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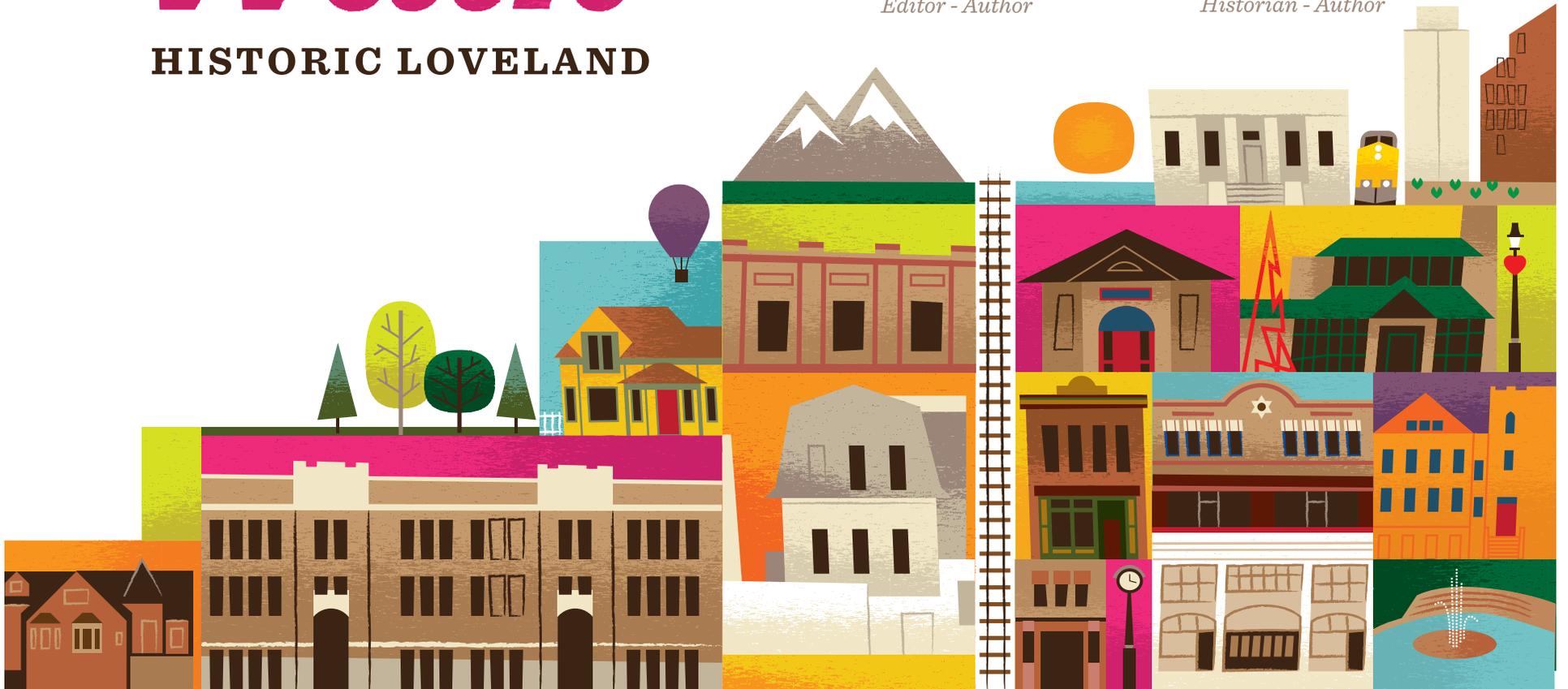


Walk

HISTORIC LOVELAND

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1858

Mountain-man Mariano Medina acquires land next to the Big Thompson River.



1867

Andrew Douty relocates his flour mill and a small settlement named St. Louis emerges nearby.



1870

David Barnes and his family purchase 320 acres in the Thompson Valley.



1877

Barnes donates part of his land to make way for the railroad. A depot is constructed and Loveland is born.



1881

Loveland officially becomes an incorporated town, with J.H. Aldrich as mayor.



1884

The A&B building houses the area's first opera hall on the second floor.



1891

Loveland Farmers Milling & Elevator Co. builds the Loveland Feed and Grain.



Welcome to Loveland

1901

The Great Western Sugar Company builds a factory and becomes a major economic contributor.



1905

Lee J. Kelim founds the Loveland Light, Heat, and Power Company. The new Washington School building opens after the previous building was destroyed by fire.

You are

here.

1950s

Greyhound racing debuts at the Cloverleaf Kennel Club in 1955.

1960s

Hewlett Packard, Lego, Teledyne, and Square D are attracted to Loveland by the favorable environment and available workforce.

1940s

In 1947, Loveland's Valentine Remailing Program begins in the Loveland Post Office building.

1930s

The Loveland Post Office and Federal Building is dedicated in 1937. A year later, the W.P.A. completes the Pulliam Community Building to house City Hall and the largest civic auditorium in the area.

