



LONGMONT, COLORADO

EASTSIDE AND WESTSIDE NEIGHBORHOODS:

HISTORIC CONTEXT AND SURVEY REPORT

(CLG project # CO-05-017)

Prepared for

City of Longmont
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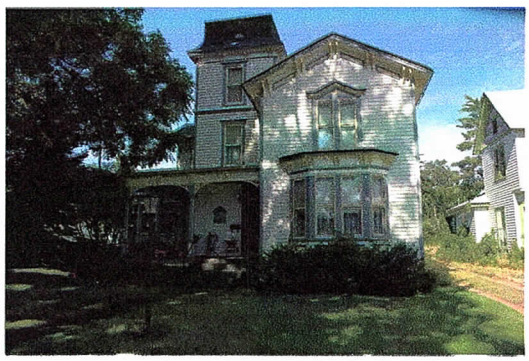


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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Eastside and Westside Neighborhoods Survey is part an on-going effort by the City of Longmont to identify and evaluate historic buildings which reflect the city's heritage. This report presents the results of intensive-level surveys of 155 historic properties, including 93 properties located in the city's historic Westside Neighborhood, and 63 properties located in the city's historic Eastside Neighborhood. With the exception of 17 properties on the east side of Martin Street, the properties are, otherwise located within Longmont's original one mile square town site which was platted in 1872.

The survey of these properties represents the third phase of Longmont's continuing effort to inventory properties primarily located within the original one mile square town site. A total of 318 properties were inventoried during the first two phases, located entirely within the Eastside Neighborhood. More specifically, properties surveyed in the first two phases were located within an area bordered by 4th Avenue on the south, 9th Avenue on the north, Kimbark Street on the west, and Baker Street on the east. Completed in June 2001, phase one involved the survey of 118 properties generally located along Kimbark and Emery Streets, between 4th and 8th Avenues; phase two was completed in June 2003, resulting in the survey of 200 properties generally located along Collyer, Atwood and Baker Streets, between 4th and 9th Avenues. This third phase, completed in July of 2006, has resulted in the survey of 63 properties in the Eastside Neighborhood, generally located in the 300 block of Collyer, Atwood and Baker Streets, and in the 300-800 blocks of Martin Street. Phase three has also resulted in the survey of 92 properties in the Westside Neighborhood, generally located in the 300-600 blocks of Terry and Pratt Streets, and in the 300-800 blocks of Coffman Street. Some properties on the east-west avenues (2nd – 8th Avenue) were surveyed as well.

The entire project has been managed by the City of Longmont, Community Development Department, and this third phase has been funded by a Certified Local Government (CLG) grant, received by the City of Longmont from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (CLG Project #CO-05-017) (Phases one and two were funded by two previous CLG grants and one State Historic Fund (SHF) grant (CLG Projects # CO-00-019 and CO-02-018, and SHF grant #2000-M1-020). All three phases have been completed by Cultural Resource Historians, of Fort Collins, Colorado, under contract to the City of Longmont. Carl McWilliams, of Cultural Resource Historians, served as the Principal Investigator for all three phases. Others who participated in completing phase 3 include Karen McWilliams of Cultural Resource Historians, and Timothy Wilder, and Richard L. Collier, who acted as sub-consultants to Cultural Resource Historians. A planner with the City of Fort Collins, Mr. Wilder created the Archinventory database, completed the geographic portions of the inventory forms, and prepared the sketch maps and location maps. Mr. Collier, who has served as the National Register

photographer for the State of Wyoming for more than twenty years, conducted all of the project's photography, taking nearly 900 digital images of primary and secondary buildings. Black-and–white images of the photographs were then printed on Fuji crystal archive paper by Digigraphics photography laboratory In Fort Collins. Adam Thomas, who assisted with Phase one of the survey project, is the primary author of the historic context component of this report. Ryan Kragerud, Senior Planner, with the City of Longmont Community Development Department, has managed all three phases of the project on behalf of the City.

The following sections describe the project area, provide a context of the Eastside and Westside Neighborhoods' historical development, and present the project's research design, methodology, results, and recommendations.

THE PROJECT AREA

With a population of seventy-two thousand inhabitants, the City of Longmont is located in northeastern Boulder County, overlooking the St. Vrain River Valley, at just under 5000 feet elevation. The project area comprises approximately 140 acres, with the properties located in the following blocks:

Eastside Neighborhood

Collyer Street	300 block
Atwood Street	300 block
Baker Street	300 block
Martin Street	300 – 800 blocks
5th Avenue	000 block
6th Avenue	000 block
Longs Peak Avenue	000 block

Westside Neighborhood

Coffman Street	300, 400, 700 and 800 blocks
Terry Street	200 – 600 blocks
Pratt Street	200 – 600 blocks
2nd Avenue	800 block
3rd Avenue	700 block
4th Avenue	700 and 800 blocks
5th Avenue	800 block
6th Avenue	800 block
Longs Peak Avenue	700 and 800 blocks

These two traditionally residential neighborhoods are located to the east and west of Main Street in downtown Longmont. Most of the properties within this area are single-family homes. However, there are also a limited number of duplexes and small apartment buildings, as well as a few former single-family residences which have been converted to small businesses or professional offices. These include a veterinary practice, two or three law offices, a small grocery, and a hair salon. For the most part, these businesses are located along Coffman Street, one block west of Main Street.

With the exception of properties on the east side of Martin Street, the properties are located in Section 3 of Township 2 North Range 69 West of the 6th Principal Meridian. This section was platted as Longmont's original townsite in 1872. Properties on the east side of Martin Street are located in the west half of Section 2, Township 2 North Range 69 West.

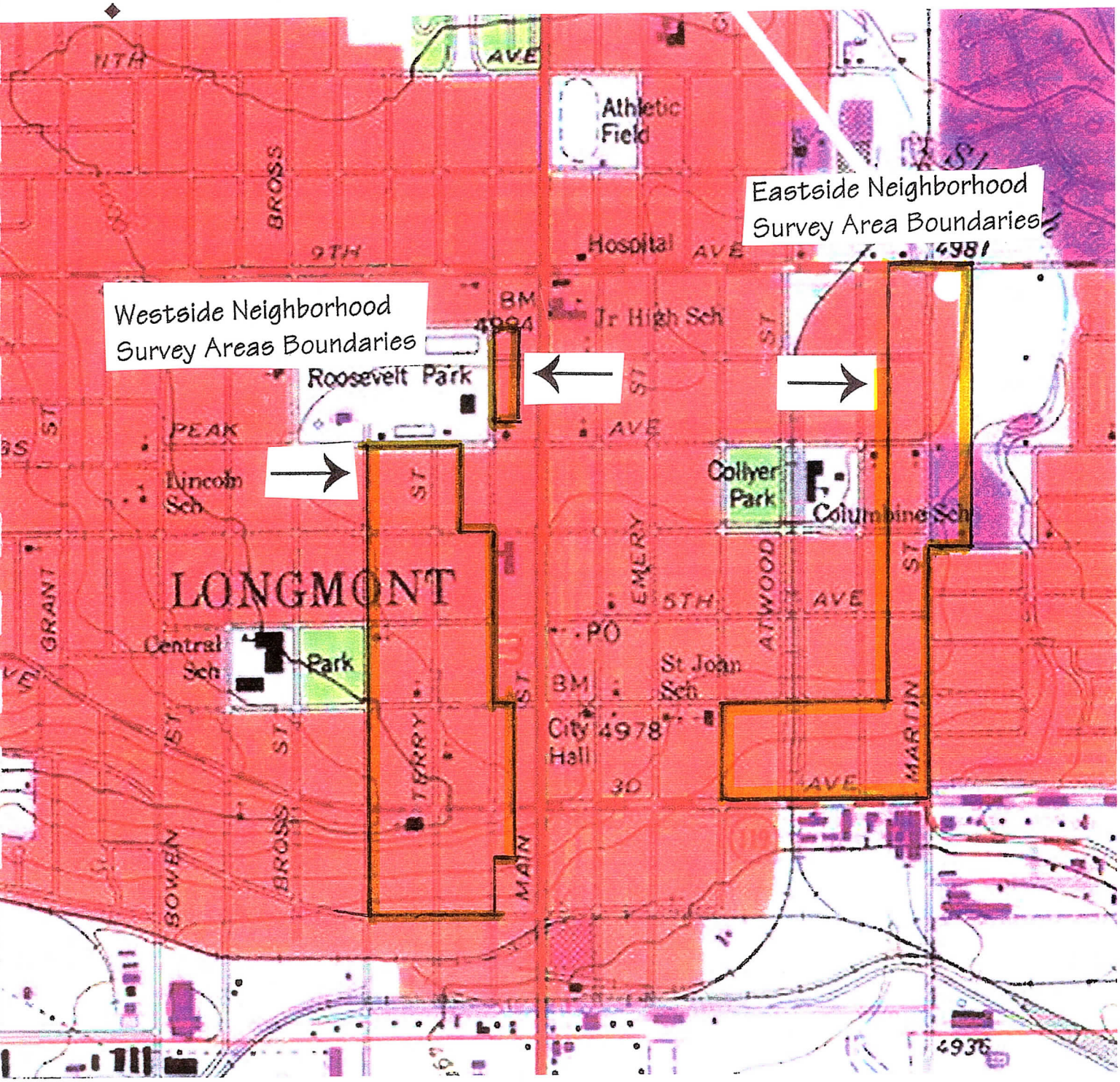


Figure 1: Longmont Eastside and Westside Neighborhoods Architectural Survey project area, showing the survey boundaries. Copied from U.S.G.S. Quadrangle map Longmont, Colorado, 1968, revised 1979.

3.0 HISTORIC CONTEXT

A stroll along the tree-lined streets of Longmont's historic Eastside and Westside neighborhoods reveals a rich tapestry of businesses and residences, schools and churches, old and new. Buildings range in size from small cottages to apartment buildings to the imposing façades of the library and city hall. Stately classical cottages and Queen Anne mansions reside with Craftsman Bungalows, International-style-inspired apartments, and post-modern municipal facilities. A tapestry is indeed an apt metaphor for these colorful neighborhoods. The unique threads of each building and landscape weave between one another in a grand scheme executed over a century and a quarter earlier by the founders of the Chicago-Colorado Colony. The Eastside and Westside neighborhoods are a manifestation of the colony's meticulous planning and vision, the geography of the neighborhood, and economic development and change in Longmont.

