

Historical Preservation Commission Agenda

Regular Meeting

Monday December 18, 2023 at 4:00 P.M.

City Council Chambers-City Center South

1001 11th Ave, Greeley, CO 80631

Zoom Webinar Link:

<https://greeleygov.zoom.us/j/89502365606>

NOTICE:

Historical Preservation Commission meetings are held on the 1st and 3rd Mondays of each month. Meetings are conducted in a hybrid format, with a Zoom webinar in addition to the in-person meeting in Council Chambers.

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Comment in Real Time:

Join the Zoom webinar (link above). During the public hearing, members of the public may address the Commission.



Submit Written Comments:

Email comments about any item on the agenda to cd_admin_team@greeleygov.com



Written comments can be mailed or dropped off at the Planning office at 1100 10th Street, Greeley, CO 80631. Written comments received prior to or during the meeting will be read into the record in real time.



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For more information about this meeting or to request reasonable accommodations, contact the administrative team at 970-350-9780 or by email at cd_admin_team@greeleygov.com.



Historic Preservation Commission

December 18, 2023 at 4:00 PM

1001 11th Avenue, City Center South, Greeley, CO 80631

Agenda

1. Call to Order
2. Roll Call
3. Approval of the Agenda
4. Approval of the Minutes
5. Report from Historic Greeley Inc.
6. A Public Hearing to Consider a Certificate of Designation of Centennial Village Museum at 1475 A Street, on the Greeley Historic Register, Case No. GHR2023-0003
7. Commission Member Reports
8. Staff Report
9. Adjournment

Historic Preservation Public Hearing Procedure

Public Hearing to...

1. Chair introduce public hearing item
2. Historic Preservation Staff report
3. Applicant Presentation
4. Commission questions
5. Chair opens public hearing
6. Chair closes public hearing
7. Applicant rebuttal
8. Commission discussion and vote

City of Greeley, Colorado
HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION PROCEEDINGS
Regular Meeting

November 20, 2023

1. Call to Order

2. Roll Call

Chair Christen DePetro called the meeting to order at 4:00 p.m.

The hearing clerk called the roll.

PRESENT

Chair Christen DePetro
Commissioner Bob Brunswig
Commissioner Gabriel Llanas
Commissioner Melissa Martinez
Commissioner Dan Podell

ABSENT

Commissioner Sean Jaehn

VACANT

1

3. Approval of Agenda

Elizabeth Kellums (Planner III) indicated there were not any additions or modifications. Commissioner Brunswig moved to approve the agenda as published. Commissioner Podell seconded the motion.

Motion carried 5-0 (1 commissioner absent, 1 vacancy).

4. Approval of the November 6, 2023, Minutes

Commissioner Brunswig noted a correction needed on item number six in the minutes to correct a misspelling. Commissioner Martinez moved to approve the amended minutes dated November 6, 2023. Commissioner Llanas seconded the motion.

Motion carried 5-0 (1 commissioner absent, 1 vacancy).

5. Report from Historic Greeley Inc.

Chair DePetro invited Historic Greeley Inc. to provide any reports.

Linde Thompson (1616 12th Avenue, Greeley) provided a report on behalf of Historic Greeley Inc. She shared that Historic Greeley has been working on the design review with the applicant on the Amendment Request for Certificate of Approval for Exterior Alterations that will come before the commission in today's meeting.

She shared that due to the success of the Weekend Preservation Project, they will be continuing with that program.

The Christmas Tea event is upcoming, and they do have a few seats available at one of the events and invited the Commission or public to purchase tickets online if they are interested.

6. Public Hearing to Consider an Amendment Request for Certificate of Approval for Exterior Alterations at 1407 2nd Street, Case No. HPDR2023-0004

Chair DePetro introduced the item as published.

Mrs. Kellums came to the podium and began her presentation sharing that per the conditions when the property was designated, the applicant has completed the necessary conditions the Commission requested and bringing those items for approval. She continued sharing the Site Map for the project location and a quick overview of the request.

Mrs. Kellums continued, outlining the proposal for the south windows to preserve the original metal frames of these windows and replace the existing 1/8" glass with 1/2" glass. This proposal does meet the Criteria and Standards in Section 24-1003(j)(1). Proper public notice was made for this proposal. It was posted at the property on November 3, 2023. Email notice was sent to the owner/applicant on November 1, 2023 and a web notice was posted on November 3, 2023. Staff recommends approval of the proposal. She shared that the applicant was present.

Chair DePetro asked the Commission if they had any questions. Commissioner Podell asked if it was going to be one large pane or individual panes.

Sean Windsor, (513 East Oak Street, Ft. Collins, CO) Elder Construction Project Manager, came to the podium to address the question. He shared that each individual pane of glass will fit into its own metal frame. Each window will have 32-40 pieces of 2-pane insulated glass in it that will fit into the existing frames. Discussion continued between Mr. Windsor and the Commission regarding the difference between this option and storm windows.

With no further discussion or questions, Chair DePetro opened the public hearing at 4:17 p.m. Seeing none, she closed the public hearing at 4:17 p.m. and called for a motion.

Commissioner Podell moved that, based on the application received and the preceding analysis, the Commission finds that the proposed glass replacement with preservation of the existing metal window frames on the south façade of the Warnoco Building at 1407 2nd Street meets (1) Criteria and Standards a, c, e, f, and h of Section 24-1003(j)(1) of the Greeley Municipal Code, and therefore approves the request for an amendment to the Certificate of Approval, conditional upon the applicant obtaining all required permits. Commissioner Martinez seconded the motion.

Motion carried 5-0 (1 commissioner absent, 1 vacancy).

7. Commission Member Reports

Chair DePetro opened the meeting up for Commissioner Reports and there were none.

8. Staff Report

Chair DePetro invited Staff to provide any reports.

Mrs. Kellums shared that there were not any agenda items for the December 4, 2023 Historic Preservation Commission meeting and the meeting would not be held but there is a scheduled designation hearing scheduled for December 18, 2023 for Centennial Village Museum and asked Commissioner Llanas to get her any conflict of interest information regarding this proposed designation.

Mrs. Kellums shared that the CPI conference is coming up January 31, 2024 to February 2, 2024 in Boulder. She is applying for scholarships if anyone on the Commission is interested and can commit to attending let her know so she can include them on the scholarship application. Discussion continued about the conference between the Commission and Mrs. Kellums.

9. Adjournment

With no further business before the Commission, Chair DePetro adjourned the meeting at 4:24 p.m.

Christen DePetro, Chair

Elizabeth Kellums, Secretary

Historic Preservation Commission Agenda Summary

December 18, 2023

Key Staff Contact: Betsy Kellums, Planner III – Historic Preservation, 970-350-9222

Title:

Consideration of request for approval of GHR2023-0003, Certificate of Designation for Centennial Village Museum, 1475 A Street

Summary:

Property owner representative City of Greeley Museum Manager Dr. Chris Bowles submitted a complete Greeley Historic Register nomination for 1475 A Street, Centennial Village Museum. He proposes the site is eligible for historic designation under (1) Criteria (a)(1,2,3) Historical Significance, (b)(1,5) Architectural Significance, and (c)(1,2) Geographical Significance of Section 24-1003(d) of the City of Greeley Municipal Code.

Recommended Motion:

A motion, based on the application received and the preceding analysis, that the Commission finds and concludes that Centennial Village Museum meets significance criteria of Section 24-1003(d)(1) and integrity criteria of Section 24-1003(d)(4) of the Greeley Municipal Code, as summarized below, and therefore approve the designation and issue a Certificate of Designation to be recorded by the Weld County Clerk and Recorder.

(a) Historical Significance:

- 1. The property has character, interest and integrity and reflects the heritage and cultural development of the City, State or Nation.*
- 2. Is associated with an important historical event*
- 3. Is associated with an important individual or group who contributed in a significant way to the political, social and/or cultural life of the community.*

Centennial Village has character, interest and integrity and reflects the heritage and cultural development of Greeley and Weld County, reflected in the buildings and structures, layout and designed landscape of the site. The property has significance for association with Colorado's Centennial and the US Bicentennial celebrations in 1976 and the history and significance of Weld County and the various groups that established it.

(b) Architectural Significance:

- 1. Characterizes an architectural style associated with a particular era and/or ethnic group.*

5. *Has visual symbolic meaning or appeal for the community.*

Centennial Village reflects architecture of the various eras of history and the various ethnic groups represented. This site is a well-known and well-loved landmark in the neighborhood that has significant visual and symbolic appeal for many in Greeley, particularly as it relates to the development of Greeley and Weld County and Greeley's primary project celebrating the nation's bicentennial and state's centennial.

(c) Geographical Significance:

1. *The property has proximity to a square, park or unique area deserving of preservation.*
2. *Is a visual feature identifying an area or neighborhood or consists of buildings, homes, replicas, structures, objects, properties, parks, land features, trees and sites historically or geographically associated with an area.*

Centennial Village is located adjacent to and is connected to Island Grove Park, significant in the history and development of Greeley. This site with buildings, homes, replicas, structures, and objects identifies the area.

Attachments:

Staff Historic Preservation Commission Summary
Attachment A – Application & Historic Building Inventory Form
Attachment B – Centennial Village Interpretation Manual by Peggy Ford
Attachment C – Photographs
Attachment D – Existing Site Map

HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION SUMMARY

ITEM: Request for Certificate of Designation for Centennial Village Museum

LOCATION: 1475 A Street

APPLICANT: Dr. Chris Bowles, Museum Manager, on behalf of the City of Greeley

CASE NUMBER: GHR2023-0003

CASE PLANNER: Betsy Kellums, Planner III – Historic Preservation

HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION HEARING DATE: December 18, 2023

HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION FUNCTION:

Review the nomination for eligibility for individual designation on the Greeley Historic Register based on criteria for designation in Section 24-1003(d) of the City of Greeley Municipal Code and approve or deny the request.

PROPERTY OVERVIEW AND BACKGROUND

On October 12, 2023, Greeley Museums Manager Chris Bowles, on behalf of the City of Greeley, submitted a complete Greeley Historic Register nomination for Centennial Village Museum at 1475 A Street, including required documentation, photos, and payment of the nomination fee. Please refer to Attachments A through C for the application and historic building inventory, photographs, the 1997 CV Interpretation guide, and the existing site map.

The owner nominated the property for designation based on information in museum files and knowledge of the site. They propose that Centennial Village Museum is eligible for individual designation under (1) Criteria (a) (1, 2, 3) Historical Significance, (b) (1, 5) Architectural Significance, and (c) (1, 2) Geographical Significance of Section 24-1003(d) of the City of Greeley Municipal Code.

PROPERTY DATA

Legal Description: City of Greeley, County of Weld, State of Colorado

Neighborhood: North Greeley/Island Grove

Year Property Built: 1870-1945, 1976 - present

Architectural Style/Type:

Type: Various – structures and objects; Numbers of buildings and structures correspond with numbers of photos. Buildings, structures, and objects include:

1. Lumber shelter (new; utilitarian)
2. Garden shed 1 (new; utilitarian)
3. Garden shed 2 (new; utilitarian)
4. Shop (white barn)
5. Truck Shed
6. Centennial Barn (2 photos) (ca. 1992)
7. Barn Shelter (2012; contractor: Jim Thompson)
8. Carriage House (early 20th century)
9. Hall House (1885)
10. Friends Pavilion Storage Shed (new; utilitarian)
10. Friends Pavilion Shade Shelter (2016; Bruce F. Meyer Architects)
11. High Plains Press/Post (reproduction, 1986)
12. Fire Station (reproduction)
13. Farr Garage
14. Streetcar Shelter (2005, including deck and ramp)
15. Streetcar (1910-22)
16. Selma's Store (1870-78)
17. Weld Centennial (Community) Church (1917)
18. Shaw House (1899-1900)
19. Stevens-Reynolds House (1900)
20. Ice House (1900-25)
21. North Restrooms (2002)
22. Spanish Colony House (reproduction, 1993)
23. Hispanic Heritage House (reproduction, 1976)
24. Lone Valley School (1921-22)
25. Carpenter House (1871-72)
26. Well Cover (Pavilion at Hanna Square, ca. 1885)
27. Union Pacific Depot (built 1910, originally located at Burns, WY)
28. Bolin House (stuga, 1909)
29. Grauberger Shanty (1900-30)
30. Weld County Courthouse (1861-63)
31. Stone House (reconstruction)
32. Timberwork Shelter
33. Adobe Pantry (1905-15)
34. Overland Forge Shelter
35. Wagon Shelter with Wagon House (1917)
36. Animal Shelter
37. Monfort House (approximately 1907; moved 3/30/2001 by CCI Building House Moving; vinyl siding removed 2012; chimney reconstructed 2012)
38. Silo (1907-08)
39. Rattlesnake Kate's House (reconstructed in 2004-05)

40. Granary (1900-1925)
41. Buffalo Joe Filer Shack (1905, originally located on Joe Filer Ranch near Buckingham)
42. Settler's Camp Shelter
43. Windmill (1920s-30s)
44. Stagecoach Shelter
45. Arbor
46. North Chicken Coop
47. East Chicken Coop
48. Bolin Shed
49. Number 3 Ditch Sluice Gate (1870s)
50. Manhole Cover by Stevens-Reynolds House
51. Art Fence (2011; by Lisa Camero Artworks LLC)

Dates of Significant Renovations:

CV Established in 1976 with some buildings moved to the site; more buildings added later and structures built on site to represent aspects of Greeley, Weld County and Colorado Plains history.

Memo from Henry Epstein, Planning Administrator, to Zoning Board of Appeals, requesting a variance for development in flood fringe areas for past and continuing work at Centennial Village, date: 11/24/1993.

Permit to install gas line for heating system to Carpenter House; Permit #: A-910890; date: 7/30/1991.

Permit to add A/C and furnace to Carpenter House; Permit #: A-910874; Date: 7/24/1991.

Permit to pour slab for beet shanty; Permit #B890372; Date: 6/14/1989.

Permit to construct Friends Shade Pavilion on patio adjacent to Hall House; Owner: City of Greeley; Contractor: City of Greeley; Architect: Bruce F. Meyer of Loveland; Permit #16060142; Date: 6/9/2016.

Source: Building Permit File for 1475 A Street

CRITERIA FOR DESIGNATION

Pursuant to Section 24-1003(d) of the Municipal Code, a property shall be eligible for historic preservation designation and eligible for economic incentives if it meets at least one (1) criterion in one (1) or more of the following categories:

1. Areas of Significance:
 - a. Historical significance
 - b. Architectural significance
 - c. Geographical significance

To determine if a property can convey significance and therefore be eligible for designation, the Commission also evaluates properties according to the areas of II. Periods of Significance, and III. Integrity, as established by the National Park Service for evaluation of properties for the National Register and pursuant to 24-1003(d)(4) of the Municipal Code.

STAFF EVALUATION

*Italicized criteria are those criteria under which staff determined the property to be eligible for designation.

I. AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Section 24-1003(d) (1)(a) Historical Significance

The site, building or property:

- 1. Has character, interest and integrity and reflects the heritage and cultural development of the City, State or Nation.***
- 2. Is associated with an important historical event.***
- 3. Is associated with an important individual or group who contributed in a significant way to the political, social and/or cultural life of the community.***

History of Centennial Village Museum

(Historic Preservation Staff verified the following information through research provided by the property owner from the files at the Greeley History Museum.)

Centennial Village Museum (CV) was created in 1975-76 as a Colorado Centennial/US Bicentennial project to interpret the history of Greeley, Weld County and the Colorado plains from 1860 to 1945. In 1971 the Colorado General Assembly passed legislation “creating a state commission to commemorate the 100th anniversary of Colorado statehood and the 200th anniversary of American independence.” (“Once in a Hundred: The Final Report of the Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission, pg 7) In early November 1975, the Commission awarded the Greeley-area Centennial-Bicentennial Committee a grant of \$20,000 to create CV, which was one of the two largest grants awarded by the Commission. The other large grant went to the Children’s Museum of Denver, which is no longer in the same location and does not retain that aspect of integrity. The grant funds assisted with preparing the schoolhouse that was moved from the UNC campus and a Victorian home. Because the grant required matching funds, the City used funds provided by Robert Hanna that were designated as the Hanna Fund for “historical projects.” Upon notice of award “Mayor Hall said the village will include representative items from many groups which were involved in pioneering Weld County. Among them, he said, would be displays of culture from Mexican American communities, the Black community at

Dearfield and displays from other ethnic groups. ‘If we didn’t do that, we wouldn’t be creating a true picture of what Weld County was like,’ Hall said.”

City Council appointed a committee to oversee the development of the Pioneer Village, later named Centennial Village. Members of the Committee included Jerry Pope of Hensel Phelps Construction, Ron Hawes of NHPQ (not spelled out in the newspaper), John Kinkade of the Greeley Centennial Committee, Glen Bechtholdt of Highland Nursery, Lillian Bird of the Heritage Association of Northern Colorado, City Engineer Bud Smead, Dave Freemyer of the Island Grove Commission and Museum Supervisor Florence Clark. Additionally, several Greeley Museum Board members were appointed, including Mrs. Warren Terry, John Henderson, Dr. E. E. Mohr, Dr. Steve Girault, and Mildred Wolach.

David and Lydia Miller donated the Stevens House (also referred to as the “Tower House” due to the tower on the front) and the Shaw House, and in July 1975, Housemovers Inc and Casey Housemovers moved them to CV. A groundbreaking ceremony was held in September 1975. Mayor George Hall and District Judge Donald A. Carpenter, a descendent of Weld County pioneers, were two of those who spoke at the groundbreaking. Approximately 200 people attended the ceremony. A September 19, 1975 Greeley Tribune opinion column underscores the goal of the project and the success of it in the nomination of the site and continued use of it as a museum.

“Centennial Village is a centennial-bicentennial project of true and lasting significance. There, in its various buildings, will be preserved not just for the observance but for many years to come the story of pioneer life of this area.”

Further down the column, they felt that it would lead to more preservation in Greeley:

“Centennial Village will not only give us a greater appreciation and understanding of the accomplishments of the pioneers but help encourage the preservation of the increasingly valuable items they left behind.”

The foundations were poured in February 1976 and the houses were set on the foundations. Soon after, the wagon house and shack were moved in and then the school and a small 1874 house moved in by the County and donated by the Wesley Sargeant family. Concurrently, Hispanics began construction of an adobe house onsite. Approximately 500 visitors came on opening day, June 26, 1976. The local Audobon Society chapter created a botanical garden onsite using native prairie plants. CV started out with approximately 10 buildings.

CV also served another purpose – to save houses that were slated for demolition. Several houses located at CV were moved to the village not only to contribute to the museum but also to preserve them. Urban renewal of the 1960s and 70s had significantly changed the built environment through razing and altering of many landmark buildings in Greeley.

The individual structures are significant as contributing to CV and sharing Colorado’s story, but also convey some level of significance associated with their original construction. The primary historical significance of CV is for reflecting Greeley’s celebration of the State’s Centennial and

nation's bicentennial and beginning of the historic preservation movement in Greeley. All structures, objects and buildings onsite are significant and contribute to Centennial Village with the exception of a few utilitarian sheds, including the lumber shelter and garden sheds and Friends Pavilion Storage shed, that are not used for any type of interpretation and only used for onsite storage of museum operation and maintenance type items.

Centennial Village Museum has been used for its purpose as a living history museum for visitors during the summer and for special events since soon after its inception. The site is used for public and school group tours during the season, special events on the opening and closing weekends, Potato Day on the second Saturday of September, Howl-o-ween 2-day trick or treat event, Homesteaders Holiday, history festivals, Lone Valley school summer programs, naturalization ceremonies and the AgriCULTURE Feast event more recently. The Fall and Spring History Festivals for area elementary school students has expanded from 2-3 days to 5 days in the fall and in the spring.

Through the buildings, structures, objects and designed landscape, designed to convey the high plains and community environments and tie the village together, Centennial Village conveys the heritage and cultural development of Greeley and Weld County. It also represents Greeley's celebration of the state's Centennial and nation's Bicentennial and the importance that Greeley has placed on preserving and interpreting local and regional history.

Staff Comments: Centennial Village has character, interest and integrity and reflects the heritage and cultural development of Greeley and Weld County, reflected in the buildings and structures, layout and designed landscape of the site. The property has significance for association with Colorado's Centennial and the US Bicentennial celebrations in 1976 and the history and significance of Weld County and the various groups that established it.

For these reasons, staff finds the property does meet **criteria (1a) 1, 2, and 3 for historical significance.**

Section 24-1003(d)(1) (b) Architectural Significance

The site, building or property:

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

Architectural Description

Centennial Village consists of approximately 50 buildings, structures and objects moved to the site or constructed on site to depict various historical themes in Northern Colorado history. The

landscaping and building/structure arrangement were designed to portray the environment in which they originally would have been constructed.

CV is laid out in three general areas, including the Colorado High Plains Environment, Colorado High Plains Communities, and Colorado High Plains Businesses. The resources in the environment section portray the rural and nomadic way of life on the plains, while the communities and businesses section portray aspects of the more permanent communities. Combined, the three sections provide a clear picture of life on the Colorado Plains during the time it portrays.

The layout has expanded as buildings have been added, including moved to the site and constructed onsite as reproductions of historic building types. As CV has expanded, landscaping and design has followed the original plan to ensure the interpretation of the buildings and structures conveys the historic significance and themes to which they are tied.

Staff Comments:

Centennial Village reflects architecture of the various eras of history and the various ethnic groups represented. This site is a well-known and well-loved landmark in the neighborhood that has significant visual and symbolic appeal for many in Greeley, particularly as it relates to the development of Greeley and Weld County and Greeley's primary project celebrating the nation's bicentennial and state's centennial.

For these reasons, staff finds the property does meet **criterion (1b) 1 and 5 for architectural significance.**

Section 24-1003d)(1)(c) Geographical Significance

The site, building or property:

- 1. Has proximity and a strong connection or link to an area, site, structure or object significant in the history or development of the City, State or Nation.***
- 2. Is a visual feature identifying an area or neighborhood or consists of buildings, homes, replicas, structures, objects, properties, parks, land features, trees and sites historically or geographically associated with an area.***

Centennial Village Museum was constructed adjacent to Island Grove Park, which has been a significant site for Greeley since 1870. Many significant Greeley events have been held at Island Grove, including the first Fourth of July celebration and the beginning of the rodeos such as the Stampede. The Stampede began at Island Grove as a "Cowboy Tournament" in 1898, which became the Greeley Spud Rodeo by 1922, which later became known as the Greeley Independence Stampede. Many other events regularly take place at Island Grove, and while Island Grove is not historically designated, it is a site significant in the history and development of Greeley and Weld County.

It is also located in proximity to the Cache La Poudre River and the railroad tracks, both significant in the history and development of Greeley. The Poudre River is historically significant for association with the development of western water law and is the source of water

for the Greeley Historic Register-designated No. 3 Ditch. The railroad is significant for association for transporting goods and materials in and out of Greeley, therefore significant for association with Greeley's development. CV is a visual feature identifying the north part of Greeley with its proximity to Island Grove Park, the Poudre River, and the railroad tracks.

Staff Comments:

Centennial Village is located adjacent to and is connected to Island Grove Park, significant in the history and development of Greeley. This site with buildings, homes, replicas, structures, and objects identifies the area.

For these reasons, staff finds the property does meet **criteria (1c) 1 & 2 for geographical significance.**

II. PERIODS OF SIGNIFICANCE

In establishing significance and integrity, it is helpful to consider the dates for which the property is significant. According to the National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register Registration Form*, "the period of significance is the length of time when a property was associated with important events, activities or persons, or attained the characteristics which qualify it for" designation. The period of significance establishes whether alterations to a property are significant and contributing to a property or if they detract from the integrity and ability to convey significance. Alterations completed during the period of significance may add to the ability to convey significance. Alterations completed outside the period of significance decrease the ability of the property to convey significance. The following are periods of significance for the areas for which this property is significant:

Historical Significance – (1860-1945, 1976); *the site is significant for portraying the history and development of Greeley and Weld County from 1860 – 1945, and for association with Greeley's Centennial and Bicentennial celebration.*

Architectural Significance – (1860-1945, 1976-2000); *the site reflects the architecture of Greeley and Weld County from 1860-1945. Buildings were moved or constructed on site from 1975 through approximately 2010.*

Geographical Significance – (1976); *the building is significant for location in proximity to and connection with Island Grove Park, the Poudre River and the railroad.*

III. INTEGRITY

In addition to the Municipal Code Significance criteria, Section 24-1003(d) establishes Integrity criteria. Staff evaluates a property to determine whether it retains sufficient historical, architectural, and geographical integrity. After determining if a property meets the criteria for significance, it is very important to evaluate changes to the exterior of a property to determine if the property can convey that significance. For example, if a property has been changed so much

that it does not appear historic or there is little or no historic materials left, then it does not retain enough integrity to convey the significance and would not be eligible for designation.

According to the National Register, “integrity is the ability of a property to convey its significance.” (National Register Bulletin 15, “How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation,” p. 44) “Integrity is based on significance: why, where and when a property is important. Only after significance is fully established can you proceed to the issue of integrity.” (*sic*, p. 45)

Section 24-1003(d)(4) Integrity criteria. All properties and districts shall be evaluated for their physical integrity using the following criteria, as defined by the National Park Service in the current version of the publication “How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation:”

- (1) Location – The place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.
- (2) Design – the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure and style of a property.
- (3) Setting – the physical environment of a historic property.
- (4) Materials – the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.
- (5) Workmanship – the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory.
- (6) Feeling – a property’s expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.
- (7) Association – the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.

Centennial Village exhibits integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. The location remains the original location and the size has expanded over the years as buildings and structures have been constructed or moved to the site, such as the Monfort House and the Rattlesnake Kate House. The purpose of the site remains as originally established, the landscaping has been maintained as originally planned and added to be compatible with the original plan. The site retains sufficient integrity to convey the historical, architectural, and geographical significance.

NOTICE

Pursuant to Section 24-1003(f) of the Municipal Code, notice was published in the *Greeley Tribune* on December 3rd and 10th, 2023, and a letter notifying the property owner of the public hearing was emailed to the owner on November 22, 2023. The owner posted a public hearing notification sign at the property on November 28, 2023. Staff attended Homesteader’s Holiday at Centennial Village on December 2, 2023 to share information about the nomination with the public, including providing a handout with information about the public hearing, options to participate and information about Centennial Village and the Greeley Historic Register.

SUMMARY OF REQUIRED CRITERIA

Municipal Code requires that a property meet at least one criterion in one of the three areas of significance in Section 24-1003(d), including historical, architectural, and geographical significance and must exhibit sufficient integrity to convey the significance.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Find that Centennial Village Museum meets criteria in three areas of significance and retains sufficient integrity to convey historical, architectural and geographical significance, and therefore designate Centennial Village at 1475 A Street as an historic property on the Greeley Historic Register.

RECOMMENDED COMMISSION MOTION

A motion, based on the application received and the preceding analysis, that the Commission finds and concludes that Centennial Village Museum meets significance criteria of Section 24-1003(d)(1) and integrity criteria of Section 24-1003(d)(4) of the Greeley Municipal Code, as summarized below, and therefore approve the designation and issue a Certificate of Designation to be recorded by the Weld County Clerk and Recorder.

(a) Historical Significance:

- 1. The property has character, interest and integrity and reflects the heritage and cultural development of the City, State or Nation.*
- 2. Is associated with an important historical event*
- 3. Is associated with an important individual or group who contributed in a significant way to the political, social and/or cultural life of the community.*

Centennial Village has character, interest and integrity and reflects the heritage and cultural development of Greeley and Weld County, reflected in the buildings and structures, layout and designed landscape of the site. The property has significance for association with Colorado's Centennial and the US Bicentennial celebrations in 1976 and the history and significance of Weld County and the various groups that established it.

(b) Architectural Significance:

- 1. Characterizes an architectural style associated with a particular era and/or ethnic group.*
- 5. Has visual symbolic meaning or appeal for the community.*

Centennial Village reflects architecture of the various eras of history and the various ethnic groups represented. This site is a well-known and well-loved landmark in the neighborhood that has significant visual and symbolic appeal for many in Greeley, particularly as it relates to the development of Greeley and Weld County and Greeley's primary project celebrating the nation's bicentennial and state's centennial.

(c) Geographical Significance:

- 1. The property has proximity to a square, park or unique area deserving of preservation.*

2. Is a visual feature identifying an area or neighborhood or consists of buildings, homes, replicas, structures, objects, properties, parks, land features, trees and sites historically or geographically associated with an area.

Centennial Village is located adjacent to and is connected to Island Grove Park, significant in the history and development of Greeley. This site with buildings, homes, replicas, structures, and objects identifies the area.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A	Application & Historic Building Inventory Form
Attachment B	Centennial Village Interpretation Manual by Peggy A. Ford
Attachment C	Photographs
Attachment D	Existing Site Map



Greeley Historic Register

Nomination Packet

Historic Preservation Office

1100 10th Street, Greeley Colorado, 80631

Phone: (970)350-9222

Fax: (970)350-9800

Updated 10/2021

This packet includes the forms and instructions necessary to nominate a building or site to the Greeley Historic Register.

City of Greeley Historic Preservation Commission

Procedures for Nomination and Designation of Historic Properties

The Historic Preservation Commission thanks you for becoming involved in the important process of protecting our city's historical built environment. The following steps will guide you through the nomination and designation procedures. If you have any questions, please call the Historic Preservation Office. Our staff is here to help!

Nomination & Designation Process

Owner nominations – process will take approximately 30-45 days from receipt of application

Non-owner nominations – process may take up to 90-120 days from receipt of application

Incomplete applications will hold up the process. Additional information may be requested.

Step 1. Pre-Application Conference

- Meet with Historic Preservation Staff (call the Historic Preservation Office at 970.350.9222 for an appointment). At this time you will determine the property's significance, review the designation process and learn how to research your historic structure or site.
- The Historic Preservation Staff will also fully explain the benefits, requirements and responsibilities that are conferred upon the owners of historic properties.

Step 2. Formal Application

- Complete *Application Form for Nomination of a Historic Property* (attached)
- Complete the *Historic Building Inventory* form (attached). The Historic Preservation Specialist can assist with completion of this form.
- *Minimum information required* for the application to be considered includes: nominated property address, owner & mailing address/phone number/email address, legal description, historic use, present use, date of construction (estimate), original owner, significance (determined in consultation with the Historic Preservation Specialist if necessary). The legal description can be obtained through the City of Greeley website, ORIGIN Property Facts map. Historic Preservation Specialist can assist with the legal description.
- Current photos of the front, sides and rear.
- Additional requirements for a complete application for non-owner nominations: a copy of a legally recorded document with the legal description.
- Application fee is \$50.00; payable to the City of Greeley; paid through eTRAKiT. (The fee may be waived under certain circumstances, such as economic hardship.)
- Submit the application through the Project module of [eTRAKiT](http://greeleygov.com/services/etrakit) on the City of Greeley website, <http://greeleygov.com/services/etrakit>. For assistance with eTRAKiT, call 970.350.9388.

Step 3. Notification, Scheduling and Posting {As per Section 24-1003(f)}

- Historic Preservation Staff will send a letter acknowledging receipt of the application materials and will reference the privileges, obligations and restrictions which apply to historic properties. The letter will also serve as written notice of the date, time, and place of the Hearing for Designation, to be mailed or emailed to the owner no less than fifteen (15) days prior to the scheduled hearing. The Historic Preservation Commission holds public hearings on the first and third Monday of each month at 4:00 p.m.
- For owner nominated properties, the letter shall be sent via first class mail, by hand delivery or by electronic mail. For non-owner nominated properties, the letter shall be sent via certified mail, return receipt requested.
- Notice of the Hearing shall also be posted at the property, in a manner clearly visible from a public right of way.
- Notice of Hearing shall be published twice in the newspaper of local circulation in the two weeks prior to the public hearing.

Step 4. Public Hearing {As per Section 24-1003(e)}

- Attend Designation Hearing. The hearing will be formal and will follow a pre-written agenda as follows:

Public Hearing

1. Chair introduce public hearing item
2. Historic Preservation Staff report
3. Applicant Presentation
4. Commission questions
5. Chair opens public hearing
6. Chair closes public hearing
7. Applicant rebuttal
8. Commission discussion & vote

Step 5. Disposition {As per Section 24-1003(e)}

- Approval or denial of the nomination shall be granted after the Commission has heard all interested parties and relevant evidence.
 - The Commission will be the final decision making authority on all owner nominations, with the option for appeal to City Council.
 - In the case of non-owner nominations, the Commission will review the case in the public hearing process and make a recommendation to the City Council regarding designation.
 - City Council will be the final decision making authority on all non-owner nominations.
- If the property receives designation, official notice will be sent to the owner within fifteen days after the designation has been recorded with the Weld County Clerk and Recorder. The nomination application fee covers the recording fee.
- The Commission will supply and pay for signs for designated properties subject to the availability of funds.

2000. Despite changes over the last almost 50 years, the property maintains excellent historic integrity in museum layout, architecture and use.

Certification: I certify that the information and exhibits herewith submitted are true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Applicant (Print): Chris Bowles **Telephone:** 970-350-9218

Signature: **Date:**

APPLICANT IS THE OWNER? YES X* NO

*as a representative of the City of Greeley Museums

**CITY OF GREELEY
HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION
HISTORIC BUILDING INVENTORY**

Fill out the form as completely as possible. *Please answer all questions. Unknown is an acceptable answer. Historic Preservation Office Staff can provide assistance with completion of this form.* Adequate information will allow us to evaluate the building's significance and eligibility for nomination to the Greeley Historic Register.

Historic Property Name: Centennial Village Museum _____

Current Property Name: Centennial Village Museum _____

Address: 1475 A Street, Greeley CO 80631 _____

Legal Description:

- GR 5705 ALL BLK186 ALSO VAC E-W ALLEY & N-S ALLEY EXTENDING FROM B ST NLY TO ISLAND GROVE PARK ALSO PT N2 VAC B ST ADJ TO L6 & E130' L5
- GR 5704 BLK185 ALSO VAC N-S ALLEY ADJ TO EXTENDING FROM B ST NLY TO ISLAND GROVE PARK ALSO N2 VAC B ST ADJ TO
- GR 5707 L1-2 N OF C&S RR NW4NE4 6 5 65 TOG WITH S2 VAC B ST ADJ TO EXC A ST DEDICATED 8/17/83 BK 1005 REC #1937459

Owner Name & Address: City of Greeley Museums _____

Style: Various _____

Materials: Various _____

Stories: Variable _____

Other historic designation: Yes:___ No: X Date: _____

Designating Authority: _____

Addition/Year of Addition: Buildings added between 1975 and 2000; other structures between 1975 and 2020 _____

Original Site: Greeley, Weld County, Wyoming Yes: X No:___ Date moved: between 1966 and 2000

Historic Use: Living History Museum _____

Present Use: Living History Museum _____

Date of Construction: Estimate: _____ Actual: September, 1975 – June, 1976 _____

Original Cost: \$100,000

Source: Unpublished interpretation guide, Peggy A. Ford, 1997 (see attached). _____

Condition: Good _____

Architect: Ron Hawes - Nelson, Haley, Patterson and Quirk _____

Source: Unpublished interpretation guide, Peggy A. Ford, 1997 (see attached).

Builder/Contractor: Howard "Barney" Elgin _____

Source: Unpublished interpretation guide, Peggy A. Ford, 1997 (see attached).

Original Owner: City of Greeley

Source: Unpublished interpretation guide, Peggy A. Ford, 1997 (see attached).

Associated building(s) (numbers correspond to attached photos):

1. Lumber shelter
2. Garden Shed 1
3. Garden Shed 2
4. Shop
5. Truck Shed
6. Centennial Barn
7. Barn Shelter
8. Carriage House
9. Hall House
10. Friends Pavillion
11. High Plains Press
12. Fire Station
13. Farr Garage
14. Streetcar Shelter
15. Streetcar
16. Selma's Store
17. Weld Community Church
18. Shaw House
19. Stevens-Reynolds House
20. Ice House
21. North Restrooms
22. Spanish Colony House
23. Hispanic Heritage House
24. Lone Valley School
25. Carpenter House
26. Well Cover
27. Union Pacific Depot
28. Bolin House
29. Grauberger Shanty
30. Weld County Courthouse
31. Stone House
32. Wood Shelter
33. Timberwork Shelter
34. Adobe Pantry
35. Overland Forge Shelter
36. Wagon Shelter
37. Animal Shelter
38. Monfort House
39. Silo
40. Rattlesnake Kate's
41. Granary
42. Buffalo Joe Filer Shack
43. Settler's Camp Shelter
44. Windmill
45. Stagecoach Shelter
46. Arbor

- 47. North Chicken Coop
- 48. East Chicken Coop
- 49. Bolin Shed
- 50. Number 3 Ditch Sluice Gate
- 51. Manhole Cover
- 52. Art Fence

Architectural description: (add continuation sheet if necessary) *See Staff for assistance*
Please see the

The architectural elements of the site are varied and many. They range from simple sheds and lean-to's to Edwardian, Queen Anne, Italianate and Rustic. There are homages to historic architectural styles in all newer structures constructed between 1976 and the 21st century. Please see the attached interpretation guide for individual building descriptions and histories.

Significance: Check all that apply. Buildings, sites or other structures must meet at least one criterion in one category of historical, architectural and geographical significance to qualify for nomination. Staff will evaluate the property for integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association, as defined by the National Park Service, and included in Section 24-1003(d) of the Greeley Municipal Code.

Historical:

- ☒ Has character, interest and integrity and reflects the heritage and cultural development of the city, state or nation
- ☒ Is associated with an important historical event
- ☒ Is associated with an important individual or group who contributed in a significant way to the political, social and/or cultural life of the community

Architectural:

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

Geographical:

- ☒ Has proximity and a strong connection or link to an area, site, structure or object significant in the history or development of the city, state or nation
- ☒ Is a visual feature identifying an area or neighborhood or consists of buildings, homes, replicas, structures, objects, properties, parks, land features, trees and sites historically or geographically associated with an area

Integrity Criteria:

All properties and districts shall be evaluated for their physical integrity using the following criteria, as defined by the National Park Service in the current version of the publication, "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation":

1. Location – the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.
2. Design – the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure and style of a property.
3. Setting – the physical environment of a historic property.
4. Materials – the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.
5. Workmanship – the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory.
6. Feeling – a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.
7. Association – the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.

Non-owner nomination additional criteria:

Non-owner individual nominations are to be reviewed under stricter protections and must meet the following criteria of compelling historic importance to the entire community, including at least one of the following criteria:

- ☐ Unusual or uncommon significance that the structure's potential demolition or major alteration would diminish the character and sense of place in the community of Greeley; or
- ☐ Superior or outstanding examples of architectural, historical or geographical significance criteria outline in the criteria for designation in Section 24-1003(d). The term "superior" shall mean excellence of its kind and the term "outstanding" shall mean marked by eminence and distinction.

Statement of Significance: (add continuation sheet if necessary)

Centennial Village is emblematic of the enormous investment made by the State of Colorado in community projects across the state during the nation's Bicentennial in 1976. Only two museums in Colorado received more than a \$20,000 grant from the state's Bicentennial Commission: Centennial Village and the Children's Museum in Denver. Of the two, only Centennial Village is in its original location and maintains integrity of design and purpose. In fact, the \$20,000 grant is larger than all other grants to projects in Weld County combined.

As a "building zoo", Centennial Village also represents the response by preservationists and museum professionals to Urban Renewal in the 1960s and 1970s. Centennial Village is a response to the loss of historic fabric in Greeley and elsewhere in Weld County.

The design of the "Pioneer Village" was conceived as an outdoor museum and park that could be enjoyed throughout the summer months. The detailed landscape design was adhered to during both construction and in subsequent years of growth so that the core of the village remains as built. Later structures and landscaping respect the design, including the later maintenance yard.

Most of the buildings on site, including ones built by the museum to represent earlier structures, remain much the same as they were when they were brought/constructed. One notable exception is the train depot. This depot originally from Wyoming replaced the original depot which was burned by arsonists in 1976.

As a city museum, Centennial Village remains the largest draw in the city for learning about Greeley and Weld County's past. The integrity of purpose is unbroken in the nearly 50 years since it opened. Generations of school children have now passed through it, many of whom would not get the visceral sense of the past that it still conveys.

Please refer to the detailed history of the Village and each structure in the accompanying interpretation guide.

Photographs: Include color photos of *each* building elevation. High quality digital photos are acceptable.

References: Indicate *specific* information sources (add continuation sheet if necessary)

Unpublished interpretation guide, Peggy A. Ford, 1997

Inventory completed by: Dr Chris Bowles, City of Greeley Museums Manager

Signature: _____

Date: October 12, 2023____ Phone: 970-350-9218

Address: 714 8th Street, Greeley CO 80631

**City of Greeley
Historic Preservation Commission**

How to complete the *Historic Building Inventory* Form

Fill out the form as completely as possible. *Please answer all questions. Unknown is an acceptable answer.* Adequate information will allow us to evaluate the building's significance and eligibility for nomination to the Greeley Historic Register.

All of the required information may be found in the Greeley Municipal Archives - Hazel E. Johnson Research Center, Weld County Public Libraries, Weld County Assessor's office and the Weld County Clerk and Recorder's office. Please visit the Historic Preservation Office for assistance.

Historic Property Name: Original name of building, if known.

