

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Greeley Tribune Building

other names/site number Hansen Building; Greeley History Museum; 5WL.2573

2. Location

street & number 714 8th Street [N/A] not for publication

city or town Greeley [N/A] vicinity

state Colorado code CO county Weld code 123 zip code 80631

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Signature of certifying official/Title State Historic Preservation Officer Date

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

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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

Greeley Tribune Building
Name of Property

Weld County/ Colorado
County/State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not count previously listed resources.)

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

Name of related multiple property listing.

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register.

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Function

(Enter categories from instructions)

INDUSTRY/ communications facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION AND CULTURE/ museum
EDUCATION/ research facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/
Beaux Arts

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE
walls BRICK

roof SYNTHETIC
other TERRA COTTA

Narrative Description

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

Greeley Tribune Building
Name of Property

Weld County/ Colorado
County/State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMUNICATIONS

ARCHITECTURE

Periods of Significance

1929-1957

Significant Dates

1929

Significant Person(s)

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above).

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

FRAZIER, SIDNEY

ANDERSON, FRANK B.

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Colorado Historical Society
Greeley History Museum

Greeley Tribune Building
Name of Property

Weld County/ Colorado
County/State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1. 13 526347 4474720 (NAD 27)
Zone Easting Northing

2. Zone Easting Northing

3. Zone Easting Northing

4. Zone Easting Northing

[] See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Betsy Kellums, Historic Preservation Specialist (for the property owner)

organization City of Greeley date November 15, 2006

street & number 1100 10th Street, #201 telephone 970/350-9222

city or town Greeley state Colorado zip code 80631

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

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

Additional Items

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

Property Owner

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

name City of Greeley

street & number 1000 10th Street telephone 970/350-9770

city or town Greeley state Colorado zip code 80631

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

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

**National Register of Historic Places
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National Park Service**Greeley Tribune Building
Weld County/ ColoradoSection number 7 Page 1**DESCRIPTION**

The Greeley Tribune Building, a 1929 Beaux Arts style building, is located mid-block on the south side of 8th Street. It is just east of the main north-south thoroughfare through Greeley, the Highway 85 Business Loop, also known as 8th Avenue. The building is located in downtown Greeley and is across the street from a 1987 hotel, now known as the Best Western Regency Hotel. At the east end of the block is a crematorium, on the south side of 8th Street. The 1902, one-story, red brick New Cache La Poudre Irrigation Company Building is adjacent to the 1960s east addition of the Greeley Tribune Building. The Jerome Building, a large multi-story office building, is west of the Greeley Tribune Building on the southeast corner of 8th Avenue and 8th Street. A concrete sidewalk with patterned brick pavers and four honey locust street trees with concrete tree grates in front of the Tribune Building lines the street between 7th and 8th Avenues. Diagonal street parking lines 8th Street in front of the building and an alley and parking lot lies south of the building. A 12 foot alley separates the 1960s addition of the Tribune Building and the New Cache La Poudre Irrigation Company Building to the east.

Exterior

This Beaux-Arts style building is a rectilinear, one-story brick and concrete building with a raised basement and a synthetic, flat roof. It has a concrete foundation and red wire cut brick exterior walls with terra cotta trim and details. A large, terra cotta-faced base serves as a plinth, giving the impression of a platform. The north facade is broken into five vertical bays, including four bays of grouped windows and a central entrance with windows above. A semi-circular iron canopy shelters the entrance. Three brass doors in the framework of a decorative iron storefront are topped by a three-paneled transom featuring yet more elaborate ironwork. The three-paneled transoms over the doors and under the canopy have metal mullions in the shape of an "x" and a cross. A terra cotta surround frames the entrance. Most windows are vertical, single-light fixed pane with hopper style transoms above, separated by a band of twelve inch metal cresting. They are grouped in threes and framed by paired composite terra cotta pilasters. A group of three shorter windows in the same pattern as the larger windows are placed above the entrance canopy. Wall mounted narrow beam up lights are evenly spaced on the brick columns between windows, at the sill level of the large, vertical main story windows. The entablature above the pilasters features dentils and egg-and-dart molding above a smooth architrave and paneled frieze. The frieze is engraved with the words "GREELEY TRIBUNE" directly above the central bay. The cornice is made up of ogee molding with acanthus leaves in low relief. A brick and terra cotta parapet capped with concrete, decorative urns, and an elaborately sculpted cartouche top the building. The building is in excellent condition and has a large brick 1960s addition on the east side and a 2005 glass atrium on the west side, separating it from the Jerome Building to the west. It has integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