On November 2, 1870, S.H. Gay, editor of the *Chicago Tribune,* called to order a meeting of individuals interested in founding an agricultural colony in Colorado. The meeting was, in many ways, one more attempt for Chicago to throw off the yoke of second-city status: Horace Greeley, editor of the *New York Tribune,* successfully promoted and established the Union Colony (now Greeley) that same year. Despite the failures of preceding agricultural colonies in the territory, Union Colony proved that with foresight, keen management, and healthy financial support, such an endeavor on Colorado's high prairie could not only survive but also flourish. The founders of Greeley and, eventually, Longmont were far more pragmatic and visionary than individual pioneers and fortune-seekers on the one hand and religious utopian communities on the other. While early homesteaders and miners came to the west with an expectation of gaining wealth, they found themselves unable to cobble together the community necessary for permanent settlement. Without families and communities, this collection of largely single males was rootless, amorphous, and fleeting. Religious-based utopian settlers, however, arrived in the west with their families and established instant communities. But their aversion to financial gain and rejection of modernity made life on the frontier extremely difficult. "Most of these rural utopians came to their tasks with fervor," writes western historian Richard White. "Few of them came with necessary agricultural skills and knowledge."[1]

[1]Betty Ann Newby, *The Longmont Album: History and Folklore of the St. Vrain Valley* (Virginia Beach, Va.: The Donning Co., 1995), 41; Billy Boyles, *The St. Vrain Valley...its Early History* (Longmont: Times-Call Publishing Co., 1967), 60-1; Richard White, *"It's Your Misfortune and None of My Own:" A New History of the American West* (Norman, Okla.: University of Oklahoma Press, 1991), 433-4, 303.

While the Chicago-Colorado Colony's motto of "industry, temperance, and morality," reveals popular nineteenth-century utopian ethics, it also allows a place for individual gain.[2] In the first section of the General Remarks following the colony's Plan of Organization and Laws, founders noted that "the plan does not contemplate co-operative labor or common ownership of the lands...nor the supplying to any colonist the means required for emigrating, for making improvements, or for engaging in business."[3] This is a critical distinction that sets Longmont apart from other agricultural colony experiments and leaves an indelible mark on the Eastside Neighborhood. Far too many colonies underestimated the extent of the west's economic connection to the east. As White observes:

> Back-to-the-land movements and utopian colonies both operated on the assumption that cities and industrialization did harm and that the countryside and agriculture healed. They misjudged the nature of early-twentieth-century rural life. Modern capitalism, not a pastoral idyll, reigned on western farms.[4]

But the founders of the Chicago-Colorado Colony were businessmen and shopkeepers in a city exploding as a result of agricultural capitalism. After all, Chicago was the great interface between the vast hinterland to the west of Lake Michigan and the burgeoning urban markets to the east.[5] Indeed, Longmont in time became a miniature Chicago: a rail hub where an ethnically diverse working class processed raw agricultural products for market. And, as this report shall later explore, those characteristics converged in the Eastside Neighborhood. (As well, Longmont suffered its own devastating conflagration just as its parent city.)

The town of Longmont spread itself out on paper well before a single structure rose on the prairie beneath Longs Peak. Article 8 of the Plan of Organization, approved on February 1, 1871, established the town itself. It directed the Executive Committee to select a full section of the colony's lands "to be laid out into business and residence lots."[6] Proceeds from the sale of these lots were to be applied to the construction of streets, parks, a schoolhouse, town hall, and library. Six lots dispersed throughout the section were

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[2] Charles Bullard and Sally Vecchio-Martin, *Longmont's History in Architecture, Today* (Boulder: Johnson Publishing Company, 1986), 8.

[3] Boyles, 66.

[4] White, 435.

[5] William Cronon, *Nature's Metropolis: Chicago and the Great West* (New York: W.W. Norton & Co., 1991), 9.

[6] Boyles, 65

"reserved to be given to such denominations of Christians as may erect churches thereon."[7] Important for the development of the community's residential neighborhoods was the plan's stipulation that membership in the colony entitled a settler to a choice in farm lots of varying sizes or three building lots in the town. Early residents constructed their homes on one lot, leaving the others open for future development. Thus, the colony's plan as developed in Chicago in 1871 led to the vibrant mixture of architectural styles visible in today's Eastside and Westside Neighborhoods.

Soon after deciding to establish the town on a bluff above the St. Vrain River, north of the existing community of Burlington, members of the Chicago-Colorado Colony began platting the town. Colony president Seth Terry and newly appointed Colony surveyor Richard Fawcett surveyed the square-mile town site. In *The Longmont Album: History and Folklore of the St. Vrain Valley,* Betty Ann Newby describes the scene: "Taking a blank landscape, so empty there weren't even sticks to use for accurate marking of twenty-five foot business lots, they laid out ditches that would water the home sites and irrigate the acreages and surrounding farms."[8] The resulting planned townsite was remarkably ordered and symmetrical. Main Street bisected the section into east and west as Fifth Avenue divided north and south. Terry and Fawcett sectioned into business lots the blocks facing Main Street from Second to Seventh avenues. Interestingly, the surveyors also divided Kimbark Street (paralleling Main Street one block to the east), from Second to Seventh into business lots and reserved other lots for churches, schools and parks, ultimately contributing to the mixed use that characterizes the neighborhood today.[9]

By March of 1871, the colony began selling lots in the settlement, officially named Longmont that same month. By the end of that year, over 650 lots had been sold and over 100 buildings constructed in a town that now boasted 500 residents.[10] Yet, what emerged above old Burlington was a town far different than most other settlements on the frontier. Because of the colony's land policies and city plan, Longmont did not develop from a central core outward. While early businesses did concentrate on Main Street, churches, schools, and residences developed in a patchwork across the square-mile town site. Some of the earliest homes existed in both the East and West sides. A fire in 1879 destroyed much of the original commercial buildings on Main Street but influenced architecture in Longmont by establishing a precedent that all future, permanent

[7] *Ibid.*

[8] Newby, 47.

[9] Richard Fawcett, Map: Chicago Colorado Colony, Plan of Town Site, undated.

[10] Glenn V. Sherwood, *Longmont's Historic Eastside* (Longmont: Citizens for Sensitive Revitalization, 1982), 6.

structures be constructed of brick.[11] Vera Gehlert aptly describes this period of early architecture in Longmont:

> With the successful passage of the first year, the citizens of Longmont had settled a small portion of the 'Great American Desert' and had inhabited a 'place uninhabited by man.' Perhaps with this perspective, the architecture of historic Longmont may be viewed as the attempt of these emigrants from New England and the Midwest to create a culture of architecture where there was no architecture; to build monuments of permanence where the only permanence was the tumble weed and the high plains wind.[12]

Also contributing to this sense of permanence were the parks and tree-lined streets planted before most homes existed in the town.[13] But establishing permanence in Longmont would be difficult without easy access to transportation. After the completion of the Denver Pacific Railroad in 1870, settlers to Burlington and early Longmont could travel by rail as far as Erie. There, teams and wagons would complete the journey. But the new colony did not exist long without a railroad of its own. In April 1873, the Colorado Central Railroad completed its line from Golden, through Boulder, to a new depot at First and Kimbark in Longmont. There the railroad stalled as the nation endured the panic of 1873, one of many financial crises to plague the end of the nineteenth century. The railroad resumed construction in 1876, turning north on Atwood Street to connect the line to the Union Pacific west of Cheyenne. By the beginning of the twentieth century, an array of railroads fanned out from Longmont, connecting it to an agricultural hinterland and the rest of the nation.[14]

Railroads brought prosperity and a connection to national markets. Many complex house components could now be mass-produced and shipped at a low cost across the country. With light, two inch boards and wire nails, balloon framing, a new method of construction pioneered in Chicago, allowed houses to be constructed cheaply and quickly and freed them from the boxier forms of heavy-timber framing. Not surprisingly, architecture in the Eastside changed as well. The 1872 Albert Benson House, at 444 Collyer Street, is one of the oldest residences on the Eastside. It exhibits the more

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[11] Bullard and Vecchio-Martin, 13.

[12] Vera Gehlert, *Longmont Architectural Heritage* (Denver: City of Longmont, 1976), 8.

[13] Newby, 49.

[14] Boyles, 83-4.

restrained ornamentation and form of the Italianate, among the most popular of the pre-railroad Romantic architectural styles. A building boom captured Longmont in the 1880s, with most of the residences exhibiting the far more intricate details of late-Victorian architectural styles.[15] Indeed, of the thirty-four residences mentioned in the St. Vrain Historical Society's 1976 survey of the Eastside Neighborhood, fifteen were built between 1881 and 1890, by far the largest number of any decade.[16] Contributing to this growth was the completion of the city's water system to most of the original townsite by 1883. "It is possible this new 'luxury' spurred construction of new homes which could accommodate the needed plumbing facilities," observe Charles Bullard and Sally Vecchio-Martin in the guidebook to Longmont's historic architecture.[17]

The architectural detailing of these new homes, however, remained muted, an indication of Longmont's no-nonsense agricultural heritage and economy. While similar Victorian-era homes in towns with gold and silver economies, such as Denver, Georgetown, and Leadville, became ornamented to the point of gaudiness, homes in Longmont's Eastside Neighborhood remained relatively modest in size and restrained in decoration. "Agriculture made Longmont's history, and it surely influenced its architecture," write Bullard and Vecchio-Martin.[18] As well, city directories and census information indicate that Longmont neighborhoods before 1900 contained a mixture of rich and poor, shopkeeper and field hand. Among them were some of Longmont's founding and most notable family names: Allen, Atwood, Beckwith, Donovan, Mead, and Starbird, in the Eastside, and Bemis, Dickens, Mayne, McFarland, Secor, and Terry, in the Westside.[19] The 1880s and early 1890s also saw the construction of large-scale public building projects. In 1884, a new city hall rose on the southwest corner of Fourth Avenue and Kimbark Street. (It was replaced in 1921.) In 1891, the imposing facade of the Bryant School became Longmont's second primary school. It was located on Seventh (Longs Peak) Avenue between Emery and Collyer. (Developers demolished the building in 1959 to construct an apartment complex.) The most unique of these building projects, however, remains incomplete more than a century later. On November 24, 1885, the

[15] Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1997), 36, 239; Bullard and Vecchio-Martin, 23.

[16] Virginia Estes and others, *Who Lived Where in Old Longmont: An Architectural and Historical Tour, Part I: Eastside* (Longmont: St. Vrain Historical Society, 1976).

[17] Bullard and Vecchio-Martin, 8.

[18] Bullard and Vecchio-Martin, 9.

[19] *Polk's Boulder County Directory, 1892,* (Denver, Kansas City, and Salt Lake City: R.L. Polk and Company, Publishers); U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Eleventh Census of the United States: 1890,* enumeration sheets for precincts 1 and 33, Longmont City, Boulder County, Colorado.

