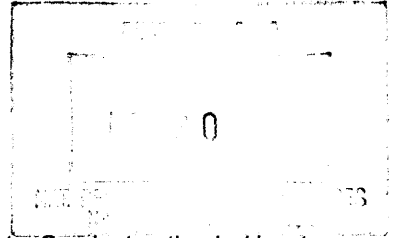


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

445



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 McCreery, William H., House

other names/site number 5LR4588

2. Location

street & number 746 North Washington Avenue [N/A] not for publication

city or town Loveland [N/A] vicinity

state Colorado code CO county Larimer code 069 zip code 80573

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. ([] See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Stephanie Coetzee State Historic Preservation Officer 3/14/01 Date

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

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

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
 determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the National Register.
 removed from the National Register
 other, explain _____
 See continuation sheet.

Edson H. Beall Signature of the Keeper 5/12/01 Date of Action

McCreery, William H., House
Name of Property

Larimer County, Colorado
County/State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not count previously listed resources.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
0	0	sites
0	1	structures
0	0	objects
1	2	Total

Name of related multiple property listing.

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register.

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Function

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Mid 19th Century: Octagon Mode
Late Victorian: Second Empire

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone
Concrete
Walls Brick
Weatherboard
roof Wood: shingle
other

Narrative Description

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

McCreery, William H., House
Name of Property

Larimer 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.)

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Periods of Significance

1900

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person(s)

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

McCreery, William H.

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Colorado Historical Society

McCreery, William H., House
Name of Property

Larimer County, Colorado
County/State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1. 13 494100 4471860
Zone Easting Northing

2. _____
Zone Easting Northing

3. _____
Zone Easting Northing

4. _____
Zone Easting Northing

[] See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Sandra Lee Dion, Archivist/Historian

organization _____ date 11/22/2000

street & number PO Box 80 telephone 970-482-0797

city or town Livermore state CO zip code 80536

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 Douglas and Linda Stotz

street & number 746 North Washington Avenue telephone 970-278-1848

city or town Loveland state CO zip code 80537

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.*)

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McCreery, William H., House
Larimer County, Colorado

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NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The 1892-1900 William H. McCreery House is located at 476 North Washington Avenue, in an older residential neighborhood of Loveland, Colorado. The century-old house is a modification of Orson Squire Fowler's octagonal floor plan popularized in the 1850s in the eastern United States. The one-and-one-half-story house rests on a stone foundation, and is constructed of double-brick walls, a wood-shingled mansard roof, and a three-sided, wood-frame, wrap-around front porch. Five Tuscan columns support the entablature of the extended first-story roof line over the porch. A balustrade connects the columns, effectively enclosing the porch. A two-story, double brick hexagonal tower is attached to the home at the southwest elevation. Both porch and tower rest on a ornamental concrete block foundation, suggesting their addition after completion of the main dwelling, most likely around 1900. The house retains an unusual number of original fixtures, woodwork, flooring and tiling. Interior examples of these include Southern Yellow Pine floors in the downstairs dining room, living room, kitchen and study; maple columns and balustrade define entry to the living room; and arched and transom-capped interior doorways. The foyer retains the original staircase, a leaded-glass window, woodwork, and a Victorian door bell with key. Small, white hexagonal-shaped porcelain tiles cover the foyer floor. The center of this tile work is dominated by a pattern designed by McCreery. Inlaid into the white tiles are colored tiles depicting his initials - WHM - readable from two directions. There are two wood-framed outbuildings - a two-car converted garage referred to by the current owners as the carriage house, and a chicken coop. All buildings are painted burnt red with off-white/ivory trim.

Site

The original portion of the McCreery House was built in approximately 1892. It is a variation of the Second Empire style and often referred to as Victorian Eclectic. The house is located a few blocks southeast of the intersection of U.S. Highways 287 and 34. Tree-lined neighborhood streets reflect eclectic architectural styles including examples of classic cottages, bungalows, Tudor Revivals, wood-frame hip-roofs, wood-frame front gables and Victorian Eclectic. Set on four contiguous city lots, the house and converted garage occupy the west half of the property fronting on North Washington Avenue, while a chicken coop and backyard occupy the rear of the property terminating on an alleyway. The north and south property lines front on improved residential lots of smaller size.