On the north facade, the concrete foundation is faced with terra cotta blocks and has twelve rectangular garden-level windows, which are single glazed tempered windows in two inch steel frames. Many windows on the facade were replaced with tempered glass during the building rehabilitation project, funded by the Colorado Historical Society's State Historical Fund and done in accordance with the Secretary of Interior Standards.

The north facade of the 1960s east addition has three panels of tiled artwork depicting three people significant in Greeley's development, from east to west: Charles Hansen, Josephine Jones and Alvin Garcia. Under each panel is a small name panel, identifying each person. There are three vertical recessed brick panels, now the location of the artwork. Local artist Mario Miguel Echevarria did the artwork, entitled "Laying a Foundation," a 1% for Art project funded by the City of Greeley and dedicated in the fall of 2005. One wall mounted art light fixture is over each panel. An aluminum banner frame is located on the upper left of the wall. Bricks on the north facade of the east addition wrap around 3 feet 8½ inches to the

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east elevation. The shallow stucco recess separating the facade of the addition from the facade of the original building is the location of a metal, rounded M-shaped bike rack.

The grant-funded rehabilitation project repaired masonry and terra cotta tiles; elements were repaired and replaced in kind as necessary. The decorative urns along the top of the parapet wall were restored. The flagpole was restored with a new lanyard and pulleys installed. The roof was also changed, adding two pyramidal skylights in the middle of the building. They are set back behind the historic entrance and not visible from the street. The historic light fixtures at the main entrance and the original canopy with glass and building connection elements were restored.

In addition, a glass atrium was constructed in the former location of a 1950s brick enclosed service corridor on the west side of the building. The glass atrium is framed with wood timbers and steel beams and has tempered glass walls and ceiling. The glass atrium roof is angled down toward the Tribune Building from the adjacent building, with the glass above the truss on each end being in a trapezoid shape. The north entrance to the atrium leads to steps inside the atrium that guide visitors to a center hallway and on to the Museum lobby. The east wall of the atrium is the original brick exterior of the Tribune Building with windows on the north end of the west wall. The south entrance to the atrium leads to a handicap ramp, which also leads to the center hallway. Stepped planters line the west side of the atrium and are constructed with brick walls, corresponding to the steps and ramp. A rounded metal frame and glass panel suspended canopy is located over the south atrium entrance.

The south elevation is constructed of unpainted red brick with window openings infilled with painted concrete masonry units (CMUs). A metal door with glazing and a narrow, vertical sidelight adjacent to the south atrium doors is located on the west end of the south elevation. A museum sign is painted into two of the CMU infilled windows at the west end of the south elevation. The garden level of the south elevation has seven CMU infilled openings and a concrete stucco exterior. The main level contains ten window openings with CMU infill and brick sills. There is a brick chimney stack with a concrete cap on the roof at the east end of the south elevation. A large loading dock with an overhead metal garage door is located at the east end of the historic portion of the building. An adjacent, smaller loading dock, with the same type of door, is located in the east addition. A metal lift in the alley stands next to the smaller loading dock. Two doors in a recessed entry with concrete steps provide access to the smaller loading dock in the original building and into the east addition.

The south elevation of the east addition is comprised of CMUs painted beige. Five lights at the top of the wall point down for signs or artwork. An aluminum banner frame is located on the top (west) corner of the wall.

The east elevation, also beige painted CMUs, has five window openings infilled with vertically corrugated metal panels. Four of the five are identical horizontal, rectangular openings with CMU sills. The fifth opening is L-shaped and infilled with the same metal panels. A flat metal canopy covers the metal entry door at the south end. Five concrete steps provide access to a concrete porch lined with a metal handrail. A six foot metal fence encloses the dumpster area, most of which is covered by the metal canopy. A painted sign, MUSEUM, is at the upper portion of the wall.

