# City of Greeley 7th Avenue Survey, 2008

## Historic Context and Survey Report

**May 2009**

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## Introduction

During the spring and summer of 2007, City of Greeley Historic Preservation staff conducted a reconnaissance survey of the area between 13th and 22nd Streets and 5th and 8th Avenues. The purpose of the reconnaissance survey was to determine a plan for an intensive level survey, including establishing the boundaries of future survey areas and identifying the architectural and historical themes of the area. In 2008, the City of Greeley received funding from a Certified Local Government grant through the Colorado Historical Society (CLG Grant # CO-08-012) to conduct a comprehensive, intensive-level survey of 48 properties between 17th and 18th Streets and 6th and 8th Avenues. The survey area was selected because the houses within the survey area retain a fair amount of integrity as well as potential for architectural significance. This is the first intensive level survey within the larger reconnaissance survey area. The purpose of the survey is to comprehensively document the resources in the survey area and determine if properties are eligible for the National, State, or Greeley Historic Registers.

Kelly Courkamp, consultant, completed much of the survey work while Betsy Kellums, Historic Preservation Specialist for the City of Greeley, served as the overall project manager. Betsy Kellums and Mary Therese Anstey, Historical & Architectural Survey Coordinator for the Colorado Historical Society, provided valuable guidance and feedback throughout the survey process. Others who worked on the project included Jason Biggins and Christy Rhodes, City of Greeley Historic Preservation Interns; Doug Haggerty, University of Wyoming GIS and Mapping Services; and Cindy Harris, consultant. Jason Biggins, Christy Rhodes, and Cindy Harris assisted in conducting research and completing fieldwork, while Doug Haggerty created the sketch maps and provided geographic information for each property. Much of the archival research and fieldwork for the survey took place during the summer months of 2008; follow-up fieldwork and research was conducted in October 2008 and February 2009.

Previous work completed by Carl McWilliams of Cultural Resource Historians in June 2006, "Arlington Neighborhood: Historic Context and Survey Report," was a valuable resource in completing this survey report and writing the historic context. McWilliams' historic context discusses the link between the Arlington Heights neighborhood, the location where this survey area lies, and that of the historic Arlington Neighborhood to the south and west of the survey area.

The survey resulted in the completion of 48 intensive-level Colorado Cultural Resource Survey Architectural Inventory Forms. As expected, the majority of the resources in the neighborhood are single family homes, but 61% (29 of 48) are used as rental properties and rented by college students. Of the 48 resources surveyed, nine homes are potentially eligible for the Greeley Historic Register and one home is potentially eligible for the Greeley Historic Register, Colorado State Register of Historic Places, and for the National Register of Historic Places.

### Funding Acknowledgement

The activity that is the subject of this material has been financed in part with Federal funds from the National Historic Preservation Act, administered by the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior and for the Colorado Historical Society. However, the contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the U.S. Department of the Interior or the Society, nor

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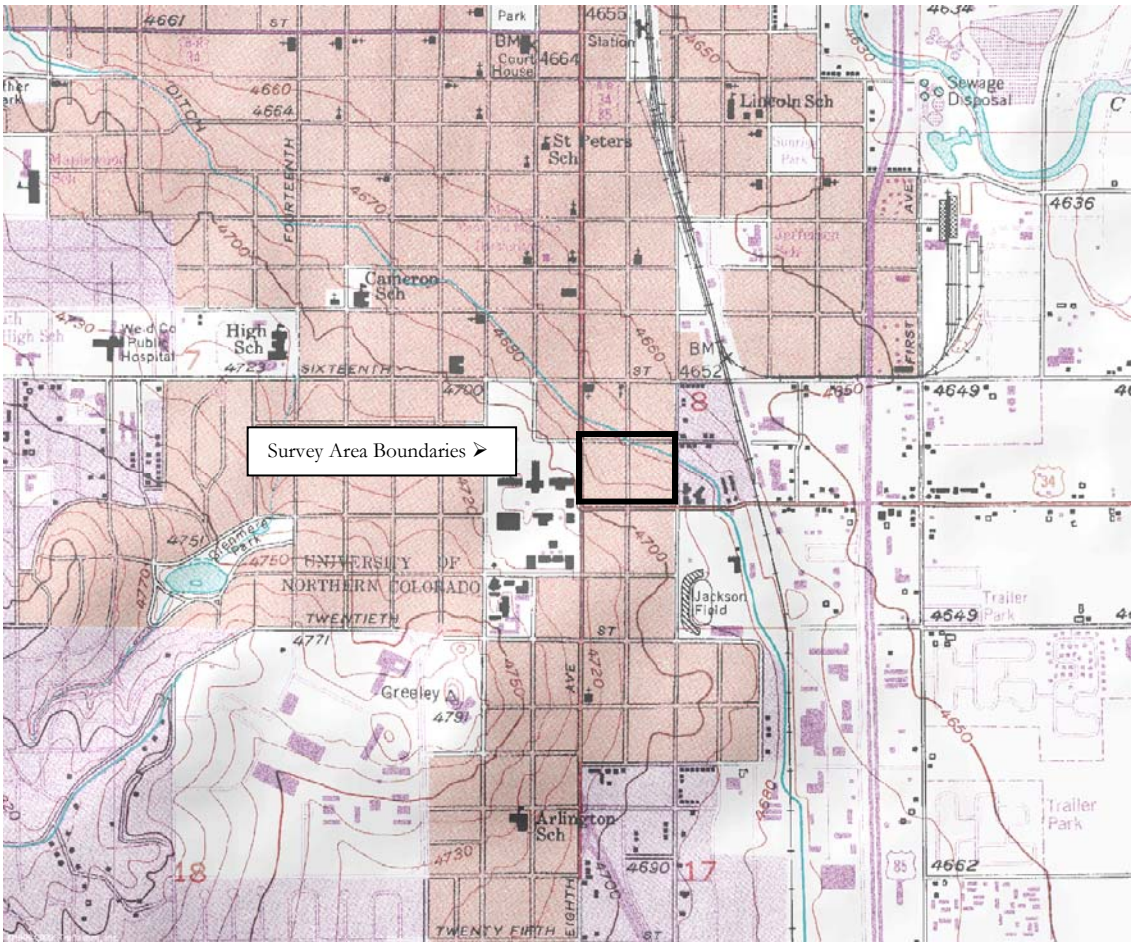
## Project Area

