

COLORADO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES NOMINATION FORM

SECTION I

Name of Property

Historic Name Noffsinger House

Other Names Alexander House; Sapienza House

Address of Property

address not for publication

Street Address 1861 12th Avenue

City Greeley

County Weld

Zip 80631

Present Owner of Property

(for multiple ownership, list the names and addresses of each owner on one or more continuation sheets)

Name Leonard J. and Donna Sapienza

Address 1861 12th Avenue

Phone _____

City Greeley

State CO

Zip 80631

Owner Consent for Nomination

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

Preparer of Nomination

Name Christy Rhodes (for the property owners)

Date 10/14/2008

Organization City of Greeley Historic Preservation Office

Address 1100 10th Street, Suite 201

Phone 970-350-9222

City Greeley

State CO

Zip 80631

FOR OFFICIAL USE:

11/21/2008 Nomination Received

2/20/2009 Review Board Recommendation

Approval Denial

Site Number 5WL.3510

Senate # 13

House # 50

2/26/2009

CHS Board State Register Listing

Approved Denied

Listing Criteria A B C D E

Certification of Listing: President, Colorado Historical Society

Date

COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

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SECTION II

Local Historic Designation

Has the property received local historic designation?

no

yes --- individually designated designated as part of a historic district

Date designated 3/10/2003

Designated by City of Greeley Historic Preservation Commission (Name of municipality or county)

Use of Property

Historic Domestic – Single Dwelling

Current Domestic – Single Dwelling

Original Owner William and Alma Bruce

Source of Information Preliminary Property Evaluation Form; Warranty Deed from Lawrence & Donald McArthur to William and Alma Bruce, August 3, 1938

Year of Construction circa 1938

Source of Information Warranty Deed from Lawrence & Donald McArthur to William and Alma Bruce, August 3, 1938

Architect, Builder, Engineer, Artist or Designer unknown

Source of Information N/A

Locational Status

Original location of structure(s)

Structure(s) moved to current location

Date of move _____

SECTION III

Description and Alterations

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

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SECTION IV

Significance of Property

Nomination Criteria

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

Areas of Significance

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Economics | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Archaeology – prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Law |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Archaeology – historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment/ Recreation | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Ethnic Heritage | <input type="checkbox"/> Military |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Exploration/ Settlement | <input type="checkbox"/> Performing Arts |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Geography/ Community Identity | <input type="checkbox"/> Politics/ Government |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Community Planning and Development | <input type="checkbox"/> Health/Medicine | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Social History |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation |

Significance Statement

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

Bibliography

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

SECTION V

Locational Information

Lot(s) 2 Block 9 Addition Second Cranford's

USGS Topographic Quad Map Greeley

Verbal Boundary Description of Nominated Property

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

COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

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SECTION VI

Photograph Log for Black and White Photographs

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

SECTION VII

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS TO ACCOMPANY NOMINATION

Owner Consent Form

Black and White Photographs

Color Prints or Digital Images

Sketch Map(s)

Photocopy of USGS Map Section

Optional Materials

Use of Nomination Materials

Upon submission to the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, all nomination forms and supporting materials become public records pursuant to CRS Title 24, and may be accessed, copied, and used for personal or commercial purposes in accordance with state law unless otherwise specifically exempted. The Colorado Historical Society may reproduce, publish, display, perform, prepare derivative works or otherwise use the nomination materials for Society and/or State Register purposes.

For Office Use Only

Property Type: building(s) district site structure object area

Architectural Style/Engineering Type: English-Norman Cottage

Period of Significance: 1943-1950

Level of Significance: Local State National

Multiple Property Submission: N/A

Acreage: Less than one Site Elevation: 4738 feet

P.M. 6th Township 5N Range 65W Section 7 Quarter Sections SW NE SE SE

UTM Reference: Zone 13 Easting 525 620 Northing 4472 930 NAD27

The UTMS were derived by OAHP from heads up digitization on Digital Raster Graphic (DRG) maps provided by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management.

Property Name Noffsinger House

DESCRIPTION and ALTERATIONS

House

The 1938 Noffsinger House is located on the west side of 12th Avenue, in the block between Cranford Place on the north and 19th Street on the south in Greeley's Cranford neighborhood. The façade faces east onto 12th Avenue while the rear and south side abut neighboring residences. A gravel driveway extends from 12th Avenue to the alley along the north side of the house and provides access to the circa 1938 garage. The house sits on a maturely landscaped yard with planted grass, front and back yards and a side yard to the south. Plots of grass separate the street from the sidewalk. The Cranford neighborhood retains historical character with its wide streets lined with large shade trees.

This English-Norman Cottage residence is a one story rectangular red brick building with a steeply pitched, side gabled roof sheathed in black asphalt shingles. It has a red painted concrete foundation. An off-centered, asymmetrical front gabled entrance intersects with the side gabled section and protrudes from the facade. It contains a wood panel glazed door with an asymmetrical six-light window and brown metal storm door. Soldier course laid bricks border the top and sides of the entrance door. A small fixed six-light window is located to the south (left) of the door. A winding concrete walkway guides visitors and occupants to three concrete steps that lead to an open concrete stoop surrounded by a metal balustrade rail. Windows in the center and the north end of the façade include two 10-over-10 double hung wood frame sash windows with retractable metal awnings; a small gabled wall dormer accents the center window. A picture window with a retractable metal awning allows sunlight into the south side of the façade. Two three-light windows exist at the basement level with one located under the picture window and the other located under the center window. The main level windows all have brick rowlock sills and wood storm windows.

The north elevation includes two paired 6-over-6 double hung sash windows and one single 6-over-6 double hung sash window on the main level. They rest on brick rowlock sills and have metal storm windows. Incorporated into the upper portion of the gable end is a symmetrically placed round arched vent with a soldier brick surround. Two three-light windows permit light to the basement; both are located toward the east end.

The west (rear) elevation features one paired 6-over-6 double hung sash window and three single 6-over-6 double hung sash windows all with retractable metal awnings and metal storm windows. A fixed metal awning protects a rear entrance that features a painted wood door that has a central window with three cut-in panels below the window and one above it. Four three-light basement windows exist under each of the main floor windows.

The south elevation includes one paired 6-over-6 double hung sash window on the west end. Two single 6-over-6 double hung sash windows flank a brick chimney. The chimney is stepped up on the east side and features a corbelled top. Metal awnings extend over all of these windows which are protected by metal storm windows. Repeated from the north elevation is the symmetrically placed round arched vent with a soldier brick surround. A second red brick chimney with metal chimney pot appears on the roof ridge.

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Garage

The garage is a one story, rectangular wood building with a moderately pitched, front gabled roof covered with grey asphalt shingles. Roof features closed eaves. It has a concrete slab foundation and painted light beige horizontal weatherboard siding with painted white 1" x 4" corner boards. Two four-light wood frame windows with wood surrounds exist on the building's south elevation. The integrity of the garage has been slightly diminished by the addition of a metal roll-away door on the east elevation at an unknown date; however it appears to be within the last thirty years.

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SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT

The Noffsinger House is significant under Criterion B in the areas of **Invention** and **Industry** for its association with Fred P. Noffsinger (1885 – 1950), who contributed significantly to the agricultural industry of Weld County and the state of Colorado. He was a nationally known and recognized inventor and farm machinery innovator. Noffsinger invented the first automated equipment used in the potato industry. His equipment set standards in engineering that are still admired and used today. The period of significance is 1943 to 1950; the period Noffsinger owned and lived in the house. The house is being nominated at the state level of significance for the important contribution Noffsinger made to Colorado's agriculture industry.