Current Property Name: Current name of the building.

Address: Exact address with zip code.

Legal Description: The Historic Preservation Office staff can assist in obtaining the legal description. It is also available using the Property Facts map on the Maps page on the City of Greeley website: <http://greeleygov.com/government/gis>.

Owner Name and Address: Correct owner name and address is crucial for the inventory record. Indicate a specific federal, state or local agency or the name and address of a private individual.

Style: Assess the building's architectural style by consulting standard style books such as *What Style Is It?* or *Identifying American Architecture*. These books are available for use in the Historic Preservation Office. The Historic Preservation Office staff can assist in determining style.

Materials, Stories, Square footage: Give major building materials, number of stories and square footage.

Other historic designation: Mark yes or no. If yes, give date of designation and list the designating authority.

Addition, Year of Addition: This information may be obtained from the Weld County Assessor's Office.

Historic Use, Present Use: Briefly note the building's original and present use.

Date of Construction: Determine the construction date with care. Give inclusive dates for buildings built over a period of years. If an exact date is unknown, after and before dates can be used (for example, after 1870 but before 1875). Give name of source for information.

Condition: Indicate Excellent, Good, Fair or Poor.

Architect, Builder/Contractor, Original Owner: List the names of the Architect, Builder (or Contractor) and Original Owner. Indicate source of information, if known.

Associated building(s): Indicate the existence of any outbuildings (eg. carriage house, detached garage, privy, shed)

Architectural description: Describe the major stylistic elements of the building. Mention such features as porches, window styles, ornamentation, chimneys, roof types and other distinguishing features. *Historic Preservation Office staff can assist with writing the architectural description.*

Significance/Statement of Significance: Indicate appropriate area(s) of significance by checking all that apply. Then explain the reasons why the building is significant in the community's history. For example, the Meeker Home Museum "Is architecturally unique or innovative" because it is a two-story adobe structure. *Determination of the significance can be done in consultation with Historic Preservation Office staff if needed.*

Photographs: Include photos of each elevation.

References: Indicate specific information sources.

**PROCEDURES AND INTERPRETATION MANUAL FOR
CENTENNIAL VILLAGE MUSEUM**

**1475 "A" STREET
GREELEY, CO 80631
970-350-9220**

Prepared by:

Peggy A. Ford, Coordinator of Research and Education

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Map, Weld County, Colorado
Map, Route of Streetcars in Greeley
Plan of Adobe Colony House
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INTRODUCTION

This **MANUAL FOR INTERPRETERS AT CENTENNIAL VILLAGE** contains practical and historical information for those conducting interpretive tours of the site or individual structures/exhibits.

The descriptions of the structures and exhibits provide accurate and interesting information which a guide can incorporate into his or her own "personalized" tour. The Village enables visitors to gain an appreciation and understanding of the environment and heritage of northeastern Colorado during the 1860 - 1945 era.

This manual includes strategies for presenting historical information to visitors; a brief history of Weld County; a brief history of Greeley; and descriptions of each structure/exhibit at the Village. Although a formidable amount of information is presented, don't panic! Interpreters are expected to read the manual, become familiar with the procedures, and gain a comfortable understanding of the historical information. Rote memorization of the manual is not encouraged or expected. Successful communication employees "six faithful serving men" as expressed by Rudyard Kipling in the following poem:

I have six faithful serving men,
They taught me all I know,
Their names are What and Why and When
And Which and How and Who.

Museum guides occasionally encounter visitors who have "first hand" knowledge of various structures at the Village. These visitors should be encouraged to leave their names, addresses and phone numbers with a museum staff member, so they can be contacted and their experiences or information recorded. New information always surfaces and expands interpretive opportunities.

The accurate and lively interpretation and interaction provided by talented volunteers and staff brings Centennial Village to life for thousands of visitors annually. Those who successfully communicate to visitors an enthusiasm for the City of Greeley Museums, and the history of the Greeley and Weld County make an enormous living contribution to the preservation of this region's heritage.

PURPOSE OF THE MUSEUMS

The purpose of the City of Greeley Museums, aided by the Museum Board, shall be to bring together those people interested in history, and especially in the history of Greeley and Weld County, Colorado. Understanding the history of our community is basic to our democratic way of life, gives us a better understanding of our state and nation, and promotes a better appreciation of our American heritage.

The major function of the Museums is to discover and to collect any material which may help to establish or illustrate the history of the area, i.e., its exploration, settlement, development, wealth, education, arts, science, agriculture, manufacturing, trades and transportation. The City of Greeley Museums will collect ephemera such as histories, genealogies, biographies, descriptions, gazetteers, directories, newspapers, pamphlets, catalogues, circulars, handbills, programs, and posters; manuscript materials such as letters, diaries, journals, memoranda, reminiscences, rosters, service records, account books, charts, surveys, and field books; and other documentary material such as pictures, photographs, paintings, portraits, scenes, aboriginal or native American artifacts, and material objects illustrative of the life, conditions, events, and activities of the past and the present.

The City of Greeley Museums will provide for the preservation of such material and for its accessibility, as far as may be feasible, to all who wish to examine and/or study it and will cooperate with officials in the city and county to insure the preservation and accessibility of documents and records in the archives that pertain to the cities, towns, villages, institutions, and people of Greeley and Weld County, Colorado. The Museums will preserve and protect historic buildings, monuments, and markers that are the property of the Museums.

The Museums will disseminate historical information and arouse interest in the heritage of this region by publishing historical information or articles in local newspapers, magazines, etc., by arranging and presenting commemorative pageants, addresses, lectures, papers and discussions, and educational events or programs in which the public may participate; by marking historic buildings, sites, and trails, and by using the media of radio and television to awaken public interest in the history of the area and the Museums as cultural institutions in the community.

The Museums maintain the restored adobe home of Greeley's founder, Nathan Cook Meeker, and furnish it to reflect, as accurately as possible, life in this area ca. 1870 - 1884. The Museums are responsible for maintaining and preserving the appearance and authenticity of the grounds, building, and furnishings of this historic site/historic home at 1324 9th Avenue, Greeley, Colorado.

The Museums maintain, preserve, promote, and develop the City of Greeley's Centennial-Bicentennial project, otherwise known as Centennial Village, at 1475 "A" Street, adjacent to Island Grove Park. This complex of authentic renovated buildings and replicas complemented with native vegetation and formally landscaped grounds, is designed to simulate a village setting in which the visitor may explore the chronology of life on the high plains of Weld County, Colorado, from ca. 1860 - 1945.

TYPES OF HISTORIC SITES

There are three types of historic sites---**documentary, representative, and aesthetic.** Documentary sites interpret an important historical event, or emphasize the life of an important individual or an important family at a particular time in history. **A good example of a documentary site is the 1870 Meeker Home Museum at 1324 9th Avenue.** The pioneer era in Greeley's history, 1870 - 1884 is represented in the home of Greeley's founder, Nathan Cook Meeker. The home itself and the people who lived there represent important ideas and events associated with Greeley's history.

Centennial Village is a representative site designed to help visitors understand a particular era in history or a way of life. The site does not necessarily have a direct correlation or association with specific historical events or individuals. The restoration of a representative site is as thoroughly researched as that of a documentary site, and is, therefore, no less historical than a documentary site. The major difference is the representative site interprets a specific time period and the people/cultures who lived during that era; the specific individuals or specific historical events associated with the site or time period may be of secondary importance to the "big picture."

Representative sites such as Centennial Village in Greeley, CO, Old Sturbridge Village in MA, or Strawberry Banke in NH, exhibit authentic historical structures or reproductions of historical structures. Often, historical structures have been moved to the site to create exhibits within a "museum village setting" which enables visitors to understand and appreciate a particular historical era. It is important to realize "museum villages" never existed as real places in history. Social, cultural, or domestic themes relevant to a particular site or structure may be historically more significant than the original owners or occupants.

Centennial Village is a representative site which did not exist before 1975-76. The site was designed to portray the architectural, cultural, and historical development to Weld County and Greeley, Colorado from 1860 - 1945. Three periods are represented: (1) The frontier and arrival of immigrants; (2) the era of homesteading and farming on the High Plains; and (3) the founding of permanent and prosperous towns and businesses.

An aesthetic site is one in which historical artifacts are collected, preserved and arranged in an aesthetically pleasing way. An example of an aesthetic site is the decorative period room where artifacts and furnishings are aesthetically grouped for visual acuity. Extensive documentation accompanies the furnishings within a period room, which may or may not be arranged in an "authentic" or "typical" manner truly representative of the life and times of a particular era.

INTERPRETATION

The goal of interpretation is understanding. A museum guide who accurately interprets an historic site helps visitors understand the significance of the site and the social and cultural characteristics of the people associated with it.

The interpretive staff shoulders much of the responsibility for communicating the significance of the Village to visitors. As representatives of the Greeley Museums and the City of Greeley, it is imperative that interpreters convey to visitors a favorable impression of the Village in particular and the Greeley community in general. One's professional demeanor, combined with well-honed interpretive skills result in a quality experience for both the guide and the visitor.

The following considerations apply to good interpretation:

- (1) Interpretation by trained museum guides increases a visitor's knowledge, understanding and appreciation of northeastern Colorado with insights on how the history here is similar to or different from, other historical patterns in American history.
- (2) The interpretation at the Village reflects the objectives of the site: All structures/exhibits are organized in a purposeful way to illustrate the architectural, cultural and social history of the peoples who lived and worked on the High Plains of northeastern Colorado, and specifically in the Greeley and Weld County area from 1860 - 1920.
- (3) Good interpretation reflects historical facts documented through historical research. **Accurate and truthful** interpretation, reflecting history as it was, or is, is ultimately more revealing and exciting than glamorized or fictionalized accounts of individuals or events. A site's credibility or public reputation will remain intact only if historical information and objectives are portrayed in a truthful and forthright manner.

- (4) Interpretation should always reflect proper decorum and protocol. One's personal conduct and appearance while on "public duty" should be in the best interests of the museums and the City of Greeley. Personal or political opinions, controversial subjects, vulgar jokes or language, or stories, legends, and myths which have no basis in fact should not be included as "supplemental material" or "colorful additional information" on a tour.
- (5) The investment of money, time, research, and development at Centennial Village, is at stake each time visitors enter the facility. Those who feel welcome at the site, and given an interesting and informative tour will leave with good experiences and become our best "boosters." If, however, visitors receive brusque treatment and a perfunctory tour having little or no substance, the site will be perceived as a failure. The key to success is the quality of the tour a visitor receives, and in most cases, a visitor's knowledge and impressions of the museum are directly linked to the effectiveness of the interpreter.

BASIC GUIDELINES FOR INTERPRETERS

PUBLIC RELATIONS: Interpreters are not only information specialists, but goodwill ambassadors. Quality museum experiences frequently hinge on an interpreter's ability to meet and exceed visitors' expectations. "Good vibrations" must be established at the onset of visitor contact and maintained until a visitor departs. A curt and impatient interpreter will unconsciously elicit the same response in visitors; likewise, one who is gracious and helpful will enable visitors to relax and have a memorable experience. Interpreters should be aware of the following:

- (1) **VISITORS' NEEDS.** Visitors have needs and expectations which may or may not be expressed. Interpreters must be sensitive and attentive to the needs of visitors. Keep visitors informed! Explain what will be discussed and what is expected of them. Visitors become irate or impatient if they must wait, stand, or are ignored. Interpreters can soothe visitors' attitudes and minimize the effects of waiting (especially on very busy days). Explain delays, and offer alternatives to pass the time until a tour starts, etc. Visitors have choices: they can wait, return at a more convenient time, visit Selma's Store, or browse through the grounds and gardens.

- (2) **INTRODUCE YOURSELF.** Introduce yourself to visitors in a forthright and timely manner! A warm and polite introduction makes visitors feel welcome and and "personalizes" their visit. Introductions should be short, enthusiastic, and sincere. For example:

"Good afternoon, My name is Jane Smith and I'm delighted you will be joining me for a tour of (____) today."

"Good morning! I'm John Smith and I'm pleased to be your guide today at (____). I will be telling you about the history and development of northeastern Colorado. Please feel free to comment or ask questions throughout the tour."

"Hello, everyone! Welcome to (____). My name is Jane Smith. As we tour the (____), please feel free to ask questions. I hope each of you will enjoy learning about the heritage of the High Plains region."

- (3) **STAND UP WHILE SPEAKING.** Always stand while conducting a tour. It is rude to be seated during a tour, especially when visitors are standing. EXCEPTION: Demonstrations such as spinning, weaving, or showing artifacts from an educational trunk or cart may require the interpreter to be seated.
- (4) **DISCUSS MUSEUM REGULATIONS WITH VISITORS PRIOR TO THE TOUR, ETC.** Before presenting historical information, be prepared to discuss and enforce museum regulations pertaining to smoking, eating, drinking, handling artifacts, sitting on furniture, staying with the group, pets, children, strollers, cameras, etc. Museum regulations are discussed in detail in this manual. Interpreters should remind visitors of the rules in a matter-of-fact, yet pleasant and gracious manner.
- (5) **DEVELOP A COMFORTABLE WORKING KNOWLEDGE OF THE HISTORICAL INFORMATION.** Interpreters must be knowledgeable about the site and capable of presenting historical information in an enthusiastic conversational style, not in a droning memorized spiel. A spontaneous delivery imparts interest and enthusiasm to the visitors.
- (6) **VARY THE INTERPRETATION.** Successful interpreters understand that variety is the spice of life! There are many variations on a single theme, all valid. however, all points concerning a subject need not be presented for a tour to be effective. By

varying the interpretation, one is less tempted to fall into the dangerous trap of "memorizing the lines." If an interpreter is interrupted or momentarily distracted, he/she may "forget the lines" and be embarrassed.

- (7) **DON'T FEAR MISTAKES.** Everyone is fallible. The armor protecting one's memory does occasionally fail, rust, or need repaired or polished! Extensive knowledge, preparation and experience doesn't guarantee immunity from forgetfulness, or mistakes. An interpreter should acknowledge an error made during a presentation, perhaps laugh to relieve the tension of the moment, provide the correct information, regain composure and continue. Visitors identify with the human qualities of an interpreter who is not infallible. Generally, visitors forgive, and forget the mistake.
- (8) **QUELL NERVOUSNESS.** It is normal to feel nervous. Assurance comes when an interpreter realizes he/she is capable of presenting the information which has been learned. To quell nervousness, take a few deep breaths, relax your shoulders, and look at the visitors. Interpreters have "inside information" about the site, regardless of how erudite visitors may seem. Visitors appreciate interpreters who are competent, confident, personable; likewise, an interpreter who gives the impression of being "superior," will sabotage a visitors' attention, interest, and respect.
- (9) **DON'T PREACH.** Interpreters may have strong feelings about a site or subject, but should refrain from "preaching" or belaboring a point.
- (10) **LESS IS MORE.** Interpreters can frequently determine visitors' interest and/or attention spans, physical stamina, and time constraints, and tailor the amount and complexity of information to suit the needs of different people and audiences. The adage, "less is more," is apropos: Highlighting major themes and interesting facts in a few minutes may be just as positive as a longer presentation which "bombards" the visitor with more information than his mind or feet can absorb!

Interpreters at the Village should keep in mind the following:

- (A) Guided tours of all exhibits/areas require a minimum of 1 1/2 hours. Special needs/requests of teachers for thematic or "condensed" tours

may alter this time frame. Likewise, some tours or presentations may last longer depending on a visitor's time and interests.

(B) Visitors wanting a "quick tour" should be advised when tours are scheduled and how long they take. A shorter, self-guided, self-paced tour may better serve the needs of some visitors.

(C) Interpreters should be sensitive to how visitors "weather" the tour or presentation. Visitors walking from building to building on a hot, humid day or on a cold, windy, or rainy day remember less as their sense of physical discomfort increases. Under adverse weather conditions, interpreters who deliver a "full course" of information may only heighten the visitors' feelings of restlessness or discomfort. Visitors will leave the site remembering only the weather and not the presentation.

- (11) **ENCOURAGE VISITOR PARTICIPATION.** Visitors interact or participate in a tour or presentation through comments, stories, and questions. Interpreters can purposefully refrain from divulging everything about a site, structure, or exhibit, thus providing opportunities for group input and participation. Provocative statements or questions can subtly "unleash" the knowledge visitors have. Good interpreters can integrate visitors' knowledge and new information.

- (12) **ANSWERING QUESTIONS:** Interpreters quickly realize visitors enjoy asking questions and that the same questions are repeatedly asked. Regardless of how many times an interpreter is asked the same question, visitors are entitled to an accurate, complete, and courteous answer.

Visitors will ask questions an interpreter can't answer. Do not avoid, pretend not to hear, or "invent" answers to questions you don't know. One's credibility isn't tarnished when one simply and honestly states he or she doesn't know the answer. Upon the completion of a tour or presentation, offer to seek answers for visitors by consulting a staff member, or taking their names, addresses, and phone numbers and offering to send the information when found. Visitors wanting additional information may be referred to the staff and resources available at the Greeley Municipal Museum.

- (13) **DON'T BE A NAME DROPPER.** The names and occupations of local people who donated buildings and/or artifacts to the museums may be included in the historical data in this manual. Although the donors and provenance of artifacts may be of interest to long-time area residents or relatives, they may be irrelevant to casual tourists and their enjoyment and understanding of the site.

Also, to maintain good security practices, respect the anonymity, privacy, and security of donors and to insure all buildings and artifacts are considered an important and integral part of the historical interpretation, it is generally advisable not to burden visitors with names they will not remember. There are, however, exceptions. It is important to mention individuals who are notable within a broader historical context. For example, interpreters should mention Nathan Cook Meeker and Horace Greeley and their association with, and contributions to, this area. Many would be familiar with these historical figures and their regional or national achievements.

- (14) **ANTIQUES VERSUS ARTIFACTS:** Interpreters should refer to objects on exhibit as "artifacts," not "antiques." An artifact is defined as, "a product of civilization or a decorative or utilitarian object which shows human workmanship or modification." An antique is "something made in or representative of the work of an earlier period." Obviously, an artifact can be an antique and antique can be an artifact! Often, however, visitors associate "antiques" as being utilitarian or decorative objects with a certain market value. The purpose of artifacts within the buildings or exhibits is educational. The artifacts are "interpretive lamps" which illuminate an historical epoch. Objects have different values and associations depending on the context or environment in which they are portrayed.

- (15) **APPRAISALS ARE PROHIBITED.** Museum employees, interpreters, and volunteers are prohibited from giving appraisals or speculating on an object's current market value. Visitors may comment on the price they paid for an artifact similar to what they see in the museum. Interpreters should remain "neutral," and perhaps say, "I'm delighted you are enjoying all of the artifacts. I don't know the monetary value, but all of the museum's artifacts are valuable because they visually illustrate this region's heritage."

- (16) **SEPARATE YOUR EGO AND OPINIONS FROM THE INTERPRETATION.** Interpreters should leave themselves and their opinions on personal, political, controversial and religious subjects out of the historical interpretation. Visitors pay to hear about the museum, not about the interpreter!
- (17) **DON'T MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE RESTORATION OR CONSERVATION OF ARTIFACTS.** Interpreters should not make suggestions or recommendations to visitors on the care, maintenance, or preservation of buildings, furnishings, or artifacts. Inquiries on these subjects should be referred to a museum staff member who can recommend conservation and restoration materials and professionals.

RESPONSIBILITY REGARDING PRESERVATION OF ARTIFACTS

It is the responsibility of interpreters to assist with preservation and security by ensuring the actions of visitors are not detrimental to the artifacts in the museums' collections.

The following procedures will be practiced by museum personnel and interpreters:

- (1) **INSPIRE VISITORS TO RESPECT MUSEUM ARTIFACTS/PROPERTY:** Interpreters strive to inspire in visitors a sense of respect. Artifacts, grounds, and buildings, whether they be patrician or pedestrian in appearance are an irreplaceable part of the regional and national heritage and are preserved in museums for the permanent enjoyment and edification of both the present and future generations.
- (2) **THOROUGHLY EXPLAIN MUSEUM RULES AND REGULATIONS:** As a tour group assembles, interpreters should explain museum rules and regulations, and be prepared to enforce these rules in a gracious and positive, not hesitant or apologetic way. "Ground rules" are best communicated in a "neutral" space before a presentation begins. Visitors may resent listening to a "recitation of don'ts" so interpreters must communicate preservation concerns in a "salable" manner to visitors.

Interpreters must exercise good judgment and use minor infractions as educational opportunities. Don't embarrass visitors! Well-spoken gentle reminders are usually sufficient. Likewise, interpreters must obey the same rules imposed on visitors. It is disconcerting for visitors, having been told moments earlier not to touch, to see an interpreter pick up a fragile object and demonstrate how it works.

There are some exceptions to the "Don't touch" rule. Interpreters may handle artifacts designated as "usifacts." These reproduction or original artifacts have been approved for educational use. The amount of time available, and the size of the group, determines whether the interpreter can successfully "share" the "hands-on" artifacts with everyone.

Visitors are human and may consciously or unconsciously persist in handling artifacts or sitting on furniture that is "off limits." A repertoire of "preservation remarks" can help interpreters be positive about saying "NO" or "DON'T TOUCH."

- (A) "When you see our fine collection of artifacts, I am sure you will understand why I caution you not to sit on the furniture or handle objects."
 - (B) "The museum artifacts and furnishings you see here aren't in locked glass cases, but rather exhibited in an open, natural arrangement. We trust our visitors, and know they will help us preserve these historical treasures."
 - (C) "I would like to remind everyone to help me with the preservation of this site by not touching the artifacts or sitting on the furniture. What you see here is an irreplaceable part of our heritage."
 - (D) "Throughout the tour today, both you and I will be tempted to consciously or unconsciously handle or touch artifacts and furnishings. This is a natural response when one sees something interesting or beautiful. I would like to ask your help in our preservation efforts here by not touching the artifacts or sitting on the furniture. Your cooperation will enable future generations of visitors to experience the same "homelike" atmosphere that you see today."
 - (E) "I would like to remind all of the visitors today to help me with the preservation efforts at the museum by not touching artifacts or sitting on the furniture. Your cooperation enables tomorrow's visitors to see and experience our Western heritage as we wish to portray it--in an open, "homelike" atmosphere."
- (3) **SIZE OF GROUPS:** Although it is ideal to have 15 - 20 people per group, the size of groups may vary widely depending on the day, the season, or the weather. Regardless of size, the same procedures apply to all

groups. Small groups warrant the same amount of attention and information as larger groups. With small groups the interpretation can be less formal and more conversational. This creates a more intimate and personal rapport with visitors.

If a group is unusually large, or an interpreter feels unable to control the group, he or she may request additional assistance.

- (4) **INTERPRETERS MUST STAY WITH THEIR GROUP AT ALL TIMES:** Interpreters are responsible for remaining with their group at all times. An interpreter's presence throughout a tour enhances credibility, provides security, and ensures that a tour proceeds in a timely manner from room to room or building to building.

Interpreters may divide groups to more comfortably experience the exhibits. For example, an interpreter may present information to the entire group outside of a particular room or building, step inside, and instruct a few people at a time to come inside and view the exhibits. Politely remind those waiting to enter to remain in close proximity to the building, so the group can proceed to the next exhibit.

Interpreters should make sure the exits and entrances to buildings are closed and, in some instances, locked when the group leaves.

- (5) **KEEP VISITORS IN VIEW AND THE GROUP TOGETHER:** Interpreters are responsible for keeping everyone in view while visitors are looking at exhibits, particularly if they are clustered around an artifact. Ideally, all visitors should move to the next site or exhibit with the interpreter.

During conducted tours, and especially when exhibits are not protected by barriers, interpreters must be mindful of visitors' actions and keeping a group together. An interpreter who makes genuine "connections" with visitors and history will keep a group together.

- (6) **HAPPY, UNHAPPY OR BORED WANDERERS:** Individuals who wander from the group should tactfully be reined in. If visitors frequently stray, one may wish to examine his or her interpretive style, making sure that information is presented in an enthusiastic and interesting manner. Finding the "golden mean" between the simple and the complex is very important. Insert enjoyable facts or "tidbits" or interject questions to elicit visitor response and involvement.

- (7) **"POSITION" YOURSELF TO EFFECTIVELY CONTROL A GROUP:** The interpreter's position in relation to a group, determines the group's behavior and ability to see and hear the presentation. Generally, positioning one's self at the head of a group controls the pace of the tour and allows for discreet surveillance.

Be aware of the visitors' comfort while they are listening and looking. Position people so they aren't looking directly into the sun or lights.

- (8) **MOVING GROUPS FROM ONE AREA TO ANOTHER EFFECTIVELY:** Groups can be moved from one area to another at the desired pace at the suggestion of the interpreter. For example: "When you have finished looking, we shall move into the parlor." An interpreter can also call attention to something of special interest ahead that visitors would like to see.

Under no circumstances should visitors be given the impression they are being "hurried" or "herded" and "cheated" out of the complete "visual experience." A relaxed manner on the part of the interpreter can give visitors the sense of a leisurely tour, even during periods of heavy visitation. Although a presentation may have to be shortened, it should always contain and emphasize the same basic points or concepts included in a longer "spiel."

- (9) **UNDESIRABLE TOUR CONDITIONS:** The museums reserve the right to cancel tours due to extreme weather conditions (severe cold, high winds, snow, rain, tornadoes, blizzards, etc.), unforeseen emergencies, or in the event construction, restoration, renovation, or maintenance activities would create hazardous conditions or obstructions that would threaten the safety and well-being of visitors.
- (10) **UNDESIRABLE TOURISTS:** An individual who engages in disruptive behavior which infringes on the rights of others to enjoy a tour or presentation, or who blatantly demonstrates a lack of respect for museum property or artifacts, may be dismissed from the group and asked by the interpreter to leave the premises.

BASIC PRINCIPLES FOR INTERPRETERS

Interpreters are the museum! They are animated history books, igniting visitors' understanding and enthusiasm. Interpreters have the power to either "make" or "break" visitors' experiences at the museums. The "Four Basic Principles of Interpretation" guide the interpreters at Colonial Williamsburg bear repeating here.

PRINCIPLE #1: Maintain or enhance the visitor's self-esteem

- A. Acknowledge the visitor
- B. Be attentive and responsive
- C. Recognize the visitor's viewpoint
- D. Latch on to the positive; phrase responses in a positive manner.

PRINCIPLE #2: Adjust to the interpretive situation

- A. Exercise self-control---VERY IMPORTANT
- B. Watch and listen purposefully
- C. Evaluate what is seen and heard
- D. Shape the interpretive interaction

PRINCIPLE #3: Involve the visitor in the interpretation

- A. Create and maintain an open and stimulating environment
- B. Use questions to stimulate thought and response
- C. Capitalize on visitor interest
- D. Appeal to the senses

PRINCIPLE #4: Interpret with direction

- A. Use specific information to achieve the interpretive objectives
- B. Select and organize information to be used
- C. Expand upon basic information in a structured manner
- D. Move from the general to the specific or from the specific to the general. Switching "focus" helps to create and maintain visitor interest.

Interpretation explains the five "W's": Who, What, Where, When and Why. Interpreters should remember that a well-organized presentation based on historical facts and documentation will be meaningless unless it captures one's empathy or imagination. History lives not only in the mind, but in the heart.

GENERAL SECURITY INFORMATION

- (1) Small objects easily picked up and concealed in one's clothing or on one's person, will be placed beyond reach if possible. In some instances artifacts may be secured in locked cases or placed in a secured environment within the exhibits.
- (2) Furniture/furnishings on exhibit should not be used by interpreters or visitors (Soft ropes or ribbons placed across chairs or other furnishings as "visual restrictions" aren't generally used by the Greeley Museums). Interpreters will be informed which chairs, tables, etc., may be used.
- (3) Barriers (ropes attached between standards, etc.) within buildings define areas "off limits" to visitors. The barriers permit visitors to view the exhibit without endangering the artifacts or furnishings.
- (4) If a theft occurs, or an artifact seems to have been intentionally damaged, an interpreter should immediately contact an on-site staff member. Take careful note of the person involved, the circumstances surrounding the damage or theft, etc. Be prepared to submit a detailed written report to the museums superintendent and the police concerning the incident.
- (5) The Greeley Municipal Museum, the 1870 Meeker Home and Historic Centennial Village are protected by an ultra-sonic alarm system monitored by a private security firm on a twenty-four hour per day basis. If a secured area is entered, a high-pitched alarm is sounded; a Greeley police officer usually arrives on site within two minutes of the alarm. The monitoring devices are small enough to provide maximum protection without noticeably compromising the appearance of the buildings or exhibits.
- (6) Historic Centennial Village is also protected by an eight-foot high #9 gauge chain link security fence. The gates are locked each evening after public hours; access to the site during the off-season is by appointment only.
- (7) A full-time caretaker lives in the apartment in the west half of the Depot to ensure high security at the Village.
- (8) Visitors can tour the 1870 Meeker Home, and the Swedish-American "stuga," the Carpenter house, and the Stevens only in the presence of authorized and trained museum personnel. Other structures within Centennial Village may be viewed on a leisurely, self-guided basis.

ILLNESS AND ACCIDENTAL INJURIES

- (1) If a visitor becomes ill, is injured, or requests medical assistance, dial 6 to connect with an outside phone line and then dial 911 for emergency assistance. The City of Greeley Fire Department will respond immediately.

When reporting an emergency situation, remember to remain calm, speak in a clear voice, give your name, the address of the emergency or accident, and the telephone number from which you are calling.

If time permits, an interpreter may request assistance from museum personnel.

- (2) **NEVER, UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES SHOULD MUSEUM EMPLOYEES OR VOLUNTEERS ATTEMPT COMPLEX FIRST AID.**
- (3) If a visitor becomes ill or is injured while visiting the the museums, a report must be filed with the museums superintendent. In reporting an illness or accident, note weather conditions; the condition of the area where the injury occurred; the type of shoes the victim was wearing; and any special evidence of carelessness on the part of the injured party as well as any evidence of negligence on the part of the museums in safety procedures, etc.
- (4) Interpreters are responsible for the safety of visitors on a tour. Visitors should be instructed to walk, not run. Rough spots or depressions in the sidewalks, paths, or floors should be pointed out so visitors don't stumble or fall. Require visitors to hold onto handrails while ascending or descending stairs or steps, and prevent visitors (especially children) from leaning over the stair rails or sliding down banisters.
- (5) **MUSEUM PERSONNEL AND VOLUNTEERS SHOULD NEVER TELL A VISITOR THE CITY OF GREELEY WILL ASSUME THE RESPONSIBILITY AND THE LEGAL OR MEDICAL COSTS OF AN ACCIDENT. WHETHER SUCH LIABILITY EXISTS IS A LEGAL MATTER AND WILL BE HANDLED BY THE CITY ATTORNEY, NOT MUSEUM PERSONNEL OR VOLUNTEERS.**
- (6) Never discuss an accident with other employees, visitors, or reporters. Details of an accident should be discussed only with the museums superintendent or staff member in charge.

- (7) **FIRST AID KITS** may be found in the workroom at the Municipal Museum; the closet under the stairs at the Meeker Home; and the following locations at Centennial Village: the office at the Depot; the kitchens in the Shaw House and Hall House; the teacher's desk in the Lone Valley School; the wooden cabinet in the Rock house; the Blacksmith Shop; the High Plains Post; and the barn workshop;

FIRE SAFETY

- (1) Fire extinguisher are provided in all City of Greeley Museums and are inspected and refilled annually. All are mounted in readily seen and easily accessible areas within each museum. There are no fire extinguishers in the tipi, adobe pantry, Filer homestead dwelling, and wagon house at the Village, but these structures are in close proximity to buildings having fire extinguishers.
- (2) Heat detectors are an integral part of the security protection system at the 1870 Meeker Home and in all buildings with intrusion alarms at the Village.

ADDITIONAL FIRE PRECAUTIONS FOR MUSEUM PERSONNEL

- (1) Report worn electrical cords and fixtures (extension cords or cords on power tools and appliances) to the Coordinator of Collections and Facilities.
- (2) Provide proper ventilation when working with flammable or combustible products such as turpentine, mineral spirits, cleaning agents and paint removers.
- (3) Properly dispose of all rubbish, oily rags, chemical solvents, etc.
- (4) In the employee off-duty areas, carefully dispose of cigarettes, making sure they are completely extinguished in an appropriate receptacle.
- (5) Turn off electrical appliances when not in use and use proper safety precautions if flammable or combustible materials are used near appliances.

SMOKING

- (1) Smoking is not permitted within the Greeley Municipal Museum, the 1870 Meeker Home, or the buildings at Historic Centennial Village. Smoking is permitted in Hanna Square, the oval plaza, the Hall House terrace, and the entrance plaza at the Village, and on the grounds at the Meeker Home.

PROCEDURES IN CASE OF FIRE OR EMERGENCIES

- (1) In case of fire or other emergencies, calmly instruct visitors to leave the building in a quick, yet orderly manner. Advise visitors of the most expedient route to safety, making sure everyone hears, understands, and obeys directions.
- (2) Quickly get to a telephone and dial 6, listen for the tone, and then dial 911. Request assistance. Give your name, the address/location of the emergency, and the number from which you are calling.
- (3) Use the fire extinguisher if necessary. Clear, simple instructions appear on each extinguisher. NOTE: Museum personnel are trained in the proper use of extinguishers.
- (4) If a fire occurs, a detailed written report must be submitted to the museums superintendent.

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES - MUSEUMS ADDENDUM FOR SEVERE WEATHER

Greeley Municipal Museum and Archives:

- (1) Follow procedures as outlined in City of Greeley Emergency Procedures manual.
- (2) As the Museum/Library doesn't have a basement, visitors should be notified if a tornado watch or severe thunderstorm warning are in effect so they have the opportunity to leave the building. There is a large basement area in the Recreation Center, one block west of the museum at 651 10th Avenue. In the event of a tornado warning, shelter will be taken in the interior hallway between the museum coordinator's office and the Colorado Room.
- (3) Designated Supervisor - The ranking museum staff person present in the building at the time of the tornado watch or warning will be responsible to monitor the weather and ensure staff and visitors take appropriate shelter.

1870 Meeker Home:

- (1) Follow procedures as outlined in City of Greeley Emergency Procedures manual
- (2) Use the quickest and easiest exit to take shelter in the cellar.
- (3) If there is time, lock the front door.

- (4) Designated Supervisor - The ranking museum staff person present in the building at the time of the tornado watch or warning will be responsible to monitor the weather and ensure staff and visitors take appropriate shelter.

Centennial Village:

- (1) Follow procedures outlined in City of Greeley Emergency Procedures manual.
- (2) As the Village doesn't have any building with a basement or storm shelter, visitors should be notified if a tornado watch or severe thunderstorm warning is in effect so they have the opportunity to leave the premises. In the event of a tornado warning which places the funnel cloud several miles away, visitors may be sent to the Greeley Recreation Center. In the event of a tornado warning or sighting where there is no time for visitors to leave for other shelter, refuge can be taken under the Lone Valley School using the trap door in the northwest corner of the school. This offers a four foot crawl space with concrete sides.
- (3) Designated Supervisor - The ranking museum staff person present in the building at the time of the tornado watch or warning will be responsible to monitor the weather and ensure staff and visitors take appropriate shelter.

General Guidelines:

Be sure to remain calm but also impress upon any reluctant visitors the possible severity of the threat and the need to take shelter. When in the shelter, try to keep people calm and their spirits up.

PETS

Pets are not allowed on the grounds or in the buildings at the museums. Exception: Seeing eye dogs for the legally blind are permitted.

PHOTOGRAPHY

Hand-held cameras are permissible at the museums. Tripods are discouraged on a tour for the safety of artifacts and visitors. Unless prior special arrangements have been authorized by the museums' superintendent, visitors may not proceed beyond the standards placed throughout the buildings in order to take photos.

A Commercial/Professional Photographic and Filming Policy for the City of Greeley Museums contains fees and restrictions applicable for commercial and professional photographers.

STROLLERS/SHOULDER CARRIERS FOR INFANTS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Strollers are not allowed inside the buildings as they may damage floors, artifacts, and furnishings.

If necessary, parents transporting young children in shoulder carriers should be watched carefully; a child in a shoulder carrier can grasp onto furnishings and artifacts above most visitors' heads. Also, if a doorway is narrow, or has a low clearance, caution parents accordingly.

RESTROOMS

Greeley Municipal Museum and Archives: Restrooms are located east of the hallway leading to the Colorado Room.

1870 Meeker Home: A restroom is located in a small cinderblock building at the northeast corner of the property, accessible via a gravel driveway. A key can be obtained from the aide at the museum for access.

Centennial Village: Public restrooms are located in the east end of the Depot, and the first floor of the Hall House.

Authorized museum employees and volunteers may use the restroom on the second floor of the Shaw House.

DRINKING FOUNTAIN

Greeley Municipal Archives: The fountain is located west of the hallway leading to the Colorado Room from the library.

1870 Meeker Home: A sink is located in the bathroom, and disposable cups are available for water.

Centennial Village: The fountain is located between the men's and women's restrooms in the Depot. Soft drinks may be purchased at Selma's Store or from the vending machine in the arbor east of the store.

TELEPHONES

The city of Greeley has its own telephone system. When calling intra-city, only the last four digits of the number need to be used. A directory for City of Greeley employees is updated annually and is available in all city offices. Most extensions have a voice mail feature. Employees and volunteers having receptionist responsibilities receive training on the features of the phone system.

Because of many in-coming public calls, employees and volunteers should refrain from excessive personal use of the phone while on duty. Telephones are located at all three museums. At the Village, phones are located in the Depot, the Green Thumb office in the Shaw House, Selma's Store, and the three staff offices upstairs in the Hall House.

Telephones should be answered in the following manner: "City of Greeley Museums. This is (your) (name) at (indicate museum) ."

Be courteous and speak clearly when answering the telephone. Don't mumble! If you are able to assist the caller by providing the correct information, or answering questions concerning hours open to the public, scheduling of tours, private rental of the Village, etc., please do! If you are unable to assist the caller, transfer the call to another extension number or staff member who can help. If no one is available at the time of the call, take a message or have someone return the call promptly. If you take a message, make sure it is legible, has the name of the caller, his or her phone number, and the date and time of the original call. Sign your name to the message, and route it quickly to the person for whom it is intended. Callers who find themselves playing "telephone tag" or whose messages are "lost" in the system, get impatient, frustrated, and angry with the museums. Don't let this happen!

PERSONNEL POLICIES FOR MUSEUM EMPLOYEES AND VOLUNTEERS

The City of Greeley Personnel Policies and Procedures explains an employee's obligations, rights, benefits, and/or restrictions. The policies listed in this Manual include special restrictions applicable to the administration of the museums.

- (1) **TIPS AND GIFTS:** Tips and/or gifts may not be accepted by museum employees or volunteers. Visitors may voluntarily place monetary donations in containers located at the 1870 Meeker Home or in Selma's Store or the Depot at Historic Centennial Village.
- (2) **INQUIRIES ABOUT DONATIONS OF ARTIFACTS:** Donations of artifacts are accepted on behalf of the City of Greeley Museums and are not accepted for the exclusive use at one facility only. Those wishing to donate three-dimensional artifacts should contact the Coordinator of Collections and Facilities; those wishing to donate two-dimensional artifacts (documents, maps, photographs, etc.), should contact the Coordinator of Research and Education. Those wishing to establish an endowment should contact the superintendent.

The City of Greeley can legally accept and accession artifacts, only if the donor signs a Contract of Gift document. Never allow a donor to leave an artifact without completing the proper paperwork; if this happens, the staff can't properly document the artifact's use and provenance or acknowledge and thank the donor.

- (3) **APPRAISALS OF ARTIFACTS:** Museum employees and volunteers are prohibited from giving appraisals or speculating on an object's current market value if questioned by visitors on this subject.
- (4) **SMOKING, EATING, DRINKING, AND CHEWING GUM:** Museum employees, volunteers, and visitors may not smoke, eat, or drink, within the buildings/exhibits and the public restrooms at the three Greeley Museums.

Never chew gum while conducting tours or presentations for the public, as it is both rude and distracting.

With the exception of living history demonstration areas (the Stone House, the Colony House) food and drinks are not permitted in the buildings/exhibits.

- (5) **PERSONAL APPEARANCE:** Museum employees and volunteers should dress simply and attractively if one's duties involve meeting the public, conducting tours, or giving historical presentations or demonstrations.

Costumes may be worn by the interpretive staff if they are accurate reproductions. In an interpretive context, costumes must fit the time period, fit the person, and fit the personality and demeanor of the individual in order to be effective.

Should an employee or volunteer be required to perform tasks such as gardening, weeding, painting, cleaning, watering, janitorial, or construction work, he or she may dress in appropriate work clothes; however, short cut-off jeans or pants, T-shirts, and shirts emblazoned with advertising may not be worn.

- (6) **WORK SCHEDULES - SCHEDULE CHANGES:** Carefully note and remember the times and days you are scheduled to work; This information is recorded on employee and tour schedules. Interpreters should arrive early enough to receive instructions from the museum staff concerning projects, tours, or other events or changes scheduled for the day.

Museum employees or volunteers who miss work or cancel due to unforeseen emergencies, changes in plans, or

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MANAGEMENT DO NOT CONTAIN ANY
INFORMATION REGARDING THE LOCATION
OF THE REMAINS OF THE MISSISSIPPIAN
CULTURE IN THE STATE OF ARIZONA.