Longmont Presbyterian Church organized a junior college. Denver architect Fred A. Hall developed plans for the college's massive principal building, which would stand on Atwood Street at Sixth Avenue (Sixth Avenue, however, did not extend beyond Atwood at that time.) The south wing was completed in 1886 at a cost of $10,310. But financial problems plagued the college, and it closed three years later. While the rest of the structure would never materialize, the existing wing continued to serve as an educational facility until 1949 when developers converted it into apartments.[20]

Interestingly, one of early Longmont's most notable residents supervised the construction of the college building. "Many names are related with early buildings," writes Glenn Sherwood, "but the name Wiggins is most significant in the history of Longmont and the Eastside." A native of Ontario, Canada, James Wiggins arrived in Longmont with his family in 1886. His skill was immediately recognized in the burgeoning town, and he and his sons, Oliver and Frank, built some of Longmont's most prominent buildings over a period of more than half a century. During all of that time, Wiggins and his sons resided on Emery Street and left an indelible mark on the built environment of the neighborhood around them.[21]

Despite the availability of lots and skilled contractors, the number of houses constructed in both the Eastside and Westside neighborhoods diminished through the 1890s. Indeed, the limited areas of these neighborhoods depicted in an 1890 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company map reveals that less than half of the neighborhood's lots contained houses.[22] Yet this lack of construction is not surprising given the severe economic conditions that ravaged Colorado in the decade preceding the twentieth century. In 1893, the state suffered three economic blows: a nation-wide financial panic, the collapse of the free-range cattle industry, and the repeal of the Sherman Silver Purchase Act. This legislative action demonetized the metal and eliminated much of the market for Colorado's silver, a cornerstone of the state's economy. The economic crises continued through 1896.[23]

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[20] Boyles, 93; Sherwood, 7; Estes and others, 8.

[21] Sherwood, 12; Dorthe Redman and Fannie Wiggins, James Wiggins, 1861-1910@ in *They Came to Stay, Longmont, Colorado, 1858-1920,* St. Vrain Valley Historical Association (Longmont: Longmont Printing Company, 1971), 262-3.

[22] Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, map dated December 1890.

[23] Stephan Thernstrom, *A History of the American People,* 2nd ed. (San Diego, Calif.: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1984), 553-4.

The relatively few houses constructed in the 1890s, were tied to fledgling businesses which began to prosper by the end of the decade. This was particularly true in the Eastside, where in 1887 John H. Empson and his daughter, Lida, had opened the J.H. Empson and Daughter Cannery at the southwest corner of Third Avenue and Martin Street. The enterprise proved successful and, even after a devastating fire in 1891 that destroyed the whole season's pack, it continued to thrive. Soon after reconstruction, the plant employed four hundred people and, in 1905, it was the largest pea cannery in the world.[24]

The Empson plant was not the first processing facility to locate on the Eastside and was certainly not the last. Longmont's first flourmill, the St. Vrain Mill, occupied an entire block between Main and Kimbark near the river. It produced its first sack of flour on October 19, 1872. The Dickson Mill eventually stood at another location on the river east of Main Street. On the Westside, meanwhile, the Longmont Farmers Milling and Elevator Company Mill, located on the west side of Main Street between 1st and 2nd Avenues, had begun operations in 1886. And, even earlier, in the 1870s, J.W. Denio began operating a flour mill on the east side of Bross Street between 2nd and 3rd Avenues. Known later as the Longmont Milling and Elevator Company Mill, this facility was destroyed by fire in May of 1934. One other Westside flour mill was the Farmers Union Co-operative Elevator and Supply Company Mill, built in 1918-1919 in the block west of Terry Street between 1st and 2nd Avenues.

Longmont processed mineral ores as well as agricultural products. In the 1880s, investors built a gold smelter on the corner of Third and Collyer Street. Longmont occupied an enviable location to process gold ore from Jamestown with coal from Erie – if the town could complete railroads to both places. While the Denver, Longmont & Northwestern, completed in 1881, connected Longmont to Erie, the ill-fated Longmont, Left Hand & Middle Park never materialized as the gold rush in Jamestown crashed. However, with some new equipment, the smelter began processing white gold for Longmont – electricity. Throughout the latter half of the 1880's, the steam-driven dynamos at the plant produced an electric current throughout the day until nine or ten at night. In 1891, the Northern Colorado Power Company obtained a twenty-year franchise to provide power to Longmont, ending operations at the small plant.[25]

By far the most important processing facility in Longmont and in many northern Colorado towns was the sugar beet factory. In November 1901, the Great Western Sugar Company

[24] Newby, 63.

[25] Newby, 50; Boyles 80, 84, 90-1, 99.

completed the first sugar factory in northern Colorado, in Loveland. Two years later, Longmont completed its own factory on the southeast edge of town. The impact of the sugar beet industry was immediate and profound. In January 1904, during the Longmont plant's first sugar campaign, the *Ledger* reported that "business during the holiday season was unusually good owing to the Sugar factory, the increase in population and the general prosperity of the farmer."[26]

Thus, soon after the turn of the century, the Eastside Neighborhood occupied a unique geographic and economic location: it filled a right angle formed by the business district running north on Main Street from the St. Vrain River and the agricultural processing plants running east along the Colorado & Southern, Great Western, and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroads. Moreover, vast farms stretched from the east and north sides of the neighborhood. The Eastside, thus, became the logical place for factory workers and field laborers to reside. Circa 1900, Longmont experienced a two-part demographic shift: the wealthier, more established families moved to the Westside while newer, working-class families took their places on the Eastside. The exodus of upper and middle-class families away from developing industrial areas was a phenomenon that affected large and small cities at the turn of the twentieth century and continues to this day, contributing to the specter of urban sprawl. With railroads and factories, the Eastside would have become a noticeably nosier and dirtier place than the West Side. "Soon those families with a choice in the matter – those with a high and steady income enough to buy or rent homes in cleaner and quieter neighborhoods farther out – escaped with relief," writes historian Stephan Thernstrom. "Those left behind were soon joined by other working-class families. These were the people who could least afford commuting costs...unless they could walk to their jobs."[27] For instance, the Donovan brothers, owners of a successful lumber yard, initially all lived on the Eastside. In 1894, John moved into a new American Foursquare home at 339 Pratt Street – on the West Side. His brother Dennis moved next door to him in 1900. Interestingly, Dennis played a large role in securing the sugar beet factory and establishing the electric power company. His actions contributed to the industrialization on the Eastside he now fled.[28]

Thus, as the upper and middle classes left the Eastside, working-class families moved in. A 1906 Longmont city directory lists a plethora of laborers residing on the Eastside, many of

[26]Boyles, 107-9; Newby 67-9; *Longmont Ledger*, 4 January 1904.

[27] Thernstrom, 478.

[28] L. Darby, "John Howard Empson, 1849-1926," in *They Came to Stay*, 81; Bullard and Vecchio-Martin, 75, 71; Marian Donovan, "Dennis Charles Donovan, 1854-1939" and "John A. Donovan, 1857-1925" in *They Came to Stay*, 68-70.

whom are identified with the sugar factory, cannery, or one of the flour mills. Originally, most sugar beet workers were Germans from the Volga region of Russia. It is not surprising then that the German-speaking Evangelical Peace Lutheran congregation located its church on the Eastside at Baker and Seventh (Longs Peak), followed later by the German Congregational Church at Martin and 6th.[29]

After 1910, however, migration from Europe to the United States decreased and stopped almost entirely during World War I. To fill the labor void, Great Western recruited Hispanics from the American Southwest and Mexico. In *We, too, Came to Stay: A History of the Longmont Hispanic Community,* the Longmont Hispanic Study reports that newly arrived Hispanic beet workers settled in *la colonia* near the sugar factory, on farms surrounding the city, and on the Eastside.[30] The demand for seasonal workers at the sugar factory became so large that in 1919, the Great Western Sugar Company built the Great Western Hotel at 250 Kimbark Street. The fifty-room structure could house a hundred workers and featured a large dining room used for social functions throughout the 1920s

Census data seems to support this demographic shift. The Eastside Neighborhood as depicted in the 1900 U.S. Census is diverse in occupations but rather homogenous in ethnicity. Business owners and white-collar professionals dwelt beside factory workers and field hands, almost all of native birth. By 1910, nearly fifty residents in the neighborhood claimed to work for the sugar or canning factories and almost a hundred were of foreign birth. While no one of Mexican descent appears in the neighborhood at this time, at least one Volga German family resided on a farm just to the northeast of the Eastside and were identified itself as "beet field workers." The Westside Neighborhood, meanwhile, was more predominantly made up of business owners, doctors, lawyers and other professionals, and successful cattle barons. By 1920, well over two hundred residents in the Eastside labored for Great Western or at the Empson Cannery - the majority of all occupations listed. While the number of residents of foreign birth had climbed to only 135, among these, 26 identified themselves as Germans from Russia, and 17 as Mexicans. Both groups consistently listed their occupations as either beet field laborers or sugar factory workers. Interestingly, the 1920 census indicates that Volga Germans tended to concentrate around Martin Street on the eastern edge of the neighborhood while Mexican families resided on Kimbark and Emery on the western edge. The neighborhood, however, generally remained more native-born and affluent near Main Street and more foreign-born and working class toward the southwestern edge of the Eastside. This

[29] 1906 City Directory; Katherine Schlagel, "The Germans from Russia," in *They Came to Stay,* 146; Estes and others, 7.

[30] The Longmont Hispanic Study, *We Too Came to Stay: A History of the Longmont Hispanic Community,* preliminary ed., ed. Oli Olivas Duncan (Longmont: Longmont Hispanic Study, 1988, 8.

pattern manifests itself in the built environment of both the Eastside and Westside neighborhoods. In general, houses become larger and more architecturally sophisticated from southeast to northwest, with some of the most imposing houses located along Pratt Street in the heart of the Westside.[31]

The exodus of upper and middle-class families and the infill by the working class affected the character of both the Eastside and West Side neighborhoods. Construction in the West Side was concentrated around the turn of the twentieth century. " Therefore, there is a smaller range of architectural styles," observe Bullard and Vecchio-Martin. " The symmetrical style of the American Foursquare, the similar mass of all structures, and the quick and complete development of the neighborhood creates a very patterned, rhythmic streetscape. This symmetry was intensified by the removal of some earlier homes, replacing them with the presently existing structures."[32]

Removal of earlier homes did not occur as often on the Eastside because its residents typically could not afford new construction. They merely adapted existing dwellings to their own use. In *We, too, Came to Stay,* Oli Olivas Duncan recalls her family's "little house on Emery Street:

> Dad worked hard,..and he was often fixing the house–adding a new bedroom, a new kitchen, a new back porch. One year he completely tore down and rebuilt the entire house. Dad is easily contented. It never mattered to him what the house looked like as long as we had a roof. But Mama wanted a new bedroom, a new kitchen, a new back porch. And Dad obliged.[33]

The abundance of Colonial Revival, Tudor, and Craftsman architectural styles indicate that new construction erupted in a flurry after 1910. This is not a surprise given the neighborhoods' connection to Colorado's agricultural economy. The end of the depression in the 1890s through World War I was a rare golden age for the American farmer. Farm prices rose faster than other prices for two reasons. First, the international agricultural market was much stronger during this period than it had been in the 1880s and 1890s. Second, settlers established few new farms after 1900: most of the suitable

[31] U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Twelfth Census of the United States: 1900,* enumeration sheets for precincts 1 and 33, Longmont City, Boulder County, Colorado; *Thirteenth Census of the United States: 1910,* enumeration sheets for precinct 1, Longmont City, Boulder County, Colorado; *Fourteenth Census of the United States: 1920,* enumeration sheets for precinct 1, Longmont City, Boulder County, Colorado.

