

COLORADO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FOR OFFICIAL USE:	
Site Number	<u>SWL 2883</u>
<u>9/7/1998</u>	Nomination Received
Determined	<input type="checkbox"/> Eligible <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible
<u>11-20-1998</u>	Review Board Recommendation
<u>12-9-1998</u>	Approval <input type="checkbox"/> Denial <input type="checkbox"/>
	CHS Board State Register Listing
	<input type="checkbox"/> Approved <input type="checkbox"/> Denied

COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

NOMINATION FORM

SECTION I

Name of Property

Historic Name University of Northern Colorado Central Campus Historic District

Other Names State Normal School, Colorado State Teachers College

Address of Property

[] address not for publication

Street Address University of Northern Colorado

City Greeley County Weld Zip 80639

Present Owner of Property

(in the case of multiple ownership, list the names and addresses of each owner on continuation sheets)

Name Trustees of University of Northern Colorado

Address UNC Phone _____

City Greeley State CO Zip 80639

Owner Consent for Nomination

(attach signed nomination consent from each property owner - see attached form)

Preparer of Nomination

Name Laureen Lafferty Schaffer Date September 3, 1998

Organization N/A

Address 1936 18th Avenue Phone (970) 346-8765

City Greeley State CO Zip 80631

E-mail _____

Legislative Information

Colorado House District # 50 or Name of Representative _____

Colorado Senate District # 16 or Name of Senator _____

COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Property Name University of Northern Colorado Central Campus Historic District

SECTION II

Classification of Property

Type ☐ building(s) ☒ district ☐ site ☐ structure ☐ object ☐ area

Local Historic Designation

Has the property received local historic designation?

☒ no ☐ yes --- ☐ individual ☐ in district

date designated _____

designated by _____ (Name of municipality or county)

Locational Status

☒ original location ☐ moved (date of move _____)

Use of Property

Historic dormitories, faculty apartments, and president's residence

Current dormitories, faculty apartments, offices, and president's residence

Original Owner Colorado State Teachers College, Colorado State College of Education,

Source of Information Colorado State College UNC Archives, Trustees Minutes

Year of Construction 1921-1936

Source of Information Trustees Minutes

Architect, Builder, Engineer, Artist or Designer

William B. Ittner, F. W. Ireland, Jr., Robert F. Linstedt, William N. Bowman

Source of Information Trustees Minutes

Architectural style/Engineering type

Dutch Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival

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SECTION III

Description and Alterations

(describe the current and original appearance of the property and any alterations on one or more continuation sheets)

SECTION IV

Significance of Property

Nomination Criteria

☒ 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

Areas of Significance

Architecture

Education

Significance Statement

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

Bibliography

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

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SECTION V

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Locational Information P.M. 6 Township 5N Range 65W Section 8

Quad Map Name Greeley

Lot(s) 001, N/A Block 2, N/A Addition Normal School Addition

UTM Reference: Zone 13 Easting 526010,040 Northing 4472840,2820,2860,2810,2730,2770,2680,
020,100,080, 2740,2900,2920,2930
120,180,210,250

Verbal Boundary Description of Nominated Property

(describe the boundaries of the nominated property on a continuation sheet)

SECTION VI

Photograph Log for Black and White Photographs

(prepare a photograph log on one or more continuation sheets)

SECTION VII

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS TO ACCOMPANY NOMINATION

Owner Consent Form

Black and White Photographs

Color Slides

Photocopy of USGS Map Section

Sketch Map(s)

Optional Materials

Property Name University of Northern Colorado Central Campus

DESCRIPTION and ALTERATIONS

The Central Campus housing district of the University of Northern Colorado comprises two main areas. The eight Central Campus dormitories, constructed in a stucco and brick Dutch Colonial Revival style, constitute a compact compound of an entire city block. The President's Residence and the Faculty Apartments, located to the north of the dormitories, are of the Tudor Revival style and stretch the edge of two city blocks. The Central Campus dormitory block is bordered by 9th and 10th Avenues on the east and west, and 19th and 20th Streets on the north and south. The President's Residence and the Faculty Apartments are located immediately north of the dormitory block along 19th Street, between 8th and 9th Avenues. The Central Campus housing district is located on the south end of the main campus. Although the campus expanded to the east and west during the modern development phase of the university, the Central Campus has endeared itself to many because of its beautiful, mature landscaping and the grouping of the older campus buildings in a variety of architectural styles.

The Central Campus dormitories were constructed in three phases. Each of these phases reflects aspects of social and economic history of the United States, the history of Colorado, and the University in a more localized sense. The first construction phase occurred in 1921. Belford, Gordon, and Decker Halls were built after World War I when students were flocking to college campuses. The residence halls were financed through a state mill levy. The second construction phase occurred in 1936, in the midst of the Great Depression. Financed through a 45 per cent Public Works Administration grant, these dormitories were constructed on a larger scale than the original three. The PWA funds demonstrated a commitment at all levels of government to the institution, while the somewhat larger structures reflected the college's role as a growing institution of higher learning. The final phase of Central Campus construction in 1956-57 illustrated the expanding role for the institution. During the economic prosperity of the 1950s, when college enrollments increased dramatically, the campus at Greeley experience this unprecedented growth. The dormitories of this phase, Wiebking, Wilson, and the Tobey-Kendel Addition, maintained an institutional feel through large residence halls which helped accommodate the swelling population. The dormitories doubled the capacity of student housing and added extra beds to the growing institution. The large residence halls reflect not only the increased economic prosperity, but the increased accessibility of higher education.

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The President's Residence and the Faculty Apartments were constructed individually from 1927 to 1947. Each of these structures was built in the Tudor Revival architectural style, which was a popular housing style in Colorado in the 1920s. Constructed first, the President's Residence set the style that was maintained with the Faculty Apartments in the 1930s and 1940s. President Frasier reportedly designed much of the residence and expressed a desire it would reflect "good taste." Built during a period of rapid modernization in the United States, these Tudor Revival structures reflect the historicism present in the architectural and social currents of the era. Stately and elegant, yet still comfortable and appealing, the Tudor Revival structures reveal the expanding reputation of the university.

On June 3, 1892, students from the first graduating class planted the first tree on campus, an elm. The campus was still a part of the Great American Desert in the early years, but Greeley's great irrigation system made a campus transformation possible. The campus of today, famous for the variety of its trees and shrubs and the beauty of their grouping and placing, was achieved and developed through the efforts of a number of people.

Of the estimated 1,269 trees on campus, of which 72 are located around the Faculty Apartments and 102 are near the Central Campus dormitories, the 100-year-old silver maple in front of the first Faculty Apartment rises high above all. With a trunk circumference of 16 feet, 13 inches in 1986, it is considered the oldest maple tree in Greeley, and some believe the tree may even predate the institution. The silver maple is one of six state champion trees located at U.N.C., which has the largest concentration of state champion trees in the state (Greeley Tribune, 22 May 1986 and The Mirror, 28 April 1993).

Belford Hall

Belford Hall, 1921, is a symmetrical t-shaped, two story, Dutch Colonial Revival residence hall, with a steeply pitched side-gambrel roof on the front of the building and a front-facing gambrel roof on the southeast wing. Roof features include: three chimneys, one at each side of the northwest front elevation and one located centrally on the southeast wing, all of stucco exterior with a decorative layer of brick covering approximately the top one-fourth of the chimney; slightly overhanging eaves with raking molding, returns, and

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gutters; box cornices; and slate shingles. Gable window dormers predominate, with one entrance wall dormer and one shed dormer located on the northeast facade of the southeast wing. A concrete foundation supports structural tile and wood studs with interior plaster finish and exterior stucco finish with brick to the first-story line. The main facade is broken into five bays and contains a central entrance. The single hung windows are placed in brick sills, while the dormer windows are casement. Some of the first-story windows have exterior decorative shutters. The large windows on each side of the main entrance are a grouping of three windows with one large central window and one narrow window on each side. All are single hung with wood sills, lintels, mullions, and frames. The entrance features a paneled single French door with glass side lights that extend the entire length of the door, and transom windows above the door. The front portico features two engaged columns and two full Tuscan order columns. The two recessed porches, located on the northeast and southwest ends of the northwest facade, feature two entrances, brick flooring, and a large, L-shaped, stucco column with a wood base and capital. Belford Hall has two common areas within, directly right and left of the main entrance. Each of these rooms has a fire place and a porch exit.

Beyond the central entry and common areas, the living quarters can be reached through central hallways and a central staircase. On the first floor three rooms and a bathroom are located to the left of the main entry. To the right, a hall leads to a kitchen area and a room at the end of the hall. Straight beyond the central stairs a central hall leads to a janitor's closet and women's room. On the right, a stairway and exit to the left, then four rooms on each side. There is an exit at the end of the hall. The second story features six rooms to the left, seven to the right, a women's room, stairway, and exit at the far end of the t-shaped section. All hallways are centrally positioned and carpeted. The laundry room is located in the basement and accessible under the main stairway.

Belford Hall still serves in its original capacity as a women's residence hall. Belford Hall has been well-maintained and has not experienced any major alterations.

Decker Hall

Decker Hall, 1921, is a slightly asymmetrical rectilinear, two-story Dutch Colonial Revival building with a steeply pitched side gambrel roof. Roof features include: one chimney located on the north slope toward the west half of the building, approximately the top fourth of the chimney; slightly overhanging eaves with raking molding, returns, and

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gutters; box cornices; and slate shingles. Shed dormers predominate; however, one central wall dormer over the front entrance and one wall dormer centrally located on the south feature prominently. One box dormer appears above a western extension. A concrete foundation supports structural tile and wood studs with an interior plaster finish and exterior stucco finish with brick to the first-story line. The main facade is broken into five bays and contains a central entrance. The first story windows are single hung with brick sills, while the dormer windows are casement. The enclosed and enlarged porch has beveled wood siding and decorative shutters along the north and west windows. The main entrance features a paneled half-glass door, glass side lights that extend the entire length of the door, glass transom windows, and a wooden pediment.