The house has an expansive back yard protected along its east property line by a six-foot, wooden privacy fence [see map on page 2], separating the yard from the alleyway. The front elevation is south facing and the main entry is reached by a flagstone walkway beginning on the Washington Avenue side. Originally a black, wrought iron fence separated the property from the Washington Avenue public sidewalk. The fencing has been removed and now encloses a small playhouse in the back yard. The back yard is landscaped with mature gardens and deciduous and conifer trees, offering a reflective atmosphere reminiscent of the pastoral settings and separation of the home and work environments of rural suburbia during the late 19th century. The converted garage echoes the house in roof design and is located northeast of the house. A concrete patio connects the two buildings. The garage can also be reached by a straight driveway

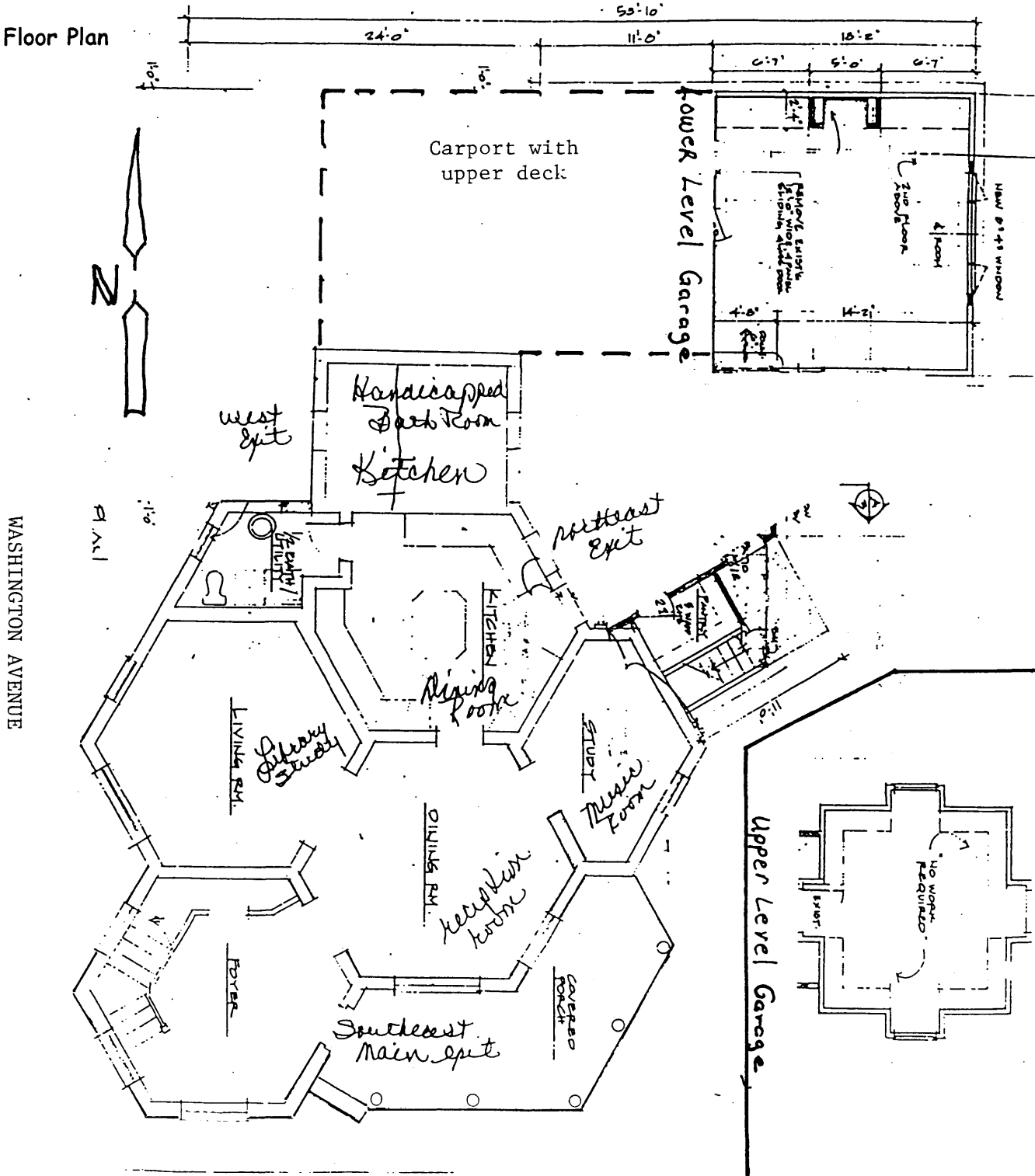
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McCreery, William H., House
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Floor Plan



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from Washington Avenue. A wood-frame, shed-roof chicken coop occupies the northeast corner of the property bordering both the alleyway and the north property line. The property is in excellent condition, and the few visible alterations have been accomplished in keeping with the original design.

