentil molding at the base of the brackets. The east façade also includes a large round clock surrounded by decorative limestone, topped by a flagpole. The words "WELD COUNTY COURT HOUSE" are printed in block gothic lettering in the frieze below the cornice on the east façade. Four Ionic pilasters are located above the north and south elevation entrances. The main entrance, located on the east façade, has eleven round arched openings, including three arches in the center providing access to the recessed entrance (three bronze and glass doors) and eight arches (in four pairs) over windows. The windows on the east elevation include round arched lintels on the first story and flat arch multi-light rectangular windows on the second and third stories while the fourth story multi-light windows are topped by segmental arches. The same windows are found on the north, south and west elevations. Windows on the west elevation also include nine leaded, stained glass windows and thirty-four arched and rectangular windows. Exterior decorative light fixtures are original.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Greeley Downtown
Weld County/ Colorado

Section number 7 Page 17

The interior of the courthouse retains significant integrity, including a large white marble staircase with elaborate wood handrails, marble columns and floors, and a circular opening with a balustrade rail in the center of the corridors of the third and fourth floors. The courtrooms also retain a significant amount of integrity.

At the northeast corner stands a Boy Scout Statue of Liberty statue. The 290-pound object is approximately five feet tall, not including the base, and constructed of sheet copper. Statues were placed in various communities across the United States in the early 1950s, with Greeley's erected in 1950. Created by Kansas City businessman, J.P. Whitaker, then Scout Commissioner of the Kansas City Area Council, the copper statues were manufactured by the Friedley-Voshardt Company of Chicago, Illinois, and purchased through the Kansas City Boy Scout office. This project was created to celebrate Scouting's 40th anniversary theme, "Strengthen the Arm of Liberty."

The building was individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1978 (NRIS # 78000886/ 5WL.567).

922-24 9th Avenue

Historic: Harvard Block

Current: Weld County

Construction Date: 1909

Style/Type: Commercial

Architect: Unknown

Photographs: 4, 5

Known as the Harvard Block and constructed in 1909, this two story brick building has a flat roof that includes a metal parapet above a double corbelled brick cornice with stone caps. In between the corbelling are four pairs of vents, each pair located over the second story windows, consisting of four pairs of 1/1 double hungs evenly spaced across the façade. The windows have brick lintels and stone sills. Four inset brick panels are located beneath the pairs of windows. The first floor has metal frame triple opaque windows with clouded glass divided light transoms and square tile kickplates. The recessed centered entrance and south end entrance have glazed metal doors. A metal shed roof awning matches the first story metal awnings of the Marlborough Hotel to the south. The south wall is connected to the Marlborough Hotel Building at 926 9th Avenue and is not visible. The stucco rear wall contains 1/1 wood frame double hung windows on the second story with stone sills and arches and a metal door. There is also a brick chimney in the rear.

926-36 9th Avenue

Historic: Marlborough Hotel

Current: Weld County Offices

Construction Date: 1907

Style/Type: Commercial

Architect: Unknown

Photographs: 3, 5

The 1907 Marlborough Hotel is a Renaissance Revival-influenced brick two-story building with a flat roof. Roof features include an original tiled pent roof, original triangular braces and original dentilled cornice. Blond brick with red brick trim and decorative effects make up the exterior walls. The storefronts were remodeled with a new brick and concrete veneer and large opaque, metal frame windows grouped in threes. Transoms top the windows sheltered by new awnings. An entrance to the building at the south end of the west façade is topped by a tiled round arch with keystone and the name "Marlborough Building." Second story windows have round arches with decorative keystones,

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**Greeley Downtown
Weld County/ ColoradoSection number 7 Page 18

brick detailing and a continuous stone sill, dividing the first and second floors. Fabric awnings have been custom made to fit into the round arches. The side walls on the north and south are not visible because of adjacent buildings. The stucco rear wall contains large windows with bars over them.

940-42 9th Avenue**Historic:** Marlborough Annex**Current:** Woody's Newsstand & Cafe

Construction Date: 1908

Style/Type: Commercial

Architect: Unknown

Photographs: 1, 2, 5, 6

The Marlborough Annex, south of the Marlborough Hotel, sits on the corner of 10th Street and 9th Avenue. It is a Renaissance Revival-influenced two-story building with a flat roof. Roof features include a projecting wooden cornice with modillions and dentils. The frieze features a series of low relief, rounded arches, simulating an arcade. The first story features an angled entrance on the southwest corner, with a Tuscan column supporting the corner of the second story. The rounded arch entrance features a metal frame door, single-light sidelights, single-light transom, and a low relief brick surround with keystone. Display windows, kickplates, and a single canvas awning make up the remainder of the west façade on the first story. The south façade has a larger single window, segmental arched entry at the east end, and a canvas awning spanning the entire wall. The second story on both the south and west façades feature paired 1/1 double hung windows surrounded by a continuous rusticated stone sill course, rusticated stone lintel course, and canvas awnings. The sill course visually separates the first and second floors and features dentil molding below. The north wall of the annex is not visible because it touches the Marlborough Hotel Building to the north. The rear of the annex is not visible because it abuts the building at 827 10th Street.

The first story of the annex interior retains part of the original tin ceiling.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Greeley Downtown
Weld County/ Colorado

Section number 7 Page 19

Non-Contributing Resources

808 8th Street

Historic: McArthur Hardware

Current: Pickett Engineering, Inc.

Construction Date: 1907

Style/Type: Commercial

Architect: Unknown

Photographs: 44

Built in 1907 for original owner D. R. McArthur, this two-story rectangular brick building has a flat roof with stone coping and a cornice of two rows of brick on end and molded brick corbels. The second story has three windows consisting of a tall light over a transom and sandstone lintels. To the east a door with rectangular lights and sandstone lintel provides access to the wrought iron balcony with decorative supporting braces. It appears this door opening was once a window. The entire first story is inset, with slightly off-center double wood doors with large rectangular lights. The wall surrounding the entrance is clad with varnished vertical board siding and the ceiling is clad with pressed tin. Panels of etched glass create a clerestory motif above the inset area. The second entrance at the west end of the façade has a paneled and glazed door with a vertical board over the door; this entrance projects slightly forward. East of the main entrance is a hipped roof bay window above the exposed basement level. A wrought iron and brick balustrade on the east encloses the stairwell to the lower story. The basement level storefront has a bay window, vertical board siding, and wood glazed door. Side walls are not visible because of adjacent buildings to the east and west. The rear of the building has large windows with rock-faced sandstone sills on each story. An off-center entrance stands adjacent to electrical equipment boxes. Bars cover the lower story windows, second story windows have been infilled and stuccoed over, and third story windows are replacements, but the outlines of the original openings are visible.

The interior retains the original ceiling and lacks other historic materials, design and workmanship. The building has been significantly altered and lacks enough historic fabric and integrity so that it cannot convey its significance.

814 8th Street

Historic: Scott's Bakery/Weld County Savings Bank

Current: 8th Street Plaza

Construction Date: pre-1886

Style/Type: No Style

Architect: Unknown

Photographs: 45

Built prior to 1886, this two-story brick building with a flat roof has a central stepped parapet. The façade wall is composed of orange-brown magnesium brick. The first story consists of an open passageway with an arched lintel composed of three rows of brick with tooled sandstone ends and brick piers at the corners. The panel above the walkway has a mural by local artist Frank Garza, added in 2006, which shows an ear of corn, a sugar beet, hands, mountains and rivers and the text "8th Street Plaza." The second story features two 12/12 double hung sash windows with flat arches; brick lintels contain stone keystones and tooled stone sills. A pent roof above the windows has wood shingle roofing and is supported by paired brackets atop brick corbels. Corners of the building have stuccoed piers extending from a secondary cornice of brick and projecting slightly above the roofline. Piers are paneled, stuccoed, and have decorative brickwork at the top with diamond-shaped ornaments. The interior of the passageway has a brick floor and decorative infilled brick arches and brick walls. The second story walls are not visible because they are adjacent to the buildings to the east and west. The

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Greeley Downtown
Weld County/ Colorado

Section number 7 Page 20

rear of the building has two segmental arched openings on the upper story, one with double hung sash window and the other with a door facing the metal rail balcony.

The first story was removed in the early 1980s to create the passageway between 8th and 9th streets. The interior on the upper story is a private apartment with several hipped skylights with "chickenwire" glass, which may be original. The building has been significantly altered and lacks enough historic fabric and integrity so that it cannot convey its significance.

816 8th Street

Historic: Randolph & Jacobs Building/Allen's Shoes

Current: Vacant

Construction Date: 1890

Style/Type: No Style

Architect: Unknown

Photographs: 45

This 1890 building originally constructed for a meat market and office space is a two-story flat roof rectangular commercial building with a one-story extension at the rear. The upper story features large, slightly projecting panels of precast concrete divided by narrow vertical piers. The band of windows across the second story is divided by piers into groups of three windows, which have a tall upper light and transom below. The inset off-center entrance on the first story has glazed metal frame double doors with a rectangular transom and sidelights. A brick-clad pier supports the inset area. Plate glass display windows with Roman brick kickplates make up the first story. A larger display window to the east angles towards the entrance. The secondary entrance at the west end of the building has a glazed metal frame door and transom. A curved fabric awning shelters the main entrance and display window to the east. The east elevation of the building is brick, although partially covered by the wall of the second story of 814 8th Street. The rear of the building is a one-story extension consisting of a concrete block wall with a flush panel door and overhead garage door. These changes were made in 1958.

The interior has been remodeled and lack historic materials, design and workmanship. The building has been significantly altered and lacks enough historic fabric and integrity so that it cannot convey its significance.

822 8th Street

Historic: J.C. Penney

Current: Antiques at Lincoln Park

Construction Date: 1928

Style/Type: Modern Movement

Architect: Unknown

Photographs: 31, 32, 33

Originally constructed in 1928 and occupied by J.C. Penney within a year of completion, this large, one-story, rectangular corner brick building (with basement and mezzanine) has a flat roof with stone coping. The western section of the building is lower than the eastern section. The north façade and part of the west wall are clad with colored metal panels. The central, inset entrance area has double glazed metal frame doors, transoms, and sidelights. The floor at the entrance is clad with tile. A band of horizontal, grooved metal is located above the windows and entrance. An arched opening with stucco column supports at the entrance frames a curved fabric awning. Awnings shelter the display windows. Large metal frame plate glass display windows extend all along the north façade. A second entrance at the east end of the façade has a glazed metal frame door with transom and sidelights. Buff-colored, stacked, wire-drawn brick makes up the west wall. The west entrance has slightly

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Greeley Downtown
Weld County/ Colorado

Section number 7 Page 21

projecting stone bands next to inset double metal frame glazed doors with sidelights and a transom. A curved awning shelters the entrance. There is a tile floor at this entrance as well. A large metal frame plate glass display window is adjacent to the entrance. The east wall is not visible due to the adjoining building at 820 8th Street.

The rear wall consists of solid red wire cut brick wall. The east section of the rear has older red brick with a header course every seven courses of running bond. There are six bricked-in window openings with lintels of soldier course bricks on the upper section and five on the first story. A metal garage door has two soldier course lintels above it, suggesting several windows were there originally. A metal door has a sign with "Penney's Freight Mon-Fri 8:30-2:00" painted on it.

The interior has been completely remodeled for use as an antique store. It has a mezzanine, which may or may not be original. It lacks historic materials, design and workmanship. The building has been significantly altered, with the alterations to the entrance with columns and an arch and rounded awnings. The building was doubled in size with an addition in 1959-60 and a total remodel completed in 1973. It lacks historic fabric and integrity so that it cannot convey its significance.