Through the doorway, a small entry and central stairway feature predominately. To the right are files, records, reception area, and a waiting room. Walls have been removed to create the area; however, the fireplace remains. To the left, a central hall leads to six rooms used as medical offices. A kitchen area and rear exit remain behind the stairway. The second story features central updated restrooms in their original locations and a waiting area. To the left are four original rooms serving as medical offices, and to the right are four rooms and one room at the end of the hallway. One of these large rooms was divided into two rooms for drug storage. Most of the original walls are intact throughout and the medical rooms still have the original two closets from dormitory usage. The building is carpeted throughout. The half-basement features six rooms used as offices and a custodian's room.

Decker Hall served as a women's residence hall until 1976. In that year Decker Hall was renovated for its present use as the Student Health Center. The porch on the west corner of the building was enclosed using wood siding.

Gordon Hall

Gordon Hall, 1921, is a slightly asymmetrical rectilinear, two-story Dutch Colonial Revival building with a steeply pitched, side gable roof. Roof features include: one chimney located on the south slope toward the west half of the building, constructed with a stucco exterior with bricks fashioning a decorative band along the top of the chimney; slightly overhanging eaves with raking molding, returns, and gutters; box cornices and slate shingles. Gable dormers predominate; however, one box dormer at the west end of the south elevation overlooks the green and two centrally positioned wall dormers are

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present, one each on the north and south facades. A concrete foundation supports structural tile and wood studs with an interior plaster finish and exterior stucco finish with a brick to the first-story line. The main facade is broken into five bays and contains a central entrance. The single hung windows have brick sills and the dormer windows are casement. The main floor windows of the south facade are decorated with shutters. The slightly recessed main entrance features a half-glass door with wooden pilasters, a wooden lintel, transom window, and side lights. The recessed porch, located on the southwest corner of the structure, features two exits, brick flooring, and wooden Tuscan order columns.

Through the doorway exists a small entry and central staircase. One large office remains to the left, which features the original doors to the patio and fireplace. To the right, the south half has been transformed into a general office, waiting, and reception area. Along the north side, five offices are located in original rooms. The second story features a central hall with five offices to the right and four offices and one small storage room to the left of the central stairs. Current carpeting features throughout the building, except tile in the entryway. In the basement is a small lounge with carpet, while the remainder is unfinished with cement walls and floors.

The east elevation of Gordon Hall has been slightly altered with the installation of an attic exhaust fan system in 1980. New wood trim was added above the second-story door to the roof in addition to wood louvers and ceiling grills. A good grade redwood was used for all louvered construction, as specified by the architect, Larry D. Williams.

Sabin Hall

Sabin Hall, 1936, is an asymmetrical rectilinear, two-story, Dutch Colonial Revival residence hall with a steeply pitched side gable roof. Roof features include: two chimneys, one on the north slope and one on the south slope with stucco exterior, slightly overhanging eaves with raking molding, returns, and gutters; box cornices; and cement asbestos shingles. Both wall and box dormers appear along the length of the edifice. Concrete footings, foundations, and floors support walls of plaster interior and stucco exterior, with brick exterior to the first-story line. The main facade is broken into eight bays and contains an off-center entrance. Both double hung and casement windows lack ornamentation, but have marble sills. The main entrance extends slightly beyond the building and supports a large wall dormer. The half glass door is surrounded by glass side

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lights that extend the length of the door and transom windows above the door. Two engaged marble columns support a marble entablature. The smaller east entrance also features marble with an arched crown above the door. Sabin Hall also contains a fire place in the communal area and features oak flooring.

The entry of Sabin leads to a central stairway and common area to the right. The area features molded ceilings, carved wood railings and banister on staircase, a tile fireplace with carved woodwork which includes two fluted pilasters, and a recessed bookcase. The first floor also contains eight rooms, three bathrooms, two kitchens, and the lobby, lounge, and study room. The second story has nine rooms, three bathrooms, two kitchens, one lounge, and a study. The central halls are carpeted

Sabin Hall experienced interior renovations in 1945 and 1984. In 1985, the east door was replaced and in 1992, a new wood panel French door was installed at the front entrance.

Snyder Hall

Snyder Hall was constructed in 1936 as a residence hall. The building is asymmetrical, a Dutch Colonial Revival with three-stories, and a steeply pitched side gambrel roof. The roof features include: three chimneys of stucco exterior, two of which are centered on the west slope and one is located on the north end; slightly overhanging eaves with raking molding, returns, and gutters; box cornices; and cement asbestos shingles. Several shed dormers span the length of the structure; however, a few box dormers appear, with one wall dormer above the main entrance. Concrete footings, foundations, and floors support walls of plaster interior and stucco exterior, with brick exterior to the first-story line. The main facade is broken into 16 bays and contains a central entrance. A combination of window types, both casement and double hung, rest upon marble sills. The rear windows of the east facade are primarily casement. Several of the first floor windows feature exterior decorative shutters. The main entrance contains two French doors with side lights and transom windows set in marble with a large portico. Two pilasters and four wood colossal columns of the Tuscan order support second and third-story balconies with wood balustrades. The north and south exits are framed in marble with marble crowns and lintels. A centrally positioned rear balcony on the second floor of the east elevation features a stucco with brick trim parapet. Within, Snyder Hall features oak flooring.

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Snyder Hall features an entry through a double set of doors with transoms and side lights. To the left, a study and common area features a fireplace with fourteen imprinted tiles with floral and geometric designs. Wood trim and two Tuscan order colonnettes figure prominently. The main central staircase displays original woodwork and carved banister. To the right is a reception area with telephones, mailboxes, and a front desk. Many rooms throughout feature crown moldings. Central hallways are carpeted. Residents' rooms feature small vanity and sink areas and wood floors.

Constructed in 1936 as the largest women's residence hall, Snyder Hall had the prominent position along the lily pond square. In 1944-46, ground level capacity was improved. Snyder Hall experienced a recent interior renovation in 1992.

Tobey-Kendel

Tobey-Kendel Hall was built in 1936, with additions made in 1957. The design is an asymmetrical, complex irregular, two-story Dutch Colonial Revival dormitory and food services building with a combination of gable and gambrel roofs, steeply and moderately pitched. The original portion of the west facade has a gambrel roof, while the west facade of the addition has a gabled roof. The original north wing has a west gable and a side gable. The eastern elevation has two cross gables, one toward the north end and one toward the south end. Two gables are positioned on the south elevation, at opposite ends. Roof features include: four chimneys from the original structure, the north half of the current structure, all constructed with a stucco finish and a decorative band of brick along the top; slightly overhanging eaves with raking molding, returns, and gutters; box cornices; and concrete asbestos shingles. Three wall dormers appear on the original portion of the structure. Concrete foundations, footings, and floors support walls of plaster interior and stucco exterior, with brick to the first-story line. Windows are a combination of casement and double hung, with several arched windows on the second story. All windows rest in marble sills, and some of the windows on the original portion feature marble window surrounds. The main entrance features a paneled half-glass door with marble door surrounds, which include engaged columns on each side of the door and a marble entablature. An octagonal bell tower rises above, with arches, small engaged columns, brown painted balustrade, a cupola, and a finial. The south and west balconies of the 1957 addition feature geometrically patterned balustrades.

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The interior of Tobey-Kendel Hall is currently under renovation and not accessible. The kitchen and dining area are experiencing significant modernization and appliance upgrades. Originally 19,260 square feet in 1936, Tobey-Kendel provided rooms for 35 students and dining room seating. A 1944 interior alteration increased dining room capacity from 267 to 354. During the 1957 construction phase, Tobey-Kendel's addition enlarged the building to 46,388 square feet. Robert F. Linstedt served as the architect for the addition and Mead and Mount Construction Company served as contractors. Interior renovations occurred in 1981-82 and 1989. In 1990, Tobey-Kendel received new paint, stucco repair, and exterior window trim painting. Tobey-Kendel's scenic bell tower remains on the original portion of the building and often is the feature most identified with Central Campus.

Wiebking Hall

Wiebking Hall, 1956-1957, is a symmetrical, T-shaped, Dutch Colonial Revival residence hall with a steeply pitched gambrel roof. Roof features include: two false brick chimneys centrally positioned along the main east-west axis; slightly overhanging eaves with raking molding and gutters; box cornices; and concrete asbestos shingles. Large shed dormers span the entire building. A poured concrete foundation supports structural tile and brick walls of plaster interior and stucco exterior, with exterior brick to the first-story line. The main facade is broken into 17 bays and contains a central entrance. The double hung windows with lower hoppers have concrete window sills. Some of the first and second-story windows feature decorative exterior shutters. The large, protruding main entrance contains east and west entrances with two sets of double French doors with glass side lights and glass transom windows above the doors. The south facade of the large entry area features four arched windows.

Wiebking's two main entrances lead to a large reception area with mail boxes and a common living area. The common area holds couches, a pool table, a piano, a television, and a fireplace, which is not an original feature. The t-shaped portion of the dormitory houses students and features an exit and stairway at the end of each wing. Each floor has a central hallway. The first floor has 52 rooms, the second has 51 rooms, the third has 31 rooms and a north wing attic, and the basement has 48 rooms and a laundry area. The reception desk and elevators are recent additions. The hallways are carpeted, while the

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reminder of the flooring is tile. All renovations to Wiebking have been interior. Wiebking Hall is well-maintained.