FRED P. NOFFSINGER

Fred P. Noffsinger was born on March 10, 1885, in Goff, Kansas. He did not receive an education beyond high school and moved to Colorado's San Luis Valley where he farmed. Here he met Ollie L. Hurt. They married in 1908 and moved to Bear Lake County, Idaho, in 1910. Fred established a cattle operation and a potato farm there. Omaha, Nebraska, was the closest place to market cattle and, on a trip back from Omaha, Fred stopped in Greeley to see new farming equipment made by the Thompson Potato Graders Company. He used potato sorting equipment manufactured by Thompson. His visit led to a move to Greeley and a job with Thompson. On March 4, 1924, Fred, Ollie and their son Robert arrived in Greeley by train, and Fred began working for Thompson Potato Graders Company. He became a partner in 1927 and the company changed its name to Thompson-Noffsinger Manufacturing Company. At this time, Fred began to develop some of the ideas he brought with him from his time as an Idaho potato farmer. Fred's younger son Robert also started working for the company at this time. Noffsinger bought out Thompson in 1930 and the company became NLN Manufacturing with Fred Noffsinger, his brother Ralph Noffsinger and George Loustalet as owners. Although a record of the Noffsingers' first residence in Greeley could not be found, by 1926 they were listed in the city directory as residing at 1522 8th Avenue, which is now a parking lot between several commercial buildings.

Fred's first patented invention was the land leveler which he developed with his brother Ralph. It was filed on May 31, 1930, and patented on February 16, 1932. The object of this invention was to have a simple and efficient device that would "rapidly and accurately cut down the high spots and fill the low spots of the land so as to leave a smooth uniform level surface"¹ without leaving tracks. (See historic photo 1.) He invented this while living at 810 15th Street in Greeley, which while still extant, has lost its integrity due to various alterations. His second patent, the picking table, followed closely behind in July 1932. The patent described it as an invention that

. . . relates to a picking table of the type adapted to carry articles before pickers who pick out the blemished and unmarketable articles as they are carried past. The principal object of this invention is to so construct the table that the articles thereon

¹ U S patent 1,845,324, Land Leveler. Serial No. 458,473. Application made 31 May 1930, patent issued 16 February 1932.

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will be constantly turned in all directions so that all sides thereof will be exposed to the observation of the pickers so that a more efficient selection can be made.²

While this invention was specifically for potatoes, the patent went on to state that it could be used for a variety of fruits, vegetables and other items. (See historic photo 2.) During the time of this invention, the Noffsingers resided at 1821 7th Avenue in Greeley. This residence has recent alterations including new windows affecting its integrity. From the mid-to late-1930s, Fred patented his conveyor chain and bag holder inventions while living at 1729 12th Avenue in Greeley. Fred's son Robert was the co-inventor of the conveyer chain that they designed in 1935 "for potato diggers and the like, [which] will be found useful wherever an open bar conveyer is required."³ In 1937 Fred applied for his fourth patent for the bag holder. He designed this apparatus to support burlap potato bags on potato grading machines; however, as the patent relays, "it is not limited to this particular use, but will be found useful in flour mills, grain elevators, vegetable picking plants, sugar factories, and many other places where bag filling is carried on."⁴ It provided a "simple, efficient, quick-acting device upon which the empty bags can be quickly and easily placed and the filled bags removed without requiring any hand manipulation of the bag holder itself."⁵ The house at 1729 12th Avenue, where Fred designed both of these inventions, has recent replacement windows and solar panels that have affected its integrity.

During the 1930s drought and Dust Bowl, water for agriculture use became a major concern and various levels of government explored water conservation methods. Members of the Greeley community lobbied for regional and congressional support, which came in 1937 with the approval of Colorado's Big Thompson Project. In addition to drought concerns, agricultural communities in Weld County and along most of Colorado's plains coped with large grasshopper swarms. Recorded grasshopper problems date back to 1872 when a plague that lasted until 1876 hit the region. In 1902, another invasion struck and inventors were called upon to create machines to destroy the grasshoppers. Fred Noffsinger answered the call in the 1930s by inventing his grasshopper exterminator. The patent described the invention as

a light, compact, efficient, portable device which can be attached to the front of any automobile, mower, or tractor and which, when driven over a field will catch, crush, and deposit the crushed grasshoppers upon the field. . . . [It] can be readily adjusted as to height above the ground without effecting its vertical position or its operation.⁶

After World War II, chemicals applied by hand sprayers, tractor attachments and by aerial crop dusters became the trend in grasshopper control with the development of the first herbicides and pesticides. Since that time, farmers have used inventions such as Noffsinger's less often.

² US patent 1,867,522, Picking Table. Serial No. 513,652. Application made 5 February 1931, patented 12 July 1932.

³ U S patent 2,126,274, Conveyor Chain. Serial No. 133,489. Application made 29 March 1937, patent issued August 9, 1938.

⁴ U S patent 2,162,113, Bag Holder. Serial No. 151,873. Application made 3 July 1937, patent issued 13 June 1939.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ U S patent 2,256,125, Grasshopper Exterminator. Serial No. 293,024. Application made 1 September 1939, patent issued 16 September 1941.

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After struggling through the Depression, potato harvesting technology took off with the help of NLN Manufacturing's advancements and Noffsinger's ideas. Noffsinger, individually and with co-owners, received twelve patents for innovations and was the first to use "automated" equipment in the potato industry. In August 1940, Fred Noffsinger, Robert W. Noffsinger, and Nelson E. Reynolds received a patent for the potato digger chain. This device elevated the dug potatoes, sifted the dirt clods from them and then separated the various sizes of the potatoes in accordance to the spacing of the link bars on a conveyor chain. This was all done without any damage to the potato jackets (also known as the potato skin).⁷ In 1941 Noffsinger received a patent for his potato digger, which may be considered Noffsinger's most important invention for the potato industry. Prior to Noffsinger's potato digger innovation, the standard potato digger employed a digging shovel that brought the potatoes up against a revolving chain, lifted them from the shovel and transported them in a backward direction. When the chain struck the potato in order to lift it, it often broke and bruised the potato jacket. Noffsinger's invention allowed for the potatoes to be deposited on the chain in an "earth cushion" entirely eliminating damage to the potato jackets.⁸ (See historic photo 7.)

The Noffsingers lived at 1128 16th Street in Greeley from 1938 to 1939, the same time that Fred invented the potato digger chain and the grasshopper exterminator. This house has a large sunroom addition on the side along with recent vinyl window replacements diminishing its integrity. From 1940 to 1942 the Noffsingers lived at 1218 19th Street. While the integrity is intact for this house, Fred filed only one invention for patent during his tenure here – the potato digger.

On January 1, 1943, NLN Manufacturing dissolved and Fred, Ralph and Bob Noffsinger bought the interest as general partners. They renamed the company Noffsinger Manufacturing Company. In December of that same year, the Noffsingers purchased the house at 1861 12th Avenue where they lived the rest of their lives. Fred invented five more farm machinery devices while at this house. He invented a sprocket wheel for use with sprocket chains that he filed in 1943 for a patent in 1945. Additionally, in 1944 he filed applications for two plow attachments for tractors, receiving one patent in 1944 and the other in 1945. His potato digger attachment for tractors invented in 1945 received its patent in 1948. Fred filed his last application for a patent on January 18, 1950, for a lubricating means for conical rollers. This provided a roller for use on potato digger chains that that would have a "relatively long life and would not be affected by the sand and soil present"⁹ in the potato fields. Unfortunately, he did not live to see it patented on June 26, 1951, nearly a year after his death. He died in May 1950. Ollie Noffsinger continued to live at the house until her death in 1961.

From the 1920s until his death in 1950, Noffsinger became known for designing quality products. Robert Noffsinger took over the company after his father's death. In 1956, he

⁷ U S patent 2,210,462, Potato Digger Chain. Serial No. 271,688. Application made 4 May 1939, patent issued 6 August 1940.

⁸ U S patent 2,249,394, Potato Digger. Serial No. 317,254. Application made 5 February 1940, patent issued 15 July 1941.

