

WYOMING HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE
INVENTORY FORM

1. Name of Project and/or Report No.
Historical Survey of the Rock Springs Central Business District
Rock Springs Certified Local Government Committee

2. Name of Property: Union Mercantile Company
Historic Name: Union Mercantile Company
Other names/site number: 48SW7686

3. Property Owner: K & J Development
Address: 1927 Edgar Street, Rock Springs 82901

4. Location

Street & Number: 105 K Street	Not for Publication
City, Town Rock Springs	Vicinity
State: WY. Code: 56 County: Sweetwater Code: 037	Zip Code: 82901
T19N-R105W, NW/NE Section 35	

5. Classification

Category of Property	No. of Resources within Property		Physical Integrity
	Contributing	Noncontributing	
X Building(s)	1		Building(s) Excellent
___ District	___	___	Sites Good
___ Site	___	___	Structures X Fair
___ Structure	___	___	Objects Poor
___ Object	1	___	Total

National Register Status: X Eligible ___ Not Eligible
 ___ Unevaluated X District Potential

6. Function or Use

Historic Function	Current Functions
Commerce/trade: department store	Vacant

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Style or Building Form)

20th Century Commercial

Materials

Foundation: Concrete

Walls: Brick

Roof: Asphalt (rolled roofing)

Other

Describe present and historic physical appearance

The building is a brick, two-story, flat-roofed commercial building located at the northwest corner of K Street and Fifth Street in the central commercial district of Rock Springs, Wyoming. This building is typical of a corner commercial building of the early 20th Century. It was originally a one-story wood frame building constructed sometime prior to 1894 and was formerly occupied by C. Juel and Company. Sometime in the late 1910s or early 1920s, the wood frame building was replaced with the current two-story brick structure in the same location. The store operated until 1978, and the building is currently vacant. The building is essentially the same as when built with the possible exception of aluminum and glass entrance doors.

The building is two-story and rectangular in shape with a beveled corner entrance. It is constructed with red brick and has a concrete foundation. The roof is flat and covered with rolled roofing. Decorative brick work is used on the beveled corners and above the second story windows. There is also a decorative cement cornice. Windows are typically large plate glass units with multi-paned clerestories on both the first and second floors. Black terra cotta tile is used around the windows and doors on the street level. The main entrance to the store is on the beveled corner. It is recessed with sidelights and consists of a double-leaf aluminum and glass door. There is a simple decorative cement secondary cornice running above the first story doors and windows. There is a metal neon sign bearing the name Union Mercantile Company suspended from the beveled corner extending from the top of the entrance to the top of the parapet.

PHOTOS--Please attach black and white photos

See attached sheets

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

 nationally: statewide: locally:

Applicable National Register Criteria: X__A __B __C __D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) __A __B __C __D __E __F __G

Areas of Significance Period of Significance Significant Dates

Commerce ca. 1915-1939 ca. 1918 (fire)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

Architect/Builder

N/A

Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

This property is significant for its association with the history of the growth of the central business district of Rock Springs in the early twentieth century. The Union Mercantile and Supply Company was founded by Henry Bertagnolli in 1893 with the financial aid of relatives and friends. Bertagnolli was part of a large Tyrolean contingent dwelling in Rock Springs. Bertagnolli first came to Wyoming Territory in 1880 and worked in the coal mines until the Rock Springs Massacre of 1885. He then bought a livery stable. He gradually expanded the operation to include foodstuffs and hardware. When he took in partners in the 1893 reorganization, he named his business in honor of union activity and to attract working class customers away from the Union Pacific Coal Company store. His original store was located on Pilot Butte Avenue and opened in 1895. It is not known exactly when he moved to the K Street location, but the store was located here as early as 1915. In October 1918, there was a serious fire at the Union Mercantile Store, and the current brick building may have been constructed as a result. The Union Mercantile expanded to Superior in 1905. The company reorganized in 1907 with the six original owners and issued stock to local coal miners. It then opened a second branch store in Kemmerer. The Union Mercantile became one of the largest businesses in Rock Springs. The Kemmerer store was sold in 1932 and the Superior store closed in 1955. However, the Rock Spring store remained open until 1978. The Rock Springs store had unsuccessfully sought to modernize to compete with new supermarkets. The building was then used as a pool hall and is now vacant.

9. Major Bibliographical References

David Kathka, "The Italian Experience in Wyoming," In Peopling the High Plains: Wyoming's European Heritage, edited by Gordon Olaf Hendrickson (Cheyenne: Wyoming State Archives and Historical Department, 1977), pp. 75-77.

Property Records, Tax Assessor's Office, Sweetwater County Courthouse, Green River.

Rock Springs Rocket, 10/25/18.

Sanborn Insurance Maps, 1894, 1903, 1912

Wyoming Business Directory, 1908, 1910-11, 1917, 1920, 1925, 1926, 1929, 1932, 1939.

Primary location of additional data:

☐ State Historic Preservation Office

☐ Other State Agency

☐ Federal Agency

☐ Local Government

☐ University

☒ Other

Specific repository: Sweetwater County Historical Museum, Green River

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property: less than one

USGS Quad or City Base map: Rock Springs, Wyoming 7.5' USGS Quadrangle

UTM References

A 12 Zone 648 440m E, 4605 400m N

Verbal Boundary Description

The property is located at the northwest corner of K Street and Fifth Street at 105 K Street, Rock Springs. It occupies Lots 1 and 2, 7-11, Block 8 in the North Addition.

Boundary Justification

The boundary is the lots that the building occupies. The building is also considered a contributing element to and is located within the planned Rock Springs Central Business National Register District.

11. Form Prepared By:

Name/Title: Robert G. Rosenberg

Organization: Rosenberg Historical Consultants

Street & Number: 739 Crow Creek Road

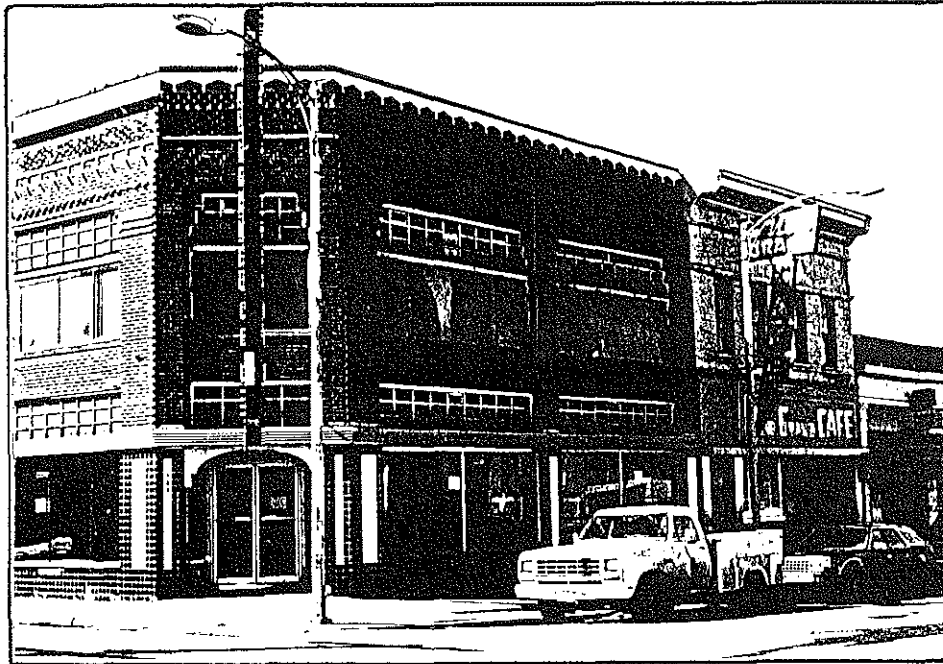
City or Town: Cheyenne

Date: 5/4/89

Telephone: 307/632-1144

State: WY

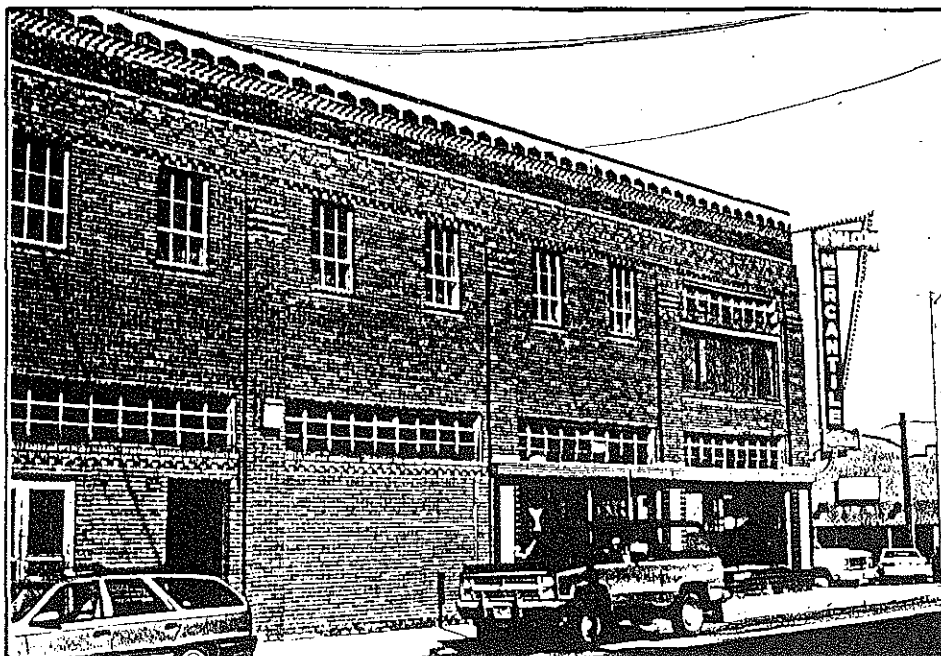
Zip Code: 82009-9010



UNION MERCANTILE COMPANY, 105 K Street, Rock Springs

Above: The Union Mercantile Company was founded by Henry Bertagnoli in 1893 to attract working class customers away from the Union Pacific Coal Company Store. He moved his business to this location in the 1910s. A serious fire occurred in 1918, and may have been responsible for the construction of this brick structure, which replaced the earlier wood frame building (looking northwest).

Below: The Union Mercantile Company, looking northeast.



SUBMITTED 6-16-98
LISTED 7-23-98

USDI/NPS Registration Form
Taliaferro House
Sweetwater County, Wyoming

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NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 10-90)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

historic name Taliaferro House
other names/site number

2. Location

street & number 106 Cedar Street not for publication N/A
city or town Rock Springs vicinity N/A
state Wyoming code WY county Sweetwater code 037 zipcode 82901

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

John J. Kirk
Signature of certifying official

6/16/98
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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4. National Park Service Certification

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I, hereby certify that this property is:

_____ entered in the National Register _____
_____ See continuation sheet.
_____ determined eligible for the _____
_____ National Register
_____ See continuation sheet.
_____ determined not eligible for the _____
_____ National Register
_____ removed from the National Register _____
_____ other (explain): _____

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

=====

5. Classification

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Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u> 2 </u>	_____ buildings
_____	_____ sites
_____	_____ structures
_____	_____ objects
<u> 2 </u>	_____ Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

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

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6. Function or Use

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Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>Domestic</u>	Sub: <u>single dwelling</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>Domestic</u>	Sub: <u>single dwelling</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

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7. Description

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Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation	<u>Stone</u>
roof	<u>Shingle</u>
walls	<u>Stone</u>
other	_____

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

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8. Statement of Significance

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

☐ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

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

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance 1907 - 1948

Significant Dates circa 1907 - 1912 (date of construction)

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.

☐ previously listed in the National Register

☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register

☐ designated a National Historic Landmark

☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #

☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary Location of Additional Data

☐ State Historic Preservation Office

☐ Other State agency

☐ Federal agency

☐ Local government

☒ University

☐ Other

Name of repository: American Heritage Center

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	<u>12</u>	<u>648490</u>	<u>4604620</u>	3	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	4	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

 See continuation sheet.

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Nancy Weidel

organization Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office

date March 31, 1998

street & number 6101 Yellowstone Road telephone (307) 777-6312

city or town Cheyenne state WY zip code 82002

USDI/NPS NHRP Registration Form
Taliaferro House
Sweetwater County, Wyoming

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Additional Documentation

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Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage
or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

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Property Owner

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

name Mr. William R. Taliaferro

street & number 106 Cedar Street telephone (307) 362-3471

city or town Rock Springs state WY zip code 82901

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 8

Taliaferro House
SweetwaterCounty,Wyoming

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7. Description

The Taliaferro House is a 2-1/2 story sandstone building, rectangular in shape (approximately 43' 8" x 33' 10") and the facade, or north side, faces Cedar Street. The house sits on the northern two lots of the four lot property and is encircled by a driveway with a separate entrance and exit to the west between stone pillars (and now removed low iron gates) onto Walnut Street. A high stone retaining wall defines the lot lines of the property on the north and west sides. Nine concrete steps, cut through the retaining wall on the north boundary of the property, lead up to the front yard. A historic photograph from 1915 shows flower beds bordering the retaining wall and a number of young trees planted in the yard.

The two story house rests on a stone foundation. The full basement includes eight windows (two per side) and a bulkhead cellar door and coal chute on the south side. The eighteen inch walls are constructed of rusticated sandstone of large uniform size to the water table at the first floor. The stone courses then alternate between one wide and one narrow course to a belt course at the second floor, and then changes to one wide course of rusticated stone alternating with a course of thin smooth-faced stone to the eave line, creating a banding pattern that emphasizes the solid horizontality of the building.

A bracketed hipped roof with wide flared eaves includes one hipped roof dormer with similar flared eaves and cut brackets on both the north and south sides. A large brick chimney is located on the east hip and another smaller brick chimney is near the northwest ridge line. The three, 12-light fixed windows of the dormer on the north side are original to the house but the current owner believes the dormer on the south side may have been added during a remodelling circa 1920 which reportedly added another room to the attic. The south dormer resembles the north dormer although the three, eight-over-eight light windows are double-hung, and the interior window space is configured somewhat differently.

Various window types are prominently featured and add an air of elegance and distinction to the house. These include a large bay with four, one-over-one double hung windows on the first floor of the west side, and an oriel window on the north side with three, one-over-one double-hung windows centered over the front porch.

A triple window at the stair landing level on the south side features diamond-patterned leaded glass in the two smaller one-over-one sash that flank the center window.

The most unique window is a large bow window located on the first floor of the east side consisting of twelve one-over-one fixed lights. This bowed extension was apparently planned as a small conservatory-type area as the floor of the interior space of the bow is covered with clay tiles.

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Taliaferro House
Sweetwater County, Wyoming

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The entrance porch is on the north side and is accessed by ten concrete steps leading up from the driveway. The flat roof and full entablature with dentil molding is supported by two single engaged columns and two sets of triple doric-styled columns at the east and west sides of the porch. The columns rest on the low sandstone wall that forms the porch walls. A 1915 photo shows a wooden balustrade on top of the porch roof which was removed by the present owner due to wood deterioration. The mahogany-framed beveled glass door with egg and dart molding is flanked by two beveled glass sidelights and a transom above.

Two large one over one windows on the first floor of the north side are each topped by a smooth-faced stone flat arch with a raised keystone. One small window on the east side first level also has a raised keystone in a flat arch. Other windows have plain lintels, and the continuous belt course acts as a sill on three sides of the building. Windows at the back or south side of the house have smooth-faced stone lug sills.

A small rectangular extension on the southeast side of the house serves as a back entrance to the first floor of the house. Concrete steps and stoop have replaced the original porch which is believed to have been constructed of wood.

Other than the 1920 remodelling which converted part of the attic into two bedrooms and may have added an attic staircase; and a 1970s updating of the kitchen, pantry area, and original bathroom, the house retains its original integrity of design both inside and out.

The 1-1/2 story former three stall carriage house and milking parlor was also constructed of sandstone. The building is rectangular and measures 37' 6" x 21'. The steeply-pitched gable roof has two large gable-roofed dormers, located on the north and south sides. Each gable end has one double-hung window and is sided with wood shingles. The carriage house was converted into a small house in the 1970s which enclosed the large entrance area on the north side into walls with two large windows and a door. Various windows and doors on the east and west sides have been boarded up due to interior modifications.

The entire south side of the carriage house is enclosed within a large metal shed used as a workshop and for storage of vehicles such as cars and sheepwagons by the current owner. Although this metal addition is large, its location at the rear of the building does not obscure the original feel of the building as a carriage house.

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Taliaferro House

Sweetwater County, Wyoming

The Taliaferro House is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C as one of the premier examples of an American Foursquare in Wyoming. The house was built in the period 1907 - 1912 by an Italian stonemason with sandstone quarried south of Rock Springs. It is located at the top of a hill which overlooks the town, and is situated kitty-corner from another large sandstone house of the same era, locally referred to as "The Castle". The house is noted for being the first one in Rock Springs built with an indoor bathroom. The house is part of the small elite residential neighborhood of early 20th century Rock Springs that occupied an area south of the east/west railroad tracks which bisected the town. Its size and conspicuous location are symbols of the status and achievements of the first generation of influential businessmen/ranchers who rose to regional and statewide prominence in the Union Pacific railroad and coal town of Rock Springs, Wyoming.

The house is an excellent example of a style of domestic architecture that evolved in post-Victorian America. According to architectural historian Alan Gowans, the classic Foursquare design is a two story box, set on a raised basement with the first floor approached by steps, an interior plan of four nearly equal-sized rooms per floor, and capped by a pyramidal roof that usually contained at least a front dormer. Other characteristic elements include a veranda running the full width of the first floor and side bay windows that break up the boxy outline of the building. The design achieves a horizontal massiveness by such devices as long straight overhanging eaves, decorative banding that highlights the second story, doubling or tripling of porch columns, and the use of stone or concrete block.

Popular mail-order catalogs of the time, such as Aladdin Homes and Sears, Roebuck, marketed the Foursquare as a particularly American form of residential design; indeed, style books often term it "the American Foursquare". "Thoroughly American in architecture, it is a house anyone will be proud to identify as 'My Home,'" is how Aladdin described one of its model foursquares. Thousands of foursquares were built in cities and suburbs across the country during its period of popularity, 1900 - 1930.

The 18th century Georgian mansion was the ancestor of the middle-class American foursquare and, according to Gowans, "the American foursquare thus appealed to that same need for stability and solidity which on another level was satisfied by associations with English or colonial American roots."

Perhaps it was the subliminal sense of stability and solidity of the foursquare form which especially appealed to inhabitants of rough western towns such as Rock Springs, in a place like Wyoming, where statehood was barely 20 years old when the Taliaferro house was constructed. Certainly, the Foursquare form with its classic Georgian antecedents is one that would have likely appealed to a man like Thomas Seddon Taliaferro, Jr., as it no doubt harked back to the elegant 18th century family houses of his Virginia childhood, homes such as The Whythe-Taliaferro House in Williamsburg, designed by ancestor, Richard

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Taliaferro House

Sweetwater County, Wyoming

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Taliaferro.

A popular mythical figure of a western success story is a rich rancher with thousands of cattle on a giant spread in some remote beautiful mountainous setting. The reality is that a successful rancher most likely became one only by combining ranching with various other business interests such as banking, retail, and real estate, which became the source for the money used to bankroll the big ranch that in a place like Wyoming is more likely to be thousands of desolate acres of high desert sagebrush than at the foot of the scenic Tetons. Many a successful rancher spent more time in the board room of a bank or mercantile than riding the open range.

Augustine Kendall and Thomas Seddon Taliaferro, Jr. were representative of this type of businessman/rancher who rose to economic and social prominence in small cities and towns of the West in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The west of the late 19th century attracted a wide variety of people - immigrant miners, rail workers, greenhorn cowboys, health-seekers, heirs of fortunes, scoundrels, schoolteachers, etc. - those in search of fresh beginnings and economic opportunities.

Contemporaries, both Kendall and Taliaferro arrived in Wyoming in the early 1880s, neither yet twenty years old. Kendall, born in 1863 and raised in Ontario, Canada, son of a wealthy Boston spice trader, grandson of a former mayor of that city, came to Laramie in 1881, where he worked in banking for five years before moving to Rock Springs. He became president of the Sweetwater County Bank (later First National Bank), a position he held into the 1920s. Other business interests included the Rock Springs Lumber Company of which he was Vice-President and Treasurer, the Stock Growers Mercantile, and sheep and cattle ranching in Sweetwater County. Kendall served as Mayor of Rock Springs 1904 - 1907, and was one of the original founders of the Rock Springs Grazing Association.

It was Augustine Kendall who had the Taliaferro House built in the period 1907 - 1912, reportedly as a way to keep his wife in Wyoming. In poor health, Mrs. Kendall, sister of regionally prominent bankers/ranchers/businessmen Thomas and James Boyer, moved to Hollywood, California sometime in 1912. August Kendall remained a resident of Rock Springs although he made frequent trips to California, and Mrs. Kendall spent summers in Wyoming. She died in California of influenza in 1919.

Local stories tell of the Kendall home serving as a boarding house for a brief period of time before Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Seddon Taliaferro, Jr. purchased it in 1914. The Taliaferro's had the house remodelled around 1920 at which time the attic was converted to bedrooms for a number of their nine children, radiant heaters were installed in the three fireplaces, and such yard amenities as the sundial, bird bath, and fountains added (all remain in the yard today).

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Taliaferro House

Sweetwater County, Wyoming

Like Augustine Kendall, Thomas Taliaferro also came from "back east" and he embodied all those desirable qualities that now derisive term implied. Born into an aristocratic, cultured Virginia family in 1865, whose direct lineage included Richard Henry Lee, signer of the Declaration of Independence, and other notable Old Dominion families, Thomas Seddon Taliaferro, Jr. spent his youth in Alexandria, Virginia where he attended the prestigious Episcopal High School and Gloucester Academy. The Taliaferro family lost their fortune, much of it tied up in the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, following the Civil War in which his father served in the Confederate Army and remained officially a prisoner of war until pardoned by President Grover Cleveland.

A family friend on the Board of Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad secured a job for eighteen-year old Thomas, Jr. in Green River, Wyoming where he arrived in 1883. From his first job shoveling coal, Thomas rose to the position of Union Pacific agent for Green River, a job he held until he began his law practice in 1900 and moved to Rock Springs. His Union Pacific association continued, however, and he became the Union Pacific Coal Company's top legal counsel in the state of Wyoming.

In addition to a busy law practice, Taliaferro also organized and became president or managing director of three banks: the First National Bank of Green River, the First State Bank of Green River, and the First Bank of Superior, Wyoming. He was president of the Green River Mercantile Company, a profitable business that outfitted many of the numerous sheep and cattle ranches in the region including those he owned, the Green River Livestock Company and the Big Sandy Livestock Company. Other business interests included commercial and residential real estate development in Green River and two of the earliest car dealerships in Sweetwater County. Taliaferro, along with Augustine Kendall, helped found the Rock Springs Grazing Association and became the chief legal counsel for the organization. Taliaferro served a term as the second mayor of Green River 1893-1896. (His son, Edward Ludwell Taliaferro, also became Green River's mayor 1944 - 1947.)

In 1896, Taliaferro returned to his hometown of Alexandria to marry Lucy Ramsay, a descendant of Virginia's prominent Lee, Custis, Ball, and Washington families. Mr. and Mrs. Taliaferro furnished the house at 106 Cedar Street with many family heirlooms that remain in the house today. These include furniture from Woodlawn Plantation in Virginia, numerous family portraits and engravings, pieces of 400 year old Willow Ware, a chair from the Lee family home of Stratford, case piece from the Lee family, a silver urn that was buried in a well during the Revolutionary War, and a number of 18th century beds and tables.

In addition to bearing eleven children (two died in infancy), Lucy Taliaferro led an active political and social life. A prominent member of the Democratic party,

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Taliaferro House
Sweetwater County, Wyoming

she was considered a key figure in giving Wyoming's vote to Woodrow Wilson in the 1912 and 1916 presidential elections. From 1928 until 1940, she served as national Democratic committeewoman from Wyoming. Lucy held the position of chairman or director of many local and state organizations including the Wyoming Federation of Womens Clubs, Wyoming For Woman's Liberty Loans, the American Red Cross, and Wyoming Public Health Association. Active in the Suffrage movement, Mrs. Taliaferro entertained national leaders such as Dr. Carrie Chapman Catt in her home at 106 Cedar Street. Among other notable guests at the Taliaferro home were Governors Nellie Taylor Ross and (later Senator) John B. Kendrick, and William Jennings Bryan.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Taliaferro, Jr. died in the house on 106 Cedar Street; 75 year old Thomas in 1940, and Lucy in 1953 at age 81. Both deaths elicited long obituaries on the front page of the Rock Springs Daily Rocket, and "all business houses in Rock Springs and Green River closed for the funeral" of Thomas.

Following the death of her mother Lucy, Harriotte Lee Taliaferro occupied the house until 1965 when ill health forced her to move to a nursing home. The house sat vacant for a year or more and became the target of vandals. Finally, in 1967, William Ramsay Taliaferro, grandson of Thomas and Lucy, moved into the house with his wife and young family. In 1969, they purchased the house in which Mr. Taliaferro still resides.

The Taliaferro House is an excellent and rare example of a large sandstone foursquare style house in Wyoming. Built for a member of the local elite and located on a prominent hill overlooking the city, the house personified the pride and financial success of the first generation of Rock Springs businessmen/ranchers in a state that was not yet twenty years old. Its stone craftsmanship and elegant interior appointments, featuring oak and mahogany trim, terra cotta mantels, original light fixtures, and original paint and wallpaper in various rooms, are still a point of pride today for not only the owner, a grandson of Thomas Seddon Taliaferro, Jr., but the city as well. The house has remained in the Taliaferro family since 1914. The house retains exceptional integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, association, location, and setting. The Taliaferro House, and the carriage house, as a contributing structure, are eligible under Criterion C for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Taliaferro House

Sweetwater County, Wyoming

9. Major Bibliographical References

Beach, Mrs. Alfred H. (Cora M.). Women of Wyoming, Casper, Wyoming:S.E. Boyer & Company, n.d.

Cullen, Thomas P. Rock Springs -- A Look Back -- Glimpses of Early - Day Happenings and Events in the Lives of its First Settlers. Portland, OR, 1991.

Gowans, Alan. The Comfortable House: North American Suburban Architecture 1890 - 1930, Cambridge, Massachusetts: MIT Press, 1989.

Green River Historic Preservation Commission, Green River Mayors: 1891 - 1995.

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Larson, T. A. History of Wyoming, 2nd edition, revised. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1978.

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Rock Springs Rocket, Rock Springs, WY. 3-14-1919.

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Rogers, Mary Read, Editor. Our Heritage: The Wyoming Federation of Women's Clubs. Cheyenne:Pioneer Printing & Stationery Co., 1976.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Company Map, Rock Springs, Wyoming, 1912.

Sweetwater County Courthouse, Green River, WY.

Taliaferro, Edward Ludwell. Transcript of Interview by Priscilla K. Hughs, April 30, 1980, Rock Springs, Wyoming.

Taliaferro, William Ramsay. Personal Interviews; Historic Photos, Rock Springs, Wyoming.

10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 9 Page 15

Taliaferro House

Sweetwater County, Wyoming

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University of Wyoming, American Heritage Center, Laramie, Wyoming. Thomas Taliaferro, Jr. Collection.

Wentworth, Edward Norris, America's Sheep Trails, Ames, Iowa State College Press, 1948.

Wyoming State Business Directory. Denver: Gazetteer Publishing, 1906-07; 1908-1909; 1910-11; 1914; 1916; 1918; 1919; 1920; 1921; 1922; 1923.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 10 Page 16

Taliaferro House

Sweetwater County, Wyoming

=====

Verbal Boundary Description

The Taliaferro House is located at the southeast corner of Cedar Street and Walnut Street at 106 Cedar Street, Rock Springs. It occupies Lots 9 - 12, Block 36, in the Union Pacific Railroad Company's Second Addition.

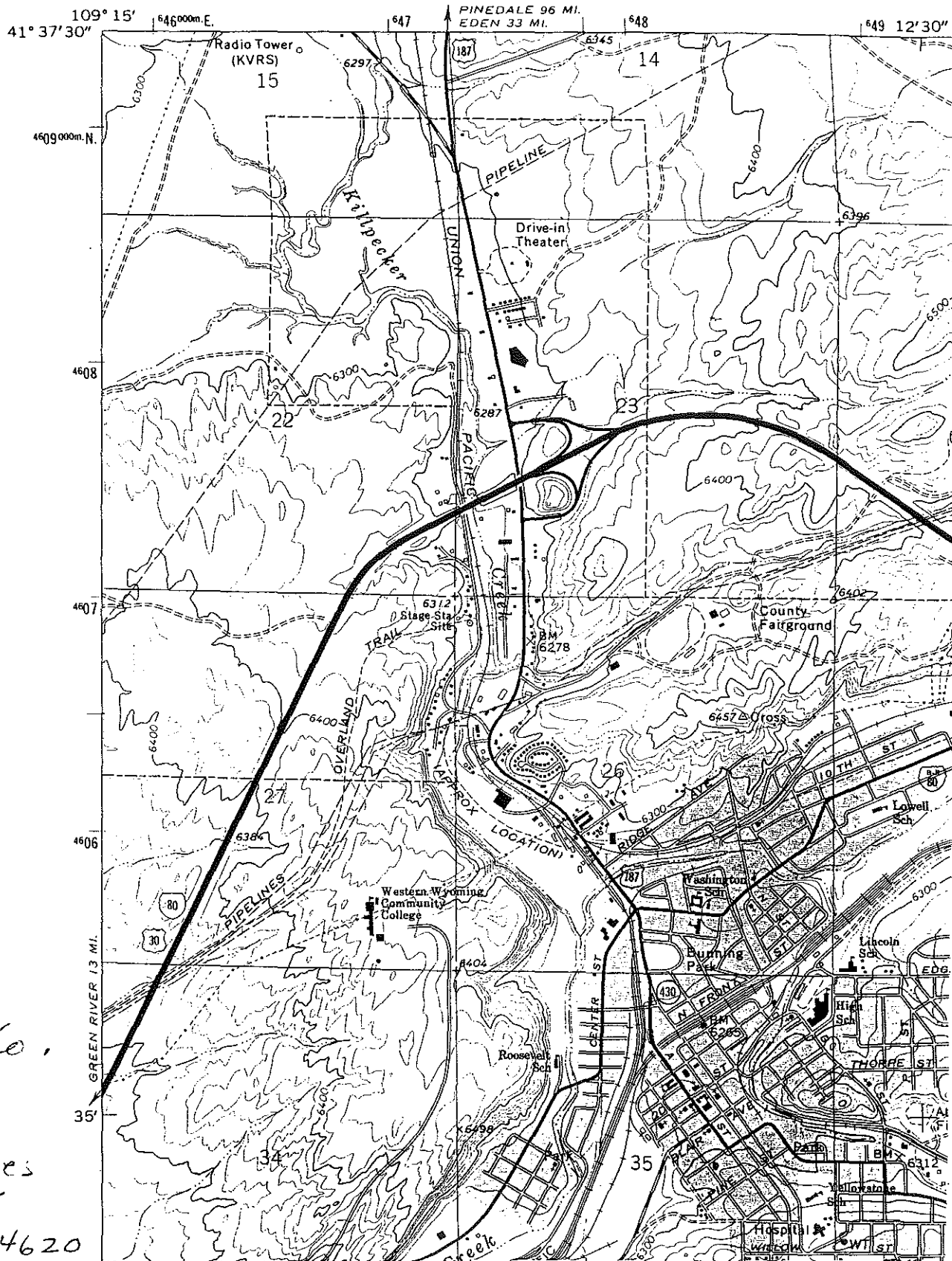
Boundary Justification

The boundary includes lots 9 - 12, which the house and carriage house occupy, and is defined by the curbs and gutters along Cedar Street (north boundary) and Walnut Street (west boundary). The east boundary is defined by the borders of lots 9 - 12; the south boundary is defined by the border of lot 12.

UTTE

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



Taliaferro
House
Rock Springs
Sweetwater Co.,
Wyoming
UTM References
E N
2/648490/4604620

WYOMING HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE INVENTORY FORM

1. Name of Project and/or Report No.
Historical Survey of the Rock Springs Central Business District
Rock Springs Certified Local Government Committee
2. Name of Property: James and James Attorneys
Historic Name: Quaker Cash & Carry Store; Sewell's United Stores
Other names/site number: 48SW7734
3. Property Owner: James & James Attorneys
Address: Rock Springs, WY

4. Location

Street & Number: 110 J Street
City, Town Rock Springs
State: WY. Code: 56 County: Sweetwater Code: 037
T19N-R105W, NW/NE Section 35

Not for Publication
Vicinity
Zip Code: 82901

5. Classification

Category of Property	No. of Resources within Property		Physical Integrity
	Contributing	Noncontributing	
1 Building(s)	___	___ 1 ___	___ Excellent
___ District	___	___	___ Good
___ Site	___	___	___ Fair
___ Structure	___	___	X ___ Poor
___ Object	___	___ 1 ___	___ Total

National Register Status: ___ Eligible X ___ Not Eligible
___ Unevaluated ___ District Potential

6. Function or Use

Historic Function	Current Functions
Commerce/trade: restaurant specialty store	Commerce/trade: Professional

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Style or Building Form)

Twentieth Century Commercial

Materials

Foundation: Stone
Walls: Wood frame; brick facing
Roof: Asphalt (shingles)
Other

Describe present and historic physical appearance

The building that currently houses James and James Attorney is a one-story wood frame falsefront with a gable roof located near the northeast corner of North Front and J Streets, in the central commercial district of Rock Springs, Wyoming. Portions of the building were constructed prior to 1890 with a dwelling in the rear. By 1903, it served as a drug store and by 1912 it was a wood frame restaurant. In 1920, it was the Liberty Cafe with E. Tom as the proprietor. Between 1920 and 1925, the building was either rebuilt or received a brick facade with a recessed entrance and clerestory and became the Quaker Cash and Carry Store owned by H.J. Boice, who had the next business to the west, a grocery store and bakery. In 1932, it became Sewell's United Stores with C.G. Boyce as manager. By 1937, it was still known as Sewell's United Stores with V.R. Shurtloff as manager. It specialized in groceries, meats, and had a bakery. It is unknown what its relationship was to Boices' Store at this time.

The current building has a precast stone facade and a wood shingle awning that extends east over the next business. It has double leaf glass and aluminum doors in a recessed entrance and modern display windows. The old South Pass Saloon and Boices Grocery and Bakery have been torn down to create a parking lot. An new entrance with a wood shingle awning has been built into the west elevation and is used by James and James Attorneys at 110 J Street. It appears that the storefront on North Front Street is vacant.

PHOTOS--Please attach black and white photos

See attached sheets

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

 nationally: statewide: locally:

Applicable National Register Criteria: __A__ __B__ __C__ __D__

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) __A__ __B__ __C__ __D__ __E__ __F__ __G__

Areas of Significance Period of Significance Significant Dates

Not Applicable

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Significant Person

Architect/Builder

N/A

Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

This building has been extensively remodeled. The facade which was brick has been covered with precast stone panels squaring off the old stepped parapet. Modern doors and display windows have been added. It appears that the west elevation has been faced with brick and a new entrance has been built into it. Therefore the building has poor physical and architectural integrity and does not retain feeling and association with its period of historical significance as a grocery store and bakery. Therefore it is considered ineligible to the National Register of Historic Places and a noncontributing element to the proposed Rock Springs Central Business National Register District.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Hill, James B., Hill's Pocket Directory & Business Guide of Rock Springs, Wyoming, June, 1903.

Property Records, Tax Assessor's Office, Sweetwater County Courthouse, Green River.

Sanborn Insurance Maps, 1890, 1894, 1903, 1912

Wyoming State Business Directory, 1908, 1910-11, 1917, 1920, 1925, 1926, 1929, 1932, 1937.

Historic Photographs of Rock Springs, Sweetwater County Historical Museum, Green River.

Primary location of additional data:

☐ State Historic Preservation Office

☐ Other State Agency

☐ Federal Agency

☐ Local Government

☐ University

☒ Other

Specific repository: Sweetwater County Historical Museum, Green River

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property: less than one

USGS Quad or City Base map: Rock Springs, Wyoming 7.5' USGS Quadrangle

UTM References

Zone 12 648400 mE 4605300 mN

Verbal Boundary Description

The property is located near the northeast corner of North Front and J Streets, Rock Springs. It occupies lot 10, Block 3 in the Original Town plat.

Boundary Justification

The boundary is the lot which the building occupies. The building is considered a noncontributing element to and is located within the planned Rock Springs Central Business National Register District.

11. Form Prepared By:

Name/Title: Robert G. Rosenberg

Organization: Rosenberg Historical Consultants

Street & Number: 739 Crow Creek Road

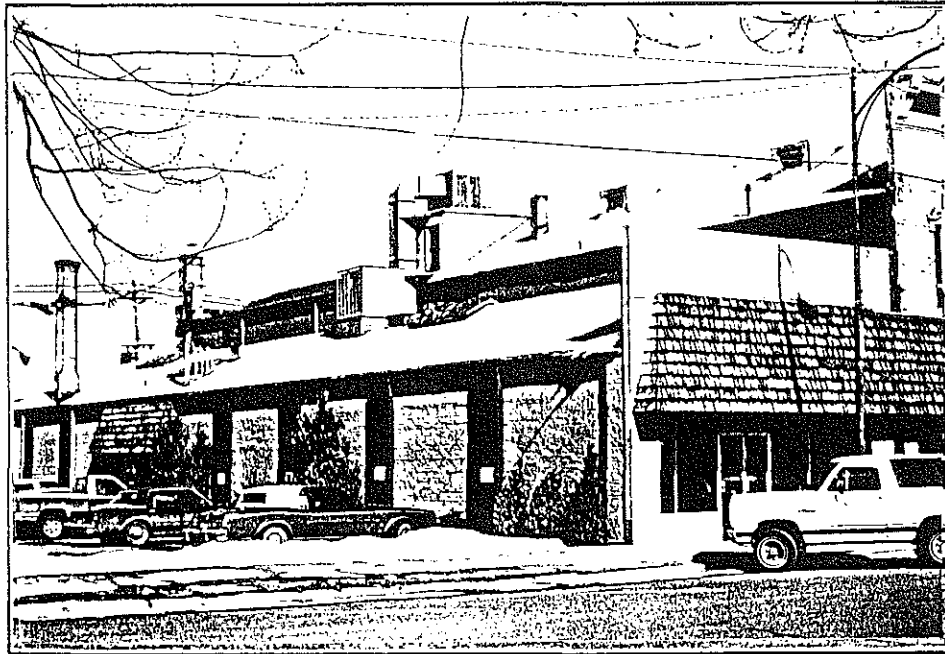
City or Town: Cheyenne

Date: February 21, 1989

Telephone: 307/632-1144

State: WY

Zip Code: 82009-9010



JAMES AND JAMES ATTORNEYS, 110 J Street, Rock Springs

This building near the corner of North Front and J Streets contains a portion that was built prior to 1890. The original building had a dwelling in the rear and served as a drug store and restaurant in its early days. It was rebuilt or remodeled in the 1920s, when it became the Quaker Cash and Carry Store. It later became Sewell's United Stores. The building has received too many modifications for it to resemble its historic appearance (looking north).

WYOMING HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE INVENTORY FORM

1. Name of Project and/or Report No.
Historical Survey of the Rock Springs Central Business District
Rock Springs Certified Local Government Committee
2. Name of Property: New Grand Cafe
Historic Name: North Side State Bank
Other names/site number: 48SW7732
3. Property Owner: New Grand Cafe
Address: Rock Springs, WY

4. Location

Street & Number: 117 K Street
City, Town Rock Springs
State: WY. Code: 56 County: Sweetwater Code: 037
T19N-R10SW, NW/NE Section 35

Not for Publication
Vicinity
Zip Code: 82901

5. Classification

Category of Property	No. of Resources within Property		Physical Integrity
	Contributing	Noncontributing	
1 Building(s)	1		Excellent
___ District			X Good
___ Site			___ Fair
___ Structure			___ Poor
___ Object	1		Total

National Register Status: X Eligible ___ Not Eligible
___ Unevaluated X District Potential

6. Function or Use

Historic Function Current Functions

Commerce/trade: financial institution Commerce/trade: restaurant
specialty store

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Style or Building Form)

Late Victorian Italianate

Materials

Foundation: Concrete

Walls: Stone

Roof: Asphalt (rolled roofing)

Other

Describe present and historic physical appearance

The building that currently houses the New Grand Cafe is a two-story reinforced concrete and coursed ashlar structure located on K Street in the central commercial district of Rock Springs, Wyoming. This Late Victorian Italianate commercial building was built by John Bertagnoli in 1911. The first floor was leased to the North Side State Bank when it was first formed in 1912. The original building had a typical recessed entrance with flanking display windows, kickplates, and a clerestory composed of small glass tiles. There was a second entrance for access to the second story. The upper portion of the facade was finished in cut sandstone with a decorative metal cornice. Second story windows were regularly-spaced one over one-light double-hung units.

The current building is quite similar to the original (26' x 75'). It retains the decorative cornice and stone facade. The street level has been opened up removing the northern display windows. The clerestory area has been covered with a signboard bearing the current name of the business.

PHOTOS--Please attach black and white photos

See attached sheet

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

 nationally: statewide: locally:

Applicable National Register Criteria: X_A ___B X_C ___D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G

Areas of Significance Period of Significance Significant Dates

Commerce (bank) 1912-1924

Commerce 1924-1939

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

Architect/Builder

N/A

John Bertagnoli?

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

This building is significant for its association with the history of the growth of the central business district of Rock Springs in the early twentieth century. It was built for or by John Bertagnoli in 1911 and leased to the newly formed North Side State Bank in 1912. The bank remained at this location until moving to new facilities in 1924. The building then housed the De La Mare Hotel and the North Side Cafe through the 1930s. Although the street level has been remodeled, the building retains much of its original form, scale, and materials and therefore has sufficient physical and architectural integrity to convey feeling and association with its period of historical significance as a bank, hotel, and restaurant.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Property Records, Tax Assessor's Office, Sweetwater County Courthouse,
Green River.

No Author, "Bertagnoli Building About Completed," Rock Springs Rocket,
Rock Springs, Wyoming, 12/8/1911.

No Author, "New Bank For the North Side," Rock Springs Rocket, Rock
Springs, Wyoming, 6/14/1912.

Sanborn Insurance Maps, 1890, 1894, 1903, 1912

Wyoming State Business Directory, 1908, 1910-11, 1917, 1920, 1925,
1926, 1929, 1932, 1937.

Primary location of additional data:

☐ State Historic Preservation Office

☐ Other State Agency

☐ Federal Agency

☐ Local Government

☐ University

☒ Other

Specific repository: Sweetwater County Historical Museum, Green River

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property: less than one

USGS Quad or City Base map: Rock Springs, Wyoming 7.5' USGS Quadrangle

UTM References

Zone 12 648420 mE 4605420 mN

Verbal Boundary Description

The property is located at 117 K Street, Rock Springs, north of the old
Union Mercantile Building. It occupies Lot 3, Block 8, of the North
Addition.

Boundary Justification

The boundary is the lot which the building occupies. The building is also
considered a contributing element to and is located within the planned Rock
Springs Central Business National Register District.