THE SIXTH OF THESE IS THE FACT THAT
THE RECORDS OF THE BUREAU OF LAND
MANAGEMENT DO NOT CONTAIN ANY
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CULTURE IN THE STATE OF ARIZONA.

THE SEVENTH OF THESE IS THE FACT THAT
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illness should advise their supervisors in advance, so others can be called to help.

Museum employees and volunteers should refrain from reading, visiting, or gossiping with one another in the presence of visitors. This is rude and makes visitors feel uncomfortable.

BUILDINGS DESCRIBED IN ORDER OF A CONDUCTED TOUR

Descriptions of buildings/exhibits are arranged in order of a conducted tour, starting at the Union Pacific Depot.

Historic Centennial Village is divided into three general areas which chronicle the human occupation of northeastern Colorado during the 1860 - 1920 era, as follows:

I. THE COLORADO HIGH PLAINS ENVIRONMENT: The eastern one-third of the Village simulates a High Plains "mini-environment," consisting of the following:

- (A) THE UNION PACIFIC DEPOT (ORIGINALLY LOCATED AT BURNS, WYOMING. BUILT IN 1910). SELMA'S STORE, ADMISSIONS, RESTROOMS AND VIDEO ORIENTATION TO THE VILLAGE ARE 1997 USES FOR THIS STRUCTURE.
- (B) AUDUBON GARDEN (A CENTENNIAL-BICENTENNIAL PROJECT OF THE GREELEY AUDUBON SOCIETY)
- (C) CHEYENNE INDIAN TIPI (REPLICA)
- (D) HOMESTEAD DWELLING, SHED ROOF (ORIGINALLY STOOD ON THE JOE FILER RANCH NEAR BUCKINGHAM, 1905)
- (E) WAGON HOUSE (BELONGED TO LON AND STELLA WHITE WHO TRAVELED IN THIS VEHICLE FROM LAMAR, NEBRASKA, TO KERSEY, COLORADO IN 1917)
- (F1) WINDMILL (RESTORED, STEEL ECLIPSE TYPE WG, 1920S - 1930S)
- (F2) CHUCKWAGON (EARLY 20TH CENTURY FARM WAGON, RESTORED AS A CHUCKWAGON IN 1991-92)
- (G) ADOBE PANTRY (FARM BUILDING, CA 1905 - 1915 ORIGINALLY LOCATED ON THE MILLER-STEWART FARM SOUTHEAST OF LASALLE, COLORADO)
- (H) STONE HOUSE (REPLICA MODELED ON A STRUCTURE WHICH ONCE STOOD ON THE EAGLE'S NEXT RANCH, LOCATED 20 MILES EAST OF GREELEY NEAR HARDIN ON THE SOUTH PLATTE RIVER)

- (I) SWEDISH-AMERICAN STUGA (ORIGINAL HOMESTEAD DWELLING BUILT BY EDWARD BOLIN NEAR OSGOOD IN 1909)
- (J) WELD COUNTY COURTHOUSE (COTTONWOOD LOG CABIN BUILT CA. 1861 - 63 ON THE ANDREW LUMRY FARM NEAR PLATTEVILLE) ON PERMANENT LOAN FROM THE COLORADO HISTORICAL SOCIETY TO THE CITY OF GREELEY MUSEUMS
- (J1) GERMAN-RUSSIAN SHANTY, CA. 1900 - 1930

The landscaping in this area is designed to simulate characteristic features of the short-grass prairie, such as rolling hills with short-stemmed grasses, dry creek beds, rock outcroppings, and windbreaks of red cedar, etc.

Here, the interpreter may wish to explain the difference between the long and short grass prairies, in terms of geography, climate, flora and fauna. The lifestyle of Native Americans can be compared and contrasted with the lifestyle of Caucasian emigrants who took advantage of the Homestead Act and the railroad to create new farms, ranches, and communities in this region.

II. COLORADO HIGH PLAINS COMMUNITIES: The central third of the Village simulates a "mini-community" comprised of buildings associated with the establishment of permanent towns in northeastern Colorado, as follows:

- (K) CARPENTER HOUSE (HOME OF A UNION COLONY FAMILY BUILT BY DANIEL CARPENTER IN CA. 1872 NEAR MUMPER HILL, NORTH 11TH AVENUE AND "O" STREET, GREELEY)
- (L) HISPANIC HERITAGE HOUSE (BUILT 1876. REPLICA OF AN 18TH CENTURY DWELLING ORIGINATING IN MEXICO AND THE AMERICAN SOUTHWEST, BUILT BY THE CHICANO HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WELD COUNTY)
- (M) COLONY HOUSE (BUILT BY THE WELD COUNTY YOUTH CONSERVATION CORPS IN 1993 FROM A GREAT WESTERN SUGAR COMPANY PLAN USED IN THE 1920'S BY HISPANIC MIGRANT WORKERS WHO WERE SELECTED TO LIVE IN COMPANY COLONIES AS PERMANENT RESIDENTS)
- (N) LONE VALLEY SCHOOL (BUILT IN 1921-22 NEAR AKRON IN WASHINGTON COUNTY, 92 MILES SOUTHEAST OF GREELEY)
- (O) PAVILION (THIS 1885 GAZEBO-LIKE STRUCTURE PROTECTED THE FIRST ARTESIAN WELL DRILLED IN GREELEY IN THE SOUTH HALF OF LINCOLN PARK IN 1884)
- (O2) PETRIKIN FOUNTAIN AND VICTORIAN GARDENS (FOUNTAIN ORIGINALLY STOOD AT THE INTERSECTION OF 9TH AVENUE AND 8TH STREET AT THE ENTRANCE TO LINCOLN PARK IN GREELEY; FORMAL GARDENS AND PLANTINGS ADJACENT TO

HANNA SQUARE REFLECT POPULAR GARDEN VARIETIES GROWN
IN THIS AREA DURING THE 1870 - 1920 ERA)

- (P) STEVENS HOUSE (BUILT IN 1900 AT 1117 9TH AVENUE
IN GREELEY).
- (P1) ICE HOUSE IN NORTH YARD (CA. 1900 - 1925. FROM
1900 16TH STREET, GREELEY)
- (P2) HERB GARDEN (BUILT SPRING OF 1996)
- (Q) SHAW HOUSE (BUILT IN 1899 - 1900 AT 1123 9TH AVENUE
IN GREELEY, ADJACENT TO THE STEVENS HOUSE. EXHIBITS
AREA AND OFFICES, FIRST FLOOR; STORAGE, JANITORIAL AND
EDUCATIONAL SUPPLIES, SECOND FLOOR--NOT OPEN TO PUBLIC)
- (R) WELD CENTENNIAL CHURCH (BUILT IN 1917 NEAR GROVER AS
THE ZION LUTHERAN CHURCH)
- (S) CARRIAGE HOUSE (BUILT CA. 1908 NEAR ALLEY BEHIND THE
HALL HOUSE AT 1009 7TH STREET, GREELEY)
- (T1) AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT SHED (BUILT 1992)
Note: If time permits, visitors on a guided tour
may view the farm implements. Visitors, especially
children, should be cautioned not to touch or climb upon
the equipment, as rust, splinters, sharp edges, gears and
other moveable parts make it potentially hazardous.
- (T2) WOODEN GRANARY (CA. EARLY 20TH CENTURY, FROM THE FRED
REED FARM NEAR GILL, CO)
- (T3) SILO (BUILT 1907 - 08 BY CURTIS HAMILTON ROBERTS AND
SONS ARTHUR AND WILBER AT 16524 WELD COUNTY ROAD 394,
NW OF LASALLE IN THE GODFREY BOTTOMS AREA)
- (U) HALL HOUSE (BUILT BY CONTRACTOR ROBERT HALL IN 1885 AT
1009 7TH STREET, GREELEY)
- (V) TROLLEY CAR (GREELEY'S PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM FROM
1910 - 1922)

In this part of the Village, an interpreter would present information about Nathan Meeker, Horace Greeley and the Union Colony; the advantages of colony settlements versus homesteading; the recruitment and arrival of emigrants into the region to work as laborers in an expanded agricultural economy; the importance of education as exemplified in the one-room school; the development of irrigation and water resources; the advantages of the temperate Colorado climate which attracted people to Colorado for health and other reasons; the availability of goods, services, and modern conveniences, and good communication and transportation networks

which assured residents of a comfortable lifestyle; and interesting facts which distinguish Greeley and Weld County from other regions of the country.

III. COLORADO HIGH PLAINS BUSINESSES AND OCCUPATIONS: The western third of the Village features the following businesses or occupations typical in the region during the 1860 - 1920 era:

- (W) HIGH PLAINS POST (REPLICA, 1986)
- (X) FIRE STATION (REPLICA, 1986)
- (Y) BLACKSMITH SHOP (REPLICA, 1982 - 83)
- (Z1) COTTAGE (CA. 1870 - 78, THIS COTTAGE IS TYPICAL OF THE HOMES BUILT BY UNION COLONISTS IN GREELEY DURING THE 1870 - 1880 ERA. THE COTTAGE SERVED AS SELMA'S STORE FROM 1982 - 1997. IN MAY, 1997, THE STORE WAS RELOCATED TO THE DEPOT, AND THE COTTAGE USED FOR CHILDREN'S EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS. IN THE FUTURE, THE COTTAGE MAY BE FURNISHED TO PORTRAY THE 1930S DECADE.
- (Z2) CONCESSION STAND, ARBOR, ENTRANCE GATE (DIRECTLY EAST OF SELMA'S STORE, THESE STRUCTURES AND SMALL PLAZA WERE BUILT IN 1982 - 83)

Future plans call for the expansion of the "commercial district" at the Village. Blacksmithing and printing demonstrations are conducted on authentic equipment in these buildings, and in 1996, the second floor of the fire station was completed and an exhibit of "living quarters" installed.

CENTENNIAL VILLAGE---THE IDEA

In 1970, Florence Clark, Coordinator for the Greeley Municipal Museum and the Meeker Home Museum, dreamed of developing a pioneer village as a heritage education attraction for Greeley and Weld County. This idea was enthusiastically embraced by the Greeley Museum Board and others in the community. In 1975, Ms. Clark applied for, and received a \$25,000 grant from the Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission. This was matched with \$25,000 bequeathed to the museums by Bob Hanna, \$6,000 from the museums budget, and \$6,500 from the Hoffman estate for historic preservation.

On February 3, 1975, a Pioneer Village Committee was appointed to work on this project. Ron Hawes, an architect for the Greeley firm Nelson, Haley, Patterson, and Quirk (NHPQ) drew the original plans for the project, which featured open space, but visual linkage between buildings/exhibits, with a plaza anchored at the center. Howard "Barney" Elgin was project engineer.

The City of Greeley donated five acres of land in the southwest corner of Island Grove Park for a "living history museum" to interpret the architectural and cultural heritage of the High Plains of northeastern Colorado from 1860 - 1920. The Greeley Museum Board and the Pioneer Village Committee requested the project be named "Centennial Village."

Greeley mayor, George Hall, turned the first shovel of soil in groundbreaking and dedication ceremonies held September 16, 1975.

Substantial and continuing contributions from both the public and private sectors, plus thousands of hours invested by many local citizens, have seen the Village expand from nine buildings in 1976 to twenty-six in 1994. Today, Historic Centennial Village is one of the few similar kinds of projects conceived during the U.S. Bicentennial still in existence. Volunteers dedicated to the preservation of local heritage, and generous support through municipal tax dollars have established the Village as a regional attraction.

Centennial Village opened to the public on June 26, 1976. The project commemorated the U.S. Bicentennial plus the Centennial of the State of Colorado, which entered the Union as the 38th state on August 1, 1876.

ISLAND GROVE PARK

Historic Centennial Village is adjacent to Island Grove Park, a site associated with the early history of Greeley and Weld County.

The Cache la Poudre River (named in ca. 1824 after William Ashley and his company hid supplies and gunpowder in a pit near the river bank when a November snowstorm near LaPorte prevented the caravan from transporting all goods to the Green River in Wyoming) cut numerous channels and islands in this part of Greeley. The water and trees made this an attractive camping area for the Arapaho and Cheyenne. Bruce Johnson and Holon Godfrey, Weld County pioneers and freighters, recalled seeing evidence of Cheyenne tree burials in the cottonwood trees growing in Island Grove as late as 1859. Union Colonists and their children retrieved many trade beads, lithic and steel projectile points, and other artifacts from Island Grove Park as they sifted through the broken tree branches and sandy soil in the area.

In 1863, Peter Winne, who suffered from respiratory ailments, came to Colorado Territory in 1863 from Wisconsin and filed a claim for lands lying south of the Cache La Poudre River and encompassing what is now Island Grove Park. In a November, 1946 Greeley Tribune article written by columnist Grace Norcross Allen, the following is recounted:

"His first summer in Island Grove Winne cut native grass there, selling it for \$100 a ton. The Indians who camped in Island Grove in large numbers in the fall and spring told Mr. Winne that one winter when snow lay deep on the ground, they kept their ponies from starving by cutting off the topmost branches of the old cottonwood trees and feeding them to their horses."

"The first preaching service held in the Cache La Poudre Valley was that conducted in Peter Winne's home by the Rev. Will Anti in April, 1864. Winne invited to the services "Friday," an Arapahoe who had been stolen by the Utes, rescued by white men and sent to St. Louis to school. "Friday" brought with him his beautiful 18-year old daughter dressed in her finest buckskin dress and ornaments. They were much interested in the service and "Friday" wanted to do something to show his appreciation. As the minister was getting ready to go further up the river to hold service "Friday" rushed up to him and excitedly said "Hold on! Come let me give you a horse race." No higher compliment could an Indian have paid."

Mr. Winne was appointed Weld County Superintendent of Schools in 1863, County Assessor in 1864, Weld County census taker and a representative to the Territorial Legislature in 1866. In 1868 he sold his ranch to Maggie Bacon, who sold it to Gilbert W. Phelps in 1869. In 1870, Phelps sold the land to John Evans, a trustee for the Denver Pacific Railroad. The DPRR sold Island Grove to the Union Colony in April, 1870.

Island Grove Park has been the site for community events since 1870. The first Fourth of July celebration observed by the Union Colonists was held here. By 1898, a successful "Cowboy Tournament" held in the park, became the Greeley Spud Rodeo by 1922. This rodeo (known by a variety of names, by 1970 had evolved into the annual Greeley Independence Stampede, the 13th largest rodeo in the U.S., and a major community event.

Another historical event associated with the park involved the rescue of a young Ute girl, Shawsheen, by Captain Hardy and Company M of the 1st Colorado cavalry, on a scouting patrol from Camp Collins (now Ft. Collins) on June 19, 1863. Shawsheen (a name meaning "strong sunlight") was also known as Susan. Captain Hardy was returning from a reconnaissance expedition in the vicinity of Lodge Pole Creek near Cheyenne Pass, as there were rumors of Indian troubles, and was headed back to Camp Collins via the Cache la Poudre River, when near its mouth, he discovered a group of Arapahos from Chief Left Hand's (Niwot) band, who had tied a young squaw to a cottonwood tree, apparently ready to burn her at stake. Accounts vary, but Shawsheen had been captured by the Cheyennes, who sold or traded her to the Arapahos. In mid-June, 1863, J. Nelson Holloway, who lived on the Big Thompson 13 miles south of

Laporte, was awakened by a group of Arapahos who came into his cabin, pointed to his hat and mirror and indicated a proposed "swap." Holloway, believing the Indians wanted to trade a horse for the hat and mirror, went to their camp, where a young squaw was produced. Holloway declined this "swap" and the Arapahos moved on toward the lower Poudre within a couple of days, to be rescued ca. June 19 by Captain Hardy and his troops.

As incomplete records were kept regarding this incident, the notion that Shawsheen was to be "burned at stake" is a disturbing one, as this wasn't customary among the tribes of the northern plains. Lt. Charles C. Hawley, an assistant regimental quarter master stationed in Denver with the First Colorado, stated in 1879 that Shawsheen had acquired the language and habits of her captors, having been with them about three years, and therefore, in no danger of being burned at stake. Private Thomas R. McBride of Company M, stated that Shawsheen was escorted back to Camp Collins, and during a dance at Laporte one night, she slipped away, and eventually got to Central City in early July. Governor John Evans ordered Agent Simeon Whiteley to locate Shawsheen. Whiteley found Susan and escorted her to her people who were camped south of Provo, Utah on August 20, 1863.

Susan later married Chief Johnson, a prominent member of the Utes.

In the spring of 1878, Nathan Meeker was appointed agent at the White River Ute Agency near the present day town of Meeker, Colorado. His instructions were to teach the Utes farming, thus enabling them to be self-sufficient, and thereby eliminating the need for the rations system which was plagued by inefficiency, poor quality food and goods, and corrupt agents. Farming, by its nature, would confine the Utes to a particular area, and reduce their nomadic ways which made many of the new emigrants pouring into the Western Slope "uneasy." The job looked attractive to Meeker for financial reasons as well, and by hiring his wife and daughter as employees of the agency, Meeker was confident his debts could be paid, and he could return to his home in Greeley after a few years.

Unaccustomed to the regimentation farming required, and reluctant to see their open valleys and grazing lands plowed, tensions mounted during the summer of 1879. Several Utes threatened Meeker. Fearing for the safety of his family and agency employees, in late September, Meeker requested that the Governor dispatch military assistance to the agency. The Utes warned Meeker they would attack any troops that trespassed onto the agency. When the Utes learned Major Thornburg's troops, dispatched from Ft. Fred Steele, Wyoming, had "crossed the line," they killed Meeker and his employees on September 29, 1879. Following the massacre, the Utes fled the agency, taking Meeker's wife, Arvilla, and daughter, Josephine, and Mrs. Flora Ellen Price and her children, Johnnie and May, as captives. During their captivity, Shawsheen, the wife of Chief

Johnson and sister of Chief Ouray, befriended the women and was instrumental in negotiating their safe release on October 23, 1879.

The White River Massacre, sometimes called the Meeker Massacre was the last Indian uprising in Colorado.

"CENTENNIAL COUNTRY"

It is not unusual for visitors to arrive at Historic Centennial Village expecting the museum to be the town of "Centennial" so vividly described in James Michener's novel, Centennial. This misconception is soon abandoned once visitors are told its origin as a Centennial-Bicentennial project.

During the summer and fall of 1978, Hollywood invaded Weld County as Universal Studios began making the 25-hour film adaptation of Michener's Centennial, a monumental work of historical fiction in which many see parallels with this region.

James Michener is not a stranger to Greeley and Weld County. He lived here from 1936 - 1941 and taught social studies and history at Colorado State College of Education (University of northern Colorado), and visited the area over a two-year period gathering research material for the novel, which was published in 1974.

Although several actors and actresses visited Centennial Village and signed autographs at a party given in their honor, none of the film sequences were shot at the Village. The film crew selected sites in Weld, Morgan, and Larimer Counties, as well as in Wyoming. Comanche village scenes were staged near Weldona, in northwestern Morgan County; the town of Orchard, also in Morgan County, became the town of "Centennial" as a vacant lot was transformed into into a prosperous business block, boardwalks were installed over existing sidewalks, and sheets of molded foam clapboards, bricks, and stone deftly disguised any building of 20th century vintage. Locations on the South Platte River a few miles east of Greeley near Kuner were used to stage fur trapping and Indian village scenes, and a site near Rockport was used to stage a battle reminiscent of the infamous Sand Creek Massacre in 1864.

Homesteading scenes were filmed near Briggsdale, and the Phipps Ranch near Denver was the setting for the fictional Venneford Ranch.

Hollywood stars cast in the film included Barbara Carrera as Clay Basket; Robert Conrad as Pasquinel; Michael Ansara as Lame Beaver; Don Shanks as Jumping Snake and Richard Chamberlain as McKeag.

Although the Hollywood facades of "Centennial" have vanished, the real town of Orchard survives.

John King's book, In Search of Centennial: A Journey with James A.

Michener, provides an excellent narrative and pictorial account of Michener's 25,000 miles of travel in 14 states and Mexico beginning in 1972 when he began compiling material for Centennial. One chapter chronicles the filming of Centennial in 1978.

"GO WEST, YOUNG MAN, AND GROW UP WITH THE COUNTRY"

"Go west, young man, and grow up with the country," was an idea that became a reality for thousands of enterprising Americans during the 1840 - 1900 era.

An Indiana journalist, John Babsone Lane Soule, was the first to print the phrase, "Go west, Young Man," in an article published in the Terre Haute Express in 1851. An account of how the famous phrase was attributed to Horace Greeley appeared in a magazine called The Trail, Vol. 14, No. 7, December, 1921, and summarized by Daniel A. Seager of Greeley in a letter to the editor of the Greeley Tribune, April 28, 1971:

"Seemingly, John L. Soule, editor of the Terre Haute Express, and Richard Thompson (who later became secretary of the Navy) were visiting. Thompson advised Soule to go West and grow up with the country, praising his talents as a writer. 'Why John, could write an article that would be attributed to Horace Greeley, if you tried.' Soule didn't think so, but agreed to try, on the promise that Thompson donate a barrel of flour to some poor family if his article amounted to anything."

"He wrote a column editorial on the opportunities offered to young men by the West. He simply opened the article by stating that Horace Greeley could never have given a young man better advice than that contained in the words, 'Go West, young man.' The article aroused so much attention across the country that the New York Tribune, Horace Greeley's own paper, came out with an editorial reprint of the Express editorial, with the following footnote:"

" 'The expression of this sentiment has been attached to the editor erroneously. But so fully does he concur in the advice it gives that he endorses most heartily the epigrammatic advice of the Terre Haute Express and joins in Saying, 'Go West, young man, go West'."

Although Greeley publicly acknowledged that the phrase had been erroneously credited to him, Greeley's endorsement of the Soule's idea and article, combined with his notoriety, resulted in the

phrase ultimately being attributed to Horace Greeley.

Horace Greeley wrote an article, "To Aspiring Young Men," in which he offered the following advice:

"The best business you can go into you will find on your father's farm or in his workshop. If you have no family or friends to aid you, and no prospect opened to you there, turn your face to the Great West, and there build up a home and fortune. But dream not of getting suddenly rich by speculation, rapidly by trade, or anyhow by a profession: all these avenues are choked by eager, struggling aspirants, and ten must be trodden down in the press, where one can vault upon his neighbor's shoulders to honor or wealth. Above all, be neither afraid nor ashamed of honest industry; and if you catch yourself fancying anything more respectable than this, be ashamed of it to the last day of your life. Or, if you find yourself shaking more cordially the hand of your cousin the congressman than of your uncle the blacksmith, as such, write yourself down as an enemy to the principles of our institutions, and a traitor to the dignity of humanity."

The "Wild West" captured the imagination of the American public, via reports published about government-sponsored surveys and expeditions. Stories of Indians, gold, magnificent mountains, and spectacular scenery excited the imaginations and restlessness of the American public. To satisfy his readers' requests for information about the West, Horace Greeley ventured west in 1859, and spent a few days in Colorado Territory, exploring the gold diggings at Cherry Creek and Gregory Gulch. The account of his journey appeared in the New York Tribune, and in his book, An Overland Journey from New York to California in 1859.

Horace Greeley owned property in Greeley, Colorado, the town founded by his agricultural editor, Nathan Cook Meeker. He visited the town once, on October 12, 1870 and spoke to the Union Colonists advising them on matters related to the growth of the colony and agriculture. Greeley was in town less than 24 hours.

UTOPIA REVISED: THE UNION COLONY OF COLORADO

On December 23, 1869, at a meeting held at the Cooper Institute in New York, 59 individuals each paid a \$5.00 initiation fee, promised to pay an additional \$150.00 membership fee when requested (for the expressed purpose of securing land for a western colony in Colorado), and ultimately became participants in one of the most widely advertised, well-organized, and most successful colonization experiments ever attempted on the "Great American Desert." At this meeting, the long-awaited and ultimate dream of Nathan Cook Meeker-

--the founding of an agricultural colony in Colorado--became a reality, and the colony, known as Greeley, became a model for the development of other towns and colonies throughout the West. Greeley was founded on the principles of cooperation, agriculture, temperance, religion, education, irrigation, and family values, and received widespread national attention due to the notoriety of its founder, Nathan Meeker, its "patron saint" and namesake, Horace Greeley, and the dedication of its members. Periodicals of the day kept the nation informed of the Union Colonists' determination and eventual success in making the "Great American Desert" boom and bloom into a veritable "Garden of Eden" with the introduction of the plow and irrigation, plus adherence to high moral standards and principles.

The founding of Greeley coincided with the last wave of Utopian societies that bloomed and faded in the U.S. during the 19th century. From 1880 - 1860, many religious and secular utopian socialist communities flourished in the U.S. due to the abundance of cheap land and the fact that non-conformists and other groups not quite in step with the existing social norms were tolerated in America.

Nathan Cook Meeker (1817 - 1879) was born at a time in American history when the country was developing a unique character of its own and experiencing a renaissance of thought as prolific writers, statesmen, and educators expounded upon practical matters, human rights, and philosophical doctrines. Meeker, an avid reader throughout his life, clung to intellectual pursuits and romantic ideals, and in the lifestyle he sought, was a breed apart from the average man. Nathan's proclivity for intellectual pursuits was evident at age five when he taught himself to read and write. At age twelve, he taught his siblings, wrote poetry, and dreamed of the life of a sage and scholar. At age seventeen, Nathan left his Ohio home, travelled to new Orleans, and secured employment as a copy boy on the New Orleans Picayune, and continued writing poetry and essays which he submitted to various newspapers. As a young adult, Meeker tried and abandoned various occupations. His work stints included teaching school in Cleveland, Ohio; Allentown Pennsylvania; and Orange, New Jersey. He was, at various times, a free-lance writer, poet, novelist, philosopher, librarian, traveling salesman, storekeeper, farmer, journalist, and town founder.

During the 1840's, Meeker was captivated by the writings and ideas of the French socialist reformer, Francois Marie Charles Fourier (1772 - 1837). Fourier's ideas for creating a superior civilization based on innovative social and economic reforms made an impact on many American reformers at this time. The chief proponent of Fourierism in the U.S. was Albert Brisbane who coined the term, "Associationism," to describe Fourier's basic ideas. Brisbane's articles on Associationism received front page coverage in the New York Tribune, and Horace Greeley, editor of the Tribune

and the writers Nathaniel Hawthorne, Ralph Waldo Emerson, George Ripley, and others became avid supporters of Fourierism. Horace Greeley spent time and money in an attempt to establish Fourierist communities in the U.S., and Albert Brisbane was delighted when the famous Transcendentalist community in Massachusetts, Brook Farm, adopted some of Fourier's ideas.

According to Fourier, a society based on individualism and competition stifled human nature and created a doomed civilization plagued continually with urban woes--poverty, crime, misery, disease, wars, oppression, and idleness. Fourier's system proposed to alleviate societal ills by organizing a worldwide network of "phalanxes"--cooperative communities of 400 families with four members each, not to exceed 1,600 people and located on approximately 6,000 acres. All members would be required to live in a "phalanstere" or large edifice resembling an apartment complex. In a phalanx, agriculture was to be conducted on a large and intensive scale, and manufacturing and industry were to play minor or secondary roles. Architectural and design guidelines were drawn up for phalanxes to ensure a positive urban density that placed a community center, public schools, library, hotel, hospital, trade clearing house, bank, social insurance office, and a "shopper's mall" at everyone's convenience. Fourier felt the phalanx plan of centralized communal living provided everyone with equal and ample opportunities to enjoy the best his economic and social system could offer. Culture, art, recreation, goods, and services would be available for all, and once phalanxes were established worldwide, universal harmony would prevail, giving rise to ultimately one government and one language. Fourier envisioned "industrial armies" draining swamps, cultivating land, irrigating deserts, and advancing technology. If people lived in a phalanstere, living expenses would be reduced by two-thirds, and communal agricultural efforts would quadruple the number of goods and products available.

Different phalanxes would barter with each other for goods and services in a public clearing house, thus eliminating middleman profits. Workers in a phalanx were to be assigned jobs that best suited their natural talents or inclinations. Jobs were classified by "labor grades" and "series." Fourier felt too much job specialization denigrated a worker's mental and physical well-being and recommended people change tasks frequently throughout the day. Every member over age five received a "social minimum credit" from the phalanx, and above this minimum, a profit-sharing system distributed yearly earnings in the ratio of five-twelfths to labor, four-twelfths to capital, and three-twelfths to "talent" or the "brains" behind the organization.

In April, 1844, Nathan Meeker married Arvilla Smith and abandoned his career as a travelling salesman. The newlyweds applied, and were accepted, as members of the Trumbull Phalanx near Braceville, Ohio. The colony was a part of the North American Phalanx, an

organization practicing Fourier's ideas in America. Between 1841 and 1859, twenty-eight communities based on Fourier's principles were founded and comprised the largest single number of any of the various utopian sects in the U.S. At Trumbull Phalanx, Meeker's natural inclinations or abilities fell into the "talent" category and he assumed a myriad of duties, simultaneously being an auditor, teacher, librarian, poet, and historian. Arvilla taught kindergarten and gave birth to two of their five children.

In 1847, Trumbull Phalanx, like so many utopian socialist ventures, disintegrated. Meeker became a storekeeper, first with his brothers, and then alone, achieving only minimal success and satisfaction. He continued to write essays and completed a novel, The Adventures of Captain Armstrong, a fictional account of natives on a South Seas island who created a harmonious socialist civilization. The orchard business kept Meeker occupied for a time, but at the outbreak of the Civil War, Meeker became a war correspondent for the New York Tribune and covered the campaigns of Generals U.S. Grant and John Pope near Cairo, IL. Meeker continued to write articles on slavery and social issues. His stint as a reporter ultimately paid off: At the close of the Civil War, Horace Greeley offered him the position of agricultural editor with the Tribune.

Both Greeley and Meeker were interested in social issues and reforms. Both believed in Fourierism, anti-slavery, and the westward expansion movement as a solution to relieving overpopulation and congestion in the East, and as a solution for the general woes facing the nation during the Reconstruction period after the Civil War. Horace Greeley was a staunch advocate of education reforms and an adversary of liquor, tobacco, prostitution, gambling, and capital punishment. Meeker concurred on many of these issues, and being an idealist and romanticist, believed far-reaching social reforms were possible. His interest in utopian communities hadn't waned because of the failure of the Trumbull Phalanx, and he wrote a successful series of articles on the Oneida Community in upstate New York for the Tribune.

In October, 1869, Horace Greeley sent Meeker on a reporting assignment in the West, to gather information about the Rocky Mountains, and the Mormons and their colonization efforts in the Salt Lake Valley. A November snowstorm blocked the Union Pacific tracks west of Ft. Fred Steele in Wyoming, which forced Meeker to abandon his rail journey and Utah assignment. Instead, he visited Denver, met with prominent citizens and businessman, and was introduced to the beauty and potential of this region. On the return trip to New York, the fifty-two year old Meeker began to formulate a plan for establishing an utopian agricultural community in the West.

Meeker, a veteran of one failed utopian venture, felt Fourier's principles of cooperation and private ownership should be modified

if he were involved in a colony experiment again. Meeker was no stranger to the problems (mosquitoes, damp and unsanitary location, ague, plus outbreaks of laziness, bickering, and power struggles among members) which caused the demise of the Trumbull Phalanx. He realized communal living and cooperation among people was short-lived in practice and adjusted his vision for a new community to include cooperation up to a point, without sacrificing private property and the nuclear family unit.

Meeker's elaborate article, "A Western Colony," appeared in the New York Tribune on December 14, 1869, accompanied by a glowing editorial endorsement by its famous editor, Horace Greeley. The Tribune had a circulation of 300,000 copies. The response to Meeker's "call for colonists" was overwhelming, with several thousand people writing to inquire about his proposed colony. In "A Western Colony," Meeker stated he wished to unite with the "proper" persons, having ample pecuniary resources, to embark on a colonization venture. Meeker realized only men of good character with capital could survive the initial hardships in the West. In the article, Meeker stated that "among as many as fifty (men), ten should have as much as \$10,000 each, or twenty, \$5,000 each, while others may have \$200 to \$1,000 and upward. For many to go so far without means, can only result in disaster. After a time, poorer people can be received and have a chance." Those desiring to be members submitted applications to the Executive committee, stating their current occupation, desired occupation in the West, family size, and the extent of their assets. Meeker also recognized community survival depended on creating a balance of trades and professions, as well as capital and labor in a community, so applications were screened to make sure not too many people in similar professions were allowed as members. 772 people became members of the Union Colony, a joint-stock company organized in New York, and reorganized under the laws of Colorado Territory in 1870. Of these, approximately half were farmers, a third were craftsmen or artisans, and the remainder were successful small businessmen. Many were from New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Ohio.

The Union Colony's governing structure consisted of an Executive Committee that appointed other committees to oversee public improvements or the general welfare of the colony. There were committees on deeds, town interests, schools, ditches, fences, etc.

In February, 1870, a locating committee consisting of Nathan Meeker, Robert A. Cameron, and Henry T. West visited Denver and Colorado Springs, and the area near Canon City. Heavy snows prevented them from exploring the San Luis Valley, so they proceeded north to look at the Big Bend area, Evans and the Poudre Valley. Some consideration was given to sites in Wyoming and Utah as well. The site selected for the colony was fortuitously located six miles west of the confluence of the Cache La Poudre and South Platte Rivers. Meeker realized a close proximity to rivers was vital if a vast irrigation system was to be

developed to realize the agricultural potential in this semi-arid region.

The New York Daily Tribune accurately reported in its pages on April 18, 1870 that, "The whole country is treeless, covered with grass, and in sight of the proposed town, 1,500 head of Texas cattle are now feeding." Many colonists had to visually and psychologically adjust to the High Plains environment. Meeker reinforced the advantages of the chosen site's healthful climate, rich agricultural and grazing lands, water for irrigation, bountiful natural resources, and railroad and telegraph services.

The importance of the railroad cannot be underestimated. The new Union Colony town, called Greeley from the beginning, was located equidistance between Denver and Cheyenne on the new Denver-Pacific Railroad. The railroad made emigration safe, easy, expedient and affordable and ensured that colonists wouldn't be isolated from the rest of the world. It also meant that agricultural products could be quickly and conveniently shipped to urban markets and the Rocky Mountain mining camps. The Denver-Pacific Railroad, eager to encourage settlement and business, sold several thousand acres of land to the Union Colony for \$3.00 to \$3.50 per acre.

When the colonists began to arrive in April, 1870, many sought shelter in an old frame barracks building moved from Cheyenne and dubbed the "Hotel d' Comfort." This crude temporary structure was divided into a bachelors' section and a families' section. A far cry from the grandiose communal apartments proposed by Fourier, the Hotel "discomfort" was the closest any of the Union Colonists came to communal living. Meeker's proposal for a communal bakery and laundry and one non-denominational church was never instituted. Colonists were anxious to procure town and farm lots as promised for single family dwellings. Meeker adhered to family values and relations, and said, "The highest ambition of a family should be to have a comfortable, and if possible, an elegant home, surrounded by orchards and ornamental grounds, on lands of its own." In 1870, those "lands" cost \$25.00 for an inside lot, and \$50.00 for a corner lot. Money from the sale of town lots financed civic improvements such as schools, ditches, and fences. The land purchased by colonists had to be improved within one year from date of purchase before property deeds were granted, to ensure that people would stay long enough to reap the benefits of their labor, and to prevent unscrupulous land speculation. Within a few years, residences, businesses, churches, trees, and a park sprouted and sprawled over a square mile area. Meeker himself had Arthur Hotchkiss construct an imposing two-story adobe home at the corner of Monroe and Plum, one-half mile from the center of the infant town to express to the settlers and the world his commitment to the colony, which he felt would grow to exceed its original boundaries.

The "village setting" Meeker envisioned for the colony was essential for community interaction and comforts. He felt social

isolation retarded progress and created apathy in a community, and people needed to establish themselves in a community to have the advantages of schools, meeting halls, libraries, and social and cultural experiences. Greeley was modelled after Northampton, Massachusetts, and Painsville, Ohio, communities which had developed public parks in the center of town. This feature impressed both Horace Greeley and Nathan Meeker, and today, Lincoln Park remains "Greeley's little breathing spot" in the heart of the city. When the town was platted, streets bore the name of species of trees, and avenues commemorated U.S. presidents and military heroes.

Meeker vacillated in his religious beliefs and professed at various times to be an atheist, a Campbellite, and a Unitarian. In Greeley, Meeker attempted to organize the Union Colonists under a single denomination patterned after that at the Trumbull Phalanx. However, unresolvable differences arose when the colonists met to select a minister and discovered they weren't prepared to abandon their previous religious convictions for an illusive and liberal Fourierist doctrine. So many denominations sprang up in Greeley that it was nicknamed the "City of Churches."

Until 1969, Greeley maintained its strict adherence to temperance principles--the one colony doctrine the majority of the members embraced. Greeley was founded on strict temperance principles and became the third city in the U.S., following the examples set at Vineland, New Jersey and Evanston, Illinois, to prohibit the sale and dispensing of intoxicating liquors. In the History of Greeley and the Union Colony of Colorado, author David Boyd states Mr. Greeley told him, when asked about temperance principles, that "There are many places in the world you can go to and get drunk, but there are very few places that you can go to where you are obliged to keep sober. It is very easy to get drunk, but it is hard to keep sober. . . now I desire and am in earnest for humanity's sake that you people build up an asylum under the shadow of the Rocky mountains, under new circumstances, where you will live by irrigation and flourish in a new clime, where a man can go and cannot get drunk. There are many men who desire such a place."

The property deeds issued to colonists contained an anti-liquor clause. Many colonists, tourists, and inquiring journalists attributed the success of the colony to its temperance principles. An agricultural mecca could be achieved only through intelligence and industriousness, not through intoxicating liquor which diverted and weakened a man's physical and mental abilities. Temperance principles illustrated that Greeley was a safe, sensible, sanitary, and generally superior place to live, work, and raise a family, as citizens preferred the elevating influences of good schools, libraries, lyceums, churches, and other cultural activities.

The Colony Fence, constructed in 1871, received both positive and negative publicity. In the spring and summer of 1870, the 1,500

head of Texas range cattle that the New York Daily Tribune correspondent observed on the town site prior to the arrival of the colonists, did not abandon their original "grazing" rights, and inflicted heavy damages upon the crops and gardens. A town meeting was held in October, 1870, and Greeleyites decided a fence was apropos to keep cattle from over-running the colony. The following spring, a fence made of seven-foot high pine poles strung with smooth wire was erected around the colony lands. At \$400.00 per mile, the fifty miles of fence proved a costly, and not entirely successful proposition. Cattlemen used to the open range hinted the fence was erected not to keep the cattle out, but rather to keep liquor and the "barbarians" from the rest of the world from invading Greeley. Greeleyites had a reputation for being educated, religious, and temperate, so were often called the "Greeley Saints." The town "suffered" other nicknames including "Saints' Rest," "City of Saints," and "City of Hayseeds and High Morals."

Education was a key element in the lives of early residents, and the Meeker School was built between 1871 - 73 at a cost of nearly \$30,000. The State Normal School (now the University of Northern Colorado) opened its doors in 1890, and the 1907, the Greeley Public Library was built by popular subscription.

Within one year of its founding, Greeley boasted a population of 1,155, 36 miles of irrigation canals, several imposing residences, hotels, banks, businesses, and land under cultivation. By 1900, the population had increased to 3,023 with an expanding economy and prosperous citizens. An article appeared in the Greeley Tribune on November 25, 1870 which described the personality of the town and the people: "We have no whiskey dens, nor beer shops; no gambling hells nor billiard saloons; no rows; no street fights; very little profanity is ever heard; the Sabbath is almost universally observed, and people generally mind their own business. Greeley undoubtedly possesses more educated men and women than any other town of its size west of the Mississippi---you can at almost any hour of the day, see men with collegiate educations driving ox teams, shoving the plane, building irrigating ditches, etc. We have men who have filled professorships, edited well known papers---filled a senator's chair, and are competent for any public business."

An article in the New York Tribune, July 4, 1920, concluded about Greeley, Colorado that, "Probably no cooperative settlement since the days of Brook Farm contained a larger proportion of idealists and dreamers." Even today, the importance of agriculture in a community of 69,000 validates Fourier's and Meeker's idea that prosperity can be achieved in an agrarian setting. Perhaps Nathan Meeker said it best in the first issue of the Greeley Tribune, November 16, 1870: "Individuals may rise and fall, may live or die, property may be lost or gained; but the Colony as a whole will prosper, and the spot on which we labor shall, so long as the world stands, be the center of intelligence and activity."

THE RAILROAD



Union Pacific engines near Greeley, Colorado, ca. 1880s

The completion of the transcontinental railroad on May 10, 1869, resulted in the rapid expansion and settlement of the west in the last quarter of the 19th century. Rail travel was an inexpensive, fast, safe, and comfortable way for emigrants to reach new homes in the West.

The government granted and authorized the sale of public lands for the construction of railroads in 1850. Frequently, railroads contracted with private real estate companies to sell portions of the land received from the government to individuals.

According to Historical Highlights of Public Land Management, United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C., 1962, the "Act of July 1, 1862, granted extensive areas of public lands for construction, operation, and maintenance of transcontinental railroad and telegraph systems between the Missouri River and Pacific Ocean. Granted to the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroad Companies

were lands for the right-of-way, alternate sections to a depth of 10 miles on each side of the line, plus additional lands for stations, shops, and other property---a cumulative total of more than 20 million acres. Some of the lands were sold to settlers as a means of developing future railroad business. Other settlers, following the lifeline of the railroad, migrated to alternate sections of public lands along the right-of-way, and purchased tracts up to 80 acres, usually at speculative prices."