⁹ U S patent 2,558,313, Lubricating Means for Conical Rollers. Serial No. 139,227. Application made 18 January 1950, patent issued 26 June 1951.

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decided that Noffsinger Manufacturing Co. would specialize in hook chain and grading belt manufacturing rather than production of specialized farm machinery. This decision allowed the company to sell only its parts to all equipment companies rather than be in competition with some of its best customers including Deere and Co. and International Harvester. Some of the equipment invented and patented or variations of these designs by Noffsinger are still used on farming equipment today. These include the bag holder, potato digger, grasshopper exterminator, picking table, lubricating means and the land leveler. Robert W. Noffsinger, Jr. has worked for his grandfather's company for 38 years and is the current president of Noffsinger Manufacturing Co., Inc. with locations in Minnesota, Idaho, Michigan and Canada. Its customers are located all over the country and the world including North Dakota, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, Maine, New York, Florida, Australia, New Zealand, Spain, France and Russia. Despite the decline in small potato growers and the shift toward big corporations since Fred was alive, Noffsinger Manufacturing has survived due to its commitment to integrity and innovation. Mick Summey, Sales Manager for Noffsinger Manufacturing Company for 22 years, previously worked for its competitor, Lockwood, for a number of years prior to his employment with Noffsinger. He stated that Noffsinger was

envied because it had always been a family company, it ran like a family company and had the integrity and quality of a family company. People wanted to buy from them because they liked the Noffsinger people and their quality was always the best.¹⁰

Additionally, Summey noted the outstanding character of the Noffsinger family and the modesty they have always shown. This is reflected in their home at 1861 12th Avenue.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Greeley was founded in 1870 by Nathan Meeker, agricultural editor for Horace Greeley's *New York Tribune*. After visiting Colorado in 1869, Meeker found himself drawn to the friendly people, moderate climate and economic opportunity that the open territory offered. Meeker called upon those with money who were literate and had high morals to join in his adventure. He organized a joint stock colonization company called the Union Colony of Colorado and they settled in Greeley, Colorado Territory. Meeker had a vision for a utopian community based on religion, education, agriculture, irrigation and family values. He recruited an undiversified group of white, Anglo-Saxon, Protestant, traditional, thrifty, hard-working, mostly Republican Union veterans. Between 1870 and 1885 businesses, produce factories, flour mills, buffalo tanning factories, hotels, churches, opera houses, residences and schools sprung up all over the region. Greeley became a second class city in 1886 with a population of 2,177. The high moral character of those residing in Greeley caused nicknames such as "City of Saints," "Saints' Rest" and "City of Hayseeds and High Morals." Although some poked fun, Greeley residents were proud of their town.

¹⁰ Summey, Mick, Sales Manager for Noffsinger Manufacturing Company. Phone interview by Christy Rhodes in November 2008.

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The second agricultural boom of the early twentieth century added to Greeley's growth and shifted the homogeneity of the town with the large numbers of Germans from Russia and Japanese immigrants. The population of Greeley more than doubled during this first decade and approximately 100 to 200 new homes were built annually. Greeley's participation in the Neo-classical movement from 1910 to 1920 deemed it the "Athens of the West." A March 23, 1922, article from the *Greeley Tribune* stated that former Vice President Thomas R. Marshall named Phoenix, Arizona, and Greeley, Colorado, as "the two prettiest cities in the U.S." In 1922 the "Spud Rodeo" was created to bring the town together in honor of the potato crop. Potatoes were the region's main crop until the 1920s when the production of sugar beets allowed for Colorado to produce 25 percent of the nation's sugar.

Located in the Cranford Neighborhood in Greeley, the Noffsinger House is one of over twenty English-Norman Cottage style houses built during the 1930s and 1940s. The historic portion of the Noffsinger manufacturing facility where Noffsinger improved and created farm machinery during the 1920s until 1950 retains no historic integrity due to severe fire damage approximately 20 years ago. Most of the exterior walls of the factory are original, however a new metal building was constructed on the interior and many additions have been made to the original building. The houses the Noffsingers resided in prior to living at 1861 12th Avenue have either lost their integrity or were the Noffsinger home during only one or two of his inventions. Therefore, the Noffsinger House is the place that would be best associated with Fred P. Noffsinger, founder of Noffsinger Manufacturing Company. He lived at this house from 1943 until 1950, the longest period he lived at one residence during his innovative years. During these seven years, he invented more devices than while living at any other residence. The building exhibits integrity of location, workmanship, design, materials, setting, feeling and association.

The Noffsinger House was originally built for Lawrence P. McArthur and Donald R. McArthur in 1938. That August, the home was sold to William D. and Alma R. Bruce. The Bruces lived in the house for two years. They sold it to local contractor Frank Nelson and his wife Virginia in 1940 who lived there for a year. After a couple more years of various owners, Fred P. and Ollie Noffsinger purchased the house and moved in around December 1943. After Fred's death, Ollie continued living in the house until her death in August 1961.

Subsequent owners were Michel and Marie Alexander, who owned the house from 1963 until 1999. During World War II, Michel Alexander worked for the federal government in Tennessee on an atomic project and later worked as a manager of the fishing rod division on the Wright and McGill Company until he retired in 1973. He was a member of various organizations including Rocky Mountain Consistory and the Scottish Rite of Freemasonry. Prior to marrying Michel, Marie worked at an ammunition plant in Denver during World War II. Marie and Michel married on January 3, 1949. Just prior to Michel's retirement, Marie began working in the accounting department at the University of Northern Colorado, where she worked until 1997. She was active in the community, volunteering in schools and serving as both a deacon and an elder at the First Presbyterian Church. Michel died in 1986 and Marie continued living in the house until her death in 1999.

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BIBLIOGRAPHY

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*Noffsinger Belt and Hook Chain Steel Wire Grading Belt For the Harvesting and Processing
Industry*. Greeley, CO: Noffsinger Mfg. Co. Inc., 1985.

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Noffsinger, Robert W. Jr. Phone interview 18 November 2008 by Christy Rhodes.

Property Name Noffsinger House

Summey, Mick, Sales Manager for Noffsinger Manufacturing Company. Phone interview November 2008 by Christy Rhodes.

United States Patent and Trademark Office website: www.patft.uspto.gov, accessed 10 November 2008. U S patent 1,845,324, Land Leveler. Serial No. 458,473. Application made 31 May 1930, patent issued 16 February 1932.

U S patent 1,867,522, Picking Table. Serial No. 513,652. Application made 5 February 1931, patent issued 12 July 1932.

U S patent 2,126,274, Conveyor Chain. Serial No. 133,489. Application made 29 March 1937, patent issued 9 August 1938.

U S patent 2,162,113, Bag Holder. Serial No. 151,873. Application made 3 July 1937, patent issued 13 June 1939.

U S patent 2,210,462, Potato Digger Chain. Serial No. 271,688. Application made 4 May 1939, patent issued 6 August 1940.

U S patent 2,249,394, Potato Digger. Serial No. 317,254. Application made 5 February 1940, patent issued 15 July 1941.

U S patent 2,256,125, Grasshopper Exterminator. Serial No. 293,024. Application made 1 September 1939, patent issued 16 September 1941.

U S patent 2,358,964, Plow Attachment for Tractors. Serial No. 526,740. Application made 16 March 1944, patent issued 26 September 1944.

U S patent 2,382,740, Sprocket Wheel. Serial No. 494,438. Application made 10 July 1943, patent issued 14 August 1945.

U S patent 2,384,483, Plow Attachment for Tractors. Serial No. 526,740. Application made 16 March 1944. Divided with application made 23 September 1944. Serial No. 555,529. Patent issued 11 September 1945.

U S patent 2,455,264, Potato Digger Attachment for Tractors. Serial No. 606,793. Application made 21 June 1945, patent issued 30 November 1948.