1920s

The Rialto theater opens in 1920 and is dubbed "the finest theater north of Denver." The Spring Glade Orchard becomes the largest cherry orchard west of the Mississippi. Loveland Bottling Company produces Nehi and RC Cola beverages.

1918

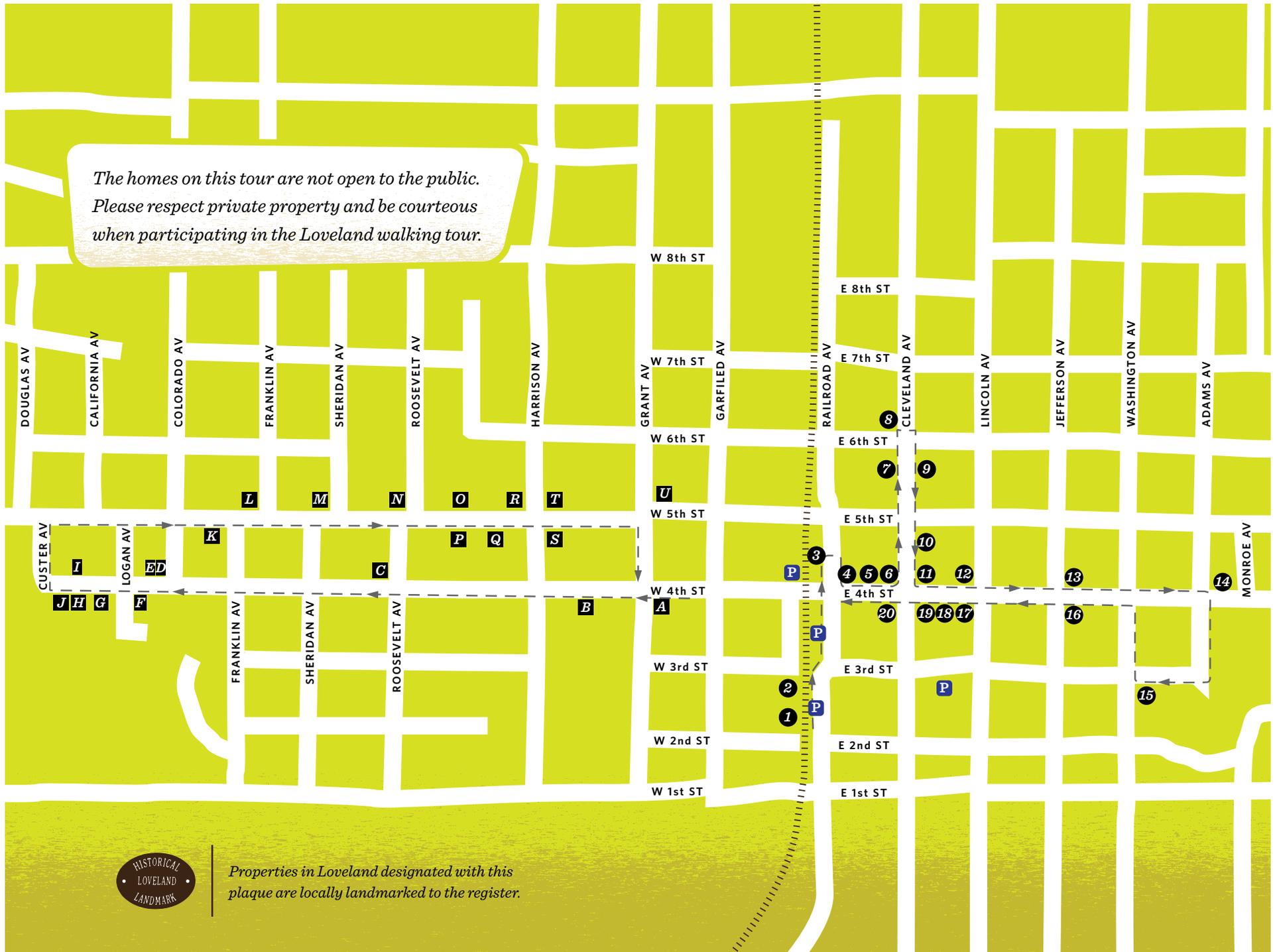
Loveland High School opens as a combined junior and high school.

1910

The State Mercantile is built on the site of the Johnson Livery Barn.



*The homes on this tour are not open to the public.
Please respect private property and be courteous
when participating in the Loveland walking tour.*



Properties in Loveland designated with this plaque are locally landmarked to the register.