[32] Bullard and Vecchio-Martin, 49; Jeff Thomas, A City neighborhood gains listing in national register,@ *Longmont Times-Call,* 2 March 1987, p. 3A.

[33] Ralph and Rose Olivas,@ told by Oli Olivas Duncan, in *We, too, Came to Stay,* 42.

farmland in the country had already been settled. The demand for farm commodities balanced, at least briefly, with the supply.[34] By the early 1920s, however, agriculture in the United States had taken a turn for the worse. While other sectors of the economy boomed during the "roaring twenties," agriculture first revealed the catastrophic cracks in the American economy. The slump in agricultural prices only worsened during the Great Depression.[35]

But Longmont and its residential neigborhoods may have been spared the full severity of the Depression. Indeed, it seemed as if the relative prosperity of the sugar industry allowed Great Western, its employees, and sugar beet farmers to survive the economic downturn. The average value of the sugar beet crop in Colorado during the Great Depression was $25,820,000 a year. While Colorado farmers grew beets on only ten percent of all irrigated land in the sixteen leading beet-growing counties from 1929-1939, the average value of the crop totaled forty percent of the value of all principal crops grown on irrigated land in the state. Moreover, the federal Sugar Act of 1937 reduced tariffs and substituted a more comprehensive, albeit indirect, means of regulating sugar prices, beet prices, grower-processor relationships, and wages of contract. This Act redistributed beet profits in favor of farmers and field workers, rather than the processing companies.[36]

Thus the town's residents had the ability to continue construction, contributing to the broad array of building types and architectural styles that proliferate in both the Eastside and Westside. Indeed, construction appears to have resumed quickly after building materials became available at the end of World War II. As early as 1948, the low, horizontal profiles of Ranch style houses mingled with the Eastside's Classic Cottages and Craftsman Bungalows. Soon after came duplexes and apartment buildings. By the 1960s, the character of Kimbark and Coffman Streets began to evolve as retail, professional, and municipal buildings replaced older residences. Beginning in the late 1960s, six houses

[34] Thernstrom, 654-5.

[35] Thernstrom, 655.

[36] Colorado State Planning Commission, *Colorado: A Guide to the Highest State* (New York: Hastings House, 1941), 65.

- built between 1895 and 1906 - were razed for the construction of the whimsical office building at 515 Kimbark. Described by the structure's architect, Keith Ames, as "fun architecture," the office building was completed in 1971. Ames again left his mark on the neighborhood with the construction of the Civic Center at Kimbark and Third. Later, the post-modern façades of the library and city hall completed the spectrum of architectural styles.[37]

The Eastside and Westside Neighborhoods continue to weave the elements of their built environments into a remarkable tapestry impossible to duplicate. Today, Longmont's core residential neighborhoods continue to evolve, while still maintaining their own distinct sense of time and place.

[37] Keith Ames, telephone interview with Carl McWilliams, 6 March 2001; Keith Briscoe, "Keith Ames: 'a fun architect,' *Longmont Times-Call,* 16 June 1996, p. B3.

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4.0 RESEARCH DESIGN

The inventory of Longmont's historic Eastside and Westside Neighborhoods was designed to document at the intensive-level historic properties, selected by the City of Longmont, Community Development Department.

In order to determine which historic properties had already been identified within the project area, file search specific to the project were conducted by the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation prior to the start of each phase. The file searches revealed that a total of 66 historic/ architectural properties had been previously recorded within the survey areas, although many of these had not been surveyed at the intensive level. The majority of the previously recorded properties were minimally surveyed when the Eastside and Westside National Register Historic Districts were established in the mid-1980s. A few of the previously recorded properties were surveyed in 1984, as part of the "Longmont Survey Area" project, while the remainder were inventoried individually, in the 1990s.

Following the file search, the basic scope of the project was to conduct intensive-level surveys of the properties selected by the City of Longmont Community Development Department. In this regard, a key project objective was to inventory all properties within the survey area with a consistent methodology and standard for excellence.

5.0 METHODOLOGY

The intensive-level survey of properties within Longmont's Eastside and Westside Neighborhoods was conducted in accordance with the "Colorado Cultural Resource Survey Manual, Volume 1", issued by the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (revised June 2005). Buildings to be surveyed at the intensive level were selected by the City of Longmont, Community Development Department. The number of properties surveyed was limited by budget and time constraints. The City's goal, however, is to continue the survey project throughout the Eastside and Westside Neighborhoods.

Archival research was conducted to provide contextual information about Longmont's historical development, and to collect relevant information about each of the properties surveyed at the intensive level. Research was conducted at the Boulder County Assessor's Office, Boulder Carnegie Library, Longmont Public Library, Longmont Archives,

and at the Denver Public Library (Western History Department). Carl McWilliams and Karen McWilliams, of Cultural Resource Historians, conducted all of the archival research.

Property specific archival research primarily involved a review of Boulder County Assessor records, Sanborn fire insurance maps, Longmont water ledger records, Longmont building permit files, and Boulder County and Longmont city directories. (Longmont listings appear in Boulder County directories most years from 1892 through the 1950s. From the 1960s to the present, Longmont listings appear in Longmont city directories.) The research also relied extensively on indexed microfilm copies of the *Longmont Ledger*, *Longmont Daily Times*, and *Longmont Times-Call* newspapers. Several other secondary sources were utilized as well. Finally, interviews, both in person and by telephone, were conducted with numerous residents and property owners. Information thus obtained was used to complete the "Historical Background" section of the Architectural Inventory Forms, as well as the historic context portion of this report.

The field survey was conducted by Carl McWilliams (architectural historian) and Richard Collier (photographer). Mr. McWilliams recorded the exterior form and appearance of each building was recorded in detail by a systematic description of materials, form and design, stylistic attributes, setting, condition, and integrity. Associated secondary buildings (primarily garages) were also documented. Mr. Collier photographed all of the properties using a Nikon D-70 digital camera. The digital images were converted to 4" by 6" black and white prints on Fuji crystal archive paper. The manually recorded field notes, as well as the results of the archival research and photographs, were used to complete a "Colorado Cultural Resource Survey Architectural Inventory Form" for each property, in accordance with the "Colorado Cultural Resource Survey Manual, Volume II." The inventory forms were created in "Archinventory" a Microsoft Access database created by Timothy Wilder of the City of Fort Collins Planning Department, specifically for the production of Colorado Cultural Resource Survey Architectural Inventory Forms. The forms were then printed in Microsoft Word. Mr. McWilliams, Mrs. McWilliams, and Mr. Wilder all participated in completing the Colorado Cultural Resource Survey Architectural Inventory Forms.

Locational information, including UTM coordinates, legal lot and block descriptions, and Section, Township and Range grid position, to within 2½ acres, was obtained for all intensively surveyed properties. The location of each intensively surveyed property was also pinpointed on a segment of the Longmont, Colorado U.S.G.S. Quadrangle map. Current ownership for each property was also determined.

The black-and-white photograph prints of each intensively surveyed property were labeled with foil-backed labels. Where possible, three photographs were taken of each

primary building, including a head-on view of the facade, as well as oblique views from two angles showing the facade and one side elevation and the rear and other side elevation. Two sets of borderless 4" by 6" black-and-white prints were developed, packaged, and labeled according to Colorado Historical Society guidelines; one set was for the City of Longmont, and the other for the Colorado Historical Society.

Each inventory form included a site sketch map showing the footprint and placement of the intensively surveyed properties, including their relationship with other buildings on the same block.

Perhaps most importantly, each inventory form also included an evaluation of the surveyed properties' eligibility to be listed in the National Register of Historic Places, as well as to be designated as a local landmark by the City of Longmont. In general, to be listed in the National Register of Historic Places, a property should (under most circumstances) be at least fifty years old, possess significance under one of the National Register Criteria, and exhibit sufficient integrity to be able to convey a sense of its historic significance. The National Register Criteria, the City of Longmont's Standards for Designation, and the concept of integrity as it relates to significance are discussed in greater detail below:

Potential Eligibility for Individual Listing in the National Register of Historic Places

Properties eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places must be deemed significant under one or more of the National Register Criteria, as defined by the National Park Service:

Criterion A — The property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

Criterion B — Properties that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

Criterion C — Properties that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

Criterion D — Properties that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Potential Eligibility to be Listed in the National Register of Historic Places as a Contributing Property Within a Historic District

Many properties which do not meet the threshold for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places may be eligible for local landmark designation by the City of Longmont, based on the following criteria.

Potential Eligibility for Designation as a City of Longmont Landmark

Properties were evaluated for eligibility to be designated as a local landmark by the City of Longmont, under the following established criteria:

2.56.040-A (1) The structure or district has character, interest or value, as part of the development, heritage or cultural characteristics of the city, state or nation.

2.56.040-A (2) The structure or district is the site of a historic event with an effect upon society.

2.56.040-A (3) The structure or district is identified with a person or group of persons who had some influence on society.

2.56.040-A (4) The structure or district exemplifies the cultural, political, economic, social or historic heritage of the community.

2.56.040-B (1) The structure or district portrays the environment of a group of people in an era of history characterized by a distinctive architectural style.

2.56.040-B (2) The structure or district embodies those distinguishing characteristics of an architectural type specimen.

2.56.040-B (3) The structure or district is the work of an architect or master builder whose individual work has influenced the development of Longmont.

2.56.040-C (1) The structure or district, because of being part of or related to a square, park or other distinctive area, should be developed or preserved according to a plan based on a historic, cultural or architectural motif.

2.56.040-C (2) The structure or district, due to its unique location or singular physical characteristics, represents an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood, community or the city.

Potential Eligibility to be Listed in the National Register of Historic Places as a Contributing Property Within a Potential Historic District

Many properties which do not meet the threshold for individual listing in the National or State Registers of Historic Places may be eligible as contributing resources within a National Register historic district. Contributing properties within a historic district are typically linked by context, display above-average integrity, and date to a specific time period. Older properties with below average integrity, that are not associated with the district's significance, or properties that are less than fifty years of age, are usually considered non-contributing.

Integrity

The historical integrity of each property inventoried was evaluated as it relates to the National Register Criteria. To qualify for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, a property must not only be significant, but must also have integrity. A property's integrity refers to its ability to convey its historic significance. In other words, integrity represents how much a property has been altered from its historic appearance. Properties that have been altered substantially have poor integrity, while those that have not been altered at all have excellent integrity. As defined by the National Park Service, there are seven qualities of integrity that must be considered: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Historic properties do not need to retain all seven qualities of integrity to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, however, they must retain enough of these qualities to convey a sense of their historical significance.

6.0 RESULTS

The architectural inventory of Longmont's Eastside and Westside Neighborhoods has resulted in the intensive-level surveys and completion of Colorado Cultural Resource Survey Architectural Inventory forms for 155 properties. These may be added to the 318 properties in the Eastside Neighborhood which were inventoried during the first two phases of the project. Among the 155 properties surveyed, 92 are located in the Westside Neighborhood, and 63 are located in the Eastside Neighborhood. Among the 92 Westside properties, 35 are located within the boundaries of the existing Westside National Register Historic District, while 57 are located outside the district's boundaries. All of the 63 properties in the Eastside Neighborhood are located outside the boundaries of the existing Eastside National Register Historic District, generally to the south and east of the district.