801 9th Street

Historic: Fashion Bar

Current: Island Grill

Construction Date: 1970

Style/Type: No Style

Architect: Richard Crowther

Photographs: 24

This one story square building has concrete stucco walls with horizontal detailing, mimicking rows of brick detailing. A stepped parapet with cornice railings conceals the roof. Canvas awnings shade the storefront windows and plaster kickplates with one inch plaster projections. The north and west elevations abut the L-shaped Kress Building and are not visible.

This building was constructed outside the period of significance.

808 9th Street

Historic: DC Royer Agency

Current: Greeley Office Equipment, Inc.

Construction Date: 1919

Style/Type: Commercial

Architect: Unknown

Photographs: 42

Constructed in 1919, this one-story rectangular building has a flat roof with metal coping. The north façade has rectangular panels divided by flat horizontal and vertical contrasting color bands. The inset central entrance has a glazed metal frame door with sidelights and a large transom. Plate glass display windows are slightly inset with square tiles below. Angled plate glass windows lead to the entrance. The side walls are not visible because they abut the walls of the buildings to the east and west. The painted brick rear wall has three single-light windows and an off-center entrance with transom, all with segmental arches. According to the current owner, the original façade may be intact under the exterior rectangular panels.

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**Greeley Downtown
Weld County/ ColoradoSection number 7 Page 22**809 9th Street****Historic:** Weld County Public Trustee**Current:** Weld County Public Trustee

Construction Date: 1984

Style/Type: No style

Architect: Unknown

Photographs: 41

Constructed in 1984 as part of a downtown redevelopment project, this two-story brick office building has multiple roof shapes with slanting standing seam metal roofing in copper which projects to form an awning. The angled entrance at the southwest has a glazed door with transom and sidelights. Concrete block with aggregate finish borders the entrance bay. Gray square concrete blocks frame plate glass windows. Some panels of windows have standing seam metal coming down the face of the wall. The second story is set back from the south wall. On the west there is a rectangular concrete section with a glazed curved greenhouse/atrium section. There is stucco below the windows on the west and a glazed door with a transom on the south wall and two plate glass windows to the east. The east elevation is not visible because it abuts the Kress Building. There is a gable roof central section with standing seam copper roofing and brick walls. A skylight is placed on the south slope of the roof. A concrete block-faced entrance is covered with a metal grille and security door. The gabled bay is open on the second story with a glazed upper front gable. Circular windows are placed on the north and south walls. North of the gabled bay is a stucco, curved roof, glazed-atrium section. North of this is a flat roofed brick and concrete block section. The brick wall on the alley has a flush panel door toward the east end.

This building was constructed outside the period of significance.

813 9th Street**Historic:** Woodruff Building**Current:** Dutch's

Construction Date: 1909

Style/Type: Commercial

Architect: Unknown

Photographs: 20, 21

This 1909 two-story, flat roofed, rectangular brick building displays original red brick on the upper story while the lower story has been clad with a different type of red brick. The upper wall of the façade has four recessed panels, each containing a circular vent with a surround of contrasting brick. The vents are covered with wood strips and chicken wire. Above the four panels is a band of dentil molding while a band of molded brick runs below. The second story of the façade features two sets of tall, narrow, paired windows with a continuous stone sill. A hanging sign projects from the center of the second story. Plain brick end piers extending from the sill course of the second story support the plain cornice of the building. The first story below the sill course has been clad with variegated brick with a course of brick on end near the top of the wall. The façade contains two large, arched plate glass windows with stone sills at the east end and an entrance at the west end consisting of a paneled door. A stone and concrete foundation supports the building.

The west wall is not visible because of the adjoining building. The stepped east wall has fading painted signs along the second story and sandstone coping. Four large arched plate glass windows with stone sills flank the central entrance. This entrance has a paneled door with a sidelight sheltered by a curved awning. Brick and metal chimneys project above the roofline. Stucco covers the rear of the building that contains a flush panel door on the first story and five double hung sash windows with stone sills on the upper story.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

Greeley Downtown
Weld County/ Colorado

Section number 7 Page 23

The interior has been remodeled, but the original ceilings are intact under the dropped ceiling. Because of the first story being clad with new material on the façade and side, the building lacks historic fabric and integrity and cannot convey its significance.

818 9th Street

Historic: A.J. Parks Dry Goods Company

Current: Maxims of Greeley

Construction Date: 1907

Style/Type: Modern Movement

Architect: Unknown

Photographs: 16

This two-story, flat roof building has a band of three large plate glass windows and stuccoed wall on the upper story, which is cantilevered above the lower story display windows and inset entrance. Some painted brick is visible on the lower story, but walls are mostly clad with black structural glass which extends to the sill level of the second story windows. The inset entrance is angled to face east and has double metal frame glazed doors and a large transom. Large plate glass display windows have rounded interior sections. The side walls are not visible because they abut buildings to the east and west. The rear wall is stuccoed and has a one story extension with a projecting gable roof enclosed entrance bay with wood shingle roofing, plate glass window, and glazed metal frame doors.

Most of the interior has been altered, but part of the original tin ceiling remains on a balcony at the rear of the building. The building has been significantly altered and lacks historic fabric and integrity so that it is not able to convey its significance.

819 9th Street

Historic: Baab & Sons Grocery

Current: Armadillo Restaurant

Construction Date: 1912

Style/Type: Commercial

Architect: Unknown

Photographs: 38

This 1912 two-story rectangular painted brick building has a flat roof with a cornice that exhibits two rows of corbelled brick and a frieze framed with a course of molded brick. The second story features four 1/1 double hung windows and rock-faced stone sills sheltered by a curved fabric awning. An off-center narrow arched entrance at the east end of the first story leads to inset double wood doors with elongated oval lights. A second arched entrance contains an inset door at the west end of the façade. The first story has plate glass display windows and fixed transoms framed in wood. Access to the basement is via open stairs with wrought iron railings and decorative tops in front of the building. A curved fabric awning shelters the exposed basement area. An open area extends back under the first floor and there are two sets of glazed doors. The side walls are not visible because they abut buildings to the east and west. The rear of the building is one-and-a-half-stories and displays brick walls with segmental arched windows. The central flush panel door has an infilled segmental arched lintel.

The interior has been remodeled but retains its historic ceiling. It lacks other historic materials, design and workmanship. The building has been significantly altered, including added awning, exposure of the basement with wrought iron railing that project onto the sidewalk area, and remodeled first story with entrances added on to the façade. The building cannot convey its significance as it lacks historic fabric and integrity.

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**Greeley Downtown
Weld County/ ColoradoSection number 7 Page 24**811 10th Street****Historic:** Snappy Lunch**Current:** Vacant

Construction Date: 1927

Style/Type: No style

Architect: Unknown

Photographs: 47

Constructed in 1927, this one-story, rectangular buff brick building has a flat roof with bands of molded brick along the cornice and short bands of molded brick (speed lines) at the corners of the upper front wall. The lower wall of the façade has been completely filled in with different shades of tan brick. The façade has an entrance at the west end with a newer nine-light door and two rectangular plate glass windows with shutters placed side by side. The rear brick wall has two flush panel doors and a 1/1 double hung window. A former window opening has been filled in with brick. Side walls are not visible because they abut the buildings to the east and west.

The interior retains no historic materials, design or workmanship, although original materials may be under the existing interior finish of a dropped ceiling and carpet. The building does not retain enough historic fabric or integrity and cannot convey its significance.

825-27 10th Street**Historic:** Adams Bakery/Bake Rite Bakery**Current:** Kingsford Law Offices/King's Clocks

Construction Date: 1915

Style/Type: No Style

Architect: Unknown

Photographs: 8, 48

Constructed in 1915, this one-story, rectangular building is divided into two storefronts. The flat roof has metal coping. Smooth stucco covers the upper wall; the name of the business is placed in this area above the west storefront. An arched awning shelters the west storefront, which has a centered entrance consisting of a metal frame glazed door and transom. Large metal frame plate glass display windows flank the entrance. The storefront to the east has a centered inset entrance with a door with a large rectangular light and transom. A fabric awning shelters the entrance. Metal frame plate glass display windows angle in toward the entrance. Black carrara glass panels are below the windows. The side walls are not visible because they abut the buildings to the east and west. A small part of the brick east wall is visible above the roof. The east brick wall of the rear is set back from the west component; it has a center door surmounted by a divided light transom and a large multi-light window to the west. The west component contains a brick wall pier with multi-light double hung sash windows on either side- two to the west and one to the east. Windows have metal grates over them and brick sill and lintels.

The interior retains no historic materials, design or workmanship. It has dropped ceilings and new walls and floors. Original materials may exist as the original tin ceiling is intact under the dropped ceilings in at least part of the building. The building lacks integrity due to alterations to the storefront, awning addition and stucco application to the upper story and therefore, cannot convey its significance.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

Greeley Downtown
Weld County/ Colorado

Section number 7 Page 25

LIST OF RESOURCES WITHIN THE DISTRICT

Property Address	State ID Number	Contributing to District	Year Built
800-04 8 th Street/801 8 th Avenue	5WL.4125	Yes (3)	1912-13, 1926
806 8 th Street	5WL.4126	Yes	Ca. 1900
808 8 th Street	5WL.4128	No	1907
810-12 8 th Street	N/A	Yes	1903
814 8 th Street	5WL.4130	No	pre-1886
816 8 th Street	5WL.4131	No	1890
818 8 th Street	5WL.4132	Yes	Ca. 1910
820 8 th Street	5WL.4133	Yes	Ca. 1905
822 8 th Street	5WL.4134	No	1928
800 9 th Street	5WL.4139	Yes	1903
801 9 th Street	5WL.4110	No	1970
802-04 9 th Street	5WL.4140	Yes	1903
806 9 th Street	5WL.4141	Yes	1903
808 9 th Street	5WL.4142	No	1919
809 9 th Street	5WL.4143	No	1984
810-12 9 th Street	5WL.4144	Yes	1907
813 9 th Street	5WL.4145	No	1909
814-16 9 th Street	5WL.1743/ 2963	Yes	1907
815 9 th Street	5WL.4146	Yes	1909
817 9 th Street	5WL.4147	Yes	1918
818 9 th Street	5WL.4148	No	1907
819 9 th Street	5WL.4149	No	1912
820 9 th Street	5WL.4150	Yes	1906

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

Greeley Downtown
Weld County/ Colorado

Section number 7 Page 26

821 9 th Street	5WL.4151	Yes	1907
822 9 th Street	5WL.4152	Yes	1907
824 9 th Street	5WL.4153	Yes	1903
825 9 th Street	5WL.4154	No	1957
826 9 th Street	5WL.4155	Yes	1906
809 10 th Street	5WL.4163	Yes	1946
811 10 th Street	5WL.4164	No	1927
813-15 10 th Street	5WL.4165	Yes	1928
817 10 th Street	5WL.4166	Yes	1928
819-23 10 th Street	5WL.4167	Yes	1918
825-827 10 th Street	5WL.4168	No	1915
811-21 8 th Avenue/805-07 9 th Street	5WL.4110	Yes	1929
907-09 8 th Avenue	5WL.4114	Yes	1903
909-15 8 th Avenue	5WL.4115	Yes	1906
900-20 9 th Avenue	5WL.2284	Yes	1905
901 9 th Avenue	5WL.567	Yes	1917
Statue of Liberty	N/A	Yes	1950
922-24 9 th Avenue	5WL.5651	Yes	1909
926-36 9 th Avenue	5WL.2574	Yes	1907
940-42 9 th Avenue	5WL.2574	Yes	1908

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**Greeley Downtown
Weld County/ ColoradoSection number 8 Page 27**SIGNIFICANCE**

The Greeley Downtown Historic District is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A in the area of Commerce. Historic buildings in the downtown reflect the commercial history and development of Greeley. Commercial activity in Greeley started in the downtown. This area was the hub of the community and home to restaurants, retail stores, hotels, the county courthouse, law and medical offices, grocers, real estate offices, pharmacies, and other establishments significant to Greeley's commercial development. From locally owned businesses to chain stores, the district reflects the evolution of Greeley from its establishment as a small rural town to a hub for northeastern Colorado.