U S patent 2,558,313, Lubricating Means for Conical Rollers. Serial No. 139,227. Application made 18 January 1950, patent issued 26 June 1951.

Weld County Assessor Property Profile.

Wessels Living History Farm, York, Nebraska, website "The Chemical Age Dawns in Agriculture". www.livinghistoryfarm.org/farminginthe40s/pests_01.html accessed 2 January 2009.

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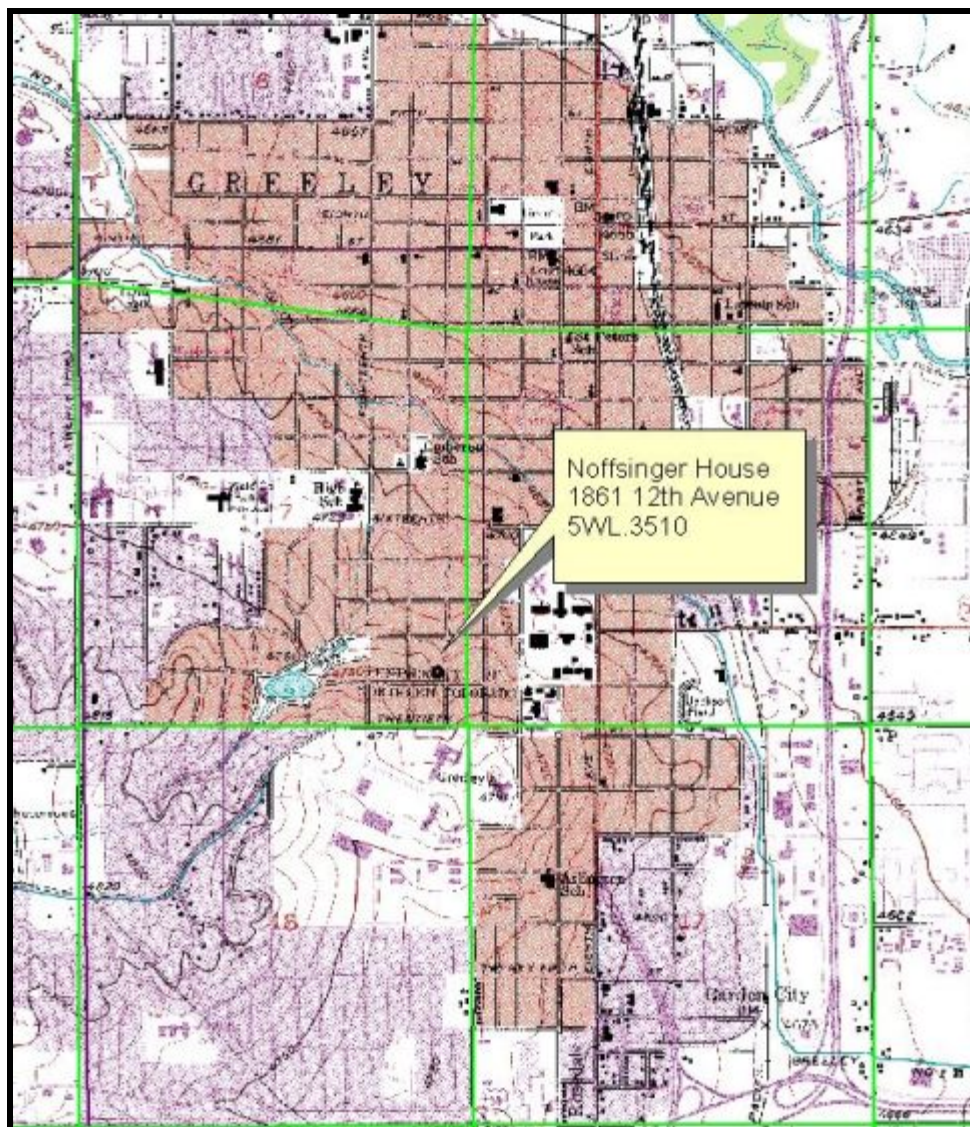
GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Lot 2, Block 9, Second Cranford Addition, City of Greeley, Weld County, Colorado

USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

Greeley Quadrangle, Colorado
7.5 Minute Series



Property Name Noffsinger House

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

The following information pertains to photograph numbers 1-8 except as noted:

Name of Property: Noffsinger House
Location: 1861 12th Avenue
Photographer: Christy Rhodes
Date of Photographs: October 16, 2008
Negatives: City of Greeley Historic Preservation Office

<u>Photo No.</u>	<u>Photographic Information</u>
1	House façade (east elevation); camera facing west
2	North and northwest elevations of house; camera facing southwest
3	Close up of the northwest window, northwest elevation; camera facing southeast
4	West and northwest elevation of house; camera facing southwest
5	Close up of the chimney, south elevation; camera facing north
6	South and southwest elevations of house; camera facing west
7	East elevation of garage; camera facing west
8	South elevation of garage; camera facing north

PHOTOGRAPH LOG - HISTORIC

These photographs may not be included in Internet posted documents and other publishing venues due to possible copyright restrictions.

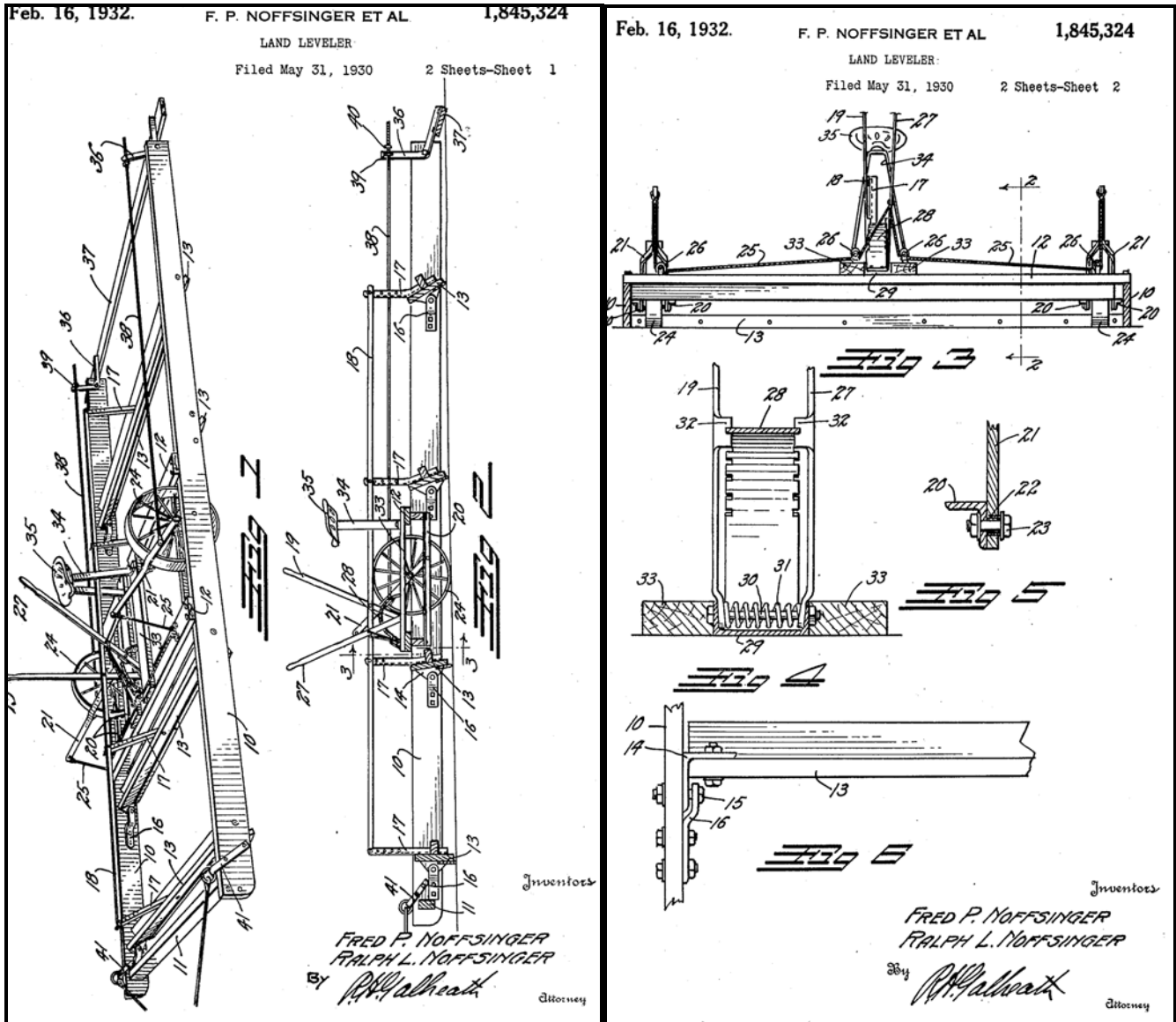
<u>Photo No.</u>	<u>Photographic Information</u>
H1	U S patent 1,845,324, Land Leveler. Serial No. 458,473. Application made 31 May 1930, patent issued 16 February 1932.
H2	U S patent 1,867,522, Picking Table. Serial No. 513,652. Application made 5 February 1931, patent issued 12 July 1932.
H3	U S patent 2,126,274, Conveyor Chain. Serial No. 133,489. Application made 29 March 1937, patent issued 9 August 1938.
H4	U S patent 2,162,113, Bag Holder. Serial No. 151,873. Application made 3 July 1937, patent issued 13 June 1939.