Wilson Hall

Wilson Hall, 1956-1957, is a symmetrical, T-shaped, three-story, Dutch Colonial Revival residence hall with a steeply pitched gambrel roof. Roof features include: three false brick chimneys, two centrally positioned along the main, north-south axis, and one on the north slope of the west wing; slightly overhanging eaves with raking molding and gutters; box cornices; and concrete asbestos shingles. Large shed dormers span the entire building. A poured concrete foundation supports with structural tile and brick walls of plaster interior and stucco exterior, with exterior brick to the first-story line. The main facade is broken into 19 bays and contains a central entrance. The double hung windows with lower hoppers have concrete window sills. Some of the first and second-story windows feature decorative exterior shutters. The large, protruding main entrance contains north and south entrances with two sets of double French doors with glass side lights that extend the entire length of the door and transom windows above the doors. The east facade of the large entry area features four arched windows.

Wilson's interior and floor plan are identical to Wiebking Hall. Wilson has two main entrances that lead to a large reception area containing mail boxes and a fireplace that is not original. The housing area for students is in a t-shaped floorplan which features an exit and stairway at the end of each wing. Each floor has a central hallway. Recent additions include the reception desk and elevators. Wilson's hallways are carpeted, while the remainder of its flooring is tile. All of Wilson's renovations have been to its interior areas. Wilson Hall is well-maintained.

President's Residence

The President's Residence at the University of Northern Colorado, 1928, is an asymmetrical, rectilinear, two-story, Tudor Revival residence with a steeply pitched side gable roof with a clipped gable and cross gables. The roof features include two, high brick chimneys with multiple shafts, one of which displays prominently up to the front facade, and a shingle roof. A wall dormer and two shed dormers mark the front facade. Overhanging gables with open cornices appear throughout. The main facade is broken into

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six bays and contains a central entrance. A one-story, flat roofed portion appears on the south-east section of the residence and is decorated with battlements. A cement foundation supports a mostly brick exterior. Stone quoins and decorative half-timbering filled with stucco create a distinctive pattern on the upper story. Casement windows with mullions, in sets of two or three, have brick sills and window frames on the first floor and wood framing, as part of the half-timbering pattern, on several second story windows. The large gabled entryway features an arched batten door set in a stone Tudor arch with a brick stoop. To the left of the front entrance rests door length narrow windows, in a band of three.

Constructed from November 1927 through April 1928, the home was built to provide a residence for the institution's presidents. Interior remodeling occurred in 1933, 1948-49, 1951, and 1964. In 1948-49, an area below the ground floor was excavated to enlarge the basement. In 1965, "structural improvements" costing \$28,611 included making the garage part of the residence and building a new detached, two-car garage. C. Neal Carpenter served as architect for the 1960s remodel and addition.

Faculty Apartment #1

The slightly asymmetrical, Tudor Revival faculty apartment building, of 1930, is a rectilinear, two-story with garden level, brick and stucco structure with a steeply pitched shingle, gable roof with cross gables. Roof features include gabled wall dormers and shed dormers, overhanging eaves, gutters, and open cornices. Unit #1 has a poured concrete foundation supporting frame walls with a brick lower level exterior. The upper portion of the exterior is stucco with decorative half timbering. The main east facade is broken into fourteen bays and contains an off-center main entrance positioned toward the north. The extended main entrance features a stone door surround with stone quoins and a simplified, stone lintel. The wooden batten door rests in a Tudor arch doorway. The brick stoop contains several brick steps. The large cross gabled section immediately north of the main entrance features a large, two-story bay window area with transoms and is topped with copper. A bargeboard trims the cross gable. Casement windows appear in sets of two and three and rest in brick or wooden sills. Most of the windows have decorative green awnings, except those in the front cross gabled section and the north facade, which do not have awnings. The three brick chimneys with multiple shafts are located on the south facade, the west slope, and the western portion of the northwest cross gable. The northern

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and southern chimneys display stylized chimney pots. In 1936, a small "cottage" was constructed off of the eastern facade, at the cross gabled section, to connect Faculty Apartment #1 with Faculty Apartment #2.

Faculty Apartment #1 has a small entryway within, with mail boxes and brick flooring. Through a second set of doors is the main stairway, with stairs immediately up or down. One-half flight of stairs up and to the right is a large meeting room. Original wood doors and wood trim remain in the stairway, while to the left are six rooms and a stairway on the west side. On the second story, two guest rooms are located above the meeting room and six rooms and the stairway are located to the left. The central hallways are carpeted, and while some apartments are carpeted, others still display wood floors. The basement contains a custodial closet under the main stairway. A large office with access to the connecting "cottage" is to the right. To the left of the main stairs are the restrooms, six rooms, and a large office with a brick fireplace at the west end. The west stairway reaches the basement.

The connecting "cottage" to the Faculty Apartment #2 features tile flooring and Tudor arches through the walkway. The walkway and windows are located on the south and the north contains four rooms.

Faculty Apartment #1 has not experienced any major additions or alterations. A 1985 restoration included rebuilding the southeast entrance steps, cleaning and repair of copper roofing (due to damage from roosting pigeons), restoration of exterior wood trim and stucco, replacement of awnings, and installation of new windows to replace the originals from 1930.

Faculty Apartment #2

This asymmetrical, Tudor Revival faculty apartment building, from 1936, is a rectilinear, two-story with garden level, brick and stucco structure with a steeply pitched, asbestos shingle, gable roof. Roof features include wall dormers, overhanging eaves, cornices, and gutters. Large dormers and gables are trimmed with bargeboards. It has a poured concrete foundation and brick and stucco exterior, with decorative half timbering above the first story line. The main facade is broken into eleven bays and contains an off-center entrance. The small, main entrance features a stone door surround as part of a larger, extended entrance dormer. A batten door rests on a brick stoop. Stone quoins appear around the doorway and along the lower corners of the entrance dormer. Casement

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windows are set in brick sills on the lower floors and in wood, as part of the half timbering pattern, on the second story. Most of the windows have green awnings. The two brick chimneys are located on the eastern portion of the building and feature decorative chimney pots. The extended bay window areas on the north and east facades are topped with copper.

Through the main door, a small entry with brick flooring and mail boxes leads to another door with large side light. The main stairway features four apartments to the right with an additional stairway. Two apartments are located to the left. The carpeted central hallway features Tudor arches. The second story duplicates the first. The basement features tile flooring and a ground level exit to the right. A closet is located under the main stairway and two rooms are located near the foot of the stairs. A central hall leads to the right where five rooms and a large laundry room are located.

A major interior renovation occurred in 1951, when obsolete kitchen and dining room equipment were replaced. A 1985 restoration included cleaning and repairing copper roofing and exterior wood trim and stucco restoration.

Faculty Apartment #3

This symmetrical, Tudor Revival faculty apartment building, from 1940, is a rectilinear, two-story with garden level, brick and stucco structure with a steeply pitched, cement asbestos shingle, gable roof. Roof features include wall dormers and gable dormers, overhanging eaves, open cornices, and gutters. Bargeboards trim gables and large dormers. Unit #3 has a poured concrete foundation and brick stucco exterior, with decorative half timbering above the first story line. The main facade is broken into thirteen bays and contains a central entrance. The small, main entrance features a batten door on a brick stoop. A brick door surround, with decorative brickwork lintel and stucco above the door, is covered by a small gabled entrance. Stone quoins appear around the doorway and throughout the brick portion of the front south facade. Two second story balconies, one at the west end and one at the east end, appear with metal balustrades. The north entrance features stone door surrounds, with stone quoins and a stone lintel. Casement windows are set in brick sills on the lower floors and in wood, as part of the half timbering pattern, on the second story. The windows, excluding the north facade, have green awnings. Two of the three brick chimneys are located on the south slope, one at the east end and one at the west end, with one chimney located centrally on the north slope. The chimneys feature

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stylized chimney pots. The extended bay window areas on the east and west elevations are topped with copper.

The interior features a small entryway with brick flooring and mail boxes. The second wooden door with large side lights leads to a central hallway with identical stairways on each side (north and south). The first and second stories have three apartments to the left and right of the stairways, one on each side of the hall and one apartment at the end of the hallway. The north stairway contains attic access. The stairs and halls are carpeted, with wood visible at the edge of the steps in the stairway. The basement reveals the same floor plan, with three apartments in the west half of the building. The laundry room is on the east side, with one room at the end of the hall. A closet is located under the stairs and there is a ground level exit on the north.

Faculty Apartment #3 has received routine maintenance and, like all of the other Faculty Apartments, is well-maintained. A 1985 maintenance program included cleaning and repair of copper roofing, restoration of exterior wood trim and stucco, and replacement of awnings.

Faculty Apartment #4

This asymmetrical, Tudor Revival faculty apartment building, from 1947, is a rectilinear, two-story with garden level, brick and stucco structure with a steeply pitched, cement asbestos shingle, gable roof with cross gables. Roof features include wall dormers and gable dormers, overhanging eaves, open cornices, and gutters. Bargeboards trim the large dormers, gables and cross gables. Unit #4 has a poured concrete foundation and brick and stucco exterior, with decorative half timbering above the first story line. The main facade is broken into 13 bays and contains a central entrance. The entrance extends slightly and is constructed of brick with stucco and half timbering above the door. The entrance is covered by a small, steeply pitched gable. Stone quoins appear around the doorway and throughout the brick portion of the front, west facade. The side entrance on the north facade features stone door surrounds, with stone quoins and a stone lintel. Casement windows are set in brick sills on the lower floors and in wood as part of the half timbering pattern, on the second story. The windows, excluding the north facade and upper dormers and gables, have green awnings. Two of the three brick chimneys are located on the west slope, one at the north end and one at the south end, with one chimney located on the northern section of each slope. The chimneys feature stylized chimney pots.

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The extended bay window areas on the west, east, and south facades are topped with copper.

Through the main doorway, Faculty Apartment #4 features a small entry with brick flooring, mail boxes, and a second door with side lights. The main stairway features arched ceilings, while the central halls and stairways are carpeted. The first and second floors feature three apartments on the south half and four apartments and the additional stairway on the north half. The second-story stairs lead to the attic. The basement features three apartments to the south and five to the north. A closet rests under the main staircase.