Interior

Upon entering through the historic front entrance, the one story entry vestibule has three bays with a centered stairway up to the lobby and stairs down to the garden level on each side. The floor of the entry vestibule is the original terrazzo. Wood paneling and metal grates on each side cover the walls of the

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vestibule. The ceiling of the vestibule is coved wood with a historic light fixture and tassel. Interior doors of the vestibule were removed to comply with current code.

The current terrazzo stairway has the original handrails with wrought iron balustrade alternating between twisted and straight balusters and a new, similar handrail down the middle, added to meet ADA requirements. The new handrail has balusters that replicate the original. The handrails along the stairs up to the main level have brown painted metal pipe handrails that are raised above the wooden handrails. An extension of the handrails was added on top at the top of the stairs that matches the original handrails. The newel posts of the handrails have brass ball finials, all but two of which are original.

The current lobby retains some historic features, including the original terrazzo floor with a border and square tiles set in a diagonal grid and original woodwork on the walls in the entry vestibule. The original woodwork was imitated on the walls of the store and lobby gallery walls. Original columns are still in place with woodwork on the bottom portion replicated based on one column that had the original woodwork remaining. These original columns consist of concrete enclosed with dark wood frames at the bottom and trim framed wood along the middle, giving them a squared appearance. They are topped by decorative capitals where they meet the ceiling. The columns as well as two pilasters attached to the south wall of the lobby have "modified Temple of the Winds capitals." (Diane Wray, Historic Preservation Certification Application Part 1 – Evaluation of Significance.) The walls of the lobby have the original band of wood molding in a wave pattern, which tops the yellow-painted "faux travertine plaster block" wall. (Diane Wray, Historic Preservation Certification Application Part 1 – Evaluation of Significance.) Smooth plaster walls top the wave pattern molding, and lead to the original grid ceiling. This is the wall pattern throughout the museum store, lobby, lobby gallery, office space and conference room. The original 25 foot ceiling has molding along the edges and in each square of the grid. The grid is also defined by the original columns, and the lobby and museum walls are constructed to be sympathetic to the ceiling grid and system of columns. Round white chandeliers are located in six of the squares of the ceiling grid and have acorn drop finials. They hang from the ceiling by straight brass rods.

Newly constructed eight foot walls of the store and lobby gallery are paneled wood from the floor up approximately three and a half feet and then glass with wood framing to the top of the walls. In consultation with the State Historical Fund staff, the walls were constructed to be eight feet high to show the volume of the room. The wood paneling on the store and gallery walls matches the wood paneling found on the original column.



Historic Image of Interior

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SIGNIFICANCE

The 1929 Greeley Tribune Building is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A in the area of Communications for its long association with the *Greeley Tribune* newspaper. The *Greeley Tribune* was the major newspaper in northeastern Colorado beginning in 1870 and the main source of information for this rural agricultural region. The newspaper not only provided local stories but also national and international news to the population of the region in and around Greeley. They began printing daily papers in 1908, which has continued to the present day. Though there were many other local newspapers over the years, it remains the only daily paper. The *Tribune* is Weld County's oldest newspaper and one of the oldest businesses in Greeley (*Greeley Tribune*, February 14, 1969 "Newspaper History Began In Weld County in 1869," p. 28; Peggy Ford Interview).

The newspaper saw significant expansion during its occupation of the 1929 building, which housed the administrative offices, reporters' desks, and support functions from 1929 to 1986, when the newspaper moved to its current location. The building also housed the mechanical equipment for printing the paper. The *Tribune* remains the local daily newspaper for Greeley to the present day. The period of significance starts in 1929, with the completion of the building, and ends in 1957, a date in keeping with National Register criteria.

The Greeley Tribune Building is also eligible under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as an excellent example of Beaux-Arts style of architecture. Characteristic features of the style seen on the Tribune Building include a symmetrical facade with wire cut brick, terra cotta pilasters and cartouche, semi-circular ironwork canopy, an entablature with dentils and egg-and-dart molding, and decorative urns across the top. Furthermore, it is a well-preserved example of the work of Sidney Frazier, one of Greeley's noted architects. Though several of his other buildings in town remain, including schools and a residence, the Greeley Tribune Building is believed to be his only example of a Beaux-Arts style building.