11. Form Prepared By:

Name/Title: Robert G. Rosenberg

Organization: Rosenberg Historical Consultants

Street & Number: 739 Crow Creek Road

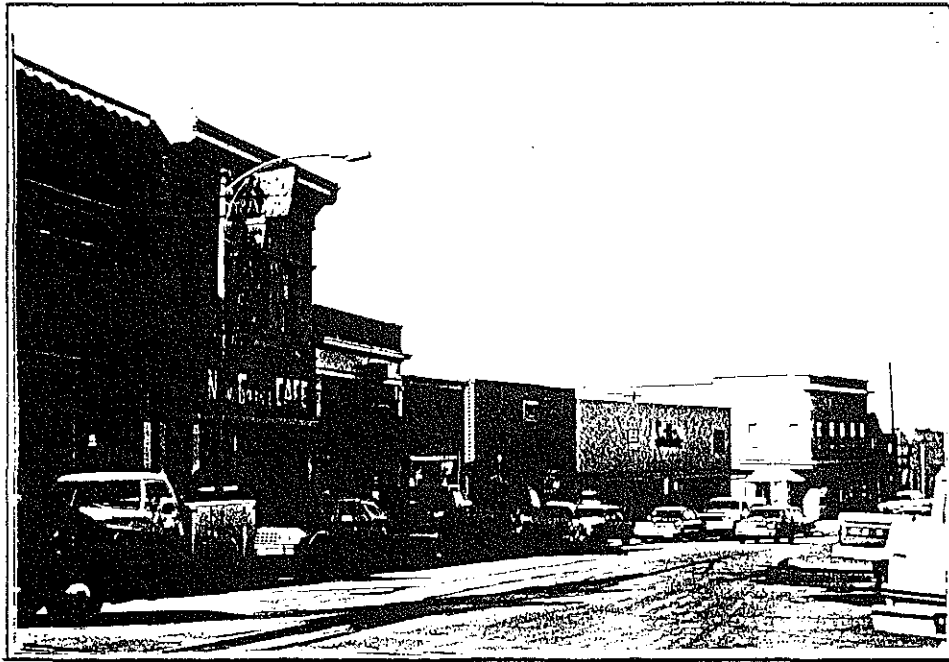
City or Town: Cheyenne

Date: February 23, 1989

Telephone: 307/632-1144

State: WY

Zip Code: 82009-9010



NEW GRAND CAFE, 117 K Street, Rock Springs

This building (second from left) was built by or for John Bertagnoli in 1911. It housed the North Side State Bank until 1924. It then became the De La Mare Hotel and the North Side Cafe throughout the 1930s. It has been remodeled at street level, but most of the building retains its historic appearance (looking northwest).

WYOMING HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE
INVENTORY FORM

1. Name of Project and/or Report No.
Historical Survey of the Rock Springs Central Business District
Rock Springs Certified Local Government Committee

2. Name of Property: Park Hotel
Historic Name: Park Hotel
Other names/site number: 48SW7688

3. Property Owner: Park Hotel, Inc.
Address: Rock Springs, WY

4. Location

Street & Number: 19 Elk Street	Not for Publication
City, Town Rock Springs	Vicinity
State: WY. Code: 56 County: Sweetwater Code: 037	Zip Code: 82901
T19N-R105W, NW/NE Section 35	

5. Classification

Category of Property	No. of Resources within Property		Physical Integrity
	Contributing	Noncontributing	
X Building(s)	1		Building(s) Excellent
___ District	___		Sites Good
___ Site	___		Structures X Fair
___ Structure	___		Objects ___ Poor
___ Object	1		Total

National Register Status: X Eligible Not Eligible
 ___ Unevaluated X District Potential

6. Function or Use

Historic Function

Current Functions

Domestic: hotel

Domestic: hotel

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Style or Building Form)

Materials

Foundation: Concrete
Walls: Brick

20th Century Commercial

Roof: Asphalt (rolled roofing)
Other

Describe present and historic physical appearance

The Park Hotel is a brick, four-story flat-roofed building located at the northwest corner of North Front Street and Elk Street in the central commercial district of Rock Springs, Wyoming. The building was constructed in 1914-15 and is representative of 20th century commercial architecture. The chief architectural features are a contrasting white terra cotta-capped parapet and secondary cornice and a darker shade of red brick used only for the fourth floor. The fourth floor was added sometime in the 1920s. The street level of the Park Hotel has been modified so that the south elevation that once included a pedimented entrance and shops with display windows has been covered and closed in with red bricks. This portion of the hotel is now the "Sage Room" where a bar and lounge are located. The east elevation has also been altered and modernized with brickwork filling in arched windows, display windows, and recessed entrances and installing smaller rectangular plate glass windows. The old Park Grille portion is now the Tumbleweed Coffee Shop. The remainder of the building including the second through fourth floors remain essentially the same. Therefore the building retains its original form, scale, and fabric and retains feeling and association with its period of historical significance as the premier hotel in the central commercial district in the early 20th century.

The Park Hotel is four-story and rectangular in shape (94' x 75') with a concrete foundation. It is constructed with light red bricks with a dark red brick used only on the fourth floor. The roof is flat and covered with rolled roofing. It is surrounded by a terra cotta-capped brick parapet. The street level was modified during a 1976 renovation of the building generally closing or altering original arched windows, display windows, and recessed openings with red brick walls and plate glass windows. The remaining stories have regularly spaced and aligned rectangular window openings with one over one-light double-hung windows with metal sash and frames. The fourth story has four over one-light double-hung units. There is a white terra cotta secondary cornice and a terra cotta decorative cornice contrasting with the dark red pressed brick wall. The west elevation of the building has no architectural embellishments and shows that the building actually has north and south wings connected on the east elevation and with an intervening space. The roof has two large metal signs bearing the name of the hotel. These signs are early or original. The sign on the southeast corner has lost most of its letters as well as four spotlights which once lit the sign at night. The building was once flanked by a row of small one-story frame stores on the west side and a large three-story frame rooming house on the north. These have since been removed, and a modern one-story precast stone insurance building has replaced the rooming house.

PHOTOS--Please attach black and white photos

See attached sheets

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

 nationally: statewide: locally:

Applicable National Register Criteria: X_A ___B X_C ___D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G

Areas of Significance Period of Significance Significant Dates

Commerce 1914-1939

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

Architect/Builder

N/A

D.D. Spani, Architect;
F.H. Cowell, Denver, brick work
Rock Springs Lumber Co., inside
work

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Park Hotel is significant for its association with the history of the growth of the central business district of Rock Springs in the early twentieth century. It was constructed in 1914-15, and John Park, the proprietor, advertised his establishment as the only modern hotel in Rock Springs with hot and cold water in every room and rooms with baths. The Park Hotel catered to "commercial men" and "automobile tourists," the latter referring to the completion of the Lincoln Highway through Rock Springs. The hotel was strategically located adjacent to the Union Pacific Depot. The new hotel was located on the site of the wood frame Elk Hotel, also owned by John Park. He purchased the nearby Hotel Phoenix to expand the building site. Portions of the old buildings were incorporated into the new hotel, while other portions were moved to other lots owned by Park on Elk Street. The new hotel was designed by Rock Springs architect D.D. Spani. F.H. Cowell of Denver received the contract for the brick work. Cowell built a \$15,000 brick plant at Rock Springs to manufacture bricks for the Park Hotel and the new high school. The Rock Springs Lumber Company received the contract for the inside work. The foundation was begun in October 1914. In the middle of construction, the plans were scaled down to provide less ornamentation, possibly to save money. By December 1915, the brick walls had been completed, and the roof was to be installed immediately to allow inside work to continue through the winter. The Park Hotel was not ready for occupancy until the fall of 1916. The new hotel was described in a newspaper article as follows:

The hotel will be modern in every particular. The corridors and dining room will have tile floors which will be one most important sanitary improvement. The first story will be used

for stores on the street exposure, except the rear part of Elk Street, which will be the dining room. The house will be divided into units, so that if fire breaks out in one place, it can be cared for before it can spread to another portion. The floors will be double, with sound deadening felt between. There will be Mason safety treads on the stairs; automatic elevator; baggage elevators; with stand pipe and hose to use in case of fire.

The hotel building will have thirty-eight rooms, twenty of which will have private baths and toilets. All rooms have running water. Each floor will have public toilet and bath for men and women, separate. The building will be heated with vapor vacuum system. Each room will be on the outside, built around a court, and all exposed sides adjacent to frame buildings, will have fireproof metal frames and doors. All halls and corridors are large and spacious, and open off from the stairs and elevator...

Basement story will be devoted to sample rooms, furnace and basement for stores, lighted with plate and prism glass. This story is re-inforced concrete, the upper stories of brick, the face brick being pink mottled pressed brick, with dark mottled trimmings, in connection with the terra cotta cornice, balconies, belt and string courses.

The new hotel also boasted a vacuum cleaner system and an "automatic enunciator."

The Park Hotel represents the period of rapid growth and modernization of Rock Springs. True to its advertising, it was the largest and most modern hotel in Rock Springs during this time period. The building has served the same function under the same name since it was established. Despite modifications to the street level that are not wholly compatible, the Park Hotel retains fair physical integrity.

9. Major Bibliographical References

No Author, "Splendid New Hotel Building to be Erected at Once in Rock Springs," Rock Springs Rocket, Rock Springs, Wyoming, 6/26/14.

No Author, "Foundation Laid for the New \$60,000 Modern Elk Hotel," Rock Springs Rocket, Rock Springs, Wyoming, 10/23/14.

Rock Springs Rocket, Rock Springs, Wyoming, 9/24/15.

No Author, "The New Park Hotel, Now in Course of Construction," Rock Springs Rocket, Rock Springs, Wyoming, 12/17/15.

Rock Springs Rocket, Rock Springs, Wyoming, August 1916.

Property Records, Tax Assessor's Office, Sweetwater County Courthouse, Green River.

Primary location of additional data:

___ State Historic Preservation Office

___ Other State Agency

___ Federal Agency

___ Local Government

___ University

X ___ Other

Specific repository: Sweetwater County Historical Museum, Green River

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property: less than one

USGS Quad or City Base map: Rock Springs, Wyoming 7.5' USGS Quadrangle

UTM References

Zone 12 648280 mE 4605230 mN

Verbal Boundary Description

The property is located at the northwest corner of North Front Street and Elk Street at 19 Elk Street, Rock Springs. It occupies Lots 1-3 and an adjacent tract, Block 5, in the Original Town plat.

Boundary Justification

The boundary is the lots which the building occupies. The building is also considered a contributing element to and is located within the planned Rock Springs Central Business National Register District.

11. Form Prepared By:

Name/Title: Robert G. Rosenberg

Organization: Rosenberg Historical Consultants

Street & Number: 739 Crow Creek Road

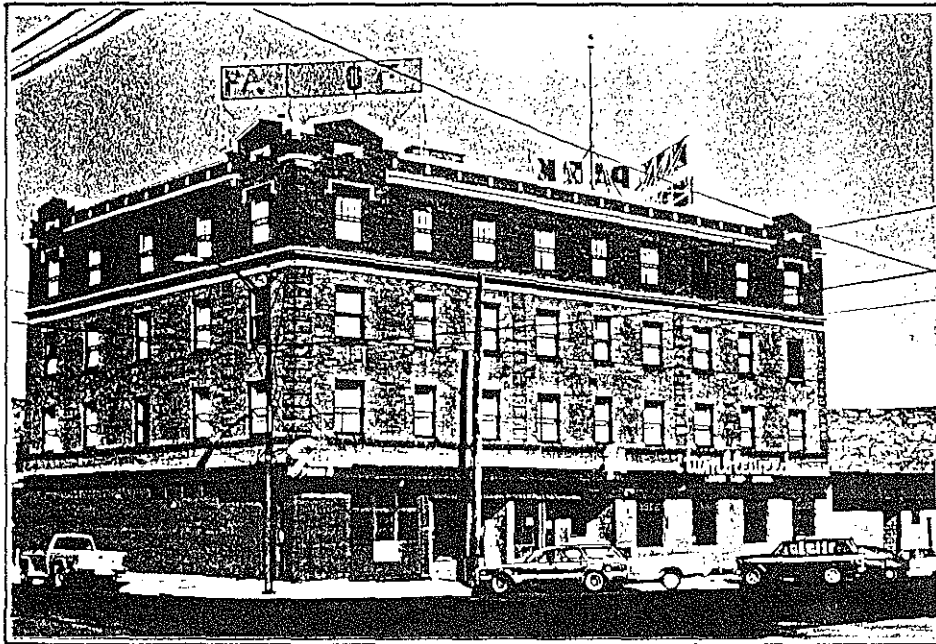
City or Town: Cheyenne

Date: 2/21/89

Telephone: 307/632-1144

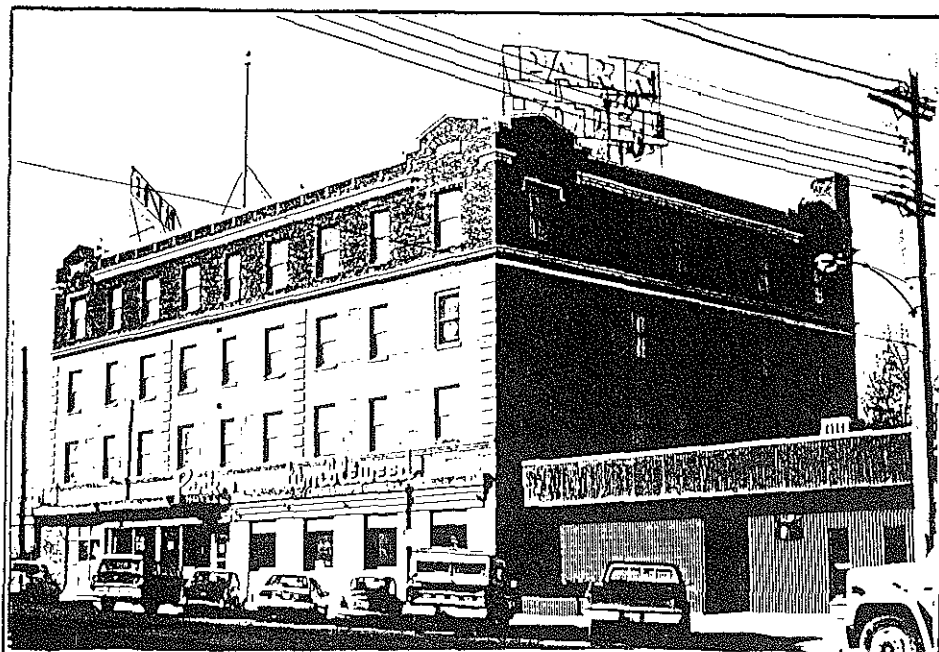
State: WY

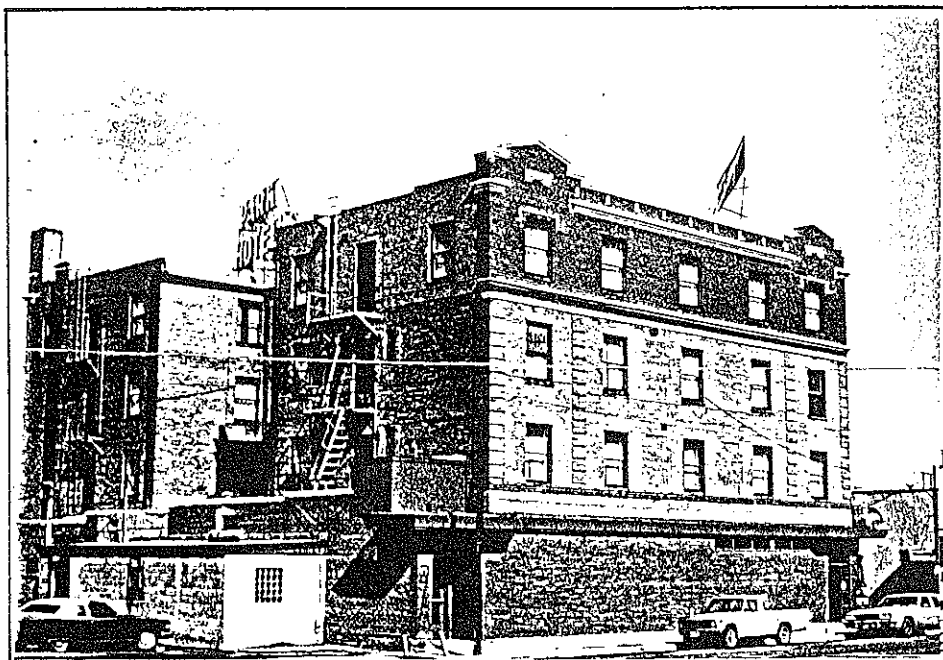
Zip Code: 82009-9010



PARK HOTEL, 19 Elk Street, Rock Springs

John Park constructed "the only modern hotel in Rock Springs with hot and cold water in every room" in 1914, although it was not open to the public until the fall of 1916. It was built to cater to commercial men and automobile tourists, many of whom would drive through Rock Springs on the newly completed Lincoln Highway. Above: looking northwest; below: looking south.





PARK HOTEL, 19 Elk Street, Rock Springs (looking northeast)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICENATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

City Hall

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Fourth Street and B Street

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Rock Springs

VICINITY OF

STATE

CODE
56

COUNTY

Sweetwater

CODE

Wyoming

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

DISTRICT

☒ BUILDING(S)

STRUCTURE

SITE

OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

☒ PUBLIC

PRIVATE

BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

IN PROCESS

BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

☒ OCCUPIED

UNOCCUPIED

WORK IN PROGRESS

ACCESSIBLE

YES: RESTRICTED

☒ YES: UNRESTRICTED

NO

PRESENT USE

AGRICULTURE

MUSEUM

COMMERCIAL

PARK

EDUCATIONAL

PRIVATE RESIDENCE

ENTERTAINMENT

RELIGIOUS

☒ GOVERNMENT

SCIENTIFIC

INDUSTRIAL

TRANSPORTATION

MILITARY

OTHER

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

City of Rock Springs

STREET & NUMBER

PO Box 1030

CITY, TOWN

Rock Springs

STATE

VICINITY OF

Wyoming 82901

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Sweetwater County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

Courthouse Building

CITY, TOWN

Green River

STATE

Wyoming

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Wyoming Recreation Commission; Survey of Historic Sites, Markers and Monuments

DATE

1967 (revised 1973)

FEDERAL ☒ STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR

SURVEY RECORDS

604 East 25th Street

CITY, TOWN

Cheyenne

STATE

Wyoming

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

☐ EXCELLENT
☒ GOOD
☐ FAIR

☐ DETERIORATED
☐ RUINS
☐ UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

☐ UNALTERED
☒ ALTERED

CHECK ONE

☒ ORIGINAL SITE
☐ MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Rock Springs City Hall is an attached irregular structure with an irregular floor plan. The overall dimensions are ninety feet, ten inches by seventy-one feet, ten inches. The two story building has seven bays across the main facade. There is a partial basement below the grade.

The initial foundation plans were deficient because quicksand was encountered; therefore a new scheme had to be implemented. The new fourteen foot foundation consisted of large blocks of red stone placed on cement mortar footings. On top of the red stone is a fourteen inch layer of concrete. The next course is another layer of red stone capped with a grey sandstone layer.

The coursed, rough cut, grey sandstone walls rise above this foundation. The stone was locally quarried at a site two and one half miles southwest of Rock Springs. Exterior wall details include; a belt course at the height of the first floor and corbeling at the cornice. There is an inscription reading "City Hall" and "Fire Station" over the appropriate doors.

The roof line is irregular due to the plan of the building. The main section of the building has a truncated hipped roof with closed eaves. Steep gabled wall dormers are present on each of the facades. The right side wing has a medium gabled roof section with a flat section over the garages and the connecting halls. On both these sections the plain parapet wall rises above the cornice and obscures the lower part of the roof. Two single stack chimneys are present. The first is side right and located on a slope. The other is located offset left and on a rear slope. Special roof trim features include a bellcast mansard roofed cupola in the rear.

The main windows on the first floor are set in a flat opening with a rough cut, grey sandstone lintel for a head. The side surrounds are plain and there are slipsills present. The windows are two scaled, double hung with a transom. Windows on the second floor follow this pattern with some exceptions. These windows are set in a semi-circular opening with an arched, radiating voussoir for a head. The side surrounds are plain and there is a slipsill present. These windows are also two sashed and double hung but instead of a rectangular transom, there is a half round transom. Other decorative windows include: half round windows on the gables and a bull's eye window on the rear facade. The gabled ends of the right wing also have a bull's eye window.

The main door is centrally located on the main facade. The original, double leaf doors have been replaced by more modern doors and the architectural detailing has been lost. The main door is recessed in a semi-circular umbrage. Straight ground level stairs mount the front door.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES 1894 - Present

BUILDER/ARCHITECT Rock Springs Lumber Co./M.D. Kern

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Rock Springs City Hall is significant because of its architectural importance to the heritage of Rock Springs and its association with the governmental functions of the town.

While Rock Springs gained its present size and stature as a railroad and mining center, it had its beginnings as an Overland Stage outpost in 1861. A stage station was built near the springs that was to give the town its name. In 1866 Archibald and Duncan Blair established a trading post opposite the station. In 1868 the first coal mine was open under the auspices of the Blair Brothers. 1869 also marked the year that the Union Pacific Railroad was built through Rock Springs and the town quickly became the central terminal for stock herds being shipped to market from Rocky Mountain cattle raising country. The Union Pacific Railroad became involved in the mining operations when three of their operatives discovered a good coal seam near the Overland Stage Station. Coal production increased and more seams were opened until the Rock Springs mines were the largest west of the Mississippi. The town grew but in a completely disorganized fashion. Like other railroad towns on the frontier with no established law enforcement agency, Rock Springs had its share of brawls, shootings and lynchings. It wasn't until November 19, 1888 that Rock Springs was finally incorporated as a town.

It was at this time that the town began to think about its needs for a structure to house its various governmental functions. Newspaper accounts stress the need for a city hall stating that the expected cost of \$12,000.00 to \$15,000.00 could be raised from annual liquor license sales. Several unsolicited plans were forwarded by council members including a pressed brick building that would have offered a council chamber, reading room, gymnasium, two rooms for the fire department, justice court room, five lock-up rooms and a large hall on the second floor. Controversy flared in the papers over the years until the citizens voted to fund the building of a city hall in 1893.

Newspaper accounts from early 1894 reveal that the land needed for the new city hall was purchased from the Union Pacific Railroad. A committee of five men was chosen to review buildings plans submitted to City Council and report on a later date to the Council. The three architects who submitted plans were: M.D. Kern of Salt Lake City, Utah; Mr. Smith from Ogden, Utah, and an unidentified architect from Zion, Utah. It was after three weeks of debate that Councilman Sorenson moved that "the contract for architecture be awarded to Mr. Kern, of Salt Lake City - his plans subject to changes as the town council may direct." The motion carried.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET Significance ITEM NUMBER PAGE 2

Martin Didicus Kern was a prominent Salt Lake City architect who practiced widely in the Utah-Wyoming region from the 1880's to the 1890's. In 1889, Mr. Kern entered into partnership with William Carrol. The firm of Carrol and Kern quickly became the most prolific architects in the Salt Lake City area. In one year alone (1890) they designed forty-five major projects (over \$5,000.00). The partnership lasted as long as Salt Lake City's great building boom (1889-1892) and in March of 1892 it was dissolved. Mr. Kern apparently moved from office to office and spent large sums of money on lavish, full page advertisements only to disappear from the architectural scene in 1898. Kern's other works include the J.A. Fritsch block in Salt Lake City (National Register nomination pending).

After accepting the plans of M.D. Kern the City Council of Rock Springs began to advertise for bids for the construction of the building. The plans and specifications were on file with the town clerk for thirteen days. On April 14, 1894 the town council instructed the mayor to enter into contracts in behalf of the city with the Rock Springs Lumber Company for the construction of the City Hall.

Work was commenced shortly after the April 19 meeting. Mr. J.L. Skedd, building inspector for Rock Springs was given direct supervision of construction. Roy and Company was awarded the sub-contract for the stone work. This company had worked on other Wyoming buildings including the penitentiary in Rawlins and the original Miner's Hospital in Rock Springs. Other sub-contractors included P.J. Moran, a steam pipe fitter from Salt Lake City and the Union Pacific Coal Company which was hired to light the building with electric lights. No major building obstacles, except for the aforementioned foundation problems, presented themselves and by 1895 the governmental functions of the town of Rock Springs were operating out of their new City Hall.

The City Hall in Rock Springs is also significant because it is one of the last remaining examples of Richardsonian Romanesque left in southwestern Wyoming. Exterior alterations have been few and as a result the building is important in illustrating a major segment of architectural history to the citizens of Rock Springs.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET Addendum . ITEM NUMBER PAGE

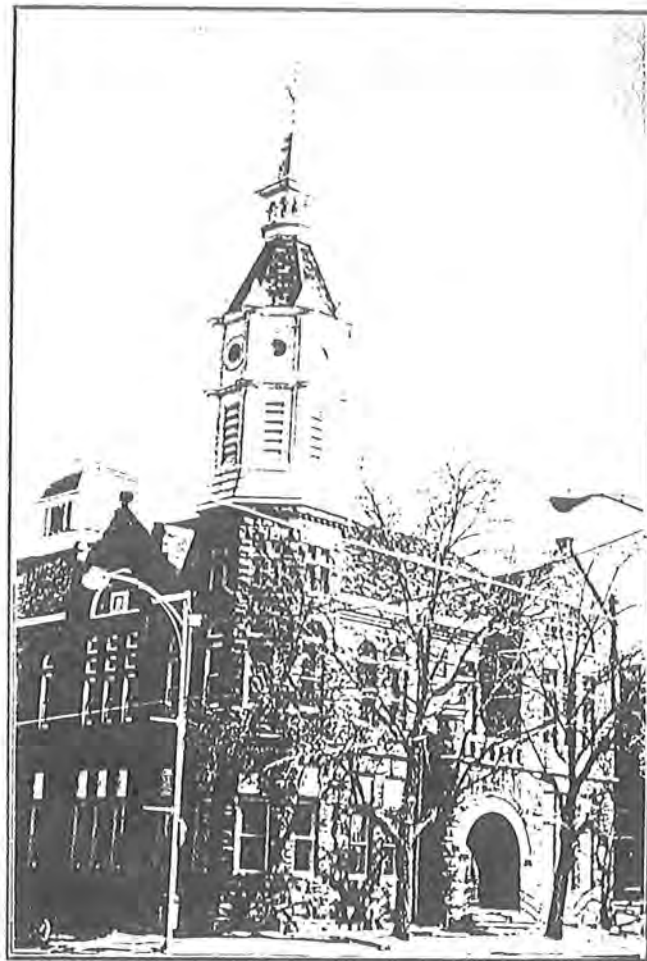
Larson, T.A. History of Wyoming. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1965.

Pryde, George. History of the Union Pacific Coal Mines. Omaha: The Colonial Press, c. 1940.

Salt Lake Herald. December 25, 1890.

Salt Lake Tribune. January 1, 1891 and September 19, 1916.

Rock Springs Miner. 2/22/94; 3/1/94; 4/12/95; 4/19/94; 8/9/94; 3/14/95 and 8/29/95.



CITY HALL, Fourth and B Streets, Rock Springs

Constructed in 1894-1895, the Rock Springs City Hall is enrolled on the National Register of Historic Places. It currently serves as a city-sponsored museum and is one of the cornerstones of the Rock Springs Central Business District (looking east).

WYOMING HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE INVENTORY FORM

1. Name of Project and/or Report No.
Historical Survey of the Rock Springs Central Business District
Rock Springs Certified Local Government Committee
2. Name of Property: U.S. Post Office (old)
Historic Name: U.S. Post Office, Federal Building
Other names/site number: 48SW1849
3. Property Owner: Janna Pastor and Julie Lever
Address: Rock Springs, WY.

4. Location

Street & Number: 210 B Street
City, Town Rock Springs
State: WY. Code: 56 County: Sweetwater Code: 037
T19N-R105W, SW/NE Section 35

Not for Publication
Vicinity
Zip Code: 82901

5. Classification

Category of Property	No. of Resources within Property		Physical Integrity
	Contributing	Noncontributing	
X Building(s)	1	Building(s)	Excellent
District		Sites	X Good
Site		Structures	Fair
Structure		Objects	Poor
Object	1	Total	

National Register Status: X Eligible Not Eligible
Unevaluated X District Potential

6. Function or Use

Historic Function	Current Functions
Government: post office	Commerce/trade: business

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Style or Building Form)

Late 19th and 20th century Revival;
Neo-classical Revival

Materials

Foundation: Concrete
Walls: Brick

Roof: Asphalt shingles
Other

Describe present and historic physical appearance

The U.S. Post Office is located at the southwest corner of Broadway and B Street in the central commercial district of Rock Springs, Wyoming. The building has clean simple lines with sparse ornamentation. However, those embellishments that are present contain elements of the Neo-Classical style typical of post offices built between 1900 and 1920, all designed under the supervision of Henry Knox Taylor, supervising architect of the Treasury Department. The building was begun in 1911 and finished in 1913. It required special building techniques because the area was underlain by coal tunneling. The building remains essentially the same as when constructed except for a 34' x 64' flat-roofed brick addition on the west elevation. The building therefore retains feeling and association with its period of historical significance as a post office. It was considered one of the most important and imposing edifices in Rock Springs by its citizens.

The post office is a one-story concrete and brick building (60' x 90') with a truncated hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles. The building rests on a concrete foundation with a raised basement. The building has a raised basement level, evenly-spaced semi-circular arched windows, and a cream-colored terra cotta projecting cornice with decorated frieze. The main entrance on the east elevation has engaged terra cotta columns topped by ornate stylized Corinthian capitals and a semi-circular arched pediment with detailed decorative work featuring an eagle in the typanum. The double-leaf glass and aluminum door and covered transom represent later modifications. There is a secondary entrance on the north elevation of the building with double-leaf doors and plain surrounds. There is a later flat-roofed brick addition built onto the west elevation and a parking area. The north and east elevations have an unfenced lawn with planted trees. The building has elements of the Neo-Classical style.

PHOTOS--Please attach black and white photos

See attached sheets

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

 nationally: statewide: locally:

Applicable National Register Criteria: X_A ___B X_C ___D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G

Areas of Significance Period of Significance Significant Dates

Architecture 1913-1939

Politics/Government

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

Architect/Builder

N/A

Henry Knox Taylor (standard post office plans)
V. George Hirshcliff, Chicago, excavation work
Dieter & Wenzel, general contractors.

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

This property is significant for its association with the history of the growth of the central business district of Rock Springs in the early twentieth century. Construction commenced in November 1911, but due to structural problems, the post office did not open for business until June 27, 1913. The post office was probably built from standardized plans drawn by Henry Knox Taylor, supervising architect for the Treasury Department. Dieter and Wentzel were the general contractors, and George Hirshcliff Company, Chicago, was responsible for the foundation work. Because the site was underlain with coal mine workings, special building techniques were employed:

The Post Office didn't need a full basement, so they drilled sixteen holes where the foundation was to be, and put pipe in each of the holes, then poured concrete down each of the pipes until that section of the entry filled up, then they had a firm foundation for the sixteen pillars on which the post office was built.

The post office cost \$75,000 to build. It had revolving doors on the north and east public entrances, and the employee entrance on the west. The interior had separate windows for the stamp clerk, a registry, postal savings, money orders, and general delivery. There was a large private office for the postmaster, a room for civil service exams, and a showerbath and lockers for the employees.

The importance of the Federal Building to Rock Springs is reflected in the fact that when the cornerstone was laid on May 31, 1912, the coal mining businesses closed for the ceremony. The building served as the Rock Springs Post Office until the late 1970s. It then stood vacant for several years. In the 1980s, it has been used by J & J Sports but has received no exterior modifications.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bartholdi, Anita. "Melting Pot of Wyoming". Unpublished paper prepared for Mrs. Wasson Senior English, 1964.

Property Records, Tax Assessor's Office, Sweetwater County Courthouse, Green River.

Rock Springs Rocket, Rock Springs, Wyoming, 11/24/11; 5/31/12; 5/30/13; 6/27/13.

Yates, W. "Rock Springs When This Century Was Young," undated typewritten manuscript, Rock Springs File, Sweetwater County Historical Museum, Green River.

Primary location of additional data:

☐ State Historic Preservation Office

☐ Other State Agency

☐ Federal Agency

☐ Local Government

☐ University

☒ Other

Specific repository: Sweetwater County Historical Museum, Green River

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property: less than one

USGS Quad or City Base map: Rock Springs, Wyoming 7.5' USGS Quadrangle

UTM References

12 Zone 648 360m E 4605020m N

Verbal Boundary Description

The property is located at the southwest corner of Broadway and B Street at 210 B Street, Rock Springs. It occupies Lots 5-7, Block 12 in the Original Town plat.

Boundary Justification

The boundary is the lots which the building occupies. The building is also considered a contributing element to and is located within the planned Rock Springs Central Business National Register District.

11. Form Prepared By:

Name/Title: Robert G. Rosenberg

Organization: Rosenberg Historical Consultants

Street & Number: 739 Crow Creek Road

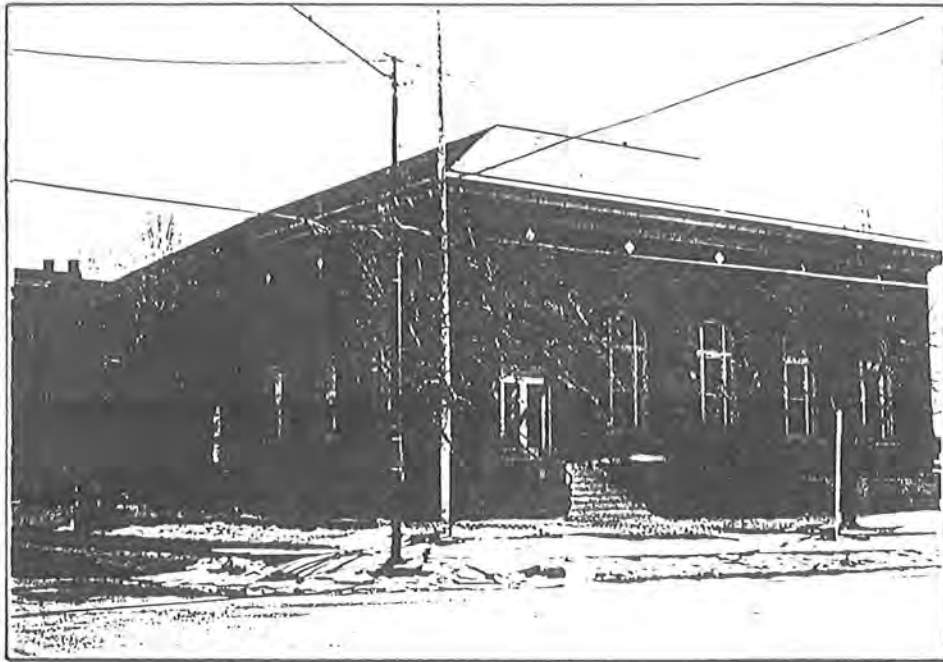
City or Town: Cheyenne

Date: February 23, 1989

Telephone: 307/632-1144

State: WY

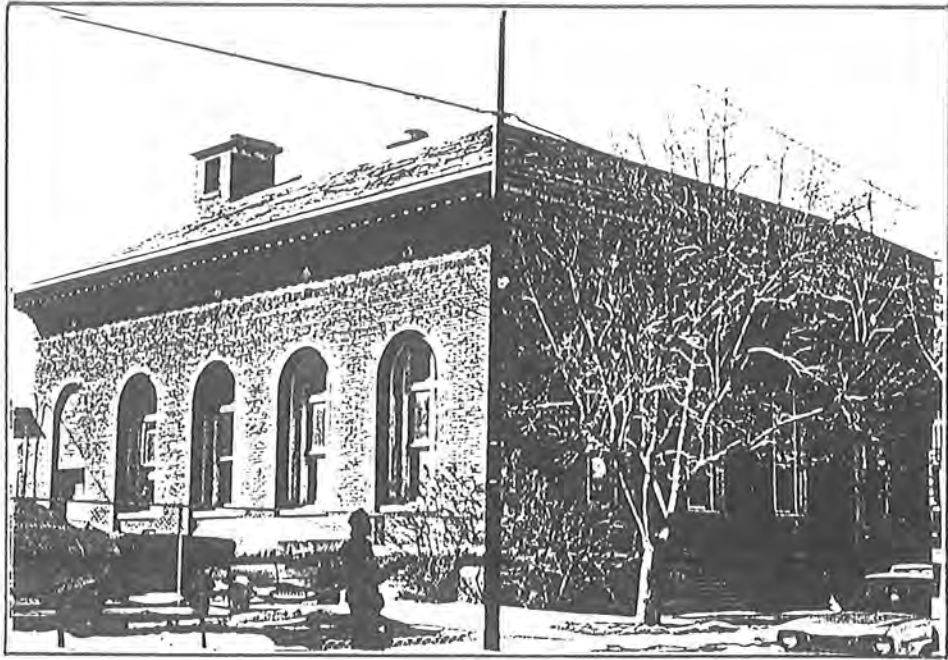
Zip Code: 82009-9010



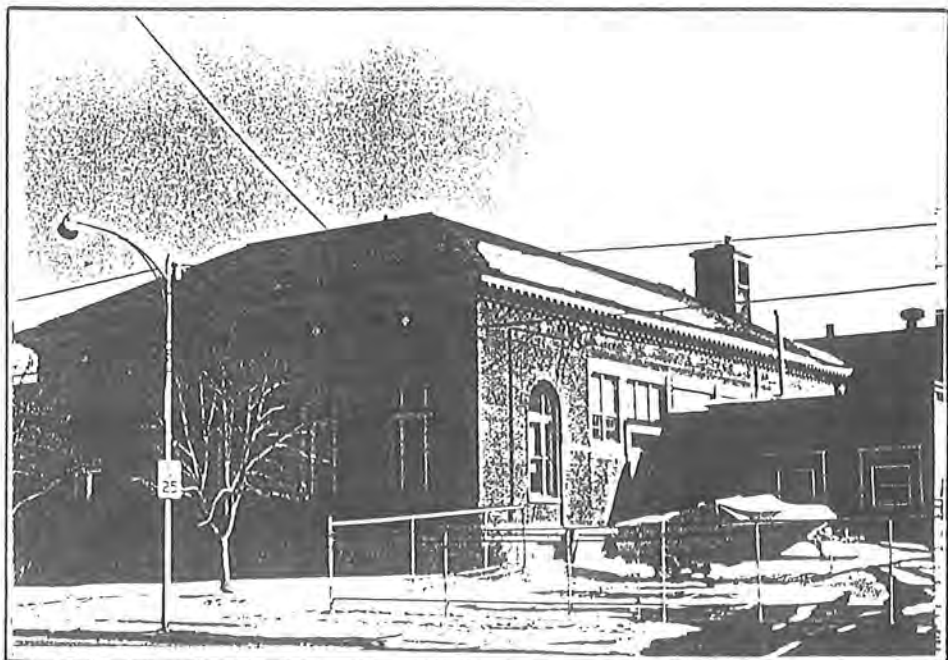
U.S. POST OFFICE/FEDERAL BUILDING, 210 B Street, Rock Springs

Construction of the post office began in 1911 but was not completed until 1913, due to special building methods required by the coal tunnels that underlay the site. It served as post office until the 1970s. Above: looking southwest; below: main entrance, east side.





U.S. POST OFFICE/FEDERAL BUILDING, 210 B Street, Rock Springs
Above: looking west; below: looking east



十

- #### 4. Location

5. Classification

Current Functions

Social: meeting hall

Materials

Roof: Asphalt (rolled roofing)
Other

Describe present and historic physical appearance

The building that currently houses the Fraternal Order of Eagles Aerie No. 151 is a large two-story brick warehouse extending through the block and fronting on B and C Streets in the central commercial district of Rock Springs, Wyoming. This early twentieth century commercial building was constructed in the early 1920s and was known as the Home Furniture Company Building. The east and west elevations were faced with dark red brick with light brown brick on the remaining elevations. The facades were nearly identical with four brick pilasters dividing the facades into three segments. There was a stepped brick parapet capped with concrete, and lighter-colored brick or terra cotta tiles were used to decorate the facade. The street level had plate glass display windows in each segment and a recessed entrance. There was a clerestory area with six-light windows in each segment. The second story had three sets of three one over one-light double-hung windows with small four-light windows or transoms above each.

The current building is nearly identical to the above description except that the display windows have been covered and some of the transom lights have been painted over. The recessed entrance on the west elevation has been somewhat altered and serves as the main entrance for the Eagles Club. The east elevation has two doors and the openings may have been altered to accomodate these doors. The old painted signs for the Wyoming Automotive Company and the Home Furniture Company are still visible on the north and south elevations of the building.

PHOTOS--Please attach black and white photos

See attached sheet

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

 nationally: statewide: locally:

Applicable National Register Criteria: X_A ___B X_C ___D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G

Areas of Significance Period of Significance Significant Dates

Commerce ca. 1924-1939

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

Architect/Builder

N/A

Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

This property is significant for its association with the history of the growth of the central business district of Rock Springs in the early twentieth century. The Home Furniture Building was constructed in about 1923-24 by the Home Furniture Company. J.J. Cornell was the secretary-treasurer of the company. The company also sold appliances and had packing, crating, and storage facilities. The Fremont Natural Gas Company was also located in this building in 1925. The Wyoming Automotive Company moved into this building in about 1932. W.F. Wilkerson was president, and B.J. Hoppe was the manager of this company which sold automotive accessories.

This building retains good physical and architectural integrity and is a good example of twentieth century commercial architecture. Numerous brick commercial buildings were constructed from standard plans by local building contractors in the 1920s and 1930s after brick plants had been established in Rock Springs. The building is especially interesting because it retains three hand painted company logos on the north and south elevations.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Hill, James B., Hill's Pocket Directory & Business Guide of Rock Springs, Wyoming, June, 1903.

Property Records, Tax Assessor's Office, Sweetwater County Courthouse, Green River.

Sanborn Insurance Maps, 1890, 1894, 1903, 1912

Wyoming State Business Directory, 1908, 1910-11, 1917, 1920, 1925, 1926, 1929, 1932, 1937.

Primary location of additional data:

☐ State Historic Preservation Office

☐ Other State Agency

☐ Federal Agency

☐ Local Government

☐ University

☒ Other

Specific repository: Sweetwater County Historical Museum, Green River

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property: less than one

USGS Quad or City Base map: Rock Springs, Wyoming 7.5' USGS Quadrangle

UTM References

Zone 12 648400 mE 4605030 mN

Verbal Boundary Description

The property is located at 211 B Street. It extends through the block so that it also fronts on C Street, Rock Springs. It occupies Lots 4 and 5, Block 11 in the Original Town plat.

Boundary Justification

The boundary is the lots which the building occupies. The building is also considered a contributing element to and is located within the planned Rock Springs Central Business National Register District.

11. Form Prepared By:

Name/Title: Robert G. Rosenberg

Organization: Rosenberg Historical Consultants

Street & Number: 739 Crow Creek Road

City or Town: Cheyenne

Date: 2/22/89

Telephone: 307/632-1144

State: WY

Zip Code: 82009-9010



F.O. EAGLES AERIE 151, 211 B Street, Rock Springs

This building was constructed in 1923-1924 by the Home Furniture Company, which sold furniture and appliances and had packing, crating, and storage facilities. It has also housed the Fremont Natural Gas Company (1925), and the Wyoming Automotive Company (c. 1932). Above: looking southeast at B Street frontage; below: looking south at C Street frontage.