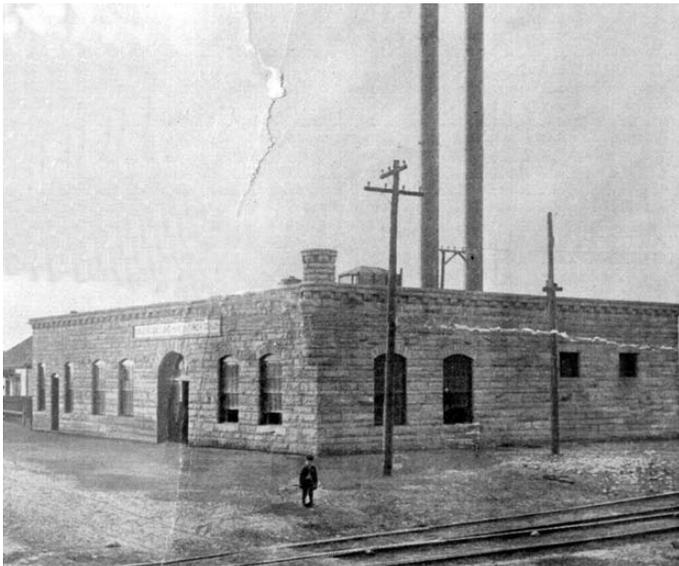
Loveland Light, Heat & Power Company

107-109 West 2nd Street

1

When he purchased the Farmers Milling and Elevator in 1893, Lee J. Kelim installed equipment to produce electricity for the mill. The coal-fired steam boiler produced more electricity than milling operations required, allowing him to sell the excess to the city to light its intersections and to merchants for evening store hours. In 1905, Mr. Kelim sold the mill and constructed the Loveland Light, Heat & Power Company—with its ornate exterior—just south of the mill. (A 1930s second story addition was lost to an arsonist's fire in 1984.)

Demand for power soon outstripped the plant's production. At the new Washington School dedication in November of 1905, simmering emotions came to a boil when the power failed, effectively aborting the ceremony. Community negativity pushed Mr. Kelim to sell out. He moved east of Loveland, founding the town of Kelim with a new mill and elevator.



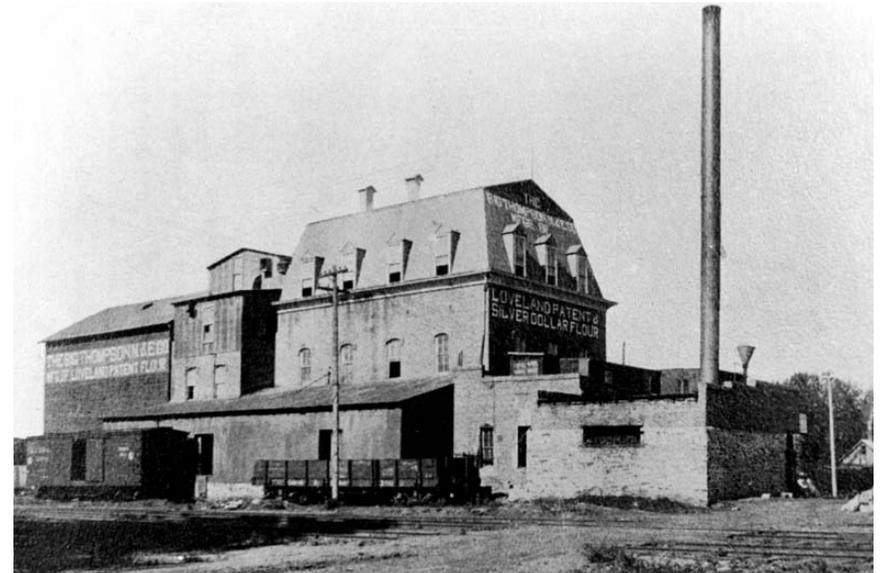
Loveland Farmers Milling & Elevator Co.

(Known as Loveland Feed and Grain)

130 West 3rd Street

2

This historic flour mill represents Loveland's oldest industry and is the only structure in Loveland made of stone, brick, wood, and corrugated sheet metal. The mill was constructed in 1891 as the Loveland Farmers Milling & Elevator Company and started production a year later. Lee J. Kelim bought the business in 1893, when the name was changed to the Big Thompson Milling & Elevator Company. In 1968, local ranchers purchased the building and operated it as Loveland Feed & Grain until its closure in 2004. Currently, efforts are underway to revitalize and repurpose the weathered structure.



Colorado & Southern Railway Depot

405-409 North Railroad Avenue

3

The Loveland Colorado & Southern Railway Depot was constructed in 1902 to replace the aging Colorado Central Depot located immediately to the south. Brick from the old depot served as pavers along the sides of the new depot. The impressive structure was built of light colored brick with unusually narrow mortar joints. Inside, a generous waiting room seated 150 passengers. Architectural features include Romanesque Revival brick arches over the doors and bracketed eave supports with a large roof overhang.

As a depot, it was closed in 1980 and added to the National Register of Historic Places two years later. Various eating establishments have occupied the premises during the past decade.



Loveland Hotel

(Known as Elks Lodge and Plaza Apartments)

103 East 4th Street

4

The Loveland Hotel was erected in 1912-13, replacing an aging wood frame hotel—The Loveland House—which had been in this location since 1878. After a \$40,000 remodel in the summer of 1913, the hotel reopened to feature such modern conveniences as steam heat, telephone service, and hot and cold water piped to each of its forty-two guest rooms. Soon after World War I, the business suffered a decline and by 1926 was up for sale. Elks Lodge No. 1051 purchased the building in 1927 and remodeled the interior. Around the same time, a three-story, east side addition was constructed to continue housing the residential hotel. The name changed to the Plaza Apartments in the 1970s.