The period of significance for the district starts in 1880, the year in which commercial activity began in earnest in the downtown with buildings from this time still extant and retaining integrity. It ends in 1958 when growth of the city's suburbs pulled businesses away from the downtown; this led to vacancy, significant remodeling and/or new construction in downtown.

Buildings determined to be contributing to the district were built during the period of significance, are associated with commerce and retain sufficient integrity to convey that significance. Most were remodeled on the first story, but second stories retain characteristic features such as the cornice, window openings, surrounds and original brick. Buildings considered to be non-contributing to the district were built outside the period of significance, are not associated with commerce and/or have been altered too much to convey their significance. Overall, however, the preservation and rehabilitation efforts that have taken place in the district in the last few years have enhanced the integrity of major contributing buildings, including the Kress Building at 811-21 8th Avenue/805 9th Street, the Buckingham-Gordon Building at 814 9th Street, the Kiva Theater Building at 806 8th Street, the Shaw Building and Clark and Faulkner Building at 800-04 8th Street/801 8th Avenue, the Sutor Building at 800 9th Street, the Williams Building at 802 9th Street, and the Greeley Shoe Shop Building at 907-09 8th Avenue, increasing the district's ability to convey its commercial significance.

Historical Background**Founding of the Town of Greeley – 1870**

Nathan Cook Meeker founded Greeley in 1870 with the establishment of the Union Colony, a joint stock company formed in New York to build a moral community in Colorado Territory. The people who joined Meeker shared his views on temperance, religion, education, cooperation, agriculture, irrigation and family values, which he deemed vital for the success of the town. The Locating Committee, made up of Meeker and several other men, came to Colorado Territory in February 1870 and found the ideal location for a colony in Colorado: over 60,000 acres at the confluence of the Cache la Poudre and South Platte rivers and next to the railroad.¹ In April and May of the same year, colonists arrived to find the beginning of an oasis on the arid Colorado plains.

During the first decades after Greeley's establishment, the community grew rapidly, with the population increasing from 480 in 1870 to 1297 in 1880 to 2395 in 1890.² Colonists arrived by railroad and organized the agricultural community. They planned irrigation projects, including four ditches, two of which were built. Completed first, the No. 3 Ditch provided water for the town while the No. 2 Ditch irrigated the outlying farmland.

John F. Sanborn platted Greeley in 1870 in a grid pattern with Lincoln Park surrounded by

¹David Boyd, *History of Greeley and the Union Colony of Colorado*, p. 41.

²Tom & Laurie Simmons, *Downtown Greeley, Colorado Historic Buildings Survey, 2001, Survey Report*, p. 15.

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**Greeley Downtown
Weld County/ ColoradoSection number 8 Page 28

governmental, commercial and educational buildings. He based the layout on midwestern towns with wide tree-lined streets and a central park. Many of those same services remain in buildings around the park today.

The commercial district was first established on 8th Street between 8th and 9th avenues, consisting of many wood frame buildings. By late May 1870, colonists completed construction of a post office, grocery, shoe store and hotel.³ Meeker constructed his house and newspaper office out of adobe. He encouraged the use of adobe as a readily available local building material, but it was not widely adopted. Many owners later replaced adobe with wood frame or brick buildings. The *Colorado Business Directory of 1877* lists a large number of businesses, including attorneys, a bakery, bankers, blacksmiths, books and stationery, brick manufacturers, clothing, groceries, harness and saddlery, hotels, weekly newspapers the *Sun* and the *Tribune*, stages, watch makers and many others.⁴ By 1879, the railroad tracks on the east, 9th Avenue on the west, 7th Street on the north and 9th Street on the south bounded an expanded downtown area. However, during the 1880s and 1890s, colonists replaced original wood frame commercial buildings with brick buildings. The location of several brick contractors in Greeley, such as J.M. McHenry, Hazen & Harrington, J & J McAfee, and Camp & Nusbaum, made brick a readily available and abundant building material. Additionally, an 1880 fire that destroyed a wood frame hotel known as the Greeley House led many property owners to replace their wood frame buildings with solid brick buildings. The hotel later built on that site had electric lights, plumbing and steam heat- all advances made in that era.

In the 1870s and 1880s, downtown Greeley became a governmental center for the region, likely impacting the commercial development of Greeley, bringing more people to town.⁵ Greeley was incorporated as a town in May of 1871 and in 1877, it became the county seat after several years of controversy with the town of Evans. It achieved status as a town of the second class in 1886 with a mayor and town board governing the community. A Second Empire style brick courthouse was constructed on the southwest corner of 9th Avenue and 9th Street in 1884. A separate jail building stood at the southwest corner of the same lot. The courthouse and jail were later razed in 1915 because the courthouse was determined inadequate and unsafe. Prominent Colorado architect William N. Bowman designed the National Register-listed Classical Revival style building that replaced the earlier edifice. Construction on the courthouse began in 1915 and was completed in 1917 at a cost of \$414,000.⁶ In an article about the courthouse and its architecture, Bowman wrote, "A life-long study of the architecture of public buildings has convinced the writer that no other style carries so well the elements of dignity, simplicity and monumental repose."⁷

As county seat and a second class town, added opportunity for businesses and commercial development existed. For example, attorneys and judges could have offices located in downtown, near the courthouse. Judge John T. Jacobs had his office in the 1905 Coronado Building (5WL.2284), to the east of the Weld County Courthouse. Jacobs, in conjunction with Dr. Robert Graham and Robert Steele, hired Bessie Smith to design the Coronado Building. Jacobs was a significant Greeley attorney involved in the establishment of irrigation law in Colorado. The building "was considered to be a premier address for the wealthy professionals of Greeley, and several doctors had their offices in the

³ Simmons, *Survey Report*, p. 14.

⁴ *Colorado Business Directory & Annual Register of 1877*, pp. 175-179.

⁵ Idea taken from Simmons/Front Range Research Associates, *Littleton Main Street National Register nomination*, Section 8, p. 19.

⁶ Christine Kavalek, *Weld County Courthouse National Register nomination*, 5WL.567; *Weld County News*, July 4, 1917.

⁷ *Weld County News*, July 4, 1917, p. 2.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

Greeley Downtown
Weld County/ Colorado

Section number 8 Page 29

building...."⁸ By 1907, four attorneys had offices in the Coronado Building. In 1923, District Attorney Louis B. Reed and Deputy District Attorney Robert G. Smith occupied offices in the Coronado Building. Other attorneys had offices in the district, including in the First National Bank Building, located at the southeast corner of 8th Street and 9th Avenue before it was razed in 1959.⁹ In 1901, H.E. Churchill, Garrigues & Smith, Harry N. Haynes, James W. McCreery, and Charles Todd were all attorneys with offices in the First National Bank Building.¹⁰

Another legal-related business in the district included the Weld County Abstract and Investment Company, useful for realtors as well as attorneys, founded in 1893 and located at 812 9th Avenue until 1908 and later at 822 9th Street from 1909 to 1970. The Weld County Abstract and Investment Company was described as the pioneer abstract company of the county. Many notaries public worked at the Weld County Abstract and Investment Company, a significant service for the people coming downtown to the courthouse for legal and real estate related business. Notaries also worked in other offices within the district.¹¹

During the 1880s, Greeley grew and developed services that reflected more permanence than the previous decade of the temporary, uncertain colony era. "A town ordinance provided for numbering of houses and required that addresses be placed on buildings."¹² The Greeley Electric Light Company organized in the fall of 1885 and the electric plant began operations in February 1886, including renting street lights to the town.¹³ According to Greeley Museums Research Coordinator Peggy Ford, a February 1886 issue of the *Greeley Tribune* described locations for the new electric lights first placed in Greeley: "The electric lamps have been placed in the stores of Hall and Jastrowitz, the Mitchell and Patton Merchandise Company, S.H. Southard's, Mason's Drug Store, the Post Office, Scott's Bakery, Igo's hardware establishment, the Courthouse, and Hunter's and West's new bank."¹⁴ Finally, another infrastructure improvement had a major impact on the community development – the water supply. After the use of artesian wells for several years and a sewer system, the Greeley Waterworks was built in 1889, which provided enough water and pressure for the installation of 50 fire hydrants throughout the city.

An 1882 Birds' Eye View map shows buildings lining 8th Street between 8th and 9th avenues. Some of the businesses located on Main Street (8th Street), and Walnut Street (9th Street) included on the map were: A. Waring Fruits & Confectionery; B.F. Marsh, Photographer; F.G. Fisher, Gunsmith & Dealer in Fire Arms; T.A. Kerr, Harness & Saddle Manufacturing; Beetham & McDonald, Meat & Vegetable Market; J.E. Billings, Carriage Manufacturer; and F.H. Grove, Contractor & Builder. Walnut Street had several unidentified buildings. The core of the business district in 1882 was on Main Street between Madison and Monroe avenues. In 1884, the town changed the street and avenue names to a numbering system. Main Street became 8th Street, Walnut Street became 9th Street, Pine Street became 10th Street, Madison Avenue became 8th Avenue and Monroe Avenue became 9th Avenue.

Several bank blocks, a three story brick hotel and several opera houses were also completed in the 1880s. In her book, *Sixteen Years on the Great American Desert; or, the Trials and Triumphs of a Frontier Life*, Mrs. A.M. Green described downtown Greeley in 1886. It consisted of:

⁸ Jessie Jacobs, *Coronado Building State Register Nomination form*, February 14, 1996, 5WL.2284.

⁹ "Noted Landmark Being Razed for Penney's Store," *Greeley Tribune*, January 1959.

¹⁰ *Greeley City Directory 1901*.

¹¹ Tom & Laurie Simmons, Architectural Inventory Form for 822 9th Street, 5WL.4152, April 2001.

¹² Simmons, *Survey Report*, p. 20; *Greeley Tribune*, April 21, 1970, p. 26.

¹³ Simmons, *Survey Report*, pp. 20-21; *Rocky Mountain News*, February 2, 1890, p. 1.

¹⁴ Peggy Ford, "Historical Background," found in the Greeley Historic Preservation Plan, 1996, p. 18.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Greeley Downtown
Weld County/ Colorado

Section number 8 Page 30

Two hardware stores, six dry goods, six groceries, three clothing, one boot and shoe, one bakery, three drug, four fruit and confectionery, four barber shops, five blacksmith shops, one cigar factory, three merchant tailors, three shoe makers, three agricultural implement, two lumber yards, two feed mills, one planing [sic] mill, four hotels, two livery stables, three banks, three butcher shops and markets, three harness shops, two photograph galleries, two furniture stores, three book stores, four milinery [sic] stores, three weekly papers, one second-hand store, three restaurants, two wagon-shops, four coal offices, four jewelers, six law firms, eight physicians, two dentists, five real estate and loan offices. The Model Mills, a large three-story flouring mill, fitted up with patent process machinery, and of a capacity of 400 sacks of flour in the 24 hours; an elevator with a storage capacity of 100,000 bushels of grain and 16,000 bushels of potatoes. A creamery was put in operation last spring that has a present capacity of 1,000 pounds of butter a day, and at slight expense, this can be increased to 2,000 pounds. Next year Mr. Ewing intends to manufacture cheese.¹⁵

Mrs. Green went on to describe Greeley as having the "best of hotel accommodations" in the Oasis Hotel and being "well provided with theatre accommodations" at the Greeley Opera House and the Jackson Opera House. She indicated Greeley was one of the first cities to get electric lights and, by 1886, one mile of sewer line had been laid with room for expansion when needed.¹⁶

The buildings in the district reflect the prosperity of the growth decades, shown in the amount of construction and commercial development of downtown. The first decade, 1880 to 1890, showed significant development. The 1886 Sanborn map shows a considerable number of buildings all along 8th Street, from 8th Avenue to 9th Avenue. Businesses included a clothing store, variety books, hardware, several meat markets, a bakery, confectionery, another hardware store, and the Bank Block on the southeast corner of 9th Avenue and 8th Street. While many of those buildings were eventually replaced, some still stand, including the buildings at 806, 814, 818 and 820 8th Street, all constructed before 1890. Ed Von Gohren & Co. Hardware set up in the building at 806 8th Street, constructed in 1886. However, by early 1887 Von Gohren sold the store to R.L. Hallock and Robert Hall, who originally occupied 818 8th Street. Robert Hall was a local contractor.¹⁷ D. R. McArthur Hardware occupied the building at 806 8th Street from 1892 to 1907. After McArthur Hardware moved to next door to 808 8th Street in 1908, Goodman-Neill Clothing Company occupied 806 8th Street from 1908 to 1928. The Kiva Theater, which showed second run motion pictures, occupied this building from the 1930s until it closed in 1953.¹⁸

While housing Scott's Bakery from 1886 through 1917, the building at 814 8th Street also offered financial services in the Greeley Savings Bank from 1889 to 1892, when it became Weld County Savings Bank to 1906 and who "employed three persons and its total resources were \$5000." Roberts Loan Company only occupied the building for one year from 1919 to 1920.¹⁹

The Randolph and Jacobs Building at 816 8th Street, constructed between 1886 and 1891, housed a meat market and later medical offices, a bank, and a jewelry store. Sulfur steam baths occupied this building for several years between 1926 and 1940. This building also housed dress shops and shoe stores.