F.O. EAGLES AERIE 151, 211 B Street, Rock Springs (northwest corner, looking southeast)

2

WYOMING HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE
INVENTORY FORM

1. Name of Project and/or Report No.
Historical Survey of the Rock Springs Central Business District
Rock Springs Certified Local Government Committee
2. Name of Property: Model Boot/Mel's Barber Shop/Crafters Boutique
Historic Name:
Other names/site number: 48SW7736
3. Property Owner: Joseph J. and Sharon Lison
Address: Rock Springs, WY

4. Location

Street & Number: 211-221 Broadway
City, Town Rock Springs
State: WY. Code: 56 County: Sweetwater Code: 037
 T19N-R105W, NW/NE Section 35

Not for Publication
Vicinity
Zip Code: 82901

5. Classification

Category of Property	No. of Resources within Property		Physical Integrity
	Contributing	Noncontributing	
1 Building(s)	_____	1 Building(s)	_____Excellent
___ District	_____	___ Sites	X ___ Good
___ Site	_____	___ Structures	___ Fair
___ Structure	_____	___ Objects	___ Poor
___ Object	_____	1 Total	

National Register Status: ___ Eligible X ___ Not Eligible
 ___ Unevaluated ___ District Potential

6. Function or Use

Historic Function	Current Functions
Unknown	Commerce/trade: specialty store

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Style or Building Form)

20th Century Commercial

Materials

Foundation: Concrete
Walls: Brick

Roof: Asphalt (rolled roofing)
Other

Describe present and historic physical appearance

The building that houses the Model Boot, Mel's Barber Shop, and the Crafters Boutique is a two-story red brick commercial structure located at the northwest corner of B Street and Broadway in the central commercial district of Rock Springs, Wyoming. The building was constructed in 1942 and is typical of the brick commercial building architecture of the 1930s and 1940s seen in Rock Springs. It has a corner entrance as well as two other entrances to small businesses on the south elevation and two entrances to apartments on the second floor. The storefronts have wooden and glass doors with transoms with flanking plate glass windows. Signboards are placed above the window and door levels but there is no clerestory. The second story has regularly-spaced paired one over one-light double-hung windows with brick sills. The building has a brick parapet and flat roof and rests on a concrete foundation. There are no architectural embellishments or decorations. The building does not appear to have received any exterior modifications since it was constructed.

PHOTOS--Please attach black and white photos

See attached sheet

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

 nationally: statewide: locally:

Applicable National Register Criteria: __A__ __B__ __C__ __D__

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) __A__ __B__ __C__ __D__ __E__ __F__ __G__

Areas of Significance Period of Significance Significant Dates

Not Applicable

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

Architect/Builder

N/A

Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The building is typical of 1930s-1940s brick commercial buildings in Rock Springs. It is less than 50 years of age and has no exceptional historical significance that would make it an exception to the National Register fifty year eligibility qualification. It is therefore considered to be ineligible to the National Register of Historic Places.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Property Records, Tax Assessor's Office, Sweetwater County Courthouse,
Green River.

Sanborn Insurance Maps, 1890, 1894, 1903, 1912

Wyoming State Business Directory, 1908, 1910-11, 1917, 1920, 1925,
1926, 1929, 1932, 1937.

Primary location of additional data:

☐ State Historic Preservation Office

☐ Other State Agency

☐ Federal Agency

☐ Local Government

☐ University

☒ Other

Specific repository: Sweetwater County Historical Museum, Green River

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property: less than one

USGS Quad or City Base map: Rock Springs, Wyoming 7.5' USGS Quadrangle

UTM References

Zone 12 648320m E 4605070m N

Verbal Boundary Description

The property is located on the northwest corner of B Street and Broadway in Rock Springs. It occupies the south half of Lots 1 and 2, Block 6, in the Original Town plat.

Boundary Justification

The boundary is the lots which the building occupies. The building is considered ineligible to the National Register of Historic Places and is located outside the proposed Rock Springs Central Business National Register District.

11. Form Prepared By:

Name/Title: Robert G. Rosenberg

Organization: Rosenberg Historical Consultants

Street & Number: 739 Crow Creek Road

City or Town: Cheyenne

Date: February 20, 1989

Telephone: 307/632-1144

State: WY

Zip Code: 82009-9010



MODEL BOOT/MEL'S BARBER SHOP/CRAFTERS BOUTIQUE, 211-221 Broadway, Rock Springs

This red brick commercial building was constructed in 1942 and is typical of commercial architecture of the 1930s and 1940s in Rock Springs (looking northwest).

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WYOMING HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE
INVENTORY FORM

1. Name of Project and/or Report No.
Historical Survey of the Rock Springs Central Business District
Rock Springs Certified Local Government Committee
2. Name of Property: Masonic Temple
Historic Name: Masonic Temple
Other names/site number: 48SW7691
3. Property Owner: Rock Springs Masonic Lodge
Address: Rock Springs, WY.

4. Location

Street & Number: 218 B Street	Not for Publication
City, Town: Rock Springs	Vicinity
State: WY. Code: 56 County: Sweetwater Code: 037	Zip Code: 82901
T19N-R105W, SW/NE Section 35	

5. Classification

Category of Property	No. of Resources within Property		Physical Integrity
	Contributing	Noncontributing	
X Building(s)	1		Building(s) <input type="checkbox"/> Excellent
___ District	___		Sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good
___ Site	___		Structures <input type="checkbox"/> Fair
___ Structure	___		Objects <input type="checkbox"/> Poor
___ Object	1		Total

National Register Status: X ☐ Eligible ☐ Not Eligible
☐ Unevaluated ☐ District Potential

6. Function or Use

Historic Function	Current Functions
Social: meeting hall	Social: meeting hall

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Style or Building Form)

Late 19th and 20th Century Revival
Neo-Classical

Materials

Foundation: Concrete
Walls: Brick

Roof: Asphalt (rolled roofing)
Other

Describe present and historic physical appearance

The Masonic Temple is located at 218 B Street in the central commercial district of Rock Springs, Wyoming. The building was constructed by the Rock Springs Masonic Lodge in 1912-13. It was designed by the Baerresen Brothers of Denver and Cheyenne. The general contractor was Archie Allison, a Canadian contractor who designed several Cheyenne neighborhoods and later became mayor of Cheyenne. The first floor was a ballroom, the second floor served as the lodge room, and the third floor was a banquet room. The building has received few if any exterior modifications since construction and therefore retains feeling and association with its period of historical significance as a Masonic temple.

The Masonic Temple is a three-story light brown brick building (42' x 100') with a flat roof and rests on a concrete foundation. The main entrance is in the east elevation and has a white terra cotta pediment and engaged round fluted columns. The words "Masonic Temple" are inscribed in the lintel. The second and third stories of the east elevation are divided by brick pilasters with plain terra cotta capitals and plinths. There is a white terra cotta cornice with dentils and a brick decorative frieze. A stone-capped parapet rises above the cornice. Windows in the first story are typically one over one-light double-hung units with wood frames. The upper story windows are grouped in pairs and are six over one-light double-hung units with wood frames.

PHOTOS--Please attach black and white photos

See attached photos.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

 nationally: statewide: locally:

Applicable National Register Criteria: X_A ___B X_C ___D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G

Areas of Significance Period of Significance Significant Dates

Architecture 1913 to 1939

Entertainment/Recreation

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

Architect/Builder

N/A

Baerressem Bros., Denver
Archie Allison, contractor

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

This property is significant for its association with the history of the growth of Rock Springs in the early twentieth century. Lodge No. 12 was chartered on December 3, 1889. The ritualistic Masonic organizations, including the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Commandery, Shrine Club, Eastern Star, and DeMolay met in the temple. It was built by Rock Springs Masonic Lodge in 1912-13 on a lot just south of the post office. D.D. Spani, Rock Springs architect, initially drew the plans incorporating building committee ideas. However, the Baerressem Bros. of Denver and Cheyenne were chosen as architects. This firm had designed the El Jebel temple in Denver. Archie Allison was chosen as general contractor. Construction began in August 1912. The temple was completed on January 10, 1913. The Rock Springs Rocket gave a detailed description of the interior:

In entering you pass a vestibule into the lower hall, on the right of which is the gentlemen's dressing room or smoking room. This room is in generous proportions as to size and the woodwork being in mahogany rough finish, the walls tinted old rose. On the other side is the cozy dressing room for the ladies the woodwork finished in mahogany and the walls are tinted green. A cloak room with a dutch door is handy for the wraps, and a large oval mirror hangs on the walls under a cluster of lights.

At the end of the hall is the auditorium, the room measuring 68 x 38 feet, with a maple floor which will be the envy of the state when it has been through all the sprouts intended for it. The walls are in green and there are folding chairs for a large company. A good piano occupies one corner which has been arranged for the orchestra. Drop lights are placed in sufficient numbers to have the hall lighted.

On the second floor are the club rooms, with beautiful oak floors, highly polished, the woodwork in Flemish oak, with the walls tinted light green to match. Two comfortable looking mantels have been provided, one at each end of the room. Comfortable chairs also, will be a feature of this room, and there will be billiard and card tables for the entertainment of the members. Adjoining this is the reading room.

Down the hall is the ante-room to the main lodge room and here is where the beauty of the home is most pronounced. The room is 38 x 50 feet, with an 18-foot ceiling. The woodwork is oak, and the walls have been tinted a light brown and the carpet is brown. The furniture is fumed oak, with green Spanish leather upholstering and the entire lot was made to special measurements. The color scheme is brown and tan and the furniture and the entire room are beautiful. It is well ventilated, having cold air vents back of the radiators and ventilators in the ceiling, hidden by the drops for the lights. The choir balcony is at the end of the room and adds to the architectural beauty of the room.

The third floor is occupied by the banquet hall, the woodwork being finished much like the others. A long table is placed and quite a number of plates may be served at one time. The kitchen is conveniently near and is complete in every particular from the Majestic range to silverware and china, with zinc and closets for everything, and hot and cold water.

A splendid hot water heating plant is in operation, the furnace building being entirely segregated from the main building.

The Masonic Temple has received no major exterior modifications and retains its original function.

9. Major Bibliographical References

No Author, Industrial Review 1921, Sweetwater County, Wyoming
(Rock Springs: Rock Springs Rocket, 1921).

No Author, "Rock Springs--The Industrial Center of Southwestern Wyoming," Wyoming Labor Journal, 9/3/1926.

No Author, "Masonic Lodge to Erect Home," Rock Springs Rocket,
Rock Springs, Wyoming, 12/8/1911.

No Author, "Masonic Temple Plans Accepted," Rock Springs Rocket,
Rock Springs, Wyoming, 5/24/1912.

No Author, "Masonic Temple Completed," Rock Springs Rocket, Rock
Springs, Wyoming, 1/10/1913.

Primary location of additional data:

☐ State Historic Preservation Office

☐ Other State Agency

☐ Federal Agency

☐ Local Government

☐ University

☒ Other

Specific repository: Sweetwater County Historical Museum, Green River

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property: less than one

USGS Quad or City Base map: Rock Springs, Wyoming 7.5' USGS Quadrangle

UTM References

Zone 12 648380 mE 4605000 mN

Verbal Boundary Description

The property is located at 218 B Street, Rock Springs. It occupies Lot 4, Block 12, in the Original Town plat.

Boundary Justification

The boundary is the lots which the building occupies. The building is also considered a contributing element to and is located within the planned Rock Springs Central Business National Register District.

11. Form Prepared By:

Name/Title: Robert G. Rosenberg

Organization: Rosenberg Historical Consultants

Street & Number: 739 Crow Creek Road

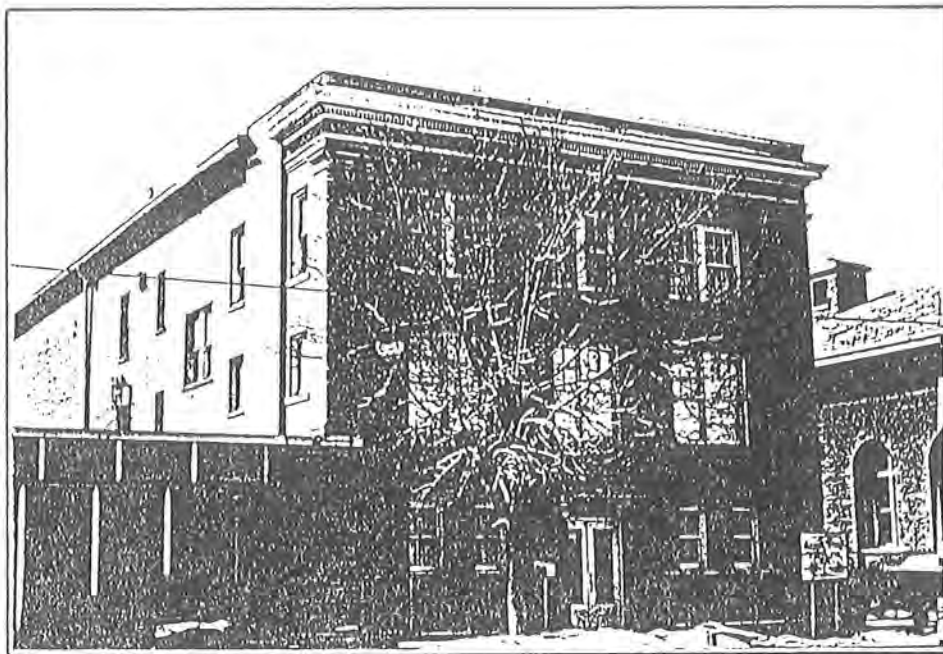
City or Town: Cheyenne

Date: 5/3/89

Telephone: 307/632-1144

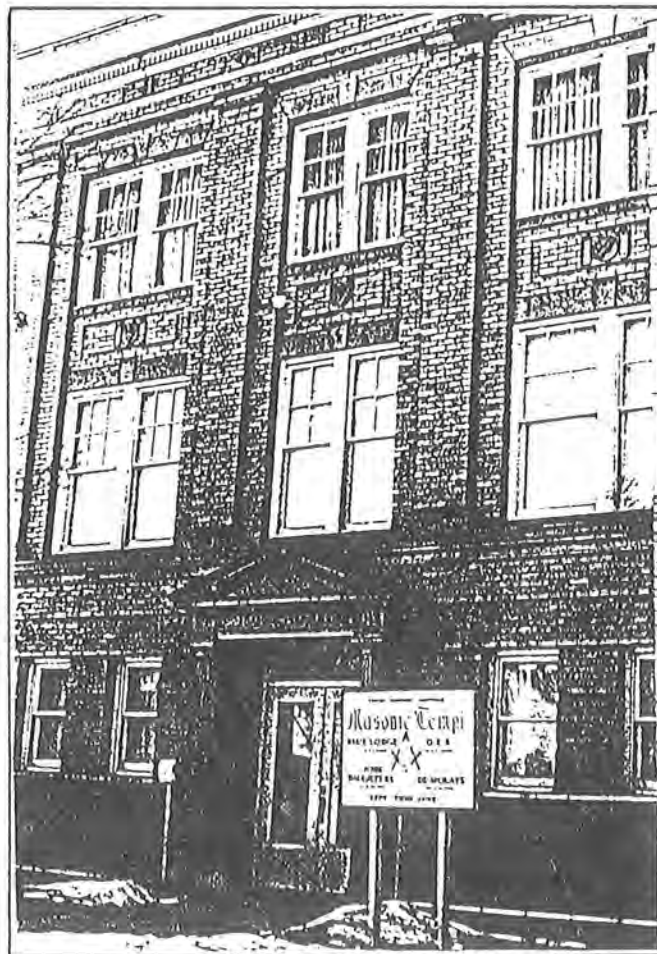
State: WY

Zip Code: 82009-9010



MASONIC TEMPLE, 218 B Street, Rock Springs

Lodge No. 12 of the Rock Springs Masons was chartered in 1889, and in 1912, construction was begun on the new temple, still in use today. Above: looking west; below: looking southwest.



WYOMING HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE
INVENTORY FORM

1. Name of Project and/or Report No.
Historical Survey of the Rock Springs Central Business District
Rock Springs Certified Local Government Committee
2. Name of Property: Allied Glass
Historic Name: Western Auto Transit Company
Other names/site number: 48SW7731
3. Property Owner: George Newby, Mark Adams
Address: Rock Springs, WY

4. Location

Street & Number: 230 C Street
City, Town Rock Springs
State: WY. Code: 56 County: Sweetwater Code: 037
T19N-R105W, SW/NE Section 35

Not for Publication
Vicinity
Zip Code: 82901

5. Classification

Category of Property	No. of Resources within Property		Physical Integrity
	Contributing	Noncontributing	
1_Building(s)	<u>1</u>		<u>Excellent</u>
<u>District</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>Good</u>
<u>Site</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>X Fair</u>
<u>Structure</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>Poor</u>
<u>Object</u>	<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	<u>Total</u>

National Register Status: X Eligible Not Eligible
 Unevaluated X District Potential

6. Function or Use

Historic Function	Current Functions
Commercial: Specialty Store	Commercial: Specialty Store

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Style or Building Form)	Materials
	Foundation: Concrete
	Walls: Concrete
	Roof: Asphalt Shingles
	Other

Describe present and historic physical appearance

The building that currently houses Allied Glass is a one-story concrete garage with a gable roof located on C Street in the central commercial district of Rock Springs, Wyoming. The building was constructed in 1910 by the Wyoming Auto Transit Company. J.G. Zendt was the manager and the company advertised itself as "The Yellowstone Park Auto Stage Line," and as jobbers and dealers in automobiles, commercial cars, garage supplies and accessories. By 1917, the company was called the Western Auto Transit Company with D.R. Ganiard as manager. They were agents for Pierce-Arrow, Hudson, Dodge Brothers, and White pleasure and commercial cars. V.A. Anselmi was manager by 1925. J.R. LeMarr was President and T.S. Taliaferro, Jr. was Secretary. The company also specialized in auto repairs and tires. The original building was quite similar to the current structure. It extended through the block to B Street and had three garage bays on the west elevation facing B Street. The office and showroom area fronted on C Street. The building was constructed with concrete walls and a cement floor. The gable roof was supported by steel trusses. The facades were nearly identical with stepped parapets. The gable roof was well below the parapet.

The recent building is generally the same as the original (50' x 90') with concrete walls and a gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. It was remodeled in 1953 when a glass addition was built onto the east elevation facing C Street. Two of the rear garage bays were changed into windows leaving only the central garage bay. The building was remodeled again in 1986, probably for Allied Glass. Skylights were probably added to the roof at this time.

PHOTOS--Please attach black and white photos

See attached sheet

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

 nationally: statewide: locally:

Applicable National Register Criteria: X_A __B X_C __D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) __A __B __C __D __E __F __G

Areas of Significance	Period of Significance	Significant Dates
-----------------------	------------------------	-------------------

Commerce	1910-1939	1953 (glass add.)
Transportation	1910-1939	1986 (remodeled)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

Architect/Builder

N/A

Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

This property is significant for its association with the history of the growth of the central business district of Rock Springs in the early twentieth century. It was constructed in 1910 and housed the Western Transit Company which provided "Passenger and Freight Transportation through the Green River Valley, Wind River Mountain Resorts, Jackson's Hole to Yellowstone Park." The business was undoubtedly a result of the building of the Lincoln Highway through Rock Springs at about this time. The company also sold automobiles, trucks, garage supplies and accessories. It appears to have been among the first auto businesses in Rock Springs. It soon became the Western Auto Transit Company. By 1926, V.A. Anselmi had become manager and J.R. LeMarr and T.S. Taliaferro were president and secretary, respectively. The company was still in business under the same ownership in 1937. The architecture is also interesting with concrete walls and falsefronts at either end. The company advertised itself as "The Fire Proof Garage with the Equipment" boasting of the all concrete and steel construction.

Although the building was remodeled in 1953 and 1986, it retains its essential form, scale, and materials and therefore retains feeling and association with its period of historical significance as an early auto garage.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Property Records, Tax Assessor's Office, Sweetwater County Courthouse,
Green River.

Sanborn Insurance Maps, 1890, 1894, 1903, 1912

Wyoming State Business Directory, 1908, 1910-11, 1917, 1920, 1925,
1926, 1929, 1932, 1937.

Primary location of additional data:

☐ State Historic Preservation Office

☐ Other State Agency

☐ Federal Agency

☐ Local Government

☐ University

☒ Other

Specific repository: Sweetwater County Historical Museum, Green River

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property: less than one

USGS Quad or City Base map: Rock Springs, Wyoming 7.5' USGS Quadrangle

UTM References

Zone 12 648420 mE 4604990 mN

Verbal Boundary Description

The property is located on the west side of C Street at 230 C Street and extends through the block to B Street, Rock Springs. It occupies a portion of Lot 2 and all of Lot 3, Block 11 in the Original Town plat.

Boundary Justification

The boundary is the lots which the building occupies. The building is also considered a contributing element to and is located within the planned Rock Springs Central Business National Register District.

11. Form Prepared By:

Name/Title: Robert G. Rosenberg

Organization: Rosenberg Historical Consultants

Street & Number: 739 Crow Creek Road

City or Town: Cheyenne

Date: May 4, 1989

Telephone: 307/632-1144

State: WY

Zip Code: 82009-9010

4

- #### 4. Location

5. Classification

National Register Status: ☒ Eligible ☐ Not Eligible
☐ Unevaluated ☒ District Potential

- ## Historic Function

Current Functions

Social: Meeting Hall

- ### Architectural Classification (Style or Building Form)

Materials

Foundation: Concrete
Walls: Brick

Late 19th and 20th Century Revival
Italian Renaissance

Roof: Unknown
Other

Describe present and historic physical appearance

The Elks Lodge is located at the southeast corner of C Street and Second Street in the central commercial district of Rock Springs, Wyoming. This building was constructed by the BPOE Lodge 624 from 1922-24. This ornate building has elements of the Italian Renaissance Revival style with a pronounced white terra cotta belt course separating the first and second floors, differing brick bond styles to create a rusticated effect, an arcaded ground level, pediment, segmental, and broken pedimented windows, a marble balustrade, and a terra cotta cornice with modillions. The building has not received any major exterior modifications since construction. Therefore, it retains feeling and association with its period of historical significance as the Elks Lodge.

The building is a massive three-story brick edifice (94' x 96') with a flat roof. The building rests on a concrete foundation. The main facade is the west elevation. The building has a rusticated and arcaded ground level with decorative white terra cotta keystones in the arches. The main entrance is via a brick arcaded porch with a marble balustraded deck. The ground level is sharply divided from the remaining stories by a terra cotta belt course. The central portion of the building on this facade is recessed. The windows and doorway on the deck level have a variety of terra cotta pediments. The third story windows are arched. The remainder of the windows are rectangular with terra cotta sills and nine and twelve over one-light double-hung windows. The central recessed portion of the building rises above the north and south wings and has a stepped parapet capped with terra cotta with a centrally located terra cotta medallion. There are similar central medallions above the cornice in each wing. The terra cotta cornice extends around the south, west, and north elevations and has modillions and dentil work.

PHOTOS--Please attach black and white photos

See attached sheets

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

 nationally: statewide: locally:

Applicable National Register Criteria: X_A ___B X_C ___D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G

Areas of Significance Period of Significance Significant Dates

Architecture 1922-1939

Entertainment/Recreation

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

Architect/Builder

N/A

D.D. Spani, Architect

F.H. Cowell, Contractor

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

This property is significant for its association with the history of the growth of Rock Springs in the early twentieth century. This fine building reflects the perceived prosperity and optimism of the Rock Springs citizenry during this time period. The cornerstone for the new Elks Lodge was laid in 1922, but the official opening did not occur until March 14, 1924. D.D. Spani, a Rock Springs architect, designed the building and F.H. Cowell, of Denver, was the contractor. This was the same team that had designed and built the Rock Springs High School in 1916. The building was constructed at a cost of \$160,000. The building committee for the Elks was composed of V.J. Facinelli, H.J. Boice, and W.E. Phebus. The local Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks was organized in 1900 with twenty charter members. A new home was built and dedicated in June 1911. At that time the membership had grown to 335 members. After the new building was occupied, the old Elk Club building was purchased by the Rock Springs National Bank. Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph then leased the building. The current Elk Club building has received few if any exterior modifications since construction and is one of the most architecturally impressive edifices from this time period remaining in Rock Springs.

9. Major Bibliographical References

No author, "Rock Springs, Wyoming Labor Journal, 9/3/1926.

Property Records, Tax Assessor's Office, Sweetwater County Courthouse,
Green River.

No Author, "The Town with the Pay Roll," Rock Springs Rocket, Rock
Springs, Wyoming, 12/19/1913.

Rock Springs Rocket, Rock Springs, Wyoming, 11/14/19, 1/25/24, 2/1/24,
3/14/24.

Primary location of additional data:

☐ State Historic Preservation Office

☐ Other State Agency

☐ Federal Agency

☐ Local Government

☐ University

☒ Other

Specific repository: Sweetwater County Historical Museum, Green River

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property: less than one

USGS Quad or City Base map: Rock Springs, Wyoming 7.5' USGS Quadrangle

UTM References

Zone 12 648520 mE 4604980 mN

Verbal Boundary Description

The property is located at the southeast corner of C Street and Second Street at 307 C Street, Rock Springs. It occupies Lots 8-9, Block 22, in the Original Town plat.

Boundary Justification

The boundary is the lots which the building occupies. The building is also considered a contributing element to and is located within the planned Rock Springs Central Business National Register District.

11. Form Prepared By:

Name/Title: Robert G. Rosenberg

Organization: Rosenberg Historical Consultants

Street & Number: 739 Crow Creek Road

City or Town: Cheyenne

Date: 5/4/89

Telephone: 307/632-1144

State: WY

Zip Code: 82009-9010

WYOMING HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE INVENTORY FORM

1. Name of Project and/or Report No.
Historical Survey of the Rock Springs Central Business District
Rock Springs Certified Local Government Committee
2. Name of Property: Rock Springs High School
Historic Name: Rock Springs High School
Other names/site number: 48SW7690
3. Property Owner: Sweetwater School District No. 1
Address: Rock Springs, WY.

4. Location

Street & Number: 316 B Street
City, Town Rock Springs
State: WY. Code: 56 County: Sweetwater Code: 037
T19N-R105W, SW/NE Section 35

Not for Publication
Vicinity
Zip Code: 82901

5. Classification

Category of Property	No. of Resources within Property		Physical Integrity
	Contributing	Noncontributing	
X Building(s)	1		Building(s) Excellent
District			X Good
Site			Fair
Structure			Poor
Object	1		Total

National Register Status: X Eligible Not Eligible
Unevaluated X District Potential

6. Function or Use

Historic Function Current Functions

Education: school Religion: religious structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Style or Building Form)

Late 19th and 20th Century
Revival: Neo-Classical

Materials

Foundation: Concrete
Walls: Brick

Roof: Asphalt shingles
Other

Describe present and historic physical appearance

The old Rock Springs High School is located at the southwest corner of B Street and Second Street in the central commercial district of Rock Springs, Wyoming. Overcrowding in the existing school system led to the building of the new school in 1916 next to the old stone school. The older building was later torn down to provide space for a parking lot for the high school. Built at a cost of \$80,000, the school featured a gymnasium, drinking fountains, domestic science and manual training rooms, and science laboratories. The only major exterior modifications are a one-story flat-roofed brick addition to the south elevation. The building retains its essential original form, scale, and fabric and therefore retains feeling and association with its period of historical significance as an educational institution.

The building is a three-story brick edifice with a concrete foundation (85' x 115'). It has a truncated hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles. The original roof was covered with tiles. The cornice is of copper construction. There are regularly-spaced eye dormers protruding from the roof. The first floor is, in effect, a raised basement constructed with dark-colored bricks using a recessed common course every five or six courses giving a rusticated effect. The remaining stories utilize a lighter-colored brick and are separated by a white terra cotta secondary cornice or belt course. The main entrance of the building is on the east elevation. It features a brick vestibule that extends vertically for three stories. A shield-shaped decorative brick motif has been repeated near the top of the brick pilasters on this elevation. This theme has been repeated on the brick pilasters on the remaining elevations. The entrance is surrounded by light terra cotta surrounds with double-leaf wood and glass doors with sidelights and transom. Second and third story windows are aligned and grouped in fives on the east elevation. Window arrangement is varied on the remaining elevations. It appears that all windows have been replaced with more modern units with aluminum or metal frames of similar dimensions. An octagonal brick smokestack from the old powerplant for the school still stands off the northwest corner of the building. The powerplant for the school was housed in a separate one-story hipped roof brick building that has been removed. The overall lot is landscaped with large planted trees. There is an asphalt parking lot on the north side of the building.

PHOTOS--Please attach black and white photos

See attached sheets

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

 nationally: statewide: locally:

Applicable National Register Criteria: X_A __B X_C __D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) __A __B __C __D __E __F __G

Areas of Significance Period of Significance Significant Dates

Architecture 1916 to 1939

Education: school

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

Architect/Builder

D.D. Spani, architect
E.H. Cowell, Denver, general contractor

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

This property is significant for its association with the history of the growth of education in Rock Springs in the early twentieth century. D.D. Spani, Rock Spring's only professional architect, was hired in January 1914. Bids were let for construction in May and in August, E.H. Cowell of Denver was awarded the building contract. Cowell then built a \$15,000 brick plant in Rock Springs to manufacture the bricks for the school's construction. The building was not completed until December 1915, and it was opened in January 1916. The final cost of construction was \$85,000. It was built to accomodate up to 500 students. The first floor housed three rooms, two for domestic science and one for manual training. The gymnasium was located three feet below grade on the west side with showers and toilets for men and women. The second floor had four recitation rooms, with the running track above the gymnasium. Each room had a drinking fountain and was well lighted. The third floor housed three laboratories for physics, chemistry, and biology. There was also a commercial room with typing machines, and the assembly room with stage and seating for 500. Windows were built with steel frames and swung out and in. The building was considered nearly fireproof with reinforced concrete floors and steel stairways. The powerplant with boilers was located in a separate brick building connected via underground gas and steam pipes. The building also featured a vacuum cleaning system and indirect lighting in the auditorium. Interior wood moldings and trim were eliminated in favor of "sanitary corners and coves." In its time, the Rock Springs High School was considered one of the largest and most up-to-date educational facilities in the state. A new high school was built in the 1930s, and this school was then used as a junior high school. The old stone building to the north, built in 1891, was dismantled and the rocks and timbering were used in building the stadium.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Rhode, Robert B. Booms & Busts in Bitter Creek. (Boulder, Colorado, Pruett Publishing Company, 1987).

No Author, "Rock Springs \$75,000 New High School Building Now in Course of Construction," Rock Springs Rocket, Rock Springs, Wyoming, 10/23/14.

No Author, "New Modern High School Building Ready For Occupancy First of Year," Rock Springs Rocket, 12/17/15.

Rock Springs Rocket, Rock Springs, Wyoming, 1/9/14, 5/29/14, 8/4/14, 9/4/14, 10/9/14, 1/30/16.

Property Records, Tax Assessor's Office, Sweetwater County Courthouse, Green River.

Primary location of additional data:

☐ State Historic Preservation Office

☐ Other State Agency

☐ Federal Agency

☐ Local Government

☐ University

☒ Other

Specific repository: Sweetwater County Historical Museum, Green River

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property: less than one

USGS Quad or City Base map: Rock Springs, Wyoming 7.5' USGS Quadrangle

UTM References

12 Zone 648440m E 4604880m N

Verbal Boundary Description

The property is located at the southwest corner of B Street and Second Street at 316 B Street, Rock Springs. It occupies Lots 3-7, Block 24, in the Original Town plat.

Boundary Justification

The boundary is the lots which the building occupies. The building is also considered a contributing element to and is located within the planned Rock Springs Central National Register District.

11. Form Prepared By:

Name/Title: Robert G. Rosenberg

Organization: Rosenberg Historical Consultants

Street & Number: 739 Crow Creek Road

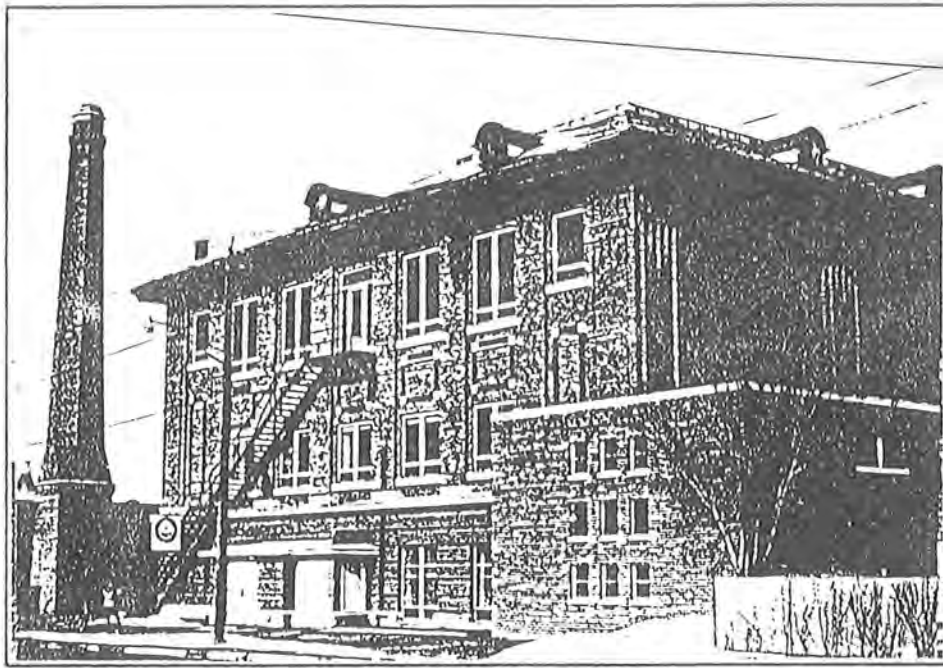
City or Town: Cheyenne

Date: 2/24/89

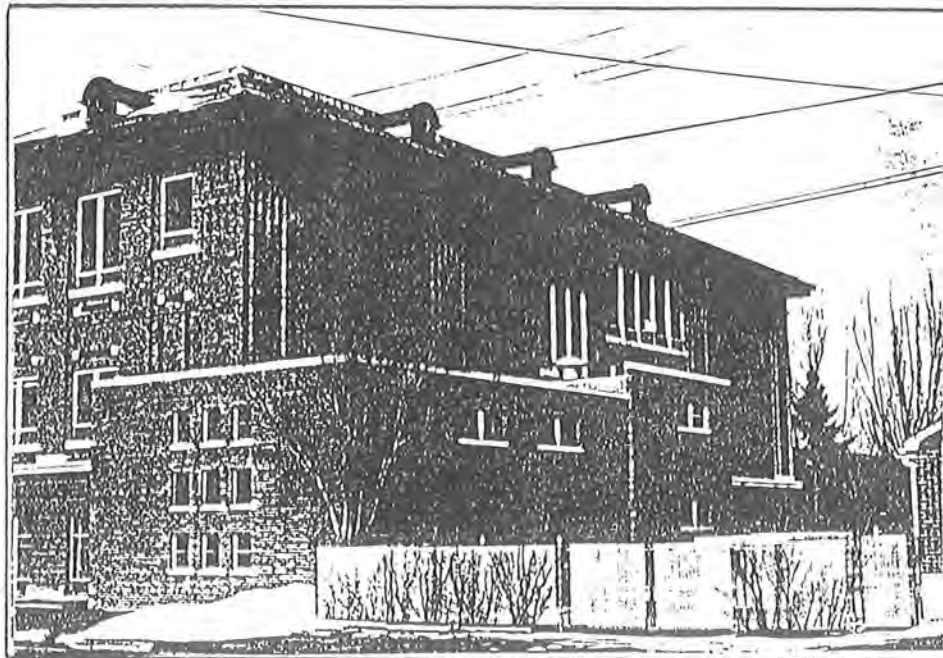
Telephone: 307/632-1144

State: WY

Zip Code: 82009-9010



ROCK SPRINGS HIGH SCHOOL, 316 B Street, Rock Springs
Above: looking northeast; below: looking northeast.



WYOMING HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE
INVENTORY FORM

1. Name of Project and/or Report No.
Historical Survey of the Rock Springs Central Business District
Rock Springs Certified Local Government Committee

2. Name of Property: Wood 'N Stuff/Frank's Barber Shop
Historic Name: Eagle Bar, Pacific Meat Market
Other names/site number: 48SW7720

3. Property Owner: Esther Tenenbaum
Address: Rock Springs, WY

4. Location

Street & Number: 402 South Main Street; 139 C Street Not for Publication
City, Town Rock Springs Vicinity
State: WY. Code: 56 County: Sweetwater Code: 037 Zip Code: 82901
T19N-R105W, NW/NE Section 35

5. Classification

Category of Property	No. of Resources within Property		Physical Integrity
	Contributing	Noncontributing	
1 Building(s)	_____	1 Building(s)	_____ Excellent
___ District	_____	___ Sites	_____ Good
___ Site	_____	___ Structures	_____ Fair
___ Structure	_____	___ Objects	X ___ Poor
___ Object	_____	1 Total	

National Register Status: ___ Eligible X ___ Not Eligible
 ___ Unevaluated ___ District Potential

6. Function or Use

Historic Function	Current Functions
Commerce/trade: specialty store (saloon, meat market)	Commerce/Trade: specialty store

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Style or Building Form)

20th Century Commercial

Materials

Foundation: Concrete
Walls: wood frame, aluminum siding,
brick
Roof: Asphalt (rolled roofing)
Other

Describe present and historic physical appearance

The building that currently houses Wood'N Stuff and Frank's Barber Shop is located at the southeast corner of South Main and C Streets, in the central commercial district of Rock Springs, Wyoming. It was originally constructed sometime between 1895 and 1903. By 1903, there was a small wood frame saloon at this location known as the Eagle Bar. In 1912, Otto Schnauber's Pacific Meat Market was built onto the south end of the building facing Broadway. The small wood frame saloon was also enlarged to fill the remainder of the lot to C Street. In 1919, a new stationery store moved into the Eagle Bar and remodeled the interior. It was known as the Columbus Club in 1925, a confectionery and stationery store, and the south end of the building housed Knudson and Son (C & C) Barbers. Howard's Confectionery and Lunch was located here from the late 1920s through the 1930s. By the 1940s, the building housed a Walgreen's Store. The exterior of the building has been radically modified by removing the false front and covering the exterior with aluminum siding and brick siding. The Victorian Italiante facade is gone, and the building no longer bears any resemblance to the original. It therefore has poor physical integrity and is not considered eligible to the National Register.

The building is a two-story wood frame structure (135' x 25') with a flat roof and resting on a concrete foundation. The building extends through the block and houses businesses fronting on South Front Street and on C Street. The street level has brick siding on South Front Street and aluminum siding on Broadway. The brick siding extends along the west elevation on C Street. There are plate glass display windows with aluminum frames and aluminum and glass doors. The barber shop door is surrounded with glass bricks. There is a corrugated plastic signboard area extending around the building above the windows and doors. The second story is covered with light green aluminum siding. Windows are two over two-light double-hung units with wood frames. There is an old drug store sign on the roof facing South Front Street.

PHOTOS--Please attach black and white photos

See attached sheet.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

 nationally: statewide: locally:

Applicable National Register Criteria: __A __B __C __D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) __A __B __C __D __E __F __G

Areas of Significance Period of Significance Significant Dates

Not applicable

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

Architect/Builder

N/A

Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

This property has poor physical and architectural integrity and is therefore not considered eligible to the National Register. It no longer has original fabric or form and all window and door openings have been altered. It therefore no longer retains sufficient feeling and association with its period of historical significance when it was a bar and meat shop.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Hill, James B., Hill's Pocket Directory & Business Guide of Rock Springs, Wyoming, June, 1903.

Property Records, Tax Assessor's Office, Sweetwater County Courthouse, Green River.

Sanborn Insurance Maps, 1890, 1894, 1903, 1912

Wyoming State Business Directory, 1908, 1910-11, 1917, 1920, 1925, 1932, 1937.

Primary location of additional data:

☐ State Historic Preservation Office

☐ Other State Agency

☐ Federal Agency

☐ Local Government

☐ University

☒ Other

Specific repository: Sweetwater County Historical Museum, Green River

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property: less than one

USGS Quad or City Base map: Rock Springs, Wyoming 7.5' USGS Quadrangle

UTM References

Zone 12 648380 mE 4605120 mN

Verbal Boundary Description

The property is located at the southeast corner of South Main and C Streets at 402 South Main Street and 139 C Street, Rock Springs. It occupies Lot 27, Block 8 in the Original Town plat.

Boundary Justification

The boundary is the lot which the building occupies. The building is considered a noncontributing element to and is located within the planned Rock Springs Central Business National Register District.

11. Form Prepared By:

Name/Title: Robert G. Rosenberg

Organization: Rosenberg Historical Consultants

Street & Number: 739 Crow Creek Road

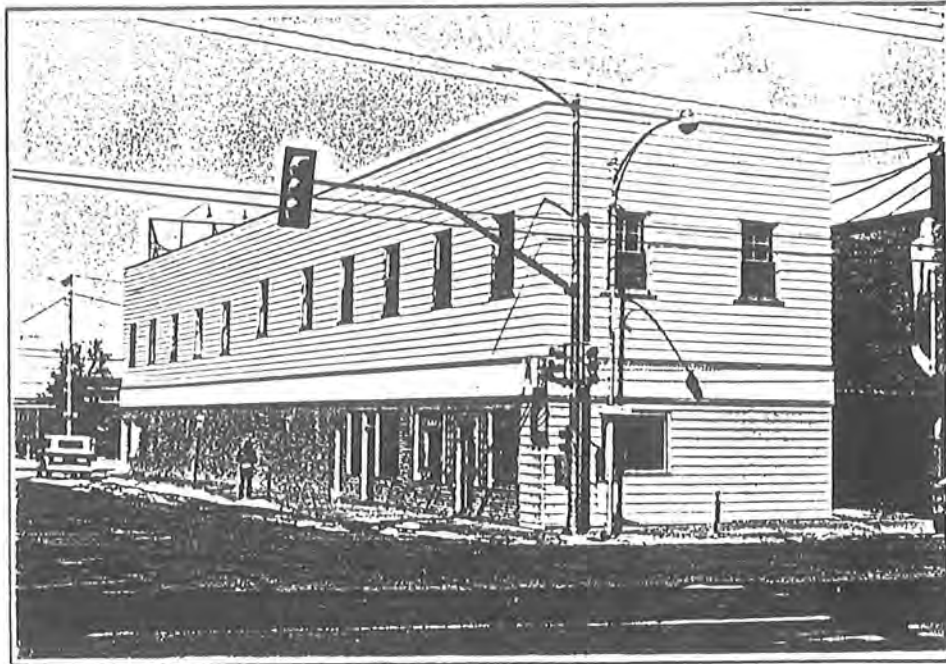
City or Town: Cheyenne

Date: May 3, 1989

Telephone: 307/632-1144

State: WY

Zip Code: 82009-9010



WOOD 'N STUFF/FRANK'S BARBER SHOP, 402 South Main/139 C Street, Rock Springs

Although much altered, this is a very early commercial building, constructed between 1895 and 1903. It has housed several businesses over the years, including the Eagle Bar, Schnauber's Pacific Meat Market, the Columbus Club, barbers, and Walgreen's. Above: at far right, Wood 'N Stuff facing South Main (looking E) below: east and south elevations, looking north-northeast.