The building retains a high degree of integrity, in accordance with the seven aspects of integrity, including location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Historic Image



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Weld County/ ColoradoSection number 8 Page 5**Historical Background:**

(taken and adapted from the Part I Tax Credit Application by Diane Wray)

Nathan Meeker and the *Greeley Daily Tribune*

The *Greeley Daily Tribune* was first published in 1870, the same year the town of Greeley was founded, inextricably linking the newspaper's and the town's beginnings. The *Greeley Daily Tribune* was established by New York editor Nathan Meeker, who also founded the town (Ray Shaffer, *A Guide to Places in Colorado*).

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

In 1870, the Union Colony group came to the banks of the Cache la Poudre River and set up the town, naming it Greeley in honor of Meeker's former boss and mentor. On arriving at the settlement Meeker immediately built an adobe house for himself and his wife and daughter. The Meeker Home, a simple adobe Italianate style residence, still stands at 1324 9th Avenue near downtown Greeley. It has been a house museum since 1929 and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places (Meeker Home Museum webpage, <http://www.greeleygov.com/cog/PageHome.asp?fkOrgID=120>).

Meeker founded a number of Greeley institutions that first year including opening a post office, establishing a museum, and not surprising, considering his career as a newspaperman, a newspaper. The *Greeley Daily Tribune* was named after the *New York Tribune*. The script style used for the typeface of the title of the *Greeley Daily Tribune* was designed by Greeley himself. It was modeled after the typeface used for the *New York Tribune*. The *Greeley Daily Tribune* still uses this Greeley-designed typeface for its title today.

The newspaper reflected the values of Horace Greeley as transmitted through its founder Nathan Meeker. It was used as a forum for providing information about agricultural practices, education, irrigation, commerce and business, culture, promoting Greeley and Weld County, and provided regional and national news. The *Tribune* published articles about agriculture and religion, along with regional, national and world news as well as published historical editions.

In 1878, Meeker became an agent for the White River Agency. In keeping with United States policy, Meeker attempted to organize the Northern Ute Indians of the White River area of northeastern Colorado and southeastern Wyoming into settled farming communities. As part of the effort, Meeker had their race track plowed up where pony races were held. Meeker grew uneasy with the Ute's anger and wired for military assistance. Separately, Governor Pitkin also called for troops to be sent to calm the White River Agency. When the troops from Wyoming crossed into the White River Agency in September 1879, they were fired upon by Ute Indians, thus beginning the Battle of Milk Creek.

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Sometime during the days-long battle, a group of Ute Indians killed Nathan Meeker and other agency employees. Meeker's wife and daughter, along with the wives and children of other agency employees, were taken hostage by a group of Ute Indians, but were released soon after. The Meeker women returned the family homestead in Greeley and lived there for decades (Abbott, Leonard and McComb, pp. 124, 375-376; Carl Ubbelohde, Maxine Benson and Duane Smith, *A Colorado History*, p. 126).

Charles Hansen and the *Greeley Daily Tribune*

Over forty years later, in 1913, the *Greeley Daily Tribune* consolidated with the rival *Greeley Republican* resulting in the creation of the Tribune Republican Publishing Company. For many years the paper was called the *Greeley Tribune Republican*. The president of the Tribune Republican Publishing Company was Charles Hansen. Like Meeker, Hansen was an important figure in the history of Greeley. Hansen was born in Michigan in 1873 and began his newspaper career as a young man. He came to Greeley around the turn of the twentieth century.

Hansen was a consummate newspaperman and he had experience with all aspects of running and publishing a newspaper, including the skill of typesetting. When his publishing company acquired the *Greeley Tribune*, it was already a union shop with workers represented by the powerful International Typographical Union. Hansen's pro-union views and his experience as a typesetter created labor harmony at the paper for the entire time Hansen owned and ran it.