House Exterior

The exterior construction of the one-and-one-half-story, hexagonal McCreery House and tower consists of double brick walls set on a stone foundation. A three-sided wood-frame porch encloses the south and south-east portions of the house. The basement is unfinished and has a flagstone floor. The roof design makes use of the mansard style. It has wooden shingles. Shed dormers are set into the concave or bell cast profile of the steep roof line, while two lunettes rest on the south and west roof slopes of the tower. A formal chimney is not visible. Bricks are painted a burnt red and trim is painted an ivory-cream color. Windows are double-hung sash with stone lentils and sills on the first and second story tower windows. Arched keystone lentils and sills with brick relieving arches on the house windows again support evidence the tower was added after the house was completed. An original leaded-glass, fixed, half window looks out on Washington Avenue on the west elevation second story wall of the tower. Front, side and rear exterior doors have wood-paneled bottoms and fixed glass uppers. The front door has a transom.

The wood-frame, three-sided porch faces south and southeast. It has five Tuscan columns supporting the entablature of a gently-sloping porch roof, and a balustrade with square balusters connecting the columns. A stone step leads up to the porch from the flagstone walkway.

The house was modified on the north elevation to include a small, single story add-on which served as a kitchen. [This room was recently converted into a handicap-accessible bathroom.] Faux mansard roofing was installed around the top of the add-on to mimic the roof style of the main dwelling. A shed-roofed enclosure was built to protect the outside basement access on the east elevation of the house. These add-ons were completed during the early 1900s. A metal handicap ramp was added in 2000 to the west elevation entrance of the house to comply with building access codes.

House Interior

McCreery's original hexagonal house design still exists. The six-sided floor-plan has its main entry coming off the porch and into the first-floor foyer in the tower. The foyer floor retains the original white porcelain tiles dominated by the three inlaid McCreery initials at its center [WHM]. The intertwined initials may be read from two different directions. The foyer is lit by a brass, hanging light fixture; and the room contains the original winding staircase to the second floor. An original leaded-glass, fixed half-window set high on the west-facing wall sends filtered afternoon sunlight to spotlight the tiled initials.

Interior rectangular doorways have transoms. Sheet rock was used to cover original, deteriorated wall plaster. Sloping floors throughout the first story reflect the uneven floor joists.

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McCreery, William H., House
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An interior foyer doorway leads into the dining room, originally a reception room. There are three interior exits from the dining room - one leading to the living room, one to the kitchen, and one to the study. All four rooms retain their original Southern Pine floors, woodwork and moldings. The current dining room, living room, and study retain their original hanging light fixtures. The walls of each room have been wall-papered in a style reminiscent of the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Maple, Tuscan half-columns set on solid wood pedestals define the west interior entry to the living room (originally McCreery's library/study). A square doorway with transom exits north to the kitchen (originally the dining room), and an archway announces the east entry to the study (originally the sitting or sun room). This room retains its original built-in, glass-door china closet.

The original dining room was remodeled into a kitchen prior to 1969. In 1969 the kitchen was remodeled for the second time, by the Hershman family, with upgrades to appliances, cabinets, sink, and plumbing.

An arched exit leads north out of the living room and into a north/south hall. Off this hall are two bathrooms and the west elevation entrance to the house. The hall was originally a butler's pantry. One of the bathrooms occupies part of what was originally the north elevation kitchen add-on. This handicap accessible bathroom was completed in summer 2000.

Much of the home's rehabilitation was accomplished by Frank and Phyllis Hershman. The Hershmans bought the home in 1969 and found it completely "unlivable." During an oral interview with the Hershmans, they emphasized their goal to rehabilitate the house in a manner which did not impact its historic integrity.

Early Loveland residents and family members [circa 1910-1925] recall the house having a big butler's pantry, a long narrow kitchen and steam heat. The home was considered to be "a very fancy place" back then, "beautifully furnished with many pieces of cut-glass and hand-painted china done by McCreery's second wife, Julia. Rev. McCreery's books were everywhere!"