In 1868, the Union Pacific decided the transcontinental route would be completed via Julesburg, Colorado to Cheyenne, Wyoming, rather than routed through Denver, as those living in Colorado Territory had hoped. Although leaders of government-financed surveys charged with finding a suitable transcontinental route through the Rocky Mountains repeatedly reported this was not possible, it wasn't until General Granville M. Dodge, Chief Engineer of the Union Pacific, reported on November 23, 1866 that the preferable route of the railroad was through southern Wyoming. Dodge also noted a branch line could easily be built from Denver to Cheyenne.

Many Denverites realized the loss of potential rail service would mean economic paralysis for the booming town of 5,000. Soon there was an exodus of Denverites relocating to Cheyenne. A group of influential businessmen organized and privately financed the construction of the Denver-Pacific Railroad from Cheyenne to Denver from 1868 - 1870. In 1880, the DPRR became a part of the Union Pacific.

When Nathan Cook Meeker began his great cooperative agricultural experiment at Greeley, the railroad was instrumental in the success of the community. Greeley was located on the Denver-Pacific Railroad, an equidistance of approximately 52 miles from Cheyenne on the north and Denver on the south.

Union Colonists received special excursion and freight rates, and the majority arrived in Greeley via train, not wagons. Agricultural products and livestock could be readily shipped to urban centers and mining communities via rail. Much of the original area that became the lands of the Union Colony was purchased from the Denver-Pacific Railroad.

THE UNION PACIFIC DEPOT



This depot replaces one from Nunn, Colorado, 20 miles north of Greeley. The Nunn depot was moved to the Village, and was being restored when it was destroyed by arson on April 10, 1977. The search for another depot ended when this depot from Burns, Wyoming was moved to the Village in March, 1979.

Built in 1910 at Burns, a small town 25 miles from Cheyenne in the southeast corner of Wyoming, it is a pre-fabricated style of depot erected by the Union Pacific at this time in small rural communities through the west.

Depots represent a small town's link to news and products from around the country. The buildings had a waiting room for passengers, with a schedule board of arrival and departure times. The ticket window near the entrance reveals the agent's office equipped with a cast iron stove, telegraph equipment, a safe, maps and timetables, and a square bay window to watch for the arrival and departure of trains.

Many depots had a ramp connected to a loading dock, often equipped with heavy platform scales for weighing freight. Scales for smaller freight items were located inside the baggage and freight room. The agent's living quarters were located in this depot, which currently serves as the residence of Centennial Village's caretaker.

AUDUBON GARDEN
Est. 1976



The Audubon Garden north of the Depot was a Centennial-Bicentennial project sponsored by the Greeley Audubon Society. The Society began the project with a \$500.00 prize earned in a national membership contest in 1974, with additional monies raised through donations.

The garden was designed and developed by Gerald Nelson, a local landscape architect, and contains only species of plants native to northern Colorado and growing below 9,000 feet in elevation, and represents the kinds of plants used by Native Americans and pioneers for food, shelter, or medicinal purposes. Identification markers are provided for many plants.

The south half of the garden features species indigenous to the dry, short-grass prairies of northeastern Weld County; the north half features species indigenous to the bluffs area of northern Weld County and the foothill areas of nearby Larimer County to the west. In 1995 and 1996, Mr. Nelson and the Greeley Audubon Society expanded and re-landscaped major portions of the garden.

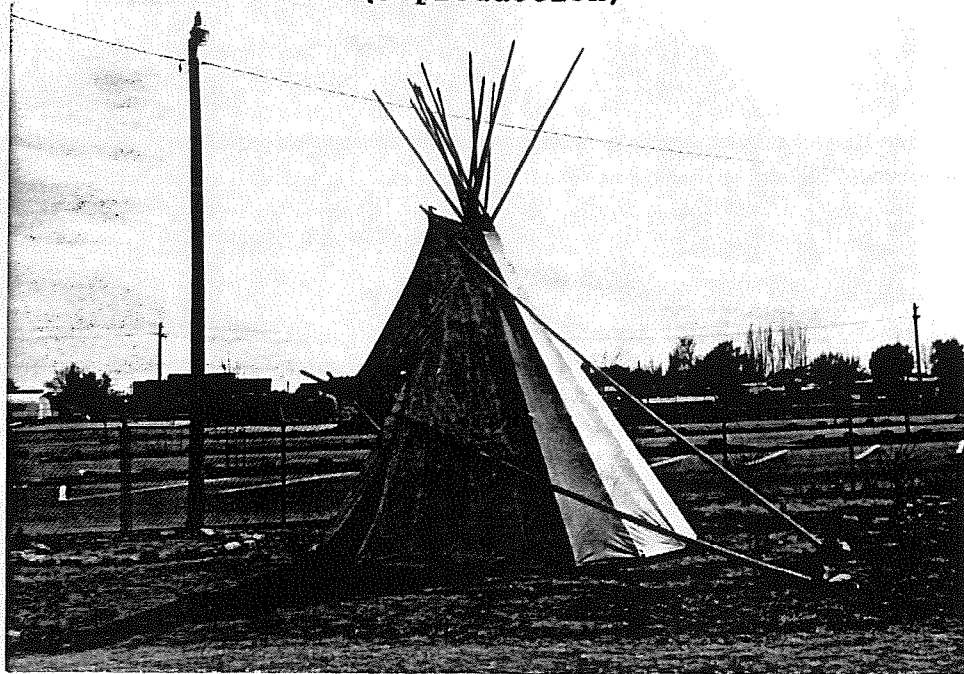
Several garden species produce berries, which attract birds into the area. Interpreters should caution visitors to refrain from sampling berries, even the edible ones. Pesticides are periodically used, and poisonous chemical residues may cling to the plants. Also, attempting to pick the fruit may result in accidental damage to the plants.

A guide to the plants identified by markers in the Audubon Garden

was prepared in 1992 by Sue Kamal, a member of the Society. Interested visitors may obtain a copy at the Depot.

Interpreters are encouraged to read the guide and become familiar with the different species growing here.

**CHEYENNE INDIAN TIPI
(reproduction)**



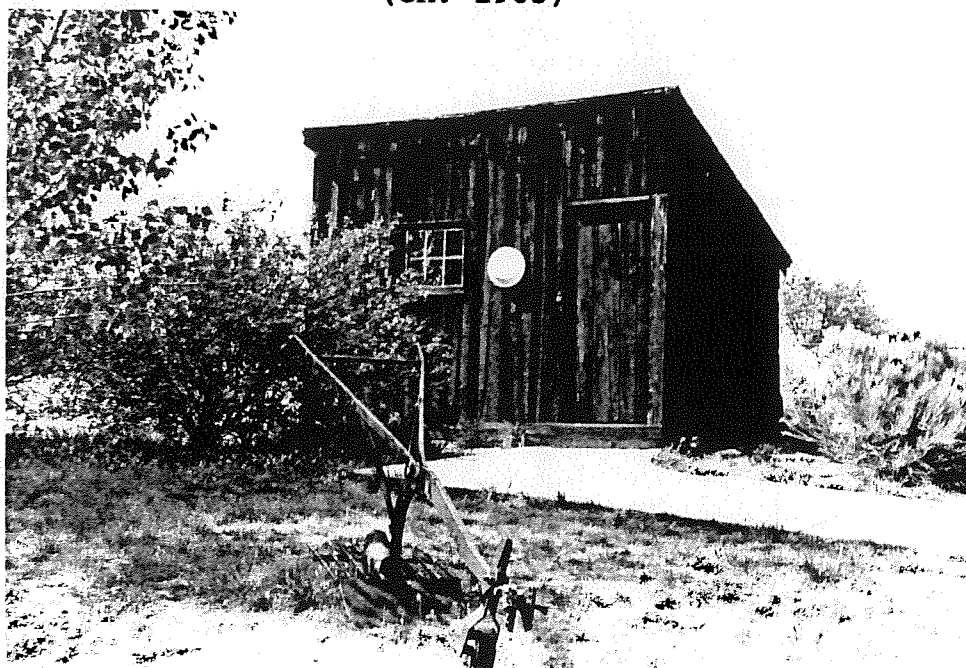
The heritage of the Arapaho and Cheyenne is portrayed in this canvas replica of a Cheyenne tipi. These conical-shaped lodges were well-designed shelter for the native peoples who followed the migrating herds of buffalo. Built and maintained by the women, a tipi generally required 15 - 20 poles to support a cover made of 12 - 14 tanned buffalo hides sewn together with sinew. Well-adapted to the environment and lifestyle of the Plains tribes, a tipi could be erected in an hour or less, and dismantled and packed onto a horse and travois in a few minutes. The base of each pole, placed in a slight depression and then braced with rocks, made the tipi very wind resistant. Adjustable flaps or "ears" above the entry vented smoke from the tipi during the winter. In summer, most cooking was done outside.

For practical (the prevalence of winds blowing from west to east on the Plains) as well as religious reasons, the entry often faced east.

The arrival of immigrants seeking gold and land in Colorado in the 1860's, plus the construction of the railroads and the disappearance of the buffalo, resulted in many conflicts between immigrants and the Arapaho and Cheyenne along the South Platte

River in Weld County. The last settler killed by an Indian was William Brush in 1868. By then, the majority of the native population had been relocated to reservations.

**JOSEPH FILER HOMESTEAD DWELLING
(CA. 1905)**



This dwelling was built on land homesteaded by Joseph L. Filer in the dryland farming region of eastern Weld County in 1905, near the ghost town of Buckingham. In 1962, this structure was acquired by the Cache La Poudre Museum located on Highway 34, eight miles east of Greeley, and placed on exhibit until the museum closed in 1966. Ten years later, it was acquired by the City of Greeley Museums and placed on exhibit at Historic Centennial Village.

This single-story frame building with board-and-batten siding and a shed roof is typical of the hundreds of similar dwellings that once dotted the plains of northeastern Colorado. These contained the bare necessities of life, furnished with sturdy utilitarian goods available through mail order catalogues or local stores.

Often, tar paper was placed over the siding before the batts were nailed into place to help insulate and waterproof the structure. Newspapers could also be rolled up and placed between the studs in the walls, again providing some insulation. Wallpapering consisted of pages of catalogues or newspapers. Creative housekeepers who wanted to lend a "sophisticated" touch to the interior could cut a floral print or still life from a magazine and paste these onto a wall above a table, in hopes the "trompe l'oeil" arrangement would fool the mind and eye into thinking there were colorful fresh flowers on the table! Furnishings consisted of a bed, table and

chairs, a small cast iron stove, cookware of cast iron, aluminum or enamelware, and a trunk for belongings.

The Homestead Act, passed by Congress on May 20, 1862, became effective on January 1, 1863, the same day President Abraham Lincoln issued his Emancipation Proclamation. For about 70 years, this act, with its amendments and revisions, coaxed over a million people to the remote areas of the American West, all looking for a better and more prosperous way of life.

The Homestead Act authorized that unrestricted public lands were open for settlement to any individual or head of a household who was 21 years old and a U.S. citizen. Those not U.S. citizens could still homestead if they declared in an affidavit their intentions of securing citizenship. To claim land under the Act, an individual had to show he didn't already own 160 or more acres. He could claim a tract of 160 acres (320 acres if a husband and wife filed jointly), and establish ownership by residing on, cultivating, and making improvements on the claim. The homesteader had several options: If he lived on the land and farmed it for six months, he was entitled to buy the homestead at \$1.25 per acre. If he decided to "stick it out," he could live on the property for at least six months ever year for a period of five consecutive years, after which time he could apply for a receive a patent or title to his claim for a filing fee of approximately \$15.00.

Later, as the availability of desirable land diminished in the early years of the 20th century, revisions to the Homestead Act made it possible to acquire more acres in arid, or desert areas, and reduced the period of residency on a claim from five to three years.

Joseph L. "Buffalo Joe" Filer was a local character, and the Briggsdale Booster, September 2, 1951 noted his death:

"The death of Joe Filer at Cheyenne last Friday removes one of the colorful figures from northeast Weld. Mr. Filer, often known as "Buffalo Joe," had lived for a great many years on his ranch north of Buckingham. He belonged to that group of men of the early days who represented the cattle and grazing industry. His herd of buffalo can still be seen on his ranch near Buckingham. Mr. Filer moved to Cheyenne in December, 1940, but he still kept in touch with his ranch."

A review of the homestead records in the National Archives provides valuable information about the process of applying for and "proving up" on a claim.

Records indicate Joseph L. Filer of Keota went to the U.S. Land Office in Sterling, Colorado on June 22, 1905 and paid a fee of \$16.00 to register and receive a Homestead Entry, No. 2470, Serial

No. 03372 for 160 acres of government land being the N 1/2 of NE 1/4, and N 1/2 of NW 1/4 of Section 15, TWP 8N, Range 59W of the 6th Principal Meridian. At the bottom of the application was the following explanation:

"NOTE: It is required of the homestead settler that he shall reside upon and cultivate the land embraced in his homestead entry for a period of five years from the time of filing the affidavit, being also the date of entry. An abandonment of the land for more than six months works a forfeiture of the claim. Further, within two years from the expiration of the said five years he must file proof of his actual settlement and cultivation, failing to do which, his entry will be canceled. If the settler does not wish to remain five years on his tract he can, at any time after fourteen months, pay for it with cash, or land warrants, upon making proof of settlement and cultivation from date of filing affidavit to the time of payment."

On June 10, 1912, Mr. Filer "proved up" at the U.S. Land Office in Sterling. This required a lot of paperwork: A "Notice of Publication" form so the legal transaction could be published in the Raymer Enterprise for six consecutive weeks, May 2 - June 6, 1912; a "Notice of Intention To Make Proof"; a "Non Mineral Affidavit"; a "Homestead Entry, Final Proof: Testimony of Claimant"; and "Testimony of Witnesses." Filing out all the government forms was probably dreaded as much then, as today!

The written testimony provided by the applicant and two of the four witnesses listed on the "Notice of Intention To Make Proof," provide a valuable information for historians and genealogists. Fifteen questions were asked of the claimant. In his testimony, Mr. Filer says he is a native of the U.S., born in Nebraska, and 32 years old. He is married, lists Keota as his post office address and indicates he first established residence on his claim on November 1, 1905, having built a house there prior to moving in. He states he and his wife have resided on the property since 1905 with no lapses in occupancy. He establishes the agricultural use of the land, and writes: "I have never cultivated this land but have used same for grazing purposes. About 200 head of cattle grazed on this land each year and owned by myself."

In describing the improvements and total value thereof on each subdivision Filer enumerates the following:

Frame house, 12 x 30 ft, with addition, 14 x 14 ft,	\$600.00
barn, 18 x 45 ft,	250.00
cow shed, 25 x 50 ft,	100.00
2 1/2 miles outside fence,	200.00
corrals, etc.	100.00
well, 24 ft. deep, with pump, windmill, and tanks	300.00

bunk house, 12 x 14 ft,	40.00
small outbuildings	50.00
cement dug out, 10 x 12 ft,	50.00
Total - - - - -	\$1690.00

There is a possibility the **bunk house** listed above is the structure exhibited at Centennial Village. Records from the Cache la Poudre Museum verify the "homestead shack" came from Joe Filer's ranch near Buckingham. Perhaps this house was built first and lived in until a larger home could be built; as Filer raised cattle, this may well have served as a bunkhouse. On August 14, 1993, 80 year old Werner Roth visited Centennial Village and told of visiting Buffalo Joe Filer in this homestead shack when he was a child. The dimensions of the Filer homestead dwelling are 10' 3" x 12' 3", slightly smaller than the size given for the bunk house. Filer may have estimated the size, or perhaps the building is one of the "small outbuildings" listed, with no dimensions given. The dimensions of the buildings as listed by witnesses Charles E. Carlson and William A. Miller each vary from Filer's dimensions.

In his testimony, Filer also indicated he had made application for an additional homestead, Serial No. 08275, at the Land Office in Sterling on July 30, 1909 for the SW 1/4 of SW 1/4 of Section 10 and the SW 1/4 of SE 1/4, and the SE 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of Section 9, Township 8N, Range 59W of the 6th Principal Meridian, containing 120 acres. Filer "proved up" on the additional land on July 31, 1914. He states he has no residence on this additional homestead, living instead in the house built on his original homestead. Question 7 on the testimony form is, "State by subdivisions the number of acres cultivated, kind of crop planted, and amount harvested, each year. How many acres of the claim are not cleared, or broken, and under cultivation? If used for grazing only, state number and kind of stock grazed each year and by whom owned."

Mr. Filer's reply to Question 7: "Cultivation has been on all three forties. In 1911: 67 acres broken and all cropped. Planted to cane. Crop was not very good but made good pasture. In 1912: No more sod broken out, but the 67 acres planted to cane. Crop was pretty good. Fed it all. In 1913: No more sod broken out. Planted 40 acres to cane and oats. Crop was poor. Made pasture. In 1914: No more land broken. Planted 37 acres to rye and millet, 23 a. to rye and 14 a. to millet. Crop is pretty good. Rye has been cut and made 20 loads. Good feed."

Valuation and improvements thereof on the second homestead were listed as "2 1/2 miles of 3-wire fence, posts 2 rds. apart on this Claim. Buildings on original homestead. Valuation improvements: \$180.00."

On September 18, 1916, Filer made application at the U.S. Land Office in Sterling for the NW 1/4 of SE 1/4 of Section 10, Township 8 North, Range 59 W, of the 6th Principal Meridian, for 40 acres.

(Homestead Entry No. 025296). Filer's testimony to receive Patent to this land was filed on October 17, 1921---two years later than necessary. Filer offered this explanation: "My homestead papers were deposited in a bank and I had forgotten the date of allowance and for that reason this proof was not submitted within the statutory period."

On Homestead Entry No. 025296, Filer stated that five of the forty acres are rock and cannot be cultivated. His response to Question 12, "State the number of acres cultivated, kind of crop planted, and amount harvested, each year," was:

1918, 5 A. to corn -- poor crop
1919, 5 A. to corn -- no crop
1920, 5 A. to rye -- good crop -- mowed it for hay
1921, 5 A. to fall wheat

Improvements, valued at \$60.00 consisted of "5 A. under cultivation" and "1/2 mi. of fence -- 3 wires."

THE WAGON HOUSE (1917)



There were many reasons emigrants came to Colorado Territory. Some hoped to realize their fortunes in the state's gold and silver resources. Others came to plow and plant, confident the "liquid gold" so diligently applied to the thirsty land would make the desert bloom. Others, like Stella White, came for health reasons. The mild, dry Colorado climate had a national reputation for its regenerative effects upon those who suffered from respiratory

pipe oven attached eighteen inches above the stove top, was used by Mrs. Beer for cooking and baking. Two loaves of bread in 6" x 9" pans could simultaneously be baked in the oven. Provisions for the trip were stored in a wooden "cellar" lined with oilcloth, fitted with a padlock, and attached beneath the wagon frame.

When the Whites arrived in Kersey, they continued to live in the wagon house, and later rented and then purchased a home. Mr. White worked as a farm laborer in the Ault, Nunn, and Pierce areas, and later secured a job with the railroad. The family moved to Ogden, Utah, in 1925, and in 1927 moved to Salt Lake City. They celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary on February 7, 1961--Stella was 77 and Lon 80 at the time.

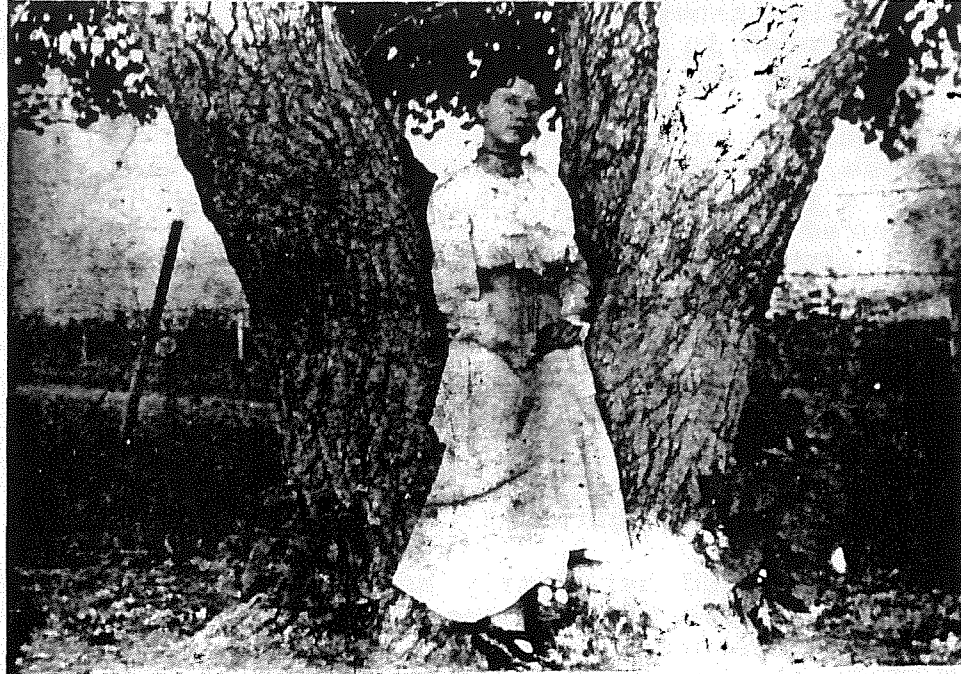
Miraculously, Mrs. White was the one-in-a-thousand tuberculosis patients who completely recovered (i.e., no scars or scabs remained in her lungs). Stella often commented she was thankful "for such a wonderful, understanding husband, and an equally wonderful mother," who worked together to restore her health.

Stella photographed her family and their wagon house, showing a campsite in a grove of cottonwood trees. She was unaware at the time that her husband's pose might suggest to the viewer that Mrs. Beers, his mother-in-law is being held at gunpoint

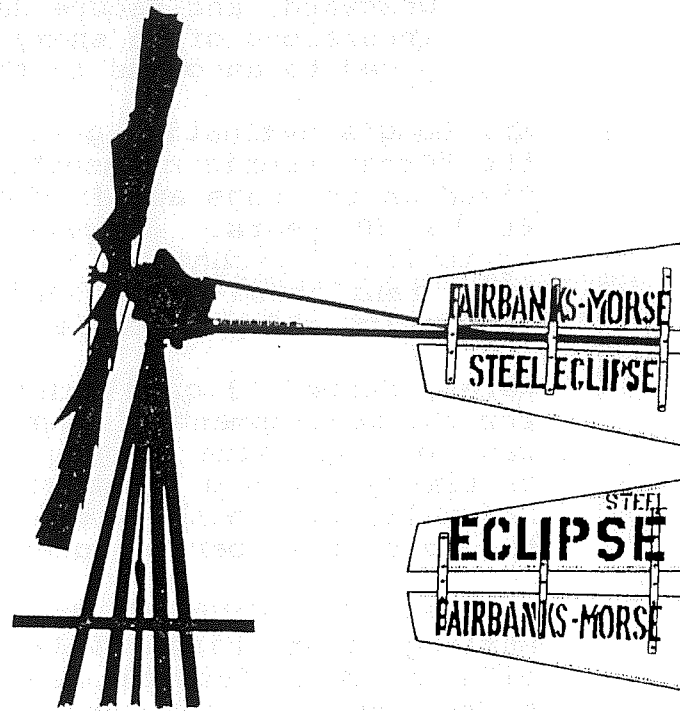


Left to right: Mr. Lon E. White, holding his son, Eldro (age 1 1/2; standing, Marybelle (age 4 1/2); seated, Mary A. Beers, mother of Stella Beers White. Note the kettle of flowers attached to the tree trunk, the loaf of freshly baked bread, the dog, and the American flag attached to the wagon's roof.

Top: Photo of Stella taken by Lon White, Ault, Colorado, 1917.
Bottom: 1961 photo of Lon (age 81) and Stella (age 75).



WINDMILL AND STOCK TANK



Steel Eclipse Type WG

In 1820, the explorer Stephen H. Long and his government-sponsored expedition, followed the South Platte River into northeastern Colorado. In his expedition report, published in 1822, Mr. Long had this to say about the area:

"In regard to this extensive section of the country, I do not hesitate in giving the opinion, that it is almost wholly unfit for cultivation, and of course uninhabitable by a people depending upon agriculture for subsistence. Although tracts of fertile land considerably extensive are occasionally to be met with, yet the scarcity of wood and water, almost uniformly prevalent, will prove an insuperable obstacle in the way of settling the country. . . The whole of this region seems peculiarly adapted as a range for buffaloes, wild goats, and other wild game; incalculable multitudes of which find ample pasturage and subsistence upon it."

"This region, however, viewed as a frontier, may prove of infinite importance to the United States, inasmuch as it is calculated to serve as a barrier to prevent too great an expansion of our population westward, and secure us against the machinations or incursions of an enemy that might otherwise be disposed to annoy us in that part of the frontier."

Mr. Long's evaluation gave rise to the myth that this region was the "Great American Desert," a misnomer which would be indelibly fixed on the maps and in the minds of most Americans for the next 40 to 50 years. However, by the end of the 19th century, agricultural technology in both the irrigated and dryland districts had transformed this semi-arid region into one of the most productive and profitable farming and ranching areas in the U.S.

Water, dubbed "liquid gold" by the Union Colonists was essential for the development of towns, farms, and ranches. Obtaining water was an expensive proposition. For example, in Joe Filer's testimony for his first homestead patent, expenses for digging a 24' well, with pump, windmill and tanks was \$300.00, far exceeded the cost of lumber to construct buildings.

In 1887, the Nebraska and Colorado Railroad, a division of the Burlington and Missouri Valley Railroad, built approximately 145 miles of track from the Nebraska line across northeastern Colorado to the Wyoming line, and dug a well at Keota in 1888. Although surface water was scarce, wells produced ample water, which encouraged land speculation and town development. June, 1911 editions of the Keota News advertised companies with drilling rigs. For example, the Montgomery Brothers used a horse powered drill rig and charged \$.40 per foot, with a "no water, no pay" guarantee, while the Songer brothers charged \$.45 per foot with no guarantee. The paper regularly reported on the well digging efforts--by machine and by hand--of the homesteaders in the area.

Wind was a constant factor on the plains, so windmills and stock tanks dotted the country. They could be ordered through mail order catalogues. The 1902 Sears, Roebuck & Co. catalogue advertised windmills as a sound investment:

"It has been found by experience that it requires on an average, a wind of velocity of four to five miles per hour to drive a steel windmill, and that the windmill will run, on an average, eight hours per day. The average velocity of wind in the United States is sixteen miles per hour for eight hours per day. From this it is quite evident that a windmill is a profitable investment, because when a good windmill is properly erected it becomes a faithful and reliable servant upon which you can depend for an average of eight hours of steady work

for every day in the year, requiring no feed, no fuel, and but very little oil and attention."

The 1902 catalogue provided a chart showing the diameter of wheel, size of cylinder and size of suction pipe required to pump water from a given depth of a well or elevation of water, and indicated the approximate number of gallons pumped per hour.

The 1908 Sears catalogue listed "Regular" windmill water supply outfits consisting of geared steel windmills (6', 8', and 10' in diameter), with steel towers (20' to 60' heights available) ranging in price from \$35.45 to \$97.40. Although the 1895 Sears catalogue advertised a wooden windmill, by 1900, all steel outfits were the norm.

This windmill is a Steel Eclipse Type WG (worm-gear) model manufactured by Fairbanks, Morse and Company from the mid-1920s to the mid-1930s. It was the most commercially successful worm-gear model manufactured in the United States. Rugged and well-made, it was uniquely suited to use on the plains, where today, many of these models can be seen still in use.

WINDMILL MECHANICS--HOW IT WORKS

The following technical information about this model is excerpted from T. Lindsay Baker's book, A Field Guide to American Windmills. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1985, pgs. 220 - 221. During a visit to Centennial Village in July, 1996, Mr. Baker identified the model of the windmill exhibited here.

"The Steel Eclipse Type WG was the first of several self-oiling steel windmills marketed by Fairbanks, Morse and Company. It has the more important distinction, however, of having been the only widely distributed worm-gear mill in the history of American windmill manufacture. Produced from about 1926 to the mid-1930s, the Steel Eclipse remains in the field today in considerable numbers and can be spotted in most parts of the country."

"One of the more easily identified of the early self-lubricating steel windmills, this mill has a number of very striking design elements, the most prominent of which is its worm-gear drive. At the rear end of the main shaft is a worm pinion gear which meshes with the teeth in a large crank gear mounted on its own shaft beneath and at a right angle to the main shaft. On each side of the crank gear is mounted a short crankshaft to which two steel pitmans are attached. These pitmans extend upward and forward to connect with a steel pump rod that moves up and down in steel guides."

"The main casting of the Steel Eclipse serves as its oil reservoir. When the reservoir is filled to the proper level, the single large crank gear constantly operates in a pool of oil. It transports the lubricant up to the worm pinion gear, which in turn carries oil to the back bearing on the main shaft. The front main bearing is lubricated with oil carried upward on the pump rod by an "oiling finger" of light steel, which on each up stroke transports a small amount of oil to a tube passing through the front of the main casting to the forward bearing, from which point the oil drains back to the reservoir. The mill is back-geared three and one-half to one and is so arranged that only one-third of a revolution of the crank gear is devoted to the down stroke, leaving two-thirds for the actual pumping of the up stroke. The top of the main casting is covered with a compact sheet-steel hood to protect the working parts from dust and the elements."

"Another unusual feature of the Steel Eclipse Type WG is the clearly visible tilted angle of its wind wheel. The manufacturer took advantage of the fact that the direction of the wind actually is at a slight angle toward the surface of the earth, and thus "to get maximum power out of the wind, the wheel shaft of the Steele Eclipse is tilted at a corresponding angle." This design also permits the wheel to be placed closer to the tower without striking it, as may be seen in the drawing. Many windmillers and windmill users doubted the advantage of the tilted wheel, however, and they even coined the proverbial saying that "the old 'Steel Eclipse' looks to heaven and hopes to heaven that it doesn't blow off." "

"The wind wheel of the mill consists of curved galvanized sheet-steel blades fastened with riveted wheel clips to bar-steel rims. These rims are bolted to hairpin-shaped steel arms which in turn are bolted to the cast-iron hub. The vane consists of two sheets of galvanized steel which are firmly riveted to vertical steel girts which themselves are riveted to a galvanized steel vane stem. The vane sheet bears the sole ornamentation on the mill, the words, "Fairbanks Morse Steel Eclipse" stenciled in black."

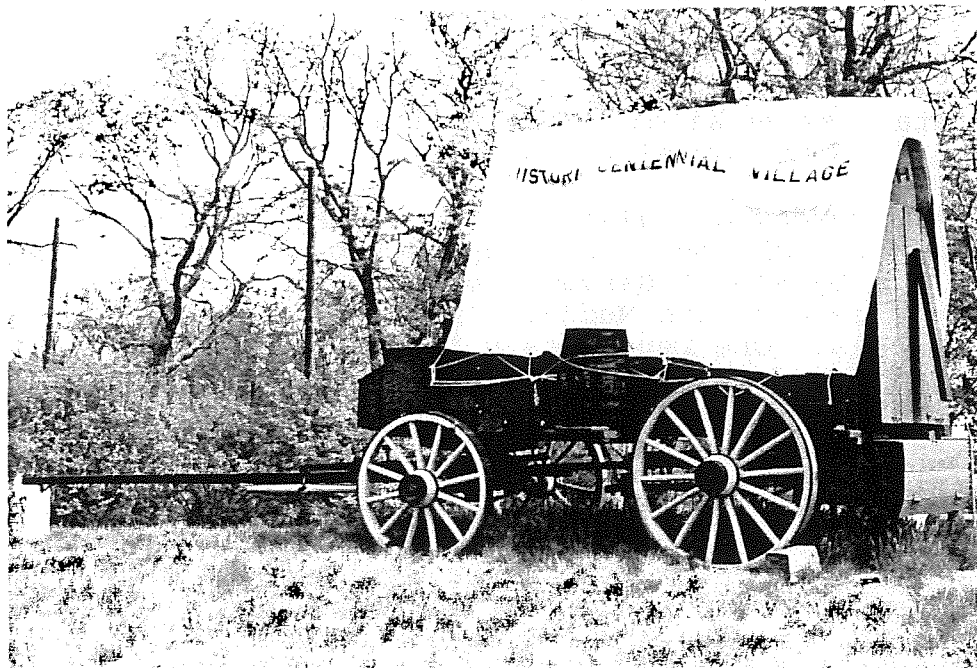
"Regulation on the Steel Eclipse is through the use of a slightly off-center wind wheel combined with a coiled spring governor spring. As wind speeds increase, the wheel automatically tends to turn away from the wind, only to be pulled back to face it by the governor spring when the wind speeds decrease. The mill is one of the very few steel windmills

manufactured which had an optional side vane available when so ordered. In normal operation the wheel starts turning away from winds over fifteen miles an hour, and when speeds exceed twenty-five miles an hour the mill goes "completely out of gear." A band friction brake made from spring steel encircling the wheel hub engages either when the mill automatically turns away from high winds or when it is turned off from the ground."

"The first of these mills to reach the marketplace in the mid-1920s were six- and eight-foot sizes, although by the end of the decade twelve-, fourteen-, and sixteen-foot sizes had become available. The larger fourteen- and sixteen-foot models remained in production the longest, being the only sizes available in 1936."

"The Steel Eclipse Type WG is very easily identified in the field from a number of characteristics: the small enclosed head, the wheel close to the tower and tilted back, and a distinctively shaped vane. The mills are not uncommon and may be observed in most parts of the United States and in many other countries to which they were exported."

CHUCK WAGON
(reproduction, 1991)



The importance of the range cattle industry in Weld County is represented in this chuck wagon. An old wagon donated to the Museums was restored and painted by Don Duran in 1991 - 92. Jim Rakke built the chuck and tool boxes.

Cattle baron Charles Goodnight of Texas is credited with the invention in 1866 of the chuck wagon, a mobile cowboy cafeteria and commissary. To meet the needs of cowboys who spent weeks at a roundup or several months on a trail drive, Goodnight obtained an Army wagon with heavy-duty iron axles and retro-fitted it to hold a large water barrel, a tool box, bentwood staves to support a canvas cover which protected the wagon bed from the elements, and of course, a "trademark" cabinet called a "chuck box" mounted at the rear. A hinged lid on the chuck box, when released, became a kitchen table, supported by one free swinging hinged leg. The chuck box had several drawers and cubbyholes, much like a desk. Often, a coffee mill was attached to one side of the chuck box, and a "boot" or storage bin for cooking utensils was anchored below. An instant success, Goodnight's design was widely imitated, as cattlemen throughout the west converted old farm and Army wagons into chuck wagons. Eventually chuck wagons were manufactured commercially by several companies, including the Studebaker Company which sold models for \$75.00 - \$100.00 each.

For lonely cowboys, the chuck wagon became a symbol of home--on the range. It represented sustenance (regardless of how meager or palatable the rations), security, and camaraderie. The cook, whose contributions were often overlooked, had a demanding job of cooking, cleaning, and setting up and breaking down camp. In addition he served as counselor, friend, mediator, sentry, and doctor.

It wasn't wise to criticize the cook, and quarrels over food could prove fatal, as detailed in the following account from The Colorado Sun, Weld County, Greeley, Saturday, May 29, 1880:

"Last Sunday at Julesburg, George Wolfe, cook for Bruce F. Johnson's round-up outfit was shot and killed by Albert Garvey who was in the employ of Bloomfield of the Muddy. The quarrel was about victuals. One report says the first trouble took place the day before, and that the shooting on Sunday was premeditated. After the killing, Garvey stood off the men in camp with his revolver and rode off over the hills to the southward. Sheriff Twombly received the news Monday evening, and the next morning started for Bloomfield's ranch on the Muddy, thinking Garvey might have headed for that place. He returned Thursday evening, unsuccessful. The cowboys offered a reward of fifty dollars, and the sheriff adds \$150. The murderer's name was Albert Garvey, 23

years old; 5 feet ten inches in height; dark hair, smooth face; one eye gone, the other gray. Wore a brown plaid shirt, dark stripe pants, and light hat, all well-worn. He rode a blue roan horse, branded AYE on left hip, C on right hip and the number 7 on right shoulder."

Eventually, Garvey was apprehended, and in a trial held in Denver in November, 1881, was convicted of second degree murder.

On a happier note, vivid memories of a chuck wagon dinner were recalled by Mary Jochim Hutchinson in "Retrospection (The Roundup)," written in the late 1930's.

"When I was a little girl I lived on a small cattle ranch in Eastern Colorado."

"My father had taken up a homestead and also what was known as a timber claim. The homestead consisting of 160 acres was next to the open range or grazing land and the timber claim also 160 acres was along the river. This gave access to a watering place for the stock."

"As a result of having this land and the gradual acquisition of a herd of cattle, my oldest brother at an early age became a cowboy."

"Twice a year in the spring and fall the cattlemen in that territory would stage their "roundup". In other words cowboys from the various ranches would gather the stock from the open range and brand all the young calves and select the beef stock for shipment to the markets which at that time were mostly Omaha and Kansas City."

"As it was too far for these cowboys to go back to their home ranches for their meals the owners of the cattle went together and provided a "chuck wagon" which hauled the food supplies and was driven by the camp cook. He also hauled their bed rolls and other camp equipment."

"This outfit would set up a camp at some convenient spot accessible to the cowboys. These cowboys from the various ranches would ride the range by day and gather all the cattle they found in an imaginary corral where they would then proceed to lasso and brand the young stock the brands of the various owners. The only way they had of knowing to whom the calves belonged was by inspecting the brands on the calf's mother and placing the same brand on the

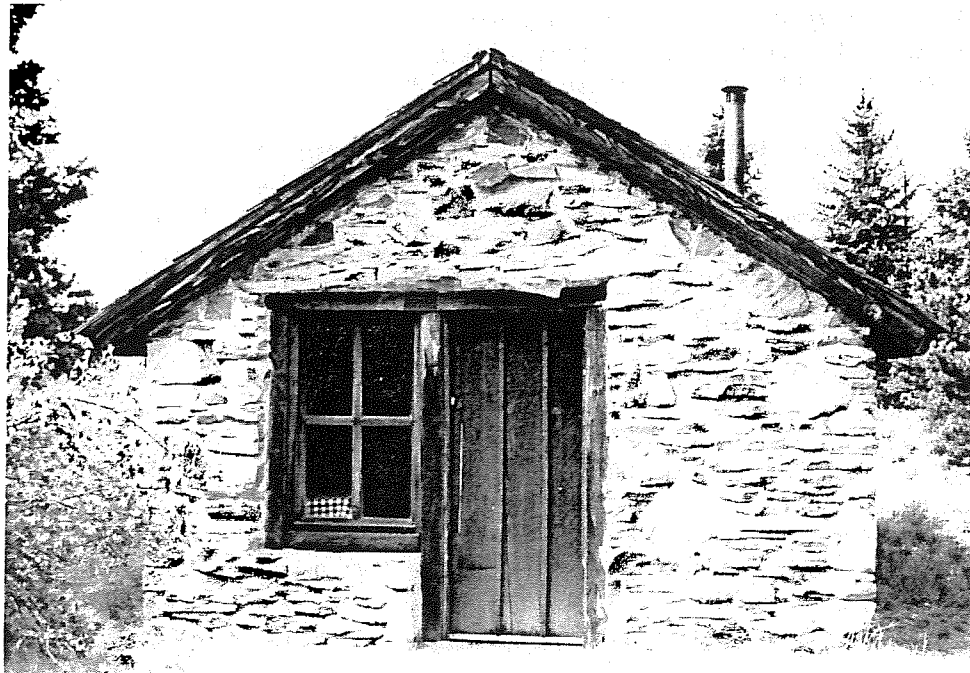
calf."

"Every few days this camp outfit would move on to new territory to be closer to where the cowboys worked."

"Our family was always very interested in the moves of these camp wagons for when they were near enough to our place, my brother would ride home in the evening to tell us we could come over and have dinner at the chuck wagon the next day. My two other brothers, my sister and myself could hardly wait till the morrow came. Other cowboys would invite their folks so it would be quite an event. The dinner was prepared on camp fires. There was always a pot of boiled potatoes, hot biscuits cooked in a Dutch Oven, some canned vegetables and beef steak (cooked in an iron skillet) that would make some of these butchers now days wonder if they knew what a tender, juicy steak really tasted like. Then of course there was a huge pot of black coffee and canned fruit for dessert. We used to wish it would be blackberries that particular day for we were so fond of them."

"We ate off of tin plates and drank out of tin cups but to us it seemed like a feast for the gods for there was the picnic element about it that was a rare thing in our lives and always so delightful to youngsters."

**STONE HOUSE
(reproduction)**



This stone house was modelled on one which stood on the Eagle's Nest Ranch located approximately 20 miles east of Greeley on U.S. Highway 34 near the South Platte River.