The October 10, 1930, issue of the *Tribune* included articles about the history of the newspaper owners, publishers and editors, history of irrigation development in the county, and details of news that were included in earlier issues. In 1945, the newspaper ran a column about the first issue printed in 1870 and about the 1930 historical edition as a significant record of the newspaper and community history. It indicated the Tribune had hoped

to publish some 76 or more pages on the seventy-fifth anniversary. Now is an opportune time for such an edition, but that would require almost nine days' supply of newsprint paper. The Tribune has no paper allotment for such a special edition. Due commemoration of growth of the city must be postponed until paper is available. That is not to be expected before well into next year, if then ("First Tribune Appeared 75 Years Ago on Nov. 16" n.d.).

Local historian Grace Norcross Allen wrote many articles from 1946-48 that show an emphasis on culture and understanding local history.

Also like Meeker, Hansen was a crusader, and he used the *Greeley Daily Tribune* as his soapbox. His cause was not the agricultural co-operative movement; instead, it was water conservation. Hansen became involved in the Northern Colorado Water Conservancy District (NCWCD), an agency concerned with stabilizing the regional water supply for agricultural and municipal use. Hansen served on the board of the NCWCD and also served as the board president from 1937 until his death in 1953. The NCWCD built and administered the 160 million dollar Colorado-Big Thompson trans-mountain diversion project. The NCWCD's offices were housed on the garden level of the Greeley Tribune Building from 1937, when Hansen became president, until the mid-1950s, a few years after he died. Hansen was given numerous awards and citations for his work with the NCWCD including the 1952 Department of the Interior Conservation Award. (*The Colorado Editor*, June 1953 edition, 44; Ben Fogelberg, City of Greeley, Historic Preservation Commission, *Request for Certificate of Designation for Greeley Tribune Building*, 1997, np; Tim Trussell, City of Greeley, Historic Preservation

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Commission, *Historic Building Inventory, Greeley Tribune Building*, 1997).

The Greeley Tribune Building

The *Greeley Daily Tribune* newspaper was written and published in the Greeley Tribune Building for nearly sixty years from the year of its completion in 1929 until 1986 when the newspaper relocated to more modern facilities. The building was vacant from 1986 until 2005 and came to be called the Hansen Building, in honor of Charles Hansen.

The *Greeley Daily Tribune* was an important contributor to the political, social and cultural history of Greeley and of all of Weld County. In addition to serving as the home of the *Greeley Daily Tribune*, and providing offices for the NCWCD, the Greeley Tribune Building served as Election Central for Greeley and Weld County each year. Before computer and electronic balloting, citizens would gather in the Tribune Building to hear the initial results of hand tabulated election returns (Trussell).

The newspaper's circulation in Greeley and the larger Weld County area demonstrates its importance to northeastern Colorado. In 1941, the *Tribune* delivered more than half of their papers to residents outside the Greeley city limits. The circulation was 30,000 while Greeley's population was 14,699 (*The Greeley City and Rural Route Directory, 1941*. Volume XXVII, compiled and published by the Tribune-Republican Publishing Company. Greeley, CO: September 1, 1941).

A November 15, 1955, *Greeley Tribune* article entitled "7 Linotypes Prove the Growth of Tribune Since 1929" suggested seven linotypes was measure for the paper being a large and significant paper. It also indicated linotypes are expensive and only purchased if needed.

Architecture

The Greeley Tribune Building is an excellent example of early twentieth century Beaux-Arts architecture in northeastern Colorado. In the City of Greeley's "Historic Building Inventory," author Tim Trussell describes the Greeley Tribune Building as "one of Greeley's most historically and architecturally significant structures." Trussell goes on to describe the Greeley Tribune Building as "the only Beaux-Arts style commercial facade in Weld County, and as one of only a handful of surviving historic commercial facades not destroyed in the 1970s 'modernization' phase in downtown Greeley." As a result, the Greeley Tribune Building represents a rare architectural resource in downtown Greeley. Though one of only a handful of documented Beaux-Arts style buildings in Colorado, the other known examples are quite elaborate and highly detailed examples done on a large scale. These buildings include Union Station in Denver, the Pueblo County Courthouse, the Hotel Vail (Pueblo), and the Federal Post Office in Colorado Springs, all of which are listed on the National Register. The Greeley Tribune is an excellent example of the Beaux-Arts style, but on a smaller and simplified scale when compared with these others. It is therefore being nominated under the local level of significance.