Completed during the materials shortage following World War II, Faculty Apartment #4 required major adjustments from 1948 to 1951. Heating and hot water storage needed improvements. A 1985 maintenance program included cleaning and repairing copper roofing and exterior wood trim and stucco restoration.

Property Name University of Northern Colorado Central Campus**SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT**

The Central Campus housing district of the University of Northern Colorado including the university President's Residence, Faculty Apartments, and the dormitory halls—Snyder, Sabin, Wilson, Wiebking, Tobey-Kendel, and Belford—and two health facilities, Decker and Gordon should be placed on the State Register of Historic Properties due to their contributions to education and architecture. These structures stand out as educational facilities, erected in stages beginning in 1921 and ending in 1957, where all started out as dormitories or residences to university faculty. Located in Greeley, Colorado, a home from its beginnings in the 1870s of education-minded thinkers who strove just nineteen years after the town's founding to start an institution to train teachers, these structures continue to this day to serve as home-like quarters to students and faculty as well as physical and mental health facilities. In addition, these structures provide residents of the university campus, Greeley, Colorado, as well as the United States of America with unique views of two architectural styles: The Tudor Revival—in the President's Residence and the Faculty Apartments—and Dutch Colonial Revival—in the student dormitory buildings. The buildings in the district have retained a high level of integrity and are a tangible link to the history of the university and Colorado. Prominent architects designed several of the structures, and examples of their talent and skill should be recognized by listing this district on the State Registry.

In April 1889, Governor Job A. Cooper signed Senate Bill 104 creating the first institution in Colorado for training teachers. With this act, the Normal School, later the University of Northern Colorado, began its long and distinct history of education. Established in the agrarian-utopian community of Greeley, the beautiful, tree-shaded campus of today is a stark contrast to the original barren Normal Hill, located on the prairie just south of the city.

The events that led to the establishment of Greeley, and eventually the Normal School, provide a background for this unique institution. Founded in 1870 and established as an agrarian-utopian community, Greeley is located in Weld County about 55 miles northeast of Denver. Originally a joint stock company called the Union Colony, the settlers purchased memberships for \$155. Colonists had to be financially secure and possess the mandatory virtues of industry and temperance.

The city's founder, Nathan Cook Meeker, had experience with planned communities. A believer in the teachings of the French utopian writer Francois Marie

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Charles Fourier, Meeker had been a member of the failed Trumbull Phalanx. Meeker, as well as a number of prominent contemporaries, including the famous Transcendentalists Ralph Waldo Emerson and Nathaniel Hawthorne, followed the Fourier belief that human fulfillment could be achieved through the organization of ideal communities where residents would involve themselves in agriculture and industry in a rural setting. As a result of his experience, Nathan Meeker learned the importance of hard work by the community members and put a greater emphasis on the selection of colonists.

After the Civil War, when Meeker was working for the New York Tribune's founder and editor, Horace Greeley, Meeker planned to establish a colony in the West. Horace Greeley enthusiastically supported Meeker's vision and the two ran editorials in the New York Tribune about the venture. A call asking for members appeared in the paper with great success. Eventually, a locating committee formed and the group decided on an area near the confluence of the South Platte River and the Cache la Poudre River. Colonists arrived in April and May of 1870.

The utopian aspects of the new community vanished within a few years; however, dedication to temperance, moral virtues, and education survived. The foundation for a permanent community school was laid within the first year and a public library was established in 1886. Although the agrarian utopia envisioned by the city's founders did not materialize, the cooperative spirit of the first few years achieved some remarkable results.

Greeley's citizens could also boast of its high education levels. This atypical community sent more students to the university at Boulder than any other city in the state, except Boulder itself (Boyd, page 252). The Union Colony families realized the need for a local institution to fulfill the community's educational needs, as well as to contribute to the economic growth. Boulder had already been awarded the state university and Greeley lost its bid for the state agricultural school to Fort Collins. The only institution of higher learning that had not been established was the normal school. Local leaders and the Greeley Tribune rallied for the school.

Normal schools, which did not begin to prosper in the United States until the Gilded Age of the late nineteenth century, were not always held in high regard (Larson, page 9). However, Greeley's citizens were convinced that the time had come for Colorado to acquire a normal school. With the training of teachers as their only objective, the schools were practical, and soon the schools began to gain acceptance for their vocational merit. In addition, Greeley, with its idealistic background, still placed a high value on

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education. During the city's founding, acreage south of town had been set aside for a college. City leaders regarded the acquisition of the state's first normal school as a primary objective.

A lobbying committee and Greeley Senator James W. McCreery worked closely on legislation sponsoring the normal school. Senate Bill 104, passed in 1889, created the State Normal School; however, certain conditions had to be met by the city before it would be granted the institution. According to the legislation, forty acres of land had to be donated for the site and the building for the school would cost \$25,000.

Land was donated by three separate parties to form a campus south of Greeley on a slight hill. This site known as Normal Hill was often referred to as "rattlesnake hill" or "cactus hill." A foreign-owned irrigation company, commonly known as the English Company, donated \$15,000, and the community, reminiscent of the Union Colony ideal of cooperation, raised the remaining \$10,000 through a fund-raising campaign.

Bids opened on February 11, 1890 at the board meeting for the construction of the Normal Building. All of the bids were above the \$25,000 requirement. However, a month later, the board accepted a \$25,000 bid from J. A. Woodbury, a local contractor then serving a term as mayor (Larson, page 28). The architect chosen for the Normal Building, Robert S. Roeschlaub of Denver, was one of Colorado's finest architects.

The Normal School opened in the fall of 1890, with classes held in rooms throughout Greeley's business district. The first campus structure, the east wing of the Normal School Building, opened on April 23, 1891; however, a dormitory for students was not realized until 1921.

Prior to 1917, provisions for buildings were made by state legislative appropriations. State institutions lobbied competitively for appropriations, which were often unpaid due to lack of funds. In 1917, presidents of the state educational institutions met with Governor Julius Gunter, at his request, to form a solution. They recommended a mill levy of five-tenths of a mill to continue for ten years and divided among the institutions. A bill was passed by the General Assembly and approved by the Governor after the amount had been reduced to three-tenths of a mill, providing about \$75,000 a year for ten years.

Several factors combined to make the actual value of the appropriation less than expected. The entrance of the U.S. into World War I, with its resulting inflation and increase in building costs, lowered the value of the monies significantly. Also, there was

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an unprecedented growth in the student body after the war. Following the war, students flocked to colleges and universities throughout the U.S. , and Greeley was no exception. Dormitories were now needed to house the swelling student population. On October 7, 1920, the question of purchasing land for dormitories for women was addressed by the board. The land chosen, consisting of 12 lots south of 19th Street between 9th and 10th Avenues, was purchased for \$11,092.50 (Carter, page 88). President Crabbe desired the dormitories to be "home-like," wishing them somewhat small and unique, but suitably large enough to house the growing student population. He commissioned William B. Ittner of St. Louis, a well-known architect famous for school buildings and brickwork, on December 27, 1920 to prepare plans for the women's dormitories with one central building and two slightly smaller buildings.

An accomplished architect, Ittner designed schools in 106 cities and in 26 states. In all, Ittner was responsible for the design of 500 schools: 135 high schools, 267 elementary schools, 93 private schools, and five colleges (St. Louis Dispatch, 9/1/85). Even today, his reputation for excellence in school architecture continues. Around the St. Louis area, many of his schools are still in use and are to focus of local preservation efforts. His trade-mark design elements transferred to Greeley with the three women's residence halls. All are of the characteristic two-story construction with brickwork and airiness. The style for the University of Northern Colorado's Central Campus dormitories was established by Ittner and continued by future University of Northern Colorado architects.

Constructed concurrently, all three buildings were finished in the Dutch Colonial Revival style. Built with concrete footings and foundations, each building has a red brick veneer to the first floor line. They have stucco siding over frame walls and slate shingle roofs. Each structure is two stories high with a basement.

The new dormitories opened for the fall quarter, 1921. The buildings, often referred to as "houses," were said to make it possible for students "to maintain the atmosphere and customs of a well-ordered home." Each room provided two beds, two closets, and hot and cold running water. Each "house" was furnished with a large "living room," a kitchenette, and facilities in the basement for laundering; however, no meals were cooked in the residence halls.

During the 1920s, the college was funded by a series of mill levies and fees. While the economy was running at a fast pace and there was general prosperity, taxes to benefit

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the school increased. These funds enabled the university to enter an ambitious building program.

In 1927, master architect William N. Bowman was chosen to design a new home for the school's president. The original home for the president has been abandoned as a residence upon the death of President Crabbe in 1924 and became the Music Conservatory. It remains unclear as to whether President Frasier did not like the original president's home or if he gave it up to relieve the shortages on campus. However, a special committee was appointed to act in the matter of the construction. Construction on the new home began November 3, 1927 at the corner of 10th Avenue and 19th Street (directly north of the three women's residence halls). President Frasier reportedly designed the first floor of the Tudor Revival residence, with his only desire being that the home would "reflect good taste" (Teachers College Mirror, 11/3/27). The Frasier family moved into the new president's residence in May 1928. The home has housed all subsequent presidents of the institution and their families.

In 1930, the first of four Faculty Apartments was built. Originally, the college planned to issue bonds on the market to finance the construction; however, the stock market crash of 1929 prevented this action. Instead, the board sold bonds directly to the faculty. The \$60,000 worth of bonds sold, at 6 percent interest, to finance the first structure. The rental of the apartments and the fees paid for the use of the dining and meeting facilities paid off the debt incurred by the sale of the bonds. Revenues acquired from the rentals of the first apartments helped finance later apartments.