¹⁵ Mrs. A.M. Green, *Sixteen Years on the Great American Desert; or, the Trials and Triumphs of a Frontier Life*, p. 79.

¹⁶ *Ibid*, pp. 79-80.

¹⁷ *Greeley Tribune*, January 5, 1887.

¹⁸ *Greeley City Directories*, 1892-1970.

¹⁹ *Greeley Tribune*, March 9, 1976.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Greeley Downtown
Weld County/ Colorado

Section number 8 Page 31

The Hallock & Hall Hardware Building at 818 8th Street was built prior to 1886 but there are no records available to show who originally occupied the building, though Hallock & Hall likely occupied this building soon after it was constructed.²⁰ Later, a hardware store and then clothing stores occupied this building through 1958. Graybeal Jewelry moved in after remodeling the building in 1958.

Finally, the building at 820 8th Street, constructed before 1886, was originally occupied by a dry goods store, but soon after construction, Daniels & Rankin Furniture moved in. Ramsay Dry Goods and later J.B. Byars Clothing Store used it from 1906 to 1922 with Gilbert Bishop Drug Company taking over from 1922 through 1960. These buildings contributed significantly to the early commercial development of downtown, housing important businesses that provided needed goods and services for the local and surrounding community.

As previously noted, there were several grocers, bakeries and markets in the district during the period of significance, providing an opportunity for the development of the town, including Scott's Bakery at 814 8th Street from 1886 through 1917, a market at 806 9th Street from 1903 to 1920, followed by Baab Brothers Groceries from 1922 to 1930. Phoenix Bakery occupied 800 9th Street from 1903 through 1910 and then moved to 804 9th Street by 1917. Star Grocery occupied 804 9th Street from 1906 through 1910. Adams Bakery, later known as Bake Rite, occupied 825 10th Street from 1915 through at least 1970. E.R. Custar, who had a grocery at 942 9th Avenue, moved around the corner into the space at 827 10th Street in August 1938. He moved the store to provide more space because of increased business, despite it being the Depression.²¹

According to Greeley's *Downtown Design Guidelines*, during the 1890s,

Residential mail delivery was begun, more water pipes were laid in residential areas, streets were graded, boardwalks were being replaced by sandstone, and the City Council appropriated money for arc street lights to illuminate downtown streets from dusk to 1 am. The new electric light company declared bankruptcy, and telephone service began in 1893.²²

This decade from 1890 to 1900, however, was marked with a depression and slowed development. Smaller infill buildings were constructed or existing buildings remodeled in the downtown, between the larger prominent corner buildings, although no existing buildings in the district were constructed during this decade. The business directory for 1892 shows a significant number of businesses in the 700 and 800 blocks of 8th Street. Fancy Dry Goods owned by C.H. Ramsay at 818 8th Street, Scott & Lyon Insurance Agents at 800 8th Street, Harry N. Haynes and the *Greeley Sun* Newspaper in the First National Bank Building were just a few of the 8th Street listings. Ninth Street and 9th Avenue hosted only a few businesses, including E. Williams, Carriage Painting and Repairing at 803 9th Street; J. Taylor, Blacksmith; the Electric Light Company at 809 9th Street; M.P. Mercantile Company at 808 9th Avenue; and Dr. J.P. Wallace at 810 9th Street.²³

Twentieth Century Greeley

Greeley's growth increased tremendously at the turn of the twentieth century with many new businesses, industrial growth, and building construction accompanying the population boom. Greeley's

²⁰ Sanborn Fire Insurance maps, 1886-1968.

²¹ "Custar Food Store Has Formal Opening in New Location Friday," *Greeley Tribune*, August 12, 1938.

²² Allyn Feinberg, *Downtown Design Guidelines*, Boulder: Allyn Feinberg Planning & Design Inc., 2001, p. 10.

²³ *The Business and City Directory of Greeley, Colorado for the Year 1892*, Greeley: F.C. Messinger, Proprietor and Publisher, 1892, pp. 10-13.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

Greeley Downtown
Weld County/ Colorado

Section number 8 Page 32

population grew from 3,023 in 1900 to 8,179 in 1910.²⁴ Several factors contributed to the growth during the first decade of the twentieth century. One of the main factors included an increase in agricultural activity with the introduction of sugar beet farming and the 1902 construction of the sugar beet factory at 1st Avenue and 13th Street, taken over by Great Western Sugar Company in 1905. The sugar beet factory drew a large number of immigrants for labor, which impacted the businesses in the community and required new businesses to meet the needs of laborers and farmers. Agricultural and industrial laborers also worked at the flour mill located at 7th Avenue and 5th Street. This added population also created the need for new construction, as many wood frame buildings were razed and replaced with brick. According to Tom and Laurie Simmons, in their *Downtown Greeley Historic Buildings Survey, 2001, Survey Report*, "Agricultural development received more attention than the building up of the town during the early years."²⁵

Also in the downtown survey report, the development of downtown in the early twentieth century is described:

The early twentieth century brought the construction of some of the city's most significant downtown buildings. Commercial blocks erected during this period reflected the maturation of the city in their fireproof brick composition, ornate cornices, large storefront windows and finely-crafted architectural ornamentation. Public buildings of the period reflected the impact of the City Beautiful movement, which had awakened many communities to the rediscovery of classical architecture. City Beautiful advocates emphasized Classical Revival style public buildings displayed in a landscape of order and proportion with wide streets, landscaped parks and scenic vistas. The buildings which resulted were to be grand in scale and of a design and substance to withstand the ages. These philosophies meshed perfectly with Meeker's concept for an area of stately public buildings facing a landscaped park.²⁶

Several advancements were made during the first decade of the twentieth century. Phone service was added in 1900 with three companies in the business. In 1903, "manufactured gas was delivered via mains to every resident who wanted it."²⁷ In 1906, water was piped to Greeley from the mountains.

Transportation had an impact on the development of Greeley, specifically in the downtown. The railroad, located one block east of the district, first brought colonists to town in 1870 and then was used as a method of transportation for residents and visitors for many years. It was also used for transporting goods and "livestock to urban and mining centers in the West."²⁸ With the creation of new towns along the railroad in 1909 and 1910, Greeley increasingly became a center for Weld County.²⁹ Two major highways, Highways 85 and 34, border the district and provide routes for consumers from Wyoming and northeast Colorado to come shop in downtown Greeley.

Downtown originally consisted of wide dirt streets for horse drawn vehicles. This gave way to autos and streetcars between 1900 and 1922. According to Peggy Ford, "the hitching posts disappeared from downtown in 1915, and livery stables and blacksmith shops gave way to service stations and auto dealerships, creating a 'Motor Row' district along south 8th Avenue."³⁰ Anthony Keltner, owner of the

²⁴ Simmons, *Survey Report*, p. 23.

²⁵ *Ibid*, p. 15.

²⁶ *Ibid*, p. 24.

²⁷ John Dugan, *Greeley and Weld County: A Pictorial History*, Norfolk, VA: The Donning Company/Publishers, 1984, p.79.

²⁸ Peggy Ford, *Greeley, Colorado: The Historical Picture Album*, Portland, OR: Pediment Publishing, 1997, p. 63.

²⁹ Dugan, p. 80.

³⁰ Ford, *Historical Picture Album*, p. 63.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

Greeley Downtown
Weld County/ Colorado

Section number 8 Page 33

meat market/ butcher shop at 816 8th Street, noted the impact of the automobile on his business:

When I arrived in Greeley, there was only one car in town. Later they became more plentiful and were great for scaring horses. There was a hitching post in front of my shop. Progress demanded the post must go. I protested vigorously to the City Council. I am sure I lost at least 20 customers over that hitching post. Many people were still driving teams and promptly started patronizing a butcher shop over on the east side of town where hitching posts were available.³¹

Very few stables and blacksmith shops and auto-related businesses located in the district; however, the businesses outside the district changed between 1901 and 1930, starting out horse-oriented and ending with many auto-focused, reflecting the change in the community as a whole. According to a February 15, 1926, *Greeley Tribune* article, "Speaking of transportation, Greeley's two livery stables in existence in 1918 have passed out since that time."³² However, the article went on to state that, "Despite the motorization of travel and the inroads of tractors there are still seven blacksmith shops in Greeley, the same as in 1913."³³

In the core of downtown, the majority of development occurred at the beginning of the twentieth century. With only five existing buildings in the district constructed prior to 1900, twenty were constructed between 1900 and 1910. After 1900, the majority of development moved to the south, along 9th Street. This is shown by a comment in the *Weld County Republican* of February 28, 1903: "many people think Ninth Street will in a few years be the main business street of Greeley... there are many improvements being made along this street and many more contemplated."³⁴

The first decade of the twentieth century brought significant construction on 9th Street. J.L. Sutor constructed the building at 800 9th Street in 1903 for his Phoenix Bakery with offices on the second floor. A January 30, 1903 *Greeley Sun* article described Sutor's building as:

...an ornament to the city. It will be of brick, two stories high, and 75 X 25 feet. The lower floor will not only have a plate glass front on Ninth street, but the entire Eighth avenue frontage will be of plate glass. It will have a metal ceiling of the latest design. He will use the room as a salesroom for the Phoenix bakery. The upper floors will be fitted up for office rooms. There will be a basement under the whole building. He expects to begin work on the building as soon as possible after March 1.³⁵

Within the district, some of the properties on 8th Street completed after 1900 include the Hawes Building at 810-12 8th Street in 1903, the McArthur Hardware Building at 808 8th Street in 1907, the 1913 Shaw Building at 804 8th Street, and the Clark & Faulkner and Woolworth Buildings at 800 8th Street both in 1926. The Hawes Building was constructed in 1903 for Mrs. Clementine Hawes after the death of her husband, the well-known physician Dr. Jesse Hawes. Originally occupied by The Fair, a clothing store, various other businesses resided here, including Condon Mercantile Company, Goodman & Neill Clothing Company and the Crockett-Moody Mercantile Company. The second story has housed offices and businesses since its construction. The building was renovated in 1981 after standing vacant for ten years.

Other 9th Street buildings completed between 1901 and 1906 include the Williams Building at 802 9th

³¹ Hazel Johnson, "An Oldtime Butcher Shop," *Senior Voice*, October 16, 1983.

³² Ford, "Historical Background," p. 34.

³³ *Ibid.*

³⁴ Simmons, *Survey Report*, p. 25.