The building is distinguished by its high quality design and construction. The standard of the brick work is fine, as is the installation of the extensive decorative terra cotta including pilasters, an entablature with dentils and egg-and-dart motifs, a cornice, and a parapet ornamented by six decorative urns. The terra cotta ornaments are glazed a cream color, and the urns, which are four feet tall, are detailed in blue and gold. The terra cotta details were most likely stock elements manufactured by the Denver Terra Cotta Company, the only manufacturer of architectural terra cotta within a thousand mile radius of Greeley. The terra cotta pilasters are used to divide the facade into five equal parts creating a formal symmetry with the central bay used for the main entrance, flanked by a pair of bays on each side. This

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symmetry, and the use of Neo-Classical ornaments such as pilasters, entablatures, cornices, parapets and urns, all characterize the building as an example of the Beaux-Arts. In the early twentieth century, Beaux-Arts was a popular style for important buildings, even small town ones like the Greeley Tribune Building.

Also noteworthy is the ironwork, which forms an elaborate entrance canopy and pair of decorative lanterns. Below the lanterns is a pair of brass plaques that read "Greeley Tribune" in a style that replicates Horace Greeley's original script.

Sidney G. Frazier, architect of the Greeley Tribune Building

Given that the *Greeley Daily Tribune* was associated with two of Greeley's most important citizens, Nathan Meeker and Charles Hansen, it makes sense that the building itself would have been designed, as it was, by Greeley's most important historic architect, Sidney G. Frazier.

Frazier was born in Denver in 1889. He graduated from Regis College in 1909. Upon graduation, he began his architectural career as a draftsman in the Denver office of the Baerresen Brothers architectural firm. Later, that same year, Frazier went to work in the Denver office of William Ellsworth Fisher.

During the eight years he worked for Fisher – from 1909 to 1917 – Frazier was, from time to time, loaned out to the Denver office of Robert Roeschlaub & Sons. While in Roeschlaub's employ, Frazier worked on Greeley High School in Greeley and Centennial High School in Pueblo. Frazier also participated in the design of the Isis Theater in Denver while with Roeschlaub.

In 1917, Frazier opened his own office in Casper, Wyoming. Though the office prospered immediately, Frazier's career was interrupted by service in the United States Army during World War I. He was in the 109th Engineers, stationed in Cody, New Mexico.

After his discharge in 1919, Frazier went to work in the Pueblo architectural firm of William Stickney. Frazier was the on-site supervisor for Stickney's Pueblo Auditorium. Later that year, Frazier passed his examination before the Colorado State Board of Examiners of Architects, and as soon as his license was issued, he opened his own firm in Greeley with offices in the downtown Greeley Building.

In solo practice, Frazier specialized in school design, both primary and secondary schools as well as college buildings, including the Chemistry Building at Colorado A&M (now Colorado State University). He designed forty-one schools in northern Colorado, not just in Greeley and Fort Collins, but also in the surrounding towns.

Buildings by Frazier are done in a variety of styles: many were Collegiate Gothic, such as the 1926 Burlington National Guard Armory at 191 14th Street in Burlington and the Greeley Central School at 1515 14th Avenue. He also designed buildings with a modern influence, most notably the Art Deco style Greeley Junior High School and the Art Moderne Hereford House in Greeley. The 1929 Greeley Tribune Building demonstrates Frazier's ability to design in the elaborate Beaux-Arts style.

In 1939, Frazier was one of a group of architects selected for the design of the State Capitol Annex at 1375 Sherman Street in Denver. Other well-known Denver architects of the National Register-Listed building were: Arthur Fisher, G. Meredith Musick, Frederick Mountjoy, C. Francis Pillsbury, and Charles S. Thomas.

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The Modern Style Glover Veterinary School, done in 1949 for Colorado A&M (now Colorado State University), was considered, during his lifetime, his greatest accomplishment. It was his last major commission since soon after, in 1954, Frazier closed his Greeley office and moved with his wife to Littleton, Colorado. In 1962, Frazier died and was buried in Denver's Fairmount Cemetery. ("News of the Architects," *Rocky Mountain Contractor*, August 1952, pp. 24-26; "Sidney G. Frazier" obituary, *Denver Post*, June 21, 1962, p. 58; "Sidney G. Frazier" obituary, *Rocky Mountain News*, June 21, 1962, p. 101.)