The results of the survey closely matched the expectations identified in the research design. Historic homes throughout both of the survey areas have remained relatively intact, with both the Eastside and Westside neighborhoods remaining primarily residential areas. Most of the primary buildings surveyed are single-family dwellings, although some of these (especially along Coffman Street) have been converted to commercial or professional office uses. Three churches, Longmont's Elks Club building, and one commercial building (a former auto dealership) were surveyed as well.

Field Evaluations

The following evaluations represent solely the professional opinion of Cultural Resource Historians, and should not be construed as formal determinations of eligibility by the National Park Service, or to be validated by the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (CHS/OAHP). Cultural Resource Historians and CHS/OAHP staff did not concur on the individual National Register eligibility evaluations for all properties. Anyone interested in preparing a National Register nomination for an individual property is encouraged to contact CHS/OAHP prior to beginning the nomination process.

Twenty-two properties were evaluated as ineligible for any type of historic designation. These 22 properties were evaluated as ineligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places, ineligible for individual local landmark designation by the City of Longmont, and they would be non-contributing resources, either within the existing boundaries of the Eastside and Westside National Register Historic Districts, or within a potential district, if either of the existing district's boundaries were expanded. Conversely, 104 properties were evaluated as contributing resources, either within the two existing districts, or they would become contributing resources if either of the district's boundaries

were expanded. All 104 of these properties are located in areas where there is potential to expand the existing district boundaries. A total of 106 properties were evaluated as individually eligible for local landmark designation by the City of Longmont. Finally, among this group of potentially local landmark eligible properties, 11 properties were also evaluated as potentially individually eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

Architectural Styles / Building Types

Primary buildings at each property - for the most part single dwellings - were classified by architectural style and building type according to the "Colorado Cultural Resource Manual Survey, Volume II" (Table 6: Architectural Style and Building Type Lexicon). Among the 155 primary buildings surveyed, 34 of them are vernacular buildings, not identified with any particular architectural style. Accordingly, these vernacular buildings are categorized, under the category "**No style**." The remaining 121 primary buildings are categorized into architectural styles and building types identified in "Table 6: Architectural Style and Building Type Lexicon", in "Colorado Cultural Resource Survey Manual, Volume II"

The architectural styles and building types represented in the Eastside and Westside Neighborhood Neighborhoods appear in Table 1, on the following page.

Table 1.

Longmont Eastside and Westside Neighborhoods Historic Buildings by Architectural Style / Building Type	
No Style	34
Late Victorian	29
Hipped-roof Box	19
Bungalow	19
Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements/ Craftsman	10
Late 19th and Early 20th Century Revivals/ Classic Cottage	10
Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements	9
Foursquare	5
Late Victorian/ Edwardian	4
Late Victorian/ Italianate	2
Late 19th and Early 20th Century Revivals/ Mediterranean Revival	2
Ranch Type	2
Modern Movements	2
Modern Movements/ International Style	1
Late Victorian/ Second Empire	1
Modern Movements/ Minimal Traditional	1
Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements/ Commercial Style	1
Late 19th and Early 20th Century Revivals/ Tudor Revival	1
Late 19th and Early 20th Century Revivals/ Colonial Revival	1
Late Victorian/ Carpenter Gothic	1
Late Victorian/ Gothic Revival	1

7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are proposed to guide future survey efforts and to enhance the City of Longmont's preservation efforts in the Eastside and Westside Neighborhoods.

1. Future survey efforts should now focus primarily in the Westside, although pockets of unsurveyed properties in the Eastside still remain, primarily on the cross streets, and on Kimbark and Emery Streets north of 8th Avenue.

2. The city should continue to encourage owners of properties that are eligible for local landmark designation or for National or State Register designation to learn of the tangible socioeconomic benefits of designating their properties. The Community Development Department's past efforts in this regard has resulted in several local landmark designations having been produced from properties surveyed during the first two phases.

3. The city should continue to provide every possible assistance to property owners who choose to designate their properties.

4. Neighborhood residents, in association with the city, may want to explore expanding or modifying the boundaries of the existing Eastside and Westside National Register Historic Districts. Created in the 1980s, the current boundary lines do not appear to be based on criteria that remains relevant today, such as the contextual history and architectural character of the neighborhoods, or on a current consideration of the properties relevant physical integrity. If there is interest among the property owners, a sound methodology for establishing new boundaries for both districts should be undertaken. It would be best, however, to first complete the bulk of the remaining intensive-level survey work.

   Creating one or more local landmark districts is another option neighborhood residents may wish to consider.

5. In addition to the on-going survey efforts in the Eastside and Westside Neighborhoods, in the not too distant future, the city may also want to consider conducting intensive-level surveys of its historic commercial buildings, along Main Street between 3rd and 4th Avenues.

5. Past and present property owners and all other interested persons should be encouraged to provide additional research information for any previously surveyed properties.

6. The city should continue to disseminate the survey results, as it has done for the first two phases of the project. This has included having the inventory forms available on-line, through the city's website, as well as having hard copies available at the Longmont Public Library, and at the Community Development Department. The development of interpretive brochures and walking tours based on the survey results should also be encouraged.

APPENDIX 1

Comprehensive Property List

Resource No.	Address	Historic Building Name	Current Building Name	Indiv. Nat. Reg. Eligibility	Indiv. Local Landmark Eligibility	Contributes to Existing or Potential District
5BL.270	307 Coffman Street	Coulehan House; Pollard House	DeBolt Building	No	Yes	N/A
5BL.536.20	306 Coffman Street	Longmont Elks Club	Longmont Elks Club	No	Yes	N/A
5BL.536.21	303 Coffman Street	Dickens House	Dickens Manor Apartments	No	No	N/A
5BL.536.26	320 Terry Street	Bemis House; Douglass House	N/A	No	No	N/A
5BL.536.27	326 Terry Street	Methodist Episcopal Church; Elim Swedish Lutheran Church	Ahlberg Funeral Chapel	No	Yes	N/A
5BL.536.32	420 Terry Street	Wyman House; White House	Stott House	Yes	Yes	Yes
5BL.1138	641 Martin Street	German Congregational Church	Community of Christ Church	No	Yes	Yes
5BL.1142	316 Baker Street	Jaynes House; Mitchell House	Bar Double U LLC House	No	Yes	Yes
5BL.1143	320 Baker Street	McAllister House; Burback House	Beekman House	No	Yes	Yes
5BL.1144	352 Baker Street	Dickson House; Headrick House	Hidalgo House	No	Yes	Yes
5BL.1158	326 Collyer Street	Brattebo House; DeSautels House	Scott House	No	No	No
5BL.1198	726 Coffman Street	Woolley House	Woolley House	No	Yes	N/A
5BL.1199	734 Coffman Street	Ashby House; Pringle House; Scribner House	Billings House	No	Yes	N/A
5BL.1200	738 Coffman Street	Margeson House	Perry House	No	Yes	N/A
5BL.1202	600 Terry Street	Capp House; Strawn House; McMakin House	Darling House	Yes	Yes	Yes

Resource No.	Address	Historic Building Name	Current Building Name	Indiv. Nat. Reg. Eligibility	Indiv. Local Landmark Eligibility	Contributes to Existing or Potential District
5BL.1203	604 Terry Street	Burke House; Richerson House; King House	Ryntha House	No	No	Yes
5BL.1204	616 Terry Street	Bickerdike House; Murray House; Loomiller House	Befus House	No	Yes	Yes
5BL.1205	643 Terry Street	Davis House	Lees House	No	Yes	Yes
5BL.1206	641 Terry Street	North House	Darby House	No	No	Yes
5BL.1207	637 Terry Street	Morgan House; Evangelical United Brethren Church Parsonage	D.J. Everett Hair Design Gallery	No	No	Yes
5BL.1208	635 Terry Street	DeHarport House; Bohn House; Jones House	Keller House	No	Yes	Yes
5BL.1209.1	310 Pratt Street	Clark House; Baxter House; Beasley House	Chenault House	No	Yes	Yes
5BL.1209.3	328 Pratt Street	Adams House; Flanders House; Treadway House	Creighton House	No	Yes	Yes
5BL.1209.4	336 Pratt Street	Woolley House; Spangler House	Schlietinger House	No	Yes	Yes
5BL.1209.5	342 Pratt Street	Brock House; Woelz House	Marcus House	No	Yes	Yes
5BL.1209.7	829 4th Avenue	Howard House; Simington House; Secor House	Moffett House	No	Yes	Yes
5BL.1209.8	860 4th Avenue	Andrew Carriage House; Christiansen House; Robinson House	Robinson House	No	Yes	Yes

Resource No.	Address	Historic Building Name	Current Building Name	Indiv. Nat. Reg. Eligibility	Indiv. Local Landmark Eligibility	Contributes to Existing or Potential District
5BL.1209.9	864 4th Avenue	Turrell House; Andrew House	Pirnack House	No	Yes	Yes
5BL.1209.10	414 Pratt Street	Keeler House; Brillhart House	Mitschke House	No	Yes	Yes
5BL.1209.12	422 Pratt Street	Young House; Blum House; Winslow House	McDonald House	Yes	Yes	Yes
5BL.1209.13	428 Pratt Street	Munson House; West House	Sammoury House	Yes	Yes	Yes
5BL.1209.14	430 Pratt Street	Secor House	Schmid House	Yes	Yes	Yes
5BL.1209.16	440 Pratt Street	Lawson House; Benson House	Wolin House	No	Yes	Yes
5BL.1209.17	814 4th Avenue	Holck House; Markham House	Lehman Communications House	No	Yes	Yes
5BL.1209.18	822 5th Avenue	Calkins House	Hines House	No	Yes	Yes
5BL.1209.19	828 5th Avenue	Stephens House; Smith House	Rufenach House	No	Yes	Yes
5BL.1209.107	327 Terry Street	McFarland House; Nickell House; Harper House	Morton House	Yes	Yes	Yes
5BL.1209.108	311Terry Street	Atwood House; Warner House; Harris House	Ahlberg House	Yes	Yes	Yes
5BL.1209.111	327 Terry Street	Taft House; Wees House	Books for the Whole Child Children's Bookstore	Yes	Yes	Yes
5BL.1209.112	415 Terry Street	Hanna House; Miller House	Lehman Communications House	No	Yes	Yes
5BL.1209.113	419 Terry Street	Bashor House	Steel House	No	Yes	Yes