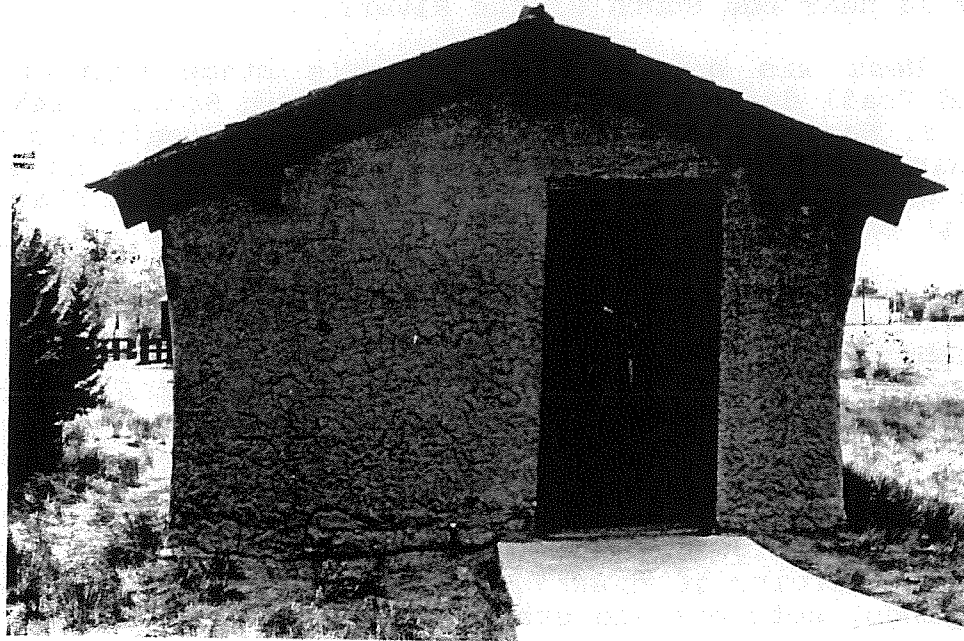
Eagle's Nest was one of Ben Holiday's stage stations on the Overland Trail during the 1860's, located in Sec.17, T4N, R62 W. Stewart S. Sanford, a Civil War veteran from Michigan came to the St. Vrain Valley in 1869, and in the mid 1870's moved to the Eagle's Nest Ranch located on the south side of the Platte River, southwest of Hardin.

Sanford, with John Best, and Lewis C. Snyder, filed for the incorporation of the Sanford Cattle Company on April 11, 1884. The ranch house and several buildings were built of stone, and this building was modeled on one at the ranch, and built from stones retrieved from the foundation of an old barn on the original ranch site. The original building on the ranch may have been used as a bunk house. In 1897, Mabel Girardot Brink taught at the Sanford Ranch, and in her reminiscences stated, "I lived in the stone bunk house." Relatively few stone structures were built in Weld County due to the scarcity of stone on the plains. Where there were rock outcroppings, settlers did use stone for footings or foundations.

During its heyday, the Sanford Ranch at Eagle's Nest was a popular stopping place for travellers enroute from Greeley to Ft. Morgan. The ranch house was a showplace, and Sanford's Double S Bar cattle were known throughout the state as Sanford consistently improved his stock through good breeding practices and detailed record keeping. With several other large ranches in the area, the town of Hardin was one of the largest cattle shipping centers in the U.S. in the closing years of the 19th, and opening years of the 20th centuries.

The stone house at the Village is used for living history cooking demonstrations on the authentic Marvel brand, six-hole range with a high warming "closet." The reproduction rope bed has a feather ticking.

ADOBE FARM BUILDING
(Ca. 1905 - 1915)



This adobe brick farm building was moved to Centennial Village in 1982 from the Mark Stewart farm southeast of LaSalle. The land was originally owned by the Osters, German immigrants from Russia, who settled with many other German families in the Sand Hills area.

In certain regions of Russia, the German colonists would make sheds, chicken houses, and storage buildings of sun-dried bricks made of clay, straw, water, and manure. This structure was most likely built between 1905 - 1915, and used to store potatoes, canned goods, and cured meats. At one point, it was used as a chicken house.

Alvin T. Steinel in his book, History of Agriculture in Colorado, cites the efforts of J.W. Adams at the Cheyenne Wells Demonstration farm in constructing adobe brick farm buildings: "That summer (1910) an adobe cow barn, hen house and store room were built. This was practically the first adobe work in that part of the plains. It was so satisfactory that in the fall of 1910 a bulletin was issued (No. 174) describing the work in detail. This bulletin was given wide circulation and many farmers followed the suggestions therein given for construction of farm buildings from sun-dried bricks. The buildings are still (in 1926) in good shape with slight deterioration. Other buildings have been constructed as funds were available." The illustration in Steinel's book is almost identical to this adobe brick farm building, now interpreted as a pantry at the Village.

SWEDISH-AMERICAN STUGA
(1909)



This small homestead dwelling was donated to the City of Greeley Museums in 1982 by Rodney and Ruth Bolin, Reuel and Dorothy Bolin, Keith and Joyce Bolin Snyder, and Edgar Bolin. It was the home of their parents, Edward and Hannah Bolin, second generation Swedish-Americans. Notes, conversations, and oral history interviews with Rodney, Reuel, Joyce, and Ruth Canning Bolin and Dorothy Armagost Bolin yielded a wealth of information about the family, their lifestyle, and the furnishings used in this home.

According to the Bolin children, the name, "Bolin", was originally "Anderson". Jan (a.k.a. "John") and Marie Anderson immigrated to the United States in 1867 from the Swedish province of Smaland and settled south of Minneapolis, Minnesota, near the Iowa border where they secured jobs cutting timber. Many Swedish families with the surname "Anderson" had immigrated into this area, and mail addressed to one family of Andersons was often received by a different family of Andersons. With so many having a common surname, business and legal affairs were sometimes confusing and complicated. To eliminate some of this confusion, Jan changed the family surname to "Bolin" in ca. 1872. Oral traditions in the family state that the name "Bolin" refers to a species of tree growing in the Smaland province. A Swedish dictionary defines the word as a "bow-line" or a "knot used to form a loop that neither slips nor jams."

Edward Bolin, the son of Jan and Marie, was born in 1877 in St. James, Minnesota, and married Hannah Sophia Sjoquist, the daughter of Swedish immigrants, on June 24, 1903. The name "Sjoquist" is

pronounced as if it were spelled "whichvist." Hannah's father, Gustaf Sjoquist, founded the town of Sveadahl, Minnesota, and helped establish the Swedish Lutheran church there. Hannah was born on a farm near St. James on December 7, 1875.

Edward and Hannah Bolin came to Osgood in Weld County, Colorado, in 1909, being the first homesteaders in the area. With them were two sons, Rodney Edward (born April 8, 1904 - died Jan. 26, 1996) and Reuel Everett (born May 22, 1906 - died June 26, 1990). Louise Joyce, the only daughter was born on October 18, 1917. These three children were all born in St. James. Another son, John Edgar, was the first child born in Osgood on Sept 24, 1911. Edgar died on August 25, 1989. Rodney and Reuel remembered hauling pieces of sod in a toy wagon to build a sod playhouse and barn on the day Edgar was born. Edward Bolin was cutting fodder when Hannah told them the baby was on the way. Edward had planned to take Hannah to Denver to have the baby, but when she went into labor early, Edward sent for Mrs. Peterson, a neighbor of Norwegian descent, to assist with the birth.

Edward Bolin had a crippled right arm, due possibly to a birth defect or a bout with polio as an infant. Edward's father feared his son's crippled arm would make it impossible for him to farm, so Edward received more education than his siblings. Edward graduated with a degree in business from Gustavus Adolphus College in St. Peter, Minnesota, worked briefly in a bank, and later as the registrar of deeds at the Watonwon County Courthouse in St. James.

Edward had contracted tuberculosis and in 1909 he and several friends travelled to Texas to inspect lands available for homesteading. Not liking Texas, the men went to Denver, Colorado, and became acquainted with a group of Swedes who recommended a land agent with a car who could show them northeastern Colorado.

Edward liked northeastern Weld County and selected a homestead in September, 1909. Needing money, he contracted to build fences in the area for those who had recently filed homestead entries. He hired transients to work for him, and the fence posts, wires, and other supplies were purchased in Orchard and hauled by wagon to the various homesteads. Edward used a team and a wagon to stretch the fence wire taut by placing the wire a certain way over the wagon hub.

It was difficult trying to support a family while adjusting to the challenges inherent in dryland farming. The hardships and meager profits forced the family to return to St. James in the spring of 1914. While in St. James, Rodney graduated from the 8th grade, and Joyce was born. Failing health prompted Edward to return to Osgood in the fall of 1917, and in May, 1918, when Joyce was 7 months old, the family joined him in Colorado. Mr. Bolin never regained his health and died of tuberculosis at the age of 42 on March 18, 1920. He is buried at Linn Grove Cemetery in Greeley.

Hannah Bolin continued to live in the house (which never had plumbing or electricity) until 1947. She died March 17, 1961, at the age of 85 and is buried at Sunset Memorial Gardens.

The Bolin home was originally a one-story 14' x 18' frame dwelling with drop siding, located at the NE1/4 of Section 19, Township 6, Range 61. Edward later discovered an error in the legal description and in the spring of 1910, used a team of horses to move the house (which had been placed on skids and poles) 200 yards to the north into the E1/2 of Section 18, Township 6, Range 61.

Sons Rodney and Reuel had vivid memories of life in this homestead dwelling. According to them, the exterior was originally painted with white oil paint. The lumber for the house was hauled by team and wagon from Kersey. The same material was used for the flooring and interior walls which were wallpapered. There was no insulation between the exterior and interior walls. In the southeast corner, a cast iron range with a reservoir was used for both cooking and heating. A cellar for storing canned goods and cured meats was reached through a door on the exterior. The house had a single entrance on the south. A double-hung sash window (single panes of glass in both the bottom and top windows) was centrally placed in the remaining three walls.

The 1909 structure had a convex "boxcar" roof. When Mr. Bolin returned to Osgood from Minnesota in 1917, the house was remodelled, and the boxcar roof replaced with a gabled roof. At this time, a pane of glass was added in the upper third of the front door, and a two-room addition with a shed roof was built onto the back of the house. The addition had a kitchen and a tiny bedroom, making the home a bit more "spacious" for a family of six.

Edward Bolin built this house entirely by himself using only his left arm. The foundation was constructed of flat shale-like pieces of rock. No mortar was used to set these stones; instead, the cracks between the stones were filled with pieces of sod to deter cold winds and rattlesnakes. Reuel Bolin recalled every fall the children would have to "bank up the house," which meant soil and new pieces of sod would be placed around the foundation to keep the wind from blowing through the foundation and creating arctic conditions inside. Reuel said, "A profound feeling of comfort and security would come over me as a child when I knew the house had been banked up for the winter and the shed was full of cow chips---our main fuel the first few years."

Reuel's wife, Dorothy recalled one particularly annoying aspect of a homesteader's life: bedbugs. According to Dorothy, "Bedbugs always seemed to be a problem. The bugs were one of the more memorable "features" built into many homestead dwellings. They tended to hide behind the wallpaper, between cracks in the walls and flooring, and in bedsprings and mattresses. Bedbugs could seemingly live forever and few homesteaders escaped their wrath.

It was a constant battle to keep the bugs under control. Several methods were popular: A feather would be dipped in kerosene and run between the cracks in the floor, etc., in an attempt to kill the bugs. Another method was to fumigate the house, close it up, return after a few hours, air out the house, and hope that many of the pests had been exterminated. There was an advertisement that appeared regularly in the newspapers. It said: "It's no disgrace to have bedbugs, but why keep them?" Hannah Bolin had come from a distinguished family in Minnesota where they didn't have bedbugs, so it was very hard for her to get used to this annoying aspect of a homesteader's life in northeastern Colorado."

Edward and Hannah valued religion, education and reading. Both spoke Swedish and Hannah read frequently from her Swedish Bible. The Bolin children remembered how the family gathered round the kitchen table in the evenings, and read by the light of a kerosene lamp. The boys always trimmed the wick perfectly square, to keep the lamp from smoking and blackening the chimney. Popular reading materials included Harold Bell Wright western novels. Rodney looked forward to reading The Lone Star Ranger, A Zane Grey novel about the daring Texas Rangers on a tense action-packed manhunt, which was serialized in the Kansas City Star, a weekly newspaper with many subscribers in northeastern Weld County. Rodney's horse, Sol, was named after a horse in a Zane Grey novel.

The Bolins were Lutherans, and Joyce remembered the importance of church and Sunday school in their lives. On Sunday, she and Hannah took the horse and buggy and the boys rode their horses six miles to the Osgood Community Church, located on the second floor of the Osgood Grocery Store. One Sunday, on the long ride home from church, Joyce fell asleep, and in her "relaxed state," tumbled out of the buggy---fortunately unharmed.

Frank Ketelsen, Edgar's Sunday school teacher was dedicated and popular and planned special outings in the mountains for the children.

Hannah never felt entirely comfortable with the "camp meeting" style of services held at the church, where everyone assembled and "made a joyful noise unto the Lord." She preferred the more formal, quiet and restrained services conducted in the church she attended in Minnesota; nevertheless, she and the children were active members of the Osgood Church. Joyce received a certificate for perfect attendance at age five, and in June, 1918, Rodney was confirmed. Hannah later joined the Immanuel Lutheran Church in Greeley.

In 1909, there were many Americans of Scandinavian descent living in the Osgood area, but their numbers had dwindled when the Bolins returned to the area in 1918. In the summer of 1911, when Rodney was seven years old, Edward solicited money from homesteaders in the area to start a school. That fall, school commenced in a claim

shack located 1 1/2 miles directly west of the Bolin's home. The 12' x 14' house used for the school belonged to Mr. Swanemeyer. Swanemeyer and his brother-in-law, Axel Shureen, were tailors in Denver and had come to the area to prove up on a homestead. These "Swedes" didn't stay long in the area. Seven pupils attended in 1911 and were taught by Ruth Nichols who drove her horse and buggy about eight miles to and from school for a three month term, receiving a salary of \$50.00 per month. In 1912, Prudence Thomas taught a five-month term, and in 1913, Katherine Williams, Mrs. Thomas' sister, taught a seven-month term.

Joyce, the youngest of the Bolin children attended school in Weld County School District #105. Later, the teacher proposed a contest to name the school, and Vona Canning Kirkpatrick's entry, "The Prairie Queen School" was selected as the winning name. Joyce remembered an unusually wet ride to school one winter's day. Her brother Edgar had made a wooden sled, attached a rope to it, and with his horse, pulled Joyce to school. She had a great ride, but arrived very wet as the horse had kicked a great deal of snow onto her enroute to school. In 1920, there were 36 students in the Prairie Queen School. School was in session from 9:00 - 4:00 with a half hour, sometimes an hour for lunch. Most of the children walked several miles to school, some rode horses, and the Bunting children drove a burro-drawn buggy. Joyce attended high school in Briggsdale, and during the week roomed with a family there, returning home for the weekends.

Hannah and Edward Bolin spoke only English when the children were growing up, and never encouraged them to learn Swedish. Many of the "Old World" customs observed by first generation Swedes in America were transmuted by the second and third generations born in America. However, Hannah cherished certain Swedish customs, especially the traditional Christmas celebrations. A small evergreen tree adorned with real candles was placed in the house, and the candles lit briefly on Christmas Eve. In Minnesota, following a celebration in the home, the family would attend church services later in the evening. There were no services held in Osgood on Christmas eve, and "lutefisk," a traditional Swedish holiday food wasn't available in the area. Not liking lutefisk, the children were relieved! Hannah cooked other Swedish foods, including pancakes, rusk, and ostekaka (a type of cheesecake). Cooked cereal, especially oatmeal served with heavy cream was a breakfast staple.

The Bolins appreciated music, all of Hannah's brothers played instruments, and everyone sang. Reuel fondly recalled a phonograph and records sent to them one year by Swedish relative in Minnesota. The records were classical and popular selections, but the children loved two modern numbers with a good beat: "Humoresque" and the "Singing Sands of Hawaii."

Hannah missed the trees that flourished in Minnesota, and

cottonwood trees planted on the homestead died even though she and the children had diligently pumped and carried many buckets of water to them. The lack of water, coupled with hot, dry summers and severe winters, greatly reduced the chances of trees surviving.

Hannah planted portulaca and cosmos on either side of the front door, very close to the foundation. Rinse water from the laundry tubs, dish pans, etc., was poured onto the flowers and other plants. Securing water was a perennial problem. Edward pumped water from a well at one of the Thomas ranches located near Point of Rocks when he arrived in the area in 1909, and hauled it, via wagon, back to the homestead in a large wooden barrel. A heavy piece of canvas was placed over the top of the barrel when it was full, and a piece of rope secured the canvas "lid" to keep the water from sloshing out on the return trip home. According to Rodney, a man named Mr. Little had an engine drilling rig and dug the Bolin's well in 1910. It consisted of a pipe in the ground, with a water spout on top and long pump handle attached. The water was soft, so soap lathered easily. Wash day equipment consisted of two galvanized metal tubs, a washboard, and a hand-operated wringer set up on a homemade wooden bench. Two lines of rope attached to "T-shaped" wooden frames served as clotheslines. Hauling buckets of water was a chore reserved for the children, and Rodney and Reuel both pumped and hauled water for the horses and home use.

The family had a vegetable garden, and for a few years carried and poured buckets of water down the furrows to irrigate it. Hannah didn't have time to can fruits and vegetables when the children were young, but as they got older, she canned tomatoes, pickles, fruit preserves, peaches, cherries, jams, jellies, etc. They also raised watermelons which were harvested and packed in straw and preserved as long as possible in the cellar. They did their own butchering and preserved pork in brine in large crocks and smoked hams which were hung in the cellar.

In order to maintain a steady cash flow, successful homesteaders based their dryland farming operations on diversification. Chickens, hogs, and a few cattle were important because butter, cream, milk, and eggs could be sold and used to purchase groceries and other supplies. Nothing was charged. Mrs. Bolin purchased some products, such as vanilla, lemon, and almond flavoring extracts, cold remedies and liniments from travelling salesmen representing the Watkins or Raleigh Companies. According to Reuel, "Drylanders didn't like to owe money if they could help it. One travelling salesman said he requested the company give him the "dryland" route because the people immediately paid for their purchases, unlike a lot of the people in the "irrigated districts" who charged their purchases."

Furnishings in the Bolin home consisted of lace curtains at the windows, a pot-bellied cast iron stove in the front room, and a

cooking range in the 1918 kitchen. A "sanitary couch" which converted into a bed was in the front room. Rodney remembered sleeping on a "sanitary cot" in this room. Later the family purchased a "Daveno," (another type of sofa-bed) covered with smooth-grained brown leather. Many of these were manufactured in Davenport, IA, hence the name). The front room also boasted a wooden rocking chair. Floor coverings were linoleum rugs which could be ordered in different patterns from mail-order catalogues. The kitchen table was small, very plain, and had a drawer underneath the tabletop for flatware. It was covered with oilcloth. Cast iron and enamelware cooking utensils and containers were used by the Bolins. The 1918 bedroom contained a cast iron double bed, and a Singer sewing machine in a wooden cabinet. Two inexpensive kerosene lamps furnished the only light.

The Bolins had a cow barn with stanchions for eight animals and a horse barn which were joined together in an "L-shaped" structure. The hog houses were "A-framed" structures built close to the ground.

The first chicken house was a dugout. Wooden steps led down into the coop which was 4 to 4 1/2 feet beneath the surface. Chicken wire was placed over the straw insulation which covered the mound-shaped roof of the dugout, and kept it from blowing away.

The children had many chores such as hauling water, beating the dirt out of rugs, and collecting cow chips for fuel. According to Reuel, "There were lots of prairie dogs and rattlesnakes. People who lived on the plains instinctively looked down while walking and working to avoid stepping in holes or on snakes." The children earned extra money by "hiring out" to work for neighbors. Rodney, for example, plowed for a neighbor for 17 days in 1920 and earned \$1.00 per day plus his noon meal.

During blizzards, a long piece of twine was tied between the kitchen door and the outhouse, to prevent one from getting lost in a "white out." The outhouse was located about 100 feet from the house, and periodically moved.

In addition to numerous chores and hard work, the children recounted the pleasures of growing up on a homestead. People belonged to literary guilds, and pie and box socials were frequently sponsored by local schools and churches. People attended country dances which lasted until dawn, and then proceeded straight to Sunday school. Taffy pulls entertained the young people. Reuel Bolin often made fudge for the family.

According to Joyce, the Bolins did not want for food, but variety in their diet was often lacking. Food seemed to be especially plentiful when the threshing crews arrived in the fall to harvest beans, and a feast of fried chicken, mashed potatoes and gravy, and vegetables was served. During the Dust Bowl years of the 1930's,

Joyce recalled a common staple was milk and sugar poured over sliced tomatoes, with bread and butter on the side.

How did the Bolins feel about living on a dryland homestead in northeastern Colorado? According to Rodney, "Edward felt he was "on top of the world." Hannah, however, longed for Minnesota, especially during the Dust Bowl years. Although lonely at times, she remained devoted to the needs of her husband and children.

In 1986, the original 1909 Bolin house was moved onto a new foundation immediately east of the Audubon Garden. Members of the Swedish Heritage Society of Northern Colorado renovated the building. A farm shed donated by Farr Farms, Inc., was used to recreate the 1918 addition to the house. The original addition with a shed roof had deteriorated beyond repair and wasn't moved with the 1909 structure to Centennial Village. In the renovation of the 1909 house, the slightly curved ceiling denoting the original boxcar roof, was preserved.

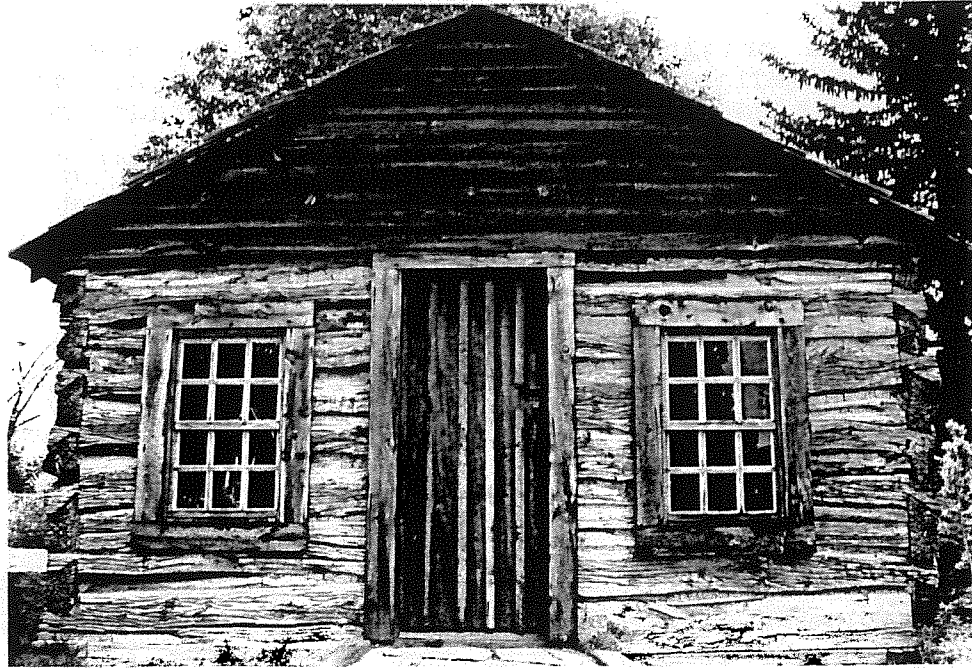
Today, many Americans of Swedish ancestry are interested in preserving and researching the culture and traditions of their immigrant ancestors. For example, the proudly Americanized, but bilingual, Swedes who settled in this area sometimes called this kind of house a "stuga" or "hus" in Swedish. In English, it was their "house" or "home," and American structure on American soil, but containing memories of their homeland. The word "stuga" means "small house" or "cottage." The red paint on the exterior is typical of homes in certain provinces in Sweden. In Sweden, a red stain or paint derived from the processing of iron ore was plentiful and inexpensive. Both Rodney and Reuel Bolin remembered painting this house white.

During the first quarter of the 20th century, a fervent spirit of American nationalism prevailed. Immigrants were concerned about becoming "Americanized" as quickly as possible. The Swedish people in the Greeley and Eaton areas established clubs for the purpose of studying English, American government, and local politics. Reuel Bolin noted that the lifestyle and customs enjoyed by his parents in Minnesota changed dramatically when they moved to northeastern Colorado. The sparsely populated and sometimes harsh environment of the drylands demanded major adjustments in lifestyle in order to survive. The Swedish-Americans quickly assimilated into the American culture, and assumed important roles in communities throughout Weld County. Many excelled at both irrigated and dryland farming, business, and politics.

There are several needlework artifacts with Swedish sentiments. The fabric pocket on the east wall in the front room is for newspapers; The sampler above the sideboard contains verses from an old Swedish song: "Rod Lyser Stugan Bak Hangbjorkars Sloja, Kanner Du Hemmet fran Barndomens dar?" is translated as "The red house behind the hanging birch vale, Do you remember your home from

childhood days?" The sampler in the bedroom, "Herren Skall Bevara Dig for allt andt, Han skall bevara din sjal," says "God shall take care of all your needs. He shall take care of your soul."

**WELD COUNTY COURTHOUSE
(Ca. 1861 - 63)**



This 14' x 16' cabin is constructed of hand hewn, squared cottonwood logs, secured with dovetail joints at the corners, and weatherproofed with a mixture of lime and sand chinking between the logs. It was either built, or moved onto the Andrew Lumry homestead near Platteville, ca. 1861 - 63. This cabin was one of several located on pioneer ranches along the South Platte River between St. Vrain and Platteville, in which county business and court proceedings were conducted. Lumry served as postmaster at St. Vrain, 1863 - 1875, as the first Weld County coroner in 1863, and as County Clerk and Recorder, 1864 - 1868.

Various records indicate this cabin later served as a post office, general store, dormitory for jurors and travellers, a school, and a tenant house. It is the oldest existing structure in Weld County.

The log cabin, stereotypical associated with pioneer life and experiences, was rarely found on the plains. Many visitors comment on the warped and skewed look of the logs in this cabin. Built on location, using uncured (green) timber, time and weather conditions determine how quickly the green logs "cure", shrink, and warp. A folk story about the inherent nature of cottonwood

logs splitting, warping, and twisting as they dried, goes like this: If you desire to build a house, and don't want to haul heavy logs to the site, just select a grove of cottonwood trees, cut them down, and in record time they will manage to twist around themselves and travel to your building site, if pointed in the right direction!

Andrew Lumry and his wife and four children came to Colorado Territory in the summer of 1861 from Wheaton, Illinois. This journey took three months. Lumry was born in 1823 and died in 1884. A farmer in Platteville, he was active in Colorado politics and education, and was a member of the Colorado Legislature in 1881. He and his wife Almira Hill Lumry had eight children.

In 1937, the State Historical Society of Colorado with the assistance of the Works Progress Administration, completed the restoration of old Ft. Vasquez, located one mile south of Platteville. At this time, John W. Birkle, a subsequent owner of the original Andrew Lumry farm, donated the cabin to the State Historical Society and it was moved from its original site and placed at the north end of the fort. Service clubs and organizations in Platteville assisted with the restoration.

On August 2, 1978, the cabin was moved from its familiar site on Highway 85 to Centennial Village, where it is on permanent loan from the Colorado Historical Society to the City of Greeley Museums.

The history of Weld County government is rooted in this early building. On October 6, 1859, settlers living in the St. Vrain area of Nebraska Territory met and organized a Claims Club to protect their lands from "claim jumpers."

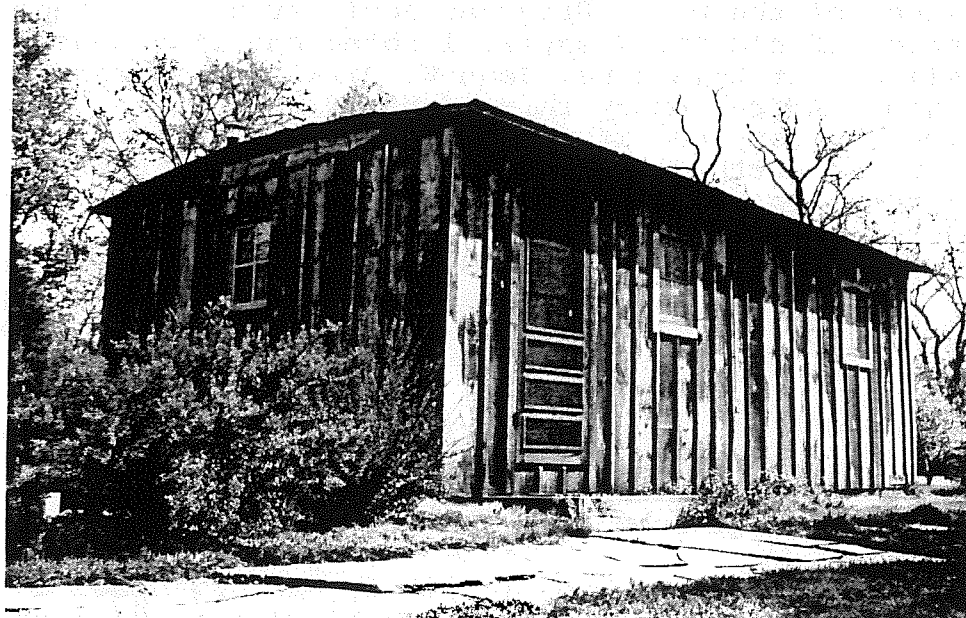
In November, 1859, Jefferson Territory was organized and St. Vrain County, an area approximately the size of Massachusetts was created. When Colorado Territory was created in 1861, St. Vrain County was renamed Weld County in honor of Lewis Ledyard Weld, the first secretary of the Territory. Weld County's borders extended to Wyoming and Nebraska on the north, Nebraska on the east, Arapaho County (the 40th parallel of latitude) on the south, and Boulder and Larimer Counties on the west. The prominent natural feature of this region, the South Platte River, became an important route traversed by the Indians, explorers, trappers and traders, gold seekers, freighters, stage companies and immigrants.

Old Weld County had several county seats from 1861 to 1867. These included St. Vrain from 1861 to 1868; Latham in 1869; Evans from 1870 to October, 1874; Greeley from October, 1874 to September, 1875; Evans from September, 1875 to October, 1877; and Greeley, October, 1877 to the present. During the 1870's, the

neighboring towns of Evans and Greeley waged heated campaigns to become the county seat. In 1877, Greeley won the coveted distinction by a margin of 64 votes.

Between 1887 and 1889, the behemoth proportions of old Weld County (approximately 10,600 square miles) were dramatically reduced as the new counties of Logan, Washington, Morgan, Sedgwick, Phillips, and Yuma were carved from it. Weld County was reduced in area to its present 4,177 square miles--- approximately the same size as the state of Connecticut.

GERMAN-RUSSIAN SHANTY
(CA. 1900 - 1930)



In 1762 and 1763, Catherine the Great of Russia inaugurated plans for recruiting foreigners to help colonize sparsely populated areas of Russia. Catherine, of German ancestry, focused her recruitment efforts in Germany. Familiar with the German law of primogeniture (the eldest son in a family received exclusive inheritance rights to his father's property), Catherine accurately speculated that many German peasants would jump at the chance to own land and leave Germany, a country which had suffered crop failures and the ravages of the Seven Years' War. Catherine's manifestoes guaranteed many privileges to the Germans and other foreign colonists who settled in Russia. These benefits included freedom from military service for 100 years, military protection, political autonomy, religious freedom, loans, reduced taxes, and extensive grants of land. Between 1763 and 1862, over 100,000 Germans immigrated to Russia and settled

along the Volga River, near the Black Sea, and in other regions.

By 1850, many of the privileges and protection once afforded the German colonists began to fade under the regimes of Catherine's successors, the czars whose "Russification" programs were aimed at building a strong country unified by a common language, religion, and government. The exemption from military service was abolished, and the Russian language was forced upon the German colonists when Russian teachers were placed in the German schools. The loss of freedoms and cultural autonomy promised under Catherine the Great, coupled with a series of droughts and famines in Russia during the last quarter of the 19th century, resulted in an exodus of Germans from the colonies they had established in Russia. Between 1870 and 1910, many Germans from Russia immigrated to the United States to avoid mandatory five-year service in the Russian army, and to acquire land through homesteading or from the railroads.

The arrival of Germans from Russia in Weld County coincided with the development of the sugar beet industry in Colorado. Sugar factories were built in Greeley and Eaton in 1902, Windsor in 1903, Ft. Lupton in 1920, and Johnstown in 1927. Communities in adjacent counties--Ft. Collins, Loveland, Longmont, Brighton, and Ft. Morgan--also boasted factories. By 1920, Colorado was producing 25% of the nation's sugar.

Raising sugar beets was a labor intensive operation; thousands of acres of beets had to be planted, thinned, weeded, and irrigated by hand. Many foreign immigrants filled the ranks of the "stoop laborers" needed for this field work. The May 3, 1906 edition of the Greeley Tribune reported that 8 carloads of Germans from Russia from Nebraska and their 11 carloads of household furnishings and belongings had arrived to work in the beet fields in the Greeley and Ft. Collins areas.

During the beet growing season, April through September, German families often lived near the beet fields in tar paper covered shanties similar to this example at Historic Centennial Village. This shanty, located on a farm near Windsor, was donated by Mr. and Mrs. Darryl Grauberger and restored in 1989 -1890. It was dedicated on August 4, 1990. Ruth Rice, Chairman of the German-Russian Committee which restored and furnished the shanty, commented on the humble condition of the shanty:

"The first home for many of these immigrants was a two-or-three-room shanty. (The Germans pronounced the word **schenda** or **schendie**.) About twelve or fourteen feet wide and twenty-five to forty feet in length, these small structures typically had rounded roofs that made them look like boxcars. The windows were small, to keep out as much cold air as possible. These inexpensive wooden shanties

had tar paper on the roof and sometimes on the sides as well, prompting one German to write to his relatives in Russia about the "black velvet house" in which he lived. In a typical three-room shanty, the center room was a combination living room and kitchen, flanked on either side by a bedroom."

"These people had few material possessions, but they had a great deal of ingenuity and determination. Cupboards were made by stacking produce crates and nailing a curtain on the front. Sometimes, these crates served as chairs. Feed sacks were made into clothing, and the string from the sacks was carefully unraveled, tied together, wound into a ball and saved for future use. Small scraps of wood were saved and whittled into spoons or toys for the children. Old clothes and stockings were made into rugs and quilts. Newspapers were glued to the walls with flour paste to provide insulation against the cold. (Later, when they could afford it, inexpensive red rosin paper or wallpaper was applied.) Used lard was strained and used for making soap. Esophaguses from butchered ducks, geese, chickens or turkeys were saved and made into teething rings and rattles, and dried bones, especially the spinal vertebrae from cattle were transformed into miniature "toy" horses or other animals. Nothing was wasted."

"Life was grim. The work was hard and the hours long. The entire family worked in the fields. When the women were home on the weekends, they scrubbed floors, washed, cooked, and baked huge quantities of rye bread to supply the family for another week."

"Though they had little, they had each other, for family ties were very strong among these immigrants. And they shared the little they had with other families who were in even greater need. There were no welfare programs to provide aid, nor would these proud people have accepted such assistance. They were extremely self-reliant and determined. All they asked for was an opportunity to work and to learn the ways of their new land."

"Religion permeated all aspects of their lives. Typically, prayers were said before meals and at bedtime, and references to God were used throughout the day. On Sunday mornings entire families attended church together, the men sitting on one side of the aisle and the women on the other. All of the churches had bells that were rung on Saturday evening to

announce the upcoming Sabbath. The bells were also rung to announce the deaths of church members."

"The children of Germans-from-Russia were not able to attend school regularly since they had to work in the beet fields. Though few of the first generation graduated from high school, many of them, through diligent effort, managed to buy their own farms eventually, and thus to provide a better life for their children."

**CARPENTER HOUSE
(CA. 1871 - 1872)**



Containing a parlor, two bedrooms, a kitchen, pantry, and a loft for sleeping quarters, this structure is representative of the small unpretentious frame cottages built in Greeley in the 1870s by members of the Union Colony. This home was built in 1871 - 72 by Daniel Carpenter (age 75) who had sold his farm in Iowa and with his wife and son, Leroy, joined the Union Colony. An entry in the February 21, 1872 edition of the Greeley Tribune states: "Mr. Carpenter will build a nice house in the spring on his farm immediately north of town." Daniel built this modest dwelling (21' x 25') near 11th Avenue and "O" Street, a mile north of Historic Centennial Village (W 1/2 of the SE 1/4 of Section 30, TWP 6, Range 65 W). Leroy, and his bride, Martha, lived here from 1872 - 1881. Three sons were born to the couple.

The first residences constructed in Greeley by members of the Union Colony consisted of tents and lean-tos, shacks made from

lumber recycled from old barracks buildings in Cheyenne, or from abandoned railroad workers' claim shacks found in the town of Evans. Lumber was scarce and expensive, and until a sawmill was built in 1874 on the Cache la Poudre River near present day Island Grove Park, better grades of lumber had to be "imported" from Chicago via the railroad.

Union Colony dwellings typically had two to four rooms, clapboard siding, elongated sash windows, a gently pitched gabled roof (which sometimes doubled as sleeping or storage space), and sometimes a single story addition with a shed roof resembling a "saltbox" in appearance. Nathan Meeker suggested the colonists use adobe in lieu of other building materials. The Carpenter House is an example of this, as adobe was used as a plaster coat to finish the interior walls, and "packed" between the studs of the walls for insulation. Lime for making plaster was difficult to obtain during the Colony's early years, so adobe was an acceptable substitute.

Coal, plentiful in the area (mines were located near Eaton and Platteville), was used for cooking and heating, although many references in early issues of the Greeley Tribune indicate homes build on the plains were COLD in the winter: "One of the boys says it was so cold at his house last week before breakfast, that the words of the children froze as soon as spoken, and stuck all around on the walls like bats." Another Greeley Tribune entry suggested it was "possible to make a parlor skating rink on the European plan by pouring nine barrels of Cache la Poudre water on the drawing room carpet, and polishing it with a cashmere shawl when a foot thick. . ."

Indoor plumbing was non-existent, and hauling water from a nearby well into the house, and hauling both waste water and human waste (via slop jars) from the house were daily chores. Kerosene or coal oil lamps, from the simple to the ornate, provided illumination. Cast iron parlor stoves and Majestic brand cooking ranges were common fixtures in these early homes. Furnishings, just as today, reflected material possessions accumulated over time, and included "sentimental" or "heirloom" treasures and hand-made and commercially manufactured furnishings. Mail order companies were prospering during the 1875 - 1925 era, due in part to the expansion of the railroads and a well-integrated transportation network across America. Everything from canned food, books, clothing, and furniture and decorative arts for every room in the house could be found at a reasonable price in the "wish books" or catalogues issued by companies such as Montgomery Ward and Sears Roebuck.

The shadow box containing a cross and anchor made from human hair belonged to the Carpenter family. Devout Methodists, the Carpenters lived by Christian principles. The crucifix is a symbol of the Passion of Christ, and the anchor a symbol of faith, steadfastness, and hope. A symbol for the cross and

salvation, anchors were depicted in the Roman catacombs during the early years of Christianity. The Biblical reference is Hebrews 6:19: "Which hope we have as an anchor of the soul, both sure and steadfast." The garment rack in the kitchen is also in the shape of a cross and anchor.

CARPENTER FAMILY HISTORY

Centennial Village is a representative site museum, and as such, visitors are introduced to the general social, cultural, and historical development of this region, and not specifically to all of the local individuals, lore, or history associated with each building. However, the history of a particular family can mirror in many ways the experiences of others who settled this area. Therefore, additional information about the Carpenter family is provided for those wishing to incorporate it into their interpretation. For example, Daniel Carpenter and his son, LeRoy, were members of the Union Colony. In keeping with the principles of the colony, they were temperate and religious, being ardent Methodists. They were educated, civic-minded, and industrious. Daniel was a War of 1812 veteran (many Union Colonists were Civil War veterans). An entrepreneur, he had ventured from the east coast to the frontier of the American west, first settling in Ohio, later in Iowa, and finally in Colorado Territory. He prospered in both farming and business ventures, rebounded from the financial panic during the 1840s, and although not a "spring chicken" when he arrived in Greeley, he was financially secure and able to afford the \$155.00 membership fee in the Colony.

Other Greeley colonists would easily identify with Daniel Carpenter's life story of being born in the east, moving farther west, establishing a livelihood on the frontier, being impacted by financial panics in the U.S. during the 1840s and 1850s, serving in the military, and ultimately, being influenced by friends and/or relatives to relocate to a "safe" place offering new and legitimate opportunities for a prosperous and better life. The fact that many of the Union Colonists were connected with others in the colony by friendship or kinship was a factor in the long-term success of the town, as these support networks kept people committed and prevented feelings of despair and isolation. Many of the colonists were well past their "adolescent years" having both enough money and maturity to "weather" and adapt to the hardships inherent in starting a town, business, farm, or ranch from "scratch" in a semi-arid environment dramatically different than what they had known in the east. Many also came to Greeley and Colorado Territory for health reasons. (See "Wagon House" and "Swedish-American Stuga"). As Meeker encouraged colonists to be civic-minded and form clubs and organizations, obituaries of Greeley pioneers are "loaded" with references to personal involvement and achievement

in religious, political, civic, and club activities.