WYOMING HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE
INVENTORY FORM

1. Name of Project and/or Report No.
Historical Survey of the Rock Springs Central Business District
Rock Springs Certified Local Government Committee
2. Name of Property: C & C Electronics
Historic Name: Elk Saloon, Paris Cafe *Export*
Other names/site number: 48SW7693 *Oxford Bar*
3. Property Owner: John Bunning Jr. et al.
Address: Rock Springs, WY

4. Location

Street & Number: 403 N. Front Street
City, Town Rock Springs
State: WY. Code: 56 County: Sweetwater Code: 037
T19N-R105W, NW/NE Section 35

Not for Publication
Vicinity
Zip Code: 82901

5. Classification

Category of Property	No. of Resources within Property		Physical Integrity
	Contributing	Noncontributing	
1 Building(s)	1		Excellent
District			Good
Site			1 Fair
Structure			Poor
Object	1		Total

National Register Status: ☒ Eligible ☐ Not Eligible
☐ Unevaluated ☒ District Potential

6. Function or Use

Historic Function

Current Functions

Commerce/Trade: restaurant

Commerce/Trade: specialty store

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Style or Building Form)
Late Victorian, Italianate
(Original building)
20th Century Commercial with
Art Deco elements (remodeled
version)

Materials

Foundation: Concrete/stone
Walls: Wood/stucco

Roof: rolled roofing
Other

Describe present and historic physical appearance

The building that currently houses C & C Electronics is located at the northeast corner of North Front Street and Elk Street in the central commercial district of Rock Springs, Wyoming. The building was constructed in about 1908 and was a one-story wood frame building with an ornate bracketed wood cornice and a typical store front with recessed entrance flanked by display windows. It housed the Elk Saloon and barber shop. In 1920 the Paris Cafe moved to this building from its previous location one lot to the east after a fire and renovated the interior. Sometime in the late 1920s or early 1930s, the exterior was remodeled. The decorative cornice was removed, the recessed entrance was also modified, and blue, red, and black terra cotta tile was added to the facade on the kickplates and window trim. A west entrance with a Art Deco style metal awning and terra cotta tile was added. This entrance was used as a taxi stand. In the 1930s and 1940s, the building housed the Western Cafe and Taxi Stand and the exterior modifications had already taken place.

The current building is a one-story flat roofed wood frame commercial structure (107' x 25') with a concrete and stone foundation. The exterior walls are covered with a light-colored stucco. Blue, red, and black terra cotta tile accents the kickplates and is used as trim around the display windows on the facade. The entrance is a glass and aluminum door centered in the south elevation. The west entrance has an Art Deco style aluminum or steel awning with terra cotta tile trim around the door. This entrance has been sealed over and is no longer in use. Otherwise the exterior of the building is unadorned.

PHOTOS--Please attach black and white photos

See attached sheets

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

This property is significant for its association with the history and growth of the central business district of Rock Springs in the early twentieth century. Built in about 1908, this building first served as the Elk Saloon and barber shop. In 1920, the Paris Cafe moved to this location after a fire damaged its former location one building to the east. The interior of the building was remodeled at this time. The most interesting feature of the remodeling were numerous paintings on the walls by S.J. Sorensen of scenes in Yellowstone and Teton National Parks and around Pinedale, Wyoming. The 1925 Wyoming Business Directory lists both the New Paris Cafe and Leo Fung Restaurant at this location. By 1932, the the building housed the Western Cafe owned by Tom Choi Chun. A taxi stand was added late. The exterior of the building was extensively remodeled sometime in the 1930s with Art Deco or Art Moderne accents such as multi-colored terra cotta tile and a wind-swept metal awning over the west entrance. The current building looks much the same as it did in the 1940s. While no longer original, the architectural detailing represents commercial building trends in Rock Springs during this time period.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Property Records, Tax Assessor's Office, Sweetwater County Courthouse, Green River.

Sanborn Insurance Maps, Rock Springs, Wyoming, 1903, 1912.

Wyoming Business Directory, 1908, 1910-11, 1917, 1920, 1925, 1926, 1929, 1932, 1937.

Rock Springs Rocket, Rock Springs, Wyoming, 12/26/19, 6/25/1920.

Historic Photographs of Rock Springs, Sweetwater County Historical Museum, Rock Springs.

Primary location of additional data:

☐ State Historic Preservation Office

☐ Other State Agency

☐ Federal Agency

☐ Local Government

☐ University

☒ Other

Specific repository: Sweetwater County Historical Museum, Green River

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property: less than one

USGS Quad or City Base map: Rock Springs, Wyoming 7.5' USGS Quadrangle

UTM References

Zone 12 648310m E 4605240m N

Verbal Boundary Description

The property is located at the northeast corner of North Front Street and Elk Street at 403 North Front Street, Rock Springs. It occupies Lot 12, Block 4 in the Original Town plat.

Boundary Justification

The boundary is the lot which the building occupies. The building is also considered a contributing element to and is located within the planned Rock Springs Central Business National Register District.

11. Form Prepared By:

Name/Title: Robert G. Rosenberg

Organization: Rosenberg Historical Consultants

Street & Number: 739 Crow Creek Road

City or Town: Cheyenne

Date: 2/20/89

Telephone: 307/632-1144

State: WY

Zip Code: 82009-9010



C & C ELECTRONICS, 403 North Front Street, Rock Springs

This structure was built in about 1908 and originally housed the Elk Saloon and Barber Shop. It has also housed the Paris Cafe, the Leo Fung Restaurant, and the Western Cafe and taxi stand (looking northeast).

WYOMING HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE INVENTORY FORM

1. Name of Project and/or Report No.
Historical Survey of the Rock Springs Central Business District
Rock Springs Certified Local Government Committee
2. Name of Property: Custom Silk Screen/Vacant Woolworth's/ Second Floor Photo
Historic Name: Paris Cafe/Thurmond's Toggery/Toastmaster Cafe/Elk Recreation Parlor/Travelute Clothing/F.W. Woolworths
Other names/site number: 48SW7694
3. Property Owner: Cohen & Ormland
Address: Rock Springs, WY

4. Location

Street & Number: 407-11 North Front Street
City, Town Rock Springs
State: WY. Code: 56 County: Sweetwater Code: 037
T19N-R105W, NW/NE Section 35

Not for Publication
Vicinity
Zip Code: 82901

5. Classification

Category of Property	No. of Resources within Property		Physical Integrity
	Contributing	Noncontributing	
1 Building(s)	1		Building(s) Excellent
District			Sites Good
Site			Structures X Fair
Structure			Objects Poor
Object	1		Total

National Register Status: X Eligible Not Eligible
Unevaluated X District Potential

6. Function or Use

Historic Function	Current Functions
Commerce/trade: restaurant, department store.	specialty store/vacant

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Style or Building Form)	Materials
Late Victorian, Italianate (original buildings)	Foundation: Concrete Walls: Wood frame, brick facade
20th Century Commercial (remodeled buildings)	Roof: Asphalt (rolled roofing) Other

Describe present and historic physical appearance

The building that currently houses Custom Silk Screen, a vacant Woolworth store, and Second Floor Photo is located on the north side of North Front Street in the central commercial district of Rock Springs, Wyoming. The building was originally a one-story structure that housed three businesses and was constructed about 1911. From west to east there was a moving picture theater, a confectionary store, and a narrow millinery shop. When constructed, the exterior walls except for the facade were covered with pressed metal siding. In 1914, a wood frame second story was added to the east portion of the building then known as the Danton Building. At that time, the lower story contained the Moonlight Candy Kitchen and the remaining portion was leased to Thurmond's Toggery. After the second story addition, there were, in effect, two buildings. The one-story and two-story portion each had decorative bracketed cornices. In the late 1910s, the moving picture theater became the Paris Cafe. Fire broke out in the Paris Cafe and Thurmond's Toggery on December 26, 1919. The Paris Cafe then moved one building west to the Elk Saloon and remodeled it. Thurmond's Toggery was still in the same location in 1925. A.W. Travelute Clothing succeeded Thurmond's. The Toastmaster Cafe was also located here in the one-story portion. By 1937, F.W. Woolworth's occupied the two-story building and Cohen's Store For Men occupied the one-story building in the 1940s. During the intervening time, a brick facade had been added and the separate decorative cornices removed effectively joining the two buildings as they appear today.

The building is a combined one and two-story wood frame structure with a flat roof and rests on a concrete foundation with a full basement. Originally one building, a wood frame second story was added to the east half in 1914. The east and west portions each had a separate decorative cornice. Sometime in the 1930s, the facades were covered with brick and joined. The two portions were combined for a F.W. Woolworth Department store. There are two recessed entrances with double leaf doors flanked by display windows with marble kickplates. The second-story portion has three sets of three windows with one over one-light double-hung units separated in the middle by a one-light fixed window. There is a white terra cotta cornice and a brick parapet capped with cement. The Woolworth name is also imbedded in the sidewalk at the entrance.

PHOTOS--Please attach black and white photos

See attached sheet

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

 nationally: statewide: locally:

Applicable National Register Criteria: X_A __B __C __D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) __A __B __C __D __E __F __G

Areas of Significance	Period of Significance	Significant Dates
Commerce	1911-1939	1914, second story added to east half ca. 1930s, brick facade

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

Architect/Builder

N/A

Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

This property is significant for its association with the history and growth of the central business district of Rock Springs in the early twentieth century. First built in 1911, this building housed a moving picture theater, candy store, and millinery shop. In 1914, a wood frame second story was added to the eastern half. The building then contained Thurmond's Toggery and the Moonlight Candy Kitchen. The motion picture theatre became the Paris Cafe. In 1919, fire broke out and damaged Thurmond's Toggery and the Paris Cafe. As a result, the Paris Cafe moved one building west. Louis de Wit's Toastmaster Cafe was located in the one-story portion by 1929. Travelute Clothing succeeded Thurmond's by 1929. In the 1930s, a brick facade was added to the building effectively joining the two segments. By the 1940s, the building housed Cohen's Store For Men and F.W. Woolworths. It appears that Woolworths later occupied the entire building. While not original, the exterior of the building has not been significantly altered since the 1930s-era renovation. It also retains its 1914 one-and two-story proportions.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Property Records, Tax Assessor's Office, Sweetwater County Courthouse, Green River.

Sanborn Insurance Maps, Rock Springs, 1903, 1912.

Rock Springs Rocket, Rock Springs, Wyoming, 7/3/14, 12/26/19, 6/25/20.

Wyoming Business Directory, 1908, 1910-11, 1917, 1920, 1925, 1926, 1929, 1932, 1937.

Primary location of additional data:

___ State Historic Preservation Office

___ Other State Agency

___ Federal Agency

___ Local Government

___ University

X ___ Other

Specific repository: Sweetwater County Historical Museum, Green River

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property: less than one

USGS Quad or City Base map: Rock Springs, Wyoming 7.5' USGS Quadrangle

UTM References

Zone 12 648330m E 4605250m N

Verbal Boundary Description

The property is located on the north side of North Front Street at 407-11 North Front Street, Rock Springs. It occupies the W-1/2 of Lot 9, Lot 10, and Lot 11, Block 4 in the Original Town plat.

Boundary Justification

The boundary is the lots which the building occupies. The building is also considered a contributing element to and is located within the planned Rock Springs Central Business National Register District.

11. Form Prepared By:

Name/Title: Robert G. Rosenberg

Organization: Rosenberg Historical Consultants

Street & Number: 739 Crow Creek Road

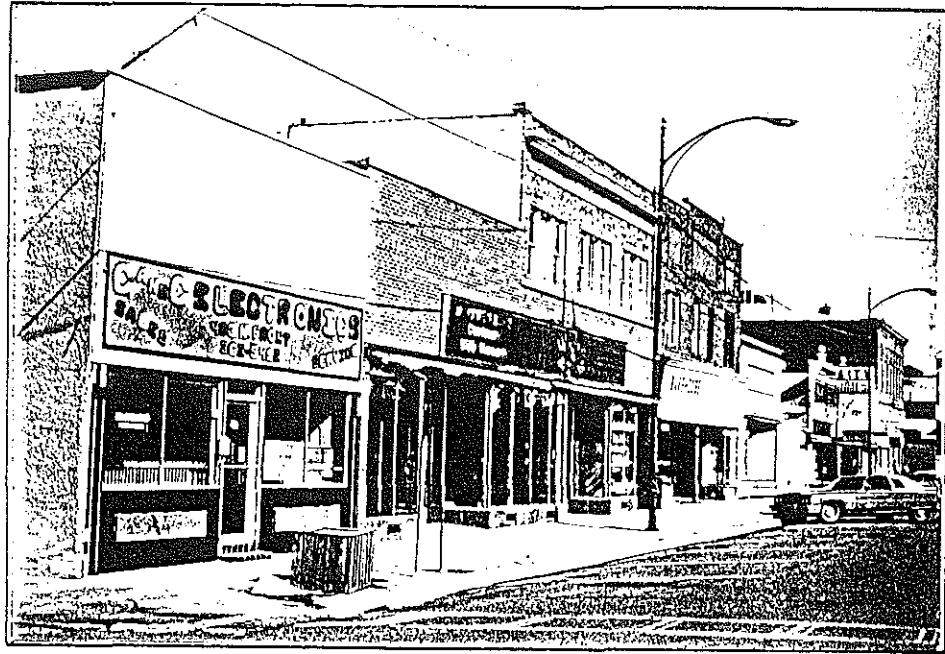
City or Town: Cheyenne

Date: 2/25/89

Telephone: 307/632-1144

State: WY

Zip Code: 82009-9010



CUSTOM SILK SCREEN/VACANT WOOLWORTHS/SECOND FLOOR PHOTO,
407-411 North Front Street, Rock Springs

This commercial structure (second from left) was built in 1911 and housed a theatre, candy store, and millinery shop. After modifications made in 1914, it housed Thurmond's Toggery and the Moonlight Candy Kitchen. Subsequently, various businesses have operated here--the Paris Cafe, Cohen's Store for Men, and F.W. Woolworths. (looking northeast)

WYOMING HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE
INVENTORY FORM

1. Name of Project and/or Report No.
Historical Survey of the Rock Springs Central Business District
Rock Springs Certified Local Government Committee
2. Name of Property: Bi-rite Drugs/A Touch of Class/Personal Tax Service
Historic Name: Stockgrowers Mercantile; Kinney and Company
Other names/site number: 48SW7689
3. Property Owner: D.E.P. Enterprises
Address: Rock Springs, WY

4. Location

Street & Number: 410 S. Main Street
City, Town Rock Springs
State: WY. Code: 56 County: Sweetwater Code: 037
T19N-R105W, NW/NE Section 35

Not for Publication
Vicinity
Zip Code: 82901

5. Classification

Category of Property	No. of Resources within Property Contributing	Noncontributing	Physical Integrity
X Building(s)	1	Building(s)	Excellent
District		Sites	X Good
Site		Structures	Fair
Structure		Objects	Poor
Object	1	Total	

National Register Status: X Eligible Not Eligible
Unevaluated X District Potential

6. Function or Use

Historic Function

Current Functions

Commerce/trade: department store

Commerce/trade: specialty store
(multiple businesses in building)

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Style or Building Form)

Materials

19th Century Commercial,
Italianate (Original)
20th Century Commercial
(remodeled)

Foundation: Concrete
Walls: Brick

Roof: Asphalt (rolled roofing)
Other

Describe present and historic physical appearance

The building that currently houses Bi-Rite Drug & Gift, A Touch of Class Floral, Personal Tax Service, and Kaumo, Piaia & Tyler, Attorneys at Law, is the former Stockgrowers Mercantile Company. It is a two-story brick and stone building with a flat roof located on the south side of South Main Street adjacent to the Union Pacific Depot in the central commercial district of Rock Springs, Wyoming. Constructed in the 1870s for Tim Kinney & Company, it is one of the earliest remaining buildings in Rock Springs. The original building was constructed with cut sandstone. It appears that sometime in the 1920s the building was extensively remodeled with a white glazed brick facade. However, it has not been changed substantially since that time period.

The building is a two-story brick and stone structure (135' x 62') with a flat roof and rests on a concrete foundation with a full basement. The facade is faced with white glazed bricks; the remainder of the building is constructed with stone. The street level has a recessed main entrance with fluted stone columns on either side with a decorative shelf or entablature. The remainder of the street level facade is comprised of plate glass display windows and a secondary recessed entrance to one of the first floor stores. The second story is composed of regularly-spaced rectangular windows grouped in threes with clerestories and metal sash and frames. There is a secondary stone cornice with dentil work and a simple stone cornice. The brick parapet is capped with concrete. The building formerly had a metal letter sign over the parapet reading "Stockgrowers Merc. Co."

PHOTOS--Please attach black and white photos

See attached sheets

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

 nationally: statewide: locally:

Applicable National Register Criteria: X_A ___B ___C ___D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G

Areas of Significance	Period of Significance	Significant Dates
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Commerce	1870s to 1939	1903 (changed to Cosgriff); ca. 1907 (Stockgrowers Merc.) 1920s (major renovation)
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Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

Architect/Builder

Tim Kinney

Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

This property is significant for its association with the history of the growth of the central business district of Rock Springs in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. Tim Kinney established a mercantile business in this building in the 1870s. Kinney had worked for the Union Pacific Railroad but quit to engage in cattle ranching, his mercantile business, and banking. Kinney founded the Circle K outfit and his range spread out along the headwaters of Bitter Creek. Kinney was forced out of the cattle business by the expansion of the Middlesex Cattle Company in the 1880s. He began raising sheep in 1887 and soon became a major operator with over 50,000 ewes. Kinney was also an officer in the Rock Springs National Bank. In August 1903, Kinney sold his mercantile business to the Cosgriff Brothers. The business was then known as Cosgriff and Couzens. In about 1907, it became known as Stockgrowers Mercantile Company, a business cooperatively owned by a number of ranchers. E.H. Rife, was the president, G.R. Hunter, secretary, and J.G. Rumsey was the treasurer and manager. Other owners were John and Joseph Hay, Tim Kinney, Bill Gottsche, Frank Wexelberg, and Charles Sparks. It appears that the Stockgrowers Mercantile was extensively remodeled sometime in the 1920s and retains that appearance today.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Burroughs, John R. Where the Old West Stayed Young. New York: William Morrow & Co, 1962.

Property Records, Tax Assessor's Office, Sweetwater County Courthouse, Green River.

Sanborn Insurance Maps, 1890, 1894, 1903, 1912

Wentworth, Edward. America's Sheep Trails. Ames, Iowa: Iowa State College Press, 1948.

Yates, W. "Rock Springs When This Century was Young," undated typewritten manuscript, Rock Springs File, Sweetwater County Historical Museum, Green River.

Rock Springs Rocket, Rock Springs, WY., 8/20/1903.

Primary location of additional data:

☐ State Historic Preservation Office

☐ Federal Agency

☐ Local Government

☐ University

☒ Other

Specific repository: Sweetwater County Historical Museum, Green River

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property: less than one

USGS Quad or City Base map: Rock Springs, Wyoming 7.5' USGS Quadrangle

UTM References

Zone 12 648390 mE 4605160 mN

Verbal Boundary Description

The property is located on the south side of S. Main Street adjacent to the Union Pacific Railroad Depot at 410 S. Main Street, Rock Springs. It occupies Lots 24-26, Block 8, in the Original Town plat.

Boundary Justification

The boundary is the lots which the building occupies. The building is also considered a contributing element to and is located within the planned Rock Springs Central Business National Register District.

11. Form Prepared By:

Name/Title: Robert G. Rosenberg

Organization: Rosenberg Historical Consultants

Street & Number: 739 Crow Creek Road

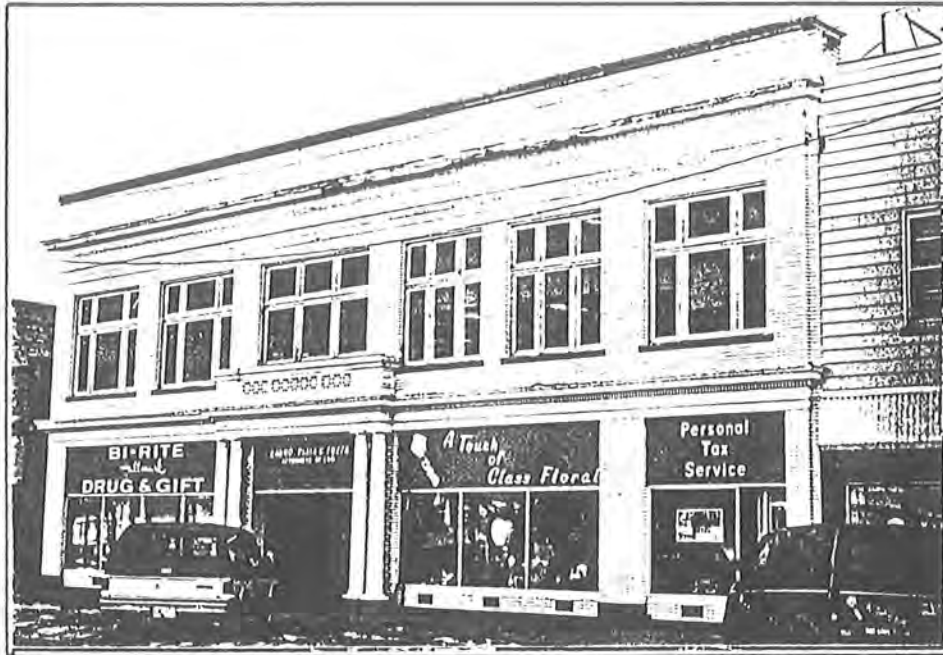
City or Town: Cheyenne

Date: 2/22/89

Telephone: 307/632-1144

State: WY

Zip Code: 82009-9010



STOCKGROWERS MERCANTILE, 410 South Main Street, Rock Springs

This building once housed Tim Kinney's mercantile business, one of the oldest in Rock Springs. In 1903 it became Cosgriff and Couzens, and in about 1907 it became Stockgrowers Mercantile Co., a business cooperatively owned by a number of ranchers. The building was remodeled in the 1920s, and currently houses several small businesses (looking southeast).

WYOMING HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE INVENTORY FORM

1. Name of Project and/or Report No.
Historical Survey of the Rock Springs Central Business District
Rock Springs Certified Local Government Committee
2. Name of Property: New Studio Camera Shop
Historic Name: Shurtleff's Candy Kitchen, J.P. McDermott & Co., Cash
Grocers; D.F. Morris, Hardware; Lloyd Thomas Stationery
Other names/site number: 48SW7721
3. Property Owner: Maurice Faler
Address: 207 Agate, Rock Springs, WY.

4. Location

Street & Number: 416-420 South Main
City, Town Rock Springs
State: WY. Code: 56 County: Sweetwater Code: 037
T19N-R105W, NW/NE Section 35

Not for Publication
Vicinity
Zip Code: 82901

5. Classification

Category of Property	No. of Resources within Property		Physical Integrity
	Contributing	Noncontributing	
1 Building(s)	1		Excellent
District			Good
Site			X Fair
Structure			Poor
Object	1		
		Total	

National Register Status: X Eligible Not Eligible
Unevaluated X District Potential

6. Function or Use

Historic Function	Current Functions
Commerce/trade: specilaty store	Same

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Style or Building Form)	Materials
20th Century Commercial	Foundation: Concrete Walls: Wood frame, brick facade Roof: Asphalt (rolled roofing) Other

Describe present and historic physical appearance

The building that currently houses the New Studio Camera Shop is located on the south side of South Main Street in the central commercial district of Rock Springs, Wyoming. The building was originally two wood frame commercial falsefronts built sometime prior to 1890, and originally housed a furniture store and a grocery, hardware, and crockery store. In 1898, the westerly building housed Shurtleff's Candy Kitchen and the other building housed a portion of J.P. McDermott & Co., Cash Grocers. By 1903, Lloyd Thomas' Stationery was in the western building. D.F. Morris Hardware was located here in 1913. By 1925, Morris had relocated and the Schramm-Johnson Drug Stores Co. was located in the east portion of the building. T.P. Hartney had a stationery, confectionary, and cigar store also located here. Keith's Clothing moved into the west portion of the building in the late 1920s. Sometime in the early 1920s, the store was remodeled and joined together with a brick facade with two recessed entrances. The building reflects the 1920s modifications and has not been changed other than covering the clerestory area.

The building is a an L-shaped one-story wood frame double storefront (135' x 42') with a flat roof. It rests on a concrete foundation and has a full basement. Sometime in the early 1920s, it was remodeled and given the current brick facade. It has two recessed entrances with yellow and gray glazed tile kickplates and display windows. The clerestory has been covered. Decorative brick and terra cotta have been used as trim and to accent the area above the clerestory. The building has a concrete-capped parapet.

PHOTOS--Please attach black and white photos

See attached sheet

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

 nationally: statewide: locally:

Applicable National Register Criteria: X_A ___B ___C ___D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G

Areas of Significance	Period of Significance	Significant Dates
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Commerce	ca. 1890-1939	ca. early 1920s, brick facade, buildings joined
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Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

Architect/Builder

N/A

Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

This property is significant for its association with the history of the growth of the central business district of Rock Springs in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. Built sometime prior to 1890, it was originally two one-story wood frame buildings housing various businesses. Sometime in the early 1920s, it was remodeled with a brick facade that joined the buildings into a double storefront. During the late 1920s and 1930s it housed the Schramm-Johnson Drug Store and Keith's Clothing. The building exterior has changed little since the 1920s except that the clerestory has been covered. The interior still retains the early tin ceiling.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Hill, James B., Hill's Pocket Directory & Business Guide of Rock Springs, Wyoming, June, 1903.

Property Records, Tax Assessor's Office, Sweetwater County Courthouse, Green River.

Sanborn Insurance Maps, 1890, 1894, 1903, 1912

Wyoming State Business Directory, 1908, 1910-11, 1917, 1920, 1925, 1929, 1932, 1937

Primary location of additional data:

☐ State Historic Preservation Office

☐ Other State Agency

☐ Federal Agency

☐ Local Government

☐ University

☒ Other

Specific repository: Sweetwater County Historical Museum, Green River

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property: less than one

USGS Quad or City Base map: Rock Springs, Wyoming 7.5' USGS Quadrangle

UTM References

Zone 12 648395 mE 4605165 mN

Verbal Boundary Description

The property is located on the south side of South Main Street at 416-420 South Main Street, Rock Springs. It occupies Lot 23 and the west 16.5' of Lot 22, Block 8 of the Original Town plat.

Boundary Justification

The boundary is the lots which the building occupies. The building is also considered a contributing element to and is located within the planned Rock Springs Central Business National Register District.

11. Form Prepared By:

Name/Title: Robert G. Rosenberg

Organization: Rosenberg Historical Consultants

Street & Number: 739 Crow Creek Road

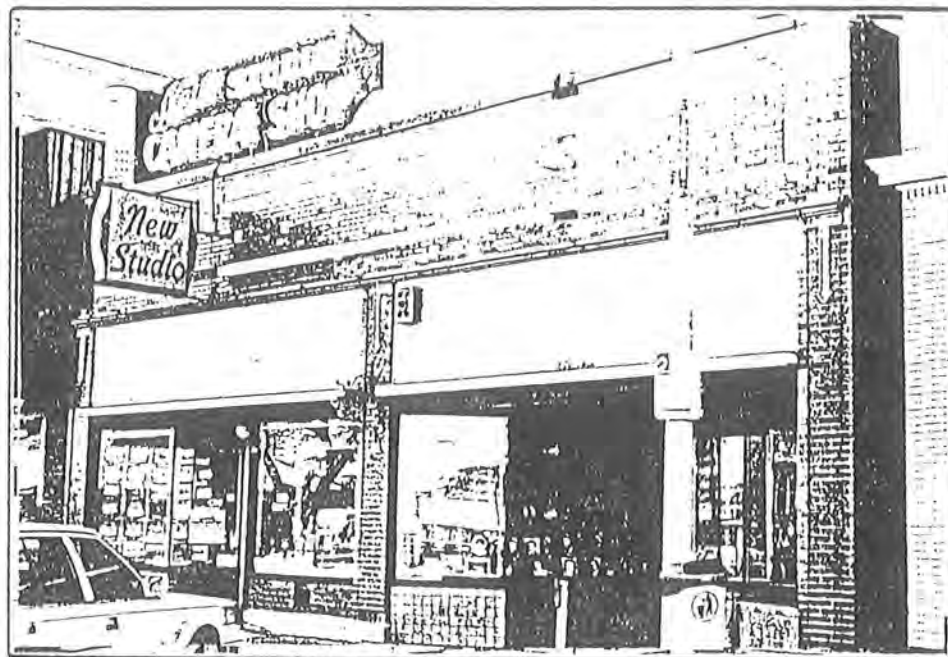
City or Town: Cheyenne

Date: May 3, 1989

Telephone: 307/632-1144

State: WY

Zip Code: 82009-9010



NEW STUDIO CAMERA SHOP, 416-420 South Main, Rock Springs

This building was originally two separate wood frame commercial falsefronts built before 1890, housing a furniture store and a grocery, hardware, and crockery store. It has housed several businesses over the years, and in the early 1920s, the stores were remodeled and joined together with a brick facade (looking southeast).

WYOMING HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE
INVENTORY FORM

1. Name of Project and/or Report No.
Historical Survey of the Rock Springs Central Business District
Rock Springs Certified Local Government Committee

2. Name of Property: Warehouse Video
Historic Name: Miller Pharmacy, J.C. Penney
Other names/site number: 48SW7695

3. Property Owner: J.C. Penney
Address

4. Location

Street & Number: 421-425 North Front Street
City, Town Rock Springs
State: WY. Code: 56 County: Sweetwater Code: 037
T19N-R105W, NW/NE Section 35

Not for Publication
Vicinity
Zip Code: 82901

5. Classification

Category of Property	No. of Resources within Property		Physical Integrity
	Contributing	Noncontributing	
X Building(s)	1		Building(s) Excellent
District			Sites Good
Site			Structures X Fair
Structure			Objects Poor
Object	1		Total

National Register Status: X Eligible Not Eligible
Unevaluated X District Potential

6. Function or Use
Historic Function

Current Functions

Commerce/trade: speciality store
Commerce/trade: department store

Commerce/trade: specialty store

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Style or Building Form)

Materials

Late Victorian, Italianate
(original building)
20th Century Commercial
(remodeled building)

Foundation: Concrete
Walls: solid masonry

Roof: Asphalt (rolled roofing)
Other: There may be elements of the
original wood frame structure remain-
ing

Describe present and historic physical appearance

The building that currently houses Warehouse Videos is a two-story brick structure with a flat roof located on the north side of North Front Street in the central commercial district of Rock Springs, Wyoming. The building was originally constructed in 1909 and was a wood frame two-story structure. It served as a drug store, possibly Anderson Drugs. By the mid-1920s, it was occupied by the Miller Pharmacy and the Elk Pool Hall in the eastern portion. In 1929, the building was radically remodeled with a brick facade and solid masonry walls and became the J.C. Penney store, supposedly the second outlet in what became a national chain. The clerestory area has been modified with a ribbed aluminum signboard hiding the original signboard area. The recessed entrance areas are similar but decorative stone has been used in the kickplate areas and for trim around the display windows.

The building is a two-story brick structure (60' x 38') with a flat roof. The building rests on a concrete foundation with a full basement. The facade or south elevation is constructed with brick. The remaining walls are of solid masonry construction. The original building was of wood frame construction. The facade has a cement-capped stepped parapet and three rectangular-shaped areas with decorative brickwork. The second story windows are one over one-light double-hung units. The first story has two recessed entrances with plate glass display windows in aluminum frames. The kickplates and trim areas are covered with decorative stone. The clerestory area has a ribbed aluminum signboard extending the width of the building. Two additions have been added to the rear of the building.

PHOTOS--Please attach black and white photos

See attached sheets

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

 nationally: statewide: locally:

Applicable National Register Criteria: X_A ___B ___C ___D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G

Areas of Significance	Period of Significance	Significant Dates
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Commerce	1909-1939	1929 (major renovations)
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Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

Architect/Builder

J.C. Penney

Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

This property is significant for its association with the history of the growth of the central business district of Rock Springs in the early twentieth century. It was originally a wood frame building constructed in 1909 as a drug store. In 1929, it was remodeled or rebuilt using brick and solid masonry walls to house the J.C. Penney store. This was reportedly only the second such outlet in what became a national chain. The building is typical of twentieth century commercial architecture and has received only minor exterior modifications since 1929. The signboard area in the clerestory could be easily uncovered to reveal the original area.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Property Records, Tax Assessor's Office, Sweetwater County Courthouse,
Green River.

Sanborn Insurance Maps, 1903, 1912.

Wyoming Business Directory, 1908, 1910-11, 1917, 1920, 1925, 1926,
1929, 1932, 1937.

Primary location of additional data:

☐ State Historic Preservation Office

☐ Other State Agency

☐ Federal Agency

☐ Local Government

☐ University

☒ Other

Specific repository: Sweetwater County Historical Museum, Green River

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property: less than one

USGS Quad or City Base map: Rock Springs, Wyoming 7.5' USGS Quadrangle

UTM References

Zone 12 648340m E 4605260m N

Verbal Boundary Description

The property is located at 421-25 North Front Street, Rock Springs. It occupies Lot 8 and the E-1/2 of Lot 9, Block 4 in the Original Town plat.

Boundary Justification

The boundary is the lots which the building occupies. The building is also considered a contributing element to and is located within the planned Rock Springs Central Business National Register District

11. Form Prepared By:

Name/Title: Robert G. Rosenberg

Organization: Rosenberg Historical Consultants

Street & Number: 739 Crow Creek Road

City or Town: Cheyenne

Date: 2/24/89

Telephone: 307/632-1144

State: WY

Zip Code: 82009-9010



WAREHOUSE VIDEO, 421-425 North Front Street, Rock Springs

This structure (at right) was originally a wood frame drug store built in 1909. It was rebuilt or remodeled in 1929 and housed the J.C. Penney store, the second outlet of the national chain. It has received only minor modifications since 1929 (looking northwest).

2

WYOMING HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE
INVENTORY FORM

1. Name of Project and/or Report No.
Historical Survey of the Rock Springs Central Business District
Rock Springs Certified Local Government Committee

2. Name of Property: U.S. Post Office (new)
Historic Name: J.P. McDermott's
Other names/site number: 48SW7722

3. Property Owner: U.S. Post Office
Address

4. Location

Street & Number: 422-24 South Main Street
City, Town Rock Springs
State: WY. Code: 56 County: Sweetwater Code: 037
T19N-R105W, NW/NE Section 35

Not for Publication
Vicinity
Zip Code: 82901

5. Classification

Category of Property	No. of Resources within Property		Physical Integrity
	Contributing	Noncontributing	
1 Building(s)	_____	1 Building(s)	_____ Excellent
_____ District	_____	_____ Sites	_____ Good
_____ Site	_____	_____ Structures	_____ Fair
_____ Structure	_____	_____ Objects	X _____ Poor
_____ Object	_____	1 Total	

National Register Status: _____ Eligible X _____ Not Eligible
_____ Unevaluated _____ District Potential

6. Function or Use

Historic Function Current Functions

Commercial/trade: department store Government: post office

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Style or Building Form)

None

Materials

Foundation: Stone
Walls: stone, brick face

Roof: Asphalt (rolled roofing)
Other

Describe present and historic physical appearance

The building that currently houses the U.S. Post Office is a coursed, ashlar two-story, flat-roofed commercial building located on the south side of South Main Street in the central commercial district of Rock Springs, Wyoming. It was constructed sometime prior to 1890 and housed a general store. J.P. McDermott's occupied the building as early as 1896 and continued to operate at this location through the early 1930s. McDermott's moved to Broadway and Hetts Company Women's Apparel and the Wyoming Land and Water Company occupied the building in the late 1930s. The store was remodeled in 1913 with plate glass windows and doors. The building retained its decorative bracketed cornice and falsefront. The building was remodeled in 1952 and 1965 and bears little resemblance to its original appearance. Although it is one of the earliest remaining commercial stone buildings, it has poor physical and architectural integrity. It no longer retains original form, scale or fabric and is not consistent with any of the architecture and building proportions in this block. Therefore, it is considered ineligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

The building is a two-story coursed ashlar structure with a brick facade. It rests on a stone foundation. The facade has large plate glass windows with aluminum frames and aluminum and glass doors. The kickplate area is covered with small mosaic tiles and the remainder of the facade is faced with brick. The clerestory, signboard area and the remainder of what was once a falsefront has been covered with dark vertical wood siding bearing the letters "U.S. Post Office."

PHOTOS--Please attach black and white photos

See attached sheet

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

 nationally: statewide: locally:

Applicable National Register Criteria: ___A ___B ___C ___D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G

Areas of Significance Period of Significance Significant Dates

Not Applicable

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

Architect/Builder

N/A

Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

Although an early component of the Rock Springs commercial district, this building no longer retains sufficient physical or architectural integrity to convey feeling and association with its period of historical significance as a general merchandise store. Numerous remodeling episodes have made irreversible exterior changes to the facade and therefore the building is considered ineligible to the National Register and a noncontributing element of the proposed Rock Springs Central Business National Register District.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Hill, James B., Hill's Pocket Directory & Business Guide of Rock Springs, Wyoming, June, 1903.

Property Records, Tax Assessor's Office, Sweetwater County Courthouse, Green River.

Sanborn Insurance Maps, 1890, 1894, 1903, 1912

Wyoming State Business Directory, 1908, 1910-11, 1917, 1920, 1925, 1929, 1932, 1937.

Historical Photographs of Rock Springs, Sweetwater County Historical Museum, Green River.

Primary location of additional data:

☐ State Historic Preservation Office

☐ Other State Agency

☐ Federal Agency

☐ Local Government

☐ University

☒ Other

Specific repository: Sweetwater County Historical Museum, Green River

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property: less than one

USGS Quad or City Base map: Rock Springs, Wyoming 7.5' USGS Quadrangle

UTM References

Zone 12 648400 mE 4605165 mN

Verbal Boundary Description

The property is located on the south side of South Main Street at 422-424 South Main Street, Rock Springs. It occupies Lot 21, and a portion of Lot 22, Block 8 in the Original Town plat.

Boundary Justification

The boundary is the lots which the building occupies. The building is considered a noncontributing element to and is located within the planned Rock Springs Central Business National Register District.

11. Form Prepared By:

Name/Title: Robert G. Rosenberg

Organization: Rosenberg Historical Consultants

Street & Number: 739 Crow Creek Road

City or Town: Cheyenne

Date: May 4, 1989

Telephone: 307/632-1144

State: WY

Zip Code: 82009-9010



U.S. POST OFFICE (NEW), 422-424 South Main, Rock Springs

Although this building was constructed sometime prior to 1890, it has been modified so that it no longer retains any resemblance to its historic appearance. It has housed a variety of businesses over the years, including McDermott's, women's apparel, and the Wyoming Land and Water Company. It was renovated in 1952 and again in 1965. (looking east; post office is dark building at left; see arrow)

WYOMING HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE INVENTORY FORM

1. Name of Project and/or Report No.
Historical Survey of the Rock Springs Central Business District
Rock Springs Certified Local Government Committee

2. Name of Property: Medical Group
Historic Name:
Other names/site number: 48SW7737

3. Property Owner: G.M. Harrison et al.
Address: Rock Springs, WY

4. Location

Street & Number: 430 Broadway
City, Town Rock Springs
State: WY. Code: 56 County: Sweetwater Code: 037
T19N-R105W, NW/NE Section 35
Not for Publication
Vicinity
Zip Code: 82901

5. Classification

Category of Property	No. of Resources within Property		Physical Integrity
	Contributing	Noncontributing	
1_Building(s)	_____	1_	Building(s) _____ Excellent
___District	_____	_____	_____ Sites _____ Good
___Site	_____	_____	_____ Structures X_Fair
___Structure	_____	_____	_____ Objects _____ Poor
___Object	_____	1_	_____ Total

National Register Status: ___Eligible X___Not Eligible
___Unevaluated ___District Potential

6. Function or Use

Historic Function Current Functions

Health Care: Medical business/office Same

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Style or Building Form)

20th Century Commercial

Materials

Foundation: Concrete
Walls: Concrete/brick

Roof: Asphalt (rolled and built up)
Other

Describe present and historic physical appearance

The building that houses the Medical Group is a one-story concrete and brick, flat-roofed commercial building located on the south side of Broadway in the central commercial district of Rock Springs, Wyoming. The building was constructed in 1940 on the site of the old wood frame Methodist Church. The parking lot is located where several dwelling once stood. The building is essentially the same as when built except that sealed windows have been added. The exterior walls are faced with brick painted white. The building rests on a concrete foundation and a half-finished basement. The building has a flat roof and a brick parapet capped with cement. The entrance has double-leaf glass and aluminum doors flanked by curved glass brick panels. Decorative brick has been used around the entrance. This portion of the building is slightly higher and extends beyond the building lines of the remainder of the building. The rest of the building is similar with a brick parapet capped with cement and regularly-spaced two-light fixed windows in recessed bays with decorative brick below the brick sills contrasting with the white painted brick pilasters. There is a cement belt course above the windows. The name "Medical Group" written in metal letters is located above the door on a narrow cement awning. There is a brick-walled parking lot located just east of this building extending to the corner of the block.

PHOTOS--Please attach black and white photos

See attached sheet

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

 nationally: statewide: locally:

Applicable National Register Criteria: ___A ___B ___C ___D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G

Areas of Significance Period of Significance Significant Dates

Not Applicable

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

Architect/Builder

N/A

Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The building is less than fifty years of age. It has no known exceptional historical or architectural significance needed to waive the fifty year National Register criterion. Therefore, the building is not considered eligible to the National Register of Historic Places.

or Bibliographical References

ty Records, Tax Assessor's Office, Sweetwater County Courthouse,
reen River.

n Insurance Maps, 1890, 1894, 1903, 1912

g State Business Directory, 1908, 1910-11, 1917, 1920, 1925,
1926, 1929, 1932, 1937.

y location of additional data:
te Historic Preservation Office
er State Agency
eral Agency
al Government
iversity
er .

cific repository: Sweetwater County Historical Museum, Green River

ographical Data

ge of property: less than one
Quad or City Base map: Rock Springs, Wyoming 7.5' USGS Quadrangle

ferences

12 648450m E 4605120m N

Boundary Description

roperty is located on the south side of Broadway at 430 Broadway, Rock
gs. It occupies the west 60' of Lot 7, Block 10 in the Original Town

ary Justification

oundary is the lot which the building occupies. The building is
dered ineligible to the National Register of Historic Places and is
ed outside the proposed Rock Springs Central Business National
ter District.

orm Prepared By:

Title: Robert G. Rosenberg
ization: Rosenberg Historical Consultants
t & Number: 739 Crow Creek Road
or Town: Cheyenne

Date: February 24, 1989
Telephone: 307/632-1144
State: WY
Zip Code: 82009-9010

ice

WYOMING HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE
INVENTORY FORM

1. Name of Project and/or Report No.
Historical Survey of the Rock Springs Central Business District
Rock Springs Certified Local Government Committee

2. Name of Property: Closet Boutique/Plaza Hotel
Historic Name: Plaza Hotel; Montgomery Ward
Other names/site number: 48SW7723

3. Property Owner: Gary M. Greenhalgh and Victor Zueck
Address: Rock Springs, WY.

4. Location

Street & Number: 430 S. Main Street
City, Town Rock Springs
State: WY. Code: 56 County: Sweetwater Code: 037
T19N-R105W, NW/NE Section 35

Not for Publication
Vicinity
Zip Code: 82901

5. Classification

Category of Property	No. of Resources within Property		Physical Integrity
	Contributing	Noncontributing	
1 Building(s)	<u>1</u>		Building(s) <u> </u> Excellent
<u> </u> District	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>X</u> <u> </u> Good
<u> </u> Site	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u> Fair
<u> </u> Structure	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u> Poor
<u> </u> Object	<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	Total

National Register Status: X Eligible Not Eligible
 Unevaluated X District Potential

6. Function or Use

Historic Function	Current Functions
Commerce/trade: restaurant (saloon) specialty (drugs) department store	Commerce/trade: specialty store Domestic: hotel
Domestic: hotel	

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Style or Building Form)

20th Century Commercial

Materials

Foundation: Concrete
Walls: Brick

Roof: Asphalt (rolled roofing)
Other

Describe present and historic physical appearance

The building that currently houses the Closet Boutique is a three-story brick commercial structure located on the south side of South Main Street in the central commercial district of Rock Springs, Wyoming. It was originally a two-story stone building constructed prior to 1890. It served as a drug store in 1890. By 1903, it housed the Navy Saloon. It continued to serve as a saloon or billiard hall until the mid-1920s. At that time, the building was partially reconstructed with brick and a third story was added. The upper portion of the building was then known as the Yellowstone Hotel with Mrs. C.C. Valentine acting as the proprietress. By 1932, Margaret Bower had taken her place. In the mid-1930s, the Yellowstone Hotel became the Plaza Hotel with R.L. Soulsby as the proprietor. Montgomery Ward and Company moved into the first floor at about the same time. The old Plaza Hotel signs are still in evidence on the roof and on the facade. A painted Montgomery Ward sign is still visible on the upper west elevation of the building. This building has a long and colorful history and now appears much as it did when it was renovated in the mid-1920s. It therefore retains feeling and association with this portion of its history as a hotel and as a Montgomery Wards.