Historic Image

All historic images courtesy of City of Greeley Museums- dates unknown

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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

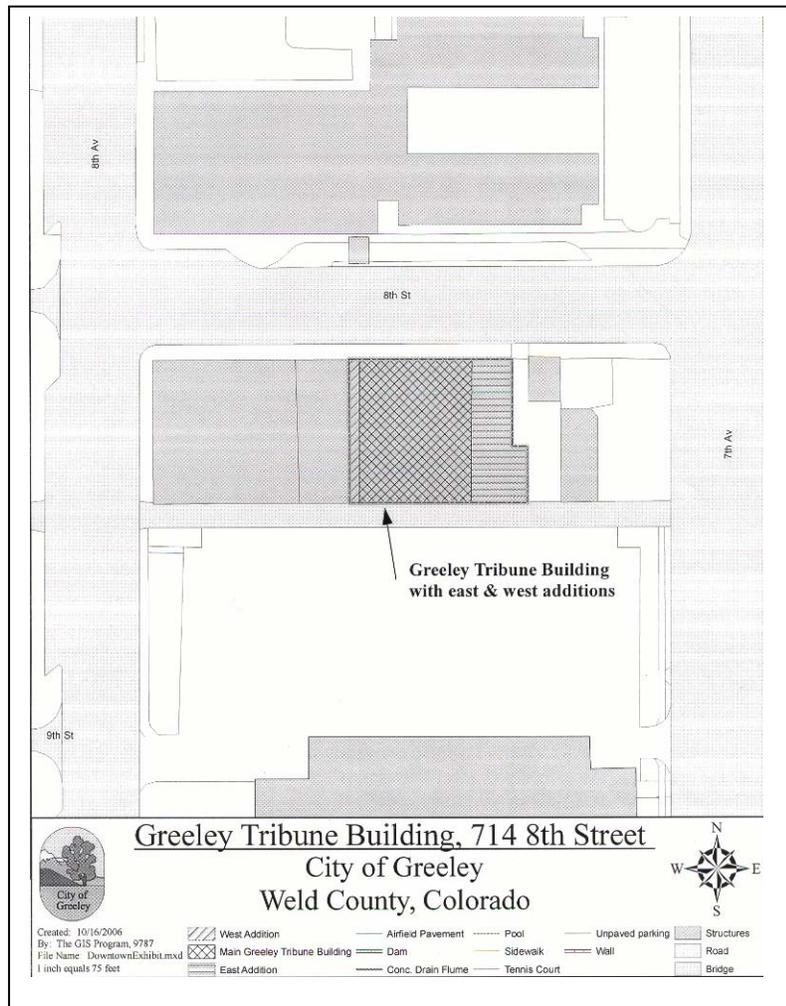
VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Lots 5-10, Block 58, City of Greeley, Weld County, Colorado

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nominated boundary includes the parcel of land historically associated with the property.

SITE PLAN



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Weld County/ ColoradoSection number ___ Page 13**PHOTOGRAPH LOG**

The following information pertains to photograph numbers 1-12 except as noted:

Name of Property: Greeley Tribune Building
Location: Weld County/ Colorado
Photographer: Betsy Kellums
Date of Photographs: November 8, 2006
Negatives: City of Greeley

Photo No. Photographic Information

- 1 North façade, camera facing south.
- 2 North facade with west side atrium, camera facing south.
- 3 West elevation of historic building, inside atrium, camera facing northeast.
- 4 South elevation with west side atrium, camera facing north.
- 5 South elevation with east side addition, camera facing northeast.
- 6 East elevation, camera facing northwest.
- 7 Close up of decorative urn on north façade.
- 8 North facade detail of cornice, cartouche, molding and GREELEY TRIBUNE sign.
- 9 Historic entrance canopy with flagpole on north façade.
- 10 Flagpole and decorative features on north façade.
- 11 Interior- view of pillar in historic lobby, camera facing south.
- 12 Interior- view of lobby with historic pillars and historic terrazzo floor, camera facing south.