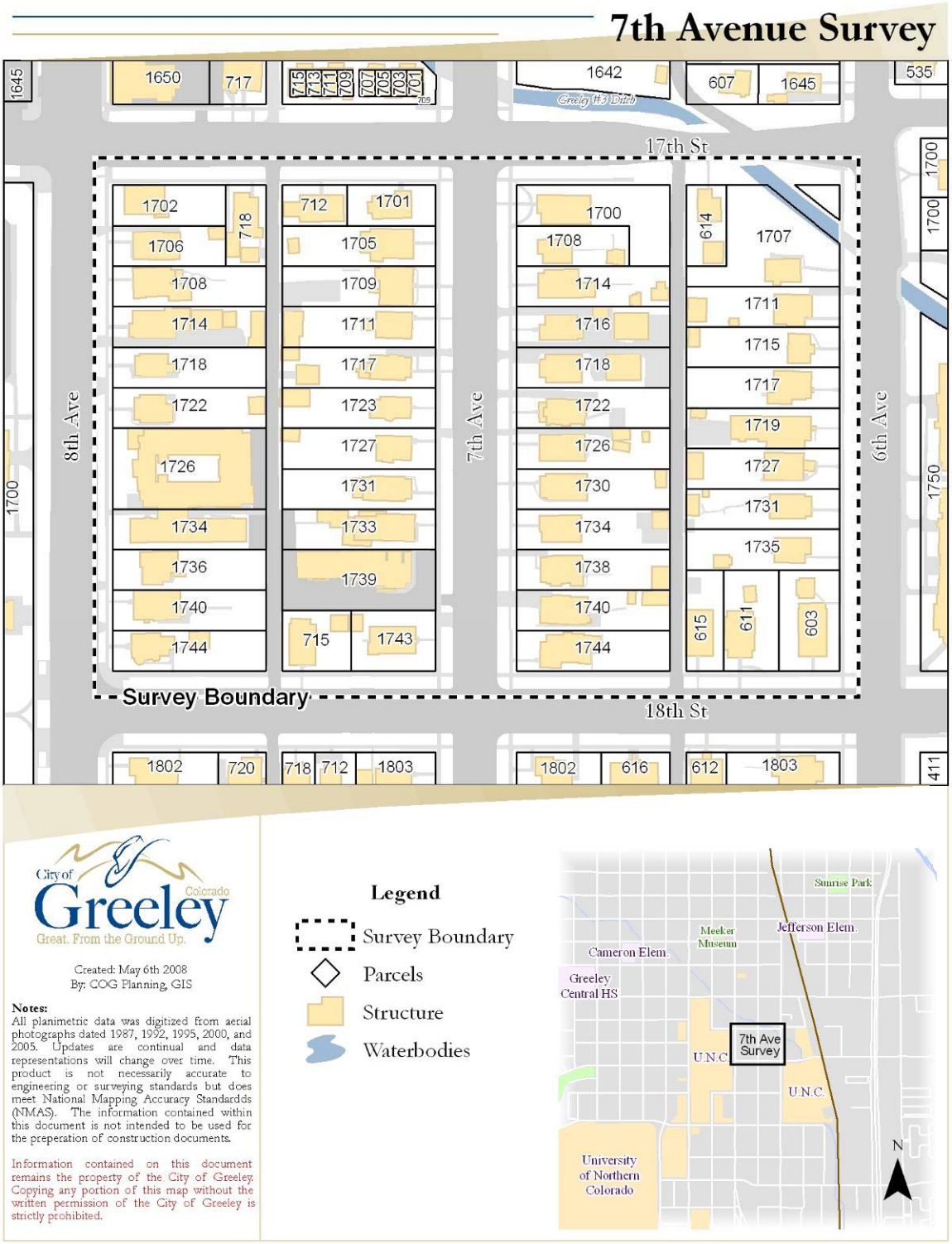
The City of Greeley is located in central Weld County in northern Colorado. The survey area is within Greeley's city limits and borders the University of Northern Colorado campus on the east. The survey area is located in the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 8, Township 5 North, Range 65 West of the 6th Principal Meridian on the Greeley, Colorado quad. The survey area is bordered by 17th Street on the north, 6th Avenue on the east, 18th Street on the south, and 8th Avenue on the west. The survey area encompasses approximately 13.6 acres. A total of 48 resources are located within the survey area boundaries.

## USGS Map




Adapted from USGS 7.5 minute quadrangle map: "Greeley, Colo" (1950; photorevised 1980).

## Survey Area Map



## Research Design and Methods

City of Greeley Historic Preservation staff selected the survey area for this intensive-level survey primarily as a starting point to comprehensively document properties in this area. This area was selected because the two block area seemed to retain a fair amount of integrity and had not been inventoried intensively. Expected results for the survey included: most properties would be residential; many homes in the area would be rented to college students; the history of some former occupants likely would be connected with the college; and additional survey work in surrounding areas would need to be completed before determining historic district potential.

To determine if any properties had been previously surveyed, a file search was requested from the Colorado Historical Society's COMPASS database. Only one record was found, site number 5WL.3228, a bungalow at 1734 8th Avenue that had been moved from the address in 2000.

Following the file search, research and fieldwork for the comprehensive intensive-level survey were conducted from May to October 2008. In consultation with Betsy Kellums, City of Greeley Historic Preservation Specialist, and Mary Therese Anstey, Historical & Architectural Survey Coordinator for the Colorado Historical Society, the goals of the survey included comprehensively documenting the properties within the survey area in accordance with the *Colorado Cultural Resource Survey Manual* (2007) and evaluating resources for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places, the Colorado State Register of Historic Properties, and the Greeley Historic Register based on the criteria of each register. As part of the survey process, the significance and physical integrity of each resource were evaluated.

Results from the 2007 7th Avenue area reconnaissance survey provided preliminary information about each property within the intensive-level survey area. Property-specific archival research conducted for this intensive survey included reviewing information from the Weld County Assessor's online records, City of Greeley Building Inspection Department files, and Sanborn fire insurance maps. The City of Greeley Museums yielded a wealth of information from their collection of Greeley City Directories[1] and scrapbooks, which contain indexed biography and obituary articles from *The Greeley Tribune*. The information from these sources was used to complete the Architectural History and Historical Association portions of the forms as well as the historic context portion of this report.