Property Name Noffsinger House

<u>Photo No.</u>	<u>Photographic Information</u>
H5	U S patent 2,210,462, Potato Digger Chain. Serial No. 271,688. Application made 4 May 1939, patent issued 6 August 1940.
H6	U S patent 2,249,394, Potato Digger. Serial No. 317,254. Application made 5 February 1940, patent issued 15 July 1941.
H7	U S patent 2,256,125, Grasshopper Exterminator. Serial No. 293,024. Application made 1 September 1939, patent issued 16 September 1941.
H8	U S patent 2,358,964, Plow Attachment for Tractors. Serial No. 526,740. Application made 16 March 1944, patent issued 26 September 1944.
H9	U S patent 2,382,740, Sprocket Wheel. Serial No. 494,438. Application made 10 July 1943, patent issued 14 August 1945.
H10	U S patent 2,384,483, Plow Attachment for Tractors. Serial No. 526,740. Application made 16 March 1944. Divided with application made 23 September 1944. Serial No. 555,529. Patent issued 11 September 1945.
H11	U S patent 2,455,264, Potato Digger Attachment for Tractors. Serial No. 606,793. Application made 21 June 1945, patent issued 30 November 1948.
H12	U S patent 2,558,313, Lubricating Means for Conical Rollers. Serial No. 139,227. Application made 18 January 1950, patent issued 26 June 1951.

Property Name Noffsinger House

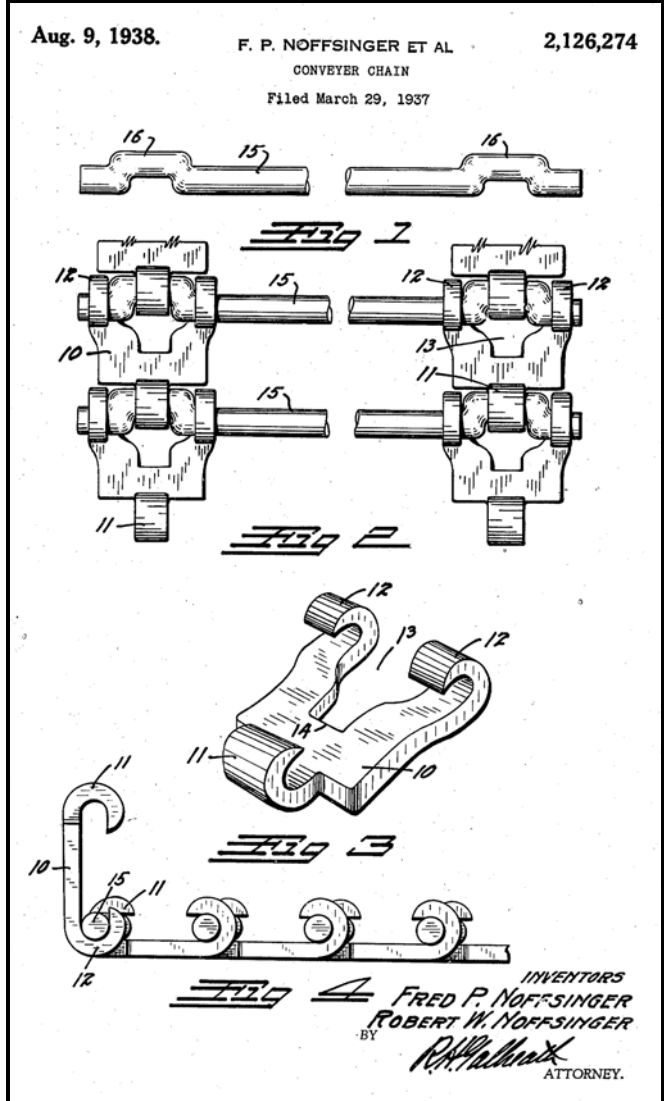
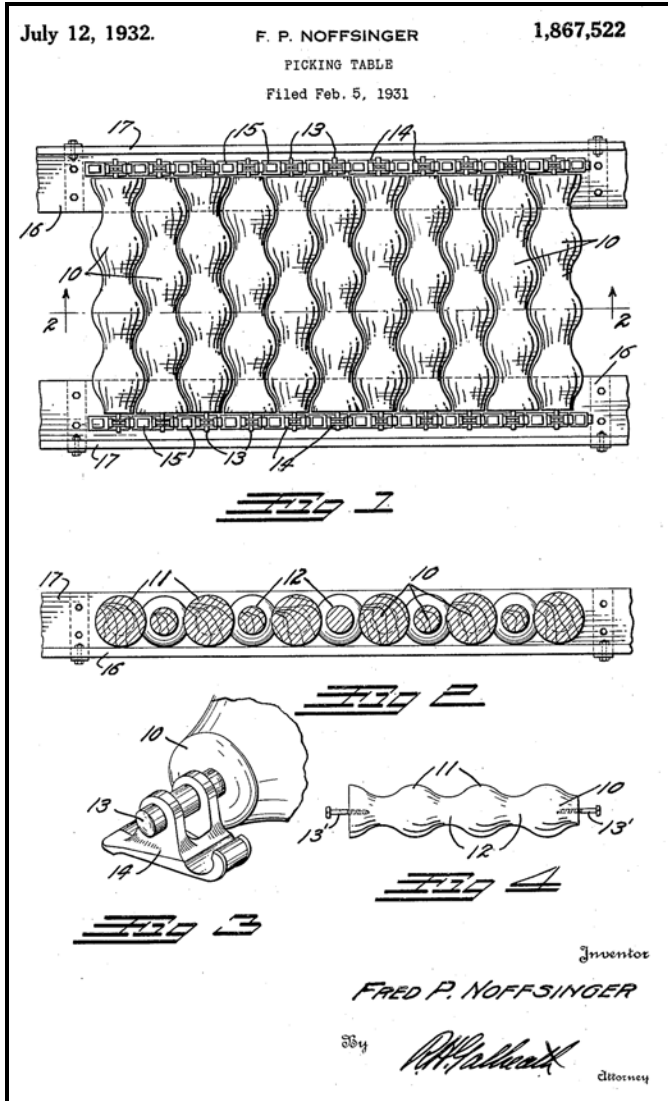
Photo H1