Bonnell Mercantile

129 East 4th Street

5

Constructed in the late 1880's, this property began as Benton R. Bonnell's General Merchandise Store. In 1907, Mr. Bonnell sold the store to his son who continued to operate the business until 1928, when he opened a Buick dealership at 104 East Fourth. Following Bonnell's departure, this building was owned from circa 1929 to 1960 by Sunshine Cleaners.



Herzinger & Harter Building

137-141 East 4th Street

6

Completed in 1878, the Herzinger & Harter Building was Loveland's first brick commercial structure. It was owned by John Lewis Herzinger and Samuel B. Harter. Arriving in Loveland in 1877, the two businessmen purchased a corner lot in the middle of the newly platted town and began constructing this two-story building. The Herzinger and Harter Mercantile Store operated on the first floor, while the second floor was used as a grange hall. It housed numerous other grocers and retail businesses.



Loveland Community Building

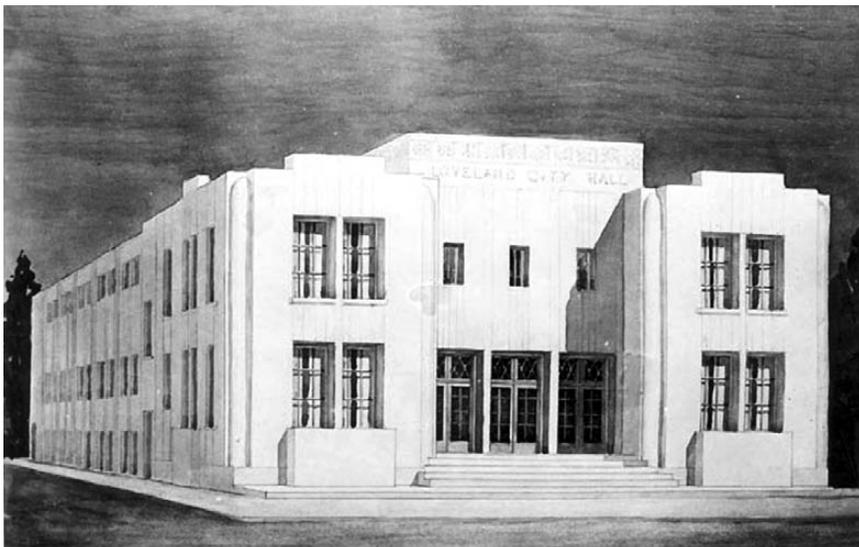
(Known as Pulliam Community Building)
545 North Cleveland Avenue

7

Constructed by the Works Progress Administration (WPA) in 1938, this 20,000-square-foot building boasts 13"-thick concrete walls and a Lamella truss (open-span) roof. D. T. Pulliam and his wife Lillian donated the land and \$20,000 as a cultural center "for the uplift of the community." The Art Deco structure, which once housed City Hall, was the largest civic auditorium in the area and the site of concerts, productions, and meetings.

The founder of Loveland's First National Bank, Mr. Pulliam also helped start the Empson Canning Company in 1908.

A nonprofit is seeking to update and renovate the building as a multi-purpose event location. Pulliam descendents still gather annually at this site for a family reunion.



Loveland Post Office & Federal Building

601 North Cleveland Avenue

8

The Loveland Post Office and Federal Building was constructed in 1936-1937. The dedication ceremony for this Art Moderne-style edifice occurred on July 15, 1937. In February 1947, Loveland's Valentine Remaining Program began in the Loveland Post Office.



Brandt Building

524-544 North Cleveland Avenue

9

Built in 1920-1921, this one-story commercial building occupies half of a city block. As early as 1906, the home of the Lucas and Nettie Brandt family was situated on the site. Mr. Brandt served as Mayor in 1894 and later as manager of the Loveland Milling & Elevator Company. The Loveland Reporter, the Loveland Rubber Works, a furniture establishment, and the Salvation Army Hall operated from this location at one time or another. Rice Mortuary occupied the building from 1933 to 1950. City Newsstand has been in the business here from the early 1970s to the present.



Colorado Telephone Company Exchange

440 North Cleveland Avenue

10

This two-story, brick commercial building was erected in 1905, apparently to house Loveland's early telephone exchange. By the end of 1906, a total of 504 telephones in the Loveland vicinity were connected to the exchange. The phone company operated from this location for fifty-two years.



First National Bank

201 East 4th Street

11

This stately Classic Revival-style building was erected in 1928 to house the First National Bank. When it opened its doors on Nov. 10, 1928, the bank was managed by President Hugh Scilley and Vice Presidents D.T. Pulliam and Adolph Donath. First National Bank weathered the economic depression of the 1930s, serving its customers from this downtown location for thirty-five years.