Fieldwork was conducted on May 21, June 30, July 17, and October 17 of 2008. All fieldwork was completed from the public right-of-way. While conducting fieldwork, the consultant photographed elevations of each resource and associated resources (garages, sheds, and converted apartments). The exterior details of each resource were recorded by hand on forms that were later used to complete a computer-generated version of each intensive-level survey form. The forms were produced using Microsoft Word.

Geographic information was obtained for all resources and included on the forms. Each form also included a sketch map that illustrates the location and footprint of each resource within the larger

[1] Several of the Greeley City Directories noted occupants as confirmed homeowners by using a superscript capital "H" enclosed in a circle.

survey area. Due to difficulties obtaining an electronic portion of the Greeley, Colorado, USGS Quadrangle map in the correct proportion, the relevant portion of the quad map was copied from a hardcopy map, with the location of the survey area and each resource noted by hand.

Each building was digitally photographed from all possible angles. Digital photographs were labeled by site number and burned on a CD; two sets of black-and-white 4x6 prints were developed on Fuji Crystal Color Archival paper, labeled with printed archival labels, and placed in archival sleeves per *Colorado Cultural Resource Survey Manual* instructions. Both the Colorado Historical Society and the City of Greeley received a CD with digital images and labeled prints for each surveyed resource.

The evaluation of each resource for eligibility to be listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the Colorado State Register of Historic Properties, and the Greeley Historic Register was a critical part of the survey process. As part of the evaluation process, the significance and integrity of each resource also was discussed. For properties meeting one or more of these eligibility criteria, the survey forms also include applicable Areas and Periods of Significance.

<u>National Register Criteria for Evaluation</u> – potentially eligible historic resources must meet one or more of the following criteria and retain sufficient integrity to convey this significance:

A. Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;
B. Associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;
C. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
D. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.

<u>State Register Criteria for Evaluation</u> – potentially eligible historic resources must meet one or more of the following criteria and retain sufficient integrity to convey this significance:

A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to history
B. Property is connected with persons significant in history
C. Property has distinctive characteristics of a type, period, method of construction or artisan
D. Property is of geographic importance
E. Property contains the possibility of important discoveries related to prehistory or history

<u>Greeley Historic Register Criteria for Evaluation</u> – potentially eligible historic resources must meet at least one criterion in at least two different categories to qualify for nomination

Architectural:

- Characterizes an architectural style associated with a particular era and/or ethnic group
- Is identified with a particular architect, master builder or craftsman
- Is architecturally unique or innovative
- Has a strong or unique relationship to other areas potentially eligible for preservation because of architectural significance
- Has visual symbolic meaning or appeal for the community

Historical:

- Has character, interest, and integrity and reflects the heritage and cultural development of the city, state or nation

- Is associated with an important historical event
- Is associated with an important individual or group who contributed in a significant way to the political, social and/or cultural life of the community

Geographic:
- Has proximity to a square, park, or unique area deserving of preservation
- Is a visual feature identifying an area or neighborhood or consists of utilitarian and commercial structures historically and geographically associated with an area

Regardless of the designation program under which a resource is found eligible, a property must retain sufficient physical integrity to convey its significance. The seven aspects of integrity are location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association; the National Park Service offers guidelines for evaluating integrity as well as detailed definitions of each aspect. While a historic resource does not need to retain all aspects of integrity to convey its significance, one must determine which aspects of integrity are most important to convey the resource's significance and whether or not the resource retains those aspects.

## Historic Context

The City of Greeley shares a rich history with the state of Colorado. Ancient indigenous peoples followed mammal herds through the area thousands of years ago. From the sixteenth through nineteenth centuries, several American Indians tribes, including the Apache, Comanche, Kiowa, Cheyenne, and Arapaho, have claimed the area. The area's proximity to the confluence of the South Platte and Cache la Poudre Rivers also caught the attention of Caucasian explorers from the eastern United States throughout the 1800s.

### The Union Colony

In the late 1860s, New Yorkers Nathan Meeker and Horace Greeley, writer and publisher of the *New York Tribune*, respectively, dreamed of establishing a utopian colony in the west. After Meeker visited Colorado Territory in 1869, the two organized a joint stock company that became known as the Union Colony. The colony was based on high moral standards, including "temperance, religion, education, agriculture, irrigation, cooperation, and family values." Over 3000 people applied to join the colony, and 700 were chosen. By 1870, colony members had pooled funds to purchase land; Meeker eventually settled on land west of the confluence of the Cache la Poudre and South Platte Rivers. The colonists headed west to settle the Union Colony. On April 21, 1870, the Town of Greeley was officially established, and it was incorporated into Colorado Territory on May 29, 1870.[2]

The industrious colonists quickly set to work. They platted their town in a grid pattern with wide streets and avenues. Although avenues were initially named after famous American males and streets named for trees, in 1884 the street and avenue names were changed to the numerical system that exists today. Colonists also constructed homes, businesses, schools, churches, and hotels. They began farming the fertile land nearby, digging a network of irrigation ditches to supply their crops with water. In fact, colonists began digging the No. 3 ditch, which cuts through the northeast corner of the survey area, in April 1870 to supply the colony with water. The ditch was completed by June of the same year.[3] The Union Colony experienced success and growth as an agricultural settlement with high moral standards, and Greeley replaced Evans as the county seat of Weld County in 1877. Greeley continued to grow and prosper during the 1880s and 1890s.[4]

### The College

In 1888, citizens began to lobby for the establishment of a training school for teachers in Greeley. On April 1, 1889, their efforts became a reality as Colorado Senate Bill 104 established the State Normal School at Greeley. The State Normal School Board of Trustees selected a forty-acre parcel in the southwest quarter of Section 8, Township 5 North, Range 65 West as the site of the school.

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[2] Peggy Ford, "History Distilled: The Greeley Story, 1870-2002," City of Greeley, 19 February 2009 http://www.greeleygov.com/Museums/HistoryofGreeley.aspx; Carl McWilliams, "Arlington Neighborhood: Historic Context and Survey Report," June 2006, 7-8.