The following information on the family is taken from the Carpenter and Scott family files, obituary scrapbooks, census records, etc., located in the Greeley Municipal Archives.

DANIEL CARPENTER

Daniel Carpenter was born on Feb. 8, 1796 at Barre, VT. When he was very young, his parents moved to Canada, but returned to the U.S. at the advent of the War of 1812. Daniel, being 16 years old at the time, joined the war effort as a government teamster. Following his military service, he married Sally Northway, and lived briefly in western New York, before moving to Newville, Ohio, where all of his children were born. Daniel was a colonel in the Ohio Militia, and known for his athletic abilities. Daniel made and lost a fortune in Newville. Here, he was a leading citizen and town promoter, operated a tannery, soap factory, farm, and general merchandise store. In 1849, having settled debts incurred from his inability to pay for consignments of merchandise during the financial panic of the 1840s, he moved his second wife and seven younger children via wagon to Iowa. The Carpenters homesteaded at Bethel near Tipton in Cedar County and built a log cabin with a dirt floor, where they lived until 1871. A humanitarian and hospitable man, Daniel's Iowa home was a have for frontier travelers.

Prior to Sally's death, eight children were born between 1820 and 1837. Daniel's second wife, Nancy Scott, was 14 years his junior. They were married in Richland County, Ohio, January 28, 1840, and had five children, all born in Newville. Four of Daniel's sons were officers in the Union Army during the Civil War.

By 1869, Daniel's son, Peter, had moved to Colorado Territory seeking relief for his tuberculosis and homesteaded a farm one mile north of Timnath in Larimer County. Daniel's daughter, Mattie, was also sickly, and his wife's brother, Dr. James C. Scott, had joined the Union Colony and was moving to Greeley. Fred, a grandson, later said of Daniel, "At the age of 75 he learned to irrigate and built his house in 1871. This house still stands, the third one west of Mumper Corner." (Note: This is now the Carpenter House at the village). In 1871, Daniel's adventurous spirit hadn't been quelled, plus he was financially able to make the leap from Iowa to Greeley, having "brought \$25,000 in a buckskin pouch with him," according to an undated article in a scrapbook at the Greeley Municipal Archives. The Carpenters arrived in Greeley, April 12, 1871 with their sons LeRoy S. and Silas, and daughter Martha A. (Mattie) and Sarah. Daniel eventually upgraded his living quarters and "built what was then the mansion of all the north countryside, the big white

frame house where the Leroy Carpenters still live, and there his old age was spent in happy contentment, for he lived his four score years and then, by reason of his strength, eight more. . " Daniel was "frontiersman and empire builder" who could "ride like a centaur and shoot like an Indian."

Realizing the value of irrigated farmland, He invested heavily in land under the Union Colony Number Two Ditch.

Daniel died on August 29, 1884, and is reputed to be the only veteran of the War of 1812 buried in Colorado. The Carpenter and Scott family burial plots are located at Linn Grove Cemetery in Block B, Greeley, CO. Nancy died on April 25, 1886.

The following is a list of Daniel's children:

1. George Franklin. Born 1820. Became a prominent lawyer and banker at Mansfield, Ohio.
2. Emeline Carpenter (Scott). Born 1821
3. Electra Ann. Born 1823
4. William Barney. Born 1825. Operated a big tannery at Newville, Ohio.
5. Samuel Northway. Born 1828
6. Don Alonzo. Born 1830. Lieutenant in the Ninth Iowa Regiment
7. Peter Alexander. Born 1833. Died July 28, 1871. Civil War surgeon.
8. Sarah Elizabeth Carpenter (Loveland). Born 1837.
9. James. Born 1842. Killed in action during the Civil War.
10. Robert (?). Born 1842
11. Leroy S. Born Oct. 18, 1843. Died Nov. 20, 1927, Greeley.
12. Martha "Mattie" Carpenter (Bosworth). Born 1846
13. Silas. Born May 28, 1849. Died May 18, 1929, Greeley. Silas, a bachelor, lived with the Leroy Carpenter family. A stone engraver, many of the memorials at Linn Grove Cemetery were made by him.

LEROY--SON OF DANIEL CARPENTER

Leroy Carpenter grew up on his father's Iowa farm. During the

year he attended Iowa State University, where he excelled as an orator. Prior to coming to Colorado with his parents, Leroy had met Martha Allen Bennett, a school teacher near DeWitt, in Clinton County, Iowa. Martha, one of eight children, had come with her family from Pennsylvania to Iowa in 1855. Martha and Leroy were married in Iowa on April 25, 1872, and left immediately for Greeley. Their three sons, listed below, were born in the Carpenter house now located at Centennial Village.

1. Alfred Bennett. Born March 6, 1873. Alfred was a pioneer in the potato industry, using mountain grown seed potatoes to enhance propagation. He ranched in Larimer County, and later developed farms in Ault and Platteville. He married Mary Caward of Ft. Scott, KS, on Sept. 6, 1904 and had three daughters: Mabel, Ida, and Emaline.
2. Delphus ("Delph") Emory. Born May 13, 1877. See biographical sketch to follow.
3. Fred George. Born Aug. 15, 1881. Until his marriage to Fern Taylor, Sept. 11, 1917, Fred homesteaded at Barnesville. After his marriage, he operated the original Carpenter homestead north of Greeley until it was sold to Walter Carlson in 1925; he then moved back to Barnesville. The children of Fred and Fern are Fred Roy, Barbara, Flora Belle, and Merle.

In Leroy's obituary, printed in the Nov. 24 edition of the Greeley Tribune, the following is excerpted concerning his and Martha's activities after their arrival in Greeley:

"At the time of their arrival in Greeley, the young couple underwent the privations and hardships endured generally by the members of the Union Colony of Colorado. Their hardships were tempered by participation in church affairs, literary societies, and local social functions and through visitation among the many young people of the community. Both Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter were good singers and were noted for their generous hospitality and their hearty welcome to the many young men and boys who were then coming west to establish themselves in the community. Practically all these young men later became prominent citizens of the Greeley district and still frequently mention the enjoyable evenings and winter days spent at the Carpenter homestead in those early years of poor crops, low prices and high interest rates."

"During the early years they suffered the effects of the grasshopper plague in common with other colonists and, as a result, by the early eighties Col. Carpenter's (Daniel's) fortune had been swept away and he and his

son (Leroy) were reduced to the Carpenter eighty acre farm and the modest dwelling in Greeley where Col. Carpenter died."

"The panic of the nineties again impeded the program of the Union Colony enterprise and impoverished its people, including the Carpenters. Notwithstanding these hardships, Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter beautified their farm home and grounds to such an extent that it became locally appreciated as a place for lawn parties and other social events. Their sons grew to manhood, married and became established in their own businesses and professions."

"Leroy S. Carpenter was a staunch republican and was one of the few of that party who refused to be misled by the free silver craze of the nineties. He and Harry E. Churchill were among leaders of the McKinley republicans in the county who held the party together during the years of the disruption. He was conservative in all public and private affairs, having learned by experience that progress in all things is best made slowly and is accomplished by patient endeavor, hard work, honest dealings and the application of good ordinary common sense."

"He was a consistent Methodist but tolerant with all religions, firmly believing in the salvation of all creeds. From 1871 to 1925, no beggar ever went hungry from his door and no poor person ever appealed in vain for aid. He was a staunch supporter of the cause of the weak and down-trodden and fearless in his demands for exact justice to rich and poor alike. He despised evils, including pugilism, which at the time of his death, he regarded as a low, brutal exhibition of animal strength and without a single redeeming feature."

A great supporter of temperance causes, Leroy campaigned for national prohibition.

Martha Carpenter died on Nov. 13, 1930. She immersed herself in Methodist Church activities, serving as primary department superintendent of the Sunday School, and president of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society for 28 years. She too was active in temperance causes, being president of the Women's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU) at the time of her death.

**DELPHUS ("DELPH")--SON OF LEROY
"FATHER OF THE COLORADO RIVER COMPACT"**

Delph Carpenter, the son of Leroy S. and Martha A. Carpenter, was

born in Greeley on May 13, 1877. He graduated from Greeley High School in 1896, and the University of Denver Law School in 1899. He was the first native-born senator to be elected to the Colorado State Senate (1908 - 1911), where his career as one of the nation's foremost water attorney's was launched. As senator, Delph served on the 1909 Agriculture and Irrigation Committee. He was also appointed chairman of a three-senator special committee on irrigation and interstate streams, and authored the report on its findings. In 1911, he drafted the Carpenter Reservoir Bill, which defined reservoir water rights and protected the appropriation of water for beneficial use from irrigation reservoirs. In 1913 at the age of 36, he was appointed Colorado's directing counsel for interstate water litigation. Through four political administrations, (1911 - 1922) he served as counsel in the case of Wyoming vs. Colorado, wrote the 1916 brief and Volume 1 of the 1917 brief presented to the U.S. Supreme Court. This case involved the appropriation of water from the Laramie River into northern Colorado. He also served as counsel on interstate litigations between Nebraska and Colorado involving the appropriation of waters from the South Platte drainage. Other litigation work involved the upper Arkansas and the Rio Grande drainage basins.

Perhaps Delph's greatest achievement was his vision to create "interstate compacts" to provide for the equitable distribution of water from river drainage basins in the west. The city of Greeley was well known for both its citizens and attorneys who were well-versed in water law and litigation, and Delph was one of the stars in that circle.

By the 1920s, the demand for water beyond agricultural use was increasing. Cities in the west (especially southern California) were growing and needed water. It was time to divide, conquer, and capture the water of the Colorado River, which originate in the Never Summer Range of Rocky Mountain National Park and extends for 1450 miles to Mexico and the Gulf of California. This river was violent and unpredictable in its natural state, having devastating impact during both drought and flood years.

Pioneer developers and leaders realized the future of the West depended on an equitable division of the waters. Without an agreement, plans to develop and use the water from the Colorado River would be slowed and perhaps legally invalid. Flood control was important along with the creation of reliable and indestructible water diversion systems to meet the needs of growing cities and to irrigate rich, but essentially arid lands. To divide the waters, representatives from the seven basin states met beginning in 1921. Delph Carpenter was the Commissioner appointed to represent Colorado's interests, and was the primary author of what Congress signed into law in 1922 as the Colorado River Compact. Herbert Hoover was Secretary of Commerce and Chairman of the Colorado River Commission. Delph and Hoover

became close friends, and during Hoover's Presidency, Delph was granted the use of an office in the Capitol building because of his extensive knowledge of water law. Hoover would visit Delph on his trips to Colorado.

This compact did two things: (1) It divided the Colorado River into two sections and apportioned water to each section. The Upper Basin states were Colorado, Wyoming, Utah and New Mexico, and the Lower Basin States were Arizona, Nevada, and California. A provision in the compact also recognized Mexico's right to water from the river. (2) The seven states then divided the water among themselves based on anticipated annual use after determining what would be the average flow of the river. This took years, with the upper states reaching an agreement in 1949. The Lower Basin States couldn't agree on the division of water due to each state because their different interpretation of the compact. Eventually there were additional clauses written into the compact to try to solve apportionment and surplus issues.

The compact provided the legal basis for Congress to approve many reclamation projects on the Colorado River, including the Boulder Canyon Project Act in 1928 and the Colorado-Big Thompson Project in 1937.

During the Colorado River Compact negotiations, Delph was struck with the beginnings of Parkinson's disease. The disease forced him to close his law practice in Greeley in 1934. He remained at home and under the care of his wife, Michaela, and son, Don. He died at Island Grove Park Hospital on Feb. 27, 1951. Author Norris Hudley, Jr. writes of Delph in his book, Water and the West.

Delph, like his father, was affiliated with the Republican party. Carpenter married Michaela Hogarty, daughter of Union Colony pioneers Michael J. and Sarah Hogarty from Ireland and New York, respectively. The couple had a son, Donald, and three daughters: Michaela (Mrs. Ewell W. Slade), Sara (Mrs. O.B. Thompson), and Patricia "Patsy" (Mrs. Joe Shuler). They resided at 1112 10th St. in Greeley. Michaela grew up in the LaGrange district near Greeley, and was an 1896 Greeley High School graduate and graduate of the Colorado State Normal School (music teacher). She married Delph on June 5, 1901, and devoted her life to her husband and children. She was a charter member of the Centennial Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and belonged to the WCTU, Graphic Club, Northside Country Club, and Trinity Episcopal Church. She managed her husband's affairs, taking care of all written and verbal correspondence after he became an invalid.

Delph also served as an attorney for the Ault, Eaton, and Evans. In addition to his law practice, Delph, like his father, maintained land and livestock interests in the Crow Creek valley

area, was involved in irrigation projects there, and by 1918 had established one of the best pure bred herds of Bates shorthorn milking cattle in the west.

DONALD A.--SON OF DELPH

Donald Carpenter, Delph's only son was born Jan 2, - 1907 and died Nov. 13, 1993. Donald was well-versed in the Carpenter family heritage, and like his father chose a career in law. Donald attended Colorado State Teachers College (now UNC), and in 1931 obtained his law degree from George Washington University. Donald went to El Paso, Texas, where his uncle and namesake owned the largest mining machinery company in the southwest. His uncle had no children and hoped his nephew would learn and inherit the business. Donald set up his law practice, but was forced to return home to care for his father, who suffered from Parkinson's disease. He sold cars in 1934 and eventually worked as a legislative research assistant for Congressman William S. Hill.

Donald was appointed judge in the Eight Judicial District in 1946 and served Weld County for 32 years, being simultaneously Chief District Judge and Water Court judge from 1964 to 1978. As a child, Donald played on the large stone blocks used during the 1915 - 1917 construction of the Weld County Court House. In 1964, Carpenter led the efforts to renovate the building, which was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1976. Donald and his second wife, Doris were honored as grand marshals of the Greeley independence Stampede parade in 1979.

Upon retirement, Donald maintained a private law practice, and served as a visiting judge in Colorado. He also conducted tours of the Weld County Court House and was pleased that the Carpenter family home was used at Centennial Village to interpret the heritage of Union Colony pioneers and families.

Farming, irrigation, and adherence to temperance principles are key themes relevant to the Carpenter family and other Greeley pioneers. J.E. Snook, in Colorado History and Government, pays tribute to the "Colony Settlement" at Greeley: "In May, 1870, the Union Colony laid out the town of Greeley and took up prairie lands for farming purposes near the junction of the Cache la Poudre and Platte Rivers. This colony was composed of readers of Horace Greeley's Tribune and was organized by Nathan C. Meeker, one of the editors of that paper. It was notable in many ways, but especially in these three: 1. It successfully combined co-operation with individual ownership. 2. By securing possession of a large body of land in its corporate capacity and selling to its stockholders with a reversionary clause in each deed, it forever barred the public sale of intoxicating liquors within its territory. 3. It was the pioneer in large irrigation enterprises, its No. 2 Canal being the first in America to scale the river bluffs and water the second bench or open prairie

lands. Essentially a farming community, it has steadily prospered and extended its influence."

PORTRAIT OF THE LEROY S. CARPENTER FAMILY



Leroy

Alfred

Fred (center)

Delph

Martha

HISPANIC HERITAGE HOUSE
(REPRODUCTION, 1976)



Representing an architectural style indigenous to Mexico and the American southwest in the 18th century, this building was constructed in 1976 by the Chicano Historical Society to commemorate the Hispanic heritage in northeastern Colorado. The project was begun with \$67.00 in the bank. Greeleyites Charles Archibeque and Wendell Burgess received a Bicentennial grant for \$175.00, and later \$950.00 was donated to complete the project.

The soil at the Village wasn't suitable for making adobe, so soil with a higher clay content, found on the Monfort property north of the Cache la Poudre River, was obtained. The first brick was molded of clay, straw, horse manure, and water on March 10, 1976 by brickmakers Jacob Diaz and Tomas Achia. This was the first adobe structure in 50 years to be built in Greeley, as the last known adobe buildings in the area were constructed in the mid-1920s at the Spanish Colony northwest of Greeley. Bernabe Leon of Gill, 85 years old in 1976, supervised the construction of the building. Many of the people who helped with the construction were Weld County residents who were born in Mexico. Approximately 1,700 adobe bricks, made in 18" x 14" x 3.5" molds comprise the house, which is ca. 20' x 21'. The word, "adobe" is derived from the Spanish word, "adobar" which means "to plaster." The ingredients of adobe bricks are clay, sand, water, manure and straw. The low-pitched gabled roof was originally constructed of beams called "vigas" and "latias," smaller poles with the bark removed were placed across the vigas. Alternating layers of straw and adobe created a roof fairly impervious to water.

Over the years, the adobe bricks around the base of the heritage house suffered "spalling" and erosion due to the absorption of ground water and the ensuing expansion and contraction of the adobes with the seasons. In 1993, the building was structurally reinforced at the base and the roof, and a new roof was installed. The building was replastered, and the open hearth on the interior was removed, leaving a space for exhibits and other purposes.

Spanish explorers were among the first Europeans to penetrate the region known as "Colorado"--a Spanish word meaning "red" or "vermillion."

Hispanic peoples founded some of the first settlements in the San Luis Valley in the southern part of the state. Employment opportunities with the railroads, or in mining and agriculture, brought many Hispanics into northeastern Colorado after 1910. The April 25, 1912 edition of the Greeley Tribune reported that the largest number of Hispanics to date--133--had arrived from Trinidad, Colorado, and northern New Mexico to work in beet fields in the Greeley district. By 1916, 2,836 Hispanics were employed in beet work here.

World War I caused an acute shortage of farm laborers. Agents for the Great Western Sugar Company recruited Hispanic laborers from southern Colorado and New Mexico, but more were needed and recruited from Texas and various cities along the Mexican border. By the 1920s, 40% of the beet work was done by Hispanics. Because it was expensive to recruit, transport, and train seasonal workers, the company purchased land and encouraged skilled Hispanics to become year-round residents. Colonies were established in Greeley, Eaton, Johnstown, Kersey and Keenesburg.

In A Conversation with William R. Kelly, Esq., by Lee G. Norris, Kelly states:

"Our Mexican population is erroneously thought of as of foreign birth, however, in fact, most of their parents have been U.S. citizens since the Mexican War ended with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, in 1848. They came to northern Colorado, originally from Texas, New Mexico and the San Luis Valley, as cowboys. Others came to work in the sugar beet fields, as had the Germans and Japanese. With the advent of the mechanical harvesters and the reduction in sugar beet acreage, the need for them as farm laborers had diminished. Compared to the Germans and Japanese, fewer have become farm owners. Their children have gone on to high school and colleges. They have contributed teachers, doctors, lawyers, bankers and other business leaders in our community."

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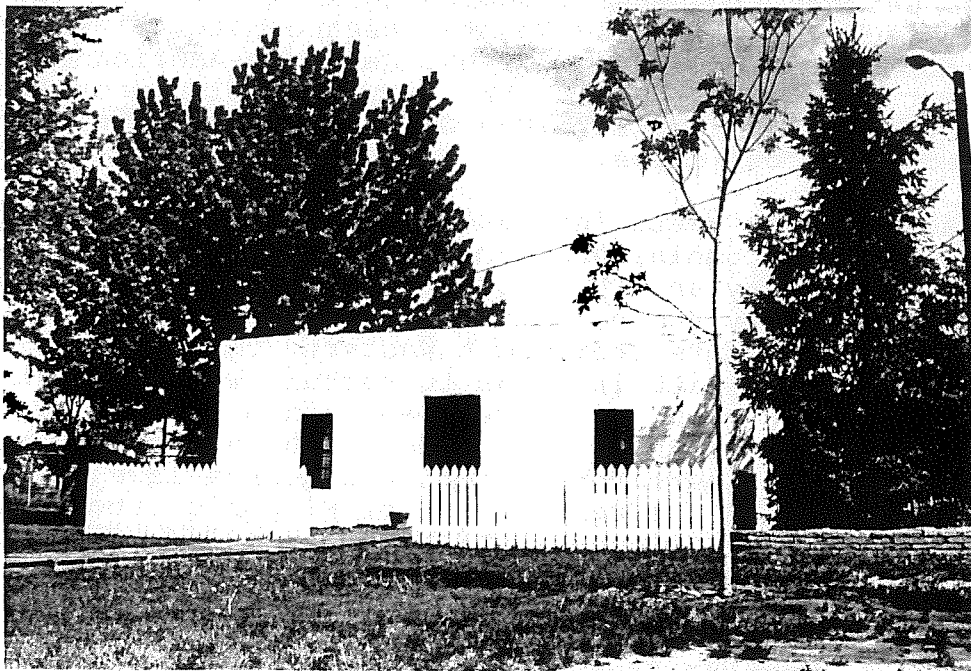
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"Through the years, because of intermarriage, ethnic distinctions are diminishing in our community. I am sure there will be less and less emphasis on ethnic lineage in the future."

**ADOBE COLONY HOUSE
(REPRODUCTION, 1993)**



The Adobe Colony House was built by a dozen youths ages 16 - 21 who were members of the Weld County Youth Conservation Corps during the summer of 1993. The house was dedicated prior to Migrant Appreciation Day activities on August 22, 1993.

The house is reproduced from a plan distributed by the Great Western Sugar Company to skilled workers who were recruited by their field supervisors to remain as year-round residents in colonies established in northeastern Colorado, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Montana. For a small sum, a worker could purchase a large lot in a colony, and through "sweat equity" and help from family and friends, a two-room adobe dwelling, costing between \$150.00 - \$300.00 could be quickly and inexpensively built.

A dozen interviews were conducted with people who lived in the area during the 1920 - 1940 era. Some were residents of the Spanish Colony, also known as Espanola Subdivision, the colony established in Greeley at 25th Avenue and "O" Street in 1924. The furnishings here are based on the recollections of those interviewed as well as members of the Colony House Committee. Many of those interviewed remembered having a Hoosier-type kitchen cabinet, cast-iron range, and enamelware kitchen and

worker, including children ages 6 - 16, might crawl several miles each day thinning and weeding. During harvest from mid-September to November, a machete-like beet knife with a hook on the end was used to "top" and "pile" the beets during harvest. Workers toiled from dawn to dusk to ensure the proper cultivation and highest possible tonnage per acre.

In Colorado, the first immigrants recruited to work the beets were the Germans from Russia beginning in 1900. Many Germans from Russia settled in Weld County, became naturalized citizens, and landowners. Beginning in 1903, Japanese-Americans from the West Coast, Denver, and Salt Lake City were also recruited to work in the fields, and like the Germans before them, many purchased their own farms.

As the acreage for beets increased, finding and keeping competent laborers was a perennial problem. By 1910, the Chambers of Commerce of Greeley and Ft. Lupton had sent representatives to the San Luis Valley and northern New Mexico to recruit field workers. Also, agents from Great Western Sugar Company would visit the border cities in Texas to recruit workers. The Mexican Revolution (1910) resulted in many Mexican nationals seeking better conditions north of the border. The advent of World War I and the passage of mandatory school attendance laws in Colorado in 1916 accelerated the recruitment of Hispanic laborers. Great Western Sugar Company statistics for 1916 reflect the "international" cast of laborers:

Labor by owner, renter, hired hands, children----	3,817
" " Germans from Russia-----	3,699
" " Japanese-----	3,607
" " Mexicans-----	2,836
" " Americans-----	915
" " Italians-----	579
" " Greeks-----	154
" " Austrians-----	25
Total-----	15,632

By 1920, Mexican laborers comprised 40% of the work force, and by 1921, of the 12,000 workers employed by Great Western, 10,000 were Mexicans. Many were housed in primitive "summer-only" shacks lacking in most amenities; as many laborers migrated south after the beet harvest, there was little incentive for farmers to improve their housing for laborers.

With the expansion of the sugar beet industry, good housing was a "carrot" which enabled beet growers and the sugar company to recruit, train, and hopefully keep from season to season, well-trained stable and productive workers. The philosophy was: Good housing equals good workers. In 1922, Maxwell Mattoon of Loveland said, "Everybody is weary of hearing the "Beet Houses" anthem every time the sugar choir breaks forth into song, but the

fact remains that a good beet house will usually shelter a good beet family. The owner of the good house usually has a number of applicants to choose from while the man with poorer accommodations often takes what he can get whether it is first class or not."

In 1922, the manager of the Great Western factory in Ft. Morgan launched an experiment to address housing and other issues by establishing the first "adobe Mexican beet workers' colony in the U.S." The idea of colonies is not new and in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, several colonies were established in northeastern Colorado. These included the Union Colony of Colorado, a joint-stock company which founded the town of Greeley; the Saint Louis-Western Colony which settled at Evans in 1871, and modeled after the Union Colony; and Dearfield, a black community inspired by the ideas of Booker T. Washington and founded in 1910 by Oliver T. Jackson.

The Fort Morgan experiment worked like this: The company purchased land near its factories or beet dumps for the proposed colonies. Field supervisors from the various growing districts would recommend prospective participants based on their "character and ability." In Ft. Morgan, the company provided lots of 50' x 200' which approved colonists purchased for \$25.00. The company provided a plan for making two-room adobe homes costing approximately \$75.00 each, if built by the workers themselves. Colonists were required to honor their contract to the company for a specified number of years. By July of 1923, 12 houses had been built, and 40 - 50 families were expected to settle in the Ft. Morgan Colony by the spring of 1924. The company realized several benefits from its colony plan: (1) Transportation costs were reduced dramatically. For example, by 1924, transportation costs accounted for 90% of the expenses incurred by the company in providing seasonal labor. (2) Experienced workers were a more productive "elite" labor force, capable of raising a better crop with higher yields per acre. (3) Laborers retained from year to year eliminated the time and expense of training new recruits. (4) Permanent laborers secured work in the factory or farm during the "off season." (5) Year-round workers reinvested their wages in goods and services which enhanced the local economy. When migrants left, so did the money they earned.

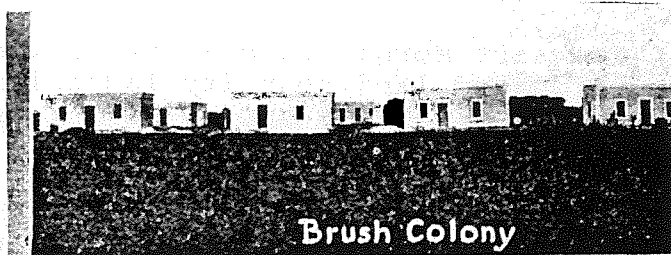
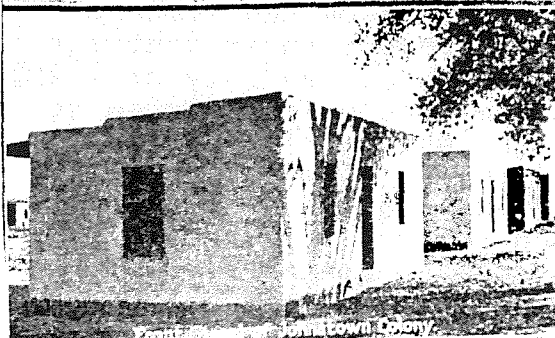
The monthly journal of the Great Western Sugar Company, Through the Leaves, reported in its November, 1924 edition, that "7,103 acres of beets are tended by 220 Spanish speaking families in colonies sponsored by Great Western Sugar." By 1924, colonies had been established in the following Colorado towns: Ft. Morgan, Ft. Collins, Greeley, Kersey, Johnstown, Hudson, Orchard, Brush, Ovid, and Sedgwick. Scottsbluff and Minatare, Nebraska; Billings and Hysham, Montana; and Lovell, Wyoming also had established colonies.

Although the colonies were successful, the company's primary objective was manufacturing sugar, not sponsoring housing projects. In many articles published in Through the Leaves between 1920 - 1930, the company reiterated that the homes in the colonies were models which farmers themselves could emulate in an effort to build new or upgrade living quarters for migrant agricultural laborers. Adobe construction was chosen because it was inexpensive for the colonist, or the farm owner, it was comfortable year-round, the fire risk was minimal, maintenance was low, and painting was minimal. Great Western Sugar called for individual initiative to meet housing needs, as the company couldn't assume this burden alone.

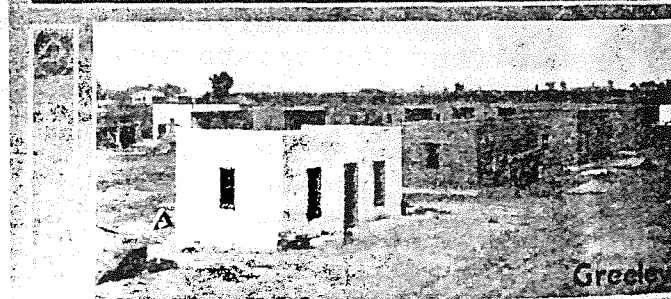
Below are photos of houses in beet worker colonies established in Brush, Johnstown, Greeley and Hudson in the mid-1920s.



The Mexicans Like Flowers and Gardens Around the Colonies.

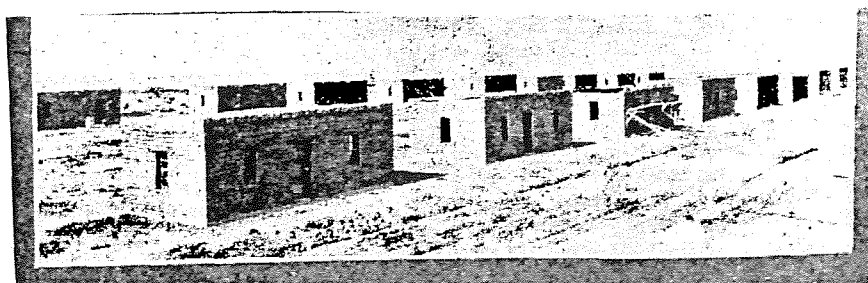


Brush Colony



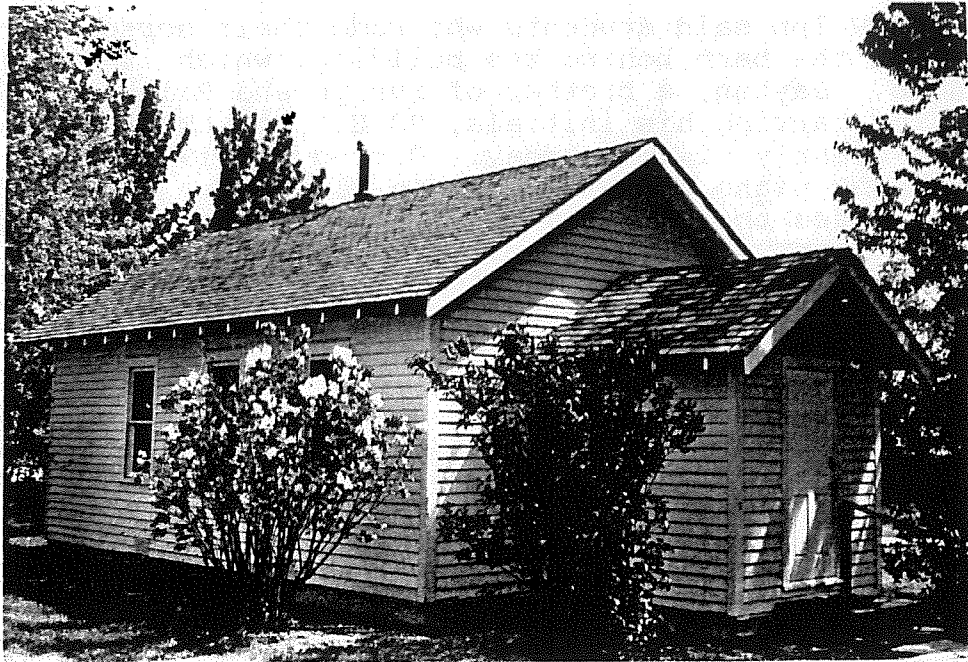
Greeley

Colony Houses are Built by the Workers



Hudson Beet Workers' Colony, started Aug. 15, 1924

LONE VALLEY SCHOOL
(1921 - 1922)



The Lone Valley School represents the "past still in progress" at Historic Centennial Village. Every summer, children ages 6 - 12 participate in weekly one-room school sessions which simulate rural education on the plains of northeastern Colorado during the 1880 - 1920 era. The curriculum features the four "R's"--- reading, 'riting, 'rithmetic, and recitation, complemented by history, geography, and orthography lessons, calisthenics, singing, grooming and hygiene inspections, lessons in proper manners and decorum, and traditional chores and crafts. Students in the Lone Valley School Summer Program use slates and slate pencils, record their daily assignments in homemade copy books, read and recite from reproduction McGuffey's readers and spellers, practice penmanship, and plan a box social and school program for their parents at the end of each weekly session.

The Lone Valley School was built in 1921 south and west of Akron in Washington County near Rago, now a ghost town on the Plains near the southeast corner of Morgan County. Is was used as a one-room school until 1954. Two half-brothers, Burlyn Richardson and Ralph Hubbard, who attended the Lone Valley School in the 1930s, said it was also known as the "Rago School." Ralph's grandfather, Ralph Marion Hubbard, was a carpenter and with several volunteers, built the Lone Valley School, and the original merry-go-round which appears in the 1959 photo hanging inside the classroom. Some of the seats on the merry-go-round are lower to accommodate the smaller children.

With its gabled roof, clapboard siding, and a vestibule which served as a cloakroom, storeroom, and washroom, this structure is a good example of early 20th century schools built on the plains.

Burlyn and Ralph said students who rode their horses to school put them in the barn behind the building, which is visible in the 1959 photo. Dayton, a brother of Burlyn and Ralph, got his "hide tanned" for carving his initials, "D.H.", on the teacher's desk, which are clearly visible today. During the 1930s, there was a small upright piano on the teacher's platform. After the children raised the flag and had prayers, teacher Irma Skiles played the piano and led the students in a round of patriotic songs and religious hymns. Music lessons were a daily ritual, and plans for the Christmas program were launched soon after school started in the fall.

Coal was stored under the school, and a large stick propped open the hinged cellar door in the teacher's platform when students retrieved coal. The basement could also be used as a "tornado shelter." Corn cobs were also burned in the stove.

Irma Skiles was vigilant about hygiene and all students had to wash their hands when they returned from recess or lunch. The names of all students were listed on a large chart, and gold stars were awarded to those whose behavior, hygiene, and performance were meritorious.

Frequently, teachers instructed students in grades 1 - 8. In addition to the responsibility for teaching many subjects to students of all ages, the teacher was also the disciplinarian, counselor, friend, nurse, janitor, and the teacher for art, music, and physical education. Salaries were by no means "uniform" as male teachers received more than their female counterparts. For example, in 1887, Maud Clark received \$40.00 per month to teach forty students in a rural school near Platteville. By 1918, one Weld County district paid its teacher \$70.00 per month.

Traditional one-room school accoutrements include a blackboard, map case, American flag, raised teacher's platform with its desk and chair, student desks in graduated sizes with pencil troughs and inkwells, portraits of American presidents and heroes, sectional bookcases, and an octagon clock with chimes. The conical and spherical wooden sectional forms held together by thin bands of leather are called "sloyd" forms and were a visual aid for illustrating fractions and perspective drawing.

In 1959, the Lone Valley School was donated to Colorado State College (now the University of Northern Colorado) by Representatives of Washington County School District #9 and relocated to the CSC campus. It was restored for the Colorado Rush to the Rockies celebration, to commemorate the role of

education in the development of the State, and it was dedicated on June 29, 1959 by CSC President William R. Ross. The Lone Valley School was located on the old campus, just north of Carter Hall near 9th Avenue at 17th Street.

A notice, concerning the placement of the Lone Valley School at the Village appeared in the December 18, 1975 Greeley Tribune:

The school was loaned for inclusion in the Village by the University of Northern Colorado. It was moved to UNC in 1959 when located by Dr. Wm. Hartman, who also located authentic school furnishings for the building. UNC trustees authorized the loan on October 30, 1975 as a memorial to the accomplishments of early public education in Colorado.

The following information is taken from the program produced for the dedication of the Lone Valley School on the CSC campus in 1959:

"This school building is typical of the one-room rural schools that were an integral part of the public education system in the west."

One Teacher Taught All Subjects

"In the one-room schools a single teacher instructed all children in grades one through eight in all subjects. The program was fundamentally similar to that provided in today's elementary schools. The three "R's," readin', 'riting, and 'rithmetic, formed the basis for the curriculum."

"Children in the lower grades listened to the older students recite, and thus sometimes learned more incidentally than on purpose. However, this one-room school had certain advantages, and even now some metropolitan school systems are experimenting seriously with room units containing children from three grades. They are attempting to recapture some of the best features of the almost-gone one-room school without its disadvantages."

Teacher Training

"Teachers in the one-room schools, although poorly trained by today's standards, usually did a good job. As late as 1937, eighth grade graduates in Colorado could become teachers merely by passing an examination."

"The Normal school and the County Superintendents' institutes were the chief sources of a professional

education for these teachers. Institutes were held in most counties a few days before the start of school each fall. While instruction was given in teaching various school subjects the real importance of the institute was assistance provided in keeping school records. Summer sessions at Normal schools and teachers colleges offered courses designed to assist teachers with every phase of the rural school program."

Students Aided Teachers

"Many times older students assisted younger students in problem-solving and exercises assigned by the teacher. With so many age levels represented in the school, discipline could become a complicated problem. Indeed, some of the younger men teachers sometimes had to whip the oldest and strongest student to be assured of the respect and obedience of the class."

"Sometimes students who had received their eighth grade diplomas returned to attend school during the winter months. Many times a young man who returned for such "post-graduate" education married the young lady who was his teacher. In those days, as today, the "school marm" was considered a real matrimonial catch."

"With consolidations of school districts in Colorado, such one-room schools are rapidly disappearing. This particular school served the patrons of District 9 in Washington County, Colorado, from 1922 until 1954. It was located 30 miles southeast of Brush."

Common School Origin

"Schools such as the Lone Valley School had their beginnings in the American Common School."

"During the 19th century the demand of the American people for a school which would forward the ideal of "simple literacy" led to establishment in towns, townships and country settlements of the celebrated American Common School. It was titled "Common" because it was to be common to all and was to give each American child fundamentals of an education. Never intended to teach beyond the elementary level, it built up a tradition of drill and more drill. This "Common" school is the celebrated American "Little Red School House," more commonly painted white than red, especially in the West."

One-Room School "Boom" In 1921-22

"In the sparsely settled west the dream of a common school

for every township remained largely a dream. In 1921 the Colorado legislature passed the famous "Minimum Salary Law." By this law the county and state guaranteed a minimum salary of \$675 for each properly certified teacher in the state. Among the various "minimums" set up for the distribution of the money guaranteed by this law was a provision that a teacher could be certified for fifteen children, two teachers for thirty-eight children, three teachers for sixty three children, and so on following a definite pattern."

"Seizing this opportunity, many county superintendents of the state divided rural area of their counties into sections containing fifteen children and erected a one-room school to care for them. By this procedure it was believed the greatest benefit could be derived from the new minimum salary law. The great expansion in Colorado in 1921 and 1922 of schools such as the Lone Valley School followed."

PAVILION (CA. 1885) AND HANNA SQUARE



The pavilion in Hannah Square was built ca. 1885 and protected a newly dug artesian well in the south half of Lincoln Park in Greeley. Water, in this semi-arid region was dubbed "liquid gold" by the Union Colonists, so the opening of the first artesian well dug in Greeley was a celebrated event as indicated by the special "artesian well" edition of the Greeley Tribune on May 28, 1884. The Tribune reported that the water from this well was as soft as rain water, free of lime, and "possessing certain medicinal properties." In the 1880s and 1890s it was bottled and sold for the treatment of various diseases.

This gazebo-like pavilion was moved to Island Grove Park in 1907, as the flow from this well, one of eight dug within the city limits, had diminished to a trickle. Richard Ernesti, professor of art at the State Normal School (now UNC) had designed a decorative "Pioneer Fountain" to commemorate the location of the first artesian well, and this fountain graces Lincoln Park today. By 1908, Greeley had installed 40 miles of wooden water pipe to furnish citizens with pure mountain water.

In 1976, the pavilion was moved from Island Grove Park to Historic Centennial Village and placed at the center of Hanna Square. It was Bob Hanna's generous bequest plus a Bicentennial grant which made Greeley's pioneer village project a reality. Hanna's parents were members of the Union Colony, and Hanna was born in Greeley in 1875. He was postmaster at Windsor, Colorado from 1899 to 1915 and served three terms as Weld County Assessor, and also served as clerk to the County Commissioners.

Today, Hanna Square and the Pavilion are used for living history demonstrations, concerts, programs, and weddings.

PETRIKIN FOUNTAIN AND VICTORIAN GARDENS



The following article appeared in the Greeley Tribune, October 11, 1906:

FOR THE THIRSTY
GREELEY PHILANTHROPIST WILL DONATE FOUNTAIN
HANDSOME AND USEFUL ORNAMENT TO BE PLACED IN CITY PARK

"A Greeley Philanthropist, whose identity is known only to himself and to W.C. Wilson, Chairman of the Water Works Committee of the City Council, is going to donate a fine drinking fountain to be placed in the city park. The fountain will be of metal, seven feet high, and at least two feet square at the base. There will be four places for people to drink and two places for dogs. This announcement was made at the city council meeting Tuesday evening. The offer was accepted by the council."

Another article appeared in the April 18, 1907 edition of the Greeley Tribune:

DRINKING FOUNTAIN

"The drinking fountain which it was announced several months ago a Greeley philanthropist would donate to the city to be placed in the park when the new waterworks were completed, arrived last week and will be set up at the Main street entrance to the park. The fountain is in the form of a huge square column of bronzed metal, about 8 feet in height. There will be four drinking spouts for humans and two basins near the bottom for dogs."