The Faculty Apartments were all constructed in the Tudor Revival style, in architectural harmony with the resident's residence. Handsome structures, they have two-toned, dark red, fired brick, stucco, and half timbering and copper as trim. Architect F.W. Ireland, Jr. designed each one slightly different. With an apartment capacity ranging from 11 to 15, each varies slightly in size.

The first apartment unit cost \$72,355 and was completed in conjunction with the institution's fortieth anniversary celebration. The apartment building was a boon to the growing campus and has remained a popular, well-recognized feature.

The onset of the Great Depression created difficulties on the Greeley campus. After an enrollment high of 1,980 students during the 1927-28 school year, the numbers began to drop (The Greeley Daily Tribune, Historical Edition, 10/1/30). President Frasier implemented spending cuts that affected all areas of operation. The teaching staff received

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reductions in salaries between 6 and 15 percent in 1932, while cuts in the maintenance budget resulted in discontinued phone service for much of the campus, early closures of buildings to conserve energy, and reductions in maintenance staff (Larson, page 141).

Although enrollment slowly declined throughout the 1930s as the Depression lingered, Colorado State College of Education managed to get a large portion of Depression era federal aid. The New Deal's Public Works administration, created in 1933 to sponsor large federal projects that provided thousands of jobs, helped finance five buildings on campus. Consequently, because the PWA required matching funds of 30 to 45 percent, additional local funds went toward these projects. The library renovation in the administrative building now called Carter Hall, the second Faculty Apartment, and three new residence halls were all built with Depression era Public Works funds.

The three new dormitories were constructed south and east of Belford, Decker, and Gordon Halls. F.W. Ireland, Jr., architect, and E.W. Parr, engineer, drew the designs for the residence halls in 1934 as Public Works Project 1509. Constructed in 1936 with a 45 percent PWA grant, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation purchased the trustee-issued bonds that were sold to finance the remaining portion. (Trustees Minutes Colorado State College of Education, Vol. 2). The bonds were eventually sold to a Denver firm.

The residence halls, known at first as Dormitories 1, 2, and 3, were constructed in the stucco and brick Dutch Colonial Revival style established by renowned architect William B. Ittner. Each of these buildings was constructed of poured concrete footings, foundations, and floors, with stucco exterior and brick veneer to the first story line. However, while the three original dormitories had brick trimming, the 1936 residence halls featured stone trim. Window sills, door surrounds, and decorative elements were constructed of marble. Oak floors were laid in the dormitory rooms.

A committee consisting of three members each from faculty, alumnae, students, and the State at large named the new women's residence halls in 1936. The eastern most building was named Tobey-Kendel House in honor of two faculty members. One wing was to be named for Elizabeth Kendel and the other to honor Frances Tobey. The largest and most prominent of the structures became known as Maggie Snyder House, after Mrs. Z. X. Snyder. The smallest of the three was named Florence Sabin House. Florence Sabin, a Colorado native, gained fame for her outstanding work in medicine and her pioneering role as a public health advocate.

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Sabin Hall, as the smallest of the new women's dormitories, conformed to President Crabbe's desire that the halls be "home-like" (Larson, page 137). With its comfortable communal area and fireplace, Sabin Hall fit this ideal. Additionally, Tobey-Kendel attempted to work into the model by providing "family style service" for dinner. However, Tobey-Kendel and Snyder departed from the tradition of cottage size dormitories. Larger than the other residence halls, yet still on a human scale, Tobey-Kendel and Snyder represented the institution's growing role as a state college.

President Frasier also used PWA funds to build a second faculty apartment. Once again, federal funds financed 45 per cent of the \$82,171 total. The trustees issued bonds to cover the remaining \$46,000. The bond issue was eventually purchased by Boettcher and Company of Denver for sale and distribution to their clients.

Known officially as PWA Project 1036 in 1936, Faculty Apartment #2 was completed in the same Tudor Revival style as Unit #1. F. W. Ireland, Jr. served as architect; Woehler and Force was awarded the general contract; and Herdman Electric Company were let in on the electrical contract. The Faculty Apartments have traditionally been a striking visual feature of the Central Campus, providing affordable housing for the faculty and helping those newly residing in Greeley. Always a popular housing option, even today a waiting list exists for those interested in renting.

With the success of the first two Faculty Apartments proven, President Fraiser decided to construct a third. Directly east of Unit #2, Faculty Apartment #3 was designed by the same architect, F. W. Ireland, Jr., and in the Tudor Revival style. The same contractors, Woehler and Force Company and Herdman Electric Company provided services. Completed in November of 1940, the building cost \$77,694 to construct and was financed completely by the sale of 3.5 per cent revenue bonds (Trustees Minutes Colorado State College of Education, Vol. 2 and Facilities Planning records, Faculty Apartments).

As the country slowly made economic gains, enrollment rates at Greeley grew in the late 1930s and the very early 1940s. Enrollment peaked in 1939. Then, with the United States' entry in World War II, the number of students fell dramatically. In December of 1942, surveys revealed an overall drop in enrollment of 38 per cent. Only 960 students enrolled in 1942 and 627 in 1943 (Trustees Minutes Colorado State College of Education, Vol. 3).

Enrollment figures recovered sharply with the Allied victory in Europe and Japan. With the end of the war, the campus quickly entered a post-war building program in 1945.

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During the 1945-46 school year, on-campus housing had been filled to maximum capacity. With the end of a ten-year mill levy program approaching in 1947, combined with the building suspensions during the war, new construction took on new effort and energy.

The fourth, and final, Faculty Apartment was built in 1947. Construction began during Fraiser's last year in office. He had advocated and supported all four units as a way to provide needed housing for the faculty. With housing shortages after World War II and inflated rental prices that were not offset by increases in salary, the need for the additional unit became especially necessary.

The construction of Faculty Apartment #4 differed from the previous three. No general contract was let, but instead was directed by a building committee. When the rough drawings were shown by the architect, F. W. Ireland, Jr., in the spring of 1947, the estimated cost for building and equipping the twelve apartment unit was \$160,000. The funds secured for the costs derived from the 1937-47 mill levy and the 1947-57 mill levy. Since it had not been possible to enter new construction during the war, funds from the 1937-47 mill levy remained on deposit. Balances from that mill levy and the accruing funds from the 1947-57 mill levy were drawn against. The advance was paid back to the State from unencumbered funds derived from rents (U.N.C. Archives, Faculty Apartments file).

Unexpected postwar inflationary pressures and skilled labor shortages caused the project to be over budget and completed behind schedule. Also, a shortage of materials after the war resulted in a slightly different appearance for Apartment #4. The roofing tile used on the previous apartments was not available. However, similar asbestos shingles rendered a different pattern and appearance on the roof. The final cost totaled \$205,180, more than \$40,000 higher than expected. The building did not open until the spring of 1948, when the retiring Fraiser was offered an apartment.

As the influx of veterans to colleges continued in the postwar years throughout the United States, more pressures were put on the institutions of higher learning. The large enrollment increases appeared at the college in the 1950s. Increasingly, these students voiced desires for programs other than teaching at Colorado State College of Education. New programs were installed, and in 1957 the school became Colorado State College to reflect the other aspects of its educational courses.

In response to the growing enrollments, the publicly funded institutions of higher learning in Colorado conducted a survey of future enrollment trends. The forecast for the

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years from 1954 to 1969 called for large increases in enrollment (Trustees Minutes, 10-1054 to 8-26-56). In an effort to meet the growth forecast, the Ross administration designed a thirty year building plan. Part of this plan called for the construction of new dormitories.

As early as 1954, F. W. Ireland, Jr. had completed rough plans for two "L" shaped women's dormitories to complete the Central Campus residence hall block. The remainder of the block between 9th and 10th Avenues, south to 20th Street, was purchased by the college for the expansion. However, Ireland retired in 1955 and a new architect, Robert F. Lindstedt, was hired by contract to design the dormitories.

The designs created by R. F. Lindstedt became Women's Residence Halls 7 and 8 and the Tobey-Kendel Addition. The buildings evolved into large "T" shaped dormitories, with capacities close to 300 students each. Although continuing the Dutch Colonial Revival tradition, the structures stand in contrast to the three small original dormitories constructed in 1921.

Constructed with concrete footings, floors, and foundations, brick veneer to the first story line, and exterior stucco, the new residence halls also featured cement window sills. Some describe the 1950s dormitories as being constructed "like a bomb shelter" (which is not impossible considering Cold War ideologies). The new buildings were named Wiebking Hall and Wilson Hall in honor of two emeritus faculty members, Edith Gale Wiebking and Grace H. Wilson. The Tobey-Kendel addition increased the building's size from 19,260 square feet to 46,388 square feet. The new buildings, completed in 1957, have an "institutional" look to them. They reflect the institution's tremendous growth in the 1950s and its new role as Colorado State College. In a broader sense, they reflect increased student enrollment through 1950s economic prosperity.

The Central Campus of the University of Northern Colorado has the distinction of providing a mature scenic setting for the older campus structures in a variety of architectural styles. Located within a city noted for its wonderful assortment of architectural styles and mature trees, the Central Campus reflects the history of the institution and the history of Greeley. It also captures the influence, and development, of social and economic events of the first half of the twentieth century.

From April 1889, when Governor Cooper signed legislation creating the Normal School, to 1957, when the last of the Central Campus dormitories was completed, the University endured a long and distinct history of education. The dormitories of the Central

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Campus, constructed in the unique stucco and brick Dutch Colonial Revival style established by renown architect William B. Ittner, and the Tudor Revival President's Residence and Faculty Apartments provide a striking visual element to that history. All subtle details of the buildings reveal the rate and breadth of growth that the institution experienced. The Central Campus dormitories were constructed in three phases in response to the needs of the university and its students. The President's Residence and the Faculty Apartments construction responded to the housing needs of the faculty. Yet, both housing areas signify recurring themes.