Garage

The square, two-story, garage is wood-framed and mimics the house in roof design. The Hershman family remodeled the garage shortly after 1969. The first floor is used as a workroom and the second floor as an office. Sanborn maps place a garage on site as early as 1906, but do not place it in its current location till 1937. The original configuration consisted of a single-story, detached, two-car garage. The second-story and mansard roof with a shed dormer on each of the four roof sides were added as was a carport and a wrought-iron stairway leading from the concrete patio up to the carport roof. Building records detailing these changes have not been able to be found. The converted garage has been maintained and is in excellent condition.

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Chicken Coop

A rectangular-shaped, shed-roof, wood-frame chicken coop is south facing and situated on the northeast corner of the property. Sanborn maps place this structure on site in 1906, but not until 1937 is it shown in its current location. The shed-roof has asphalt shingles. The structure is painted the same burnt red as the house, tower and garage. Built to house chickens, physical evidence proves it was also used to raise doves. It is currently used as a storage shed and is in excellent condition.

In 1998 a Loveland Historic Preservation Survey was completed on the central business and residential area of Loveland where the McCreery House is located. Its conclusions stated the historic McCreery House to be architecturally significant, of good integrity and eligible for individual listing.

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NARRATIVE SIGNIFICANCE

The 1892-1900 William H. McCreery House meets National Register Criterion C - Architecture. The significance of this structure lies in its unusual representation of the Orson S. Fowler Octagonal Movement of the 1850s. A variation of the Second Empire style and often referred to as Victorian Eclectic, its hexagonal floor plan is a modification of Fowler's eight-sided dwelling. While other octagonal residences do exist in the West as well as in Colorado, the McCreery House is an interesting and well maintained example of how versatile the octagonal floor plan could be. It stands as an example of how eastern architecture influenced and helped western settlers gentrify the built environment of their communities. As whimsical as multi-sided homes were, the McCreery House still reflected the affluence of its owner, the growing economy of the area, and the Victorian middle-class ideal - the home as a vehicle for displaying the civilized nature of its inhabitants. Today, the House continues to represent these traits and stands as a rare example of an unusual architectural philosophy. The period of significance is the year 1900, the approximate year of the total completion of the house.

Fowler Movement

The Fowler movement gained popularity in the United States during the late 19th century, marking a departure from the more traditional rectangular or square floor plans of the same time period. Octagonal and hexagonal floor plans were advertised as being more efficient - the nearest practical approach to the circle. To promote his new architectural style, Fowler wrote a book entitled *The Octagon House, A Home for All*. In it he stressed that:

an octagon encloses more floor space per linear foot of exterior wall than does the usual square or rectangle, thereby reducing both building costs and heat loss through the walls. Octagons are superior to square houses in increasing sunlight and ventilation and in eliminating dark and useless corners.

The octagonal or hexagonal house is defined by its eight- (or six) sided exterior wall shape. Most are two-story with porches, and some have attached towers. It was an innovation in American domestic architecture far advanced of the time. According to Fowler, the beauty of the house rested with its form, the economy of the materials (lime-grout), the functional interior, and the splendid views offered by the exposures. Fowler conceived of the octagon house from rethinking the needs and requirements of the working-class family. The multi-sided house was accepted across the country and adapted to various styles. The McCreery House exemplifies one such adaptive style.

Homes utilizing Fowler's style of architecture promoted convenience and utility. They were picturesque and had character. Reflecting the ideals of their owners, multi-sided homes enhanced the value and attractiveness of the properties upon which they were built. Philosophically, these homes - some with towers and most with irregularly shaped roofs - fit perfectly with the Victorian ideal - that the house should function as a vehicle for displaying the civilized nature of its inhabitants. It was and is a symbol of the civilized nature of the community in which it exists. The McCreery House is a rare and well maintained example of a

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turn-of-the-century home blending the Victorian ideal with Orson Fowler's unusual architectural style.