[3] Colorado Historical Society, Historic Building Inventory file for 5WL.843, 1984-2000. The No. 3 Ditch was determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places in 1984 for its association with the development of Greeley and the Union Colony as well as its association with the 1874 water conflict with Fort Collins that led to the development of the Colorado System of water rights control. The No. 3 Ditch was not evaluated as part of this survey.

[4] *Ibid.*

With the selection of the college site, residential growth began in the surrounding areas, the Cranford and Arlington Heights neighborhoods.[5]

Since the State Normal School was established in 1889, its name has changed several times and its academic programs have expanded greatly. In 1911, it became known as the State Teachers College of Colorado. Colorado Senate Bill 305 approved changing the name from the State Teachers College to Colorado State College of Education at Greeley on February 16, 1935. On February 11, 1957, Senate Bill 14 approved yet another name change to Colorado State College. In 1970, the name was changed to its current moniker, the University of Northern Colorado.[6]

Regardless of its name, many residents in the two block survey area within the larger Arlington Heights neighborhood have been associated with the college throughout its history. Many of the residents in the neighborhood have been employed at the college as professors or staff, and college students renting a room or a house have been a consistent presence in the neighborhood for several decades.

## Arlington Heights

The Arlington Heights subdivision was platted in July 1887. Also known as Freeman's subdivision, the land was owned by James M. Freeman, who divided a larger expanse of land into individual parcels. Arlington Heights had 400 feet x 600 feet rectangular blocks, unlike the 400 foot square blocks in the original town plat. Freeman donated a portion of the subdivision to the State Normal School in 1890. Development began in the survey area in the late 1800s; the oldest home in the survey area has an estimated construction date of 1888.[7]

The majority of the homes in the survey area, 35 of 48, were constructed between 1900 and 1920. While the neighborhood exhibits a wide variety of architectural styles, almost half of the surveyed buildings represent examples of the Craftsman style of architecture, the Bungalow form, or a combination of the two. The Foursquare and Classic Cottage forms compose the remainder of the commonly built forms in the neighborhood. Only two homes in the survey area, a Minimal Traditional home and a Ranch type triplex, were constructed after 1940. Consequently, the neighborhood reflects a pre-World War II period. Most of the homes in the neighborhood illustrate modest features of a style or form. There are no homes designed by prominent architects. This appearance and the modest materials employed seem to indicate the majority of the neighborhood's residents come from a working class background, whether blue-collar or white-collar. For example, Mrs. Syrena Coon, a resident of 1707 6th Avenue from 1940-1970 worked at a bakery and has a housekeeper. A twenty year resident of 1709 7th Avenue, Mr. James D. Basset worked for Hensel-Phelps Construction Company. Mr. Fred Betz of 1722 8th Avenue worked in the Georgetown coalmines until his retirement in 1969. Since the homes in the neighborhood were constructed, the residents that have occupied the homes, whether for only a year or for a few decades, have worked collectively in a great variety of occupations. From professors to students, managers to secretaries,

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[5] McWilliams, 10-11.

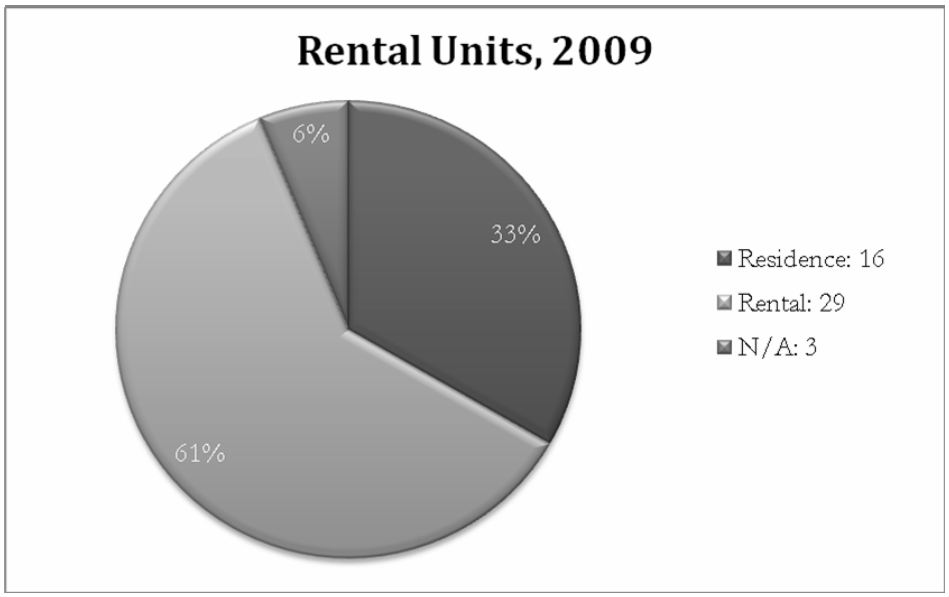
[6] "University Archives: UNC's Previous Names," University of Northern Colorado, 10 November 2008 www.unco.edu/library/archives/arc_previous_names.htm.

[7] McWilliams, 11, 13.

and small business owners to housekeepers, the people of the survey area represent a great deal of working-class variety.

While many residents worked in businesses throughout the city of Greeley or perhaps out of town, the two-block survey area has been inextricably linked to the college from the early twentieth century through today. Many professors have lived in homes in the area, including: Ralph T. Bishop (1731 6th Avenue), graphic arts professor; Oliver M. Dickerson (1700 7th Avenue), history professor; Edith Gale Weibking (1718 8th Avenue), English professor and director of women's campus residence halls; Arthur F. Zimmerman (1714 7th Avenue), chair of the Division of Social Studies and director of the Graduate School; Francis R. Quammen (1714 7th Avenue), economics and sociology professor; Elizabeth Carney (1740 7th Avenue), English professor (1939-1960); and Pauline Pogue (1714 8th Avenue), who received B.A. and M.A. from college and then joined the faculty history professor and director of Lab School. Other residents held staff positions at the college. For example, Mayo E. Coon of 1707 6th Avenue worked in the heating plant; Arthur Rupp (1726 7th Avenue) worked as a custodian; and Harold Specht (615 18th Street) worked as a carpenter. Three properties also have served as fraternity houses, including 1715 7th Avenue, 1708 8th Avenue, and 1744 8th Avenue.