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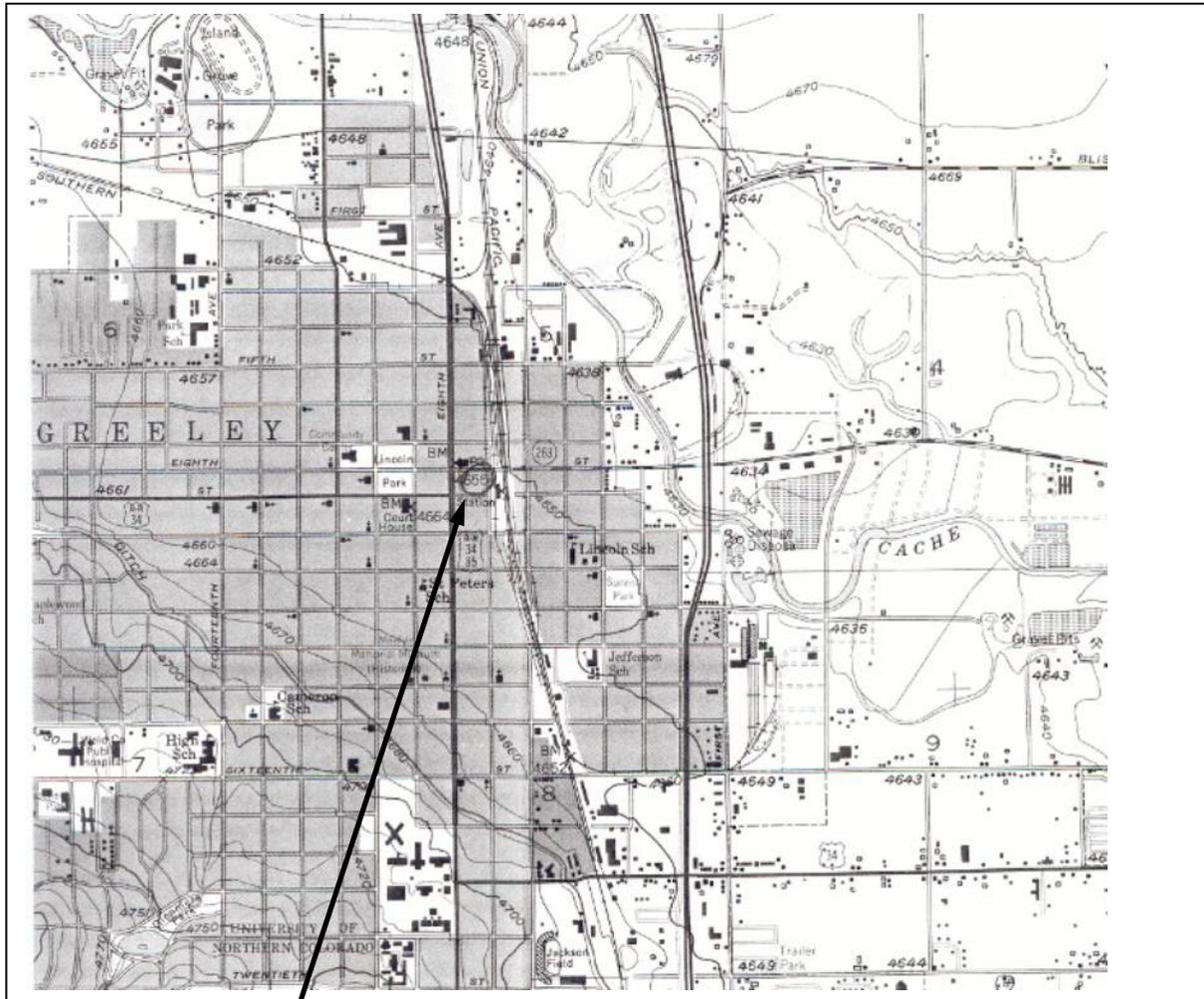
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USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP
Greeley Quadrangle, Colorado
7.5 Minute Series

UTM: Zone 13 526347E / 4474720N
PLSS: 6th PM, T5N, R65W, Sec. 5
NE¼, NW¼, SE¼, SW¼
Elevation: 4655 feet



Greeley Tribune Building