Architecture

William McCreery grew up in rural Pennsylvania. He based the design of his Loveland home on memories of a Fowler octagonal home he saw and liked in Pittsburgh. McCreery had the plans and blueprints of the Pittsburgh house sent to him in Colorado, and he incorporated the Fowler philosophy of the multi-sided dwelling into the plans for his new home. Having purchased several city lots in Loveland in 1888, he set about building his Fowler-inspired hexagonal house on these lots between 1888 and 1901. [Larimer County Assessor's Office records for 1901 - the first year this agency began keeping records - show the property having a dwelling and four out buildings.] The two-story house had a hexagon-shape, double brick walls, a three-sided porch, and mansard roof. A two-story tower of the same design and material was added shortly after the house was completed. Although an actual construction date for the McCreery House cannot be verified, there is anecdotal evidence from neighbors and family members to support this time frame, narrowing the construction date to the early 1890s. The evidence also supports written accounts identifying McCreery as the designer and general contractor of the house during its construction.

Early Sanborn maps [1906] show the McCreery property to include the main dwelling and four out-buildings, one of which is marked as a stable. Sanborn maps from 1911 and 1916 repeat this pattern. The 1937 editions of the Sanborn maps identify a dwelling, a two-car garage and chicken coop in the same configuration in which they exist today.

The two-car garage was initially detached and one story. Today the wood-frame garage is less significant than the house as it has been converted into a two-story structure housing a work room and an office. The converted garage mimics the style of the house. Rather than conveying its own period of construction [ca. 1930] the garage gives the appearance of being contemporary to the house, so much so that its owners call it a carriage house.

The wood-frame chicken coop is a well-preserved subordinate structure. In a 1994 Larimer County Reconnaissance Survey, chicken coops were identified in only eleven agricultural-related sites. Once extremely common, they are now a relatively rare property type within Loveland. The McCreery chicken coop is not only an integral part of the overall property site, but represents a scarce and important structure in Larimer County.

Between the years 1919 and 1969 the McCreery House experienced multiple owners. When purchased in 1969 by the Hershman family, the house was "unlivable," according to Mrs. Hershman. She and her husband rehabilitated the home to its original integrity. The current owners, Linda and Doug Stotz, are committed to maintaining that historic integrity, as well as its Victorian ideal. They plan to continue the use of adaptive restoration techniques as they contemplate the opening of their historic home for weddings, receptions, and celebrations.

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Biographical Background McCreery House Designer: William H. McCreery

Born in 1839 in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, William H. McCreery attended three schools of higher learning, was ordained a United Presbyterian minister, and served in the Civil War. In 1870 he married his first wife - Martha Marshall. They had three children - Mabel, Ida, and Elbert. In 1874 McCreery moved his family to Colorado, settling near the Front Range town known today as Loveland. The move to Colorado was for the express purpose of establishing a new United Presbyterian Church somewhere along the Front Range of the Rocky Mountains.

McCreery's search for a suitable location for his church took him up and down the Front Range. He finally settled in the little town of St. Louis on the Big Thompson River. His first sermon was given in an old school house on Thanksgiving Day, 1875.

By 1877 the Colorado Central Railroad had established itself west of the town of St. Louis, Colorado, in the process founding a new town named after the President of the Railroad - William Austin Hamilton Loveland. Sugar beet processing had come to the area as well, and many residents and merchants, including McCreery and his congregation, moved to the new community. The congregation acquired land on the corner of 4th and Lincoln, and McCreery served as both designer and general contractor during the church's construction. By August, 1878, the United Presbyterian Church was ready to be occupied. It was the first church of any denomination to be built in Loveland.

McCreery ceased his pastoral duties in 1879, retiring to his farm in poor health. Anecdotal comments from neighbors and family members suggest his resignation was predicated on the failure of his marriage; he felt he could not lead his church under such circumstances. Martha McCreery had left him to return to Pennsylvania. During the last fifteen years of her life she suffered from paralysis and died in 1900.

After recovering his health, McCreery became one of Loveland's pioneer businessmen; he organized real estate, gold mining, and insurance companies. From 1882 to 1888 McCreery served as Superintendent of the Larimer County Schools. He was twice re-elected by overwhelming majorities, and during his tenure was directly responsible for locating school district boundaries on section lines. For a short period between 1888 and 1889 McCreery conducted the Loveland Academy, a private school.

McCreery purchased eight city lots in downtown Loveland in 1888. Based on fond memories of an Orson Squire Fowler octagonal home he saw in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, he designed and constructed a modified Fowler octagonal house between 1888 and 1901 on four of his eight lots. Anecdotal evidence points to a construction date of 1892. His design was based on plans and blueprints sent to him from Pennsylvania. His home was a double-brick, one-and-one-half-story hexagonal floor plan with a mansard roof and attached tower. Octagonal homes with mansard roofs were part of the Second Empire architectural style popular in the eastern United States in the late 1800s.