³⁵ *Greeley Sun*, January 30, 1903.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

Greeley Downtown
Weld County/ Colorado

Section number 8 Page 34

Street, Baab Brothers Groceries at 806 9th Street, the Buckingham Gordon Building at 810-16 9th Street, the J.D. Potter Plumbing & Heating Building at 824 9th Street, and Brunswick Alleys with electrician offices upstairs at 820 9th Street. These brick buildings, as with other buildings in the district, reflect the growth and permanence of the community, housing businesses providing services to the local community as well as the area surrounding Greeley. G.H. Gordon of Greeley and George W. Buckingham of Boulder began construction of the Buckingham Gordon Building on March 1, 1907. The Williams Building at 802 housed Greeley Commercial College from 1906 to 1960, the lone historic educational use within the district. It contributes to the commercial development of downtown since it was a commercial college, offering courses to help students in commerce-related jobs. In 1912, courses offered included Bookkeeping, Arithmetic, Penmanship, Commercial Law, Banking, Real Estate, Farm Accounting, and Typing. James and Edith Adrian were proprietors of the college, he as manager and president and she as a teacher. After his death in 1930, she continued as owner, president and manager until she retired in 1961.³⁶

Just south of the Coronado Building, the Marlborough Hotel, Annex and Harvard Block, encompassing 922-942 9th Avenue, were built in 1907, 1908, and 1909 respectively. Joseph C. Ewing, a prominent attorney, along with R.G. Martin and Corina Lee Jex were the original owners as the "Marlborough Corporation." According to a March 21, 1907 *Greeley Tribune* article, Ewing owned a 75-foot front along 9th Avenue, "where it is understood he will erect a family hotel to be known as the Marlborough."³⁷ He built the hotel mid-block, leaving a 50-foot vacant lot on each end of the building, on which the annex was constructed in 1908 and the Harvard Block was built in 1909.

"It is the intention of the company erecting the building to make it a high-class rooming house, largely for men, and the furnishings will be the very best. There will be 16 of these rooms on the second floor. The first floor will be used for store purposes, probably a nice little cafe will be put in there. The basement will be excavated clear out under the sidewalk, and will be nine feet deep, giving lots of storage room."³⁸

Ewing served as general contractor for the building and constructed it with 12" thick fire walls. The buildings contained R.G. Martin's grocery store, dry goods stores, a millinery store, plumbing company, music store, art store, chiropractors, a shoe shop, photographer, beauty shop, bakery, and others. An ad from the February 28, 1942 *Greeley Booster* shows the Kinney Loan and Finance Company in the 942 9th Avenue space advertising "Greeley's Newest Finance Service," providing auto insurance and loans.³⁹

The College Cleaners/Salzman Shoe Shop Building at 909½ – 915 8th Avenue was built in 1906, housing a variety of businesses. It included a shoe shop, barber, lunchroom, restaurant, tire shop, realty office, the Greeley Army Store and the College Cleaners before the Salzman Shoe Shop opened here in 1941. John Salzman, a German from Russia, moved to Greeley from Nebraska in 1935 and opened a small shop in Greeley with \$500. The business expanded several times, now occupying three-fourths of the building. The family continues to operate the shop in their original location in 2007.⁴⁰

The 1920s saw more development on 8th Street, with new construction at the 800 8th Street/801 8th

³⁶ City of Greeley Museums, historical files on Greeley Commercial College.

³⁷ *Greeley Tribune*, Vol. XXXVII, No. 20, March 21, 1907, p. 9.

³⁸ *Greeley Tribune*, Vol. XXXVII, No. 21, March 28, 1907, p. 1.

³⁹ *Greeley Booster*, February 28, 1942.

⁴⁰ Simmons, Architectural Inventory Form for 909½ - 915 8th Avenue, 5WL.4115, April 2001.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

Greeley Downtown
Weld County/ Colorado

Section number 8 Page 35

Avenue location for dry goods and drug store enlargement. Woolworth's and Clark & Faulkner, both located on 8th Street, expanded in 1926 by demolishing the older buildings and constructing new buildings. Charles E. Clark and Clarence I. Faulkner established Clark & Faulkner Drug Store in 1898, located at the corner space of the 800 8th Street building until it moved in 1945.⁴¹

Downtown continued to be a center for commerce in Greeley in the 1920s, particularly in the district. Out of eight dry goods stores in Greeley, seven were located on 8th and 9th streets between 8th and 9th avenues, six within the district. During the development of the downtown, there were consistently four to seven dry goods stores located within the district boundaries, with others located in close proximity. One of the most dominant dry goods stores at the turn of the twentieth century and located within the district for many years was Shaw Dry Goods, at 804 8th Street. Shaw occupied that location through at least 1923, but was gone by 1930. The Golden Rule Store, which started chain dry goods stores in the town, occupied 820 8th Street in 1901 and 1902. The Golden Rule Store, started in Wyoming, became popular due to wide selection of goods sold at low prices. J.C. Penney bought into the Golden Rule Store and quickly bought out his two partners' shares, eventually changing the store name to J.C. Penney in 1912. The Golden Rule Store space in Greeley became the J.B. Byars Store at 820 8th Street, and moved to 822 8th Street before Penney bought out Byars. Penney operated at 822 8th Street until 1960 when the store expanded to the corner of the lot where the First National Bank Building stood previously.⁴²

Another locally important dry goods store in the district was Hibbs Clothing, sited at 818 8th Street from 1916 to 1958. Harry Hibbs arrived in Greeley in 1911. He established a men's and boys' clothing store that sold name brands as well as Hibbs' own brand while providing good customer service. He moved several times within the district, starting just west of the Greeley National Bank on 8th Street. In 1912 he moved to the location where Penneys later located on 8th Street. His desire to own his own building led him to purchase 818 8th Street and move the store in 1916. He remodeled the building for \$9,000 in 1919, according to a building permit. Hibbs also opened a basement store in 1946. Finally, he moved to a larger location within the district at 814-16 9th Street in 1958.⁴³

Several national chain dry goods stores were prominent in the district and contributed to the commercial development of the area, including S.H. Kress & Company, which occupied a prominent corner location and one of the last buildings constructed during the period of significance, at 811-21 8th Avenue and 805 9th Street from 1929 through 1966, when the Greeley store closed. *A Guide to Building Records of S.H. Kress and Co. 5-10-25 Cent Stores* at the National Building Museum (in Washington, D.C) provides a brief description of the Greeley store: "The façades, with double entrances on one street [8th Avenue] and a single entrance on another [9th Street], are brick with terra cotta cornice and trim. The interior had pilasters with acanthus-leaf capitals and an ornate dentil crown molding with floral and chevron patterns." Founded in 1896, the Kress retail chain had stores in about 200 American communities by the time of completion of the Greeley store in 1929. They sold a wide variety of inexpensive items – 4,275 different articles in 1934 – and the inviting well-lighted interiors "provided an escape during the Depression of the 1930s. The Greeley store closed in 1966 and the chain went out of business in 1981."⁴⁴

The construction of the Kress Building and another chain dry goods store, the Montgomery Ward

⁴¹ Glen R. Preble, *The Rise and Demise of Colorado Drug Stores 1859-1915*, Englewood, CO: Quality Press, 2002.

⁴² *Greeley Tribune*, April 10, 1973, p. 24 and March 9, 1976, p. 14.

⁴³ Simmons, Architectural Inventory Form for 818 8th Street, 5WL.4132, April 2001.

⁴⁴ Simmons, Architectural Inventory Form for 811-21 8th Avenue/801-07 9th Street, 5WL.4110, April 2001; <http://www.kressfoundation.org/histe.html> accessed on 25, January 2008.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Greeley Downtown
Weld County/ Colorado

Section number 8 Page 36

Building at 815 10th Street, mark the end of construction in the district until the late 1950s. Prominent local builder A.E. MacDonnell, described as being significant in the development of 10th and 11th streets, built the two-story brick Montgomery Ward Building in 1928. Montgomery Ward operated here through 1973 and the building was described as “one of the most modern store buildings in northern Colorado.”⁴⁵ Montgomery Ward sold merchandise through catalogs exclusively until stores opened, starting in 1926, when the first retail store opened in Indiana. “By 1929, the total number of stores was 531.”⁴⁶

Business listings in the city directories show commercial growth in Greeley, specifically in downtown, from the turn of the twentieth century to the 1950s. A greater variety of businesses in each category of listings, as well as the increased number of categories, reflect the growth and maturity of Greeley as a commercial center in northeastern Colorado. In 1901, there were 66 categories which were primarily essential businesses, such as agricultural implements, attorneys, bakeries, bicycles, boarding houses, contractors and builders, druggists, dry goods, hardware, meat markets, physicians, produce dealers, real estate and loans, shoe dealers and wagon makers, with no auto listings. By 1913, 202 categories show the tremendous growth during the first decade of the twentieth century, including multiple auto-related categories, coffee and tea, china, diamonds, dressmakers, farm wagons, florists, fruits, multiple gas listings such as gas appliances, a gas company, and gas engines, house movers, irrigation companies, nurses, osteopaths, physicians, rubber repairers, seeds – garden and field, theaters, tire repairing and others. Some listings are specific categories, such as art needlework, buggies or carpet weavers, and do not indicate an increased number of businesses but reveal a more specific type of advertising to meet the varied demands of the community. Other later business directories did not have the detail of the 1913 directory, but continued to reflect the community’s supply and demand. By 1930, 128 categories were included. In 1935, several new categories appeared that reflect the Depression of the 1930s and people’s need for help, including collection agencies such as the Greeley Collection Agency in the First National Bank Building on the southeast corner of 8th Street and 9th Avenue; relief agencies located near the district; and the Red Cross, also located in the First National Bank Building. Several other new categories include popcorn stands and soft drink stands, including Peter’s Pop Corn and Confectionery at 831 9th Street and Pond Root Beer Keg at 809 10th Street.⁴⁷

Woolworth’s opened in Greeley in 1910 at 826 9th Street. They moved into the center space at 802 8th Street in 1918, between Clark & Faulkner Drug Store and Shaw Dry Goods; however, they also had an 8th Avenue entrance. In 1912, the Shaw Dry Goods Building was demolished and the current building erected. The Clark & Faulkner and Woolworth’s buildings were demolished in February of 1926 and the existing buildings on 8th Street completed in May 1926. The construction went quickly, likely due to good weather conditions as well as a large workforce. “There is a large surplus of working men in Greeley at the present time and there was a long line of men waiting for jobs when work began Monday.”⁴⁸ Upon completion, the building housed office spaces on the second story. First story occupants included Clark & Faulkner Drug Store in the corner location and Woolworth’s on the first story of the 8th Street portion. An August 15, 1930 *Greeley Tribune* newspaper article, “Woolworth Opening To Be on Saturday,” announced the opening of an expanded Woolworth’s after Shaw Dry Goods moved out:

⁴⁵ *Weld County News*, December 21, 1928.

⁴⁶ Quoted from Chicago Public Library website, <http://www.chipublib.org/004chicago/timeline/mtgmryward.html>; accessed on October 31, 2007.

⁴⁷ Greeley City Directories 1892-1970.

⁴⁸ “Rapid Progress In Wrecking of C & F Building,” *Tribune-Republican*, February 2, 1926.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

Greeley Downtown
Weld County/ Colorado

Section number 8 Page 37

Newest feature of the store is its marble fountain and luncheonette where all the latest fixtures have been installed. An up-to-date sanitary kitchen has been completed in the basement and the second story of the Shaw building side contains rest room and lounging facilities for employees. More than 130 girls will be employed during the opening day... R. B. Miller, manager, said that Greeley is the smallest city in the United States in which Woolworth has installed a lunch service in its store.⁴⁹

In October 1945, Woolworth's expanded once again to the corner portion after Clark & Faulkner reformed as Clark Drug Store and moved to 805 8th Street. They further expanded into the second story of both buildings as well. "An exterior remodeling program will be carried out and two additional store entrances will be made, one on the corner and one on the east side between the corner and the first Woolworth entrance on Eighth Avenue."⁵⁰ In 1947, Woolworth's made interior improvements, including installing a new lunch counter and fountain because the previous fountain was "outmoded and inadequate."⁵¹ Finally, in 1957, Woolworth's constructed a new building at 9th Avenue and 9th Street for \$750,000 that included a 63 person lunch counter and a larger floor area for merchandise display.⁵² They later remodeled the interior in 1983 when the 9th Street Plaza was created in an effort to revitalize downtown. The store closed in January 1994.