The building is a three-story brick structure (135' x 25') with a flat roof. It rests on a concrete foundation and has a full basement. It was originally a two-story stone building and it is unclear if any portion of the stone walls remain. It was remodeled in the mid-1920s and a brick third story added. The street level has been remodeled with plate glass display windows and glass and aluminum doors. There is a plastic signboard area in the clerestory area. The second and third floors remain original with decorative brick work and a stepped parapet with an arch and capped with concrete. Windows are regularly spaced three over one-light double hung units with wood frames, brick sills, and concrete lintels. The building retains a neon sign with the words "Plaza Hotel" which probably dates from the mid-1930s. A larger sign with the same logo is still located on the roof.

PHOTOS--Please attach black and white photos

See attached sheet

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

 nationally: statewide: locally:

Applicable National Register Criteria: X_A __B X_C __D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) __A __B __C __D __E __F __G

Areas of Significance	Period of Significance	Significant Dates
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Architecture	mid-1920s-1939	mid-1920s (3rd
Commerce	ca. 1890-1939	story added)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

Architect/Builder

N/A

Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

This property is significant for its association with the history of the growth of the central business district of Rock Springs in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The building was originally constructed of stone sometime prior to 1890. It first housed a drug store and then a saloon. It remained the Navy Saloon or as a billiard hall throughout the early twentieth century. In the mid-1920s, a third story was added and the building was generally remodeled with brick and it became the Yellowstone Hotel. In the mid-1930s, it became the Plaza Hotel and a Montgomery Ward store moved into the first floor. Although the street level facade has been renovated, the building still retains form, scale, and materials from the 1920s renovation and retains signs from the 1930s. The architecture is typical for the 1920s-1930s building era in Rock Springs after the city had brick plants. Most of these commercial buildings are sparsely decorated and were generally constructed by three or four local building contractors using standard building plans.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Hill, James B., Hill's Pocket Directory & Business Guide of Rock Springs, Wyoming, June, 1903.

Property Records, Tax Assessor's Office, Sweetwater County Courthouse, Green River.

Sanborn Insurance Maps, 1890, 1894, 1903, 1912

Wyoming State Business Directory, 1908, 1910-11, 1917, 1920, 1925, 1926, 1929, 1932, 1937.

Historic Photographs of Rock Springs, Sweetwater County Historical Museum, Green River, and Archives, Museums and Historical Department, Cheyenne.

Primary location of additional data:

☐ State Historic Preservation Office

☐ Other State Agency

☐ Federal Agency

☐ Local Government

☐ University

☒ Other

Specific repository: Sweetwater County Historical Museum, Green River

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property: less than one

USGS Quad or City Base map: Rock Springs, Wyoming 7.5' USGS Quadrangle

UTM References

Zone 12 648410 mE 4605170 mN

Verbal Boundary Description

The property is located on the south side of South Main Street adjacent to the railroad depot at 430 South Main Street, Rock Springs. It occupies Lot 20, Block 8 in the Original Town plat.

Boundary Justification

The boundary is the lot which the building occupies. The building is also considered a contributing element to and is located within the planned Rock Springs Central Business National Register District.

11. Form Prepared By:

Name/Title: Robert G. Rosenberg

Organization: Rosenberg Historical Consultants

Street & Number: 739 Crow Creek Road

City or Town: Cheyenne

Date: May 4, 1989

Telephone: 307/632-1144

State: WY

Zip Code: 82009-9010



CLOSET BOUTIQUE/PLAZA HOTEL, 430 South Main, Rock Springs

This structure was originally a 2-story stone building constructed before 1890, housing a drug store. It then served as a saloon and billiard hall until the 1920s, when it was remodeled with brick and a third story added. The Yellowstone Hotel was on the second floor until the 1930s, when it became the Plaza Hotel. Montgomery Ward Co. occupied the first story. Above: looking east; below: looking northeast at Broadway entrance.



1. Name of Project and/or Report No.
Historical Survey of the Rock Springs Central Business District
Rock Springs Certified Local Government Committee
2. Name of Property: New Life Ministries
Historic Name: Crystal Meat Market, C.F. O'Donnell Meat Market
Other names/site number: 48SW7696
3. Property Owner: L.B. Enterprises c/o New Life Ministries
Address: Rock Springs, WY

Street & Number: 431 North Front Street
City, Town Rock Springs
State: WY. Code: 56 County: Sweetwater Code: 037
T19N-R105W, NW/NE Section 35

Not for Publication
Vicinity
Zip Code: 82901

Category of Property	No. of Resources within Property		Physical Integrity
	Contributing	Noncontributing	
X_Building(s)	<u>1</u>	_____	_____Excellent
___District	_____	_____	X___Good
___Site	_____	_____	___Fair
___Structure	_____	_____	___Poor
___Object	<u>1</u>	_____	_____Total

Religion: religious structure

Describe present and historic physical appearance

The building that currently houses the New Life Ministries is a one-story frame falsefront with a gable roof located on the north side of North Front Street in the central commercial district of Rock Springs, Wyoming. The building was constructed sometime prior to 1890 and served as a saloon. In about 1899, Rudolph Ebeling established the Crystal Meat Market here, and the building continued a long history as a butcher shop. J.W. and C.F. O'Donnell took over the Crystal Meat Market around the turn of the century. The brothers manufactured sausage and lard on the premises. Oscar Henkel became the owner in the late 1920s and continued the meat business through the 1930s. Sometime after 1929, the clapboard siding on the facade was covered with black and white ceramic tile. Otherwise the building is similar in form, scale, and fabric and therefore has feeling and association with its period of historical significance as a butcher shop.

The building is a one-story wood frame falsefront (78' x 23'6") with a concrete foundation, full basement, and a gable roof. The walls are covered with pressed tin siding except for the facade or south elevation which has been covered with small white and black ceramic tiles creating an interesting diamond pattern mosaic. The recessed entrance has a transom and is flanked by two large plate glass display windows. The original facade did not have a recessed entrance and the display windows were smaller.

PHOTOS--Please attach black and white photos

See attached sheet

- 1970's Marguerites
1980 New Life Ministries
1995 Timeless Treasures

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally: statewide: locally:

Applicable National Register Criteria: X_A ___B X_C ___D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G

Areas of Significance	Period of Significance	Significant Dates
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Architecture	1929-1939	ca. 1930, facade
Commerce	1890-1939	remodeled

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

Architect/Builder

N/A

Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

This property is significant for its association with the history of the growth of the central business district of Rock Springs in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. It was constructed sometime prior to 1890 and housed a saloon. In about 1899, Rudolph Ebeling established the Crystal Market. The O'Donnell Brothers became the owners in the early twentieth century. A newspaper article published in 1910 described the Crystal Market as follows:

For more than 12 years this establishment has been a leader in its line, and since the present owners took charge of the business this market has been known as a place where the very best and highest class goods in its line were carried at all times. All that is the finest and best in meats, suasage, lard and vegetables finds a home at the Crystal Market...

The owners of this market make a specialty of their superior sausage and lard, all of which is manufactured on the premises. Modern and improved machinery is in use for the proper handling of this department and all of the slaughtering is done by the firm under careful personal supervision.

The Crystal Market continued in business through World War II, making it one of the most long-lived businesses in Rock Springs. The interesting ceramic facade is indicative of the Art Deco style of architecture popular in the 1930s and 1940s.

9. Major Bibliographical References

No Author, "Rock Springs--One of Wyoming's Thrifty and Up-To-Date Cities,"
Rock Springs Rocket, 9/23/1910.

Property Records, Tax Assessor's Office, Sweetwater County Courthouse,
Green River.

Rock Springs Miner, Rock Springs, Wyoming, July 1899.

Sanborn Insurance Maps, 1890, 1894, 1903, 1912.

Wyoming State Business Directory, 1908, 1910-11, 1917, 1920, 1925,
1926, 1929, 1932, 1937.

Primary location of additional data:

☐ State Historic Preservation Office

☐ Other State Agency

☐ Federal Agency

☐ Local Government

☐ University

☒ Other

Specific repository: Sweetwater County Historical Museum, Green River

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property: less than one

USGS Quad or City Base map: Rock Springs, Wyoming 7.5' USGS Quadrangle

UTM References

Zone 12 648350m E 4605265m N

Verbal Boundary Description

The property is located at 431 North Front Street, Rock Springs. It occupies Lot 7, Block 4 in the Original Town plat.

Boundary Justification

The boundary is the lot which the building occupies. The building is also considered a contributing element to and is located within the planned Rock Springs Central Business National Register District.

11. Form Prepared By:

Name/Title: Robert G. Rosenberg

Organization: Rosenberg Historical Consultants

Street & Number: 739 Crow Creek Road

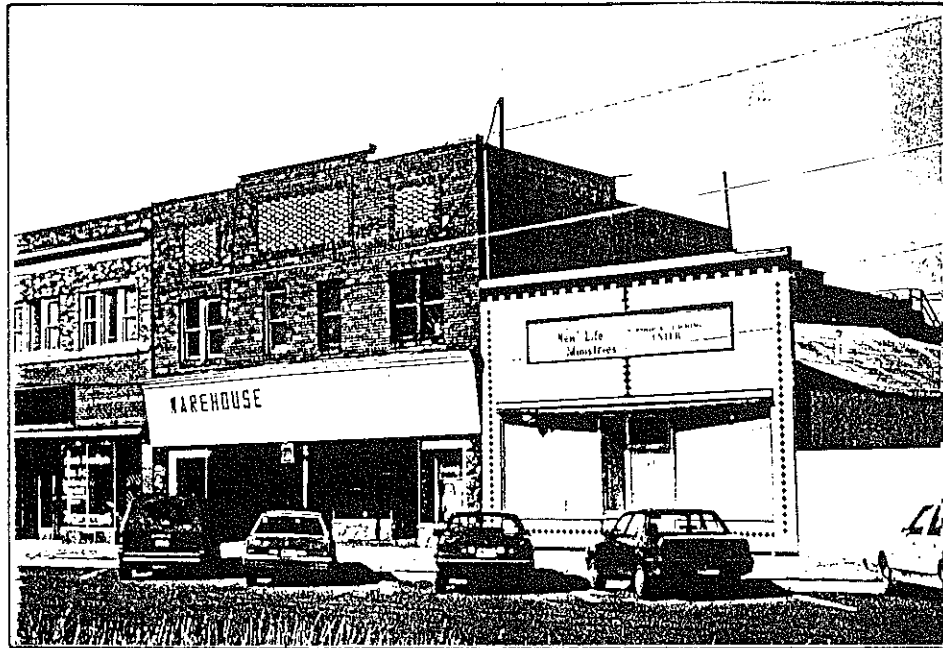
City or Town: Cheyenne

Date: 2/22/89

Telephone: 307/632-1144

State: WY

Zip Code: 82009-9010



NEW LIFE MINISTRIES, 431 North Front Street, Rock Springs

This structure (at right) is one of the oldest remaining buildings in the commercial district. Constructed prior to 1890, it originally housed a saloon. In 1899 it became the Crystal Meat Market, which was soon acquired by the O'Donnell brothers. The market continued in business through World War II, making it one of the most long-lived concerns in Rock Springs (looking northwest).

WYOMING HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE INVENTORY FORM

1. Name of Project and/or Report No.
Historical Survey of the Rock Springs Central Business District
Rock Springs Certified Local Government Committee
2. Name of Property: 432 South Main (Vacant)
Historic Name: Central Market, City Meat Market, Pacific Market,
Crocker Jewelry, John Bean Jewelry, Sathers Jewelry
Other names/site number: 48SW7724
3. Property Owner: Janna Pastor and Julie Lever
Address: Rock Springs, WY.

4. Location

Street & Number: 432 South Main
City, Town Rock Springs
State: WY. Code: 56 County: Sweetwater Code: 037
T19N-R105W, NW/NE Section 35

Not for Publication
Vicinity
Zip Code: 82901

5. Classification

Category of Property	No. of Resources within Property		Physical Integrity
	Contributing	Noncontributing	
1 Building(s)	_____	1 Building(s)	_____ Excellent
_____ District	_____	_____ Sites	_____ Good
_____ Site	_____	_____ Structures	_____ Fair
_____ Structure	_____	_____ Objects	X _____ Poor
_____ Object	_____	1 Total	

National Register Status: _____ Eligible X _____ Not Eligible
_____ Unevaluated _____ District Potential

6. Function or Use

Historic Function	Current Functions
Commerce/trade: specialty store	Vacant

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Style or Building Form)

None

Materials

Foundation: Stone
Walls: wood frame

Roof: Asphalt (rolled roofing)
Other

Describe present and historic physical appearance

The building recently vacated by J & J Sports is a one-story wood frame commercial structure with precast concrete panels covering the facade. It is located on the south side of South Main Street adjacent to the railroad depot in the central commercial district of Rock Springs, Wyoming. The building was constructed in about 1889 and was a one-story frame falsefront with a decorative cornice. William H. O'Donnell opened the Central Meat Market here in about 1890. It served as a meat market under various owners until the Crocker Jewelry Store opened in December 1912. John Bean Jewlery followed in the early 1940s. Bean installed handbuilt mahogany shelves and a safe. Bean was followed by Sathers Jewelry, a health food store in the early 1980s, and J & J Sports from 1985 to 1988. The exterior of the building was extensively remodeled in the late 1950s or early 1960s adversely affecting its physical and architectural integrity.

The building is currently a one-story wood frame commercial structure with a cast concrete and stone panel facade. It has a flat roof and a falsefront. The street level has two large display windows and a recessed entrance accented by a concrete arch. The interior retains the mahogany shelves and the original or early tin ceiling.

PHOTOS--Please attach black and white photos

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

 nationally: statewide: locally:

Applicable National Register Criteria: __A__ __B__ __C__ __D__

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) __A__ __B__ __C__ __D__ __E__ __F__ __G__

Areas of Significance Period of Significance Significant Dates

Not Applicable

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

Architect/Builder

William H. O'Donnell,
Robert Leroy Parker (Butch Cassidy)

Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

This building has a long and colorful history as a meat market and jewelry store. It was built in about 1889 and housed William H. O'Donnell's Central Market. O'Donnell was a pioneer citizen of Rock Springs and worked as the White China boss for the Union Pacific Coal Company. He also served as the first mayor of Rock Springs in 1888. Otto Schnauber succeeded O'Donnell in the meat market in 1897. He moved to a location at 11 C Street in 1912. Lula Parker Betenson's biography of her brother Robert Leroy Parker or Butch Cassidy claims that he may have received the nickname Butch while working in this meat market. After Schnauber moved in 1912, the Crocker Jewelry Store was opened at this location. This business remained in operation until about 1940 when Crocker was succeeded by John Bean Jewelry. Major modifications were made to the exterior of the store in the late 1950s or early 1960s. The Late Victorian Italianate facade with decorative cornice was radically altered as it appears today. Therefore, although the location is significant in the history of Rock Springs and is associated with two notable personalities, it no longer retains sufficient physical or architectural integrity to convey feeling and association with its period of historical significance. It is therefore considered ineligible to the National Register and is a noncontributing element in the proposed Rock Springs Central Business National Register District.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Betensen, Lula Parker (as told to Dora Flack). Butch Cassidy, My Brother.
Provo, Utah: Brigham Young University Press, 1975.

Hill, James B., Hill's Pocket Directory & Business Guide of Rock Springs, Wyoming, June, 1903.

Property Records, Tax Assessor's Office, Sweetwater County Courthouse,
Green River.

Sanborn Insurance Maps, 1890, 1894, 1903, 1912

Wyoming State Business Directory, 1908, 1910-11, 1917, 1920, 1925,
1926, 1929, 1932, 1937.

Rock Springs Rocket, Rock Springs, Wyoming, 12/6/1912.

Primary location of additional data:

☐ State Historic Preservation Office

☐ Other State Agency

☐ Federal Agency

☐ Local Government

☐ University

☒ Other

Specific repository: Sweetwater County Historical Museum, Green River

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property: less than one

USGS Quad or City Base map: Rock Springs, Wyoming 7.5' USGS Quadrangle

UTM References

Zone 12 648415 mE 4605175 mN

Verbal Boundary Description

The property is located on the south side of South Main Street at 432 South Main Street, Rock Springs. It occupies Lot 19, Block 8 in the Original Town plat.

Boundary Justification

The boundary is the lot which the building occupies. The building is considered a noncontributing element to and is located within the planned Rock Springs Central Business National Register District.

11. Form Prepared By:

Name/Title: Robert G. Rosenberg

Organization: Rosenberg Historical Consultants

Street & Number: 739 Crow Creek Road

City or Town: Cheyenne

Date: May 4, 1989

Telephone: 307/632-1144

State: WY

Zip Code: 82009-9010



432 SOUTH MAIN STREET, Rock Springs

This property was recently the location of J & J Sports, but is currently (8/1989) vacant. It was constructed in about 1889, and housed meat and fruit markets throughout the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Butch Cassidy reportedly worked here when it was Schnauber's City Meat Market. In later years, a succession of jewelry stores operated here (looking south).

WYOMING HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE INVENTORY FORM

1. Name of Project and/or Report No.
Historical Survey of the Rock Springs Central Business District
Rock Springs Certified Local Government Committee

2. Name of Property: Copier and Supply Company, Inc.
Historic Name: Revell & Hinsdale's Drug Store, Rock Springs Bar,
Zenith Cafe
Other names/site number: 48SW7725

3. Property Owner: Richard and Barbara Mathis
Address: Rock Springs, WY.

4. Location

Street & Number: 436 South Main
City, Town Rock Springs
State: WY. Code: 56 County: Sweetwater Code: 037
T19N-R105W, NW/NE Section 35

Not for Publication
Vicinity
Zip Code: 82901

5. Classification

Category of Property	No. of Resources within Property		Physical Integrity
	Contributing	Noncontributing	
1 Building(s)	1	Building(s)	Excellent
District		Sites	Good
Site		Structures	X Fair
Structure		Objects	Poor
Object	1	Total	

National Register Status: X Eligible Not Eligible
Unevaluated X District Potential

6. Function or Use

Historic Function	Current Functions
Commerce/trade: specialty store restaurant	Commerce/trade: specialty store

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Style or Building Form)	Materials
None	Foundation: Concrete Walls: Wood frame/stucco Roof: Wood shingles Other

Describe present and historic physical appearance

The building that currently houses the Copier and Supply Company, Incorporated, is a wood frame two-story commercial building located on the south side of South Main Street across from the railroad depot in the central commercial district of Rock Springs. The building was constructed sometime prior to 1890 and was a commercial falsefront with clapboard siding and cornice. The building housed a variety of businesses including a barber shop, a candy store, a drug store, and a saloon. During the 1910s and 1920s, it generally housed a restaurant. By the late 1930s, it housed a photo studio. The remodeling of the facade to its present condition occurred sometime in the 1930s or 1940s.

The building is a two-story wood frame commercial building (78' x25') with a gable roof covered with wood shingles. The most prominent feature is a tile awning in the cornice area. The second story is finished in brown stucco with pilasters that divide the one over one-light double-hung windows. The street level is finished in white rectangular terra cotta tiles. There is a recessed entrance to the street level and a second entrance for access to the second story. Plate glass display windows separate the two entrances. Terra cotta tile covers the kickplate area as well as the recessed entranceway and all trim.

PHOTOS--Please attach black and white photos

See attached sheet

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

 nationally: statewide: locally:

Applicable National Register Criteria: X_A __B X_C __D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) __A __B __C __D __E __F __G

Areas of Significance	Period of Significance	Significant Dates
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Architecture	ca. late 1920s-1940s	
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Commerce	ca. 1890-1939	1930s-40s (facade remodeled)
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Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

Architect/Builder

N/A

Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

This property is significant for its association with the history of the growth of the central business district of Rock Springs in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. It was constructed sometime prior to 1890 and was a typical Late Victorian Italianate commercial falsefront. It served a number of different businesses in the 1890s including a barber shop and candy store. In 1903, it housed Revell and Hinsdale's Drug Store. It was a restaurant in 1906, and a saloon in 1912. In 1920, it was known as the Rock Springs Bar. By 1925 it was the Villias and Deemas Restaurant. J.G. Deemas continued to run a restaurant here through 1929. It was known as the Zenith Restaurant during this time period. By 1937, C.E. August, a photographer, operated the New Studio, Inc., having moved from 444 South Front Street. It is not known exactly when the facade was remodeled to its current appearance, but historic photographs suggest that it occurred sometime between the late 1920s and the early 1940s. Although not original, the combination of terra cotta tile, stucco, and the tile awning is rather unique and not observed in other commercial buildings in this district.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Hill, James B., Hill's Pocket Directory & Business Guide of Rock Springs, Wyoming, June, 1903.

Property Records, Tax Assessor's Office, Sweetwater County Courthouse, Green River.

Sanborn Insurance Maps, 1890, 1894, 1903, 1912

Wyoming State Business Directory, 1908, 1910-11, 1917, 1920, 1925, 1926, 1929, 1932, 1937.

Primary location of additional data:

☐ State Historic Preservation Office

☐ Other State Agency

☐ Federal Agency

☐ Local Government

☐ University

☒ Other

Specific repository: Sweetwater County Historical Museum, Green River

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property: less than one

USGS Quad or City Base map: Rock Springs, Wyoming 7.5' USGS Quadrangle

UTM References

Zone 12 648420 mE 4605180 mN

Verbal Boundary Description

The property is located on the south side of South Main Street at 432 South Main Street, Rock Springs. It occupies a portion of Lot 18, Block 8 in the Original Town plat.

Boundary Justification

The boundary is the lot which the building occupies. The building is also considered a contributing element to and is located within the planned Rock Springs Central Business National Register District.

11. Form Prepared By:

Name/Title: Robert G. Rosenberg

Organization: Rosenberg Historical Consultants

Street & Number: 739 Crow Creek Road

City or Town: Cheyenne

Date: May 4, 1989

Telephone: 307/632-1144

State: WY

Zip Code: 82009-9010



COPIER AND SUPPLY COMPANY, INC., 436 South Main, Rock Springs

This building (at left) was constructed prior to 1890 and has housed a variety of businesses, including a barber shop, a candy store, a drug store, and a saloon; later a restaurant and photo studio. It was remodeled in the 1930s or 1940s (looking south).

WYOMING HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE INVENTORY FORM

1. Name of Project and/or Report No.
Historical Survey of the Rock Springs Central Business District
Rock Springs Certified Local Government Committee

2. Name of Property: 440 South Main Street (vacant)
Historic Name: Rock Springs Pharmacy
Other names/site number: 48SW7726

3. Property Owner: Kenneth G. Hamm, et al.
Address: Rock Springs, WY

4. Location

Street & Number: 440 South Main Street
City, Town Rock Springs
State: WY. Code: 56 County: Sweetwater Code: 037
T19N-R105W, NW/NE Section 35

Not for Publication
Vicinity
Zip Code: 82901

5. Classification

Category of Property	No. of Resources within Property		Physical Integrity
	Contributing	Noncontributing	
1 Building(s)	1		Excellent
District			Good
Site			X Fair
Structure			Poor
Object	1		Total

National Register Status: X Eligible Not Eligible
Unevaluated X District Potential

6. Function or Use

Historic Function Current Functions

Commerce/trade: specialty store Vacant

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Style or Building Form)

Late Victorian, Italianate

Materials

Foundation: Stone
Walls: brick and stone

Roof: Asphalt (rolled roofing)
Other

Describe present and historic physical appearance

The building that is currently vacant is a two-story stone and brick Late Victorian Italianate commercial structure located on the south side of South Main Street in the central commercial district of Rock Springs, Wyoming. The building was constructed in 1892 by Pat Hynes, a local building contractor. The building actually has brick walls with a cut sandstone facade. It is quite distinctive and one of the most architecturally interesting buildings in the district. In the early twentieth century it housed the Rock Springs Pharmacy. An F.W. Woolworth store moved into the building in 1924. The building was remodeled at that time for the new store. A new front was installed along with new floors, partitions, and modern fixtures at a cost of \$6,000 to \$8,000. Woolworths moved to North Front Street in the early 1930s, and the Sweetbriar Shops, Inc. was located here by 1937. The facade was remodeled again sometime after Woolworths moved out.

The building is a two-story brick and stone structure with a flat roof. It rests on a stone foundation. The facade is covered with cut sandstone and is quite ornate. The street level has been remodeled and consists of plate glass display windows and a single entrance with a glass and aluminum door. Trim consists of precast stone or concrete panels and terra cotta tile squares in the clerestory area that have been painted over. The second story retains the fine stone work with pilasters separating the windows. Decorative stone is used to accent the lintels and sills. There is a set of three windows centered under a gable-roofed stone dormer with two small windows. The lower windows are one over one-light double-hung units with transom windows above. The center window is larger and has an arched transom. A fourth second-story one over one-light double-hung window with transom is isolated and centered under a cupola. There is also a decorative cornice extending around the facade.

PHOTOS--Please attach black and white photos

See attached sheet

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

 nationally: statewide: locally:

Applicable National Register Criteria: X_A ___B X_C ___D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G

Areas of Significance	Period of Significance	Significant Dates
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Architecture	1892-1939	facade remodeled
Commerce	1892-1939	(late 1930s?)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

Architect/Builder

N/A

Pat Hynes, Contractor

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

This property is significant for its association with the history of the growth of the central business district of Rock Springs in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. Built in 1892 by Pat Hynes, a local building contractor, it is a fine example of Late Victorian Italianate architecture in a commercial building and the stonework commonly used in Rock Springs commercial buildings in the late 1880s and 1890s. There are only a few examples remaining in the district, most notably the Rock Springs National Bank at 518-520 South Main. The building housed the Rock Springs Pharmacy in the early twentieth century. In 1924, it was remodeled and used by the F.W. Woolworth Company. After Woolworth's moved in the early 1930s, it became the Sweetbriar Shops, Incorporated. The facade was probably remodeled again at this time. It appears that the facade was also remodeled sometime within the last 30 years, painting over terra cotta tile. However, the second story and roofline remain intact and are so distinctive that the building retains feeling and association with its period of historical and architectural significance.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Hill, James B., Hill's Pocket Directory & Business Guide of Rock Springs, Wyoming, June, 1903.

Property Records, Tax Assessor's Office, Sweetwater County Courthouse, Green River.

Rock Springs Miner, Rock Springs, Wyoming, 2/24/1892.

Rock Springs Rocket, Rock Springs, Wyoming, 6/1/1917, 4/21/1924.

Sanborn Insurance Maps, 1890, 1894, 1903, 1912

Wyoming State Business Directory, 1908, 1910-11, 1917, 1920, 1925, 1926, 1929, 1932, 1937.

Primary location of additional data:

☐ State Historic Preservation Office

☐ Other State Agency

☐ Federal Agency

☐ Local Government

☐ University

☒ Other

Specific repository: Sweetwater County Historical Museum, Green River

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property: less than one

USGS Quad or City Base map: Rock Springs, Wyoming 7.5' USGS Quadrangle

UTM References

Zone 12 648425 mE 4605185 mN

Verbal Boundary Description

The property is located on the south side of South Main Street across from the railroad depot at 440 South Main Street, Rock Springs. It occupies Lot 17, Block 8 in the Original Town plat.

Boundary Justification

The boundary is the lot which the building occupies. The building is also considered a contributing element to and is located within the planned Rock Springs Central Business National Register District.

11. Form Prepared By:

Name/Title: Robert G. Rosenberg

Organization: Rosenberg Historical Consultants

Street & Number: 739 Crow Creek Road

City or Town: Cheyenne

Date: May 4, 1989

Telephone: 307/632-1144

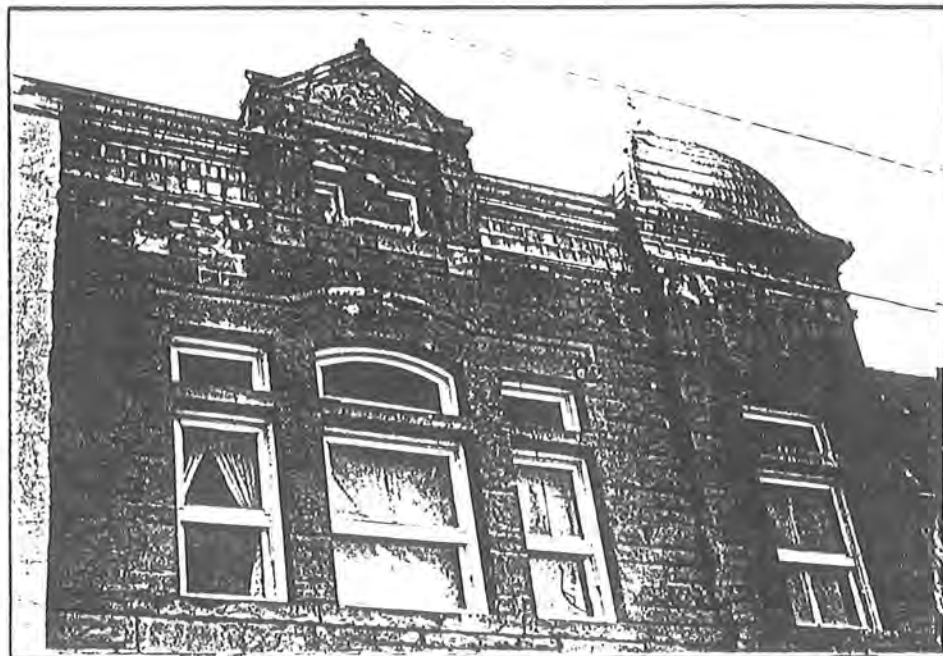
State: WY

Zip Code: 82009-9010



440 SOUTH MAIN STREET (vacant), Rock Springs

This building was constructed in 1892 and is a fine example of Late Victorian Italianate commercial architecture. In the early 1900s, it housed the Rock Springs Pharmacy, and in 1924 it was remodeled and used by the F.W. Woolworth Company. The facade was remodeled again within the last 30 years, but the upper story retains the fine detailed stonework. (both views looking south)



WYOMING HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE INVENTORY FORM

1. Name of Project and/or Report No.
Historical Survey of the Rock Springs Central Business District
Rock Springs Certified Local Government Committee
2. Name of Property: A-1 T.V. Sales and Service
Historic Name: W.W. Paterson Hardware, Heitz Hardware, Paris Hat Shop
Other names/site number: 48SW7697
3. Property Owner: Mike Kostakis et al.
Address: 129 J Street, Rock Springs, WY

4. Location

Street & Number: 443 North Front Street
City, Town Rock Springs
State: WY. Code: 56 County: Sweetwater Code: 037
T19N-R105W, NW/NE Section 35

Not for Publication
Vicinity
Zip Code: 82901

5. Classification

Category of Property	No. of Resources within Property		Physical Integrity
	Contributing	Noncontributing	
X Building(s)	1		Excellent
___ District			X Good
___ Site			___ Fair
___ Structure			___ Poor
___ Object	1		Total

National Register Status: X Eligible ___ Not Eligible
___ Unevaluated X District Potential

6. Function or Use

Historic Function	Current Functions
Commerce/Trade: specialty store	Commerce/Trade: specialty store

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Style or Building Form)

Late Victorian, Italianate
(19th Century Commercial bldg.)

Materials

Foundation: Stone
Walls: wood frame, shiplap siding
Roof: Asphalt (rolled roofing); wood
shingles on addition
Other

Describe present and historic physical appearance

The building that currently houses A-1 T.V. is located on the north side of North Front Street in the central commercial district of Rock Springs, Wyoming. This Late Victorian Italianate building is typical of a single storefront commercial building of the late 19th century. It was constructed sometime prior to 1890 and is one of the few remaining 19th century wood frame buildings in the commercial district that retains physical integrity. It first served as a saloon and bottle works, then a bicycle and harness shop, and by the early twentieth century, it had become a hardware shop. Heitz Hardware Company was located at this location in 1925. By the late 1940s, the building housed the Paris Hat Shop and a barber shop.

The building is a one-story wood frame falsefront (96' x 21') with a gable roof covered with rolled roofing. The building rests on a stone foundation with a small cellar area. The facade has a recessed single entrance flanked by large plate glass display windows and stucco kickplates. The clerestory is composed square black tiles. There is a plain wood secondary cornice and a decorative wood cornice with brackets and dentils. The exterior walls are covered with shiplap siding. A second wood frame one-story addition was built onto the rear or north elevation of the building between 1903 and 1912. This addition has a gable roof covered with wood shingles. A third cement block addition was added to the north elevation at an unknown date, so that there are a total of three north-south segments forming the overall structure; however, the additions cannot be seen from North Front Street.

PHOTOS--Please attach black and white photos

See attached sheet.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

 nationally: statewide: locally:

Applicable National Register Criteria: X_A ___B X_C ___D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G

Areas of Significance Period of Significance Significant Dates

Architecture pre-1890-1939
Commerce

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

Architect/Builder

N/A

Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

This property is significant for its association with the history of the growth of the central business district of Rock Springs in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. The building was constructed sometime prior to 1890. In that year it served as a saloon and bottle works. By the late 1890s, it had become the W.W. Patterson Harness and Bicycle Shop. Patterson continued to conduct business from this address into the early 1920s, augmenting his line with auto parts and sporting goods. He then moved to the corner of Pilot Butte Avenue and M Street. The Heitz Hardware Company then occupied the building. M.E. Davis Shoes moved in in 1926, and the store was occupied by Leon and Pitsitos Barbers in the 1930s. By the 1940s, the building housed the Paris Hat Shop and barber shop. The building is one of the oldest remaining wood frame structures in the Rock Springs central commercial district that retains good physical integrity. It is representative of Late Victorian Italianate Commercial architecture, and has received only minor exterior modifications since it was built.

89 - 1920s makes Sporting Goods

9. Major Bibliographical References

Property Records, Tax Assessor's Office, Sweetwater County Courthouse,
Green River.

Sanborn Insurance Maps, 1890, 1894, 1903, 1912

No Author, "Here They Are. Some Interesting Notes of Rock Springs' History
and Its Business Men," Rock Springs Miner, Rock Springs, Wyoming,
2/9/1899.

Wyoming State Business Directory, 1908, 1910-11, 1917, 1920, 1925,
1926, 1929, 1932, 1937.

Primary location of additional data:

☐ State Historic Preservation Office

☐ Other State Agency

☐ Federal Agency

☐ Local Government

☐ University

☒ Other

Specific repository: Sweetwater County Historical Museum, Green River

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property: less than one

USGS Quad or City Base map: Rock Springs, Wyoming 7.5' USGS Quadrangle

UTM References

Zone 12 648360m E 4605270 m N

Verbal Boundary Description

The property is located at 443 North Front Street, Rock Springs. It
occupies Lot 5, Block 4 in the Original Town plat.

Boundary Justification

The boundary is the lot which the building occupies. The building is also
considered a contributing element to and is located within the planned Rock
Springs Central Business National Register District.

11. Form Prepared By:

Name/Title: Robert G. Rosenberg

Organization: Rosenberg Historical Consultants

Street & Number: 739 Crow Creek Road

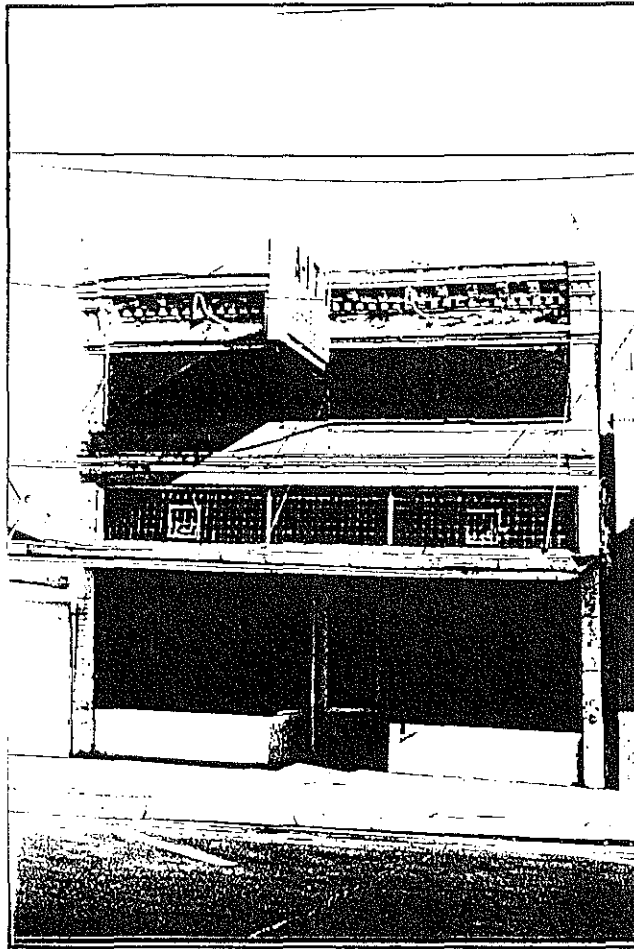
City or Town: Cheyenne

Date: 2/23/89

Telephone: 307/632-1144

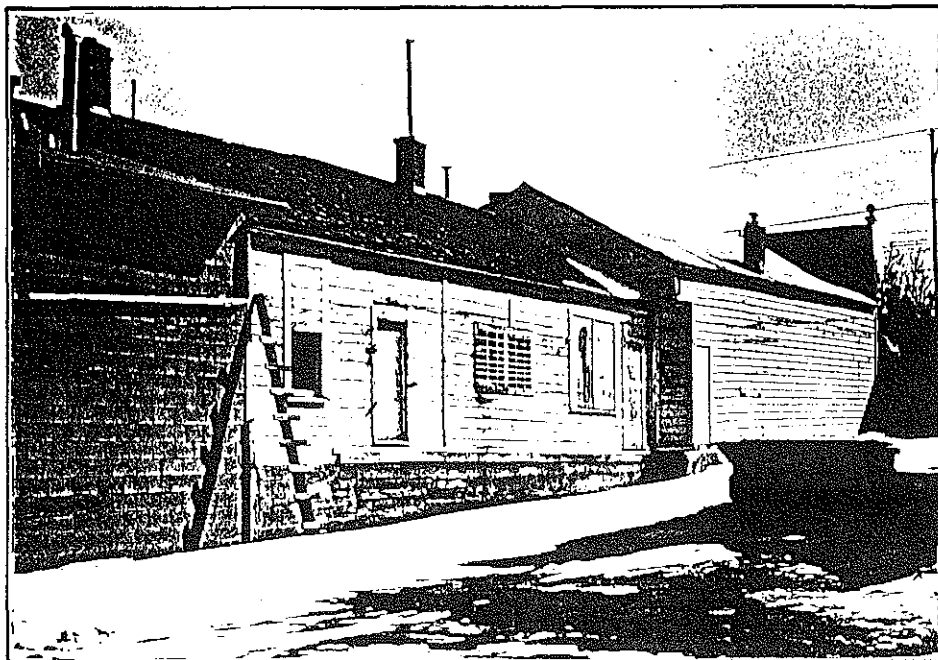
State: WY

Zip Code: 82009-9010



A-1 T.V. SALES AND SERVICE, 443 North Front Street, Rock Springs

This is one of the oldest remaining wood frame commercial structures in the central commercial district that retains good physical integrity. It was built before 1890, and housed several businesses, including a saloon, a bicycle, harness and hardware store, a hat shop, and a barber shop. Above: looking northwest; below: looking east.



WYOMING HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE
INVENTORY FORM

1. Name of Project and/or Report No.
Historical Survey of the Rock Springs Central Business District
Rock Springs Certified Local Government Committee
2. Name of Property: Kelley's Shoes
Historic Name: Tom Thum Candy Co., Parker Bros. Confectionary
Other names/site number: 48SW7698
3. Property Owner: C. Leroy Russell
Address: Rock Springs, WY

4. Location

Street & Number: 447 North Front Street Not for Publication
City, Town Rock Springs Vicinity
State: WY. Code: 56 County: Sweetwater Code: 037 Zip Code: 82901
T19N-R105W, NW/NE Section 35

5. Classification

Category of Property	No. of Resources within Property		Physical Integrity
	Contributing	Noncontributing	
1 Building(s)	_____	1 Building(s)	_____ Excellent
_____ District	_____	_____ Sites	_____ Good
_____ Site	_____	_____ Structures	_____ Fair
_____ Structure	_____	_____ Objects	1 _____ Poor
_____ Object	_____	1 Total	

National Register Status: Eligible X Not Eligible
 Unevaluated District Potential

6. Function or Use

Historic Function	Current Functions
Commerce/Trade: specialty store	Commerce/Trade: specialty store

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Style or Building Form)	Materials
20th Century Commercial	Foundation: Stone
	Walls: wood frame
	Roof: wood shingles
	Other

Describe present and historic physical appearance

The building that currently houses Kelley's Shoes is a one-story wood frame commercial structure located on the north side of North Front Street in the central commercial district of Rock Springs, Wyoming. There was a shorter wood frame building used as a saloon at this location as early as 1890. By 1912, the building housed a stationery and confectionary store. In the 1920s and 1930s, the building housed the Tom Thum Candy Company owned by Goetlieb Thom. By the 1940s, it was known as the Parker Bros. Confectionery. In 1972, the building received an addition to the north elevation and the facade was remodeled as it now appears. These modifications radically altered the original Late Victorian Italianate character of the building with its falsefront and ornate cornice. The building no longer resembles the original structure in form or fabric.

The building is a one-story wood frame structure (142' x 24.5') with a gable roof covered with wood shingles. It rests on a stone foundation and has a small cellar. The facade or south elevation has a single recessed entrance flanked by plate glass display windows in aluminum frames. The building has brick kickplates. The remainder of the facade is composed of ribbed aluminum with large metal letters spelling "Kelley's Shoes." There is also a suspended aluminum awning over the entrance.

PHOTOS--Please attach black and white photos

See attached sheet

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

 nationally: statewide: locally:

Applicable National Register Criteria: __A __B __C __D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) __A __B __C __D __E __F __G

Areas of Significance Period of Significance Significant Dates

Not applicable N/A

 Cultural Affiliation

 N/A

Significant Person

Architect/Builder

N/A

Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

 This property is not considered eligible to the National Register of Historic Places because it no longer retains sufficient physical/architectural integrity to convey feeling and association with its period of historic significance, i.e., the late 19th-early 20th century growth of the central business district of Rock Springs. Alterations to the facade in 1972 have completely changed the character of the building removing the distinctive falsefront with decorative cornice and altering the entrance and display window area and materials.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Property Records, Tax Assessor's Office, Sweetwater County Courthouse,
Green River.

Sanborn Insurance Maps, 1890, 1894, 1903, 1912.