McCreery married his second wife Julia in 1903; they lived in the Washington Avenue house until

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Larimer County, Colorado

her death in 1917. By 1918 McCreery's health started to fail him again, and he began spending winters in Riverside, CA with his married daughter Mabel Tuggy. He rented out the house on North Washington Avenue, returning to Colorado each summer for family reunions in Estes Park. In 1919 the McCreery House was sold to the Conrad Wacker Family.

On the night of Wednesday, June 16, 1926, McCreery, his daughter Mabel and granddaughter Edith were traveling by Union Pacific Rail to Estes Park for their summer family gathering. Shortly after a scheduled stop at Las Vegas, New Mexico, a fire broke out in the ceiling of the train's women's dressing room. The fire spread quickly. The train made an emergency stop at Crystal Siding, Nevada, where passengers were awakened and removed from the train. According to granddaughter Edith, her grandfather got out of the train car safely, but insisted on re-entering the burning car for forgotten property. He was never again seen alive.

The Rev. William H. McCreery was one of Loveland's pioneer citizens. He established the first United Presbyterian Church in Loveland. He was a builder, architect, businessman, elected school official, and family man. He is credited with major contributions towards the material, social and moral development of the city of Loveland, Colorado.

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McCreery, William H., House
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Larimer County, Colorado

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

Lots Four (4), Five (5), Six (6) and the South Twenty One and one-half ($21 \frac{1}{2}$) feet of Lot Seven (7), Block Fifty Three (53), FINLEYS SECOND ADDITION, according to the recorded Plat thereof, City of Loveland, County of Larimer, State of Colorado

And also known by street and number as 746 North Washington, Loveland, CO 80537

Boundary Justification

The nominated property includes all the land remaining under common ownership which was owned by William McCreery during the period of significance.

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PHOTOGRAPH LOG

The following information pertains to photographs numbered 1 - 28, except as noted:

Name of Property: William H. McCreery House
 Location: Larimer County, Colorado
 Photographer: Sandy Dion
 Date of Photographs: Saturday, November 8, 2000
 Location of Negatives: P. O. Box 80, Livermore, CO 80536

<u>Photo No.</u>	<u>Description of View</u>	<u>Direction of Camera</u>
01	Southwest elevation of tower	Camera facing northeast
02	East elevation of house/tower/porch	Camera facing northwest
03	West elevation of house/tower	Camera facing east
04	East elevation of house/garage	Camera facing west
05	East elevation of house current kitchen original kitchen add-on patio shed cover to outside basement door	Camera facing west
06	Southeast elevation of garage	Camera facing northwest
07	Southwest elevation of garage	Camera facing northeast
08	East elevation of second story tower/house	Camera facing northwest
09	Southwest elevation second story tower	Camera facing northeast
10	West elevation of house/tower	Camera facing southeast
11	Southwest elevation of house	Camera facing northeast
12	West elevation of house/ramp	Camera facing south
13	South elevation of chicken coop	Camera facing northeast
14	Northeast elevation of backyard	Camera facing northeast

The following information pertains to photographs numbered 15 - 28 listed below:

Photographer: Linda Stotz
 Date of Photographs: Sunday, November 9, 2000
 Location of Negatives: 746 North Washington Avenue, Loveland, CO 80573

<u>Photo No.</u>	<u>Description of View</u>	<u>Direction of Camera</u>
15	Original McCreery initials in foyer floor	
16	Original leaded-glass window, west tower wall	Camera facing west
17	Original key doorbell and door woodwork	
18	Original door hinge	

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McCreery, William H., House
Larimer County, Colorado

<u>Photo No.</u>	<u>Description of View</u>	<u>Direction of Camera</u>
19	Original light fixture - living room	
20	Original light fixture - dining room	
21	Original radiator - dining room	
22	Original radiator - foyer	
23	Original staircase - foyer	
24	Original Tuscan columns - west facing entrance to living room	
25	Original archway - east facing entrance to sitting/sun room; original southern pine floors	
26	Original front door with transom and key doorbell	
27	Original built-in china closet in sitting/ sun room - south wall	
28	Original eyebrow dormer/window - south facing tower roof	Camera facing north