Fashion Bar moved into the 800 8th Street location in 1958 after Woolworth's moved to its new location. Starting in 1946, Fashion Bar operated in Greeley at a building to the east across 8th Avenue.⁵³ It remodeled the store by putting up paneling and altering the storefront windows. The store later expanded to the south, encompassing the Kress Building and constructing a new building on the northwest corner of 9th Street and 8th Avenue.

Drug stores were also a prominent feature in the district, including Frandsen Drug, which occupied 800 9th Street from 1922 through 1931, followed by Weldorado Drug from 1931 through at least 1980. Also, Gilbert Bishop Drug Company occupied 820 8th Street from 1922 through 1962. As noted previously, Clark & Faulkner Drug was located at 800 8th Street from approximately 1903 to 1945, constructing a new building on the same location in 1926.⁵⁴

In response to increased residential and commercial construction due to growth in the 1880s and early 1900s, furniture and hardware stores played a prominent role in the district, as shown by the large number of stores and their tenure in the area. Clough Furniture Company, founded by John T. Clough in 1904, originally occupied the Buckingham Gordon Building from 1907 through 1918, followed by the Neill Furniture Company. Morton Neill, member of a prominent Greeley family, founded it and remained here until he left Greeley in the 1930s. Daniels and Rankin Furniture occupied 820 8th Street in 1892. 806 8th Street housed Ed Von Gohren & Company Hardware from 1886 to 1887, followed by D.R. McArthur Hardware from 1892 to 1906. McArthur Hardware moved to 808 8th Street in 1907 and stayed there until approximately 1950.

Another important feature of the district that reflects the advancements and permanence of the community and filled the needs associated with growth are the several construction-related and utility-

⁴⁹ *Greeley Tribune*, August 15, 1930.

⁵⁰ "Clark and Faulkner Will Move From Location Occupied Since 1898; Woolworth's To Expand," *Greeley Tribune*, October 2, 1945.

⁵¹ "Woolworth Has \$35,000 Project for Improvement," *Greeley Tribune*, August 25, 1947.

⁵² Simmons, Architectural Inventory Form 1403 for 825 9th Street, 5WL.4154, April 2001.

⁵³ "Fashion Bar Will Expand Here," *Greeley Tribune*, February 26, 1970.

⁵⁴ *Greeley City Directories 1892-1970*.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

Greeley Downtown
Weld County/ Colorado

Section number 8 Page 38

related businesses located in the downtown. J.D. Potter Plumbing & Heating set up shop at 824 9th Street from approximately 1903 to 1913. According to the newspaper, Potter's business had operated in Greeley since 1892 and "he has had nearly all the high-class work in his line that has been done in the city and surrounding country. Many of the business blocks and some public buildings have been equipped with heating plants by Mr. Potter."⁵⁵ An electrical store occupied 817 10th Street from 1928 to 1929 while the obviously important Home Light & Power Company stayed in 810-12 9th Street from 1924 through at least 1979.

Entertainment and leisure-related businesses contributed to the community and specifically to the commercial development of downtown. Several theaters located in downtown, starting with the Bijou Theater at 826 9th Street from 1908 to 1909. The Park Theater had a long run at 817 9th Street from 1922 through 1952, closing due to rising costs while the Kiva Theater occupied 806 8th Street from the early 1930s through 1953. After it was remodeled in 1945, the Kiva Theater reopened with Mexican-theme wall murals and offered second run movies. A large amount of post-war growth, including the annexation of 363 acres and \$30 million of new construction, likely was part of the reason for the closing of the theaters as businesses and consumers moved to the west and the suburbs.⁵⁶

Billiards occupied a variety of downtown buildings, including Wilson Pool Hall at 826 9th Street in 1910. Buildings that housed the other billiards establishments include 813 9th Street from 1913 to 1921 and 820 9th Street in 1922, indicating the popularity of the sport. Several bowling alleys and steam baths were located in downtown as well. Brunswick Alleys used 820 9th Street from 1906 through 1909 when Peterson & Sons Bowling Alley took over the space in 1913. Finally, three sulfur steam baths occupied several buildings in downtown, including Ewing's Sulfur Steam Baths in the upper story of 818 9th Street, Greeley Sulfur Steam Baths in 824 9th Street between 1915 and 1918 and Dr. S. Elwood Sulfur Steam Baths at 816 8th Street from 1926 through 1940.⁵⁷

Downtown in the Post-War Era

During the Depression and World War II era, little construction activity and rationing of materials left the downtown fairly unchanged. During the 1930s and early 1940s, New Deal programs indirectly helped commercial development in Greeley. "Among the benefits to the built environment of the city were the replacement of water pipes using mostly hand labor, paving of streets, construction of curbs and gutters, and the repair of educational facilities."⁵⁸ Agricultural projects, such as the Colorado-Big Thompson Project, during this time also positively affected Greeley, especially during World War II, by providing water for agricultural production.⁵⁹ There was very little development in downtown during this time due to the emphasis on agricultural production and providing supplies during the war.

However, in the post-war era, Greeley's growth affected the downtown as new and existing businesses opened west of downtown, in the suburbs. Downtown property owners modernized their buildings, adding metal or concrete cladding to the Coronado Building, Buckingham Gordon Building, Marlborough Building, and others in an attempt to keep customers downtown. In 1983, 8th and 9th streets between 8th and 9th avenues were torn out in favor of pedestrian plazas, in an effort to draw customers back downtown again. Twenty years later, the redevelopment of the plazas in 2003 to 2004

⁵⁵ Quoted from *Greeley Tribune*, August 14, 1902, found in Simmons, Architectural Inventory Form for 824 9th Street, 5WL.4153, April 2001.

⁵⁶ Simmons, *Survey Report*, p. 33.

⁵⁷ Greeley City Directories 1892-1970.

⁵⁸ Simmons, *Survey Report*, p. 32.

⁵⁹ *Ibid.*

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**Greeley Downtown
Weld County/ ColoradoSection number 8 Page 39

added a single lane of one-way traffic with limited diagonal parking on 8th and 9th streets, but allowed the streets to be closed for pedestrian traffic during special events. Recent efforts show a desire to attract people back to the downtown. A larger area out to 7th Avenue, 11th Avenue and 7th Street was listed on Colorado Preservation Inc.'s Endangered Places List in 2000. Greeley later received designation as a Colorado Main Street community while a State Historical Fund grant provided money to complete an intensive level survey and develop design guidelines for the downtown. A part of the downtown area was designated as a Greeley Historic Register Historic District in November 2002, assisting property owners in rehabilitation efforts. Those efforts have increased the integrity of the district and have added to the revitalization of the historic commercial core of Greeley, bringing people back to the downtown.

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**Greeley Downtown
Weld County/ ColoradoSection number 9 Page 40**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

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

Greeley Downtown
Weld County/ Colorado

Section number 9 Page 41

Information on Boy Scout Statue of Liberty statues:

<http://troop101.thescouts.com/liberty/> Accessed 5/20/2008

<http://www.summitdaily.com/apps/pbcs.dll/article?AID=/20061217/NEWS/112170040&template=printar>
t Accessed 5/20/2008

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Greeley Downtown
Weld County, Colorado

Section number 10 Page 42

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

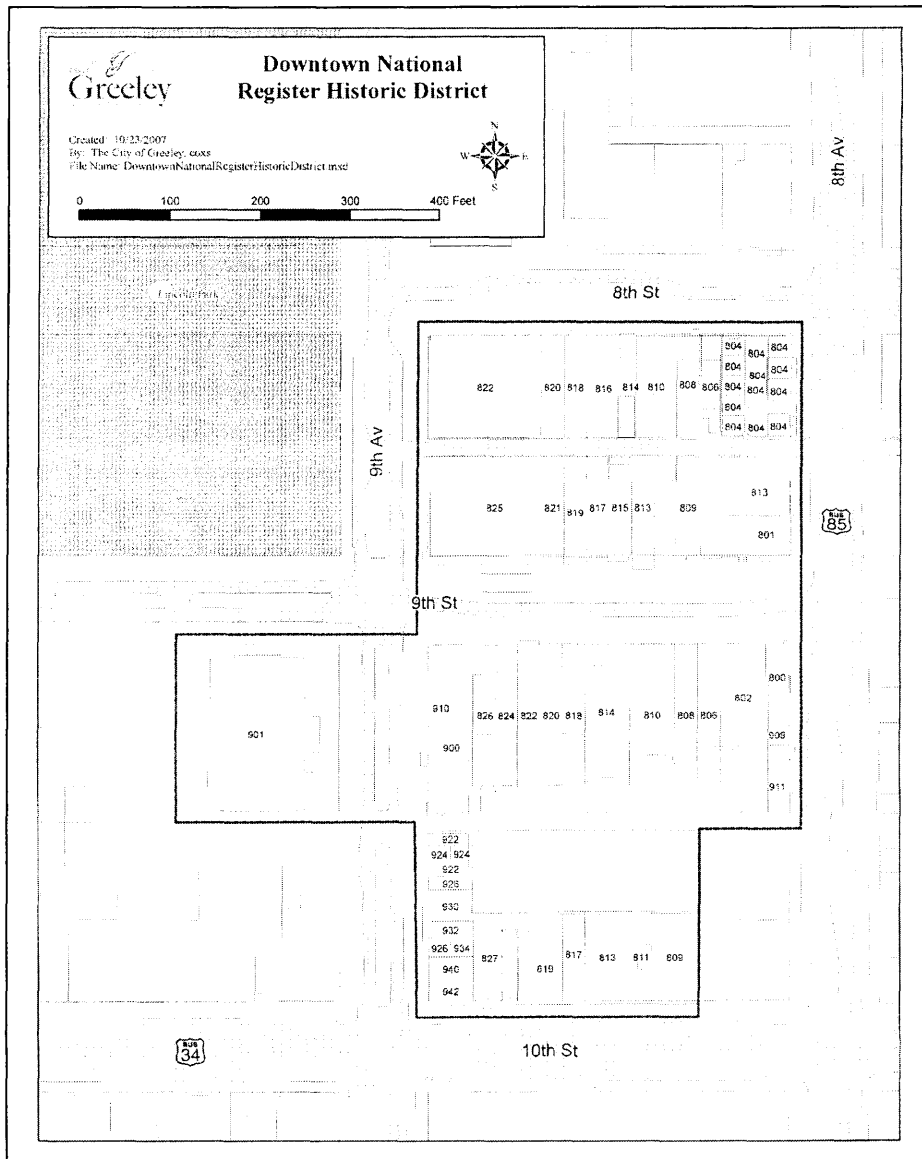
VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary is indicated by the solid line indicated on the scaled Sketch Map of the district attached below.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The district boundary was drawn to include the concentration of buildings with the highest level of architectural integrity and significance in the downtown and that were included in the original boundaries of the Union Colony.