Resource No.	Address	Historic Building Name	Current Building Name	Indiv. Nat. Reg. Eligibility	Indiv. Local Landmark Eligibility	Contributes to Existing or Potential District
5BL.1209.114	425 Terry Street	Mayne House; Russell House	Baltic Avenue Properties House	No	Yes	Yes
5BL.1209.115	429 Terry Street	Cauble House; McCaslin House; Gibson House	Rufenach House	Need Data	Yes	Yes
5BL.1209.116	435 Terry Street	Gooding House; McCaslin House; Bragg House; Yeager House	Cornerstone Homes, Inc. House	Yes	Yes	Yes
5BL.1209.117	439 Terry Street	Gilmore House; Billings House; Forrest House	Forrest House	Yes	Yes	Yes
5BL.1209.118	445 Terry Street	Carroll House; Brown House	Ahlberg Properties House	Yes	Yes	Yes
5BL.1209.136	338 Pratt Street	Cooke House	Weibel House	No	Yes	Yes
5BL.1209.138	418 Pratt Street	Ross House; Spurgeon House; Dorman House	Tonkinson House	No	Yes	Yes
5BL.1209.139	450 Pratt Street	First Church of Christ Scientist	First Church of Christ Scientist	No	Yes	Yes
5BL.1209.140	811 5th Avenue	Heinz House; Basey House; Sigvaldson House	Thorne House	No	Yes	Yes
5BL.1237	713 3rd Avenue	Pearson House; Taft House; Matthews House	Murdoch Mara Properties House	No	No	N/A
5BL.1264	720 Martin Street	Abbott Farmhouse	Daniel House	No	Yes	N/A
5BL.1373	6 5th Avenue	Neighbors House; Redd House	Zimmerman House	No	Yes	Yes
5BL.1374	2 5th Avenue	Westerberg House; Wagner House	Reinholt House	No	Yes	Yes

Resource No.	Address	Historic Building Name	Current Building Name	Indiv. Nat. Reg. Eligibility	Indiv. Local Landmark Eligibility	Contributes to Existing or Potential District
5BL.1375	515 Martin Street	Jensen House	Klug House	No	No	Yes
5BL.1376	519 Martin Street	Richmond House; Dawson House; Runberg House	Linksman House	No	Yes	Yes
5BL.1377	547 Martin Street	Hodgell House; Shields House; Gipson House	Scott House	No	Yes	Yes
5BL.1381	813 Martin Street	Longmont Realty Company House; Befus House	Smith House	No	No	Yes
5BL.4928	635 3rd Avenue	Craig-Baker, Inc. Building; Harvey-Shryack Motors Building; Longmont Motor Co. Building	St. Vrain Glass and Upholstery Building	Yes	Yes	N/A
5BL.6760	410 Terry Street	Schwalbe House; Estes House	Rieck House	No	Yes	Yes
5BL.6761	412 Terry Street	Runge House; Burk House; Adkisson House	Kalamaya House	No	Yes	Yes
5BL.6762	426 Terry Street	Wyman House; Buckley House; Mumford House	Old Towne Animal Medical Center	No	No	Yes
5BL.6769	415 Coffman Street	Pennock House	The Men's Room, Etc. Building	No	Yes	N/A
5BL.6775	750 4th Avenue	Schwalbe House	Rademacher House	No	Yes	Yes
5BL.6777	758 4th Avenue	McLellan House; Walsh House	Rogers House	No	Yes	Yes
5BL.7036	325 Atwood Street	McCormick House; Hodson House; Rightsell House	Jimenez House	No	Yes	Yes

Resource No.	Address	Historic Building Name	Current Building Name	Indiv. Nat. Reg. Eligibility	Indiv. Local Landmark Eligibility	Contributes to Existing or Potential District
5BL.7350	6 6th Avenue	Darlington House; Olson House; Leonhard House	Nelson House	No	Yes	Yes
5BL.7351	8 6th Avenue	Schulz House; Zahn House; Luedeman House	Moore House	No	No	Yes
5BL.8201	543 Terrry Street	Wilson House; Pace House	Martini's Bistro	No	Yes	Yes
5BL.10107	333 Atwood Street	Waters House; Hosfelt House	Sadar House	No	Yes	Yes
5BL.10108	337 Atwood Street	Longmont Realty Company House; Jackson House; Callis House	Sadar House	No	Yes	Yes
5BL.10109	313 Baker Street	Hardesty House; Caldwell House; Hinegardner House	Martinez House	No	No	Yes
5BL.10110	323 Baker Street	Newby House; Harden House; Sweetser House	Stull House	No	No	Yes
5BL.10111	325 Baker Street	Marchus House; McAllister House; Tatum House	Stratton House	No	Yes	Yes
5BL.10112	327 Baker Street	Gunning House; Whelchel House; Crayne House	Quintana House	No	No	Yes
5BL.10113	329 Baker Street	Beeson House; Trupp House	Quintana House	No	Yes	Yes
5BL.10114	331 Baker Street	Love House; Ford House; Hancock House	Welch House	No	No	Yes
5BL.10115	345 Baker Street	Dean House	Quigley House	No	Yes	Yes

Resource No.	Address	Historic Building Name	Current Building Name	Indiv. Nat. Reg. Eligibility	Indiv. Local Landmark Eligibility	Contributes to Existing or Potential District
5BL.10116	340 Baker Street	Perkins House; Slater House; Rumsey House	Aragon House	No	No	Yes
5BL.10117	342 Baker Street	Hovard House; Bostwick House	Aragon House	No	No	Yes
5BL.10118	346 Baker Street	Dickson House	Kramer House	No	Yes	Yes
5BL.10119	718 Coffman Street	Davis House; Shumaker House	Michels House	No	Yes	N/A
5BL.10120	722 Coffman Street	Davis House	Colvins Investments House	No	Yes	N/A
5BL.10121	728 Coffman Street	Woolley House	Fernandez House	No	Yes	N/A
5BL.10122	800 Coffman Street	Owen House; Bashor House; Sautter House	Caffe Luna	No	Yes	N/A
5BL.10123	804 Coffman Street	Berry House; Eatwell House	The Food Emporium/ Murphy House	No	No	N/A
5BL.10124	330 Collyer Street	Reinert House; Oard House	Maness House	No	Yes	Yes
5BL.10125	338 Collyer House	Finlon House	Campbell House	No	No	No
5BL.10126	352 Collyer Street	Rider House; Knox House; Grabner House	Pollman House	No	Yes	Yes
5BL.10127	335 Martin Street	Foster House; Hodson House; Redkey House	Witek House	No	Yes	Yes
5BL.10128	343 Martin Street	Hutton House; Whelchel House	Schneider House	No	Yes	Yes

Resource No.	Address	Historic Building Name	Current Building Name	Indiv. Nat. Reg. Eligibility	Indiv. Local Landmark Eligibility	Contributes to Existing or Potential District
5BL.10129	423 Martin Street	Bates House; Laib House; Surmeier House	Gomez House	No	Yes	Yes
5BL.10130	429 Martin Street	Lindelof House; Hamilton House	Jacobson House	No	No	Yes
5BL.10131	431 Martin Street	Thompson House; Olson House	Torres House	No	No	Yes
5BL.10132	435 Martin Street	Trupp House	Munguia House	No	No	Yes
5BL.10133	531 Martin Street	Prigmore House; Montgomery House	Munoz House	No	No	Yes
5BL.10134	721 Martin Street	Nelson House	Gutierrez House	No	No	Yes
5BL.10135	723 Martin Street	Nelson House; Sanchez House	Felton House	No	No	Yes
5BL.10136	727 Martin Street	Bump House; Mardsen House; Bustamante House	Frisch House	No	Yes	Yes
5BL.10137	737 Martin Street	Gephart House	Scott House	No	No	No
5BL.10138	741 Martin Street	Dye House; Johnson House	Goon House	No	Yes	Yes
5BL.10139	630 Martin Street	Dudley House	Lowe House	No	Yes	N/A
5BL.10140	700 Martin Street	Christensen House	Dugan House	No	No	N/A
5BL.10141	708 Martin Street	Citron House; Kramer House	Anaya House	No	No	N/A
5BL.10142	710 Martin Street	Brown House	Anaya House	No	Yes	N/A
5BL.10143	712 Martin Street	N/A	Chan Apartment Building	No	No	N/A

Resource No.	Address	Historic Building Name	Current Building Name	Indiv. Nat. Reg. Eligibility	Indiv. Local Landmark Eligibility	Contributes to Existing or Potential District
5BL.10144	728 Martin Street	Bartholomew House	McIntire House	No	No	N/A
5BL.10145	730 Martin Street	Gregory House; Farney House	McIntire House	No	Yes	N/A
5BL.10146	740 Martin Street	Wright House; Peters House	Vavra House	No	Yes	N/A
5BL.10147	760 Martin Street	Hay House	Harbert House	No	No	N/A
5BL.10148	800 Martin Street	Klarich House	Covelliott House	No	Yes	N/A
5BL.10149	810 Martin Street	Richmond House; Waggoner House; Ghesquire House	Anderson House	No	Yes	N/A
5BL.10150	820 Martin Street	Darby House	Darby House	No	Yes	N/A
5BL.10151	830 Martin Street	Maier House; Lang House	Hardy House	No	Yes	N/A
5BL.10152	840 Martin Street	Davis House; Farrier House; Parker House	Hardy House	No	Yes	N/A
5BL.10153	850 Martin Street	Tollefson House	Hardy House	No	Yes	N/A
5BL.10154	860 Martin Street	Davis House; Dreith House	Hardy House	No	Yes	N/A
5BL.10155	202 Pratt Street	Ostrander House; Blakeslee House	Reo Management House	No	Yes	N/A
5BL.10156	210 Pratt Street	Webster House; Harper House; Allison House	Wing House	No	Yes	N/A
5BL. 10157	236 Pratt Street	Hatch House; Childers House	Pratt Street Village Properties House	No	No	N/A

Resource No.	Address	Historic Building Name	Current Building Name	Indiv. Nat. Reg. Eligibility	Indiv. Local Landmark Eligibility	Contributes to Existing or Potential District
5BL.10158	240 Pratt Street	Dawson House; Collins House	Maestas House	No	No	N/A
5BL.10159	514 Pratt Street	Schey House	Kalamaya House	No	Yes	Yes
5BL.10160	522 Pratt Street	Mellinger House; Johnson House	Brandt House	No	Yes	Yes
5BL.10161	524 Pratt Street	Rodin House; Marical House	McKinney House	No	Yes	Yes
5BL.10162	526 Pratt Street	Dworak House; Jones House	Knight House	No	No	Yes
5BL.10163	534 Pratt Street	Throndson House	Knight House	No	Yes	Yes
5BL.10164	542 Pratt Street	Bloom House; White House; Everson House	Hakanson House	No	No	Yes
5BL.10165	622 Pratt Street	Jordan House	Fetrow House	No	No	N/A
5BL.10166	632 Pratt Street	Barnes House; Clark House: Long House	Mehlberg House	No	No	N/A
5BL.10167	638 Pratt Street	Charlton House; Capwell House; Lewis House; Hancock House	Colfer House	No	No	N/A
5BL.10168	644 Pratt Street	Chapman House	Jensen House	No	Yes	N/A
5BL.10169	609 Terry Street	Rodberg House	Martin House	No	No	Yes
5BL.10170	623 Terry Street	Thiel House; Clark House	Glinsky House	No	No	No
5BL.10171	627 Terry Street	Logan House	Davis House	No	Yes	Yes