Larimer County Bank

247 East 4th Street

12

Work started on the Larimer County Bank in 1890; it opened in February of the following year. Built out of pressed brick from Boulder, the structure had distinctive sandstone trim over its windows and doors. The corner entrance was typical of many banks of the day. In 1902, the building was extended to the north along Cleveland Avenue. During 1927, the sandstone trim was either removed or covered with brick, and the corner entrance was eliminated. The bank closed its doors in 1931, a victim of the Great Depression. The building was subsequently occupied by the Loveland State Bank followed by Stroh & Co. Realty & Auctions.



Loveland Steam Laundry

403-413 East 4th Street

13

In business since 1912, Loveland Steam Laundry has been at this location from 1918 to the present. The laundry has been owned by the Wellman-Farnham family throughout its entire history. The tin front building at 413 East 4th Street was built in 1902 and first occupied by Dr. R.D. Miller's Drug Store until the mid-1910s. Numerous businesses occupied the building's ground-floor retail space over the years, until Loveland Steam Laundry expanded into the building during the 1970s.



German Reformed Church

400 North Adams Street

14

First pastored by C.G. Zipf, this gabled structure has served continuously as a church for more than a century. Built around 1909 in the Carpenter Gothic style, it features a three-story bell tower sided with gothic-arched windows, covered by a steeply-pitched hipped roof, and topped by a finial. A large addition to the east elevation appears to date to the 1970s.

Since the mid 1930s, the compact building has housed the congregations of Immanuel Evangelical Lutheran Church, Hope Reformed Church, and Loveland Spanish Assembly of God Church respectively. In the 1990s, it was occupied by the Loveland Bilingual Christian Center. Currently, Loveland Bible Church meets here.



Washington School

(Known as Loveland Municipal Building)

500 East 3rd Street

15

The first Loveland school opened in 1878 behind a butcher shop on East Fourth Street. It relocated in 1880 to the basement of the Methodist Church. In 1881 the school moved again, this time to the two-story brick building constructed on the southeast corner of East Third and Washington Avenue. Known as Washington School, this structure held classes for grades one through eight until it was destroyed by fire in 1904. A replacement schoolhouse—the first building with electric lights—was built at the same site in 1905. The City of Loveland bought the building in 1981; it is now the Loveland Municipal Building.



First United Presbyterian Church

400 East 4th Street

16

On Thanksgiving Day of 1875, the First United Presbyterian Church was organized by combining members of the United Brethren, Methodist, Baptist, and United Presbyterian churches. Originally, services were conducted by the Rev. William McCreery in the St. Louis schoolhouse. By 1877, the congregation formed a building committee which oversaw the construction of the first church building in 1878 on the corner of Fourth Street and Lincoln Avenue. In 1906, a new church building was built at Fourth and Jefferson. This structure is listed on local, state, and national historic registers.



Union Block

(Known as Lincoln Hotel)

236-248 East 4th

17

When the First United Presbyterian Church (originally at this site) was razed, a consortium of Loveland businessmen planned a large commercial enterprise for this piece of prime real estate. Contractor W.J. McCord oversaw construction of the three-story Union Block in 1905. Modillions and decorative scrollwork extend the full length of its façade; rosette tie rods divide the first and second stories; traditional transoms top the entryways; and corbels brace the cornice line.

After the first tenant, the State Mercantile Company, relocated, F. Emery Freeman purchased the building and hired Denver architect Frank S. Snell to remodel the upper floors into the elegant Lincoln Hotel—which operated into the 1950s. Among the longest running businesses at this site was a drug store, circa 1917 to the 1970s. Current usage includes retail and apartment spaces.



Rialto Theater

228 East 4th Street

18

Construction began in 1919 on the new \$100,000 theater on East Fourth, which had evolved into downtown Loveland's main street. William C. Vorreiter, President of the Bank of Loveland, built the theater, which opened in 1920. Dubbed "the finest theater north of Denver" by the local newspaper, the structure contained 1,014 wooden seats—720 on the main floor and 294 in the balcony. Because of economic reasons during the Depression, Vorreiter sold the building in 1935 to Gibraltar Enterprises, Inc. In 1962, Gibraltar sold the Rialto to Commonwealth Theaters. The theater was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1988. In 1993, the Rialto became one of the first projects in Colorado to be awarded a grant from the State Historical Fund.



State Mercantile

210 East 4th Street

19

Built in 1910 on the site of the Johnson Livery Barn, this large commercial building was the home of the State Mercantile Company until May of 1920, when it was purchased by the Masons and utilized as their Masonic Temple, or meeting hall. In 1919, the building also housed the C.C. Doty Mercantile Company clothing store, the Moose Home, and a furniture store operated by Foster & Kruse. Other businesses that have occupied the building include Stoddard's Grocery in 1935 and Fred & Fred's Food Market in 1947. Belcher Office Supply occupied the building for twenty years, vacating the property in 1985.