Greeley Downtown District Boundary Map



National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Greeley Downtown
Weld County/ Colorado

Section number ___ Page 43

PHOTOGRAPH LOG- CURRENT

The following information pertains to photograph numbers 1-36/37-48:

Photographer: Drew Notestine & Betsy Kellums
Date of Photographs: October 19, 2007/November 1, 2007
Negatives: Greeley Historic Preservation Office

<u>Photo No.</u>	<u>Photographic Information</u>
1	Marlborough Annex, 942 9 th Avenue – south and west elevations; camera looking northeast.
2	Marlborough Annex, 942 9 th Avenue – west elevation; camera looking east.
3	Marlborough Hotel, 926-36 9 th Avenue – west elevation; camera looking east.
4	Harvard Block, 922-24 9 th Avenue – west elevation; camera looking east.
5	Harvard Block, Marlborough Hotel, Marlborough Annex – west elevations; camera looking southeast.
6	Marlborough Annex, 942 9 th Avenue – south elevation; camera looking north.
7	Montgomery Ward Company Building, 813-15 10 th Street – south elevation; camera looking north.
8	North side 10 th Street streetscape from 9 th Avenue to east toward 8 th Avenue; camera looking east.
9	Coronado Building, 900-20 9 th Avenue; camera looking east.
10	9 th Street streetscape from 9 th Avenue to east toward 8 th Avenue; camera looking east.
11	Coronado Building, 900-20 9 th Avenue, northwest corner; camera looking southeast.
12	Bijou Theater, 826 9 th Street, north elevation; camera looking southeast.
13	Brunswick Alleys, 820 9 th Street, north elevation; camera looking south.
14	J.D. Potter Plumbing and Heating, 824 9 th Street, north elevation; camera looking south.
15	Weld County Abstract & Investment Company, 822 9 th Street, north elevation; camera looking south.
16	A.J. Parks Dry Goods Company, 818 9 th Street, north elevation; camera looking south.
17	Woodruff Building, 813 9 th Street, south elevation; camera looking north.
18	9 th Street streetscape view, south side 9 th Street, with 810-16 9 th St. in foreground; camera looking west.
19	S.H. Kress & Company, 805 9 th Street, south elevation; camera looking north.
20	Woodruff Building, 813 9 th Street, east elevation; camera looking northwest.
21	9 th Street streetscape view, north side of 9 th Street, 813-21 9 th Street; camera looking west.
22	Baab Brothers Groceries, 806 9 th Street, north elevation; camera looking south.
23	J.L. Sutor Building, 800 9 th Street, north elevation; camera looking south.
24	S.H. Kress & Company & Fashion Bar, 811-21 8 th Avenue/801-05 9 th Street; camera looking northwest.
25	J.L. Sutor Building, 800 9 th Street, east elevation; camera looking west.
26	Greeley Shoe Shop/Quality Shoe Shop, 907-09 8 th Avenue, east elevation; camera looking west.
27	S.H. Kress & Company, 811-21 8 th Avenue, east elevation; camera looking west.
28	Clark & Faulkner Drug, 800 8 th Street/801 8 th Avenue, east elevation, camera looking southwest.
29	Shaw Dry Goods, 804 8 th Street, north elevation; camera looking south.
30	Hawes Building, 810-12 8 th Street, north elevation; camera looking south.

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**Greeley Downtown
Weld County/ ColoradoSection number ___ Page 44

- 31 J.C. Penney, 822 8th Street, north elevation; camera looking southwest.
- 32 J.C. Penney, 822 8th Street, northwest corner; camera looking east.
- 33 8th Street streetscape, south side of 8th Street from 9th Avenue; camera looking southeast.
- 34 Woolworth's, 825 9th Street, southwest corner; camera looking northeast.
- 35 Woolworth's, 825 9th Street, south elevation; camera looking north.
- 36 9th Street streetscape, north side of 9th Street from 9th Avenue; camera looking northeast.
- 37 Weld County Court House, 901 9th Avenue; camera looking northwest.
- 38 Baab & Sons Grocery, 819 9th Street & Sav-Mor Drug Company, 821 9th Street; camera looking north.
- 39 Barber Building, 815 9th Street & Park Theater, 817 9th Street; camera looking north.
- 40 Buckingham Gordon Building/United Way of Weld County, 814-16 9th Street; camera looking south.
- 41 Weld County Public Trustee, 809 9th Street; camera looking north-northeast.
- 42 D.C. Royer Agency, 808 8th Street; camera looking south.
- 43 Williams Building/Greeley Commercial College/Smith Dry Goods, 802 9th Street; camera looking south.
- 44 Ed VonGohren & Co. Hardware/Goodman-Neill Clo./Kiva Theater, 806 8th Street & McArthur Hardware, 808 8th Street; camera looking south.
- 45 Scott's Bakery/Weld County Savings Bank, 814 8th Street; Randolph & Jacobs Building/Allen's Shoes, 816 8th Street; Hallock & Hall Hardware/Hibbs Clothing/Graybeal Jewelry, 818 8th Street; camera looking south.
- 46 College Cleaners/Salzman Shoe Shop, 909-15 8th Avenue; camera looking southwest.
- 47 10th Street streetscape, 809-19 10th Street; camera looking northwest.
- 48 10th Street streetscape, 817-27 10th Street; camera looking northwest.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Greeley Downtown
Weld County/ Colorado

Section number ___ Page 45

LIST OF PROPERTY OWNERS

Listed in Street Address Order

Property Address	Owner Name/Mailing Address	State ID Number
800-04 8 th St/801-09 8 th Ave #1-4,6	GTC Investments No. 1 LLC P.O. Box 9 Greeley, CO 80632-0009	5WL.4125
800-04 8 th St/801-09 8 th Ave #5	Thomas E. & M. Joie Burnett 804 8 th St. #205 Greeley, CO 80631	5WL.4125
800-04 8 th St/801-09 8 th Ave #7,9	Living Design Works LLC 4 Alles Drive Greeley, CO 80631	5WL.4125
800-04 8 th St/801-09 8 th Ave #8	Katie McSwain 804 8 th St. #202 Greeley, CO 80631	5WL.4125
800-04 8 th St/801-09 8 th Ave #10	Notestine & Co. P.O. Box 535 Greeley, CO 80631	5WL.4125
800-04 8 th St/801-09 8 th Ave #11	T. Drew & M. Tyler Notestine P.O. Box 535 Greeley, CO 80631	5WL.4125
800-04 8 th St/801-09 8 th Ave #12	R. Timber Notestine P.O. Box 535 Greeley, CO 80631	5WL.4125
806 8 th Street #A-D	Kiva Theater Condominiums LLC c/o Matthew Revitte 1110 38 th Ave. #1 Greeley, CO 80634	5WL.4126
808 8 th Street	THF Realty LLC 6308 W. 26 th St. Greeley, CO 80634-8930	5WL.4128
810-12 8 th Street	Limericks LLP 812 8 th Street Plaza Greeley, CO 80631	5WL.3742
814 8 th Street	John D. Wheeler 1130 38 th Ave. #B Greeley, CO 80634	5WL.4130

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

Greeley Downtown
Weld County/ Colorado

Section number ___ Page 46

816 8 th Street	Karen Spika & Mitzi McGarr c/o Stillwater Management LLC 1711 13 th Ave. Greeley, CO 80631	5WL.4131
818 8 th Street	Penny Priscilla Graham 818 8 th Street Greeley, CO 80631	5WL.4132
820 8 th Street	Ketterling, Butherus & Norton Engineers 820 8 th Street Greeley, CO 80631	5WL.4133
822 8 th Street	Phelps-Tointon, Inc. P.O. Box 9 Greeley, CO 80632-0009	5WL.4134
811-21 8 th Ave/805 9 th St.	GTC Investments No. 1 LLC P.O. Box 9 Greeley, CO 80632-0009	5WL.4110
909 8 th Avenue, Weldorado Condo Unit D	Larry & Kathleen Parker 909½ 8 th Avenue Greeley, CO 80631	5WL.4115
911 8 th Avenue, Weldorado Condo Unit E	George & Sally June Salzman 911 8 th Avenue Greeley, CO 80631	5WL.4115
800 9 th St., Weldorado Condo Units A, B, C	Charis Restoration LLC 1507 11 th Avenue Greeley, CO 80631	5WL.4139, 4114
802-04 9 th St.	Great Northern Properties LLLP & RGT LLC Attn: John D. Wheeler 1130 38 th Avenue, Ste B Greeley, CO 80634	5WL.4140
806 9 th St.	GTC Investments No. 1 LLC P.O. Box 9 Greeley, CO 80632	5WL.4141
808 9 th St.	Edwin & Wanda Stromberger 808 9 th Street Greeley, CO 80631	5WL.4142
809 9 th Street	SDR Properties 3610 Kenyon Lane Longmont, CO 80503	5WL.4143

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

Greeley Downtown
Weld County/ Colorado

Section number ___ Page 47

810-12 9 th Street	M. Tyler & T. Drew & M. Janell & R. Timber Notestine c/o Thomas & Tyler LLC P.O. Box 535 Greeley, CO 80632-0535	5WL.4144
813 9 th Street	Dutch Klingensmith 813 9 th Street Greeley, CO 80631	5WL.4145
814-16 9 th Street	United Way of Weld County 814 9 th Street Greeley, CO 80631	5WL.2963
815 9 th Street	9 th St on the Plaza RE Productions LLC 1110 38 th Avenue #1 Greeley, CO 80634	5WL.4146
817 9 th Street	Robert Roy & Pauline Rasmussen 3603 S. Ingalls St. Denver, CO 80235	5WL.4147
818 9 th Street	Jean C. Lewis Revocable Trust 1925 12 th Avenue Greeley, CO 80631	5WL.4148
819 9 th Street	LBV LLC 6700 W. 120 th Avenue Broomfield, CO 80020	5WL.4149
820 9 th Street	Marilyn J. Florio Trustee 1802 46 th Avenue Greeley, CO 80634	5WL.4150
821 9 th Street	Dickson Grant Building LLC 821 9 th Street Greeley, CO 80631	5WL.4151
822 9 th Street	Great Northern Properties LLLP 1130 38 th Avenue #B Greeley, CO 80634-2581	5WL.4152
824 9 th Street	Mervyn & Deana Davies 435 46 th Ave. #1 Greeley, CO 80634-1300	5WL.4153

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

Greeley Downtown
Weld County/ Colorado

Section number ___ Page 48

825 9 th Street	Patrick Joseph McGaughran 824 Whedbee St. Fort Collins, CO 80524-3341	5WL.4154
826 9 th Street	Matthew J. Revitte 1110 38 th Ave. #1 Greeley, CO 80634	5WL.4155
900-20 9 th Avenue	Ione S. Jacobs c/o Jessie A.J. Jacobs 1631 11 th Avenue Greeley, CO 80631	5WL.2284
901 9 th Avenue	Weld County 915 10 th Street Greeley, CO 80631	5WL.567
922-24 9 th Avenue	Weld County 915 10 th Street Greeley, CO 80631	5WL.5651
926-36 9 th Avenue	Weld County 915 10 th Street Greeley, CO 80631	5WL.2574
940 9 th Avenue #2	Weld County 915 10 th Street Greeley, CO 80631	5WL.2574
940 9 th Avenue #1	John A. Duffey P.O. Drawer P Fort Collins, CO 80522	5LW.2574
809 10 th Street	Sleep N Comfort Inc. 8533 W. Swarthmore Pl. Littleton, CO 80123-1150	5WL.4163
811 10 th Street	Capfinancial Properties CV2 LLC 508 Third Street Prinsburg, MN 56281	5WL.4164
813-15 10 th Street	Yu Kwan Lee 821 10 th Street Greeley, CO 80631	5WL.4165
817 10 th Street	Yu Kwan Lee 821 10 th Street Greeley, CO 80631	5WL.4166