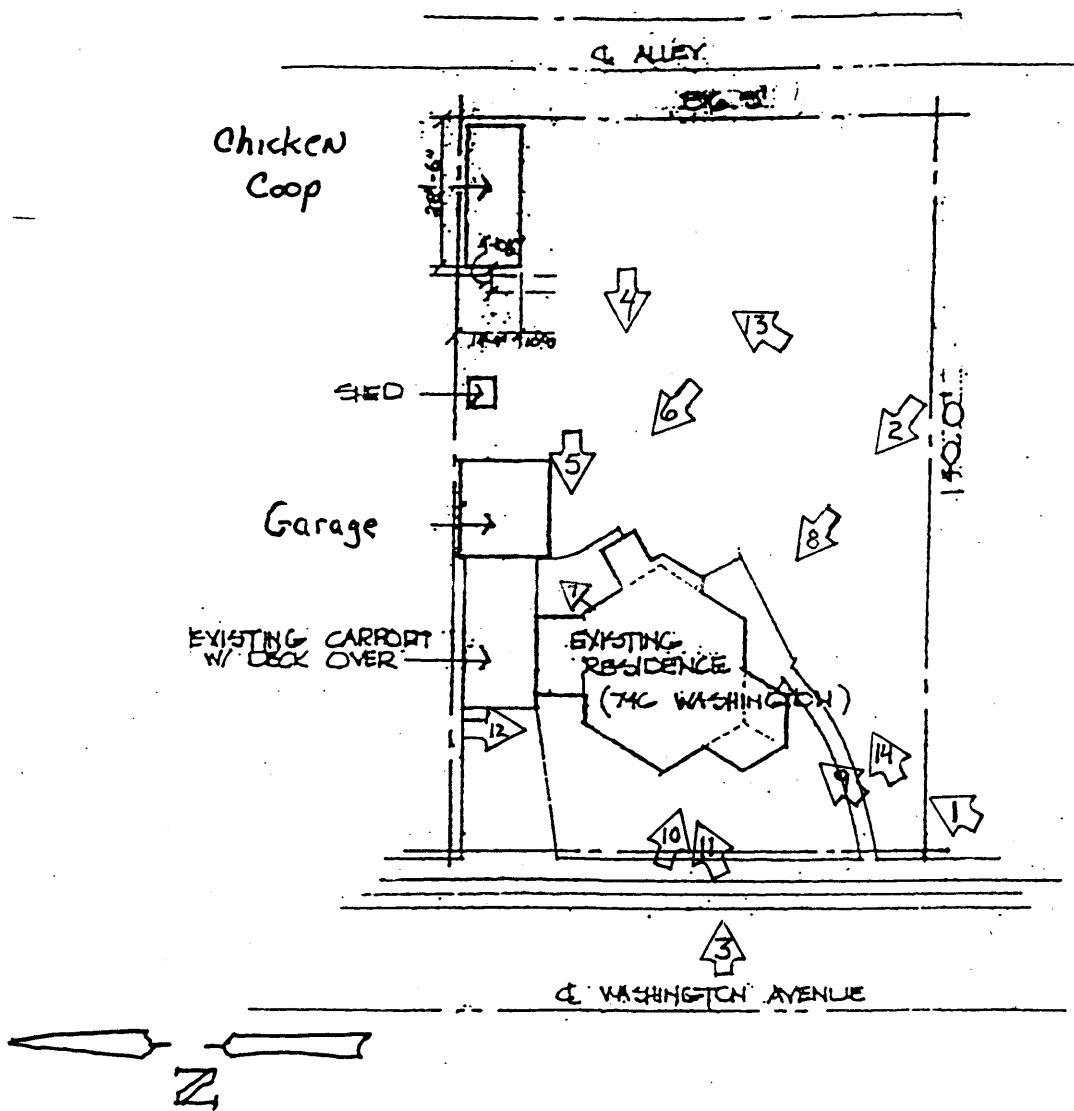
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SITE PLAN WITH PHOTOGRAPH VIEWS



SITE PLAN

SCALE: 1" = 30'-0"