Wyoming State Business Directory, 1908, 1910-11, 1917, 1920, 1925,
1926, 1929, 1932, 1937.

Historic Photographs of Rock Springs, Sweetwater County Historical Museum,
Green River.

Primary location of additional data:

☐ State Historic Preservation Office

☐ Other State Agency

☐ Federal Agency

☐ Local Government

☐ University

☒ Other

Specific repository: Sweetwater County Historical Museum, Green River

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property: less than one

USGS Quad or City Base map: Rock Springs, Wyoming 7.5' USGS Quadrangle

UTM References

Zone 12 648365m E 4605275m N

Verbal Boundary Description

The property is located at 447 North Front Street, Rock Springs. It occupies Lot 4, Block 4 in the Original Town plat.

Boundary Justification

The boundary is the lot which the building occupies. The building is considered a noncontributing element to and is located within the planned Rock Springs Central Business National Register District.

11. Form Prepared By:

Name/Title: Robert G. Rosenberg

Organization: Rosenberg Historical Consultants

Street & Number: 739 Crow Creek Road

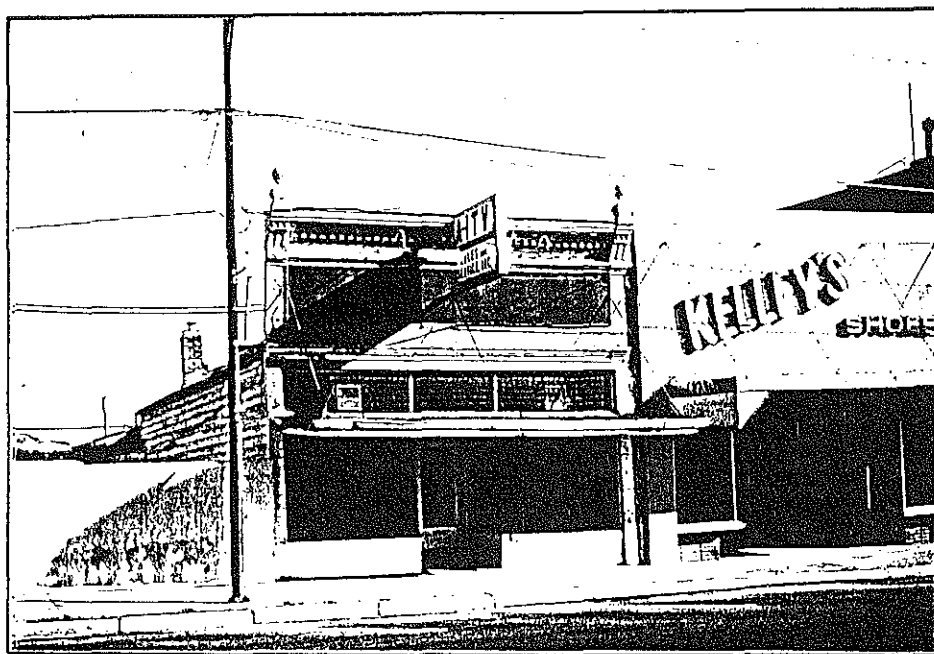
City or Town: Cheyenne

Date: 2/23/89

Telephone: 307/632-1144

State: WY

Zip Code: 82009-9010



KELLEY'S SHOES, 447 North Front Street, Rock Springs

This structure (at right) has housed a number of businesses over the years, including a saloon in the 1890s, then a stationery and confectionary. The facade was remodeled in 1972, altering the historical character of the building's appearance. Above: Kelley's Shoes, at right, looking northwest.

3.

- #### 4. Location

5. Classification

6. Function or Use

7. Description

Materials

Roof: Asphalt (rolled roofing)
Other

Describe present and historic physical appearance

The building that currently houses the Sweetwater County Task Force is a coursed ashlar, two-story, flat-roofed commercial structure located at the southwest corner of South Main Street and Bank Court in the central commercial district of Rock Springs. The building was constructed in 1888 and housed the First National Bank of Rock Springs. It was originally a two-story stone building with a decorative cornice and a stepped parapet. The upper portion of the facade may have been covered with clapboard siding although it is difficult to tell from existing photographs. The building was rather plain and unadorned except for a pyramid-shaped cupola on the west side of the roof with three small arched windows directly below in the falsefront. There were four large rectangular-shaped second story windows extending across the facade. The details of the street level are unavailable, but the original building probably had the typical Late Victorian Italianate commercial storefront with recessed entrance.

The current building is a two-story coursed ashlar building (25' x 40') but it appears that it has been faced on the facade and east elevation with bricks that have been stuccoed over. However, it is possible that the brick facing is original. The cupola and cornice have been removed and the three decorative windows have been covered over. In addition the four second story windows have been greatly scaled down in size. The street level has been remodeled. The clerestory has been screened in and an aluminum secondary cornice extends around the exposed elevations of the building continuing a motif used on the modern Century 21 and State Farm Insurance building to the south. There are brick pilasters separating large plate glass display windows. There are two glass and wood doors with transoms for the first floor and a third glass and wood door leading to the second story. Despite the changes to the street level and the second story window openings, the building retains the same overall form and scale.

PHOTOS--Please attach black and white photos

See attached sheet

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

 nationally: statewide: locally:

Applicable National Register Criteria: X_A __B __C __D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) __A __B __C __D __E __F __G

Areas of Significance Period of Significance Significant Dates

Commerce 1888-1939 1919 (bank moved)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

Architect/Builder

Augustine Kendall

Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

This property is significant for its association with the history of the growth of the central business district of Rock Springs in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Built in 1888, it housed the First National Bank of Rock Springs. Its predecessor, the Sweetwater County Bank, was established by Augustine Kendall and several Laramie businessmen on May 7, 1887. Henry G. Balch was named president, David Bacon, vice president, and Augustine Kendall, first cashier. The bank was originally housed in a converted butcher shop (the site of the old Navy Saloon where the Yellowstone Hotel was later built). In 1888 the Sweetwater County Bank was chartered as the First National Bank of Rock Springs and capitalized at \$50,000. This building was completed the same year to house the bank. Augustine Kendall became president of the bank in 1901 when Henry G. Balch died. The bank was reorganized in 1914 after joining the Federal Reserve system. P.J. Quealy became Vice President with J.H. Anderson, D.G. Jones, J.P. and T.W. Boyer, and Mrs. C.O. Kendall forming the board of directors. An impressive new bank building was completed in 1919 adjacent to the old bank at 502 South Main Street. Augustine Kendall retired in 1927, and in the same year the board of directors decided to change from a national to a state charter. The First Security Bank of Rock Springs was established. After the bank moved, this building housed a number of different businesses, including the Western Union Telegraph Company, Mack's Shoe Company, the Style-Fit Bootery, and R.D. Rasmussen Shoe Repairs.

The building is significant because it housed the first bank organized in Rock Springs. The bank remained at this location from 1888 to 1919. Although it has received modifications, the building retains its original scale and form, and therefore has feeling and association with its period of historical significance as a banking institution.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Eccles, W.L. "First Security Bank of Rock Springs." (typewritten manuscript) Sweetwater County Historical Museum, Green River, no date.

Hill, James B., Hill's Pocket Directory & Business Guide of Rock Springs, Wyoming, June, 1903.

Property Records, Tax Assessor's Office, Sweetwater County Courthouse, Green River.

Rocket Miner, Rock Springs, Wyoming, 6/1/1917, 5/30/1919.

Sanborn Insurance Maps, 1890, 1894, 1903, 1912

Wyoming State Business Directory, 1908, 1910-11, 1917, 1920, 1925, 1926, 1929, 1932, 1937.

Primary location of additional data:

☐ State Historic Preservation Office

☐ Other State Agency

☐ Federal Agency

☐ Local Government

☐ University

☒ Other

Specific repository: Sweetwater County Historical Museum, Green River

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property: less than one

USGS Quad or City Base map: Rock Springs, Wyoming 7.5' USGS Quadrangle

UTM References

Zone 12 648430 mE 4605190 mN

Verbal Boundary Description

The property is located on the southwest corner of South Main Street and Bank Court at 450 South Main Street, Rock Springs. It occupies Lot 16, Block 8 in the Original Town plat.

Boundary Justification

The boundary is the lot which the building occupies. The building is also considered a contributing element to and is located within the planned Rock Springs Central Business National Register District.

11. Form Prepared By:

Name/Title: Robert G. Rosenberg

Organization: Rosenberg Historical Consultants

Street & Number: 739 Crow Creek Road

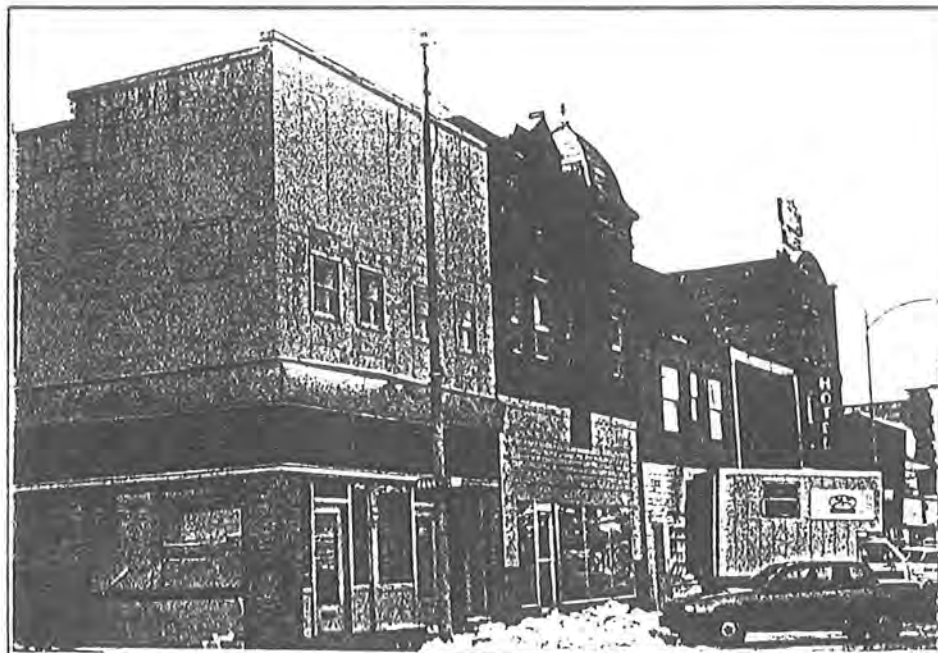
City or Town: Cheyenne

Date: May 4, 1989

Telephone: 307/632-1144

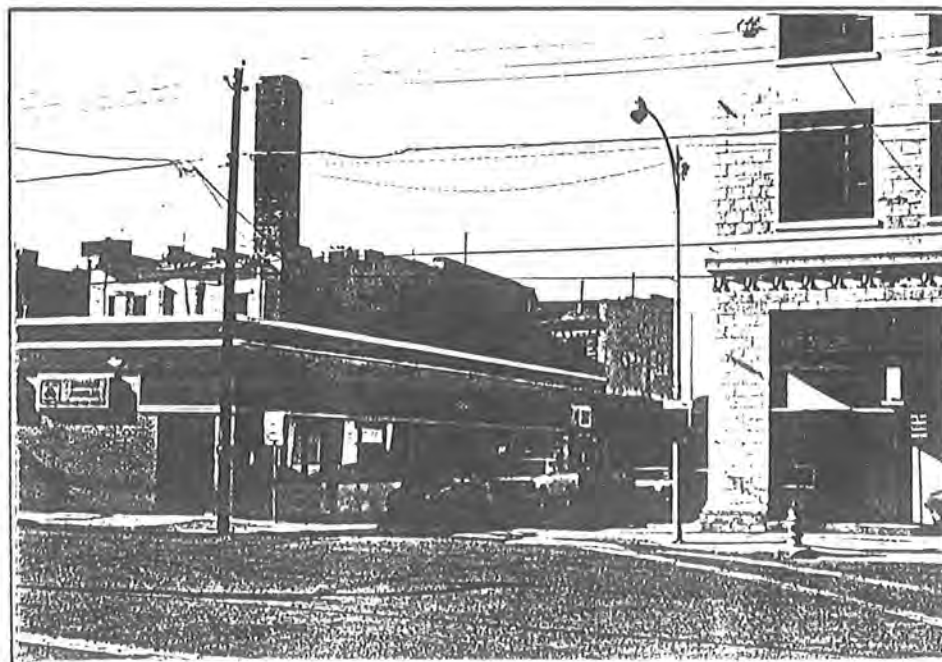
State: WY

Zip Code: 82009-9010



SWEETWATER COUNTY TASK FORCE, 450 South Main Street, Rock Springs

Built in 1888, this commercial building housed the Sweetwater County Bank and the First National Bank of Rock Springs until 1919, when the new bank building was completed at 502 South Main. It then housed a number of businesses, including the Western Union Telegraph Company, Mack's Shoe Company, a bootery, and a shoe repair shop. Above: looking southwest at main entrance; below: looking northwest at back of building along Bank Court.



WYOMING HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE
INVENTORY FORM

1. Name of Project and/or Report No.
Historical Survey of the Rock Springs Central Business District
Rock Springs Certified Local Government Committee
2. Name of Property: Toastmaster Bar
Historic Name: Senate Saloon
Other names/site number: 48SW7699
3. Property Owner: W. Chipp
Address: Rock Springs, WY

4. Location

Street & Number: 453 North Front Street
City, Town Rock Springs
State: WY. Code: 56 County: Sweetwater Code: 037
T19N-R105W, NW/NE Section 35

Not for Publication
Vicinity
Zip Code: 82901

5. Classification

Category of Property	No. of Resources within Property		Physical Integrity
	Contributing	Noncontributing	
1_ Building(s)	_____	1_ Building(s)	_____ Excellent
___ District	_____	___ Sites	___ Good
___ Site	_____	___ Structures	___ Fair
___ Structure	_____	___ Objects	X_ Poor
___ Object	_____	1_ Total	

National Register Status: ___ Eligible X_ Not Eligible
___ Unevaluated ___ District Potential

6. Function or Use

Historic Function	Current Functions
Commerce/Trade: restaurant (bar)	Commerce/Trade: restaurant (bar)

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Style or Building Form)

20th Century Commercial

Materials

Foundation: Concrete
Walls: wood frame (brick rear)
Roof: Asphalt (rolled roofing)
Other

Describe present and historic physical appearance

Observation
The building that currently houses the Toastmaster Bar is located on the north side of North Front Street in the central commercial district of Rock Springs, Wyoming. The building was constructed sometime prior to 1890. It originally housed a saloon. By 1894, it housed a restaurant and an addition had built built onto the rear or north elevation. William Griffiths ran the Senate Saloon at this location throughout the early 20th century. By 1925, the building housed the Hing Jew Restaurant. The King Fong Cafe succeeded this business in the late 1920s. By 1937, J.G. Deemas had a restaurant at this location. By the late 1940s, the Toastmaster Bar was located there. The building was remodeled in 1946, and the facade was changed radically, removing the decorative cornice and pressed metal siding. The glass bricks were added at that time. It appears that the building has been remodeled again since 1946. As a result, the building has poor physical/architectural integrity.

The building is a one-story wood frame structure (142' x 23') with a gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. It rests on a concrete foundation with a basement. The exterior walls are covered with shiplap siding except for a brick addition on the rear or north elevation. The facade is composed of a plastic and aluminum material covering the old falsefront area. There are two entrances with aluminum and glass doors. The intervening area has two small plate glass windows with an intervening area of glass bricks. There is brickwork on the lower wall between the entrances.

PHOTOS--Please attach black and white photos

See attached sheet

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally: statewide: locally:

Applicable National Register Criteria: A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance	Period of Significance	Significant Dates
-----------------------	------------------------	-------------------

Not applicable	N/A
----------------	-----

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

Architect/Builder

N/A

Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

This building is not considered eligible to the National Register of Historic Places because it no longer retains sufficient physical/architectural integrity to have feeling and association with its period of historical significance, i.e., the late 19th-early 20th Century Rock Springs central commercial district. Although the building is quite old and was the location of the Senate Bar, exterior modifications have irreversibly altered its original appearance.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Property Records, Tax Assessor's Office, Sweetwater County Courthouse,
Green River.

Sanborn Insurance Maps, 1890, 1894, 1903, 1912.

W. Yates, "Rock Springs When This Century Was Young," undated typewritten
manuscript, Rock Springs File, Sweetwater County Historical
Museum, Green River.

Primary location of additional data:

☐ State Historic Preservation Office

☐ Other State Agency

☐ Federal Agency

☐ Local Government

☐ University

☒ Other

Specific repository: Sweetwater County Historical Museum, Green River

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property: less than one

USGS Quad or City Base map: Rock Springs, Wyoming 7.5' USGS Quadrangle

UTM References

Zone 12 648370 mE. 4605280 mN

Verbal Boundary Description

The property is located at 453 North Front Street, Rock Springs. It
occupies a portion of Lot 2, and all of Lot 3, Block 4 in the Original Town
plat.

Boundary Justification

The boundary is the lots which the building occupies. The building is
considered a noncontributing element to and is located within the planned
Rock Springs Central Business National Register District.

11. Form Prepared By:

Name/Title: Robert G. Rosenberg

Organization: Rosenberg Historical Consultants

Street & Number: 739 Crow Creek Road

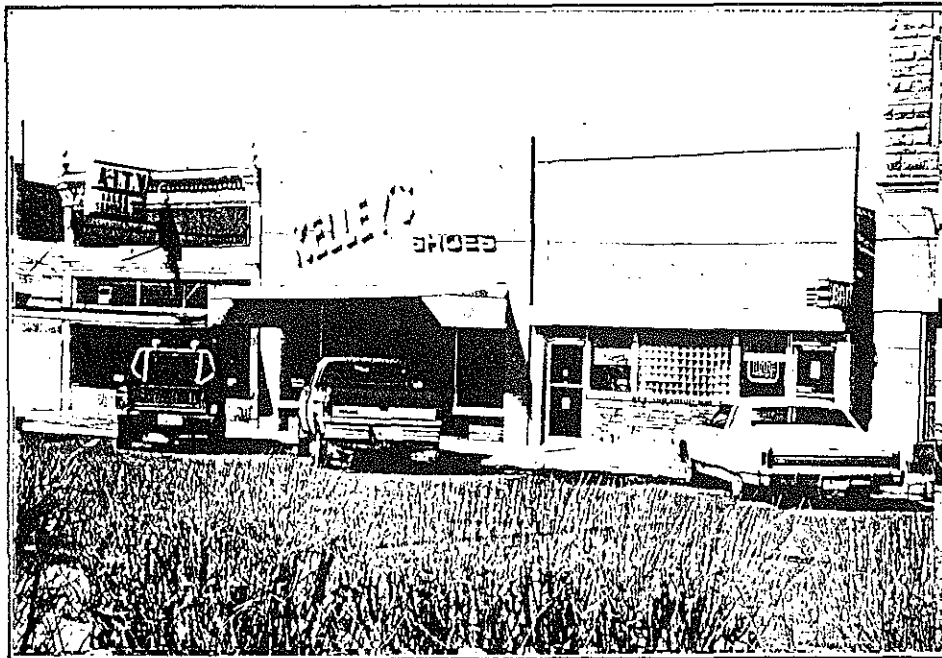
City or Town: Cheyenne

Date: 2/23/89

Telephone: 307/632-1144

State: WY

Zip Code: 82009-9010



TOASTMASTER BAR, 443 North Front Street, Rock Springs

This building was constructed prior to 1890 and originally housed a saloon and by 1894, a restaurant. The Senate Saloon was located here throughout the early twentieth century; it has been the Toastmaster Bar since the 1940s. It has been remodeled at least twice since 1946, and no longer retains its historical appearance. Above: Toastmaster Bar, at right, looking northwest.

WYOMING HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE INVENTORY FORM

1. Name of Project and/or Report No.
Historical Survey of the Rock Springs Central Business District
Rock Springs Certified Local Government Committee
2. Name of Property: Callas Realty/Front Street News
Historic Name: Grand Opera House, Union Opera House, Labor Temple
Other names/site number: 48SW7624
3. Property Owner: W.R. Dickson, Louise Rushmore, Pete DeLaurante
Address: Dickson, 1937 Opal, Rock Springs; Rushmore, 1903 Coral, Rock Springs; DeLaurante, 908 Lee, Rock Springs, WY.

4. Location

Street & Number: 457 North Front Street
City, Town Rock Springs
State: WY. Code: 56 County: Sweetwater Code: 037
T19N-R105W, NW/NE Section 35

Not for Publication
Vicinity
Zip Code: 82901

5. Classification

Category of Property	No. of Resources within Property		Physical Integrity
	Contributing	Noncontributing	
X Building(s)	1		Building(s) Excellent
District			Sites Good
Site			Structures X Fair
Structure			Objects Poor
Object	1		Total

National Register Status: X Eligible Not Eligible
Unevaluated X District Potential

6. Function or Use

Historic Function	Current Functions
Recreation & culture: theater	Commerce/trade: business
Commerce/trade: organizational	

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Style or Building Form)

Late Victorian, Italiante
(19th Century Commercial,
corner building)

Materials

Foundation: Stone/sandstone
Walls: Stone/sandstone

Roof: Asphalt (rolled roofing)
Other

Describe present and historic physical appearance

The building that currently houses Callas Realty and Front Street News is a coursed ashlar, two-story, flat-roofed and gambrel-roofed commercial building located at the northwest corner of North Front Street and J Street in the central commercial district of Rock Springs, Wyoming. This Late Victorian Italiante building is typical of a corner commercial building of the late 19th century. It was originally a wood frame building constructed in 1889 by H.H. Edgar and was the first opera house in Rock Springs. It burned in December 1894 and was reconstructed on the site. The United Mine Workers of America obtained the building in 1911 and renamed it the Union Opera House. It also bore the legend "Labor Temple, 1914" on the parapet. The rear portion of the building, a somewhat lower two-story stone addition containing stage and screen, has been removed. The street level has also been modified with new display windows and doors, and the clerestory has been covered with ribbed wood paneling to create a sign board area. The second story and the east elevation remain original. The building retains its essential original form, scale, and fabric and therefore has feeling and association with its period of historical significance as a theater and union hall.

The building is two-story and rectangular in shape (68' x 52') with a beveled corner entrance. It is constructed with coursed cut sandstone blocks and rests on a sandstone block foundation with a full basement. Although the roof appears flat due to the stone-capped parapet, the view from the north elevation reveals at least a partial gambrel roof covered with rolled roofing. Unaltered windows on the second floor are evenly spaced and are typically one over one-light double-hung units set in wood frames. Each has a second separate fixed one-light window located directly above each bay. The second-story corner window has an arched fixed window set above the double-hung unit with radiating voussoirs. One of the windows in the east elevation was altered at an unknown date to provide an outside entrance to the second story via a metal staircase that has been removed except for a landing with rail. A secondary stone cornice exists above the display window and street entrances area. The original building had a multi-paned clerestory that has been filled in with ribbed wood paneling that is used as a sign board area. The display windows and entrances have been replaced and altered and have aluminum frames. However, the windows and entrances are located in the same position and have similar dimensions. The legend "Union Temple 1914" has been removed from the top of the parapet on the beveled corner of the building. A lower stone two-story addition with a flat roof and raised area at the rear for the stage and screen has been completely removed. It is not known if this addition was original, but it is shown in photographs as early as 1915 (see attached xerox photo).

PHOTOS--Please attach black and white photos

See attached sheets

the district congregate each night of the week and on every other Sunday evening the Sweetwater Federation of Trades and Labor meets in general council. This organization is made up of delegates from the various unions and most of the important work is accomplished by this executive board.

The building thus reflects the time period when the coal miners in Rock Springs first effectively organized and negotiated with the Union Pacific Coal Company.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

 nationally: statewide: locally:

Applicable National Register Criteria: X_A ___B X_C ___D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G

Areas of Significance	Period of Significance	Significant Dates
-----------------------	------------------------	-------------------

Architecture	1889-1939	1894 (burned &
Entertainment/Recreation		rebuilt)
Performing Arts		
Social History		

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

Architect/Builder

N/A

H.H. Edgar

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

This property is significant for its association with the history of the growth of the central business district of Rock Springs in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. Built in 1889 by H.H. Edgar, lumber dealer and building contractor, it was the first opera house constructed in Rock Springs. Stage plays were performed here by traveling road shows who came to town on the Union Pacific Railroad. Rebuilt after a fire in 1894, it is the oldest remaining theater in Rock Springs. In 1911, it was obtained by the United Mine Workers of America and thus reflects the era of union organizing in the Rock Springs coal mines. The building is also significant as a fine example of nineteenth century commercial architecture reflecting the Late Victorian Italianate style. The building was constructed by a Rock Springs contractor using locally quarried sandstone.

The original opera house seated five hundred people. When it burned in December 1894, it was replaced by this larger, more substantial stone building that was the pride of Rock Springs citizens. The new theater seated 750 people and boasted electric lights and steam heat. Public meetings and dances were also held here. After the union obtained the building, it changed the name to the Union Opera House. In 1913, the union converted the second floor into a large hall and moved out of the basement. A 1915 article described the building:

The lower part of this building is rented to various business concerns and the upper part is devoted to club rooms and meeting halls of the local unions. They maintain a fine library comprising 1100 volumes, all of which were donated...In the meeting halls the members of some union in

9. Major Bibliographical References

E.L. Merritt, "Forces of Labor--The Patriotism of Rock Springs," The New West Magazine, 1915: 12-21.

No Author, "Incidents of Pioneer Days in Rock Springs." WPA Subject 1285, Wyoming State Historical Research and Publication Division, Cheyenne; no date.

Rhode, Robert B., Booms & Busts in Bitter Creek, Boulder, Colorado, Pruett Publishing Company, 1987.

Property Records, Tax Assessor's Office, Sweetwater County Courthouse, Green River.

Rock Springs Rocket, Rock Springs, Wyoming, 9/26/1913.
Sanborn Insurance Maps, 1890, 1894, 1903, 1912

Primary location of additional data:

☐ State Historic Preservation Office

☐ Other State Agency

☐ Federal Agency

☐ Local Government

☐ University

☒ Other

Specific repository: Sweetwater County Historical Museum, Green River

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property: less than one

USGS Quad or City Base map: Rock Springs, Wyoming 7.5' USGS Quadrangle

UTM References

A 12 Zone 648380m Easting 4605290m Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

The property is located at the northwest corner of North Front Street and J Street at 457 North Front Street, Rock Springs. It occupies Lot 1 and a portion of Lot 2, Block 4 in the Original Town plat.

Boundary Justification

The boundary is the lots which the building occupies. The building is also considered a contributing element to and is located within the planned Rock Springs Central Business District National Register Nomination

11. Form Prepared By:

Name/Title: Robert G. Rosenberg, Historical Consultant

Organization: Rosenberg Historical Consultants

Street & Number: 739 Crow Creek Road

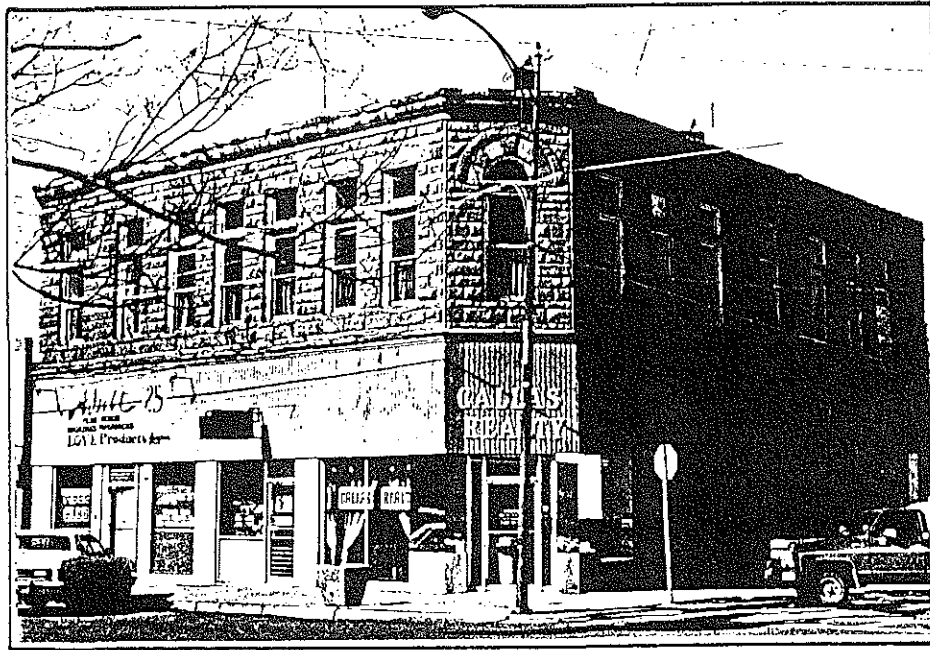
City or Town: Cheyenne

Date: 5/11/89

Telephone: 307/632-1144

State: WY

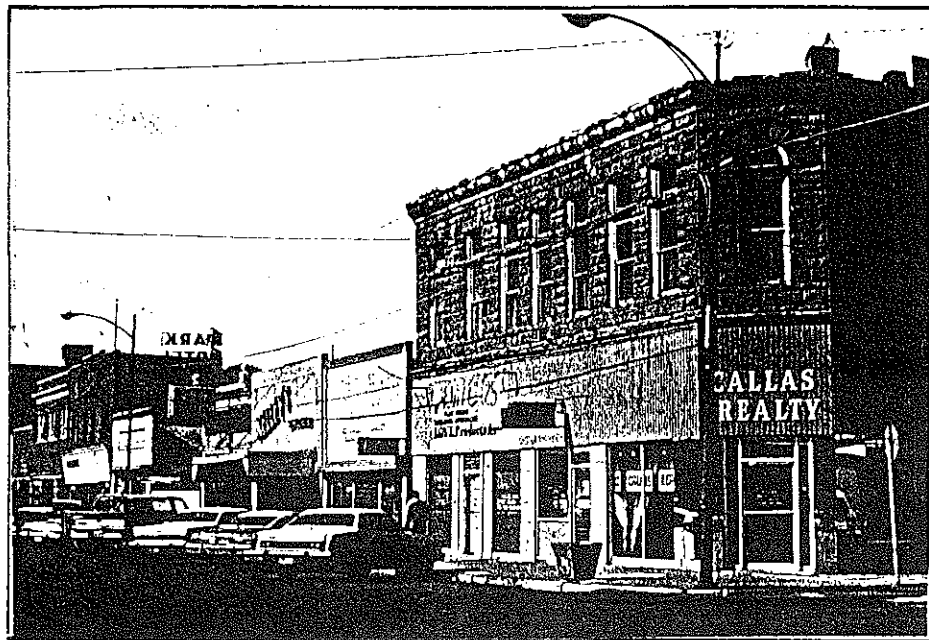
Zip Code: 82009

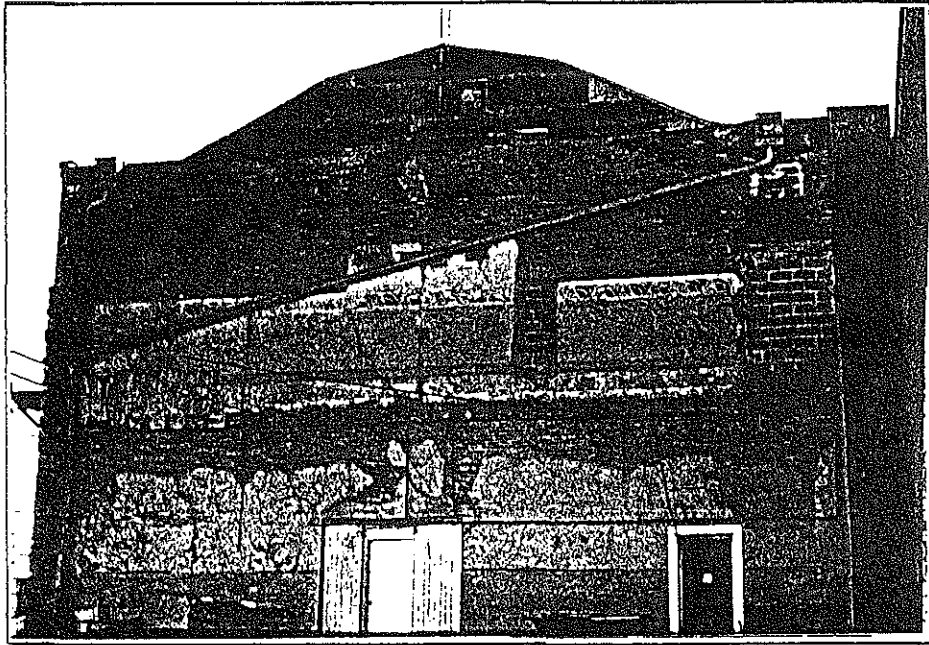


CALLAS REALTY, 457 North Front Street, Rock Springs (48SW7624)

Above: Callas Realty currently occupies the historic Grand Opera House, which was constructed in the 1890s after the original wood-frame structure burned. It occupies the northwest corner of North Front and J Streets (looking northwest).

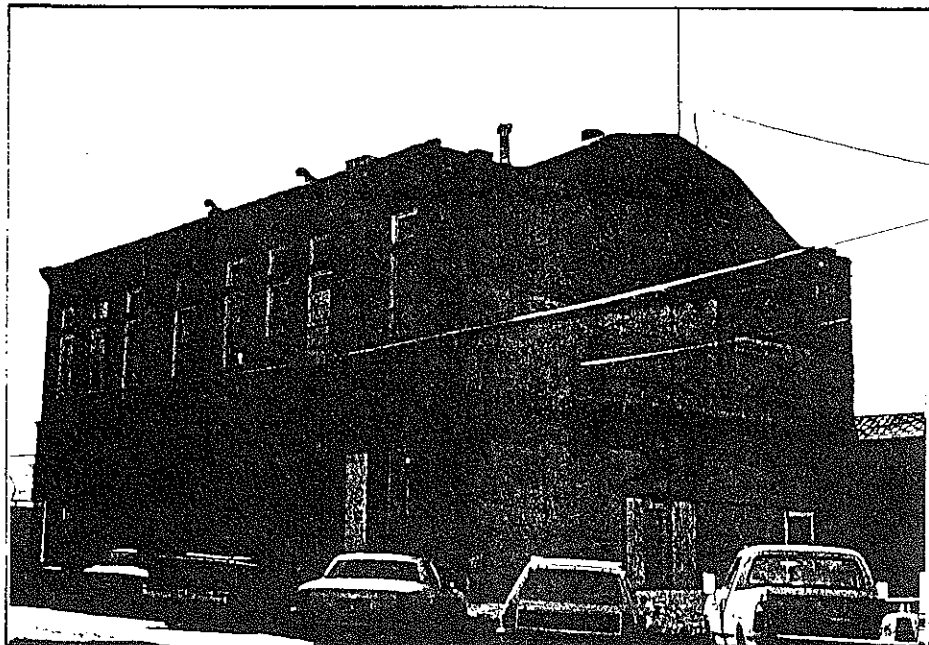
Below: Callas Realty, looking northwest.





CALLAS REALTY (48SW7624)

Rear elevation of building. A slightly lower, two-story stone addition that contained the stage and screen has been completely removed, as was an exterior metal staircase leading to the second story. Above: looking south; below: looking southeast.



1915

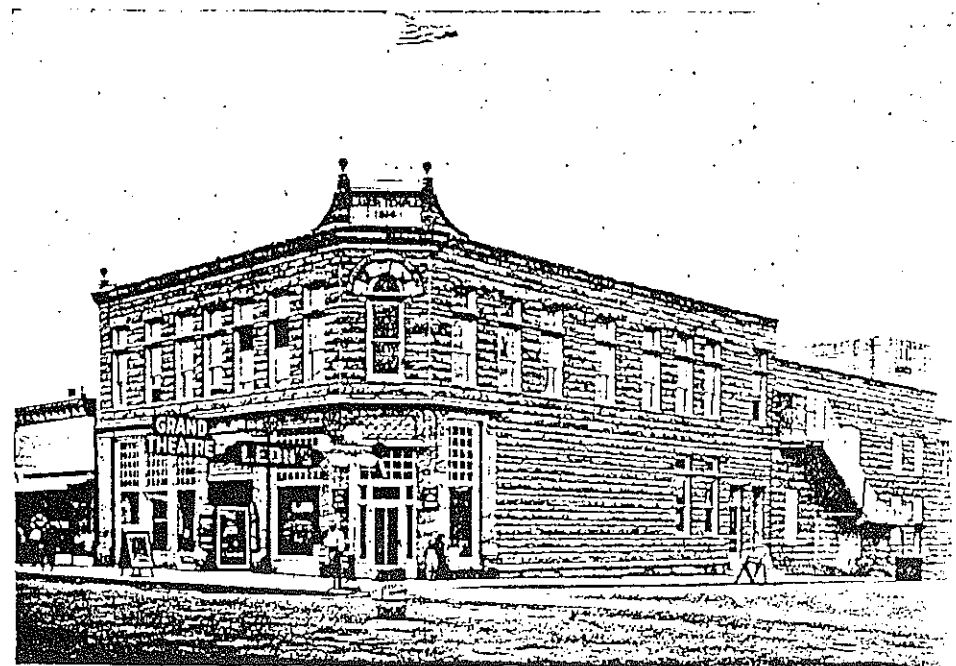


Matt Morrison, recording secretary Local 2293

hand organized labor has made the grave mistake of confining its publicity almost entirely to trade journals. While full explanations of their ideals and basic principles have many times been clearly and forcefully stated in the pages of their union trade newspapers and magazines, these publications are for the most part circulated entirely among union men, who have already imbibed a correct view of the aims described. Those in other walks of life who occasionally or often receive

copies of these trade journals, seldom take the time or trouble to investigate the contents, assuming it would be dull reading or at best of interest only to those who fully accord with the sentiments therein advocated.

Since the beginning of war a new comprehension of organized labor has been forced into the minds of the American people. When relations were broken with Germany the timid trembled, from fear that the supposedly dissatisfied working classes would take advantage of this opportunity and display their claws against the mythically oppressive capitalistic class, and even the thoughtful entertained grave doubts regarding this possibility. The fact that the American Federation of Labor at the earliest opportunity declared unswerving loyalty to the country and immediately demonstrated an unlooked for intelligent comprehension of all the principles involved by democracy, caused the people of the country to first heave a great sigh of relief and then begin to revise their ideas regarding labor.



The Labor Temple, Rock Springs

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICENATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

First National Bank Building (40 SW 6385)

AND/OR COMMON

Security Bank Building

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

502 South Main

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Rock Springs

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE

Wyoming

VICINITY OF

CODE

COUNTY

Sweetwater

CODE

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC ACQUISITION	<input type="checkbox"/> ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Bank Corporation

STREET & NUMBER

502 South Main

CITY, TOWN

Rock Springs

STATE

Wyoming

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Sweetwater County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

Courthouse Building

CITY, TOWN

Green River

STATE

Wyoming

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Wyoming Recreation Commission, Survey of Historic Sites, Markers and Monuments

DATE

1967; revised 1973

☐ FEDERAL ☒ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Wyoming Recreation Commission

CITY, TOWN

Cheyenne

STATE

Wyoming

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

☐ EXCELLENT
☒ GOOD
☐ FAIR

☐ DETERIORATED
☐ RUINS
☐ UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

☐ UNALTERED
☒ ALTERED

CHECK ONE

☒ ORIGINAL SITE
☐ MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The First National Bank Building is a row, non-related, end building that is rectangular in shape. It measures forty feet by one hundred and forty feet. It has three stories with a full basement present. There are three bays across the main facade.

Three facades (North, South, and West) are faced with glazed architectural Terra Cotta tiles. The fourth facade (East) is composed of brick set in stretcher bond. (Photo 1). The Interior bearing walls are of reinforced concrete. Decorative wall treatments include a plinth on the three main facades and terra cotta panels at the third story level. Also included is a belt course at the height of the first floor. The sloping roof is obscured by a parapet with entablature on three sides. On the fourth side the roof meets the wall and the eaves are closed. There is one single stack chimney present that is exterior left. Special roof trim features include a decorated pediment on the north facade (See Photo #2).

The main windows are in a flat opening with decorated trim for a head. This same motif continues for the side surrounds. (Photo #3). The windows are two sashed with a mullion, also present is a large transom that is divided into six panes. These windows are fixed. The upper story windows are also in a flat opening but have a plain head and side surrounds. There is a lugsill present on the upper windows. Each upper story window has a single sash pane that is fixed in the middle. This is flanked by two sashed, double hung sidelights. Above this arrangement is a three sashed transom with mullions.

The main door is centrally located on the north facade and is in a flat opening. (Photo #4). The head is a double curved pediment. The side surrounds are plain. The architrave has engaged columns, of the same design as the window side surrounds, with an embrasure present. The double leaf main door is not original but it is a single panel door in an aluminum frame. The original doors were double leaf, single panel, that were in a wood frame. These doors were removed in a 1969 remodeling effort.

The only exterior alterations have taken place on the southwest corner of the first floor (Photo #5). The storefront windows were removed and drive-in facilities were installed on the interior. Although this change has altered the facade, in the rear, this portion of the building is restorable.

Historical documents reveal that part of the first floor and mezzanine were used for banking purposes. Two stores, measuring twenty-four by thirty-six feet were located in the rear of the building. The upper floors were divided into thirty-four rooms.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)		
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION				

SPECIFIC DATES 1917-present

BUILDER/ARCHITECT Walter J. Cooper/D.D. Spanni

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The First National Bank Building (FNB Building) is significant because of its dominance of the architectural heritage of Rock Springs and its association with the commercial development of the city.

The FNB Building, as it is situated on South Front Street, is the dominant building in this town of 11,000. Its importance to the skyline was noted in contemporary reports which said "the building stands as a credit to the town and may be seen for miles from every direction as you come into town". (Photo #6). The architects, Walter J. Cooper of Salt Lake City and D.D. Spanni of Rock Springs chose terra cotta to face the building and for architectural ornamentation. This building represents the most elaborate use of terra cotta in southwestern Wyoming and is significant for that reason.

Walter J. Cooper, architect of the FNB Building, worked with architectural firms in New York City before coming to Salt Lake City in 1910. He was in SLC to supervise the construction of the Boston and Newhouse Buildings and the Newhouse Hotel, all designed by Henry Ives Cobb. In 1911, Cooper formed a partnership with Charles Snead McDonald under the firm name of McDonald and Cooper. Their two most important projects were Keith-O'Brien Building and Walker Bank in Salt Lake City. Other works of Mr. Cooper include residences and mine buildings for Chief Consolidated Mining Company at Eureka Utah (National Register Historic District nominee), Tracy Loan and Trust Company Building (National Register nominee); Isolation Hospital, Beck Hot Springs Sanatorium, Salt Lake City; Tomahawk Hotel in Green River, Wyoming; and banks in St. Anthony, Idaho, and Manga, Utah.

D.D. Spanni, a local architect, was in charge of construction supervision. Little is known of his work although local newspaper accounts credit the building design to him. J.F. Leefers of Rock Springs was general contractor for the project.

The First National Bank Building is also significant because it housed the first bank in Rock Springs to open under a state charter. Augustine Kendell arrived in Rock Springs on August 1, 1887, with the intention of establishing a financial institution. Mr. Kendell stated about his arrival:

"You could hardly have selected Rock Springs in the year of 1887 as a town in which to start a bank. Its physical aspect was uninviting, its business houses few and all outward inducements lacking. Its latent possibilities were not on the surface but were being uncovered".

(See Continuation Sheet)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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CONTINUATION SHEET -Significance

ITEM NUMBER-8

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The Sweetwater County Bank was open in a converted butcher shop with Mr. Kendell assuming all bank responsibilities. Within a year business had progressed enough to warrant the conversion of the bank into a National bank under the name of First National Bank of Rock Springs.