Additionally, homeowners have rented rooms, basement apartments, garage apartments, and entire houses to college students for several decades, particularly since the 1960s. Indeed, many of the homes in the survey area are rented by college students today. The graph below compares the current (2009) number of rental units to residences in the neighborhood. The three n/a properties are 1702 8th Avenue (Echo Japanese Restaurant), 1726-1734 8th Avenue (Greeley Center for Independence), and 1744 8th Avenue (Sigma Chi Fraternity).



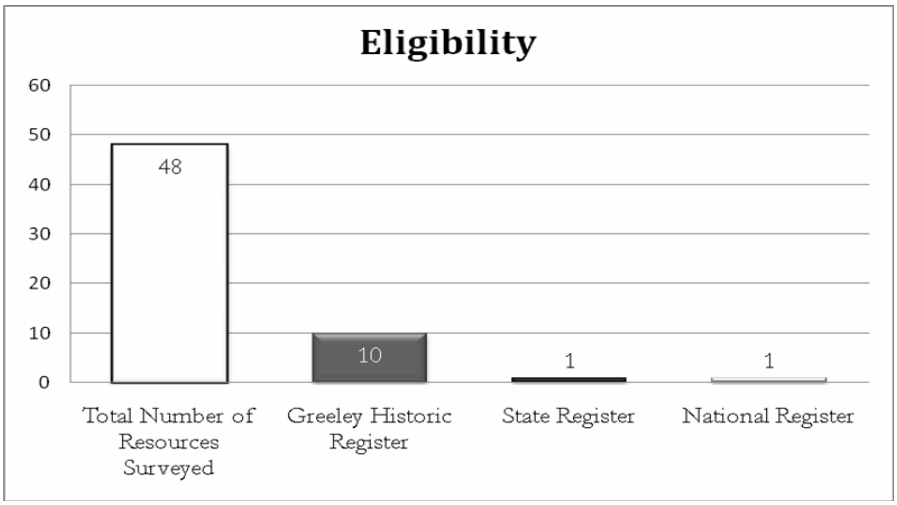
## Results

The survey resulted in the completion of 48 intensive-level Colorado Cultural Resource Survey Architectural Inventory Forms. As expected, the majority of the resources in the neighborhood were single family homes; many of the homes are used as rental properties and rented by college students. Because this is the first survey of a portion of a larger area, the resources were not evaluated for inclusion in a National Register historic district. Additional intensive level surveys should be conducted, and the results compared with those of this survey, before making a determination regarding National Register district potential.

The intensive-level survey of this portion of 7th Avenue, the two blocks between 17th and 18th Streets and 6th and 8th Avenues, is the first step in documenting and identifying significant historic resources in the Arlington Heights subdivision. The survey has revealed several significant historic resources and established the connection of the survey area with the larger Greeley community. Of the 48 resources surveyed, nine homes are potentially eligible for the Greeley Historic Register and one home is potentially eligible for the Greeley Historic Register, Colorado State Register of Historic Places, and for the National Register of Historic Places. As noted in the historic context section above, 61% (29 of 48) of the houses in the neighborhood serve as rental properties.

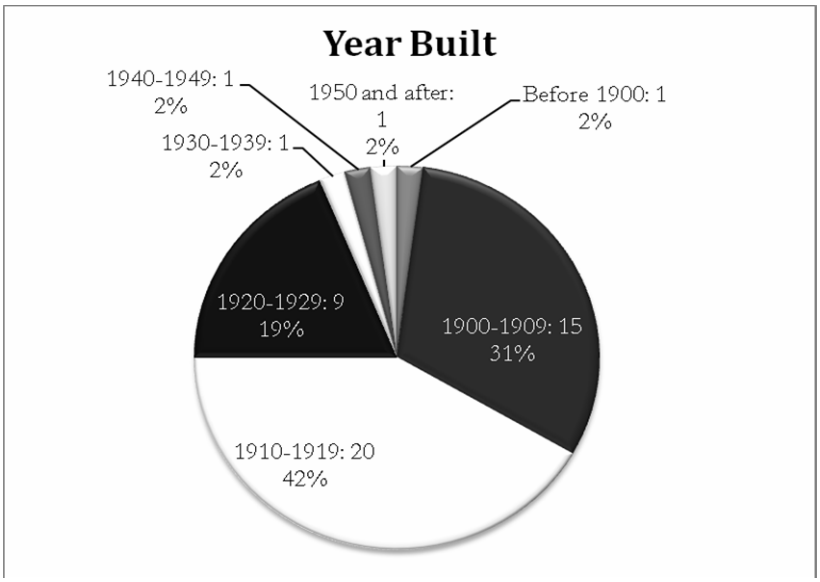
### Eligibility

Each resource was evaluated for eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, the Colorado State Register of Historic Properties, and the Greeley Historic Register. The graph below shows the total number of resources as well as the number potentially eligible for each register.




As the chart above illustrates, there were 48 total resources evaluated during the intensive-level survey. Of those 48 resources, ten are eligible for the Greeley Historic Register, one is eligible for the Colorado State Register, and one is eligible for the National Register.

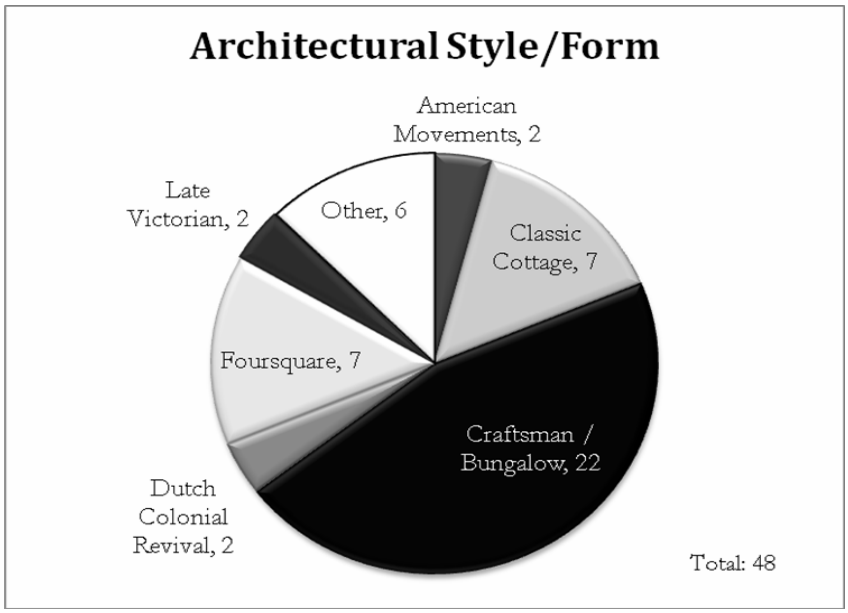
### Time Period of Construction




Many of the homes (20 of 48) in the survey area were built during the years 1910 to 1919. Fifteen homes were constructed from 1900 to 1909 while nine were built during the 1920s. Of the four remaining homes, one was built in 1888, one in 1939, one in 1940, and one in 1950. Additionally, two additions to original buildings are not illustrated on the chart above; in 1966, an addition was added to 1739 7th Avenue (5WL.5884), and in 2000, 1726 8th Avenue also had an addition (5WL.5894), incorporating the parcel at 1734 8th Avenue into the physical address.