Resource No.	Address	Historic Building Name	Current Building Name	Indiv. Nat. Reg. Eligibility	Indiv. Local Landmark Eligibility	Contributes to Existing or Potential District
5BL.10172	629 Terry Street	Page House; Purser House; McKee House	Heart Realty Building	No	No	Yes
5BL.10173	226 Terry Street	Love House; McHale House; Felton House	Sager House	No	Yes	N/A
5BL.10174	230 Terry Street	Barrett House; Morse House	Myers House	No	No	N/A
5BL.10175	234 Terry Street	Longren House; Link House	Cook House	No	Yes	N/A
5BL.10176	240 Terry Street	Davis House; Kester House	Davis House	No	Yes	N/A
5BL.10177	430 Terry Street	White House; Potter House; Crawford House	Winwood House	No	Yes	Yes
5BL.10178	608 Terry Street	Judevine House; Koutz House	Jones & Company House	No	Yes	Yes
5BL.10179	610 Terry Street	Parks House; Pratt House	Grojean House	No	No	Yes
5BL.10180	820 2nd Avenue	Craun House	Gonzalez House	No	No	N/A
5BL.10181	1 5th Avenue	Flemming House; Shipp House	Wade House	No	Yes	Yes
5BL.10182	10 5th Avenue	White House; Scobee House; Neighbors House	Newens House	No	No	Yes
5BL.10183	813 5th Avenue	Benson House	Sidoff House	No	No	Yes
5BL.10184	2 6th Avenue	Darlington House; Carrie House	Winwood House	No	Yes	Yes
5BL.10185	819 6th Avenue	Wheaton House; Gooding House	Brown House	No	Yes	Yes

Resource No.	Address	Historic Building Name	Current Building Name	Indiv. Nat. Reg. Eligibility	Indiv. Local Landmark Eligibility	Contributes to Existing or Potential District
5BL.10186	2 Longs Peak Avenue	Longfellow House	Finn House	No	Yes	Yes
5BL.10187	10 Longs Peak Avenue	Rudy House	Nieto House	No	Yes	Yes
5BL.10188	809 Longs Peak Avenue	Davis House; Hard House	Lees House	No	Yes	N/A
5BL.10189	813 Longs Peak Avenue	North House	Reenan House	No	No	N/A
5BL.10202	242 Pratt Street	Jackson House	First Evangelical Lutheran Church House	No	Yes	N/A
5BL.10228	817 Longs Peak Avenue	Miller House	Weiss House	No	No	N/A
5BL.10229	821 Longs Peak Avenue	Anderson House; Lind House	Seaborn House	No	No	N/A

Address	Res. #	Historic Building Name	Current Building Name	Ind. Nat. Register Eligibility	Indiv. Local Landmark Eligibility	Contributes to Existing or Potential District
325 Atwood Street	5BL.7036	McCormick House; Hodson House; Rightsell House	Jimenez House	No	Yes	Yes
333 Atwood Street	5BL.10107	Waters House; Hosfelt House	Sadar House	No	Yes	Yes
337 Atwood Street	5BL.10108	Longmont Realty Company House; Jackson House; Callis House	Sadar House	No	Yes	Yes
313 Baker Street	5BL.10109	Hardesty House; Caldwell House; Hinegardner House	Martinez House	No	No	Yes
316 Baker Street	5BL.1142	Jaynes House; Mitchell House	Bar Double U LLC House	No	Yes	Yes
320 Baker Street	5BL.1143	McAllister House; Burback House	Beekman House	No	Yes	Yes
323 Baker Street	5BL.10110	Newby House; Harden House; Sweester House	Stull House	No	No	Yes
325 Baker Street	5BL.10111	Marchus House; McAllister House; Tatum House	Stratton House	No	Yes	Yes
327 Baker Street	5BL.10112	Gunning House; Whelchel House; Crayne House	Quintana House	No	No	Yes
329 Baker Street	5BL.10113	Beeson House; Trupp House	Quintana House	No	Yes	Yes
331 Baker Street	5BL.10114	Love House; Ford House; Hancock House	Welch House	No	No	Yes
345 Baker Street	5BL.10115	Dean House	Quigley House	No	Yes	Yes
340 Baker Street	5BL.10116	Perkins House; Slater House; Rumsey House	Aragon House	No	No	Yes
342 Baker Street	5BL.10117	Hovard House; Bostwick House	Aragon House	No	No	Yes
346 Baker Street	5BL.10118	Dickson House	Kramer House	No	Yes	Yes
352 Baker Street	5BL.1144	Dickson House; Headrick House	Hidalgo House	No	Yes	Yes
303 Coffman Street	5BL.536.21	Dickens House	Dickens Manor Apartments	No	No	N/A
306 Coffman Street	5BL.536.20	Longmont Elks Club	Longmont Elks Club	No	Yes	N/A
307 Coffman Street	5BL.270	Coulehan House; Pollard House	DeBolt Building	No	Yes	N/A

Address	Res. #	Historic Building Name	Current Building Name	Ind. NR Eligibility	Ind. LL Eligibility	Contributes to Existing/Pot Dist
415 Coffman Street	5BL.6769	Pennock House	The Men's Room, Etc. Buildin	No	Yes	N/A
718 Coffman Street	5BL.10119	Davis House; Shumaker House	Michels House	No	Yes	Yes
722 Coffman Street	5BL.10120	Davis House	Colvins Investments House	No	Yes	N/A
726 Coffman Street	5BL.1198	Woolley House	Woolley House	No	Yes	N/A
728 Coffman Street	5Bl.10121	Woolley House	Fernandez House	No	Yes	N/A
734 Coffman Street	5BL.1199	Ashby House; Pringle House; Scribner House	Billings House	No	Yes	N/A
738 Coffman Street	5BL.1200	Margeson House	Perry House	No	Yes	N/A
800 Coffman Street	5BL.10122	Owen House; Bashor House; Sautter House	Caffe Luna	No	Yes	N/A
804 Coffman Street	5BL.10123	Berry House; Eatwell House	Food Emporium/ Murphy Hou	No	No	N/A
326 Collyer Street	5BL.1158	Brattebo House; DeSautels House	Scott House	No	No	No
330 Collyer Street	5BL.10124	Reinart House; Oard House	Maness House	No	Yes	Yes
338 Collyer Street	5BL.10125	Finlon House	Campbell House	No	No	No
352 Collyer Street	5BL.10126	Rider House; Knox House; Grabner House	Pollman House	No	Yes	Yes
2 Longs Peak Ave.	5BL.10186	Longfellow House	Finn House	No	Yes	Yes
10 Longs Peak Ave.	5BL.10187	Rudy House	Nieto House	No	Yes	Yes
809 Longs Peak Ave	5BL.10188	Davis House; Hard House	Lees House	No	Yes	N/A
813 Longs Peak Ave	5BL.10189	North House	Reenan House	No	No	N/A
817 Longs Peak Ave	5BL.10228	Miller House	Weiss House	No	No	N/A
821 Longs Peak Ave	5BL.10229	Anderson House; Lind House	Seaborn House	No	No	N/A
335 Martin Street	5BL.10127	Foster House; Hodson House; Redkey House	Witek House	No	Yes	Yes
343 Martin Street	5BL.10128	Hutton House; Whelchel House	Schneider House	No	Yes	Yes
423 Martin Street	5BL.10129	Bates House; Laib House; Surmeier House	Gomez House	No	Yes	Yes

Address	Res. #	Historic Building Name	Current Building Name	Ind. NR Eligibility	Ind. LL Eligibility	Contributes to Existing/Pot Dist
429 Martin Street	5BL.10130	Lindelof House; Hamilton House	Jacobson House	No	No	Yes
431 Martin Street	5BL.10131	Thompson House; Olson House	Torres House	No	No	Yes
435 Martin Street	5BL.10132	Trupp House	Manguia House	No	No	Yes
515 Martin Street	5BL.1375	Jensen House	Klug House	No	No	Yes
519 Martin Street	5BL.1376	Richmond House; Dawson House; Runberg House	Linksman House	No	Yes	Yes
531 Martin Street	5BL.10133	Prigmore House; Montgomery House	Munoz House	No	No	Yes
547 Martin Street	5BL.1377	Hodgell House; Shields House; Gipson House	Scott House	No	Yes	Yes
630 Martin Street	5BL.10139	Dudley House	Lowe House	No	Yes	N/A
641 Martin Street	5BL.1138	German Congregational Church	Community of Christ Church	No	Yes	Yes
700 Martin Street	5BL.10140	Christensen House	Dugan House	No	No	N/A
708 Martin Street	5BL.10141	Citron House; Kramer House	Anaya House	No	No	N/A
710 Martin Street	5BL.10142	Brown House	Anaya House	No	Yes	N/A
712 Martin Street	5BL.10143	N/A	Chan Apartment Building	No	No	N/A
720 Martin Street	5BL.1264	Abbott Farmhouse	Daniel House	No	Yes	N/A
721 Martin Street	5BL.10134	Nelson House	Gutierrez House	No	No	Yes
723 Martin Street	5BL.10135	Nelson House; Sanchez House	Felton House	No	No	Yes
727 Martin Street	5BL.10136	Bump House; Mardsen House; Bustamante House	Frisch House	No	Yes	Yes
728 Martin Street	5BL.10144	Bartholomew House	McIntire House	No	No	N/A
730 Martin Street	5BL.10145	Gregory House; Farney House	McIntire House	No	Yes	N/A
737 Martin Street	5BL.10137	Gephart House	Scott House	No	No	No
740 Martin Street	5BL.10146	Wright House; Peters House	Vavra House	No	Yes	N/A
741 Martin Street	5BL.10138	Dye House; Johnson House	Goon House	No	Yes	Yes

Address	Res. #	Historic Building Name	Current Building Name	Ind. NR Eligibility	Ind. LL Eligibility	Contributes to Existing/Pot Dist
760 Martin Street	5BL.10147	Hay House	Harbert House	No	No	N/A
800 Martin Street	5BL.10148	Klarich House	Covelliott House	No	Yes	N/A
810 Martin Street	5BL.10149	Richmond House; Waggoner House; Ghesquire House	Anderson House	No	Yes	N/A
813 Martin Street	5BL.1381	Longmont Realty Company House; Befus House	Smith House	No	No	Yes
820 Martin Street	5BL.10150	Darby House	Darby House	No	Yes	N/A
830 Martin Street	5BL.10151	Maier House; Lang House	Hardy House	No	Yes	N/A
840 Martin Street	5BL.10152	Davis House; Farrier House; Parker House	Hardy House	No	Yes	N/A
850 Martin Street	5BL.10153	Tollefson House	Hardy House	No	Yes	N/A
860 Martin Street	5BL.10154	Davis House; Dreith House	Hardy House	No	Yes	N/A
202 Pratt Street	5BL.10155	Ostander House; Blakeslee House	Reo Management House	No	Yes	N/A
210 Pratt Street	5BL.10156	Webster House; Harper House; Allison House	Wing House	No	Yes	N/A
236 Pratt Street	5BL.10157	Hatch House; Childers House	Pratt St Village Properties House	No	No	N/A
240 Pratt Street	5BL.10158	Dawson House; Collins House	Maestas House	No	No	N/A
242 Pratt Street	5BL.10202	Jackson House	First Evangelical Lutheran Church House	No	Yes	N/A
310 Pratt Street	5BL.1209.1	Clark House; Baxter House; Beasley House	Chenault House	No	Yes	Yes
328 Pratt Street	5BL.1209.3	Adams House; Flanders House; Treadway House	Creighton House	No	Yes	Yes
336 Pratt Street	5BL.1209.4	Woolley House; Spangler House	Schlietinger House	No	Yes	Yes
338 Pratt Street	5BL.1209.136	Cooke House	Weibel House	No	Yes	Yes
342 Pratt Street	5BL.1209.5	Brock House; Woetz House	Marcus House	No	Yes	Yes
414 Pratt Street	5BL.1209.10	Keeler House; Brillhart House	Mitschke House	No	Yes	Yes
418 Pratt Street	5BL.1209.138	Ross House; Spurgeon House; Dorman House	Tonkinson House	No	Yes	Yes
422 Pratt Street	5BL.1209.12	Young House; Blum House; Winslow House	McDonald House	Yes	Yes	Yes