As the First National Bank grew it became the city's largest banking institution. Improved quarters were needed and they had their present building constructed in 1919.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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CONTINUATION SHEET Addendum

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PAGE 1

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL DATA

Kendall, Augustine. "Pioneer Banking Days." Union Pacific Employees Magazine, May 1926, pp. 156-160.

Men of Affairs in the State of Utah. The Press Club of Salt Lake, Salt Lake City, 1914.

"New First National Bank Building". Rock Springs Rocket, 30 May 1919, sec 1, p. 1.

Progressive Men of State of Wyoming, Chicago: A.W. Bowed and Company, 1903.

"Prosperity of the City is Shown by its Banks", Rock Springs Miner, 24 March 1922, sec. 1, p. 12.

Roberts, Allen D. "Tracy Loan and Trust Company Building". National Register of Historic Places Inventory - Nomination Form. Salt Lake City: Historic Utan, Inc., 1977.

Utah Since Statehood. Chicago: S.J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1919.



FIRST SECURITY BANK/FIRST NATIONAL BANK, 502 South Main, Rock Springs
This impressive bank building was constructed in 1919 and is enrolled on the National Register of Historic Places (main entrance, looking southeast).



FIRST SECURITY BANK (looking east)



30

WYOMING HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE
INVENTORY FORM

1. Name of Project and/or Report No.
Historical Survey of the Rock Springs Central Business District
Rock Springs Certified Local Government Committee

2. Name of Property: Total Exposure Tanning and Hair Salon
Historic Name: Metropolitan Saloon
Other names/site number: 48SW7728

3. Property Owner: Rose Belmain
Address: Rock Springs, WY

4. Location

Street & Number: 504-508 South Main Street
City, Town Rock Springs
State: WY. Code: 56 County: Sweetwater Code: 037
T19N-R105W, NW/NE Section 35

Not for Publication
Vicinity
Zip Code: 82901

5. Classification

Category of Property	No. of Resources within Property		Physical Integrity
	Contributing	Noncontributing	
1 Building(s)	_____	1 Building(s)	_____ Excellent
_____ District	_____	_____ Sites	_____ Good
_____ Site	_____	_____ Structures	_____ Fair
_____ Structure	_____	_____ Objects	X _____ Poor
_____ Object	_____	1 Total	

National Register Status: _____ Eligible X _____ Not Eligible
_____ Unevaluated _____ District Potential

6. Function or Use
Historic Function

Current Functions

Commerce/trade: Restaurant (saloon) Commerce/trade: Specialty Store

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Style or Building Form)

None

Materials

Foundation: Stone
Walls: Wood frame

Roof: Asphalt (asphalt shingles)
Other

Describe present and historic physical appearance

The building that currently houses the Total Exposure Tanning and Hair Salon is a one-story wood frame, gable-roofed commercial falsefront located just east of the First Security Bank on South Main Street in the central commercial district of Rock Springs, Wyoming. The building was constructed prior to 1890 and served as a saloon and billiard hall throughout the 1890s and early twentieth century to about 1927. The original building was a simple Late Victorian falsefront with clapboard siding and a decorative cornice and a recessed entrance with display windows and kickplates.

The present building retains the original form and scale, but the facade has been totally remodeled. The cornice has been removed, and the entire falsefront area has been covered with wood and aluminum to create a light-colored signboard contrasting with a dark wood background. This also covers the original clerestory area. New plate glass display windows have been added as well as two aluminum and glass doors. A brick face has been added to the kickplate area.

PHOTOS--Please attach black and white photos

See attached sheet.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

 nationally: statewide: locally:

Applicable National Register Criteria: ___A___B___C___D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) ___A___B___C___D___E___F___G

Areas of Significance Period of Significance Significant Dates

Not Applicable

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

Architect/Builder

N/A

Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The building was built prior to 1890 and housed the Metropolitan Bar throughout the 1890s and run by the Hartney Brothers. In the early twentieth century it was managed by Herbert Humphrey and Louis Henkel. By 1920 it was managed by Joseph May. In the mid-1920s, E. Girardi ran a billiard hall and sold cigars. August Sturm, shoemaker, also occupied a portion of the building. By 1929, the building was used by St. Croix Photographers and Mae Marsh, Women's Apparel and Millinery. St. Croix moved to North Front Street in the 1930s, but Mae Marsh remained.

The substantial exterior changes to the building appear to have occurred in one or more stages in the last 30 years. The building no longer resembles its original or early appearance; therefore, it has little or no physical or architectural integrity and is considered ineligible to the National Register and a noncontributing element to the proposed Rock Springs Central Business District National Register Nomination.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Hill, James B., Hill's Pocket Directory & Business Guide of Rock Springs, Wyoming, June, 1903.

Historic Photographs of Rock Springs, Sweetwater County Historical Museum, Green River, and the Wyoming State Archives, Museums and Historical Department, Cheyenne.

Property Records, Tax Assessor's Office, Sweetwater County Courthouse, Green River.

Sanborn Insurance Maps, 1890, 1894, 1903, 1912

Wyoming State Business Directory, 1908, 1910-11, 1917, 1920, 1925, 1926, 1929, 1932, 1937.

Primary location of additional data:

☐ State Historic Preservation Office

☐ Other State Agency

☐ Federal Agency

☐ Local Government

☐ University

☒ Other

Specific repository: Sweetwater County Historical Museum, Green River

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property: less than one

USGS Quad or City Base map: Rock Springs, Wyoming 7.5' USGS Quadrangle

UTM References

Zone 12 648460 mE 4605210 mN

Verbal Boundary Description

The property is located on the south side of South Main Street at 504-508 South Main Street, Rock Springs. It occupies Lot 12, Block 8 in the Original Town plat.

Boundary Justification

The boundary is the north half of the lot which the building occupies. The building is considered a noncontributing element to and is located within the planned Rock Springs Central Business National Register District.

11. Form Prepared By:

Name/Title: Robert G. Rosenberg

Organization: Rosenberg Historical Consultants

Street & Number: 739 Crow Creek Road

City or Town: Cheyenne

Date: February 20, 1989

Telephone: 307/632-1144

State: WY

Zip Code: 82009-9010



TOTAL EXPOSURE TANNING AND HAIR SALON, 504-508 South Main Street, Rock Springs

Constructed prior to 1890, this building housed the Metropolitan Bar throughout the 1890s. It later became a cigar store and billiard hall. It has also housed a shoemaker, a photography studio, and a women's clothing store. Substantial exterior renovation has taken place during the last 30 years, and it no longer resembles its original appearance (looking south).

1. Name of Project and/or Report No.
Historical Survey of the Rock Springs Central Business District
Rock Springs Certified Local Government Committee
2. Name of Property: Rocky Mountain Service Bureau
Historic Name: Scott's Bakery
Other names/site number: 48SW7735
3. Property Owner: Rose Belmain
Address: Rock Springs, WY

Street & Number: 507 Broadway
City, Town Rock Springs
State: WY. Code: 56 County: Sweetwater Code: 037
T19N-R105W, NW/NE Section 35

Not for Publication
Vicinity
Zip Code: 82901

Category of Property	No. of Resources within Property		Physical Integrity
	Contributing	Noncontributing	
1_Building(s)	_____	___1___	Building(s) _____Excellent
___District	_____	_____	Sites _____Good
___Site	_____	_____	Structures _____Fair
___Structure	_____	_____	Objects _____X_Poor
___Object	_____	___1___	Total _____

Roof: Asphalt (rolled roofing)
Other

Describe present and historic physical appearance

The building that houses the Rocky Mountain Service Bureau is a two-story brick commercial structure located just east of the First Security Bank on the north side of Broadway in the central commercial district of Rock Springs, Wyoming. This building was constructed in 1941 and formerly housed Scott's Bakery and Sweetwater Federal Savings and Loan. The facade has been remodeled but was originally of brick with a recessed entrance and display windows.

The current building is a two-story brick structure (24' x 70') with a flat roof. Apartments are located on the second floor. It has a concrete foundation and light brown brick walls. The facade has been covered with dark brown stucco with regularly-spaced eight-light windows in the second floor. The street level has a recessed entrance with double-leaf glass and aluminum doors and flanking plate glass display windows. There is a small aluminum awning above the entrance and wood trim has been used around the windows and kickplate areas.

PHOTOS--Please attach black and white photos

See attached sheet

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally: statewide: locally:

Applicable National Register Criteria: A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance	Period of Significance	Significant Dates
-----------------------	------------------------	-------------------

Not Applicable

Cultural Affiliation

N/A .

Significant Person

Architect/Builder

N/A

Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

This building is less than fifty years of age and retains poor physical and architectural integrity due to extensive remodeling of the facade. It is wholly out of character with the neighboring First Security Bank in terms of scale, proportion, materials, and architecture. It is therefore considered ineligible for the National Register of Historic Places and is a noncontributing element to the proposed Rock Springs Central Business National Register District.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Property Records, Tax Assessor's Office, Sweetwater County Courthouse,
Green River.

Sanborn Insurance Maps, 1890, 1894, 1903, 1912

Wyoming State Business Directory, 1908, 1910-11, 1917, 1920, 1925,
1926, 1929, 1932, 1937.

Primary location of additional data:

☐ State Historic Preservation Office

☐ Other State Agency

☐ Federal Agency

☐ Local Government

☐ University

☒ Other

Specific repository: Sweetwater County Historical Museum, Green River

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property: less than one

USGS Quad or City Base map: Rock Springs, Wyoming 7.5' USGS Quadrangle

UTM References

Zone 12 648490 mE 4605180 mN

Verbal Boundary Description

The property is located east of the First Security Bank at 507 Broadway, Rock Springs. It occupies the south half of Lot 12, Block 8 in the Original Town plat.

Boundary Justification

The boundary is the lot which the building occupies. The building is considered a noncontributing element to and is located within the planned Rock Springs Central Business National Register District.

11. Form Prepared By:

Name/Title: Robert G. Rosenberg

Organization: Rosenberg Historical Consultants

Street & Number: 739 Crow Creek Road

City or Town: Cheyenne

Date: May 4, 1989

Telephone: 307/632-1144

State: WY

Zip Code: 82009-9010



ROCKY MOUNTAIN SERVICE BUREAU, 507 Broadway, Rock Springs

This structure (second from left) was constructed in 1941 and formerly housed Scott's Bakery and Sweetwater Federal Savings and Loan. The facade has been remodeled, and no longer resembles its original appearance (looking northeast).

SUBMITTED

LISTED

NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 10-90)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

Page #1

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

1. Name of Property

historic name SLOVENSKI DOM
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 513 Bridger Avenue not for publication ☐
city or town Rock Springs vicinity ☐
state Wyoming code 56 county Sweetwater code 37
zip code 82901

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets ☐ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide X locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

John I. Kirk
Signature of certifying official

11/17/97
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

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4. National Park Service Certification

=====

I, hereby certify that this property is:

_____ entered in the National Register _____
_____ See continuation sheet.
_____ determined eligible for the _____
_____ National Register _____
_____ See continuation sheet.
_____ determined not eligible for the _____
_____ National Register _____
_____ removed from the National Register _____
_____ other (explain): _____

Signature of Keeper Date
 of Action

=====

5. Classification

=====

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

____x____ private
_____ public-local
_____ public-State
_____ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

____x____ building(s)
_____ district
_____ site
_____ structure
_____ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
____1____	_____ buildings
_____	_____ sites
_____	_____ structures
_____	_____ objects
____1____	_____ Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register ____0____

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

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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6. Function or Use

=====

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:

Social
Recreation and culture

Sub:

meeting hall
auditorium

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:

Commerce/trade

Sub:

business

=====

7. Description

=====

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Other: Frame meeting hall

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete
roof T-lock asphalt shingles
walls Asbestos siding
other N.A.

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

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Slovenski Dom, or the Slovenian National Home, was built in 1913 to serve as a public hall and meeting place for several Slovenian-American fraternal lodges in Rock Springs. It is located on its original site at 513 Bridger Avenue on Lots 9, 10 and 11, Block 2 of the Pilot Butte Addition in Rock Springs, Wyoming. Bridger Avenue is a busy mixed business and residential street. The houses surrounding the Slovenski Dom are older brick and frame buildings, most dating from the first three decades of this century.

The Dom is a two-story frame building with a concrete foundation and a full basement. The exterior is covered with shingle-style, asbestos siding that was applied over the original wooden shiplap around 1980. The roof is sheathed with T-lock asphalt shingles over the original wooden shingles. Two brick chimneys pierce the roof, one from a stove in the second floor near the front, the other from the furnace at the north (back) end of the building. All the windows, including the banked windows on the second and third floors in the front of the building, are 3-over-1, double-hung. Most of the windows are covered with aluminum storm windows. The windows at the north end of the building and in the northwestern corner have been covered with plywood. A large, faded and chipped painted sign located between the first and second floors on the building's front, proclaims it as "Slovenski Dom."

The front entrance, reached by three concrete steps, is located in a recessed porch in the gable end. It is flanked by square wood columns with carved capitals and topped with a flared cornice at the second story level.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 4

The original wooden columns, brackets and cornice are all now covered with white aluminum siding, installed at the same time as the siding and the storm window coverings in the early 1980s. There are two small exterior doors at either side at the north end of the building, reached via concrete steps and wooden landings.

Throughout the first and second floors of the interior are hardwood floors, plaster walls, dark varnished woodwork, and many original electrical light fixtures and switches (including both push button and knob switches). Nickel plate steam radiators of varying sizes stand in every room and hallway. Steam heat for the building is supplied by a furnace and boiler, originally fueled by coal and later converted to natural gas.

Inside the front entrance is a foyer with a small suite of rooms leading off to the left and right. The rooms on the left (west), including a storage closet and a bathroom, were refurbished in the spring of 1996 to serve as an office for the business that has leased the building. The largest room in the suite was originally used as a meeting room by the Slovenski Dom organization, various Slovenian lodges, and United Mine Workers local. It also served as the ladies' dressing room for plays and festivals. The closet has a small ticket window used when tickets were being sold for special events in the Dom. The bathroom was originally a ladies' room. Behind the closet is a storage space underneath the second-floor stairway.

The suite of rooms on the right (east) served similar purposes. A small alcove with a ticket window opening onto the foyer was used during dances and other events where tickets were sold. The largest room in the suite was used as a meeting room, a men's dressing room, and a coat room during events. The suite also includes a men's bathroom.

From the right side of the foyer beyond the front rooms, a flight of stairs leads to the basement. From the left side beyond that suite are stairs to the second floor mezzanine. The main hall of the Dom is separated from the foyer by two steps and a pair of wide wooden pocket doors with inset brass handles.

The main hall measures 54 feet, 6 inches long by 41 feet wide. Lighting is provided by eight original chandeliers. Extending around three sides of the room is a dark wood chair rail consisting of three 1 x 3 boards. Metal rails were added on the east and west walls in the 1980s when the Dom was rented out for ballet classes. A large mirror, broken now, is mounted on the west wall.

At the north end of the main hall, opposite the entrance, is a stage, measuring 19 feet wide by 20 feet deep and hung with red velvet curtains. A large screen is mounted on a roller above the front of the stage. It bears a hand-painted scene of a Slovenian castle on an island. The scene was painted in the early 1950s by a local sign painter; it replaced an earlier screen featuring advertisements for local businesses. Doors at either side of the main hall lead up four or five steps to the stage. At the back of the stage is a large opening (now boarded up), accessible by a truck from an exterior loading ramp, used for bringing large items into the hall. The windows in the back and sides of the stage area are now covered with plywood. In both wings are large storage cupboards made of varnished tongue-in-groove boards.

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Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 5

A staircase off the west side of the foyer leads to a series of rooms on the second floor in the front of the building. At this level is a small balcony with a wooden railing overlooking the main hall. The balcony was reportedly a favorite vantage point for older women who wished to watch festivities in the hall.

A large room (41 feet wide by 18 feet, 3 inches long) stretches the length of the building's front. Its ceiling is arched and the room is lighted by brass chandeliers. The floor in this room is linoleum over wood. The room was (and still is) used as a meeting and banquet room. It is furnished with a slat bench, a small oak roll-top desk, a few wooden chairs and tables, and an upright piano.

Along the interior wall are five tall glass-front bookcases containing a collection of literature published in Slovenia and distributed by Slovenian cultural organizations to Slovenian National Homes throughout the United States in the 1920s and 1930s. (Among the books is a copy of The Adventures of Tom Sawyer in Slovenian.) Also stored in the bookcases are recent and back issues of Slovenian language newspapers. Adjoining the room on the northeast is a small kitchen with a trap door leading to the attic.

From the east side of the foyer, a flight of stairs leads down to the basement. At the foot of the stairs is a short hallway with a women's bathroom at the west end and a men's bathroom at the east end. Each bathroom contains two stalls of dark wood and a lavatory. The fixtures may not be original, but they are not new. A small room in the short hallway is used for storage.

The hallway from the stairs opens into the main room of the basement, which measures 41 feet at its widest point and is 69 feet long. Running lengthwise down the center of the basement, and dividing it into public space and back room/kitchen space, is a 25-foot-long carved wooden and mirrored bar. The bar counter, measuring 34 feet, 9 inches, is also of wood, without decoration, but with an iron foot railing.

Behind the bar is a suite of rooms. From the south (front) of the building to the north (back) they include a kitchen, used for preparing foods sold at the dances and other special events, a store room for bar supplies, a smaller store room containing a cupboard and an old wooden icebox, and the boiler/furnace room. A small boarded-up door leading to the outside from the store room immediately behind the bar was used at one time for liquor deliveries. The furnace room contains a natural gas furnace and boiler, and a hot water heater. The furnace was originally fueled by coal; there is a boarded-up coal chute into the furnace room. At one time the furnace was fitted with an automatic stoker which is still buried in the floor of the furnace room. At the back of the basement is a tiny washroom containing a toilet and washbasin.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 6

The concrete floor of the basement is covered with dark linoleum tile. A series of steel posts provides support to the floor above. The lower half of the interior basement walls and the posts are decorated with green, yellow and red enamel paint in a random abstract design, probably applied by stenciling. This original decoration has been covered up along part of the interior and western walls with plywood to disguise damage caused by mine subsidence; the broken and cracked tiles in the floor also reveal damage from subsidence.

Only a few original furnishings are left in the building. In the upstairs meeting room and the basement are a dozen or so six-foot-long green wooden slat benches used to provide seating during events in the main hall. Originally each of the lodges that used the Slovenski Dom had its own desk. Now just two remain in the Dom, one in the upstairs room, the other in the stage area. In the main hall are two wooden, formica-topped tables that were built by local carpenters for use in the Slovenski Dom, especially for food sales. An oil painting of a Slovenian town hangs beside the bar downstairs. In the smaller storeroom behind the bar are rolls of tickets used for dance admissions and tambullahs. The original cash register purchased by the Slovenski Dom is also located in this room. (On the bottom of the cash drawer is a label giving the name of the purchaser -- an original member of the Slovenski Dom board -- and the date of the purchase in 1913.) In the early years of the Dom, a spinning wheel and a large hand-made table stood on the stage. The spinning wheel is now in the collection of the Sweetwater County Historical Museum; the table now belongs to the grandson of the man who built it.

The building throughout looks worn and scuffed but, aside from subsidence damage, is in reasonably good condition. Few renovations, except for the addition of siding and storm windows on the exterior, have altered the appearance of the building over the years. Standing in the main hall of the Slovenski Dom, it is quite easy to imagine the bustle and excitement of the crowds at the annual Grape Festival, the New Year's Eve dance, the lodge meetings, and other events taking place there.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

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8. Statement of Significance

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

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

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

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

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

ethnic heritage / European
entertainment/recreation
social history

Period of Significance 1913 - 1947

Significant Dates N/A

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder architect unknown
Thomas Alma James, builder

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

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CONTINUATION SHEET

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Slovenski Dom is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places because of its association with events and experiences that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of American history. For more than 80 years, the Dom has served as the social and cultural heart of Rock Springs' Slovenian community, one of the largest ethnic groups in this town that was built on the labor of immigrant coal miners. The Slovenski Dom is also a symbol of the ethnic diversity that is the hallmark of Rock Springs' civic identity.

But the historical context in which the Rock Springs Slovenski Dom was conceived, built and used is national as well as local and regional in scope. That context extends into the last third of the 19th century, as the post-bellum United States was beginning to stretch its industrial legs, and coal mining, steel making, and railroad building dominated the American economy. It encompasses as well the regional forces that built the Rocky Mountain region economically and socially.

The industrial boom of the 19th century created a demand for labor that brought millions of European immigrants to this country. By the 1880s and 1890s, many of those immigrants were pouring out of southern and eastern Europe -- Italians, Slavs, and Greeks joining the older waves of British, Irish, German, and Scandinavian immigrants who had arrived in the first half of the century. The story of those immigrants and their descendants during the past one hundred years is a familiar one. And the version played out in Rock Springs, Wyoming, follows the national script closely.

Remote southwestern Wyoming, in 1868 still part of Dakota Territory, had its role to play in the national industrial scene, as the first transcontinental railroad pushed through its high desert plateaus. The route of the Union Pacific through southern Wyoming was chosen in part because of the rich coal reserves that lay beneath the surface -- coal that could not only be used to power the railroad's steam locomotives but could also be shipped and sold to consumers in the East.

Rock Springs had its origins as a coal mining town. In 1868, the Union Pacific began opening mines in and around Rock Springs and began importing labor to work them. At first most of the miners were native-born Americans from other mining areas of the country. But the Union Pacific also recruited large numbers of workers from Europe, particularly from the British Isles. So the work force in the Rock Springs coal mines during the first decade of their operations consisted primarily of English, Scotch, and Welsh, along with a substantial number of Finns. In 1875, following labor unrest, the company hired several hundred Chinese miners. But a mob of white miners, angered at the Chinese presence, led a violent attack against them in 1885, killing 28 Chinese miners and driving the rest out of Rock Springs. The company decided to look to Europe again for its labor force.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 9

In the late 1880s and 1890s, southern and eastern European immigrants began to arrive at the Rock Springs coal mines in large numbers. Their impact on Sweetwater County's population can easily be read in the national and state censuses from 1900 through 1925.

By December 1896, 1,089 men were working in the Union Pacific Coal Company mines in Rock Springs. Of that number, only 60 were identified as "Americans," while workers representing 21 other nationalities were listed. Eastern and southern Europeans, including Austrians, Hungarians, Italians, Poles, Slavonians, and Russians, comprised nearly 25% of the work force. By 1906, when 830 of the 1699 workers in the Rock Springs mines were southern or eastern Europeans, that percentage had risen to nearly 50%. By 1917, 56% of Rock Springs miners were from this part of the world.

In this ethnic mix, people of south Slavic descent -- including those who identified themselves as Austrians, Carniolians (Slovenians), Croats, Dalmatians, Montenegrins, Serbians, Slavs and Slavonians -- made up a goodly proportion -- 551 or 32% of the work force in 1906, and 477 or 37% in 1917. By 1920, nearly one-sixth of Rock Springs' population was Slovenian. In fact, a Slovenian, John Kosir, was elected in 1915 from Rock Springs to serve in the state legislature.

As the Union Pacific opened up one mine after another in Rock Springs, the neighborhoods that sprang up around them were known by the number of the mine. For instance, the area just south of the railroad tracks was called "No. 1 Hill," while the area along Bitter Creek north of the tracks was known as "No. 4." The Union Pacific deliberately mixed ethnic groups both in the mines and the mining camps and neighborhoods in which the miners and their families lived. Workers were assigned to company housing within the neighborhoods in which their mine was located. This policy had the effect of discouraging the formation of ethnic enclaves within neighborhoods, which was in keeping with the company's determination to mix nationalities, and languages, at the work place and in the camps to prevent miners from working together against the company -- e.g., to form unions.

Nevertheless, immigrants in Rock Springs -- as everywhere else in the nation -- were able to develop and maintain a sense of ethnic identity in a wide range of ways. One reason they were able to do so was the result of stream migration, in which immigrants from a particular village or province in the old country followed relatives or acquaintances to a location in the new one. A second reason was the strong emphasis in most ethnic groups on marrying within the group. A third reason was that in the new country the old divisions between villages and provinces gradually gave way to a new sense of identity with a nation of Slovenia or Poland or Finland.

Ethnic identity was maintained in cultural forms such as foodways, religion, language, music, and customs. The practice -- widespread nationally -- of boarding one's newly arrived countrymen especially helped promote the continuation of language and foodways. New institutions were also established in the immigrants' new homes that provided a base for ethnic identity. These included church congregations and fraternal lodges, both of which were adaptations of familiar institutions from the old country.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 10

Most immigrant fraternal organizations served both economic and social purposes. Some of the national lodges were affiliated with the Roman Catholic church, while others were more political in orientation, specifically pro-union and socialistic. One of the primary functions was to provide hospital and death benefits to members -- especially in the early years of American industrial development when medical and life insurance were not routinely provided by companies and the social security system was not yet in place. In addition, the lodges provided a social base for immigrants and their children, a place to meet friends and engage in social activities. Local chapters of the national lodges sent delegates to the annual conventions.

In Rock Springs, the Slovenian immigrants, along with other ethnic groups, including the Finns, Croats, and Tyroleans, formed local chapters of national fraternal lodges or benevolent societies. The Slovenian organizations included two chapters of the South Slavonic Catholic Union (one chartered in May 1904 and the other in 1908) (later consolidated as the American Fraternal Union); the Grand Carniolian Slovenian Catholic Union (KSKJ), chartered in 1925; and the Slovenian Progressive Benefit Society (SNPJ), chartered in 1910.

In 1912, representatives of the Slovenian lodges in Rock Springs met to form a corporation, Slovenski Dom, Inc., for the purpose of constructing a building for lodge meetings and other public events. (This organizational meeting was held in the Finn Hall.) The establishment of such buildings, known as "Slovenian National Homes," which accommodated the activities of the lodges and helped maintain a sense of cultural identity, was widespread in Slovenian communities throughout the United States. Rock Springs' Slovenski Dom, in fact, was one of the earliest such buildings. A unique feature of the organization's by-laws is the stipulation that the Dom was always to be known by its Slovenian name -- Slovenski Dom -- rather than the English translation of Slovenian National Home.

Although there were other Slovenski Doms in the Rocky Mountain region, including the Slovenian National Home in Spring Glen, Utah, which is listed on the NRHP, the Rock Springs' Slovenski Dom is the only one in Wyoming. What makes it of particular historic value is that it is still owned by the original organization and remains pretty much in its original condition.

The Slovenski Dom, Inc. purchased three lots on Bridger Avenue from the Union Pacific Coal Company, on June 24, 1913 for \$783.75. The contract for construction of the Dom was signed between the Slovenski Dom, Inc. and Superior Lumber Company of Rock Springs, on September 18, 1913. It stipulated that the building be completed by December 25, 1913 at a cost of \$9,440. Thomas A. James, owner of the Superior Lumber Company of Rock Springs, signed the contract. The contract states that the plans were supplied to Superior Lumber for bidding purposes; it is not known who designed the building or who drew up the plans and specifications. Construction was financed through the sale of building bonds in the total amount of \$7,000. The building was completed in time for a New Year's Eve dance on December 31, 1913.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 11

Once built, the Slovenski Dom was the site of ethnic lodge meetings -- Slovenian, Croatian and Italian lodges -- as well as for the local chapters of the United Mine Workers. It was also used for dances, including the annual Grape Festival (sometimes called the Wine Festival or the Wine Arbor). During the 1930s and 1940s, dances were held twice a month, on the miners' paydays. Often the dances were preceded by humorous skits in Slovenian. During the dances, women lodge members staged raffles of donated items. These "tambullahs," as they were called, involved selling tickets with numbers on them; the ticket you purchased entitled you to the item with the corresponding number.

The Grape Festival was instituted in 1922 and was held annually through the mid-1970s, sponsored by each lodge in turn. The last Grape Festival was held in 1988. The Festival involved decorating the hall with fruit and leaves; a volunteer troupe of young people performed an elaborate skit before the general dancing began. Many adult residents of Rock Springs still fondly recall attending the Grape Festival as children.

Music for the dances was provided by local musicians playing button accordions, tubas, clarinets, pianos, and drums. The Willie Yugovich Orchestra was the regular band for the Slovenski Dom dances and the Grape Festival through the 1930s and 1940s. In the 1950s, Elsie Frolic, who had played the button accordion with the Yugovich band, organized her own band to provide music at the Dom in the 1950s and 1960s. The Slovenski Dom provided an important venue for the preservation and promotion of Slovenian and other ethnic musical traditions that eventually coalesced into the contemporary, national genre known as polka. Sweetwater County's annual Polka Festival, established in 1984 by a local accordionist, is now a regular stop on the national polka circuit for musicians and polka-lovers alike.

Other events at the Slovenski Dom included fund-raisers and benefits for various causes. Food and drink were regularly served at all Slovenski Dom affairs. These included ethnic foods such as krons kis (garlic sausage) and patika (a nut bread). Liquor was served at the bar downstairs. Whether or not there was something going on at the Dom, the bar downstairs operated as a private club on weekends for lodge members.

In addition to lodge- and Dom-sponsored events, the Dom was often rented out for private affairs, including weddings and parties. In the 1970s and 1980s, the Dom was rented to a newly formed congregation for its services, and was also used by ballet and karate classes.

In the 1980s, as the immigrant generation passed away and their children aged, involvement in the lodges and the Dom organization itself has dwindled. The lodges now function almost exclusively as small insurance policy administrators; the Dom organization finds itself struggling to maintain the building and meet utility bills. In 1996, the building was leased to a realty and auction business for a year. The future of the building is uncertain. But generations of Rock Springs residents remember the Slovenski Dom with great fondness as the "Sloppy Dom," where they learned to polka (or ballet or karate), where they met their spouses, and where they socialized with members of a broad spectrum of ethnic groups.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 12

The death of the immigrant generation, intermarriage among their descendants, and the closing of the coal mines in the 1950s put an end to the golden age of ethnic life in Rock Springs. But ethnic identity and a consciousness of the cultural diversity that shaped the community persists as a strong element in civic consciousness. In the 1920s, that awareness was promulgated through an annual event known as International Night that featured representatives of the many nationality groups dressed in "native costume" and performing ethnic songs, music, and dance. The spirit of International Night was revived in the mid-1980s by an international festival sponsored by the Rock Springs YWCA, as part of a growing national interest in ethnic heritage and cultural diversity. Today, a sign greeting visitors at the western entrance to Rock Springs from Interstate 80 proclaims "Welcome to Rock Springs -Home of 56 Nationalities."

Rock Springs is one of the few coal mining towns in Wyoming that retains any of its mining heritage and the ethnic legacy associated with it. Other Wyoming coal camps and towns, such as Cambria in Weston County, Monarch in Sheridan County, and Cumberland in Lincoln County, have vanished from the visible landscape. Of the coal mining camps in Sweetwater County, only Reliance and Superior retain any original architecture, and none of the extant structures are related to ethnic groups per se. The Slovenski Dom thus reflects a significant component of both the state's and the community's economic, social and cultural history and is a powerful symbol for insiders and outsiders alike of the ethnic heritage that built the place and still contributes to its identity.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

Page #13

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9. Major Bibliographical References

=====

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.

☐ previously listed in the National Register

☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register

☐ designated a National Historic Landmark

☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____

☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

☐ State Historic Preservation Office

☐ Other State agency

☐ Federal agency

☐ Local government

☐ University

☒ Other

Name of repository: Sweetwater County Historical Museum, Green River, Wyoming

=====

10. Geographical Data

=====

Acreage of Property less than one acre

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone Easting Northing
1 12 648 300 4605 720

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

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 9 Page 14

BIBLIOGRAPHY

A. Dudley Gardner and Verla Flores. Forgotten Frontier: A History of Wyoming Coal Mining. Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 1989.

Gordon O. Hendrickson, ed. Peopling the High Plains: Wyoming's European Heritage. Cheyenne: Wyoming State Archives, 1977.

Edward Gobetz, ed. Slovenian Heritage, Vol. I. Willoughby Hills, OH: Slovenian Research Center, 1980.

History of the Union Pacific Coal Mines, 1868 to 1940. Omaha: The Colonial Press, 1940.

Matjaz Klemencic. Slovenes of Cleveland. Novo Mesto, Slovenia: Dolenjska Založba, 1995.

George J. Prpic. South Slavic Immigration in America. Boston: Twayne Publishers 1978.

Robert Rhode. Booms and Busts on Bitter Creek. Boulder, CO: Pruett Press, 1987.

Joseph Stipanovich. "The South Slav Experience in Utah." M. A. thesis, Department of History, University of Utah, 1973.

Matjaz Klemencic, "Fraternal Benefit Societies and the Slovene Immigrants in the United States of America," in Ethnic Fraternalism in Immigrant Countries (pp. 21-32). Maribor, Slovenia, 1994.

Matjaz Klemencic, "American Slovenes and the Leftist Movements in the United States in the First Half of the Twentieth Century," Journal of American Ethnic History 15 (1996): 22- 43.

Union Pacific Employees Magazine, 1924-1946. Omaha: Union Pacific Railroad Company.

"Ethnic Music in Sweetwater County" (oral history interviews). Collection #96-20, Sweetwater County Historical Museum, Green River, Wyoming.

"Ellis Island in Wyoming" (oral history interviews). American Studies Program, University of Wyoming.

[add Slovenski Dom collection from SCHM]

Interviews with Rudy Pivik and Frank Yugovich, Rock Springs.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 10 Page 15

BOUNDARIES

Verbal Boundary Description:

Lots 9, 10 and 11, Block 2 of Pilot Butte Addition, Rock Springs, Wyoming.

Boundary Justification:

These are the original boundaries of the lots purchased by the Slovenski Dom organization for the building.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

Page #16

=====

11. Form Prepared By

=====

name/title Barbara Allen Bogart

organization Historical Consultant date March 7, 1997

street & number P. O. Box 1674 telephone 307-789-4968

city or town Evanston state WY zip code 82931

=====

Additional Documentation

=====

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage
or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

=====

Property Owner

=====

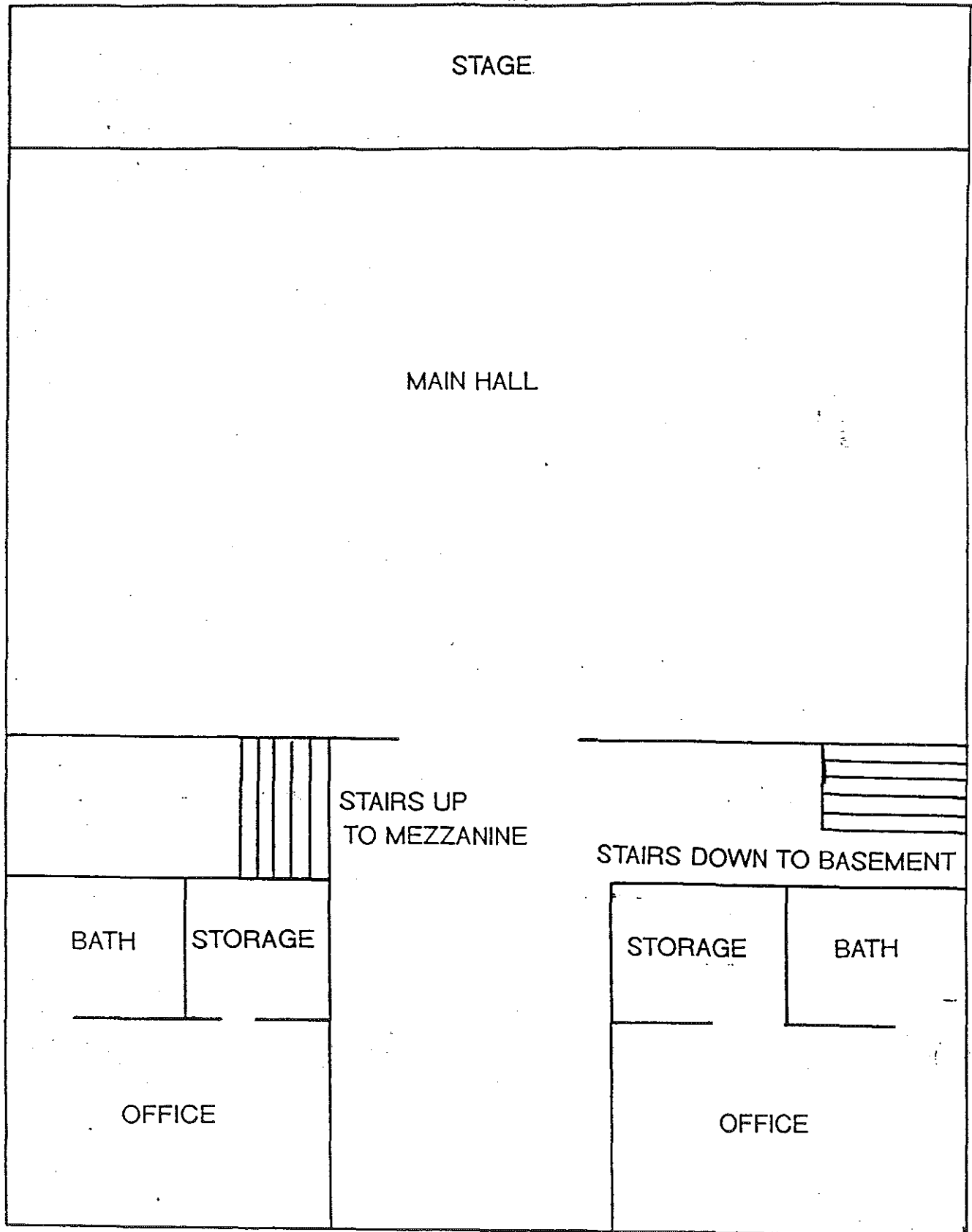
(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Slovenski Dom, Inc., c/o Frank Yugovich, President

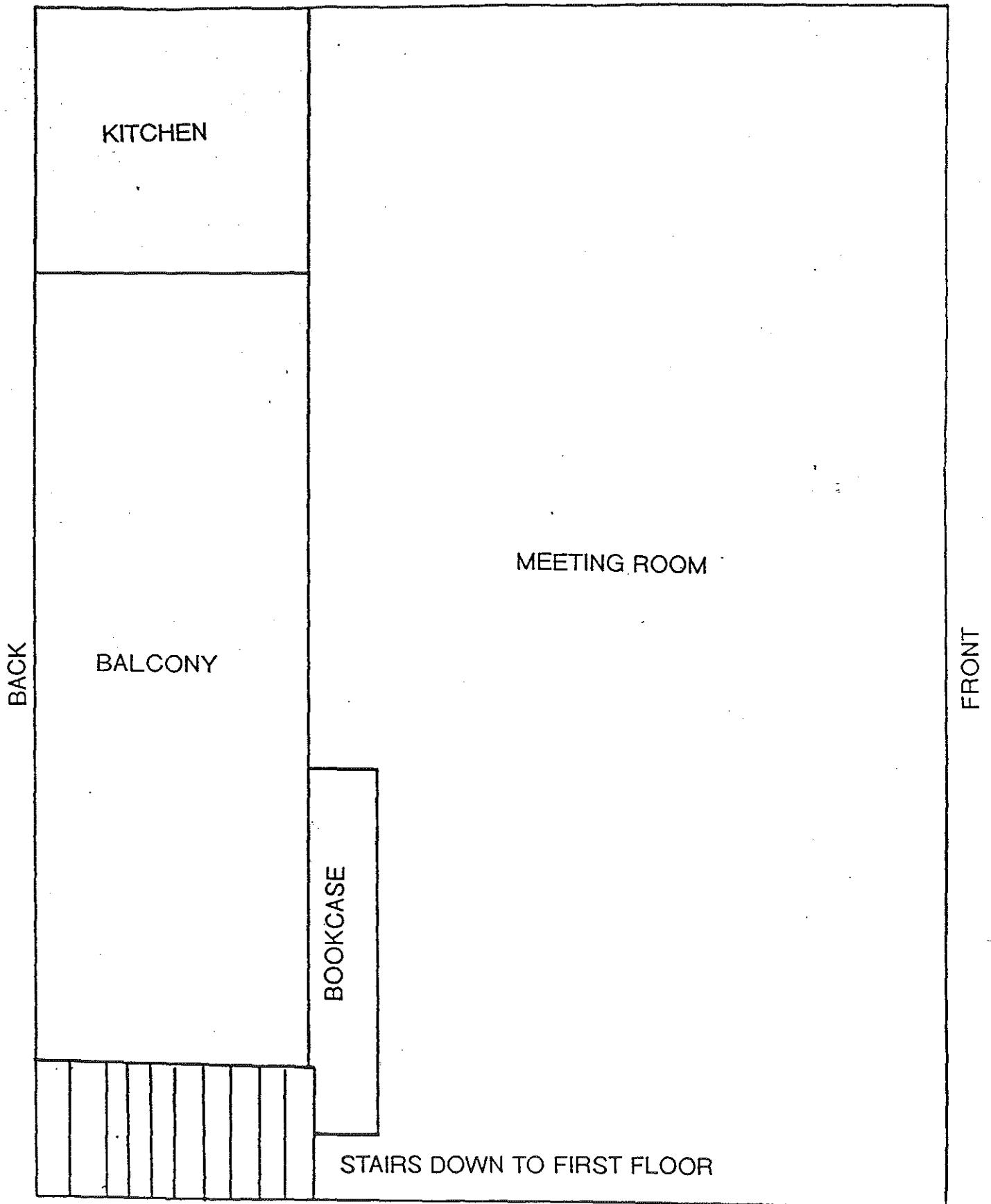
street & number 1025 Lee Street telephone 307/362-2127

city or town Rock Springs state WY zip code 82901

SLOVENSKI DOM
FIRST FLOOR
REAR

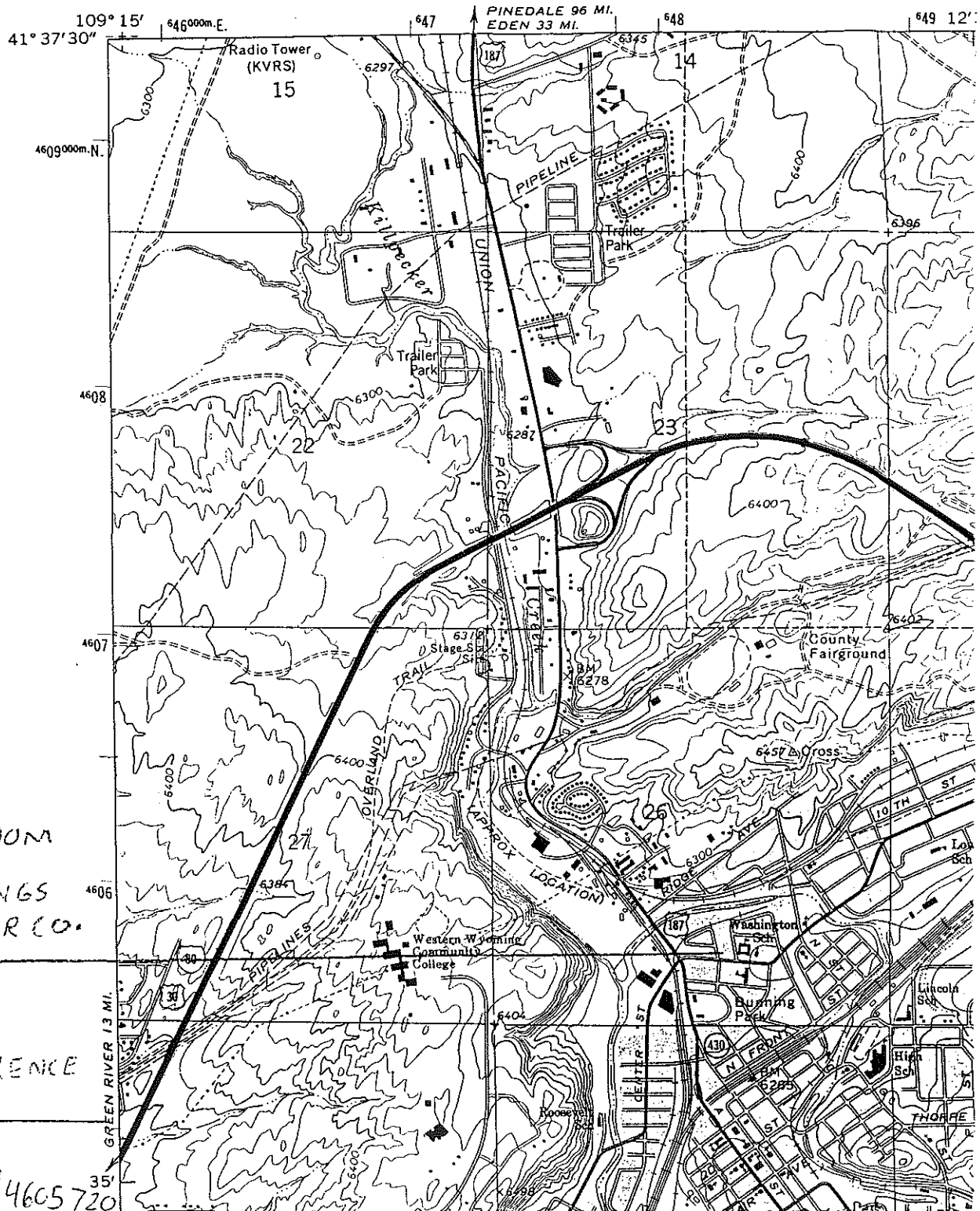


FRONT
BRIDGER AVE



4187 III NE
(PILOT BUTTE)

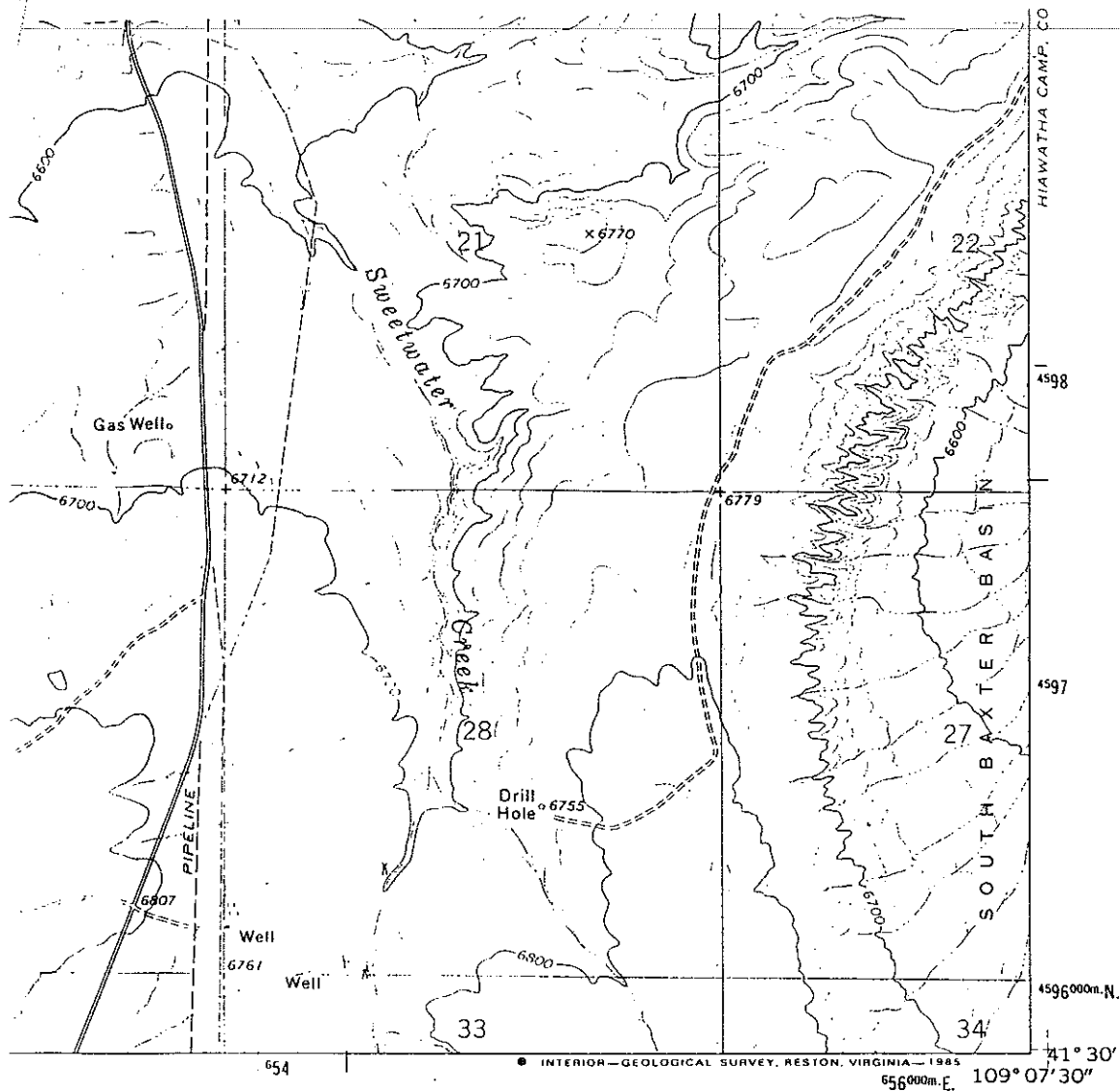
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



SLOVENSKI DOM
ROCK SPRINGS
SWEETWATER CO.
WYOMING

UTM REFERENCE

12/648300/4605720



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, all weather, hard surface	Light-duty road, all weather, improved surface
Secondary highway, all weather, hard surface	Unimproved road, fair or dry weather

Interstate Route U. S. Route State Route

(LION BLUFFS)
4161 NE



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

ROCK SPRINGS, WYO.