## Architectural Style/Building Types

The primary buildings at each property were classified by architectural style and/or building type according to Colorado Historical Society's "Lexicon for Historical and Architectural Survey." The chart below shows a breakdown of the architectural style and forms present in the survey area.



Survey results showed that nearly half of the resources in the survey area were Craftsman style or bungalow form homes (11 bungalows, 10 Craftsman bungalows, and one Craftsman). There are seven Foursquare homes and seven Classic Cottages. Two of each of the following styles/forms exist: Dutch Colonial Revival, Late Victorian, and American Movements. The remaining six homes in the "other" category on the graph represents one house in the following styles/forms: Colonial Revival, Edwardian, Hipped Roof Box, Minimal Traditional, Ranch Type, and No Style.

Craftsman Bungalow

Craftsman and Bungalow homes in the survey area were generally constructed during the 1910s. A product of the Arts and Crafts movement of the late 19th and early 20th century, the Craftsman style sought to embody function and nature. Some common elements of the Craftsman style include exposed rafter ends, knee braces, overhanging eaves, full or partial-width front porches with massive or battered columns, and multi-over-one light windows. While many Craftsman homes are bungalow in form, as is true in the survey area, this neighborhood also illustrates that homes may exhibit the Craftsman style without the Bungalow form and vice versa. Representing simplicity and efficiency, bungalows likewise were a product of the Arts and Crafts movement. The bungalow form is identified by its one to one-and-one-half story height, low-pitched front or side gabled roof, overhanging eaves, and prominent front porch.[8]

1734 7th Avenue Bungalow

Foursquare

There are seven Foursquare homes in the survey area, each easily recognized by its blocky appearance and square footprint which characterize this popular form. All seven were constructed between 1900 and 1920 and are located on the western block of the two-block survey area. These homes are located at 1701 7th Avenue, 1715 7th Avenue, 1727 7th Avenue, 1733 7th Avenue, 1702 8th Avenue, 1722 8th Avenue, and 1744 8th Avenue As is typical, the Foursquare homes in the survey area are two-story structures with a square footprint, a low-pitched hipped roof with a central dormer and overhanging eaves, and a prominent front porch with classical or squared columns. Because the Foursquare is a basic form, it can be used to express many architectural styles. For example, one of the Foursquares (1744 8th Avenue, pictured left) in the survey area exhibits Queen Anne architectural characteristics.[9]

[8] "Web Guide to Colorado's Historic Architecture and Engineering," Colorado Historical Society, July 2008, 22 February 2009 http://www.coloradohistory-oahp.org/guides/architecture/archindex.htm; Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984), 452-454.

Classic Cottage

A one-story version of the Foursquare, the Classic Cottage is also a popular form of architecture in the survey area. There are seven Classic Cottage homes in the survey area, all constructed between the years 1900 and 1910. These homes are located at 1731 6th Avenue, 1717 7th Avenue, 1718 7th Avenue, 1726 7th Avenue, 1731 7th Avenue (shown left), 1714 8th Avenue, and 1740 8th Avenue. Identifying features of the Classic Cottage building type include a hipped roof with a central dormer and a prominent front porch with classical or squared columns. A few of the Classic Cottages in the survey area feature flared eaves, a common element of the form.[10]

[9] "Guides to Colorado's Historic Architecture."
[10] *Ibid.*

## Recommendations

1. Conduct community outreach programs to promote the preservation of historic resources in the neighborhood.

2. Encourage property owners to formally nominate all eligible properties to the Greeley Historic Register.

3. Encourage property owners to formally nominate all eligible properties to the Colorado State Register of Historic Properties and National Register of Historic Places.

4. Continue survey efforts in the larger neighborhood area identified by the September 2007 *7th Avenue Reconnaissance Survey Report*. Compare the results of future surveys with those of this survey to determine National Register district potential as well as potential for a local historic district. Suggested locations for the next phase of the survey include the adjacent blocks to the north or south of the survey area.

Many of the homes in the survey area are currently used for rental houses, primarily rented to college students. Several of these rental properties have undergone modifications in the past such as enclosed porches, vinyl siding, added exterior entrances, and alterations that were incompatible with a home's architectural style or type; collectively, such modifications have compromised the physical integrity of a home. This survey project initiated the process of identifying and documenting the historic resources in the neighborhood, an important step in preserving the historic character of the larger neighborhood. The City of Greeley should continue to pursue funding to continue additional survey efforts as identified by the *7th Avenue Reconnaissance Survey Report* (reconnaissance survey/ planning document). In the meantime, it is critical to reach out to homeowners and tenants alike to educate neighborhood citizens about the historic resources in the neighborhood and cultivate a desire to preserve resources. To further preservation efforts, owners of eligible buildings should be informed of the significance and potential eligibility of their properties for designation on the Greeley Historic Register, State Register of Historic Properties, and National Register of Historic Places, including both the benefits and obligations associated with historic designation.

The two block area of the Arlington Heights represented in this intensive level survey is a physical link from Greeley's past to present. If this area is indicative of the richness of significant resources with physical integrity remaining in a given two-block area in Arlington Heights, it is critical that the City of Greeley continue future efforts to document and encourage the preservation of these resources.