Address	Res. #	Historic Building Name	Current Building Name	Ind. NR Eligibility	Ind. LL Eligibility	Contributes to Existing/Pot Dist
428 Pratt Street	5BL.1209.13	Munson House; West House	Sammoury House	Yes	Yes	Yes
430 Pratt Street	5BL.1209.14	Secor House	Schmid House	Yes	Yes	Yes
440 Pratt Street	5BL.1209.16	Lawson House; Benson House	Wolin House	No	Yes	Yes
450 Pratt Street	5BL.1209.139	First Church of Christ Scientist	First Church of Christ Scientist	No	Yes	Yes
514 Pratt Street	5BL.10159	Schey House	Kalamaya House	No	Yes	Yes
522 Pratt Street	5BL.10160	Mellinger House; Johnson House	Brandt House	No	Yes	Yes
524 Pratt Street	5BL.10161	Rodin House; Marical House	McKinney House	No	Yes	Yes
526 Pratt Street	5BL.10162	Dworak House; Jones House	Knight House	No	No	Yes
534 Pratt Street	5BL.10163	Throndson House	Knight House	No	Yes	Yes
542 Pratt Street	5BL.10164	Bloom House; White House; Everson House	Hakanson House	No	No	Yes
622 Pratt Street	5BL.10165	Jordan House	Fetrow House	No	No	N/A
632 Pratt Street	5BL.10166	Barnes House; Clark House; Long House	Mehlberg House	No	No	N/A
638 Pratt Street	5BL.10167	Charlton House; Capwell House; Lewis House; Hancock House	Colfer House	No	No	N/A
644 Pratt Street	5BL.10168	Chapman House	Jensen House	No	Yes	N/A
226 Terry Street	5BL.10173	Love House; McHale House; Felton House	Sager House	No	Yes	N/A
230 Terry Street	5BL.10174	Barrett House; Morse House	Myers House	No	No	N/A
234 Terry Street	5BL.10175	Longren House; Link House	Cook House	No	Yes	N/A
240 Terry Street	5BL.10176	Davis House; Kester House	Davis House	No	Yes	N/A
311 Terry Street	5BL.1209.108	Atwood House; Warner House; Harris House	Ahlberg House	Yes	Yes	Yes
320 Terry Street	5BL.536.26	Bemis House; Douglass House	N/A	No	No	N/A
326 Terry Street	5BL.536.27	Methodist Episcopal Church; Elim Swedish Lutheran Church	Ahlberg Funeral Chapel	No	Yes	N/A
327 Terry Street	5BL.1209.107	McFarland House; Nickell House; Harper House	Morton House	Yes	Yes	Yes

Address	Res. #	Historic Building Name	Current Building Name	Ind. NR Eligibility	Ind. LL Eligibility	Contributes to Existing/Pot Dist
333 Terry Street	5BL.1209.111	Taft House; Wees House	Books for the Whole Child Bookstore	Yes	Yes	Yes
410 Terry Street	5BL.6760	Schwalbe House; Estes House	Rieck House	No	Yes	Yes
412 Terry Street	5BL.6761	Runge House; Burk House; Adkisson House	Kalamaya House	No	Yes	Yes
415 Terry Street	5BL.1209.112	Hanna House; Miller House	Lehman Communications House	No	Yes	Yes
419 Terry Street	5BL.1209.113	Bashor House	Steel House	No	Yes	Yes
420 Terry Street	5BL.536.32	Wyman House; White House	Stott House	Yes	Yes	Yes
425 Terry Street	5BL.1209.114	Mayne House; Russell House	Baltic Avenue Properties House	No	Yes	Yes
426 Terry Street	5BL.6762	Wyman House; Buckley House; Mumford House	Old Towne Animal Medical Center	No	No	Yes
429 Terry Street	5BL.1209.115	Cauble House; McCaslin House; Gibson House	Rufenach House	Needs Data	Yes	Yes
430 Terry Street	5BL.10177	White House; Potter House; Crawford House	Winwood House	No	Yes	Yes
435 Terry Street	5BL.1209.116	Gooding House; McCaslin House; Bragg House; Yeager House	Cornerstone Homes, Inc. House	Yes	Yes	Yes
439 Terry Street	5BL.1209.117	Gilmore House; Billings House; Forrest House	Forrest House	Yes	Yes	Yes
445 Terry Street	5BL.1209.118	Carroll House; Brown House	Ahlberg Properties House	Yes	Yes	Yes
543 Terry Street	5BL.8201	Wilson House; Pace House	Martini's Bistro	No	Yes	Yes
600 Terry Street	5BL.1202	Capp House; Strawn House; McMakin House	Darling House	Yes	Yes	Yes
604 Terry Street	5BL.1203	Burke House; Richerson House; King House	Ryntha House	No	No	Yes
608 Terry Street	5BL.10178	Judevine House; Koutz House	Jones & Company House	No	Yes	Yes
609 Terry Street	5BL.10169	Rodberg House	Martin House	No	No	Yes
610 Terry Street	5BL.10179	Parks House; Pratt House	Grojean House	No	No	Yes
616 Terry Street	5BL.1204	Bickerdike House; Murray House; Loomiller House	Befus House	No	Yes	Yes
623 Terry Street	5BL.10170	Thiel House; Clark House	Glinsky House	No	No	No
627 Terry Street	5BL.10171	Logan House	Davis House	No	Yes	Yes

Address	Res. #	Historic Building Name	Current Building Name	Ind. NR Eligibility	Ind. LL Eligibility	Contributes to Existing/Pot Dist
629 Terry Street	5BL.10172	Page House; Purser House; McKee House	Heart Realty Building	No	No	Yes
635 Terry Street	5BL.1208	DeHarport House; Bohn House; Jones House	Keller House	No	Yes	Yes
637 Terry Street	5BL.1207	Morgan House; Evangelical United Brethren Church Parsonage	D.J. Everett Hair Design Gallery	No	No	Yes
641 Terry Street	5BL.1206	North House	Darby House	No	No	Yes
643 Terry Street	5BL.1205	Davis House	Lees House	No	Yes	Yes
635 3rd Avenue	5BL.4928	Craig-Baker, Inc. Bldg House; Harvey-Shyrack Motors Bldg; Longmont Motor Co Bldg	St. Vrain Glass & Upholstery Bldg	Yes	Yes	N/A
820 2nd Avenue	5BL.10180	Craun House	Gonzalez House	No	No	N/A
713 3rd Avenue	5BL.1237	Pearson House; Taft House; Matthews House	Murdoch Mara Properties House	No	No	N/A
750 4th Avenue	5BL.6775	Schwalbe House	Rademacher House	No	Yes	Yes
758 4th Avenue	5BL.6777	McLellan House; Walsh House	Rogers House	No	Yes	Yes
814 4th Avenue	5BL.1209.17	Holck House; Markham House	Lehman Communications House	No	Yes	Yes
829 4th Avenue	5BL.1209.7	Howard House; Simington House; Secor House	Moffett House	No	Yes	Yes
860 4th Avenue	5BL.1209.8	Andrew Carriage House; Christiansen House; Robinson House	Robinson House	No	Yes	Yes
864 4th Avenue	5BL.1209.9	Turrell House; Andrew House	Pirnack House	No	Yes	Yes
1 5th Avenue	5BL.10181	Flemming House; Shipp House	Wade House	No	Yes	Yes
2 5th Avenue	5BL.1374	Westerberg House; Wagner House	Reinholt House	No	Yes	Yes
6 5th Avenue	5BL.1373	Neighbors House; Redd House	Zimmerman House	No	Yes	Yes
10 5th Avenue	5BL.10182	White House; Scobee House; Neighbors House	Newens House	No	No	Yes
811 5th Avenue	5BL.1209.140	Heinz House; Basey House; Sigvaldson House	Thorne House	No	Yes	Yes
813 5th Avenue	5BL.10183	Benson House	Sidoff House	No	No	Yes
822 5th Avenue	5BL.1209.18	Calkins House	Hines House	No	Yes	Yes
828 5th Avenue	5BL.1209.19	Stephens House; Smith House	Rufenach House	No	Yes	Yes

2 6th Avenue	5BL.10184	Darlington House; Carrie House	Winwood House	No	Yes	Yes
Address	**Res. #**	**Historic Building Name**	**Current Building Name**	**Ind. NR Eligibility**	**Ind. LL Eligibility**	**Contributes to Existing/Pot Dist**
6 6th Avenue	5BL.7350	Darlington House; Olson House; Leonhard House	Nelson House	No	Yes	Yes
8 6th Avenue	5BL.7351	Schulz House; Zahn House; Luedeman House	Moore House	No	No	Yes
819 6th Avenue	5BL.10185	Wheaton House; Gooding House	Brown House	No	Yes	Yes

Longmont Architectural Survey - 3rd Phase

Legend

- East Side National Historic District
- West Side National Historic District
- Longmont Survey 1st Phase
- Longmont Survey 2nd Phase
- Longmont Survey 3rd Phase
- Longmont Survey 3rd Phase Properties

Longmont Survey 3rd Phase Eligibility

- ★ National Register Individually Eligible
- ▲ Contributing to District
- ■ Local Landmark Individually Eligible
- ● Not Eligible

Cultural Resource Historians
May 16, 2006

GAY
PRATT
ALTA
TERRY
EMERY
COREY
9TH
8TH
BROSS
KIMBARK
DARBY
ATWOOD
MARTIN
BAKER
REES
LASHLEY
LONGS PEAK
KENSINGTON
ST-CLAIR
6TH
BOWEN
SHERMAN
CARLTON
4TH
GRANT
LINCOLN
SPRUCE
3RD
2ND
1ST
ELIZABETH
COFFMAN
MAIN
5TH
MARSHALL
SUNNYSIDE
REED
ROTHROCK
ROGERS
COLLYER
KIMBARK-
EMERY