Property Name Noffsinger House

Photo H2

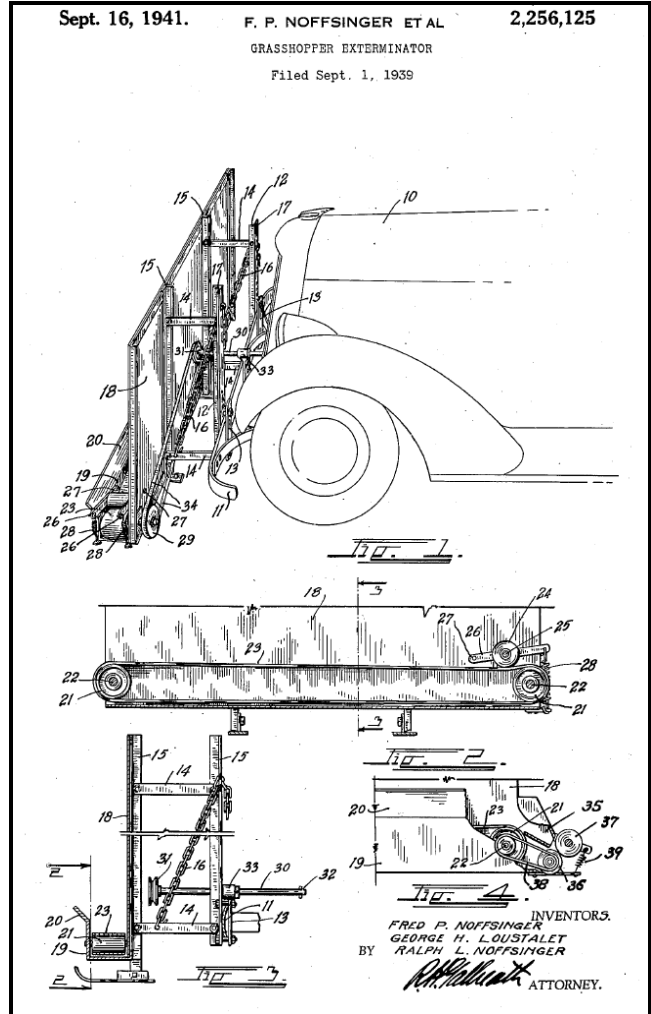
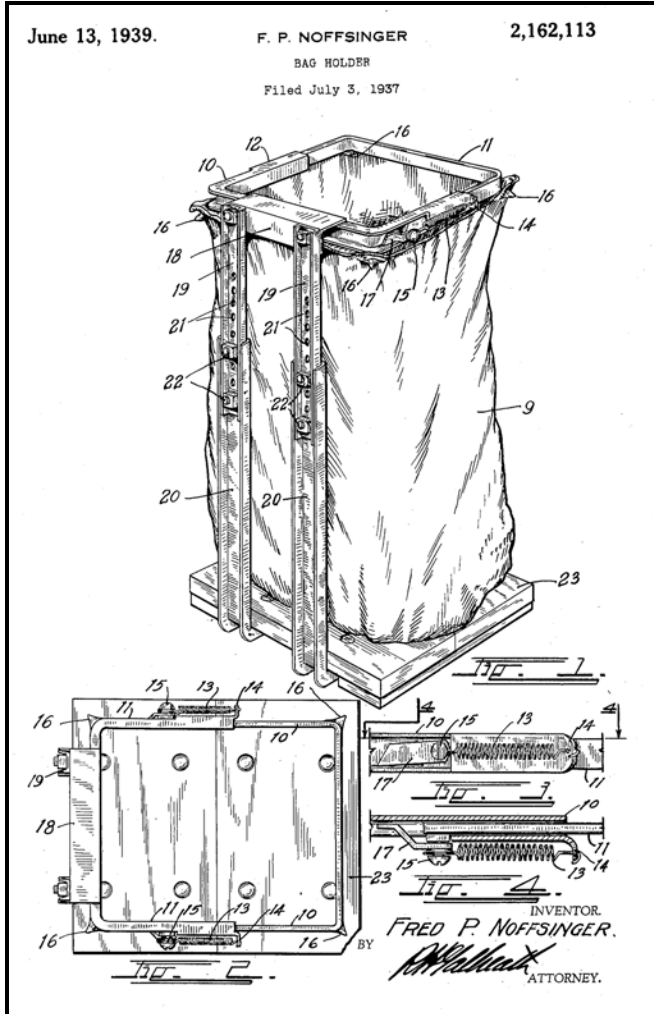
Photo H3