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## Survey Log

### List of Surveyed Resources by OAHP Site #

| OAHP Site # | Address | Street | Greeley Historic Register Eligibility | State Register Eligibility | National Register Eligibility | Year Built | Architectural Style |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5WL.5858 | 1707 | 6th Ave | not eligible | not eligible | not eligible | 1900 | Late Victorian |
| 5WL.5859 | 1711 | 6th Ave | not eligible | not eligible | not eligible | 1916 | Bungalow |
| 5WL.5860 | 1715 | 6th Ave | not eligible | not eligible | not eligible | 1928 | Bungalow |
| 5WL.5861 | 1717 | 6th Ave | not eligible | not eligible | not eligible | 1888 | American Movements |
| 5WL.5862 | 1719 | 6th Ave | not eligible | not eligible | not eligible | 1906 | Hipped Roof Box |
| 5WL.5863 | 1727 | 6th Ave | not eligible | not eligible | not eligible | 1920 | Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements |
| 5WL.5864 | 1731 | 6th Ave | eligible | eligible | eligible | 1906 | Classic Cottage |
| 5WL.5865 | 1735 | 6th Ave | not eligible | not eligible | not eligible | 1925 | Craftsman Bungalow |
| 5WL.5866 | 1700 | 7th Ave | eligible | not eligible | not eligible | 1910 | Bungalow |
| 5WL.5867 | 1701 | 7th Ave | not eligible | not eligible | not eligible | 1910 | Foursquare |
| 5WL.5868 | 1705 | 7th Ave | not eligible | not eligible | not eligible | 1915 | Craftsman Bungalow |
| 5WL.5869 | 1708 | 7th Ave | not eligible | not eligible | not eligible | 1922 | Bungalow |
| 5WL.5870 | 1709 | 7th Ave | not eligible | not eligible | not eligible | 1910 | Craftsman Bungalow |
| 5WL.5871 | 1714 | 7th Ave | need data | not eligible | not eligible | 1915 | Bungalow |
| 5WL.5872 | 1715 | 7th Ave | eligible | not eligible | not eligible | 1920 | Foursquare |
| 5WL.5873 | 1716 | 7th Ave | not eligible | not eligible | not eligible | 1925 | Bungalow |
| 5WL.5874 | 1717 | 7th Ave | not eligible | not eligible | not eligible | 1906 | Classic Cottage |
| 5WL.5875 | 1718 | 7th Ave | not eligible | not eligible | not eligible | 1908 | Classic Cottage |
| 5WL.5876 | 1722 | 7th Ave | not eligible | not eligible | not eligible | 1926 | Colonial Revival |
| 5WL.5877 | 1723 | 7th Ave | eligible | not eligible | not eligible | 1906 | Edwardian |
| 5WL.5878 | 1726 | 7th Ave | not eligible | not eligible | not eligible | 1910 | Classic Cottage |
| 5WL.5879 | 1727 | 7th Ave | not eligible | not eligible | not eligible | 1912 | Foursquare |
| 5WL.5880 | 1730 | 7th Ave | not eligible | not eligible | not eligible | 1910 | Bungalow |
| 5WL.5881 | 1731 | 7th Ave | not eligible | not eligible | not eligible | 1904 | Classic Cottage |
| 5WL.5882 | 1733 | 7th Ave | not eligible | not eligible | not eligible | 1912 | Foursquare |
| 5WL.5883 | 1734 | 7th Ave | eligible | not eligible | not eligible | 1910 | Bungalow |
| 5WL.5884 | 1739 | 7th Ave | not eligible | not eligible | not eligible | 1900/ 1966 | Dutch Colonial Revival/No Style |
| 5WL.5885 | 1740 | 7th Ave | not eligible | not eligible | not eligible | 1916 | Bungalow |
| 5WL.5886 | 1743 | 7th Ave | not eligible | not eligible | not eligible | 1915 | Craftsman Bungalow |
| 5WL.5887 | 1744 | 7th Ave | not eligible | not eligible | not eligible | 1916 | Craftsman |
| 5WL.5888 | 1702 | 8th Ave | eligible | not eligible | not eligible | 1917 | Foursquare |
| 5WL.5889 | 1706 | 8th Ave | eligible | not eligible | not eligible | 1924 | Craftsman Bungalow |
| 5WL.5890 | 1708 | 8th Ave | not eligible | not eligible | not eligible | 1902 | Craftsman Bungalow |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5WL.5891 | 1714 | 8th Ave | not eligible | not eligible | not eligible | 1904 | Classic Cottage |

| OAHP Site # | Address | Street | Greeley Historic Register Eligibility | State Register Eligibility | National Register Eligibility | Year Built | Architectural Style |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5WL.5892 | 1718 | 8th Ave | eligible | need data | not eligible | 1902 | Dutch Colonial Revival |
| 5WL.5893 | 1722 | 8th Ave | not eligible | not eligible | not eligible | 1900 | Foursquare |
| 5WL.5894 | 1726-1734 | 8th Ave | not eligible | not eligible | not eligible | 1939/2000 | No Style |
| 5WL.5895 | 1738 | 7th Ave | not eligible | not eligible | not eligible | 1912 | Craftsman Bungalow |
| 5WL.5896 | 1736 | 8th Ave | not eligible | not eligible | not eligible | 1906 | Late Victorian |
| 5WL.5897 | 1740 | 8th Ave | not eligible | not eligible | not eligible | 1908 | Classic Cottage |
| 5WL.5898 | 1744 | 8th Ave | eligible | not eligible | not eligible | 1905 | Foursquare |
| 5WL.5899 | 614 | 17th St | not eligible | not eligible | not eligible | 1940 | Minimal Traditional |
| 5WL.5900 | 712 | 17th St | not eligible | not eligible | not eligible | 1950 | Ranch Type |
| 5WL.5901 | 718 | 17th St | not eligible | not eligible | not eligible | 1923 | Bungalow |
| 5WL.5902 | 603 | 18th St | not eligible | not eligible | not eligible | 1918 | Craftsman Bungalow |
| 5WL.5903 | 611 | 18th St | eligible | not eligible | not eligible | 1918 | Craftsman Bungalow |
| 5WL.5904 | 615 | 18th St | not eligible | not eligible | not eligible | 1914 | Craftsman Bungalow |
| 5WL.5905 | 715 | 18th St | not eligible | not eligible | not eligible | 1910 | Bungalow |