Within a few city blocks, the thirteen structures underscore the history of the University of Northern Colorado, and in a broader context the western United States. The singular importance of the institution, originally dedicated to education of teachers, and its subsequent expansion and growth are reflected throughout the Central Campus buildings. The structures provide a source of pride within the entire community and are an essential identifying element of the community.

The university President's Residence, Faculty Apartments and dormitories entitled Snyder, Sabin, Wilson, Wiebking, Tobey-Kendel, and Belford, and the, now, physical and mental health facilities of Decker and Gordon Halls need to be placed on the State Register. This will preserve these structures so important in architectural and educational history for future generations. These structures, and this area, must be preserved from future change or destruction. This district serves as an example to the nation, the community, and the university itself of two styles of architecture—Tudor Revival and Dutch Colonial Revival—as well as examples of works of influential architects. These buildings have also served an important function to the educational system of the United States of America, housing thousands of college students and faculty and the presidents of the University of Northern Colorado since this district's first structure was erected in 1921. Home-like dormitory design and mature landscaping and the attitude of Greeley residents since the city's start that urged higher education for all, particularly toward the training of teachers, has contributed to the nation's workforce and to countless students trained by the teachers that studied at the university. Following both World Wars, and serving the resulting Baby Boom generation and beyond, these structures have seen and served to assist the increase in the desire for higher education as the nation's population grew. To allow these buildings to continue to and to serve their functions on the university campus with dignity, State Register listing must be an immediate action.

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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

UTM References

1. 13/525940/4472950
2. 13/526260/4472960
3. 13/526260/4472690
4. 13/525950/4472680

Verbal Boundary Description

The nomination boundaries are shown on the map labeled "UNC Central Campus, Boundary Delineation."

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PHOTOGRAPH LOG

The following information pertains to photograph numbers 1-82:

Name of Property: University of Northern Colorado Central Campus
Location: Greeley, Weld County
Photographer: Laureen Schaffer
Date of Photographs: May 4, 1997
Negatives: University of Northern Colorado

Photo No.	Photographic Information
1	Belford Hall, northwest elevation.
2	Belford Hall, northeast elevation of the southeast wing.
3	Belford Hall, southwest elevation.
4	Belford Hall, southwest elevation of the southeast wing.
5	Belford Hall, southeast elevation.
6	Belford Hall, northeast elevation of the northeast wing.
7	Decker Hall, north elevation.
8	Decker Hall, west elevation.
9	Decker Hall, east elevation.
10	Decker Hall, south elevation.
11	Gordon Hall, south elevation.
12	Gordon Hall, north elevation of east wing.
13	Gordon Hall, north entry.
14	Gordon Hall, east elevation.
15	Gordon Hall, north elevation.
16	Gordon Hall, west elevation.
17	Sabin Hall, north elevation.

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<u>Photo No.</u>	<u>Photographic Information</u>
18	Sabin Hall, south elevation.
19	Sabin Hall, west elevation.
20	Sabin Hall, east elevation.
21	Sabin Hall, north entry.
22	Snyder Hall, south elevation.
23	Snyder Hall, east elevation.
24	Snyder Hall, north elevation.
25	Snyder Hall, east elevation.
26	Snyder Hall, east elevation.
27	Snyder Hall, west elevation.
28	Tobey-Kendel Hall, north elevation.
29	Tobey-Kendel Hall, south elevation.
30	Tobey-Kendel Hall, south elevation.
31	Tobey-Kendel Hall, east elevation.
32	Tobey-Kendel Hall, west elevation.
33	Tobey-Kendel Hall, west elevation of west and north wings.
34	Tobey-Kendel Hall, east elevation.
35	Tobey-Kendel Hall, west elevation.
36	Tobey-Kendel Hall, bell tower.
37	Tobey-Kendel Hall, west elevation of west wing.
38	Tobey-Kendel Hall, east elevation of east wing.
39	Wiebking Hall, north elevation of north wing.

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Photo No.	Photographic Information
40	Wiebking Hall, west elevation of central entry.
41	Wiebking Hall, west elevation of north wing.
42	Wiebking Hall, north elevation of west wing.
43	Wiebking Hall, north elevation of east wing.
44	Wiebking Hall, south elevation, south and central portion.
45	Wiebking Hall, south elevation, central portion.
46	Wiebking Hall, east elevation of north wing.
47	Wiebking Hall, south elevation, central and west portion.
48	Wilson Hall, north elevation, central entry.
49	Wilson Hall, east elevation of north wing.
50	Wilson Hall, west elevation of north wing.
51	Wilson Hall, south elevation of south wing.
52	Wilson Hall, central entry, south door.
53	Wilson Hall, north elevation of north wing.
54	Wilson Hall, east elevation, central and south portion.
55	Wilson Hall, north elevation of west wing.
56	Wilson Hall, west elevation of west wing.
57	Wilson Hall, west elevation of south wing.
58	Wilson Hall, south elevation of west wing.
59	President's Residence, southwest elevation.
60	President's Residence, northwest elevation.
61	President's Residence and garage, north elevations.

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Photo No.	Photographic Information
62	President's Residence, northeast elevation.
63	Faculty Apartment #1, east elevation.
64	Faculty Apartment #1, east elevation.
65	Faculty Apartment #1, south elevation.
66	Faculty Apartment #1, west elevation.
67	Faculty Apartment #1, north elevation.
68	Faculty Apartment #2, north elevation.
69	Faculty Apartment #2, east elevation.
70	Faculty Apartment #2, west elevation.
71	Faculty Apartment #2, south elevation.
72	Faculty Apartment #3, south elevation.
73	Faculty Apartment #3, west elevation.
74	Faculty Apartment #3, east elevation.
75	Faculty Apartment #3, north elevation.
76	Faculty Apartment #3, north elevation.
77	Faculty Apartment #4, west elevation.
78	Faculty Apartment #4, east elevation.
79	Faculty Apartment #4, north elevation.
80	Faculty Apartment #4, south elevation.
81	Faculty Apartment complex maple tree.

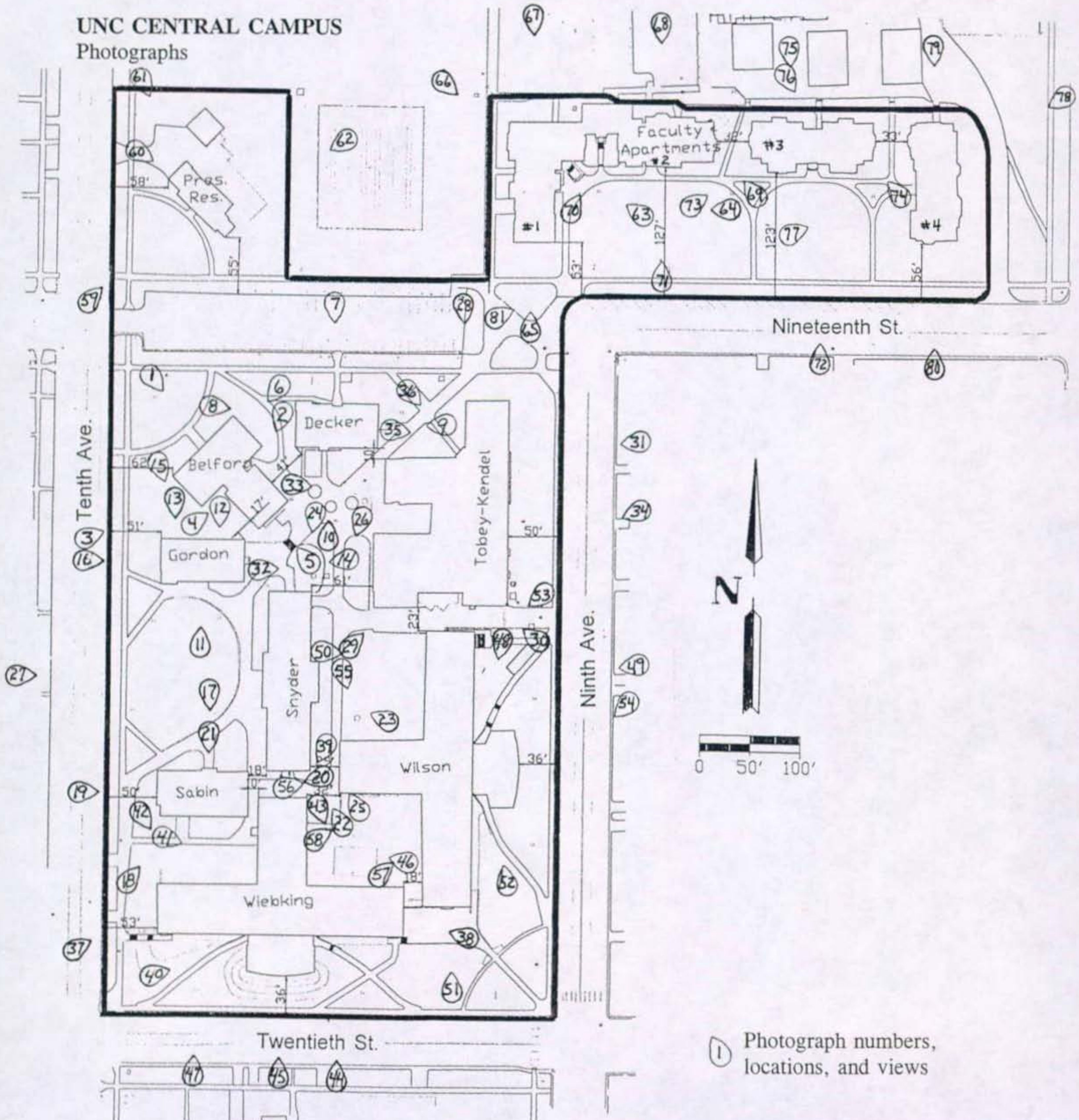
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UNC CENTRAL CAMPUS