Property Name Noffsinger House

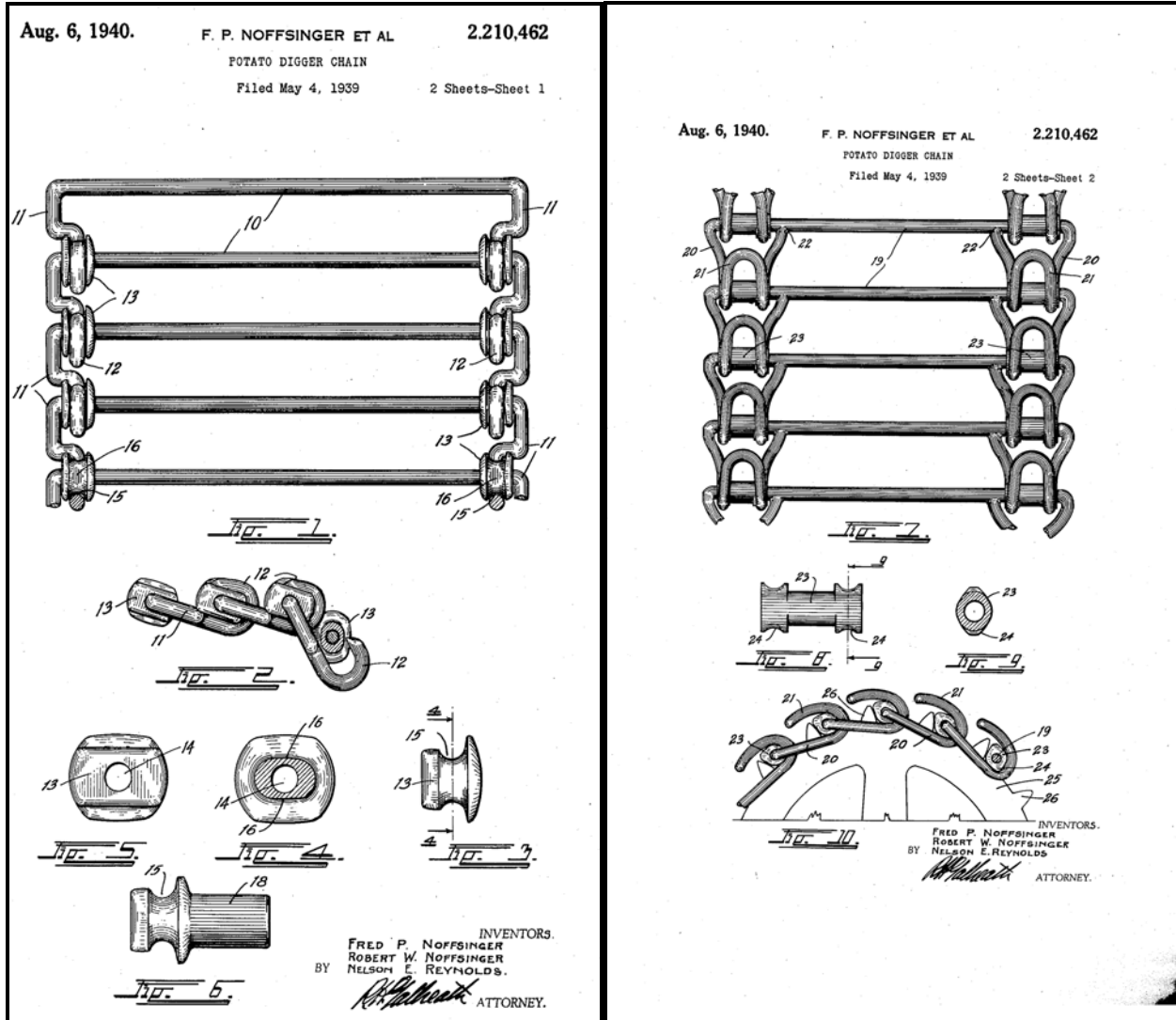
Photo H4

Photo H5



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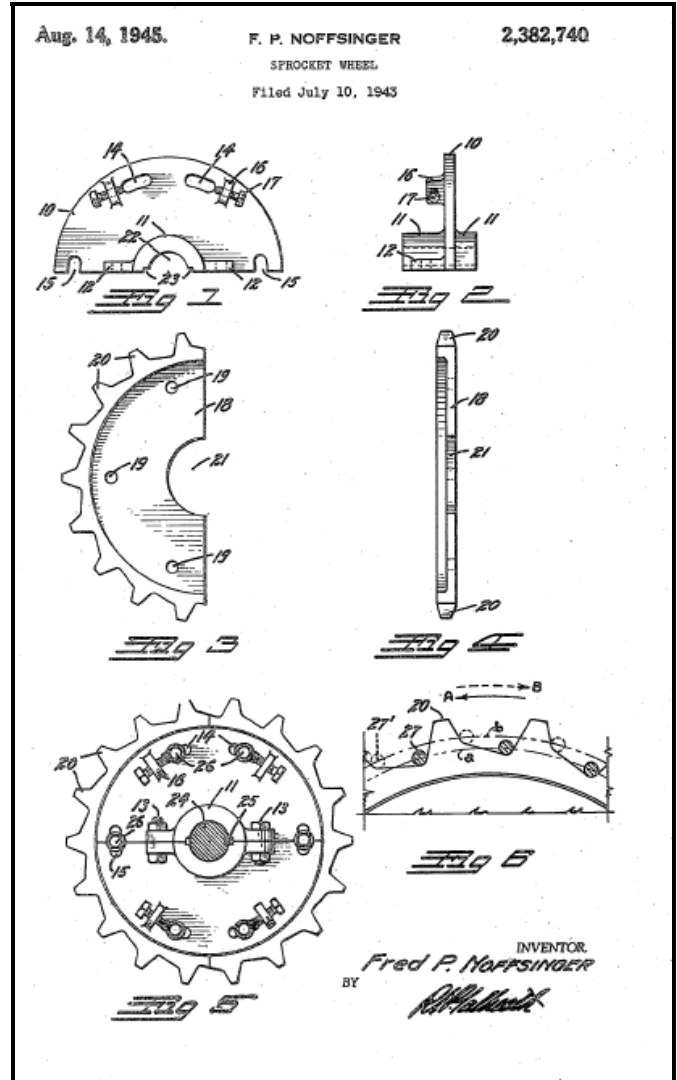
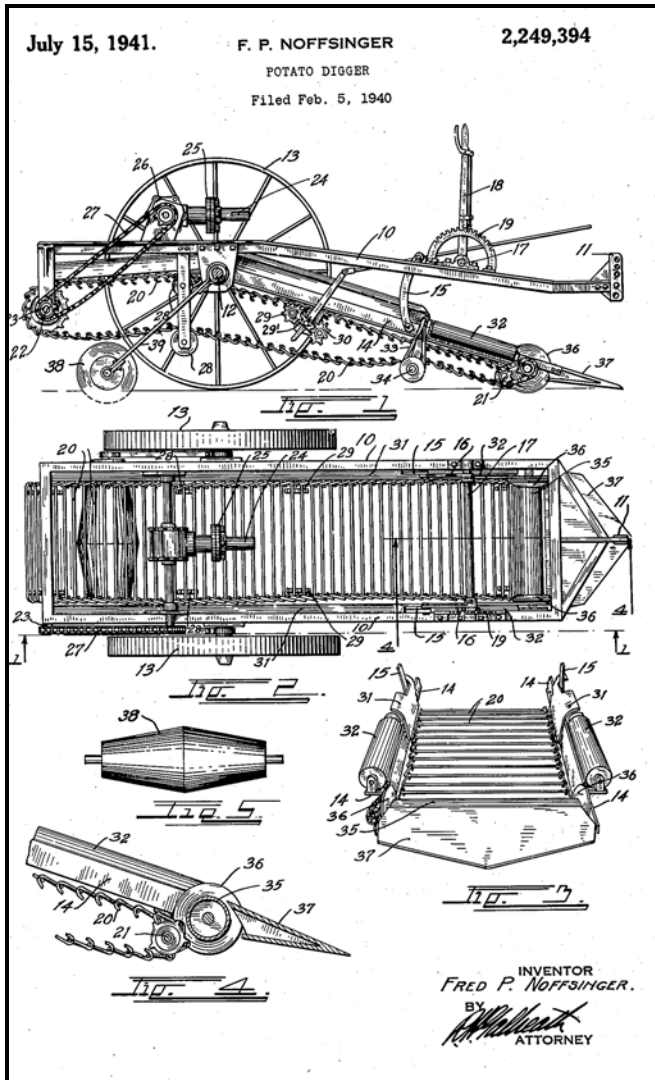
Photo H6



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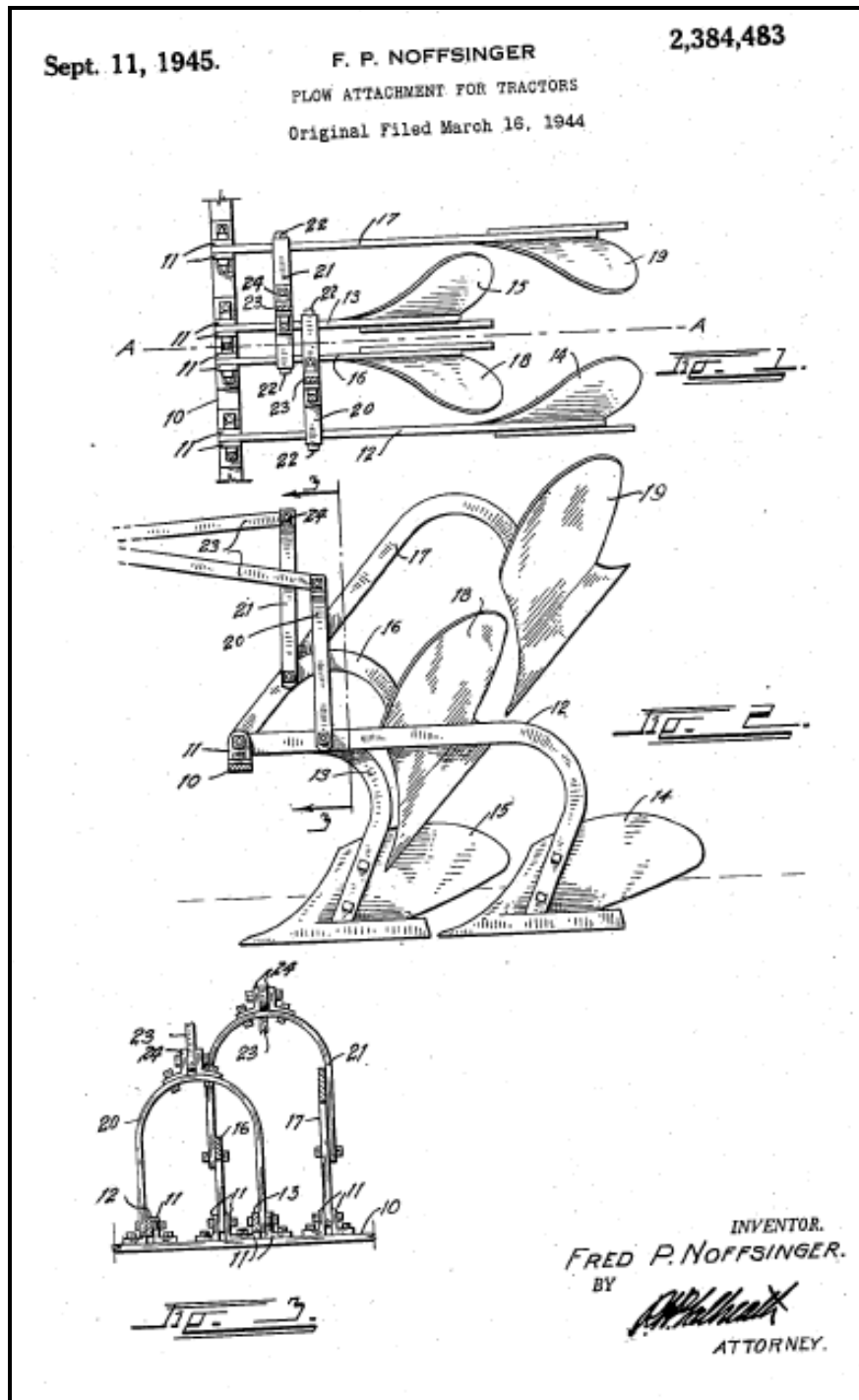
Photo H7