Bartholf Opera / Arcadia Hotel

(Known as A&B Building)

136-140 East 4th Street

20

Frank G. Bartholf was fifteen in 1861 when his family moved west to homestead. By 1879, he operated a business in St. Louis (a small local community considered the forerunner to the city of Loveland) but the town was already fading. In nearby Loveland, E. S. Allen operated a harness shop on a corner lot that he owned. The two entrepreneurs teamed in 1884 to construct the A&B Building, which housed the area's first opera hall on the second floor. Photographs show that there once was a cornice over the structure's entrance that read A&B 1884. For many decades, the building housed W&T Pharmacy.

Eventually, Mr. Bartholf extended his land holdings to the Big Thompson Canyon where he built the Forks Hotel at Drake. A Larimer County Commissioner, he was instrumental in bringing the sugar factory to Loveland.



First Presbyterian Church *(Known as Grace Community Church)* *240 West 4th Street*

A

First Presbyterian Church was founded in 1904 by the Reverend Rueben S. Smith and twenty-six members. The growing congregation decided to erect a church on three lots at the southeast corner of Fourth Street and Grant Avenue. Plans were drawn and the new building became a reality with the assistance of the Board of Church Erection and a fund-raising campaign. The church's most notable feature is the bell tower clad with horizontal wood siding. The original structure was constructed of masonry, with red brick laid in running bond and supported by a coursed sandstone foundation.

Three services were held on dedication Sunday, March 24, 1907. The congregation flourished, necessitating a large addition to the south of the original church in the 1950s. In the 1960s, the decision was made to relocate. Since then, this building has been occupied by the Fourth Street Baptist Church and Grace Baptist Church, renamed Grace Community Church.



Loveland High School *(Known as Bill Reed Middle School)* *370 West 4th Street*

B

This massive structure opened in 1918 as Loveland High School. Upon completion of a major remodeling in 1939, the school operated as a combination junior and senior high school. After the older students left in 1964 to attend the new high school built on Twenty-ninth Street, this building was renamed Bill Reed Junior High to honor a popular faculty member.

A WWI veteran, Howard E. "Bill" Reed served as recruitment officer in 1940 until the age of seventy-five, when he retired as a Brigadier General. During some of those years, he juggled his Army duties with athletics coaching and science classes. In 1947, he was appointed Superintendent of Loveland Schools.



Jeffrey House
501 West 4th Street

C

Mr. and Mrs. Winslow Earl Jeffery purchased this property from Henry Uhrich on January 18, 1910. The foursquare-style house stood largely as constructed until 2008 when an addition—designed by architect Bud Frick of Fort Collins—was built onto the original north (rear) elevation.

Mr. Jeffery and his partner Andrew Rose operated the Jeffery and Rose Drug Store in the 400 block of Cleveland Avenue after Mr. Jeffery and J.V. Yoeman bought out Walt's Opera House Pharmacy. The Jeffery family lived in this home from 1910 to 1923 and again from about 1931 to 1942, after which ownership of the residence changed frequently.



Elmer Ivers House
805 West 4th Street

D

This Tudor Revival was built in 1927 by contractor William W. Green of Loveland and initially occupied by his daughter Mary and her husband Elmer Ivers. The Ivers family resided here for nearly forty years, until circa 1965.

A distinguished citizen, Mr. Ivers twice held the office of Mayor of Loveland, in 1931 and in 1955. He was appointed Postmaster of Loveland in 1934 and held that position until 1955. Mr. Ivers was instrumental in instituting Loveland's Valentine Remailing Program and was active in many other areas of the community.



Lightner / H.E. “Bill” Reed House
813 West 4th Street



This bungalow, featuring a semicircular arched portico with Tuscan columns, was built in 1923 by contractor William W. Green. The home was occupied initially by Clarence E. and Minnie J. Lightner from 1925 to the mid-1930s. From circa 1936 to 1975, Howard E. “Bill” Reed and his wife Alma lived here.

Howard “Bill” Reed was one of the town’s more prominent twentieth-century citizens. A teacher and coach at Loveland High School, he was appointed Superintendent of Schools during the 1940s. Mr. Reed was involved in many areas of the community.



Avald Becker House
818 West 4th Street



Built in 1926 by contractor William W. Green, this bungalow’s most distinctive features include the Colonial Revival-style porch, the brick chimney, and the small eyebrow dormer on the front slope of the roof. The home’s only known alteration, the addition of a twelve-foot-wide carport on the south elevation, most likely was constructed between 1937 and 1948.

The house was first owned and inhabited by Clarence W. Smith (owner of the Loveland Creamery) and his wife Elizabeth. In 1929, another Loveland Creamery employee, Avald Becker along with his wife Mildred, acquired it. The Becker’s resided here until 1965 or later.



Mahanna House
912 West 4th Street



This one-and-a-half story bungalow and garage were built by contractor William M. Green in 1922 and originally owned by Charles and Mae Evett. In 1925, this became the home of John S. and Jennie M. Mahanna, owners of the J.S. Mahanna Coal Company. The residence stayed in their family until the mid 1980s.