Photographs

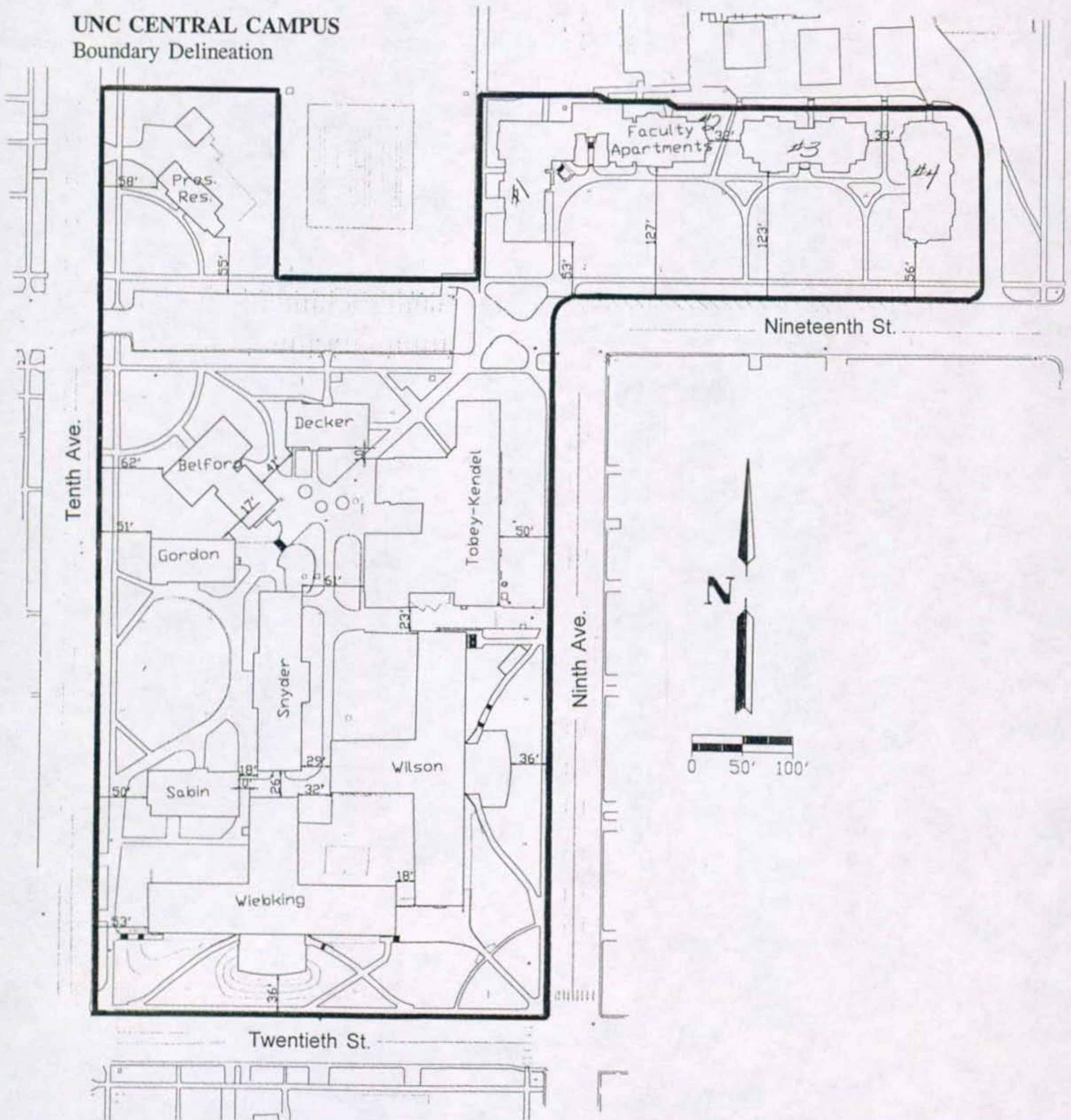


① Photograph numbers, locations, and views

Property Name University of Northern Colorado Central Campus

UNC CENTRAL CAMPUS

Boundary Delineation



Nomination Boundaries

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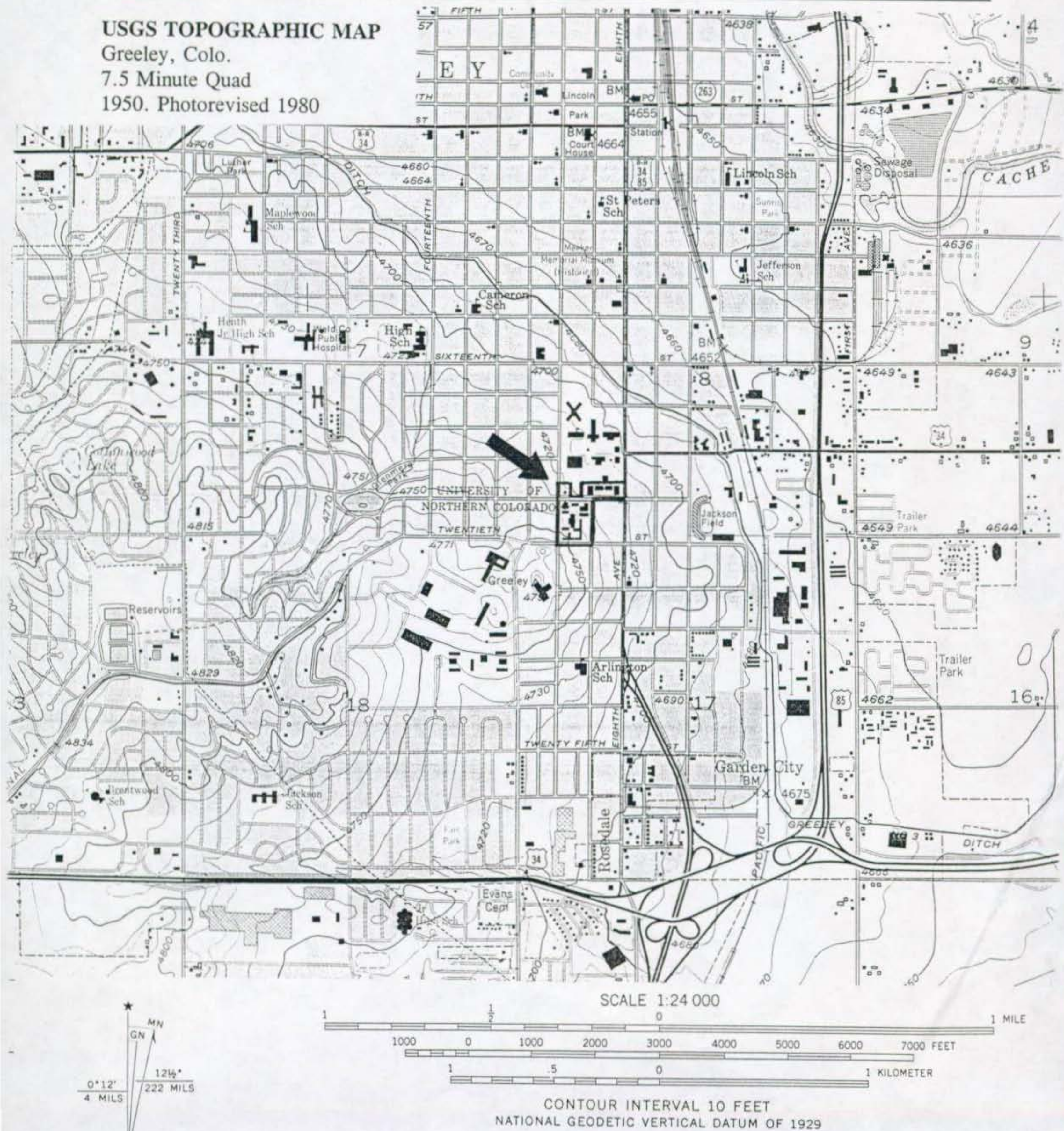
Property Name University of Northern Colorado Central Campus

USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

Greeley, Colo.