Photo H8



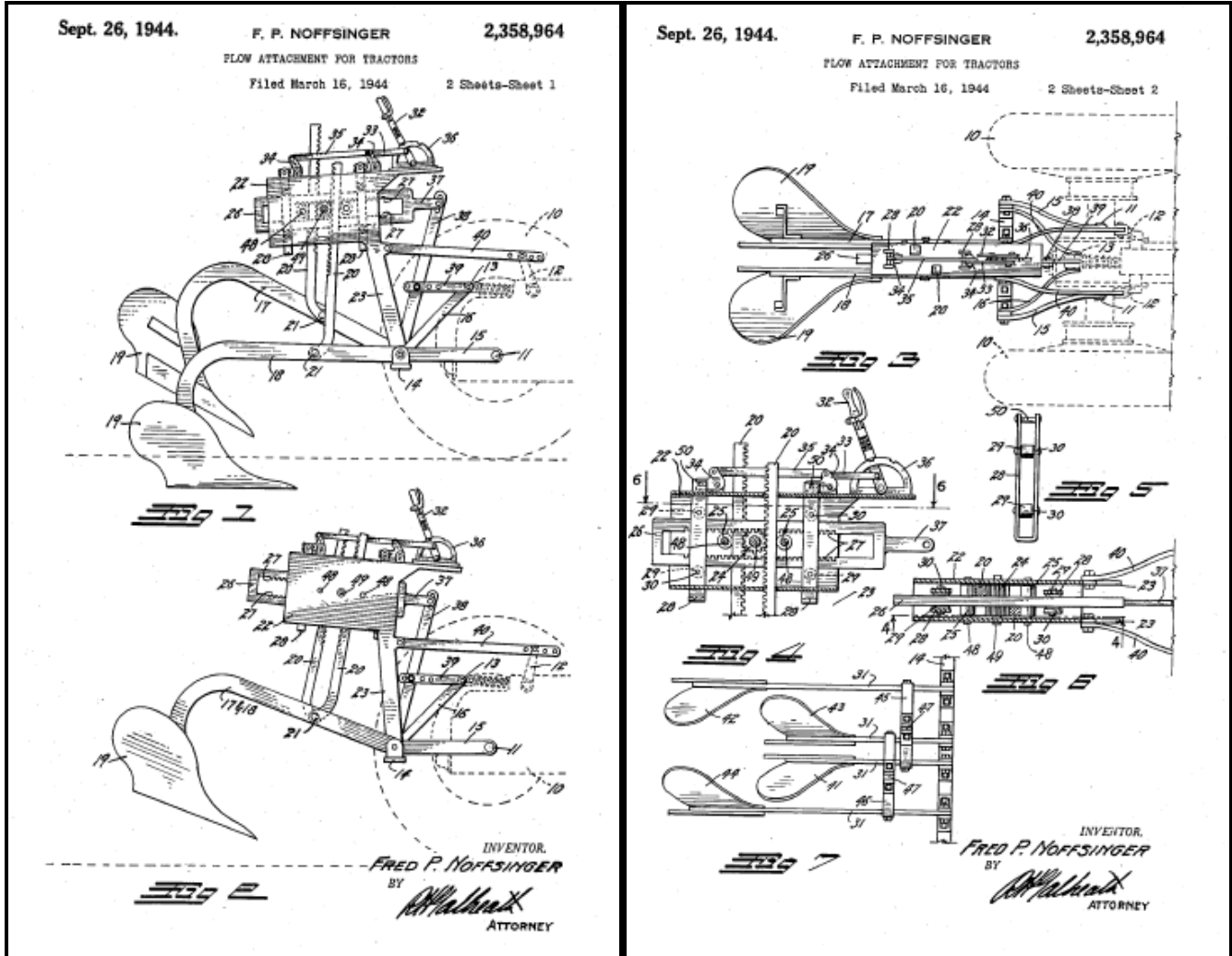
Property Name Noffsinger House

Photo H9



Property Name Noffsinger House

Photo H10



Property Name Noffsinger House

Photo H11

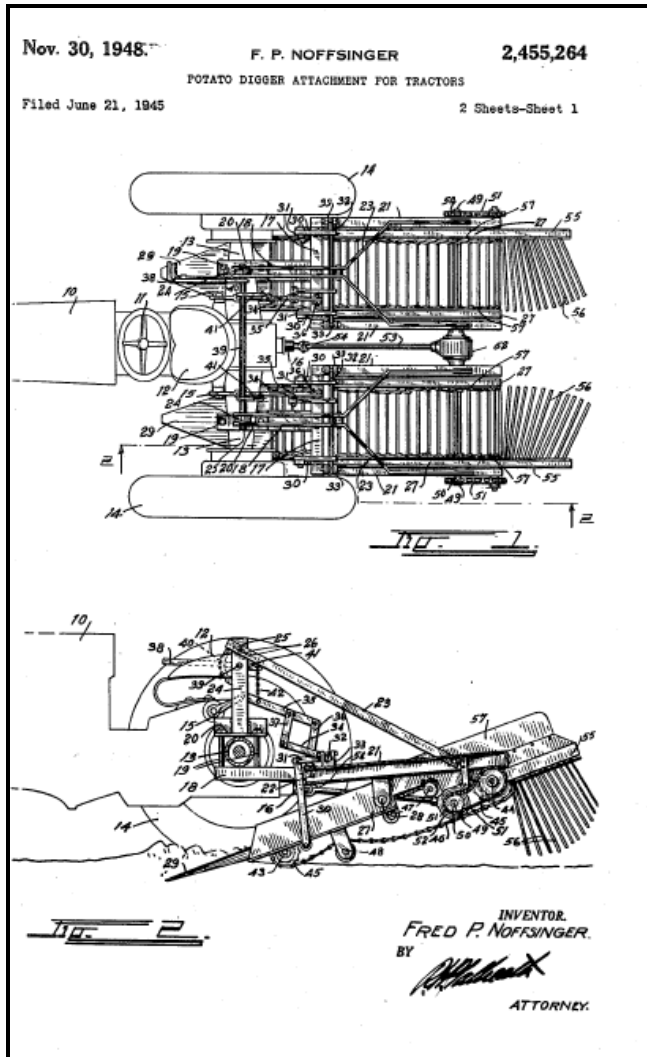


Photo H12