"The name of the donor is being kept a secret, only one or two of the city officials being aware of his name. The fountain has this inscription, "In Memory of One Who Had the Needs of Humanity in Her Heart."

The fountain was donated to the city by well-known Greeley banker, John Montgomery Brindle Petrikin, in memory of his wife. It stood originally at the intersection of 9th Avenue and 8th Street, the entrance to Lincoln Park. Petrikin was affiliated with many civic projects and organizations, and during the 1920s was instrumental in promoting the town of Greeley through the Greeley Spud Rodeo, a community event which evolved into the Greeley Independence Stampede.

The Victorian-era gardens feature annuals and perennials common in the Greeley and Weld County area at the turn-of-the-century. The gardens were donated by Nancy Petrikin Menoni in memory of her father, J.M.B. Petrikin.

**STEVENS HOUSE
(1900)**



In 1900, two local contractors, Moss and Wyman, built this eleven-room residence at 1117 9th Avenue in Greeley for the county assessor, Everett H. Stevens. Although little is known about the family, the 1900 Federal Census lists him as being born in Kentucky in June, 1856, and his wife, May D, being born in September, 1869 in Pennsylvania. By 1900 the couple had two Colorado-born children, Ouita (June, 1895) and Thelma (March, 1899). Stevens was Weld County Assessor from Nov. 7, 1899 to Nov. 5, 1901.

This home, originally painted white, is a vernacular adaptation of the Queen Anne style of architecture enormously popular in the U.S. between 1870 - 1900. Because of the many interesting details, this style is also dubbed the "picturesque style." House plans, which could be ordered for a few dollars, were regularly featured in the Greeley Tribune during the 1890 - 1910 era, and reasonably priced pattern books containing the latest house designs were eagerly consulted by middle class Americans.

The Queen Anne style of residence is characterized by its asymmetrical floor plan, a multitude of windows in various sizes and shapes, gables with decorative shingles or stick work, towers and turrets, open wrap-around porches, bay and oriel windows, and decorative woodwork. This house is an excellent example of an architectural style popular in Greeley from 1890 to 1910. China closets, kitchen cabinets or pantries, clothing closets, pocket doors, transoms, a coal furnace and boiler for steam heat, and either gas or electric lights were standard features in many

homes during this era. By 1885, Greeley had become one of the first cities in the state to get electricity.

Leonard Young, in The First Seventy, describes the gas lighting versus electric lighting in Early Greeley:

"In my town, Greeley, Colorado, manufactured gas did the lighting and much of the cooking, and coal did the heating. The gas was made from coal by crews of sweating men who shoveled it into coking furnaces and pulled coke out after the gas had been driven off, filtered and pumped into a large storage tank. The gas found its way into mains that carried it to all parts of the town. The coke made a clean burning fuel that was used for heating by those who could afford it and it also had other uses including that of being the fuel for the forges at the blacksmith shops."

"The gas for your home came through a meter, usually in the basement, that had to be fed with quarters whenever the allotted quantity had been used up. When the gas lights began to waver up and down, we'd shout "the meter!" Then would come a mad scramble to find a quarter. "Has anyone got one?" "No." Mother would find two dimes and a nickel in her purse and one of us would be sent flying to the neighbors to change it. If the neighbors didn't have a quarter, or you took too long, the lights would fade and expire. Then you'd have to light a candle, shut off the gas jets, go down and insert the quarter, return to light the little pilot lights and turn the lights on again. Mother always expected the house to go up in a burst of flame when this little drama was acted out. She learned to have some quarters hidden away just for this emergency but, of course, she sometimes forgot to replenish the supply when the last one had been used. At regular intervals, a man would come, open the meter with a key, and take the quarters out."

"Electricity was a rare, occasional and uncertain source of power. Folks who had electric lights played it safe by having gas lamps to turn on when the power failed. Electric stoves were yet to come. No housewife wanted to take the chance of having a hungry family on her hands while she explained that the "power went off." It took a few years of reliable service

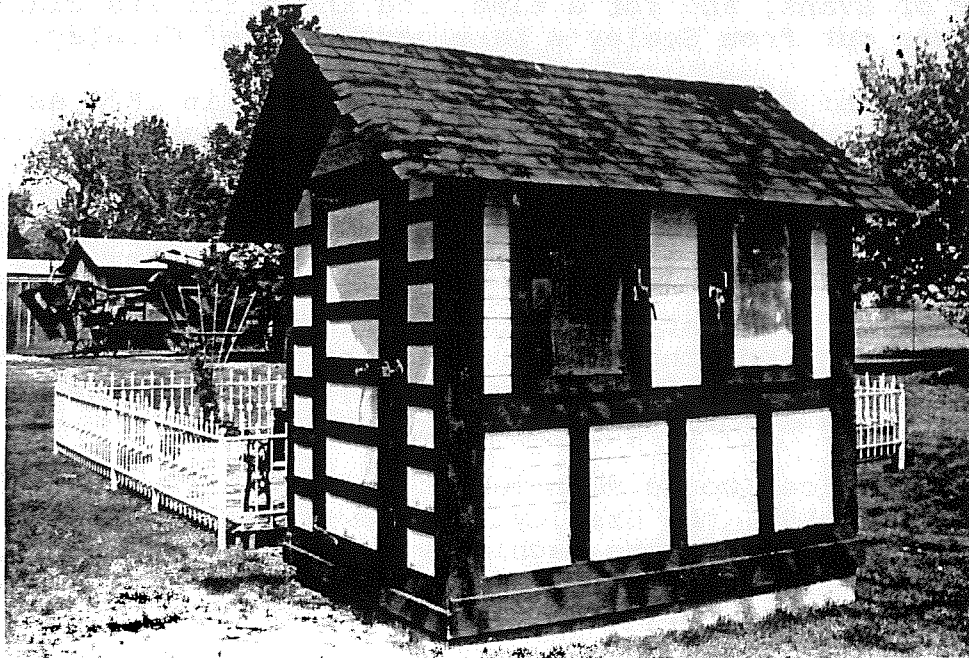
before many families bought electric ranges."

The Hubert Reynolds family lived here from 1904 - 1937. Mr. Reynolds owned and operated a drug store bearing his name, and served as a state senator and as Greeley's postmaster for eight years. The 1938 city directory lists Mr. Reynolds as retired and residing at 1325 11th Avenue. Reynolds was born in May, 1859 in Ohio and died in Greeley, Dec. 14, 1938. His wife, Mary "Linnie" A. Jones was born in March 1869 and died on Aug. 22, 1963. They were the parents of three children: Burrell C., (born September 1891), Nelson E. (born Dec. 1892 - died July 14, 1943), and Burton (born Aug. 1894 - died Nov. 23, 1918).

By following entries in the city directories, one can trace the occupancy of the home. In 1948, both the Stevens House and the Shaw House show addresses of 1117 and 1117 1/2, and 1123 and 1123 1/2 respectively, indicating two separate apartments or dwelling units have been established. Following World War II, there was a housing shortage which many property owners took advantage of by dividing single family residences into apartments, thereby doubling profits. Greeley was growing, and returning vets and college students stretched the rental market. Many of the large older residences from 8th to 20th Streets and 6th and 14th Avenues were "ready candidates" for this conversion.

In 1975, the First National Bank in Greeley wanted to expand its parking lot. Lydia and David Miller, founders of the American Historical Society of Germans from Russia, purchased the home and moved it to the Village. The Stevens House, and its neighbor, the Shaw House were donated to the museums in honor of the Miller's parents.

ICE HOUSE
(CA. 1900 - 1925)



The 6' x 9' cork-insulated ice house behind the Stevens House was built ca. 1900 - 1920. It may have been used at another Greeley residence or business, but was located at 1900 16th Street prior to its being donated to the Museums in 1989. At the time it was donated, the owners had no information about its provenance. As people in Greeley routinely had ice delivered, this building may have been used originally used by a grocery store or meat market,

The ice house is of frame construction, with approximately a four-inch thick layer of cork providing insulation in the walls.

"Harvesting" ice meant additional income for farmers during the winter months. Much of Greeley's ice supply came from Seeley's Lake, and because of its "purity" was in great demand.

Harvesting and "putting up" ice for later use was a laborious process. A news item in the Greeley Tribune, January 25, 1871, noted that Captain Abbott of Greeley intended to store 200 tons of 16" thick ice for the summer in a single-walled frame structure insulated with a two-foot thickness of hay. The article concluded that it was necessary to have plenty of ice, as "No greater insult can be offered to a temperance man than to offer him warm water to drink."

In January of 1878, 75 carloads of Greeley ice were shipped via the Kansas-Pacific Railroad to Kansas City. In January of 1890, the Windsor Lake Company had a contract to ship 3,000 tons of ice

to Denver and other places along the Union Pacific line. The company planned to ship 20 cars of ice from Windsor each day until the contract was filled. Ice was also being cut in the vicinity of Evans, and for a time, ice known for its clarity and quality was cut from Seeley's Lake northwest of Greeley.

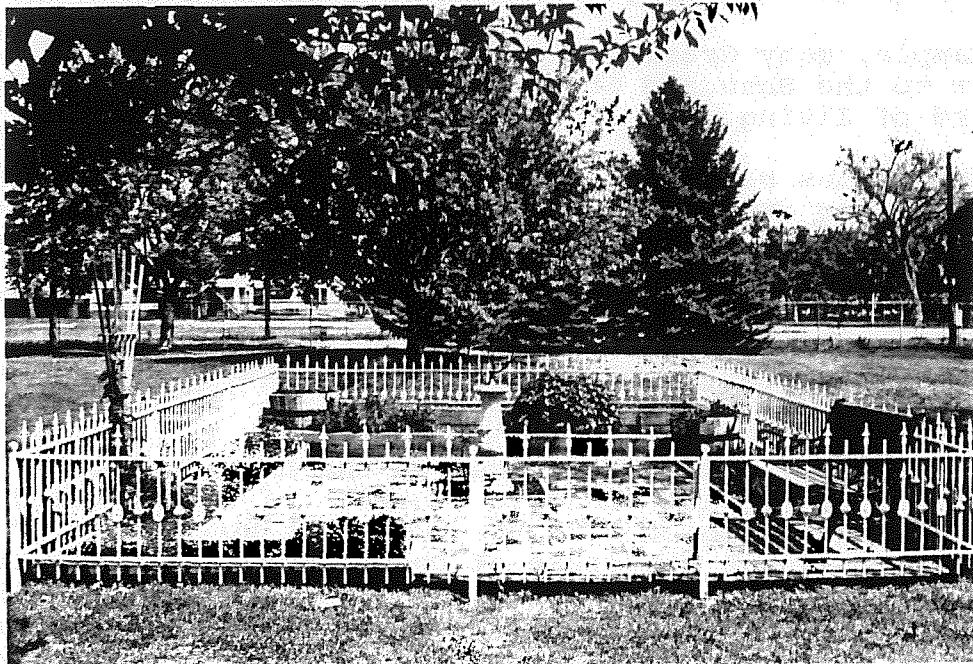
Seeley's (also: Seely's) Lake was constructed in 1873 as a waste water reservoir for Canal Number Two. Joseph Seely, who owned the property, enlarged the reservoir about 1883, stocked it with perch and bass, built a dance pavilion and boat dock about 1895, and promoted the area as "Lakeside," a "charming resort for the pleasure seekers of Weld County." During the winter, Seely harvested and sold ice from the lake. An ad in the March 14, 1894 Greeley Tribune stated, "Some ice is taken from sloughs, but my ice is taken from the lake and will be sold only by myself. If you wish clear ice from Seely's Lake, send me a postal card or leave orders at Graham's or Wulfjin's shops."

"Manufactured ice" would soon make the "hand-harvested ice" obsolete. In 1897, the Greeley Ice and Storage Company was established and ice-making machinery ordered from Reading, PA, and in February, 1898, installed in an unused portion of the old Greeley Pump Works. Production capacity was about four tons of ice per day.

One Greeley resident, Leonard Young in his 1974 reminiscences, The First Seventy, recalled that during his youth, ice was delivered to residents in a heavy wagon having a canvas roof. According to Young, the novelty of ice in mid-summer delighted the children, who scavenged pieces of ice from the iceman or the street to give their tongues a "sleigh ride in July."

Cards with the number of pounds of ice needed by a household (25#, 50#, etc.) could be placed in the window or hung on the door so the iceman would know how much to deliver on a particular day.

**VICTORIAN HERB GARDEN
(BUILT ON SITE, 1996)**



The Victorian Herb Garden behind (north) of the Stevens House was installed in the spring of 1996, and was donated by Lucile Gray and the Friends of the Greeley Museums. Americorps employees completed much of the work. The Victorian-style iron fence is a new reproduction, fabricated by Maxaans Inc. of Greeley.

Home gardens were popular in Greeley, a part of the tradition Nathan Meeker envisioned for the community when he stated in the first issue of the Greeley Tribune, Nov. 16, 1870, that "... the highest ambition of a family should be to have a comfortable and if possible, an elegant home, surrounded by orchards and ornamental grounds, on lands of its own." Household encyclopedias and USDA Farmers' Bulletins offered plans, diagrams, and advice on home gardening. Many articles appeared in the Greeley Tribune on especially attractive gardens which could be seen in Greeley. Extensive space was devoted to the kinds of vegetables and flowers grown, as well as their arrangement within the garden.

Many common and hardy herbs were raised for both culinary and medicinal uses. This garden includes mint, thyme, chives, oregano, rosemary, lemon balm, yarrow, catnip, etc.

**A SLICE OF LIFE IN GREELEY, 1900 - 1920
PROSPERITY, GROWTH, AND ETHNIC DIVERSITY**

What was life like in Greeley during the 1900 - 1920 era? A stroll through the Stevens House gives an interpreter the

opportunity to weave the threads of many different stories together by comparing and contrasting what visitors have seen or learned on their history stroll through the Village.

For example, many Greeley residents lived in comfortable homes similar to the Shaw and Stevens houses, and enjoyed a good standard of living.

The homogeneous nature of the community contributed to its success during its first 30 years. The majority of those chosen as members of the Union Colony were financially secure, well-educated, religious, and independent white-Anglo-Saxon-Protestants who subscribed to the principles and goals of the community. Descendants of original colonists were proud of Greeley's agricultural origins and the genteel population of farmers, merchants, and professionals.

But, by 1900, many changes loomed on the horizon for the town. Citizens looked at the economic benefits of agricultural expansion and struggled with the impact it would have on the social and cultural structure of the community. Sugar factories and railroads brought a new "class" of people to town--the Germans-from-Russia, Greeks and Italians, Hispanic-Americans and Mexican Nationals. Many Greeleyites opposed the construction of the sugar factory because they feared it would bring an "industrial class of uneducated people" to town. A reading of the local papers from 1900 - 1910 illustrates how the Germans-from-Russia were misunderstood. Articles often referred to them as "Rooshuns," "dirty Rooshuns," or "Rooskies." Although the Chamber of Commerce in Greeley and other Weld County communities actively recruited laborers, they weren't always prepared for the impact the newcomers made in the town's demographics. Almost overnight, the area of Greeley "East of the tracks" became a German-Russian neighborhood, while Hispanic peoples settled in northwest Greeley. The Greeley Sun, May 13, 1904 reported:

"About seventy-five Russian families have arrived at Greeley during the past two weeks, a majority coming from the east. There has also been a considerable influx of Japs, while a few Mexicans add variety to the makeup. These people come to work in the beet fields. The Japs are considered the best labor obtainable for this work, besides being liberal and progressive. There will be about 10,000 acres planted to beets in the Greeley district this year, the major portion now being in the ground."

The following paragraph appeared in the August 31, 1905 Greeley Tribune:

"A real Little Russia will soon be established on

the east side near the sugar factory. Sixteen lots have just been purchased by as many different Russian families from W.E. Kinsella. The lots which take in a whole city block lie between second and third avenues and 10th and 11th streets. Ground has been broken for a new church, to be known as St. Paul's Christian Church. The lot for the church was donated by Mr. Kinsella."

The Tribune also commented on the many new and foreign names found in the latest City Directories.

The "immigration question" was a hotly debated during the 1900 - 1925 era. In one of his speeches, President Teddy Roosevelt, vehemently contended there could be no such thing as a "hyphenated-American," and new immigrants were encouraged to become Americanized as quickly as possible. In 1913 and 1914, many articles, letters to the editor, and editorials addressed the fear that foreign-born people would never adjust to American ways, and that Weld County farmers, surrounded by "alien races" would sell out and go elsewhere.

However, ethnic and cultural traditions are strong, and in Greeley, between 1900 - 1920, several churches conducted services in Swedish, German, and Spanish. At the same time, obtaining an education, English language skills, and American citizenship were sought by many of Greeley's new immigrants. For example, an article in the Greeley Tribune, August 18, 1904, revealed Weld County Swedes had organized a club for "political education" and "representation in County Government":

"A called meeting of the Swedish-Americans of Weld County was held in the store of Rosen and Borg Friday evening for the purpose of forming a political club. About thirty-five or forty responded to the informal invitation, and more political enthusiasm was infused into the meeting than the Swedish population has heretofore manifested in such matters. Charles Lofgren was chosen chairman, Alfred Rosen secretary, and August Anderson treasurer, of the Swedish-American Political Club."

"It is estimated that there are 500 Swedish votes in the county that never come out on election day. Some are naturalized Americans, but heretofore have taken so little interest in politics that they have not voted. Others are entitled to citizenship papers, but have not had time so far to secure these necessary documents. These votes, so some of the leaders in the club movement assert, are now going to be disturbed in their quiet retreats and hustled out for political education. The club is to be

non-partisan, except as one part or another may forward the welfare of the Swedish population. With a representation of 500 votes in the county, the Swedish believe they are entitled to a representation in county government, and this is what they are going after. It is a little uncertain yet whether the organization can be so far perfected this fall as to be able to enforce a demand for representation on either the republican or democratic tickets, but it is hoped to be in shape for this by another election."

"To further complete the organization and to stir up enthusiasm, a mass meeting will be held in the court house on the evening of Thursday, August 25, when State Auditor Holmberg will be present to address his countrymen. There will also be several local speakers in attendance."

In the 1920s, at the East Ward (Lincoln) School, civic-minded Greeley club women tutored German-Russians and Hispanics in English, American history, and government.

During the 1900 - 1920 era, Greeley was experiencing a building boom. The 1902 and 1908 Prosperity Editions of the Greeley Tribune, advertised and described the newest homes, businesses, and neighborhoods.

The Hawes building was built in 1903, the Coronado building in 1905, the Marlboro Hotel in 1908, the Shaw Dry Goods in 1912, the Sterling Hotel and Theatre in 1908, and the 1882 Oasis Hotel was renovated and renamed the Camfield Hotel in 1908.

The City of Greeley constructed a new City Hall and Fire Station in 1907, and the following year, the Greeley Public Library was erected through popular subscription. A new Post Office was built in 1914 - 1915, and a new \$400,000 Courthouse costing over \$400,000 was constructed between 1915 - 1917. A welcome arch with 400 lights was constructed over 8th Avenue between 6th and 7th Streets, connecting the new Camfield Hotel with the new Camfield Court building. A public transportation system (see section in this guide on "streetcars") was installed. Many new commercial buildings, apartments, churches, public schools, and imposing buildings on the campus of the State Normal School were built.

As many internationally acclaimed professors were invited to Greeley to teach at the State Normal School during its summer sessions, Greeley became known as the "Athens of the West."

The building boom was accompanied by a population boom. The following census data reveals the growth in Greeley from 1870 to

1830.

1870-----	480
1871-----	1,155
1880-----	1,298
1885-----	2,177
1890-----	2,395
1900-----	3,023
1910-----	8,179
1920-----	10,598
1930-----	12,202

In 1997, the population of Greeley is approximately 69,000.

Prosperity, or the ability to buy on credit, enabled a record number of citizens to own private automobiles (see "streetcars" section in this guide). The city was removing hitching posts from the downtown by 1915.

Opportunities in land and real estate were bright. Revisions to federal homesteading laws reduced the required length of occupancy and increased the amount of acreage an applicant could claim in the dryland areas. The sale of railroad lands and townsites resulted in a flood of homesteaders into the northeastern and southwestern parts of the county and gave the local press many opportunities to report on the progress of new towns throughout the county.

Greeley was essentially a crime-free city, and visiting law enforcement officers from Chicago commented on the city's beauty and lack of violent crime. Greeley's adherence to temperance principles was strictly enforced, and drunks and bootleggers were jailed and fined. Sometimes, citizen vigilance committees would enforce their own brand of law enforcement, as in this example cited in the Greeley Tribune, Thursday, August 28, 1902:

Tar and Feathers

Indignant People of Eaton Apply the Mixture to Brutal Assaulter

LASHED HIM WITH A BULLWHIP

"Friday night the citizens of Eaton were treated to a healthy sensation. There was a hulking rascal named Jeremiah Crimmins, but better known as "Big Jerry," at work on the Eaton sugar factory as a mixer in the concrete gang. He is a powerfully built scoundrel and a regular tough, and when drunk, and that was often, he has a mania for insulting women and girls."

"A so-called Dr. Powers from Denver had been

holding forth on the streets of Eaton at night the past week, selling a cure-all, and Friday night Crimmins impersonated the doctor and with a bottle of liniment called on a bedridden invalid named Mrs. Lee Webb. Mrs. Webb is suffering from nervous prostration and inflammatory rheumatism and is helpless, so that she has to be lifted from place to place."

"Crimmins told her he was a doctor and that he had a liniment that would give instant relief and in time effect an absolute cure. The poor woman believed him and allowed the liniment to be rubbed on her limbs. Then the design of the brute became apparent and the poor woman screamed for assistance. Neighbors rushed in and Crimmins fled. In a few minutes it was known over town and a mob of about 100 men gathered and after the brute had been captured he was striped to the buff and 100 lashes from a bull whip wielded by strong and willing hands was applied on back, breast, legs and arms. It proved a formidable instrument, for every time it touched the scoundrel the lash picked off a piece of skin or flesh and he yelled in agony."

"After this proper punishment, a coat of tar and feathers was applied to the torn and lacerated flesh and the brute was sent adrift with nothing on him but his shoes, and told if he ever returned to that town, he would decorate a cottonwood."

"It is said that Crimmins returned to his boarding house after Eaton's population had gotten over its excitement and retired to rest and obtained some clothes from a fellow workman, then hit the road for parts unknown, though in all probability he went to Denver."

Greeley enjoyed an inordinate number of civic, political, humanitarian, social, educational, and fraternal clubs (see "Carriage House" section of this guide). This may have been in response to Nathan Meeker's suggestion that people in Greeley, rather than be bored, form clubs to discuss their mutual concerns or interests. Likewise, he suggested that issues pertaining to the city be referred to committee, and today, this proliferation of committees and boards continues.

The yards and gardens of many Greeley residents were well

manicured and landscaped. John Leavy's sunken garden in the 1200 block of 8th Street and Mr. Bullard's rose garden on 7th Street (see "Carriage House" section of this guide) were reviewed in the papers as fine examples of the art of gardening.

For entertainment, favorite games of Greeleyites were croquet, football, and baseball. Cycling was enjoyed by both men and women. Many men hunted and fished, and the size and number of the fish caught or game bagged made the "Local News" columns in the papers. Needlework was popular with the women. Roller skating at the Warnoco indoor rink on 2nd Street, or ice skating at Lincoln Park in the winter, or attending a moving picture at the new Rex Theatre on 8th Avenue at 7th Street were popular.

Music was important to Greeleyites. The city's first musical group, the Greeley Silver Coronet Band was organized in September, 1870, and the city pitched in to help purchase the group's instruments. A musical academy was established in Greeley in the 1870s, and resident George Fisk gained the reputation as the "Stradivarius of the West," for his abilities as a violin maker. His instruments were sold to an international clientele of musicians.

Greeley residents of Scottish descent gathered annually starting in the 1890s to pay homage to the natal day of the poet, Robert Burns. The Burns' dinners and programs always featured fine instrumental and vocal music, plus dancing. In 1907, a group of Greeley women established the Fortnightly Musical Club, and sponsored a series of concerts by some of the best known musicians of the day. The popularity of these concerts, coupled with a wealth of local talent led to the creation of the Greeley Philharmonic Orchestra in 1911. One of the orchestra's first benefit concerts was to raise funds to purchase coal for the struggling homesteaders north of Ault.

Other entertainments included the band concerts in Lincoln Park in the summer, a summer chautauqua, the May Music Festival at the University, Potato Day in Lincoln Park, and special railroad excursions to mountain attractions, Cheyenne Frontier Days, or the National Western Stock Show. Island Grove Park was a popular picnic spot, a place to watch motorcycle and horse races, attend the Greeley Spud Rodeo (which evolved into the Greeley Independence Stampede) and attend the Weld County Fair.

A review of the merchandise advertised by local businesses indicates Greeleyites had a taste for both quality and beauty. For example, the Wilson Grocery Store, located on the east side of 8th Street, just east of the First National Bank, sold so much Limoges china that the factory sent one of its representatives from France to meet with Mr. Wilson! Stamped on the back of the Limoges pieces were the words, "Manufactured for The Wilson Grocery Co., of Greeley, Colorado."

offer her beautiful 7-room completely modern up-to-the-minute home at public auction.

We invite you to be present.

The lawn will be brilliantly illuminated

Hundreds of people attend our house auctions

This house will please you.

THE FURNITURE GOES, TOO!

You can buy the furniture you need at this sale.

We earnestly request you to be present

FURNITURE GOES, TOO!

- 2 stand tables
- 1 brass bed, box mattress
- 1 Birdseye maple dresser
- 2 rockers
- 1 large rug, body Brussels
- 1 small rug
- 1 Mulberry rug
- 1 small rug 7 1/2 x 9
- 1 chiffonnier
- sewing machine
- 1 chair
- 3 single beds and special mattresses
- 2 rugs
- 22 yards runner
- 1 leather rocker
- 1 extra dining table
- 6 dining chairs
- 1 Wilton rug, 11 x 15
- 1 rug 8 1/4 x 10 1/2
- 1 service table
- some fine inlaid linoleum
- 1 kitchen table
- 1 solid walnut table, 2 leaves
- 1 ice box
- 1 Clark Jewel gas range with Lorain attachment
- 3 porch chairs

Many furnishings similar to those described in the above ad are exhibited throughout the Stevens House.

WELD CENTENNIAL CHURCH
(1917)



By 1900, the more desirable lands in the West had been homesteaded, but a lot of government and railroad land was available for those willing to settle in dryland areas. Between 1900 and 1916, changes and amendments to existing homestead laws resulted in a population boom as homesteaders rushed to secure land in northeastern Weld County. Many families of German descent settled in the Grover area during this time, including Henry Dietrich and Dora Hillman who came to Colorado from Kansas. Henry was born in Cheney, Kansas on April 16, 1887 and married Dora M. Schneider on October 7, 1909. In 1911, the couple homesteaded on land 11 miles north and 1 mile east of Grover. Mr. Hillman took the initiative to obtain the services of a Lutheran minister from Burns, Wyoming to conduct baptisms and preach occasionally in a local school. Rev. M.E. Mayer performed a baptism at Hillman's home in the spring of 1913 and conducted services four times that summer at the Kragh schoolhouse. In September, 1913, a student minister, Mr. E. Hauer, conducted services in Grover and Stoneham, and in September, 1914, Rev. W.C. Bekemeyer Rev. also preached in these towns, as well as at the Kragh school and Henry Hillman's home.

On August 13, 1916, a group of people met to officially organize a congregation and draw up a constitution. With W.C. Bekemeyer of Stoneham as chairman and Henry Hillman as secretary, the Evangelical Lutheran Zion Congregation U.A.C. (Unaltered Augsburg Confession) of Grover, Weld County, Colorado, was established. Those present at the meeting voted to build a church which would also serve as a Christian day school. The charter members of the

to the threats and to allay the fears of people in the area, the following public notice was written by Henry D. Hillman, Herman Hahn, and Moritz Hopka, and appeared in the Pawnee Press, Volume 10, No. 26, Thursday, December 27, 1917:

PUBLIC TAKE NOTICE

**GROVER LUTHERAN SCHOOL CHANGES CURRICULUM,
ELIMINATING GERMAN: WAR MEASURE**

"Grover Ev. Lutheran school has dropped the German language from its course of studies. Lutherans from all parts of our God blessed country have repeatedly publically avowed their ungrudging Christian support to our divinely stationed government in the prosecution of the gory war. They have offered all within their power to facilitate the execution of the supreme duty, which forced our government into this dark and dismal struggle, including in this their hundreds of Parochial schools."

"The Lutheran parochial school is an American institution; it never had any connection with Germany. It was established by worthy christian characters, who fled from Germany in the past century because of openly unjust religious intolerance. Convictions of conscious, founded on biblical knowledge, caused them to board their "Mayflower" and seek religiously unpolluted soil, where they could enjoy religious and republican freedom and educate their children for God and in the interest of their new country. To teach Lutheran children full support in all governmental actions has been one of the mightiest and sturdiest twigs in their curriculum's branch."

"Whereas, however, many people today wrongly look upon parochial schools, in which the German tongue is taught, as a direct affront to America in her war with the Imperial Government of Germany and as a part of the sinister propaganda prevailing in this land, therefore the school board of Grover Ev. Lutheran church, with the sanction and upon the advice of all concerned, has wished to publicly reiterate its display of wonted, innate patriotic spirit by giving vent to the following resolution:"

"Be it resolved that, in order to prevent any internal troubles and to create greater unity among our people, henceforth the German language will be eliminated from the curriculum of the Grover Ev. Lutheran school and an extended course in civil government be substituted."

Signed,

Henry D. Hillman,
Herman Hahn,
Moritz Hopka

On April 29, 1951, the Zion Lutheran congregation dedicated a new church building located 12 miles northeast of Grover. The first church building was sold and moved to a farm northwest of Grover where it was used as a barn. In 1976, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Philp offered the church to the Weld County Centennial Church Committee.

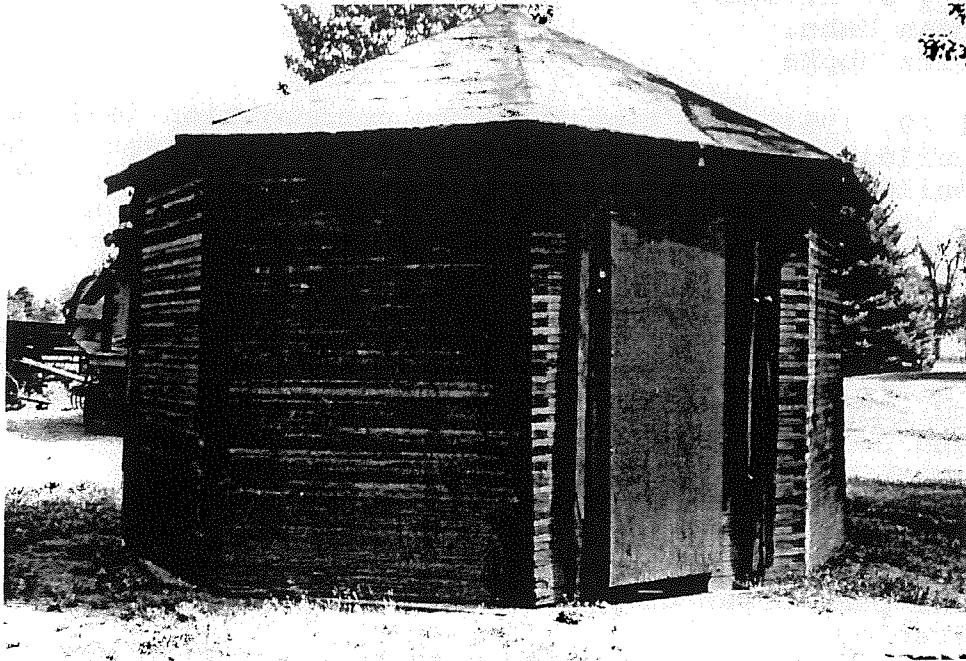
The building was obtained and moved to the Village. In the spring of 1976, many denominations in Greeley and outlying areas recruited volunteers who raised and donated money, provided the labor, and secured furnishings.

The furnishings in the church include:

- the four original pews made by Moritz Hopka
- the pump organ used in the First Congregational Church in Greeley
- stained glass windows donated by the Pierce Methodist Church
- a minister's chair donated by the Milliken Presbyterian Church
- a stove donated by the Camp Fire Girls
- a bell donated by Mr. and Mrs. Loren Mount
- a piano donated by Ila Wendell and Virginia Hall

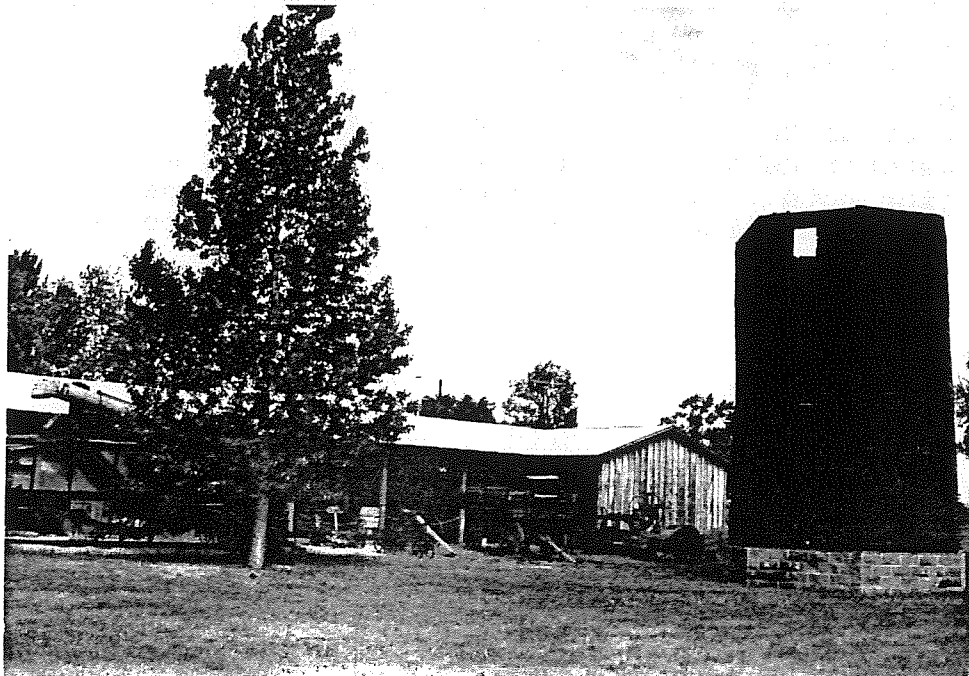
Originally a large chandelier with kerosene lamps illuminated the interior. A cast-iron pot-bellied stove stood in the southwest corner of the church. The stove pipe extended across the length of the room, and was vented into a brick chimney constructed on the exterior of the building, left of the altar. Stained-glass windows weren't used in the original building. As the building was used for both religious and educational purposes from 1917 to 1923, it bears a strong "architectural kinship" to the one-room school.

GRANARY
(CA. 1900 - 1925)



This octagonal frame granary, ca. 1900 - 1925, was originally located on the Fred Reed farm near Gill, Colorado, and most likely used to store corn. Note the tin roof and lapped construction of the 2" x 4" boards.

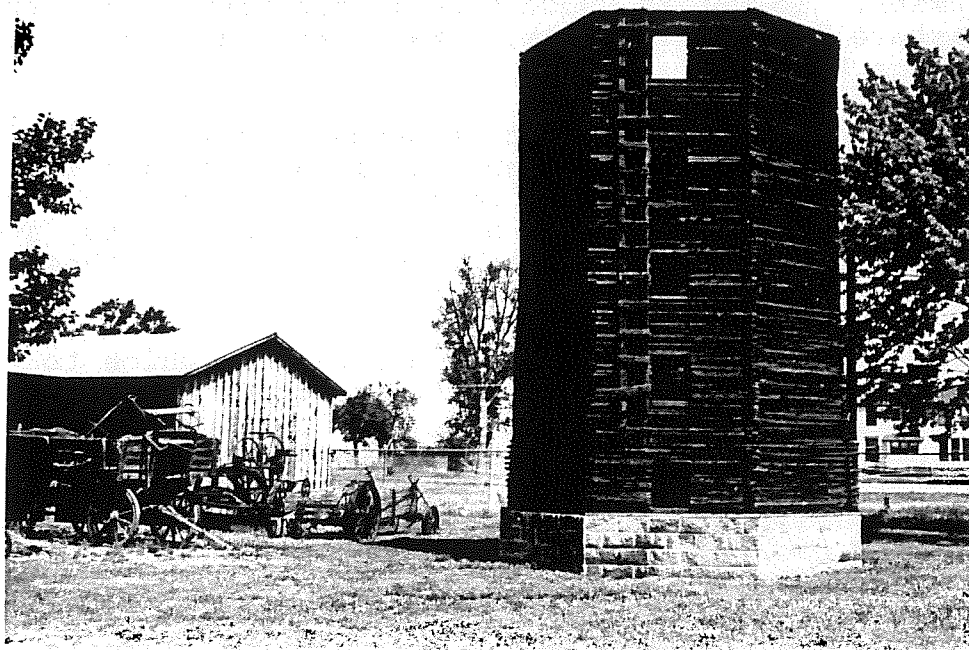
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT SHED
(REPRODUCTION, 1992)



Several implement sheds on farms throughout Weld County provided the model for this shed, built during the summer of 1992 by Wendell Glasener, a carpenter and employee of the Green Thumb Program. Assistance was provided by Jim Rakke, Don Duran, Kent Shook, Mr. Glasener's grandsons, and students in the Summer Teen Employment Program administered through the City of Greeley Recreation Department.

Protection of vintage farm machinery from the weather had been a goal of the museums for many years. Currently, the machinery is not interpreted as a part of "school tours," but individuals are welcomed to explore this area. This area will be interpreted in the future.

SILLO
(1907 - 1908)



This silo, donated in May, 1996, by Jack Tatum was built at 16524 Weld County Road 394 in the Godfrey Bottoms area north west of LaSalle.

According to Eva Roberts Craven, the octagonal wooden silo was built by her father, Curtis Hamilton Roberts, and her brothers, Arthur and Wilbur in 1907 - 08. Roberts and his wife, Pearl, settled here in 1904 and raised six children--those previously mentioned--plus Ralph, Laurin and Iola (Mrs. Guy Carlson). Using oxen teams and a dredge, Roberts helped construct the drainage ditch in Godfrey Bottoms in 1906. His farming and grading businesses kept him very busy. In 1910, he constructed the railroad grade from the bridge at Evans to LaSalle.

The development of silos and ensilage cutters meant green feed could be harvested and preserved for year-round use, thus establishing the basis for the modern livestock feeding industry.

In a U.S. Department of Agriculture Farmers' Bulletin No. 578, "The Making and Feeding of Silage," by T. E. Woodward and J. B. McNully (first issued in July 1918, and revised, 1928), the authors site the value of silage:

"Silage is feed that has been cut and packed in an air-tight container or pit, with moisture enough to allow a partial fermentation, which preserves it in a slightly sour condition."

"Dairymen and feeders of cattle have long appreciated the value for milk and meat production of the succulent pasture grasses which are so abundant in the spring and summer. To obtain succulence in the winter or when pasture is not available, forage crops are made into silage."

"Silage has certain laxative properties which keep the digestive organs of animals in good condition. Livestock receiving some form of succulent feed have keener appetites, softer and more pliable skins, and a more thrifty, more healthy appearance than those fed exclusively on dry rations."

"Silage is the best and cheapest form in which to store succulent feed. Many forage crops can be made into silage, but corn, where it can be grown, successfully, makes the best silage."

"Good quality in the silage depends upon cutting the crop at the right stage, fine cutting, thorough exclusion of air, and plenty of moisture in the cut material. When rightly put up and carefully fed, there should be no loss through spoiling except on the surface."

"Silage is suited for feeding to all livestock. Dairy cows need it perhaps more than other classes of animals, because the succulence it supplies is helpful in the production of large quantities of milk. It is a cheap and economical feed for beef cattle, from breeding cow to fattening steer. Sheep like it and it is well suited to their needs. Even horses and mules may be fed limited quantities of good silage with good results."

Corn, in this region, was a common crop for silage, but many crops could be used including sorghums, legumes (clovers,

alfalfa, cowpeas, soybeans, velvet beans and vetches), small grains (wheat, barley, buckwheat, rye and oats), pea vines salvaged from canning factories, beet tops, and even sunflowers.

Quality silage, having the right moisture content and a high nutrient level, depended on harvesting at the proper time, according to authors Woodward and McNully:

"Ordinarily corn should be harvested for the silo about a week or 10 days before it would be cut for shocking--that is, when about 90 per cent of the kernels are dented and at least 75 percent of the kernels are hardened so that no milk can be squeezed out. At this time the lower leaves on the stalk are turning brown and the green corn fodder contains 65 to 70 per cent of moisture, which is sufficient for silage. Silage made from corn containing moisture enough for proper preservation is more palatable than that made from corn so mature as to require the addition of water."

After corn was cut, it was hauled from the fields by wagon, and taken to the silo where it was fed via a conveyor belt into a chopper, and cut into 1/2" to 1" long pieces.