During the late 1980s through the early 1990s, Steve and Marlene Funk lived here. Mrs. Funk was the manager of the Garment District, a clothing store; Mr. Funk worked as a self-employed electrician.



Angove House
930 West 4th Street



First owned by Charles E. and Georgia Angove, this Classical Revival bungalow was built by contractor William W. Green in 1924. Mr. Angove served as the station agent at Loveland's Union Pacific Railroad Depot from 1898 to 1903 and was the superintendent at Loveland's Great Western Sugar Company plant during the 1920s and 1930s.

In the 1950s, the home was occupied by Ernest and Ruth Weinland. Mr. Weinland served as a state representative and as a state senator. From 1957 into the early 1990s, the home belonged to Luther Crenshaw Jr. and his wife Doris.



McCreary House

927 West 4th Street

I

This Craftsman bungalow was built between 1922 and 1925 by contractor William W. Green and initially occupied by the Peterson family until around 1939. Attorney Hatfield Chilson (a partner in the firm Chilson & McCreary) and his wife Marian lived here for nearly a decade, until 1950. Robert M. and Mary Jane McCreary purchased the home and resided here with their children until his death in 1961; Mrs. McCreary remained in the home until the mid 1990s.

Between 1948 and 1970, the bungalow underwent two alterations: the full-width, shed-roofed rear addition was constructed; a second front doorway on the east side of the clipped gables room (to the left of the façade) was covered by vinyl siding.



Green House

960 West 4th Street

J

Contractor William W. Green built this Classical Revival bungalow in 1924 for his own family, who lived here until the late 1930s. A substantial addition to the south elevation predates 1968. In 1983, the house was connected to the garage by a smaller addition to the west elevation.

William W. Green was a well-known carpenter and builder and is credited with building all of the homes on the 800 and 900 blocks of West Fourth Street, among some 150 houses he built throughout Loveland. After William's death (circa 1939), his widow Jennie sold the property to Dr. John Louis Waldner. The current residents have owned the home since 1968.



Darling House *714 West 5th Street*

K

This Craftsman bungalow was built in the early 1920s. The first owner and occupant was Bernt Hanson around 1922 to 1927.

Occupied by several others for brief periods, the house became the property of Raymond W. and Mabel Darling in 1933. They converted it into an apartment house and lived there through the 1940s. The building was acquired circa 1965 by Loren K. Wilcox and reconverted to a single family dwelling. Mr. Wilcox lived here through the end of the 1970s, before selling to John L. Martin. The current owners used the bungalow as a rental property for a number of years before moving into it themselves in 1999.



Ivers House *707 West 5th Street*

L

Built in 1901, this brick home was owned and occupied by the James Ivers family who moved here from Iowa in the late 1890s. The home underwent several renovations prior to 1999.

James Ivers, a notable businessman and building contractor, is credited with constructing at least twenty-six residential and commercial buildings in Loveland. He built this home for his family, and it was here that he raised his children and lived out his life. In 1951, the property was owned by Orville and Vera Mills who ran it as Mills Convalescent Home. Another owner used the residence as a photography studio.



Fansler House

603 West 5th Street

M

Norton C. Fansler built this Queen Anne Vernacular in 1905 for a local minister who occupied it with his elderly mother. Other than upgraded plumbing and heating systems and a modernized kitchen and bath, the house retains its original appearance. An early chicken coop was converted into a garage; a larger, two-car garage was added in the 1970s.

One of the home's two front doors allows direct access to the parlor, a convenience for the early minister who performed funerals at the residence. The 1920 census shows that Norton Fansler later occupied the home with his family.



Tiley's Grocery

501 West 5th Street

N

A former grocery store, this Vernacular-style structure was built in 1922. Telephone directories from 1922 and 1927 list Lewis H. and Mae Tiley as the proprietors. By 1927, the store had been taken over by William H. Knievel; 1930s directories list the property as Knievel's Food Store No.1. In 1940, it was known as Tiley's Grocery; however, by 1947, it had become Lane's Grocery, operated by Everett Lane. A number of other individuals and families operated the neighborhood grocery into the mid-1990s. The building is now a private residence.



A.S. Benson House

463 West 5th Street



This Edwardian-style house, built in 1897, was the residence of Aaron Shaw Benson, an influential and prosperous citizen of Loveland who served as a Representative in the Colorado Legislature.

Additions include a bathroom on the north side in 1906 and a second-story bedroom and (second) bathroom on the back of the home in 1957. The garden shed was added to the property in the 1950s. Construction date of the carriage house most likely coincides with the home.



Kelim House

460 West 5th Street



Built in 1902, this late-Victorian was owned by Lee J. Kelim until 1906 when it was purchased by the Mayor of Loveland, Harry E. Kelly and his family. The property changed hands several times. The current owner has lived here since 1952.