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

Greeley Downtown
Weld County/ Colorado

Section number ___ Page 49

819-23 10 th Street	Yu Kwan & Miu Kuen Lee 1951 27 th Avenue Greeley, CO 80634	5WL.4167
825 10 th Street, Unit B	BK Cornerstone Investments LLC 825 10 th Street Greeley, CO 80631	5WL.4168
827 10 th Street, Unit A	CP King LLC 827 10 th Street Greeley, CO 80631	5WL.4168
Parking lot btwn 9 th and 10 th Streets & 8 th & 9 th avenues (see attached assessor info sheet & map)	Greeley Improvement District #1 919 7 th Street Greeley, CO 80631	
L29, Block 57- vacant lot btwn 809 & 813 9 th streets (see attached assessor info sheet & map)	Greeley General Improvement Dist #1 City Complex Greeley, CO 80631	

UTMS (continued from registration page 4)

Zone	Easting	Northing
5. 13	526127	4474563
6. 13	525971	4474563
7. 13	525971	4474645
8. 13	526128	4474646

PLSS Information

6th PM, T5N, R65W, Sec. 5
S $\frac{1}{2}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
N $\frac{1}{2}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

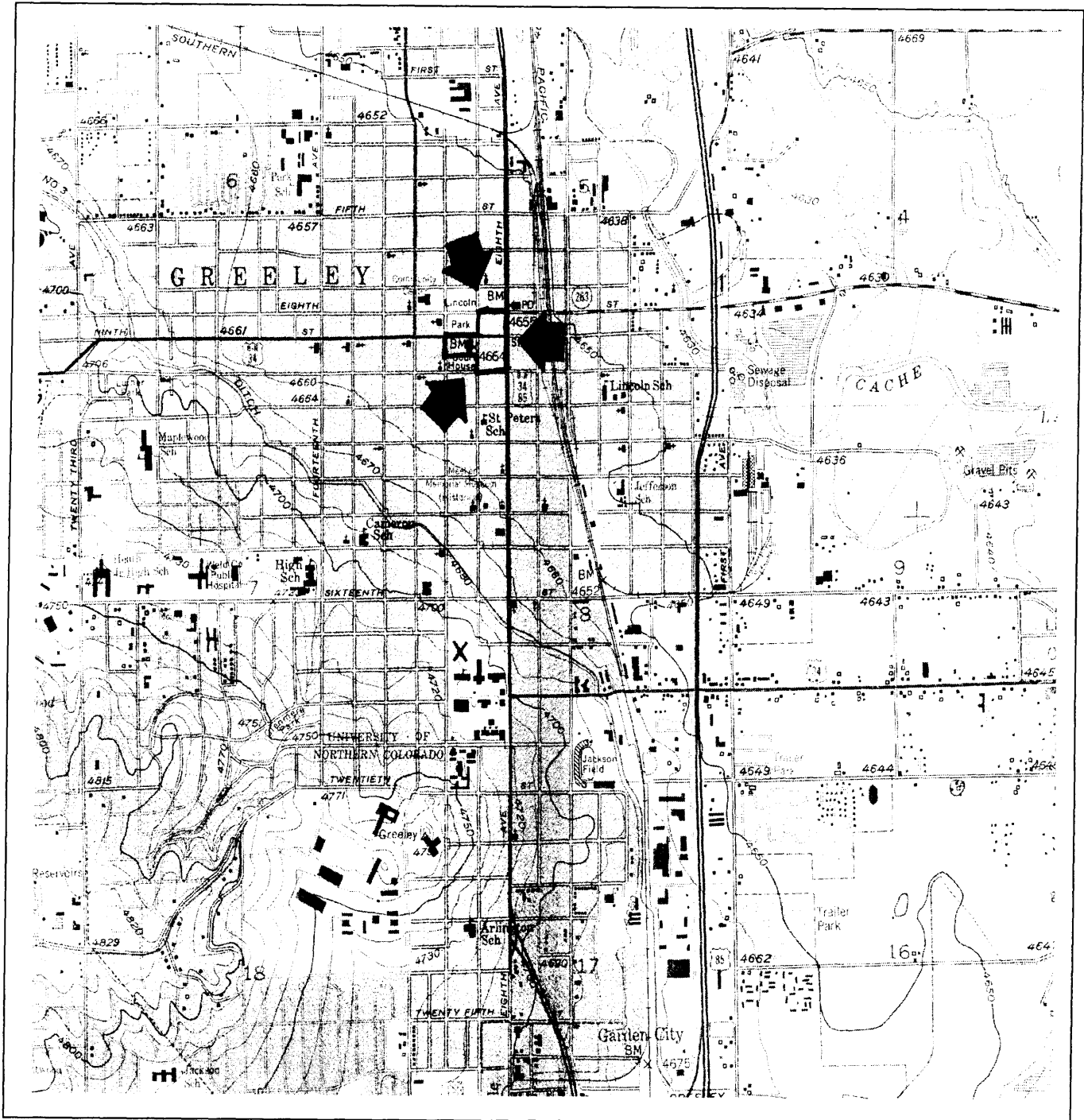
Greeley Downtown
Weld County/ Colorado

Section number ___ Page 50

USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

Greeley Quadrangle, Colorado
7.5 Minute Series

Elevation: 4660 feet



**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**Greeley Downtown
Weld County/ ColoradoSection number ___ Page 51**PHOTOGRAPH LOG- HISTORIC**

These photographs may not be included in Internet posted documents and other publishing venues due to copyright restrictions.

<u>Photo No.</u>	<u>Photographic Information</u>
H1	Oblique view of Weld County Courthouse Photographer: Unknown. Date: Unknown Source: City of Greeley Museums Permanent Collection
H2	9 th Street looking west from 8 th Avenue Photographer: Unknown. Date: Circa 1929 Source: City of Greeley Museums
H3	View of 8 th Street looking east from 9 th Avenue. Photographer: Unknown. Date: Unknown Source: City of Greeley Museums Permanent Collection
H4	First National Bank, southeast corner 8 th Street and 9 th Avenue (current location of Antiques at Lincoln Park) Photographer: Unknown. Date: Circa 1916-1917 Source: City of Greeley Museums
H5	View of 9 th Street looking east from 9 th Avenue, with Coronado Building on right foreground Photographer: Unknown. Date: 1929 Source: City of Greeley Museums
H6	Buckingham Gordon Building, 814-16 9 th Street Photographer: Unknown. Date: Circa 1934-1957 Source: City of Greeley Museums Permanent Collection

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Greeley Downtown
Weld County/ Colorado

Section number ___ Page 52

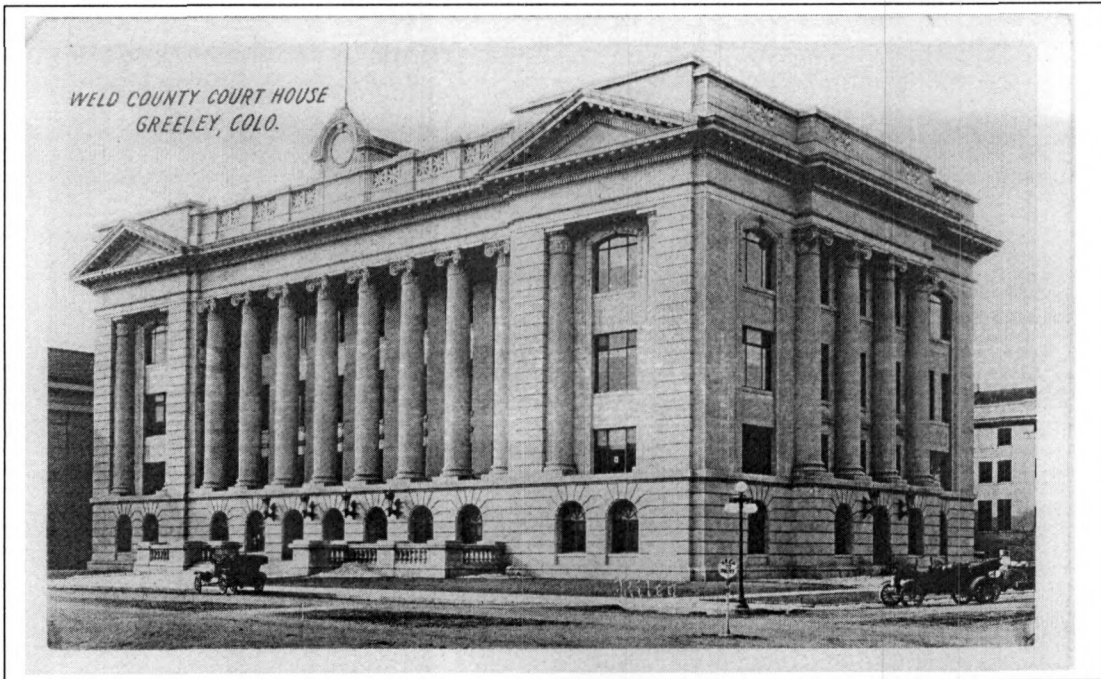


Photo H1: COGM 1991_42_950HH Weld County Courthouse 1916-Present.jpg
Photo Courtesy of City of Greeley Museums Permanent Collection, #1991.42.950HH.



Photo H2: COGM Neg-1351 9th St looking E toward 8th Ave-ca 1929.jpg
View 9th Street looking west from 8th Avenue, ca. 1929. Photo courtesy of City of Greeley Museums, Neg. 1351.

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**Greeley Downtown
Weld County/ ColoradoSection number ___ Page 53

Photo H3: COGM 1976_143_0007 Intersection of 8th St & 9th Ave-Horses at Water Tank.jpg
View of 8th Street looking east from 9th Avenue. Photo Courtesy of City of Greeley Museums Permanent Collection, #1976.143.0007.



Photo H4: COGM AI_0256 N# 653 First National Bank ca 1916-17.jpg
First National Bank, southeast corner 8th Street and 9th Avenue (current location of Antiques at Lincoln Park).
Photo courtesy of City of Greeley Museums, AI-0256, N# 653.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Greeley Downtown
Weld County/ Colorado

Section number ___ Page 54



Photo H5: COGM AI_0257 Ninth St Looking E from Ninth Ave-1929.jpg
View 9th Street looking east from 9th Avenue, with Coronado Building on right foreground, 1929.
Photo courtesy of City of Greeley Museums, AI-0257.

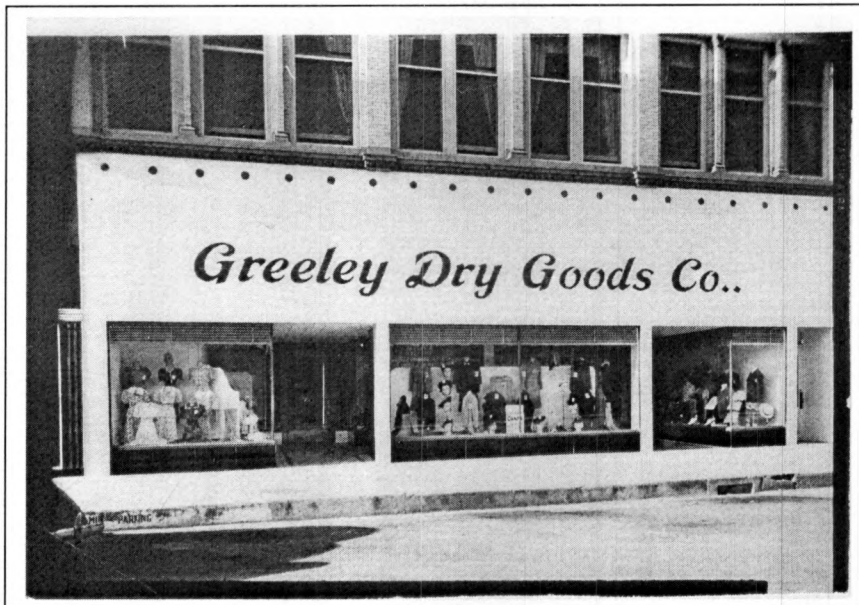


Photo H6: COGM Neg-1171 Greeley Dry Goods Co.jpg
Buckingham Gordon Building, 814-16 9th Street, ca. 1934-1957. Photo courtesy of City of Greeley Museums
Permanent Collection, Neg. 1171.