## List of Surveyed Resources by Address

| Address | Street | OAHP Site # | Greeley Historic Register Eligibility | State Register Eligibility | National Register Eligibility | Year Built | Architectural Style |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1707 | 6th Ave | 5WL.5858 | not eligible | not eligible | not eligible | 1900 | Late Victorian |
| 1711 | 6th Ave | 5WL.5859 | not eligible | not eligible | not eligible | 1916 | Bungalow |
| 1715 | 6th Ave | 5WL.5860 | not eligible | not eligible | not eligible | 1928 | Bungalow |
| 1717 | 6th Ave | 5WL.5861 | not eligible | not eligible | not eligible | 1888 | American Movements |
| 1719 | 6th Ave | 5WL.5862 | not eligible | not eligible | not eligible | 1906 | Hipped Roof Box |
| 1727 | 6th Ave | 5WL.5863 | not eligible | not eligible | not eligible | 1920 | Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements |
| 1731 | 6th Ave | 5WL.5864 | eligible | eligible | eligible | 1906 | Classic Cottage |
| 1735 | 6th Ave | 5WL.5865 | not eligible | not eligible | not eligible | 1925 | Craftsman Bungalow |
| 1700 | 7th Ave | 5WL.5866 | eligible | not eligible | not eligible | 1910 | Bungalow |
| 1701 | 7th Ave | 5WL.5867 | not eligible | not eligible | not eligible | 1910 | Foursquare |
| 1705 | 7th Ave | 5WL.5868 | not eligible | not eligible | not eligible | 1915 | Craftsman Bungalow |
| 1708 | 7th Ave | 5WL.5869 | not eligible | not eligible | not eligible | 1922 | Bungalow |
| 1709 | 7th Ave | 5WL.5870 | not eligible | not eligible | not eligible | 1910 | Craftsman Bungalow |
| 1714 | 7th Ave | 5WL.5871 | need data | not eligible | not eligible | 1915 | Bungalow |
| 1715 | 7th Ave | 5WL.5872 | eligible | not eligible | not eligible | 1920 | Foursquare |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1716 | 7th Ave | 5WL.5873 | not eligible | not eligible | not eligible | 1925 | Bungalow |
| **Address** | **Street** | **OAHP Site #** | **Greeley Historic Register Eligibility** | **State Register Eligibility** | **National Register Eligibility** | **Year Built** | **Architectural Style** |
| 1717 | 7th Ave | 5WL.5874 | not eligible | not eligible | not eligible | 1906 | Classic Cottage |
| 1718 | 7th Ave | 5WL.5875 | not eligible | not eligible | not eligible | 1908 | Classic Cottage |
| 1722 | 7th Ave | 5WL.5876 | not eligible | not eligible | not eligible | 1926 | Colonial Revival |
| 1723 | 7th Ave | 5WL.5877 | eligible | not eligible | not eligible | 1906 | Edwardian |
| 1726 | 7th Ave | 5WL.5878 | not eligible | not eligible | not eligible | 1910 | Classic Cottage |
| 1727 | 7th Ave | 5WL.5879 | not eligible | not eligible | not eligible | 1912 | Foursquare |
| 1730 | 7th Ave | 5WL.5880 | not eligible | not eligible | not eligible | 1910 | Bungalow |
| 1731 | 7th Ave | 5WL.5881 | not eligible | not eligible | not eligible | 1904 | Classic Cottage |
| 1733 | 7th Ave | 5WL.5882 | not eligible | not eligible | not eligible | 1912 | Foursquare |
| 1734 | 7th Ave | 5WL.5883 | eligible | not eligible | not eligible | 1910 | Bungalow |
| 1738 | 7th Ave | 5WL.5895 | not eligible | not eligible | not eligible | 1912 | Craftsman Bungalow |
| 1739 | 7th Ave | 5WL.5884 | not eligible | not eligible | not eligible | 1900/1966 | Dutch Colonial Revival/No Style |
| 1740 | 7th Ave | 5WL.5885 | not eligible | not eligible | not eligible | 1916 | Bungalow |
| 1743 | 7th Ave | 5WL.5886 | not eligible | not eligible | not eligible | 1915 | Craftsman Bungalow |
| 1744 | 7th Ave | 5WL.5887 | not eligible | not eligible | not eligible | 1916 | Craftsman |
| 1702 | 8th Ave | 5WL.5888 | eligible | not eligible | not eligible | 1917 | Foursquare |
| 1706 | 8th Ave | 5WL.5889 | eligible | not eligible | not eligible | 1924 | Craftsman Bungalow |
| 1708 | 8th Ave | 5WL.5890 | not eligible | not eligible | not eligible | 1902 | Craftsman Bungalow |
| 1714 | 8th Ave | 5WL.5891 | not eligible | not eligible | not eligible | 1904 | Classic Cottage |
| 1718 | 8th Ave | 5WL.5892 | eligible | need data | not eligible | 1902 | Dutch Colonial Revival |
| 1722 | 8th Ave | 5WL.5893 | not eligible | not eligible | not eligible | 1900 | Foursquare |
| 1726-1734 | 8th Ave | 5WL.5894 | not eligible | not eligible | not eligible | 1939/2000 | No Style |
| 1736 | 8th Ave | 5WL.5896 | not eligible | not eligible | not eligible | 1906 | Late Victorian |
| 1740 | 8th Ave | 5WL.5897 | not eligible | not eligible | not eligible | 1908 | Classic Cottage |
| 1744 | 8th Ave | 5WL.5898 | eligible | not eligible | not eligible | 1905 | Foursquare |
| 614 | 17th St | 5WL.5899 | not eligible | not eligible | not eligible | 1940 | Minimal Traditional |
| 712 | 17th St | 5WL.5900 | not eligible | not eligible | not eligible | 1950 | Ranch Type |
| 718 | 17th St | 5WL.5901 | not eligible | not eligible | not eligible | 1923 | Bungalow |
| 603 | 18th St | 5WL.5902 | not eligible | not eligible | not eligible | 1918 | Craftsman Bungalow |
| 611 | 18th St | 5WL.5903 | eligible | not eligible | not eligible | 1918 | Craftsman Bungalow |
| 615 | 18th St | 5WL.5904 | not eligible | not eligible | not eligible | 1914 | Craftsman Bungalow |
| 715 | 18th St | 5WL.5905 | not eligible | not eligible | not eligible | 1910 | Bungalow |