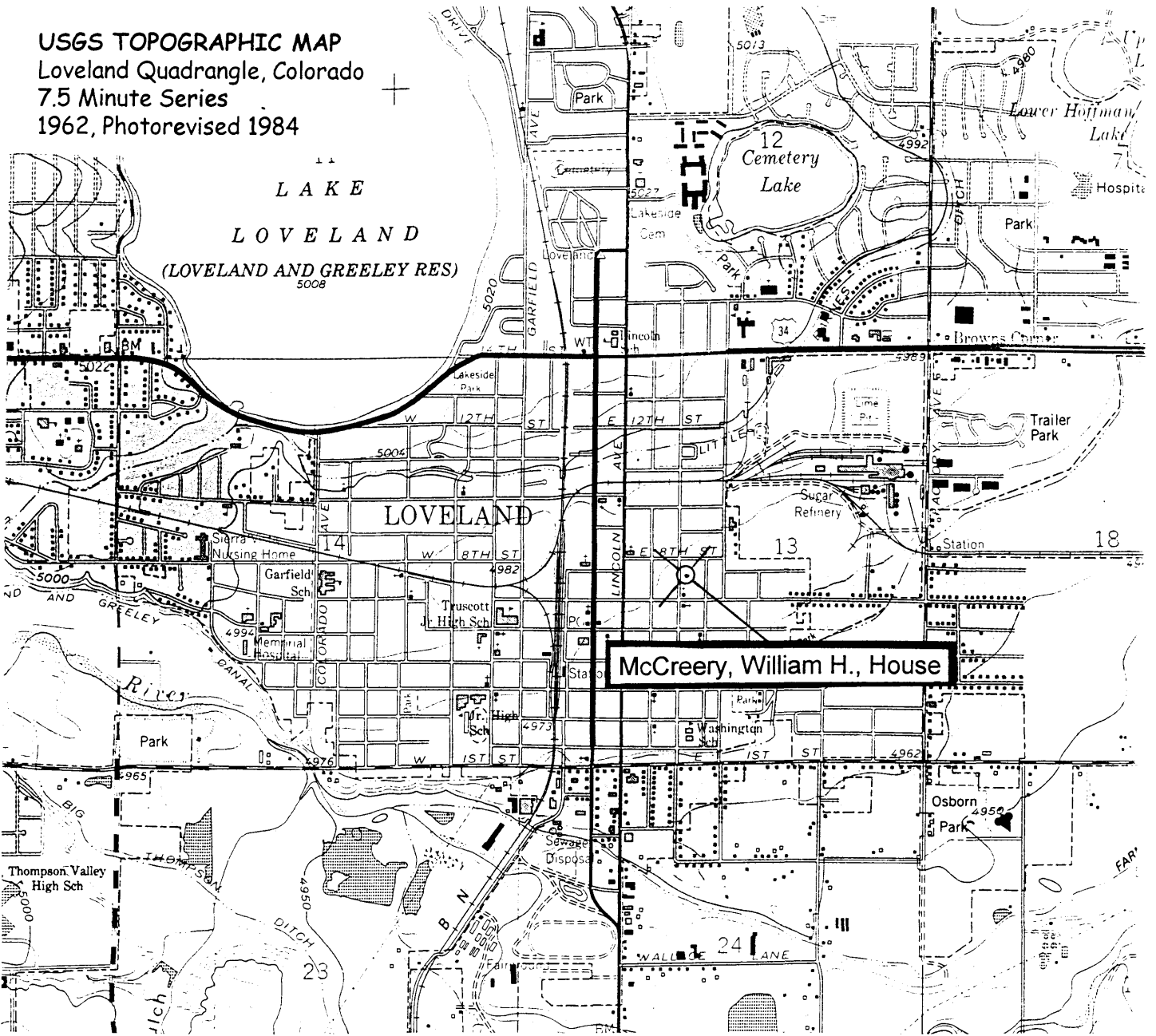
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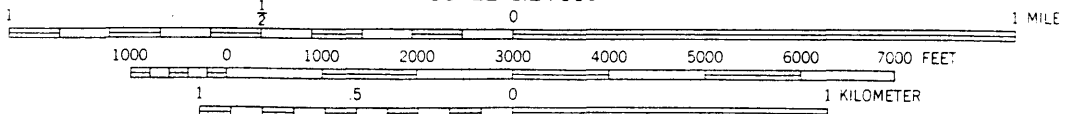
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USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP
Loveland Quadrangle, Colorado
7.5 Minute Series
1962, Photorevised 1984



McCreery, William H., House

SCALE 1:24 000



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929