Three historic, secondary buildings are located on the property: a garage southeast of the main house; a shed, known as The Store House, near the rear southwest corner of the property; and a secondary residence named The Doll House near the rear southeast corner of the property.



Mahaffey House

432 West 5th Street



This late-Victorian house was built around 1907. Winfield and Grace Mahaffey and their family resided here until circa 1939. Several subsequent owners occupied the home until the current residents purchased it in 1973.

The property includes a gabled garage and chicken house, both dating to pre-1927. In 1961 and 1963, the east side of the (west) back porch and the south elevation received structural additions. In 1972, a shed was attached to the garage. The current owners remodeled the existing bath and added a dormer with a new window in 1992.



F.M. Samuels House

411 West 5th Street



Frank G. Bartholf constructed this Eclectic Victorian in 1891 as part of a small subdivision. The original structure exemplified the characteristics of a Queen Anne cottage in its use of iron roof cresting, a veranda, and carved spindlework. A prominent businessman, Mr. Bartholf organized and financed a fire team and helped build Loveland's first opera house (the A&B Building).

This home's first owners, F.M. and Edith Samuels, added the small detached garage (now a guesthouse) pre-1914 for the first electric car in Loveland, owned by Mrs. Samuels.

Later additions are clearly delineated from the original portion of the house, illustrating how housing needs and desires changed through the last century.



Armstrong House

438 North Harrison Avenue

S

This property was initially developed around 1906 with the construction of a house for Robert and Katie Russell. Arthur and Mary Armstrong purchased the property in 1925 and hired contractor William W. Green to rebuild at this site. The substantially new, English-Norman Cottage, completed around 1930, perhaps incorporated some elements of the earlier dwelling. The home remained in the Armstrong family through the 1950s.

The current owners have lived in the home nearly five decades. They added an attached garage in 1993.



Sampson House

502 North Harrison Avenue

T

This English-Norman Cottage is believed to have been built by contractor William W. Green circa 1932. Home to original owners Jesse A. and Gretchen R. Sampson, the property was purchased by the Handys, who resided here from the late 1930s to the early 1940s. The longest tenured residents were Frank and Ona Goeltl, who lived here circa 1949 to the early 1970s.

Although there have been no additions to the original dwelling, records indicate that Mr. Goeltl received a permit in 1955 to erect a concrete patio adjacent to the home's east elevation.



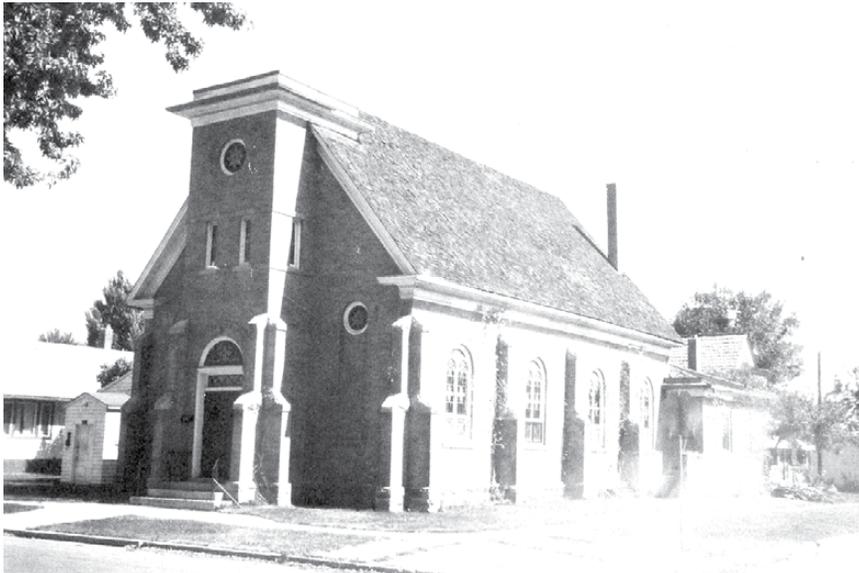
St. John's Catholic Church

500 North Grant Avenue



Built in 1903 under the direction of Father G. Joseph LaJeunesse (pastor of St. Joseph's in Fort Collins), St. John's served its members at this location until 1957. Used as a Knights of Columbus Hall through the late 1960s, the building later housed the Bible Baptist Church and, eventually, a Lutheran congregation. St. John's first resident priest, Father William J. Howlett—historian of the Catholic Church in Colorado—authored *Life of Bishop Machebeuf* (regarded as the inspiration for Willa Cather's *Death Comes from the Archbishop*.)

The historical integrity of the structure was diminished by the large, two-story addition on the northeast corner and the removal of the original bell tower. The building is now a private residence.



*What do a livery stable,
a mercantile, and a
design firm have in common?*

Answer: 202 EAST 4TH STREET (#19 ON THE MAP).

*The Tenfold Collective is proud to provide the
design and illustration for this walking tour.
Just our little way of saying we love Loveland, too.*

19



DESIGN, ILLUSTRATION, & INTERACTIVE