A blower or carrier would deposit the cut corn into the top of the silo. Sometimes sections of removable lightweight tubes could be attached to the end of a blower and extended into the silo. Sections of the tubes were removed as the silo was filled. One or two men would be inside the silo to tramp and level the silage, packing it tight around the edges, leaving a slight depression in the center. As the silo was filled, wooden panels or covers would be placed over the window-like openings. A "crust" would form over the top of the silage, protecting the contents below. This would be removed before feeding. To use silage, a man would climb the ladder on the exterior of the silo, remove the wood from the top window, and shovel silage into a wagon parked below.

As animal feed, silage was considered more efficient and economical than hay, a "labor intensive" crop which had to be irrigated, cut, raked, and baled. Hay bales needed to be turned several times in the field to dry, and finally picked up, loaded onto flatbed wagons, hauled from the field and stacked for later use. The quality of hay in Colorado depended on the weather. Excessive rain or dew might be disastrous, require additional drying time, and affect the quality of the crop.

A 1912 article, "The Summer Silo," in The Colorado Dairyman, stated that "The millions of tons of cornstalks and rough forage which are now annually going to waste will find use in the form of silage and will make possible not only a cheaper production of

stock and stock products, but will also make it possible to at least double the profit of stock raising." Silage was fed to dairy and beef cattle, sheep and lambs, and sometimes horses and mules.

Silos were made of wood, concrete, brick, or fired tile blocks. However, agricultural experimentation and technology by the 1920s had made them obsolete as pit storage became popular in the Plains and Western states.

A U.S. Department of Agriculture Farmers' Bulletin No. 825, "Pit Silos," by T. Pryse Metcalfe and George A. Scott (issued June, 1917, slightly revised, January, 1923) noted the advantages:

"Pit silos have been constructed in rapidly increasing numbers in the Southwest during the last few years. Their growing use has resulted from the unsatisfactory service given by silos of wood under the prevailing climatic conditions, together with the scarcity of materials necessary for constructing masonry silos and the high cost of getting these materials on the ground."

"Pit silos can be constructed by farm labor at a comparatively small outlay of cash. If well made they are permanent and safe, and the cost of repair is practically negligible. These underground silos should be constructed only in soils that are firm and free from rocks, sand strata, and seeps, and where the water table is always below the bottom of the floor after they are dug."

Freezing, heat, and high winds frequently weakened and damaged the wooden silos. Wooden silos were subject to rapid decay, as the silage was wet, and the freezing and thawing of silage contributed to the disintegration of the wood. Pit silos eliminated the problem of the structure decaying through use, preserved silage better than above-ground types, prevented freezing in most cases, and maintained a uniform temperature all year. Wooden silos are now quite rare, so this example at Centennial Village is an agricultural "icon."

CARRIAGE HOUSE/STABLE
(Early 20th Century)



The carriage house/stable was built behind the Hall House in its original location at 1009 7th Street. On February 7, 1908, Scott W. and Fannie M. Bullard purchased the residence at 1009 7th Street from Clarence T. Neill for \$3,850.00. Mr. Bullard lived in the house until his death at the age of 79 on May 15, 1928; his widow continued to live in the house until her death on February 10, 1939.

Scott Bullard operated livery businesses in Greeley from 1891 to 1903. He was born near Bennington, New Hampshire, on November 21, 1846. In 1880, he moved to Eldon, Iowa, where he managed a hotel for 2 years. Later he moved to Denver and became a barber. In 1883, he moved to Greeley and operated a barber shop for the next 6 years. Beginning in 1890, he managed the Oasis Hotel at the corner of 7th Street and 8th Avenue for 18 months, before going into the livery business under the firm name of Miner and Bullard. From 1891 to about 1903 he owned and operated the Oasis Livery Stables. The Greeley 1906 City Directory lists Bullard as a dealer in new and used furniture, and his obituary states he operated a furniture store in Greeley for 16 years, retiring from the business in 1920 due to ill health. In the Portrait and Biographical Record of Denver and Vicinity (1898), the following information is related about Scott Bullard and his wife, Fannie:

"By his uniform courtesy and square-dealing, he has won the esteem of the public and his fellow citizens, and commands a good share of their patronage. He has twenty-five or more first-class carriages and vehicles

besides a fine hearse. His horses are all good animals, some used to the saddle."

"While a resident of Keene (New Hampshire), Mr. Bullard served for three years in the state militia, belonging to the Second New Hampshire Regiment. Since coming to Colorado he was for three years connected with the Second Regiment of this state. Fraternally he is an Odd Fellow, being identified with Poudre Valley Lodge No. 13, of Greeley. He has always given considerable attention to politics and in 1896 was a candidate for the office of sheriff on the Democratic ticket. Mrs. Bullard is a highly educated lady and was the organizer of the successful and exclusive literary club of Greeley known as the Progress Club. The seven original members met at Mrs. Bullard's residence in January, 1994, and planned a course of study for improvement and self-culture. The membership of the club was then and there restricted to twenty persons. Their work has been very beneficial and has included a very comprehensive review of the history of the development of the human race, as seen in the annals of the ancient nations and the successive governments which have passed along the stage of life. The club has studied modern authors, book reviews and current topics, and keeps well posted on the great events of the day which are having influence upon the progress of civilization and history."

Mr. Bullard's obituary indicated he "was very successful as a flower gardener and for many years maintained one of the most beautiful gardens in Greeley. He was very public spirited and contributed liberally to the old county fairs and similar enterprises." An entry in the June 11, 1914 Greeley Tribune, mentions Bullard's beautiful rose garden on 7th Street.

His obituary stated he owned many fine horses, while engaged in both the livery and furniture business. In a 1979 interview conducted by Sandra Cox with a descendant of the Bullard's, it was learned that the two-horse brick stable was built after the Bullard's purchased the house, and replaced a frame building with a dirt floor previously used as a stable. Supposedly, Mr. Bullard's sister "encouraged" him to build better quarters for his own horses.

Although some of the museums' transportation artifacts, such as the 1890's Studebaker phaeton, a 1900 runabout, a 1912 top buggy, vintage bicycles, tack, and related farm and garden hand tools are exhibited here, all or some of these artifacts may be removed from time to time to accommodate special exhibits.

Beginning in the 1880's, the bicycling craze hit Greeley and both men and women organized "wheel clubs" to promote this popular pastime. The high-wheel bicycle was nicknamed the "penny-farthing" because the difference in size between the front and rear wheels was analogous to the two British coins. Riding a high-wheeler was dangerous and exhilarating, earning it the additional nickname of "bone shaker."

**HALL HOUSE
(1885)**



The Hall House is a fine example of a residential dwelling built in the Italianate style which was immensely popular in the United States between 1860 - 1890. This house was built at 1009 7th Street on lots 20 and 21, and on the west half of lot 22, on Block 35 in Greeley. In 1979, the City of Greeley purchased Block 35 and the Hall house was moved to the Village in the summer of 1979. Today, the Greeley Recreation Center occupies the site where the Hall house once stood.

This house, in addition to the 1871 E.S. Nettleton home at 1301 9th Avenue and the 1870 Nathan Cook Meeker Home comprise the finest surviving examples of Italianate residential architecture in this area. The Italianate style is a vernacular interpretation of the Italian country homes and villas which many Americans found so appealing when they went on the "Grand Tour" of Europe in the 19th century.

Architectural details of the Italianate style are easy to

recognize. The basic structure often resembles a two-story block or cube, elevated on a substantial foundation, and it appears to stand at attention, almost in a "soldier-like" stance. The low-pitched hip roof, heavy projecting cornices supported by paired brackets beneath the eaves, pairs of elongated windows with heavy moldings, round-headed windows, and octagonal or square bay windows are other architectural elements. The "sawtooth" notches in the walnut bannister are designed to deter children from making an improper descent from the second to the first floor in this home. The Hall House, like the majority of the homes in Greeley until recently, was painted white, with the window screens of a contrasting darker color such as black or forest green.

Growth and prosperity characterized the decade of the 1880's in Greeley, and many professionals, merchants, and cattlemen erected prominent homes. Between 1890 and 1910 residential real estate was a lucrative business, as seen in property abstracts and other records. The abstract for 1009 7th Street reveals that Jared L. Brush, a well-known cattleman in this region, sold lots 20 and 21 in Block 35 to Robert L. Hall on November 19, 1883. No improvements were noted on the land except for a single story carpenter shop. Robert L. Hall and his partner in the contracting business, Jacob Christman, purchased Lot 22 from Samuel L. and Addie French on November 22, 1883 for \$565.00. Later the west half of Lot 22 was purchased by Hall from Christman on November 1, 1888.

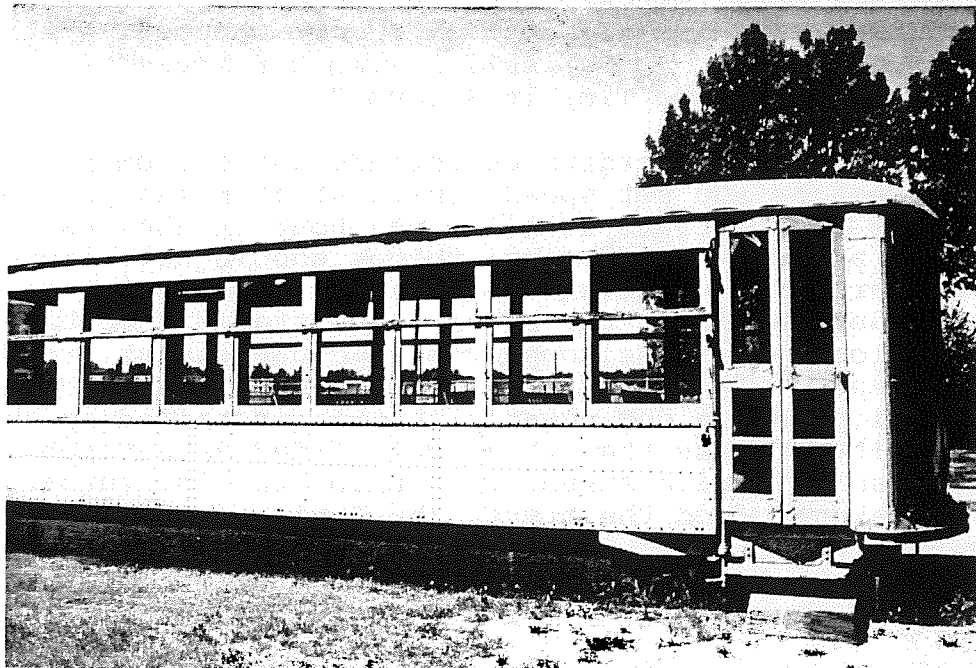
Robert Hall, who arrived in Greeley in 1870, was a local contractor and builder, and most likely, the house at 1009 7th Street was designed and built by him. In the Greeley Tribune, March 11, 1885, there is a list of contracts taken out by local builders during 1884, and among them is one for \$2,500.00 granted to Robert Hall, presumably for his own residence. The next reference to the house appears in the November 4, 1885 issue of the Greeley Tribune: "Robert Hall has his new house ready for the plasterers; the Wright Brothers have the job." The date of construction can then be placed at 1884 - 1885. As no other residence is listed for Mr. Hall between 1886 and 1890, it is assumed that he lived in the house for four years. A news item in the Greeley Sun, March 22, 1890 states: "R.L. Hall sold his residence property on 7th Street, northwest of the high school to Dr. J.P. Wallace for \$2,500.00. An entry in the Greeley Tribune, March 26, 1890 confirms the above: "Dr. J.P. Wallace, has purchased the Robert Hall house on 7th Street, near the school house, now occupied by H.E. Churchill and family--Consideration: \$2,500."

The architectural integrity of the house has been maintained, with the exception of three additions resembling enclosed porches which were detached from the rear of the house prior to its relocation to the Village. The area of the first porch or

addition was replaced by a contemporary kitchen. The arbor-like porch on the south side of the house is also a contemporary addition, as is the terrace.

Today the first floor of the Hall house contains three rooms used for exhibits, living history demonstrations, and meetings and receptions, plus restrooms and a contemporary kitchen. The second floor, not accessible for tour groups, contains museum staff offices.

THE SAGA OF GREELEY STREETCARS (1910 - 1922)



In March, 1908, the Greeley City Council adopted an ordinance which granted the Greeley and Denver Railroad Company, a corporation of local businessmen, certain franchises and privileges to construct an electric railroad in Greeley. The Colorado and Southern Railway would operate the cars and the Northern Colorado Power Company would provide the power.

Construction of this interurban line began in the summer of 1909, with at least one anxious moment: One Saturday in August, the 70 Greek and Italian laborers installing the tracks went on strike and demanded their daily wages be increased from \$1.45 to \$1.65. When their demands weren't immediately met, many "defected" and took jobs with the Union Pacific, which was extending its tracks east of Greeley.

On May 30, 1910, 7,000 Greeleyites enjoyed free rides on the new electric railway. Four secondhand cars, purchased from Spokane,

WA, ambled over the line at speeds up to 12 miles per hour. Each was operated by a motorman and a conductor and ran at 15-minute intervals over the 3.5 miles of track. Business was brisk during the summer and an "excursion" line to the gate of the fairgrounds at Island Grove park was added on September 22, 1910. The Greeley Tribune reported that the interurban line brought "the city another step closer to a healthy municipality."

In January, 1915, two new Birney Safety Cars, No. 29 and No. 30, were purchased from the American Car Company of St. Louis, MO. Car No. 30 quickly became the "hoodoo" car of the line, constantly involved in some accident or misadventure, as expressed in headlines from the Greeley Tribune: "Auto Wrecked in Vain Attack on Streetcar," or "Two Mules Send Streetcar to Shop," and "No. 30 Wins Argument with Milk Wagon." Another headline proclaimed: "Carelessly Driven Car Attempts to Knock No. 30 Off Track Second Time in 8 Days."

In 1916, a new traffic ordinance forbade autos from passing a stopped streetcar and set speed limits at 10 miles per hour in the business district and 20 miles per hour in the rest of the city. From a safety standpoint, things should have improved for the streetcars, but on November 23, 1917, a \$35,000 fire completely destroyed the car barns, a substation, machinery and three cars located at the company's headquarters at 3rd Street and 14th Avenue. Emergency repairs were made, cars hobbled back into operation, and a new power plant was installed in 1919, but the popularity of mass transit quickly faded as automobiles began to crowd Greeley's wide streets. Perhaps the interurban system was doomed almost from the start: by April of 1911, 411 autos, costing an average of \$1,000 each and 76 motorbikes costing an average of \$200 each were registered in Greeley, a city with a population of approximately 10,000.

The Greeley and Denver Railroad Company ran ads in the Greeley Tribune promoting its nickel fares and publicly ordering auto owners to refrain from offering rides to their friends and acquaintances, as it was hurting the company's business! By 1919, the company's revenues were down, costs were up, the line and its equipment had deteriorated, and service ranged from unpredictable to non-existent. Routes couldn't be extended or expanded, and Car No. 29 was "cannibalized" for parts in order to keep Car No. 30 running.

By November, 1922, the Greeley and Denver Railroad was bankrupt, and employees were told their wages would, from that point on, consist of the fares they collected and pocketed. For a few weeks the workers operated the system and repaired the cars but nickel fares and a lack of patrons couldn't support employees or pay thousands of dollars in back taxes and power bills owed by the company.

On December 23, a new company began offering jitney service in Greeley. On December 26, 1922, the Greeley Tribune reported: "Old Faithful (No. 30) broke down and was replaced by a Stanley Steamer." By February, 1923, Car No. 30 was dismantled and shipped to a Denver junkyard. An era had ended: Greeley, the last city in Colorado to install streetcars, became the first in the State to get rid of them.

The streetcar at the Village was built in 1921 by the American Car Company in St. Louis for the Colorado Springs and Inter-Urban Railway. It is a Birney Safety Car, similar to those used in Greeley. When the Colorado Springs line folded in 1932, the car was sold to the Pueblo City Railway Company. When Pueblo switched to buses in 1948, the car was purchased and converted into a tea room on Lookout Mountain near Golden, Colorado. A private trolley car collector from Aurora, Colorado, found the abandoned car in the 1970's and moved it from Lookout Mountain to Aurora, where he undertook its restoration. The City of Greeley Museums acquired the trolley in 1980. A new roof, windows, and both original and reproduction seats were added to the car. Currently, the quest is to find authentic trucks to complete the restoration.

The map drawn by Fred G. Howarth in March, 1980, and included in the appendix, shows the route of the Denver-Greeley Electric Railroad during its heyday in Greeley.

**HIGH PLAINS POST
(REPRODUCTION, 1986)**



In the December 4, 1869, edition of Horace Greeley's New York Tribune, the agricultural editor of that paper, Nathan C. Meeker, published an article soliciting people to join him in establishing an agricultural community in the West. Selecting a few hundred of the best candidates from the thousands who responded, he and his followers founded Greeley in April, 1870. Meeker borrowed \$1,000 from Horace Greeley to start the town's first newspaper, the Greeley Tribune. The first edition was published on November 16, 1870, and remains today Weld County's oldest, continuously published newspaper.

The town of Greeley was comprised of readers of the New York Tribune who were inspired to go West after reading Meeker's article about his proposed "Western Colony." Newspapers played a vital role in the development and promotion of newly established western communities.

Approximately 118 newspapers, the majority of them weeklies, have been published in thirty Weld County towns since 1861. Many of these newspapers were founded during the 1900 - 1920 era, when land speculation was at its zenith, and townsite corporations and legislative changes in the existing homestead laws lured many to seek opportunities in the dryland regions of the county.

This reproduction newspaper office was built in 1986 and contains a large roll-top desk once used in the Weld County Courthouse, and two working Chandler and Price job presses. The motorized press and accoutrements such as the large type cabinets were donated originally to the Colorado Historical Society in Denver; in turn, the society, lacking storage and exhibit space, and aware of the proposed newspaper office at the Village, donated them to the Greeley Museums. A printer in Loveland used the equipment in his shop for many years. In 1993, Charles Unfug donated a similar, but foot-operated press to the shop. This press was used by Clyde Stanley of Keota, who at age 16 became one of the youngest Colorado newspaper editors, and one whose career spanned from 1900 - 1974. Mr. Stanley founded a newspaper, a journal, and the Wayside Press, a job printing venture at Keota. Stanley was also the U.S. land commissioner for the northeast part of the State and a friend of novelist James Michener.

The "clamshell" style Chandler and Price press, according to retired UNC journalism professor Walter Stewart, was the most popular of the platen presses manufactured. This press or one similar to it was typical in most Colorado frontier shops. It was used successfully for job printing, small newspaper pages, and small books and booklets. The press was fed by hand: One hand was used to insert paper into the press, the other hand was used to pull it out. Speed and coordination were required to keep the fingers from the platen.

The Chandler and Price Company of Cleveland, Ohio, manufactured these popular "Old Style Gordon Presses" which were great for job printing. They were modeled after a printing press invented in the 1850s by George Phineas Gordon.

From 1870 until the advent of the Linotype machines in the 1920s, all type was set by hand. Type cases contained upper and lower case type (letters), with the most-used letters and vowels arranged in a pattern most convenient to the compositor or printer. A composing stick is used to hold the type taken from the case. The type is then set into a form in a metal galley and a proof made. After corrections have been made, the form is removed from the metal galley, placed in a "chase" and clamped into place ready for printing.

In 1990, Water and Elma Stewart compiled a booklet, Newspaper People and Print Shops of the Weld County Area, and copies of this are available for a more detailed, technical explanation of the development of the print shop in early Colorado, including a list of notable Weld County individuals who left their mark on journalism in the state.

FIRE STATION (REPRODUCTION)

The great Chicago fire which began on October 8, 1871, and in less than a week consumed 3.5 square miles of the city and claimed 250 lives, made Greeleyites realize they needed fire protection. By 1871, Greeley had a population of 1,500 and an assortment of frame buildings which one journalist described as "so many dry goods boxes scattered across the plains of the Almighty"--in essence, the perfect tender for a fire.

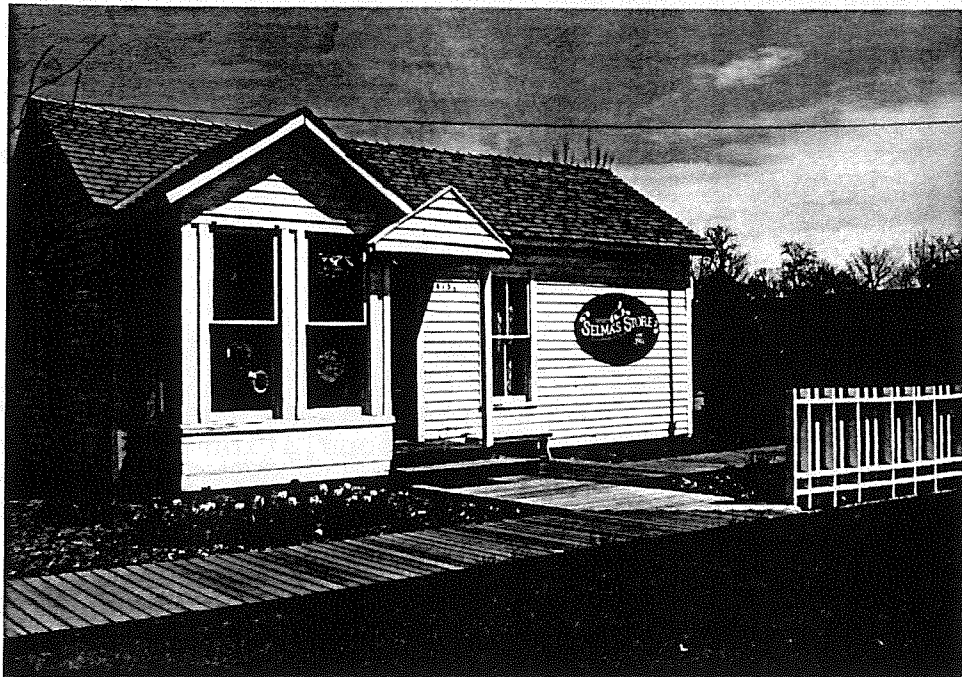
Henry T. West, the president of the Town Board, spearheaded the establishment of Greeley's fire department, as his son's home and business had been destroyed by the Chicago fire. By November 6, 1871, Greeley had adopted an ordinance authorizing the town board to appoint a fire department to recruit members, maintain equipment, conduct inspections, and enforce fire codes. The city provided funds for a fire station and equipment, but relied on members of volunteer hose companies to fight fires until professional municipal firefighters were hired in 1913.

As civic and social organizations, the volunteer hose companies honed their firefighting skills---speed, strength, confidence and camaraderie--through practice and participation in athletic tournaments featuring events such as hook-and-ladder truck races, hose cart races, foot races, and the spectacular church raise. The Poudre Valley Hook and Ladder Company of Greeley won the top prizes in many tournaments. The photos on the east wall of the building illustrate some of the early fire fighting equipment and tournament events.

with hardened jaws, this heavy "crimper" was used to "upset" the metal to make adjustments to an iron tire without cutting and rewelding. The molecular structure of the metal was "upset" or altered--but not its strength--when a piece of red-hot iron was placed between the jaws of the shrinker and forced together, reducing the circumference of the iron tire, and allowing the smith to "evenly distribute" the extra thickness in the tire through heating and forging.

TRIP HAMMER: A mechanical hammer controlled by the blacksmith.

**UNION COLONY COTTAGE
(CA. 1870 - 1878)**



This modest frame cottage with its clapboard siding, elongated sash windows, and square bay window, is reminiscent of homes constructed by the Union Colonists in Greeley during the 1870s. This structure was located on property south of 14th Street and 9th Avenue, owned by Greeley's founder, Nathan Cook Meeker. Meeker and the Secretary of the Union Colony, William E. Pabor, were the proprietors of the Greeley Real Estate Agency, and they took advantage of the housing shortage in the new town by building and renting or selling small cottages. In January of 1871, Meeker and Pabor advertised in the Greeley Tribune a painted 14' x 24' cottage on a half-acre town lot which could be purchased for \$550 or rented for \$9.00 per month.

This dwelling was later moved to property at 1015 1/2 10th Avenue, directly behind the First Methodist Church. In 1981, the

Church donated this 24'6" x 26' building to the Greeley Museums, and it was moved to the Village that spring with financial assistance provided by the Monfort Charitable Foundation.

The cottage was first used as a museum gift shop and named in honor of Selma Terry, a Greeley Museums Board member who helped promote the building of Historic Centennial Village during the 1970s.

In 1997, Selma's Store was transferred into the Depot, and the cottage is currently used for children's educational classes. Future uses may include thematic exhibits related to a particular historical era, such as the Great Depression of the 1930s.

On the morning of the 1st of August, 1941, the ship was
at sea, and the crew was engaged in the usual work of the
day. The ship was at sea, and the crew was engaged in the
usual work of the day.

The ship was at sea, and the crew was engaged in the
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was engaged in the usual work of the day.

ATTACHMENT C – PHOTOGRAPHS

By Dr. Chris Bowles and Kelbi O'Connor, 2023

1. Lumber Shelter



2. Garden Shed 1



3. Garden Shed 2



4. Shop



5. Truck Shed



6. Centennial Barn



7. Barn Shelter



8. Carriage House



9. Hall House



10. Friends Pavilion Storage Shed & Friends Pavilion



11. High Plains Press



12. Fire Station



13. Farr Garage



14. & 15. Streetcar Shelter & Streetcar



16. Selma's Store



17. Weld Community Church



18. Shaw House



19. Stevens-Reynolds House



20. Ice House



21. North Restrooms



22. Spanish Colony House



23. Hispanic Heritage House



24. Lone Valley School



25. Carpenter House



26. Well Cover/Pavilion at Hanna Square



27. UP Depot



28. Bolin House



29. Grauberger Shanty



30. Weld County Courthouse



31. Stone House



32. Timberwork Shelter



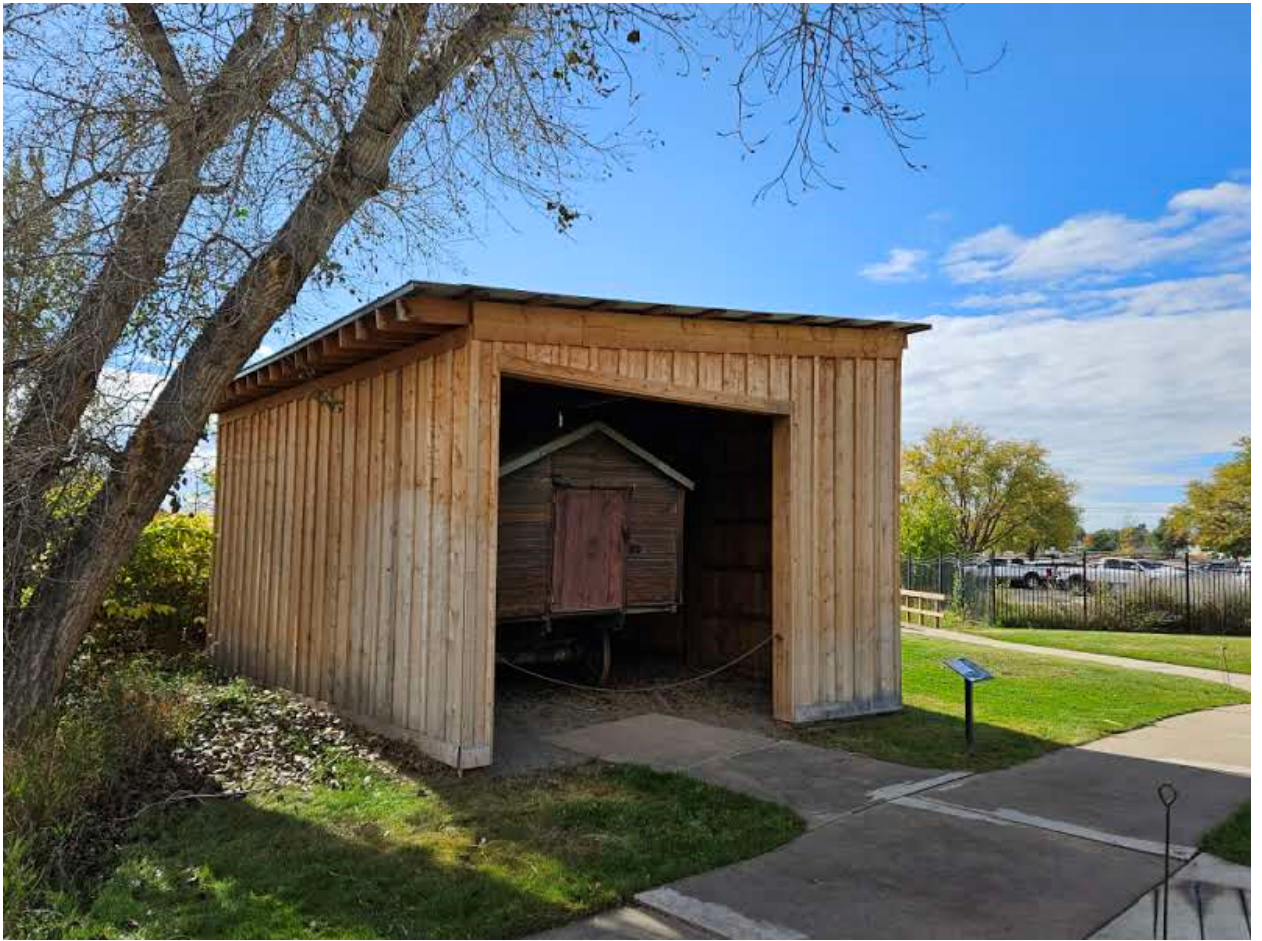
33. Adobe Pantry



34. Overland Forge Shelter



35. Wagon Shelter



36. Animal Shelter



37. Monfort House



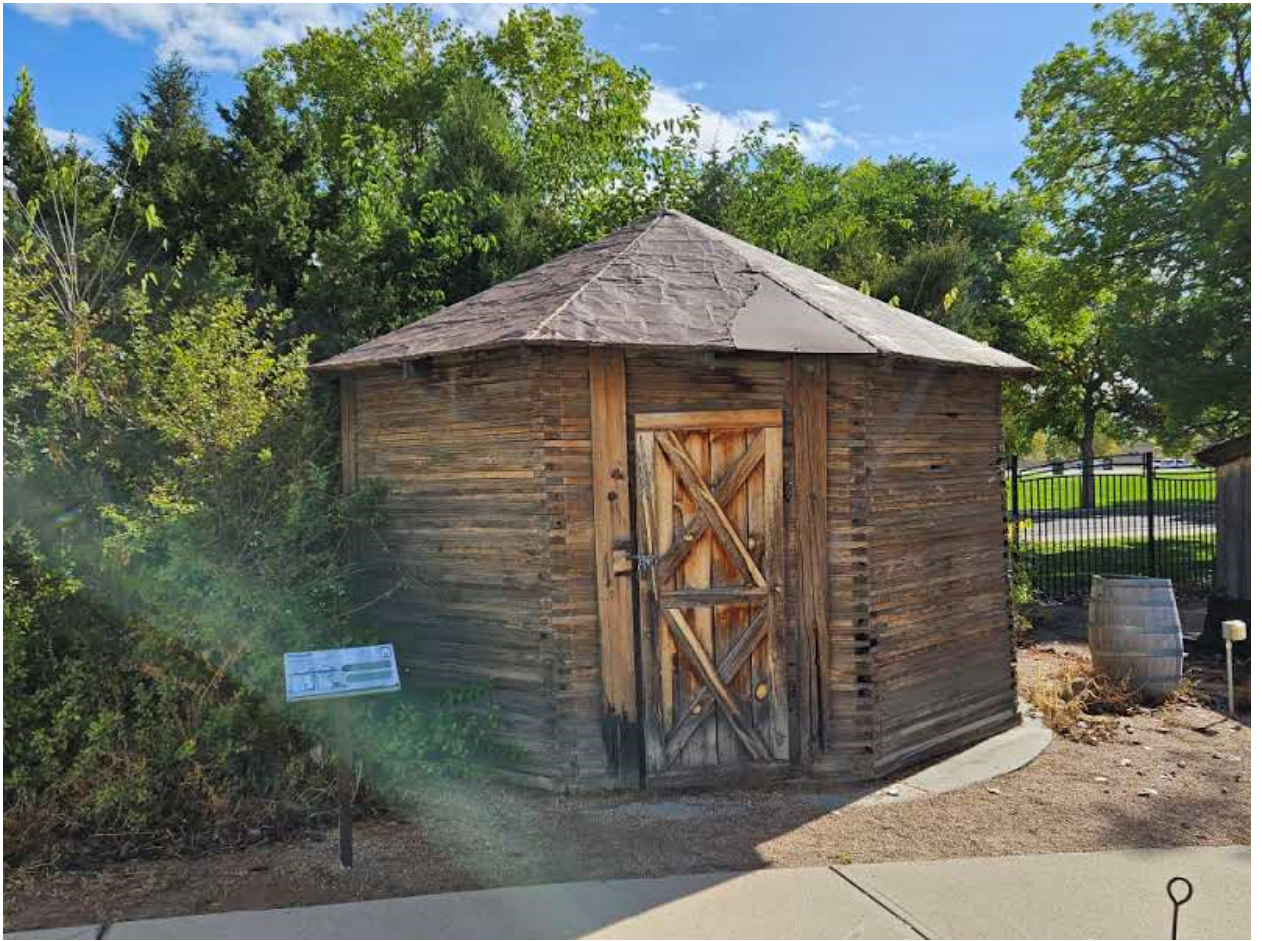
38. Silo



39. Rattlesnake Kate House



40. Granary



41. Buffalo Joe Filer Shack



42. Settler Camp Shelter



43. Windmill



44. Stagecoach Shelter



45. Arbor



46. North Chicken Coop



47. East Chicken Coop



48. Bolin Shed



49. No. 3 Ditch Sluice Gate



50. Manhole Cover by Stevens-Reynolds



51. Art Fence



607

Antennia Village Museum

N 15th Ave

N 14th Ave

N

327

327

321

N 16th Ave

C St

W Park Ave

Antennia Village

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Clayton

B St

Numbers corresponding to numbers in Staff Report

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Greeley Historic Register Nomination: Centennial Village Museum

GHR2023-0003

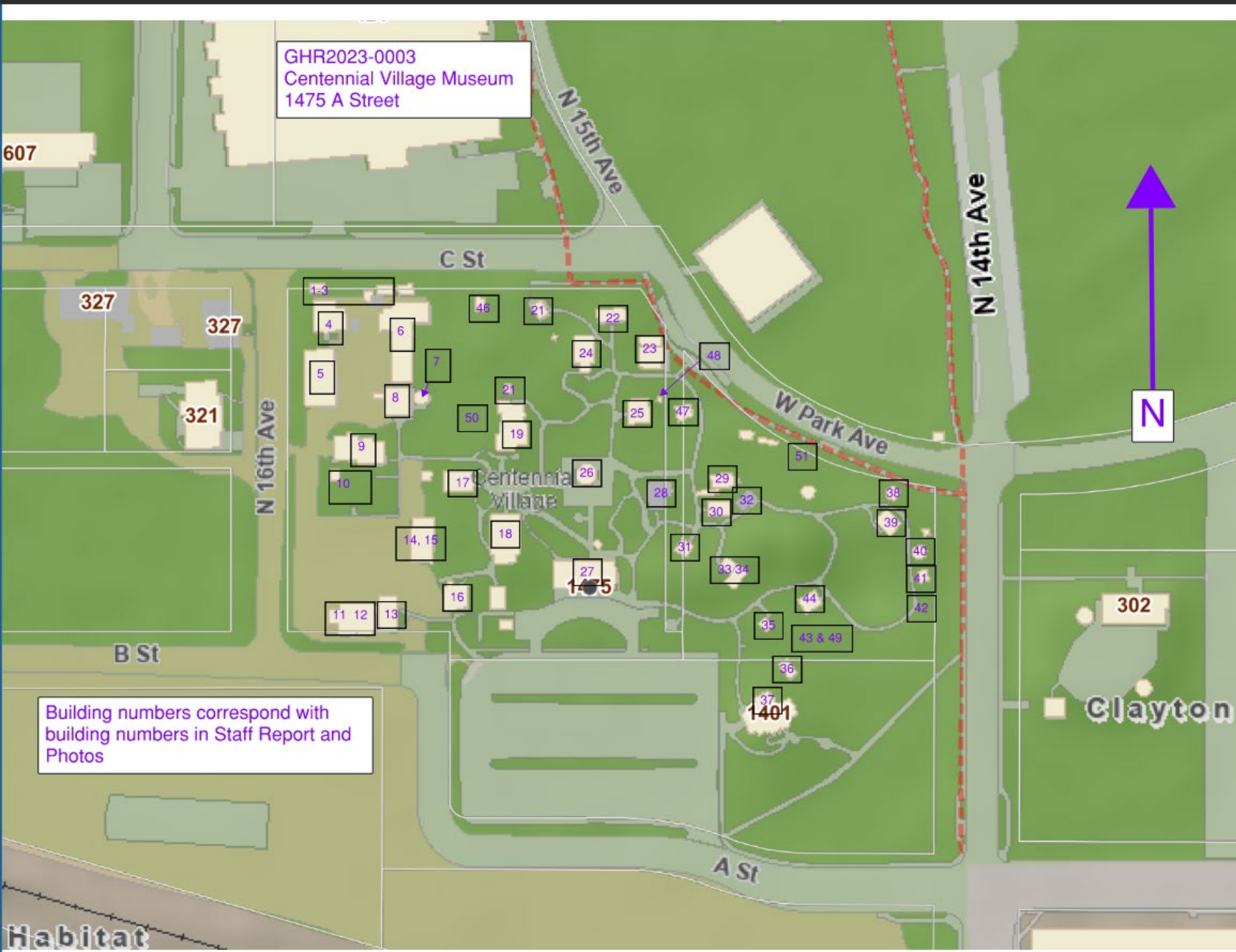
1475 A Street

Historic Preservation Commission

December 18, 2023

Overview

- Designation Criteria
- Historical Background
- Architectural Description
- Geographical Background
- Period of Significance
- Integrity
- Public Notice
- Recommendation
- Public Hearing Procedure
- Recommended Motion



Site Map

Designation Criteria

- Historical Significance
- Architectural Significance
- Geographical Significance
- Integrity Criteria

Historical Significance

- 1976 Created as a Colorado Centennial/US Bicentennial project
- Interprets the history of Weld County and Greeley from 1860-1945
- Funded in part by a \$20,000 grant from the Colorado General Assembly
- Included representative items from many representative groups that contributed to Weld County and Greeley, including Mexican Americans, Blacks, and other ethnicities.

Historical Significance

- Committee to oversee development
- Stevens House and Shaw House moved to CV July 1975
- September 1975 – Groundbreaking ceremony
- Foundations poured in Feb 1976
- Other buildings soon moved in



Shaw House & Stevens House



2021.19.0002.27, City of Greeley Museums, Permanent Collection.

Historical Significance

- Opening day – June 26, 1976 – 500 visitors
- Botanical garden for native plants by local Audobon Society chapter
- Started with approximately 10 buildings when opened.
- Now there are more than 40, including mostly old buildings and reconstructions and reproductions.



Historical Significance

- Other purpose: save houses from demolition
- Individual structures are significant as contributing to CV and are also significant for their original construction
- Primary significance – reflecting Greeley's celebration of the Centennial/Bicentennial & beginning of the preservation movement in Greeley



Architectural Significance

- Approximately 50 buildings, structures, and objects
- All moved to the site or constructed on-site
- Landscape and building arrangement designed to portray environment similar to original location
- Architecture of various eras of history and of various ethnic groups

Photos



Photos



Photos



Photos



Photos



Photos



Photos



Photos



Photos



Photos



Photos



Geographical Significance

- Built next to Island Grove Park
- Significant site for Greeley since 1870
- In proximity to Cache La Poudre River and the Heritage Area
- In proximity to RR
- Is a visual feature identifying the north part of Greeley

Period of Significance

- Historical Significance
(1860-1945, 1976)
- Architectural Significance
(1860-1945, 1976-2005)
- Geographical Significance
(1976)



Integrity

- Exhibits integrity of
Location
Design
Setting
Materials
Workmanship
Feeling
Association



Public Notice

- Published in the Greeley Tribune - December 3, 10, 2023
- Posted at property – November 28, 2023
- Posted online – November 27, 2023
- Email notice to owner/applicant – November 22, 2023



Recommendation

- CV meets the criteria in three areas of significance and meets integrity criteria in Section 24-1003(d) of the GMC
- Commission designate the site on the Greeley Historic Register and record the Certificate of Designation at the Weld County Clerk and Recorder

Public Hearing Procedure

1. Conclude Staff presentation
2. HPC asks questions of Staff
3. HPC asks questions of the Applicant
4. Public Hearing opens
 - *Citizen input received*
5. Public Hearing closes
 - *No additional citizen comments accepted after this time*
6. Historic Preservation Commission confers & asks any additional questions
7. Motion is provided – on Agenda summary

Recommended Motion

- A motion, based on the application received and the preceding analysis, that the Commission finds and concludes that Centennial Village Museum meets significance criteria of Section 24-1003(d)(1) and integrity criteria of Section 24-1003(d)(4) of the Greeley Municipal Code, as summarized below, and therefore approve the designation and issue a Certificate of Designation to be recorded by the Weld County Clerk and Recorder.

Thank you