7.5 Minute Quad

1950. Photorevised 1980





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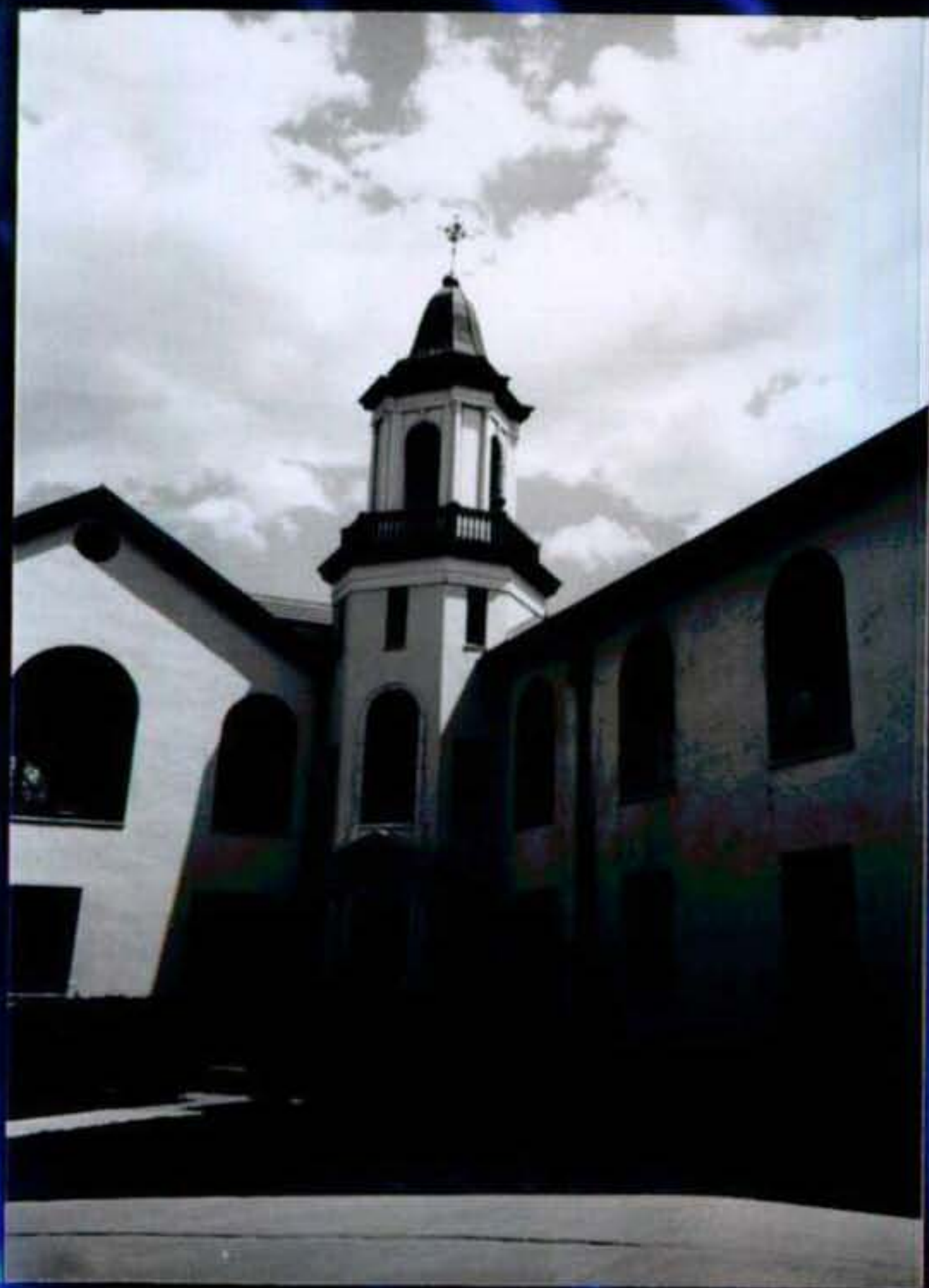
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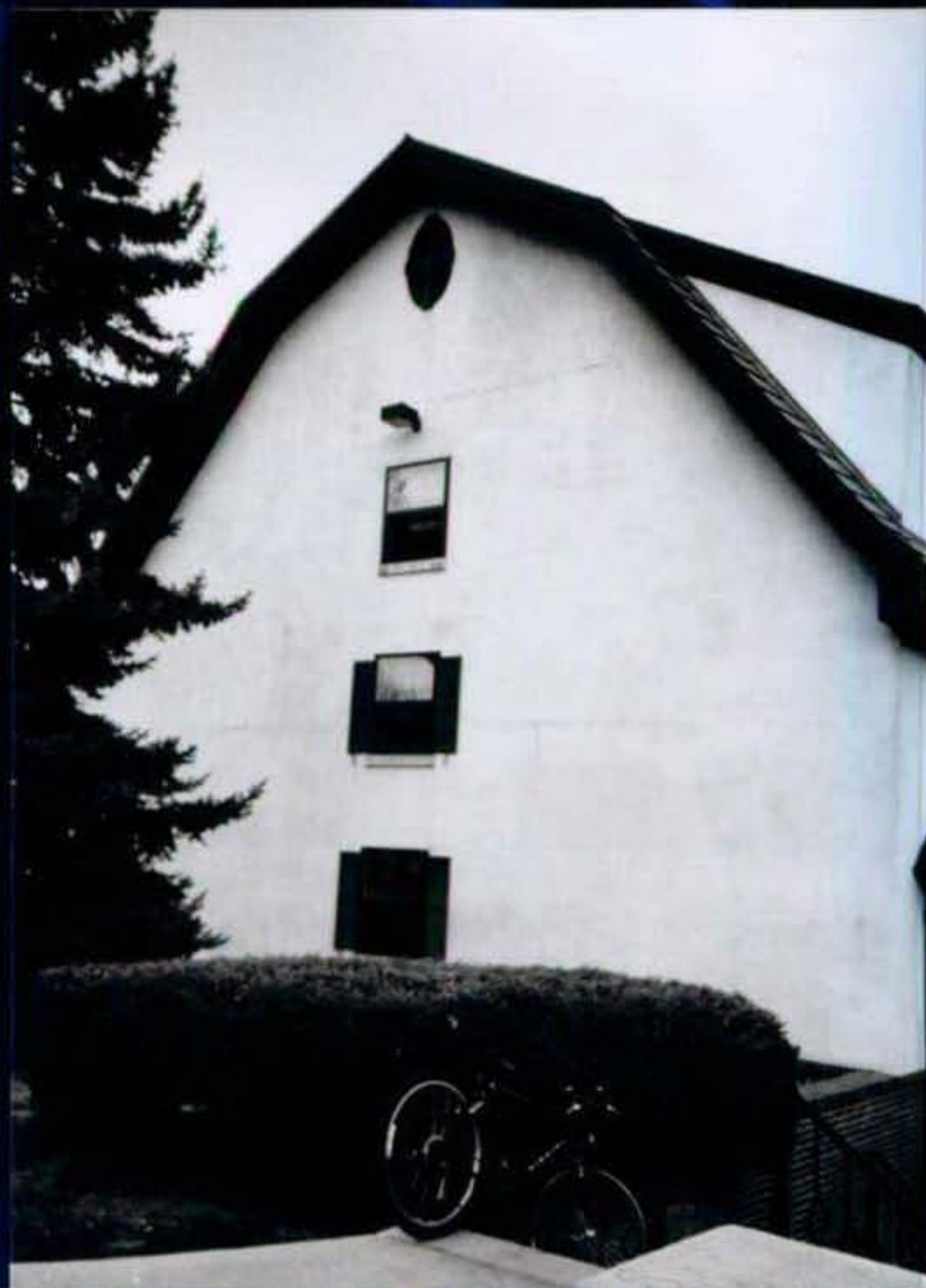
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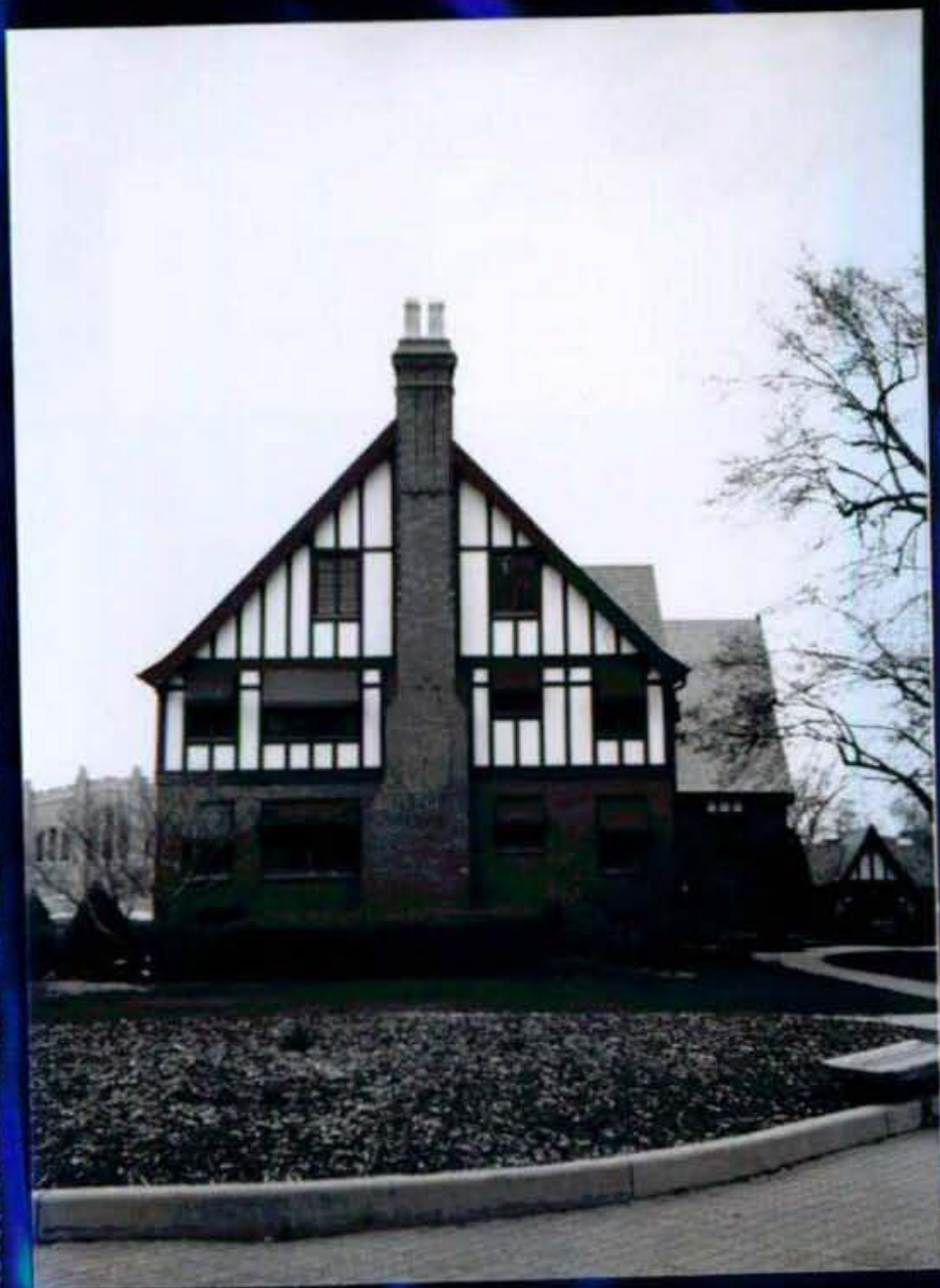
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