41109-E2-TF-024

1968
PHOTOREVISED 1978
DMA 4167 II SW-SERIES V874

Mountain Mapping & Supply
1414 Elk Street
Rock Springs, WY 82901
307-362-1698

WYOMING HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE INVENTORY FORM

1. Name of Project and/or Report No.
Historical Survey of the Rock Springs Central Business District
Rock Springs Certified Local Government Committee
2. Name of Property: Awards Unlimited & Engraving
Historic Name: Fountain Club
Other names/site number: 48SW7729
3. Property Owner: Leno Zadra
Address: Rock Springs, WY.

4. Location

Street & Number: 514 South Main Street
City, Town Rock Springs
State: WY. Code: 56 County: Sweetwater Code: 037
T19N-R105W, NW/NE Section 35

Not for Publication
Vicinity
Zip Code: 82901

5. Classification

Category of Property	No. of Resources within Property		Physical Integrity
	Contributing	Noncontributing	
1 Building(s)	<u>1</u>	_____	Building(s) _____ Excellent
___ District	_____	_____	Sites _____ Good
___ Site	_____	_____	Structures <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fair
___ Structure	_____	_____	Objects _____ Poor
___ Object	<u>1</u>	_____	Total _____

National Register Status: ☒ Eligible _____ Not Eligible
☐ Unevaluated ☒ District Potential

6. Function or Use

Historic Function	Current Functions
Commerce/trade: restaurant (bar)	Commerce/trade: specialty store

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Style or Building Form)

Late Victorian Italianate

Materials

Foundation: Stone
Walls: Wood frame/pressed metal
Roof: Asphalt (shingles)
Other

Describe present and historic physical appearance

The building that currently houses Awards Unlimited is a two-story wood frame commercial falsefront located on the south side of South Main Street in the central commercial district of Rock Springs, Wyoming. This Late Victorian Italianate building was constructed sometime prior to 1890 and is one of the few remaining intact examples of early wood frame architecture in the district. The building had a metal cornice and clapboard siding. The clapboard siding was covered over with pressed metal brick siding on the facade at an unknown time period. The original building had a typical 19th century storefront with a recessed entrance, transom, clerestory, display windows, and kickplates. There was a set of outside stairs leading to the second story on the west elevation that has been removed.

The current building is quite similar to the original structure. It is a two-story wood frame falsefront commercial building (25' x 59') with a recessed entrance and flanking display windows. It has a gable roof with tarpaper covering wood shingles. It rests on a stone foundation and has a full basement. The building retains the original cornice and has pressed metal brick siding over the original clapboard siding on the facade. The name "Fountain Club" is painted above the second story windows. Part of the old logo can be seen on the clapboard where the metal siding has fallen away. The second story windows consist of one over one-light double-hung units with wood frames. The street level of the facade was remodeled in 1974 with a wood paneled signboard area covering the clerestory. The building retains the recessed entrance but face brick has been applied to the kickplate area and new plate glass display windows have been added. There is also a wood panel door on the east side of the facade leading to the second floor. A plastic sign bearing the name "The Pet Shop" from a former business is located above the entrance.

PHOTOS--Please attach black and white photos

See attached sheet

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

 nationally: statewide: locally:

Applicable National Register Criteria: X_A ___B X_C ___D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G

Areas of Significance	Period of Significance	Significant Dates
-----------------------	------------------------	-------------------

Architecture	ca. 1890-1939	1974 (facade re-
Commerce	ca. 1880s-1939	modeled)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

Architect/Builder

N/A

Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

This property is significant for its association with the history of the growth of the central business district of Rock Springs in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. It also represents one of the few remaining examples of wood frame Late Victorian Italianate commercial buildings in Rock Springs. It was constructed in the 1880s. The first floor served as a saloon and the second floor was a meeting hall often used for community dances. In the 1880s, the Episcopal congregation held services here. The Fountain Club was also a favorite gathering place for the large Tyrolean contingent in Rock Springs. When the Rock Springs National Bank building was constructed on the east side of the Fountain Club in 1892, the outside stairway on the club building was moved from the east to the west side. The Fountain Club remained a saloon well into the twentieth century under various owners. During Prohibition, the building housed Vit and Borga Soft Drinks. After Prohibition, the business became Vit and Borga Liquors. The remodeling of the facade which occurred in 1974 altered some of the materials on the street level, but the essence of the original building remains; therefore the building retains feeling and association with its period of historic significance as a saloon and meeting place from the 1880s through the 1930s.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Hill, James B., Hill's Pocket Directory & Business Guide of Rock Springs, Wyoming, June, 1903.

Property Records, Tax Assessor's Office, Sweetwater County Courthouse, Green River.

Rhode, Robert B. Booms & Busts in Bitter Creek. Boulder, Colorado: Pruett Publishing Company, 1987.

Rock Springs Miner, Rock Springs, Wyoming, 4/13/1892.

Sanborn Insurance Maps, 1890, 1894, 1903, 1912

Wyoming State Business Directory, 1908, 1910-11, 1917, 1920, 1925, 1926, 1929, 1932, 1937.

Primary location of additional data:

☐ State Historic Preservation Office

☐ Other State Agency

☐ Federal Agency

☐ Local Government

☐ University

☒ Other

Specific repository: Sweetwater County Historical Museum, Green River

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property: less than one

USGS Quad or City Base map: Rock Springs, Wyoming 7.5' USGS Quadrangle

UTM References

Zone 12 648480 mE 4605220 mN

Verbal Boundary Description

The property is located on the south side of South Main Street at 514 South Main Street, Rock Springs. It occupies Lot 10, Block 8 in the Original Town Plat.

Boundary Justification

The boundary is the lot which the building occupies. The building is also considered a contributing element to and is located within the planned Rock Springs Central Business National Register District.

11. Form Prepared By:

Name/Title: Robert G. Rosenberg

Organization: Rosenberg Historical Consultants

Street & Number: 739 Crow Creek Road

City or Town: Cheyenne

Date: 2/23/89

Telephone: 307/632-1144

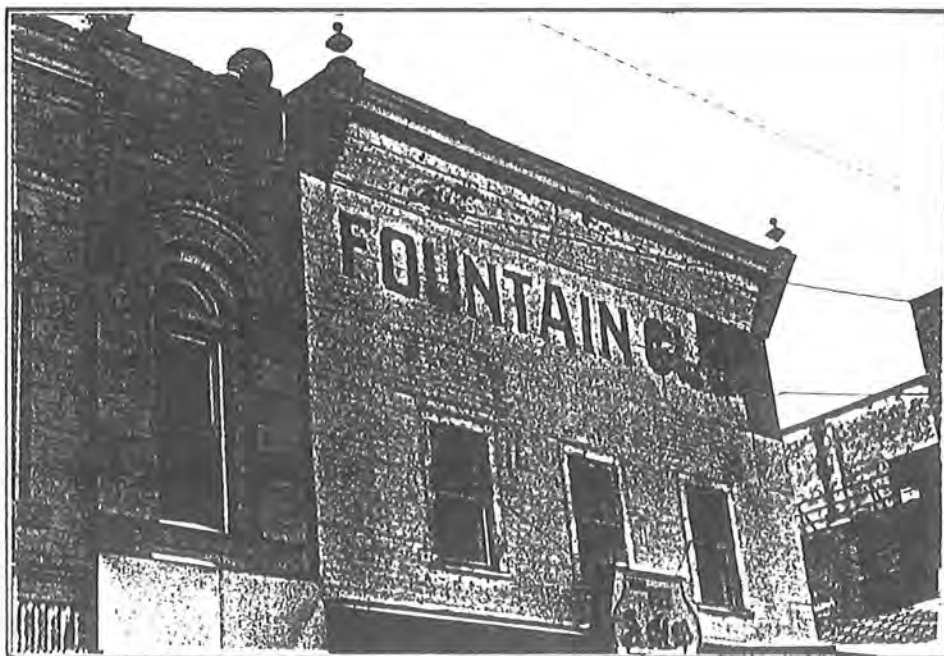
State: WY

Zip Code: 82009-9010



AWARDS UNLIMITED & ENGRAVING, 514 South Main Street, Rock Springs

Built in the 1880s, this is once of the few remaining wood frame late Victorian Italianate commercial buildings in Rock Springs. It housed saloons and meeting halls, and served as an Episcopal church for a time, as well as a gathering place for the local Tyrolean community. During Prohibition, soft drinks were sold here; it then reverted to a saloon. Above: looking east; below: looking south at second story.



WYOMING HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE INVENTORY FORM

1. Name of Project and/or Report No.
Historical Survey of the Rock Springs Central Business District
Rock Springs Certified Local Government Committee

2. Name of Property: I.O.O.F./Nan Thompson Co.
Historic Name: Chicago Meat Market
Other names/site number: 48SW7700

3. Property Owner: IOOF No. 9 Excelsior Lodge
Address: Rock Springs, WY

4. Location

Street & Number: 515 North Front Street
City, Town Rock Springs
State: WY. Code: 56 County: Sweetwater Code: 037
T19N-R105W, NW/NE Section 35

Not for Publication
Vicinity
Zip Code: 82901

5. Classification

Category of Property	No. of Resources within Property		Physical Integrity
	Contributing	Noncontributing	
1 Building(s)	1		Building(s) Excellent
District			Sites Good
Site			Structures X Fair
Structure			Objects Poor
Object	1		Total

National Register Status: X Eligible Not Eligible
Unevaluated X District Potential

6. Function or Use

Historic Function	Current Functions
Commerce/Trade: specialty store	Commerce/Trade: specialty store
Social: meeting hall	Social: meeting hall

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Style or Building Form)

Late Victorian Italiante
(19th Century Commercial,
double storefront)

Materials

Foundation: Stone
Walls: wood frame/stucco

Roof: Asphalt (rolled roofing)
Other

Describe present and historic physical appearance

The building that currently houses Nan Thomspn Co. and the I.O.O.F is located on the north side of North Front Street in the central commercial district of Rock Springs, Wyoming. This Late Victorian Italiante building was constructed in about 1909 and housed the Chicago Meat Market owned by Eugene Rizzi, Louis Magagno, Frank and David Menkiney, and Alexander Thaler. In 1912, the second story was remodeled and a side entrance was added for the I.O.O.F. Hall. The old hall was located on South Front Street. The Oddfellows have occupied the second floor since that time. The second story of the building remains original, but the first story facade has been remodeled. A wood shingle awning covered the original clerestory area and the eastern recessed entrance was eliminated. However, the building still retains its essential original form, scale, and fabric and therefore has feeling and association with its period of historical significance as a meat market and Oddfellows Hall.

The building is a two-story wood frame falsefront commercial structure (74' x 41') with a gable roof. It rests on a stone foundation with a partial basement. The exterior walls are covered with stucco, and there is a bracketed decorative cornice. The regularly-spaced pedimented windows are two over one-light double-hung units with wood frames. The original Oddfellow logo is still located between the second story windows and the cornice. There is a separate one-story gable-shaped falsefront entrance on the east elevation for the IOOF facilities on the second floor. The street level has a large wood shingle awning built over the old clerestory area that extends the width of the building. There is one recessed entrance flanked by large plate glass display windows with small mosaic tile kickplates. The IOOF entrance has double leaf metal doors that replaced the original French doors. A large addition was built onto the rear of the building (north elevation) in 1943.

PHOTOS--Please attach black and white photos

See attached sheet

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

This property is significant for its association with the history of the growth of the central business district of Rock Springs in the early twentieth century. Built in 1909, this building housed the Chicago Meat Market and the I.O.O.F. The Chicago Meat Market was one of the more important businesses in Rock Springs operating throughout the early twentieth century. Frank Menkiney was the manager for most of this time. The store advertised fresh and salted meats, poultry, fish, and vegetables and game and oysters in season. By 1925, the business was listed as Magana Bros. Meats (Angelo and Valentino). The building was later occupied by Ivor Hiibacka, tailor, and a barber shop. By 1937, the C.A. West Company which specialized in dry goods and clothing was located here. The I.O.O.F. moved to this location from South Front Street in 1912.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Property Records, Tax Assessor's Office, Sweetwater County Courthouse,
Green River.

Sanborn Insurance Maps, 1890, 1894, 1903, 1912.

Wyoming State Business Directory, 1908, 1910-11, 1917, 1920, 1925,
1926, 1929, 1932, 1937.

Historic Photographs, Sweetwater County Historical Museum, Green River

Rock Springs Rocket, Rock Springs, WY, 6/28/1912.

Primary location of additional data:

☐ State Historic Preservation Office

☐ Other State Agency

☐ Federal Agency

☐ Local Government

☐ University

☒ Other

Specific repository: Sweetwater County Historical Museum, Green River

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property: less than one

USGS Quad or City Base map: Rock Springs, Wyoming 7.5' USGS Quadrangle

UTM References

Zone 12 648420m E 4605320 m N

Verbal Boundary Description

The property is located on the north side of North Front Street at 515 North Front Street, Rock Springs. It occupies Lots 8 and 9, Block 3 in the Original Town plat.

Boundary Justification

The boundary is the lots which the building occupies. The building is also considered a contributing element to and is located within the planned Rock Springs Central Business National Register District.

11. Form Prepared By:

Name/Title: Robert G. Rosenberg

Organization: Rosenberg Historical Consultants

Street & Number: 739 Crow Creek Road

City or Town: Cheyenne

Date: 2/25/89

Telephone: 307/632-1144

State: WY

Zip Code: 82009-9010



I.O.O.F./NAN THOMPSON SO., 515 North Front Street, Rock Springs

This structure was built in 1909 and housed the Chicago Meat Market, one of Rock Springs' early and important businesses. It later became the Magana Brothers Meats, then the C.A. West Company. The Oddfellows have occupied the second story since 1912. Above: looking northwest; below: looking northeast.



WYOMING HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE INVENTORY FORM

1. Name of Project and/or Report No.
Historical Survey of the Rock Springs Central Business District
Rock Springs Certified Local Government Committee
2. Name of Property: Day-N-Night Laundromat
Historic Name: Rock Springs National Bank
Other names/site number: 48SW7625
3. Property Owner: Elizabeth J. Shineberg
Address: 320 P Street, Rock Springs

4. Location

Street & Number: 518 South Main Street
City, Town Rock Springs
State: WY. Code: 56 County: Sweetwater Code: 037
T19N-R105W, NW/NE Section 35

Not for Publication
Vicinity
Zip Code: 82901

5. Classification

Category of Property	No. of Resources within Property		Physical Integrity
	Contributing	Noncontributing	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building(s)	<u>1</u>		Building(s) <u>Excellent</u>
<u> </u> District			Sites <u>Good</u>
<u> </u> Site			Structures <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fair
<u> </u> Structure			Objects <u>Poor</u>
<u> </u> Object	<u>1</u>		Total

National Register Status: ☒ Eligible Not Eligible
 Unevaluated ☒ District Potential

6. Function or Use

Historic Function	Current Functions
Commerce/trade: financial institution	Commerce/trade: speciality store

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Style or Building Form)

Late Victorian, Italiante
(19th Century Commercial,
single storefront)

Materials

Foundation: Stone/sandstone
Walls: Stone/sandstone

Roof: Asphalt (rolled roofing)
Other

Describe present and historic physical appearance

The building that currently houses the Day-N-Night Laundry is a coursed ashlar, two-story, flat-roofed commercial building located on the south side of South Main Street across the street from the Union Pacific Depot in the central commercial district of Rock Springs. It is flanked by vacant parking lots on the east and the historic Fountain Club building on the west. This Late Victorian Italiante building is the only remaining bank building from this time period in this district. It was constructed in 1892 and housed the Rock Springs National Bank, the second bank to be founded in Rock Springs. The bank name and date of construction are inscribed on the upper facade. In 1911, the Rock Springs National Bank moved to a new three-story stone building at the corner of C Street and South Main Street. The old building was then occupied by a pawn-broker for a short time followed by a succession of other businesses and was the White Front Beer Parlor by the 1940s. The street-level facade has been modified with vertical striped aluminum siding in the clerestory as well as kickplates, modern display windows, and glass door with aluminum frames. The second story remains original. There is a one-story cement block addition to the east and north elevations constructed in 1959. However, this addition is inobtrusive as it is located near the rear of the building away from the street. The building retains its essential original, form, scale, and fabric and therefore has feeling and association with its period of historical significance as a late nineteenth-early twentieth century bank facility.

The building is two-story and rectangular in shape (25' x 46', original portion). It is constructed with coursed red sandstone with a higher grade cut gray sandstone used on the facade. There are also marble slabs on the street level of the facade probably added at a later date. The building has a stone foundation and a full basement. The roof is flat and covered with rolled roofing. Unaltered windows on the second story are one over one-light double-hung units set in wood frames. Each window has a second separate fixed one-light window located directly above each bay. There is an arched window on the second floor over a second entrance to the second floor over which is inscribed "1892." The stone-capped parapet features twin spiraled decorative stone balls over the date of construction. The cornice is also finished with decorative stonework. There are two secondary cornices, one above the second story window level and one above the clerestory on the first story. The name "National Bank" is inscribed and centered on the facade above the central second story window. It is surrounded by decorative stonework resembling square shingles. The original display windows and entrances have been replaced and altered and have aluminum frames. However, the windows and entrances are located in the same position and have similar dimensions.

PHOTOS--Please attach black and white photos

See attached sheets

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

 nationally: statewide: locally:

Applicable National Register Criteria: X_A __B X_C __D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) __A __B __C __D __E __F __G

Areas of Significance Period of Significance Significant Dates

Architecture 1892 to 1911

Commerce

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

Architect/Builder

N/A

H.H. Edgar

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

This property is significant for its association with the history of the growth of the central business district of Rock Springs in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. Built in 1892, it was the second bank to be established in Rock Springs. H.H. Edgar was the building contractor for the project. Edgar later served as mayor of Rock Springs. Work commenced on the new bank in April. According to the Rock Springs Miner, "The Independent building has been moved from its old location to William H. O'Donnell's lot in the rear of his butcher shop, so as to give the full length of the lot to the new building. The stairway leading to the theater has been changed from the east to the west side of the Fountain." The Rock Springs National Bank was organized on May 23, 1893. The original board of directors consisted of Timothy Kinney, Joseph Young, Frank Pfeiffer, Charles R. Kelsey, Timothy D. Ryan, and George H. Goble. Tim Kinney served as president, George H. Goble as vice-president, and Frank Pfeiffer, cashier. Kinney served as president until November, 1905. In 1905, active management of the bank was taken over by the Cosgriff interests. T.A. Cosgriff was elected president. John Hay was elected president in 1907, and the bank soon surpassed its predecessor, the First National Bank. In addition to John Hay, the bank managers included Tim Kinney, vice-president, H. Van Deusen, Cashier, and Robert D. Murphy, assistant cashier. In 1911, the Rock Springs National Bank moved to a new \$55,000 three-story building on the corner of C Street and South Main Street designed by local architect D.D. Spani. After that time, the old building housed a succession of businesses. This building is the only remaining bank facility from this time period. All the other banks were rebuilt at least once, and the original buildings were razed. The building is also significant as a fine example of nineteenth century commercial architecture reflecting the Late Victorian Italianate style and stonework prevalent during this building era in Rock Springs.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Elias, Claude. "Short History of the Rock Springs National Bank." WPA Subject 1033, Wyoming State Historical Research and Publication Division, Cheyenne, no date (ca. 1936).

Rock Springs Miner, Rock Springs, Wyoming, 4/13/1892.

Rock Springs Rocket, Rock Springs, Wyoming, 4/30/09, 5/21/09, 10/31/1910, 5/19/1911.

Property Records, Tax Assessor's Office, Sweetwater County Courthouse, Green River.

Yates, W. "Rock Springs When This Century Was Young." Undated type-written manuscript, Rock Springs File, Sweetwater County Historical Museum, Green River.

Primary location of additional data:

☐ State Historic Preservation Office

☐ Other State Agency

☐ Federal Agency

☐ Local Government

☐ University

☒ Other

Specific repository: Sweetwater County Historical Museum, Green River

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property: less than one

USGS Quad or City Base map: Rock Springs, Wyoming 7.5' USGS Quadrangle

UTM References

A 12 Zone 648500m Easting 4605240m Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

The property is located on the south side of South Main Street, Rock Springs, and occupies the N-1/2 of Lot 8 and the N-1/2 Lot 9, Block 8 in the Original Town plat.

Boundary Justification

The boundary consists of the lots which the building occupies. The building is also considered a contributing element to and is located within the planned Rock Springs Central Business National Register District.

11. Form Prepared By:

Name/Title: Robert G. Rosenberg

Organization: Rosenberg Historical Consultants

Street & Number: 739 Crow Creek Road

City or Town: Cheyenne

Date: 5/12/89

Telephone: 307/632-1144

State: WY

Zip Code: 82007



ROCK SPRINGS NATIONAL BANK, 518-520 South Main Street (48SW7625)

This was the second bank established in Rock Springs. It was constructed in 1892, and is the only remaining original bank building in the city. Above: looking east; below: looking south.





ROCK SPRINGS NATIONAL BANK (48SW7625)
Detail, second-story level showing name and date inscriptions,
looking south.

WYOMING HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE INVENTORY FORM

1. Name of Project and/or Report No.
Historical Survey of the Rock Springs Central Business District
Rock Springs Certified Local Government Committee

2. Name of Property: Sleep Center
Historic Name: P.J. Tronquet Billiards, Central Cafe
Other names/site number: 48SW7701

3. Property Owner: C & C Rentals
Address: Rock Springs, WY

4. Location

Street & Number: 527 North Front Street
City, Town Rock Springs
State: WY. Code: 56 County: Sweetwater Code: 037
T19N-R105W, NW/NE Section 35
Not for Publication
Vicinity
Zip Code: 82901

5. Classification

Category of Property	No. of Resources within Property		Physical Integrity
	Contributing	Noncontributing	
1_Building(s)	<u>1</u>		Building(s) <u>Excellent</u>
<u>District</u>			<u>Sites</u> <u>Good</u>
<u>Site</u>			<u>Structures</u> <u>X Fair</u>
<u>Structure</u>			<u>Objects</u> <u>Poor</u>
<u>Object</u>	<u>1</u>		<u>Total</u>

National Register Status: X Eligible Not Eligible
Unevaluated X District Potential

6. Function or Use

Historic Function	Current Functions
Commerce/Trade: restaurant (bar)	Commerce/Trade: specialty store

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Style or Building Form)

20th Century Commercial

Materials

Foundation: Stone
Walls: Wood frame/stucco

Roof: Asphalt (rolled roofing)
Other

Describe present and historic physical appearance

The building that currently houses the Sleep Center is a one-story wood frame commercial structure on the north side of North Front Street in the central commercial district of Rock springs, Wyoming. The building was constructed sometime prior to 1890 and served as a tin and hardware store throughout the 1890s. In 1903, it was used as a photograph gallery. By 1912, it had become a saloon. By 1925, it was listed in business directories as P.J. Tronquet Billiards. Starting in the late 1920s, the building became a cafe under various names. By the 1940s, it housed the Central Cafe. Sometime in the 1930s, the facade or south elevation of the building was modified lowering the falsefront and covering the original shiplap siding with stucco. Purple ceramic tile was used to cover the kickplates and for trim. The clerestory and display windows were slightly modified and the recessed entrance was retained. The exterior renovation is typical of the Art Deco influence on commercial buildings in the 1930s and 1940s. The building remains essentially the same as it appeared in the 1930s.

The building is a one-story wood frame falsefront commercial structure (75' x 20'6") with a gable roof. It rests on a stone foundation. The exterior walls are covered with stucco. There is a single recessed entrance with transom flanked by display windows. Purple glazed tile has been used to cover the kickplate area and as trim. The clerestory is intact above a short awning.

PHOTOS--Please attach black and white photos

See attached sheet

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

 nationally: statewide: locally: X

Applicable National Register Criteria: X_A ___B X_C ___D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G

Areas of Significance	Period of Significance	Significant Dates
Architecture	ca. 1930-1939	ca. 1930 (facade
Commercial	ca. 1890-1939	remodeled)
Entertainment/Recreation		

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

Architect/Builder

N/A

Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

This property is significant for its association with the history of the growth of the central business district of Rock Springs in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. It was constructed sometime prior to 1890 and houses a tin and hardware store in the 1890s. During the early twentieth century, it usually served as a saloon, billiard hall, or cafe. From the late 1920s through the 1930s, it was a Chinese restaurant. It was occupied by the Central Cafe in the 1940s. Sometime in the early 1930s, the original falsefront was shortened and the facade modified with stucco and purple glazed tile. Therefore, the building reflects the 20th century commercial building trend using Art Deco elements to modernize. The exterior has not received any modifications since the 1930s.

1931 On Rock Lo Sam Chin mgr restaurant

9. Major Bibliographical References

James B. Hill, Hill's Pocket Directory & Business Guide of Rock Springs, Wyoming, June 1903.

Property Records, Tax Assessor's Office, Sweetwater County Courthouse, Green River.

Sanborn Insurance Maps, 1890, 1894, 1903, 1912.

Wyoming State Business Directory, 1908, 1910-11, 1917, 1920, 1925, 1926, 1929, 1932, 1937.

Historic Photographs of Rock Springs, Sweetwater County Historical Museum, Green River

Primary location of additional data:

☐ State Historic Preservation Office

☐ Other State Agency

☐ Federal Agency

☐ Local Government

☐ University

☒ Other

Specific repository: Sweetwater County Historical Museum, Green River

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property: less than one

USGS Quad or City Base map: Rock Springs, Wyoming 7.5' USGS Quadrangle

UTM References

Zone 12 648440m E 4605330m N

Verbal Boundary Description

The property is located on the north side of North Front Street at 527 North Front Street, Rock Springs. It occupies Lot 7, Block 3 in the Original Town plat.

Boundary Justification

The boundary is the lot which the building occupies. The building is also considered a contributing element to and is located within the planned Rock Springs Central Business National Register District.

11. Form Prepared By:

Name/Title: Robert G. Rosenberg

Organization: Rosenberg Historical Consultants

Street & Number: 739 Crow Creek Road

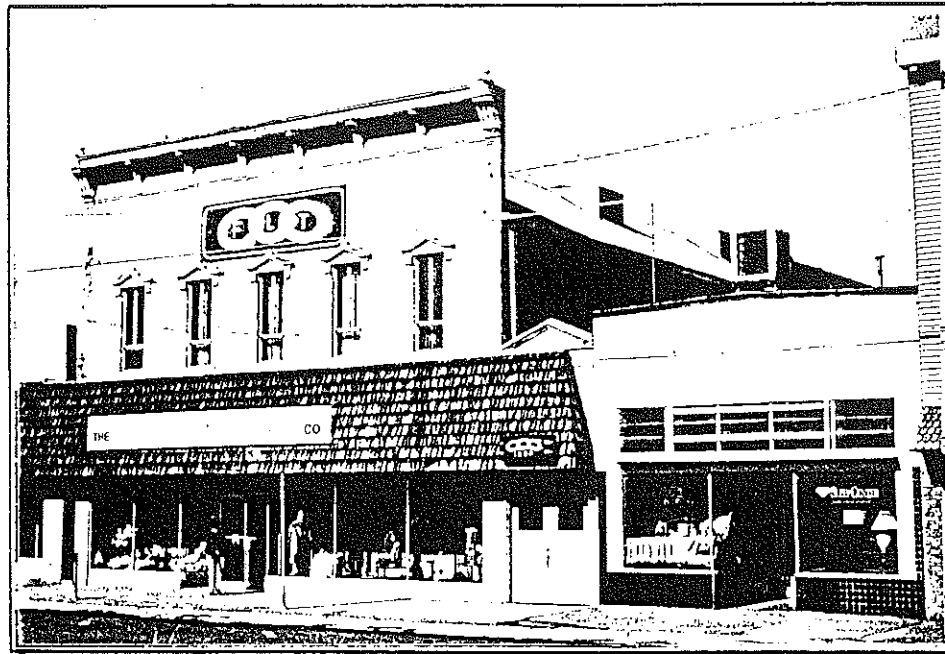
City or Town: Cheyenne

Date: 2/25/89

Telephone: 307/632-1144

State: WY

Zip Code: 82009-9010



SLEEP CENTER, 527 North Front Street, Rock Springs

This structure pre-dates 1890, and one of the first businesses here was a tin and hardware store in the 1890s. Thereafter it housed a variety of businesses, usually a saloon, billiard hall, or cafe. The facade was altered sometime in the 1930s, incorporating Art Deco elements to modernize its appearance. (Sleep Center at right, looking northwest)

15

- #### 4. Location

5. Classification

National Register Status: X Eligible Not Eligible
 Unevaluated X District Potential

- ## Historic Function

Vacant

- ## Materials

Roof: Asphalt
Other

Describe present and historic physical appearance

This building, currently vacant, is a commercial structure located on the north side of North Front Street in the central commercial district of Rock Springs, Wyoming. This Late Victorian Italianate building was constructed sometime prior to 1890 and is characteristic of the earliest stone commercial buildings constructed in Rock Springs from local quarries. The early occupants cannot definitely be determined but by 1899, the building housed the Golden Rule Mercantile Company. W.F. Partin was the proprietor, and the store specialized in clothing and shoes. Partin had been in partnership with J.C. Penney in Kemmerer, and they remained partners in the Golden Rule store during its first years of operation. Partin remained the proprietor of the Rock Springs outlet through the 1910s and early 1920s. By that time, there were 65 other affiliated Golden Rule Stores throughout the west. J.C. Penney eventually became the sole owner of the chain of stores buying out his business partners. The Golden Rule stores then became J.C. Penneys. In the late 1920s, the outlet was moved to a larger store at 421 North Front Street. The Stevens-Van Engelen Company, a dry goods concern, then occupied the building. By the 1940s, Swansons/Mode O'Day occupied the building. The building retains its essential original form and scale although the facade has been recently remodeled.

The building is a two-story coursed ashlar falsefront building (65' x 28') with a gable roof. It rests on a stone foundation with a full basement. There is a one-story addition with a shed roof in the rear or north elevation. The facade or south elevation was remodeled in 1983. The street level was covered with brick, and the entrance moved to the left or west where a display window was formerly located. Twin leaf wooden doors are now in place. There is a plate glass display window on the east side of the facade. There is also a wood frame awning covered with wood shingles. The second story and falsefront were covered with clapboard siding. the second story windows are essentially the same except that wooden shutters were added.

PHOTOS--Please attach black and white photos

See attached sheet

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

 nationally: statewide: locally:

Applicable National Register Criteria: X_A X_B __C __D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) __A __B __C __D __E __F __G

Areas of Significance Period of Significance Significant Dates

Commerce ca. 1890-1939

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

Architect/Builder

J.C. Penney

Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

This property is significant for its association with the history of the growth of the central business district of Rock Springs in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. It is also associated with J.C. Penney and the development of his national chain of stores. This is reportedly the second store established by him. The building was constructed prior to 1890 and is characteristic of the locally quarried sandstone construction used in Rock Springs commercial buildings during this time period. There are only a few remaining examples left in the central business district today.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Hill, James B., Hill's Pocket Directory & Business Guide of Rock Springs, Wyoming, June, 1903.

Property Records, Tax Assessor's Office, Sweetwater County Courthouse, Green River.

Sanborn Insurance Maps, 1890, 1894, 1903, 1912.

Wyoming State Business Directory, 1908, 1910-11, 1917, 1920, 1925
1926, 1929, 1932, 1937.

Yates, W., "Rock Springs When This Century Was Young," undated type-written manuscript, Rock Springs File, Sweetwater County Historical Museum, Green River.

Primary location of additional data:

☐ State Historic Preservation Office

☐ Other State Agency

☐ Federal Agency

☐ Local Government

☐ University

☒ Other

Specific repository: Sweetwater County Historical Museum, Green River

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property: less than one

USGS Quad or City Base map: Rock Springs, Wyoming 7.5' USGS Quadrangle

UTM References

Zone 12 648460m E 4605340m N

Verbal Boundary Description

The property is located on the north side of North Front Street at 531 North Front Street, Rock Springs. It occupies Lot 6, Block 3 in the Original Town plat.

Boundary Justification

The boundary is the lot which the building occupies. The building is also considered a contributing element to and is located within the planned Rock Springs Central Business National Register District.

11. Form Prepared By:

Name/Title: Robert G. Rosenberg

Organization: Rosenberg Historical Consultants

Street & Number: 739 Crow Creek Road

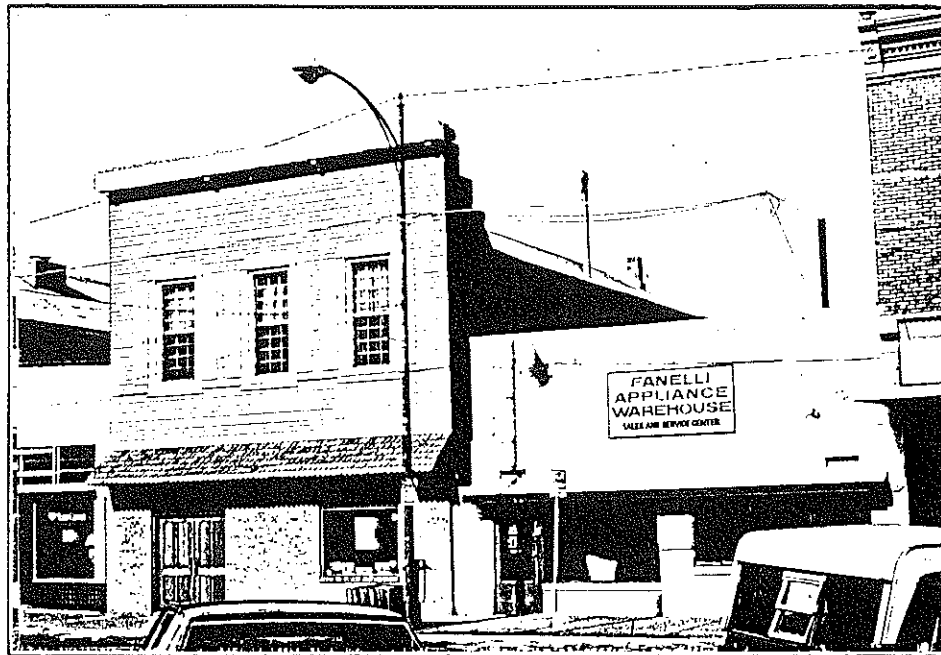
City or Town: Cheyenne

Date: 2/24/89

Telephone: 307/632-1144

State: WY

Zip Code: 82009-9010



531 NORTH FRONT STREET, Rock Springs

Currently vacant (as of August 1989), this structure is one of the earliest commercial buildings, constructed before 1890. One of the earliest occupants was the Golden Rule Mercantile Company, which was eventually absorbed by J.C. Penney's. By the 1940s, it housed the Swansons/Mode O'Day Store. The facade has been recently remodeled (looking northwest, at left).

WYOMING HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE
INVENTORY FORM

1. Name of Project and/or Report No.
Historical Survey of the Rock Springs Central Business District
Rock Springs Certified Local Government Committee

2. Name of Property: Fanelli Appliance Warehouse
Historic Name: Viaduct Saloon
Other names/site number: 48SW7712

3. Property Owner: L & L Rentals, Inc.
Address: Rock Springs, WY

4. Location

Street & Number: 535 North Front Street	Not for Publication
City, Town Rock Springs	Vicinity
State: WY. Code: 56 County: Sweetwater Code: 037	Zip Code: 82901
T19N-R105W, NW/NE Section 35	

5. Classification

Category of Property	No. of Resources within Property		Physical Integrity
	Contributing	Noncontributing	
1_ Building(s)	_____	1_ Building(s)	_____ Excellent
___ District	_____	_____ Sites	_____ Good
___ Site	_____	_____ Structures	_____ Fair
___ Structure	_____	_____ Objects	1_ Poor
___ Object	_____	1_ Total	

National Register Status: ___ Eligible X ___ Not Eligible
 ___ Unevaluated ___ District Potential

6. Function or Use

Historic Function	Current Functions
Commerce/Trade: restaurant (bar)	Commerce/Trade: warehouse

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Style or Building Form)

No Style

Materials

Foundation: Stone
Walls: Wood (aluminum siding)

Roof: Asphalt (composition shingles)
Other

Describe present and historic physical appearance

The building that currently houses the Fanelli Appliance Warehouse is located on the north side of North Front Street in the central commercial district of Rock Springs, Wyoming. The building was constructed between 1890 and 1894. It first housed a barber and tailor. By 1903, it was the location of the Viaduct Saloon so named because it was across from the overhead pedestrian viaduct over the railroad tracks. During Prohibition, its function as saloon had to cease. In 1920, it housed Joseph Gottardi, soft drinks, and Victor Attelio, shoemaker; in 1925-26, Tony Begovich, soft drinks, and Rudolfo Fedrizzi, shoemaker. Mrs. J.s. Salmon had a flower shop here in the late 1920s and early 1930s. With the end of Prohibition, it became a saloon once again. The building was altered in 1947. The decorative cornice was removed and street level windows and doors were altered. The facade has since been covered with aluminum siding. These changes have compromised its physical/architectural integrity.

The building is a one-story wood frame building (61'6" x 26') with a gable roof covered with composition shingles. It rests on a stone foundation with a full basement. The facade or south elevation has two large plate glass display windows, a wood and glass door in the west side, and a small metal awning. The clerestory has been filled in and the remaining area to the parapet has been covered with aluminum siding. There is a sign board with the business name centered above the clerestory.

PHOTOS--Please attach black and white photos

See attached sheet

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

 nationally: statewide: locally:

Applicable National Register Criteria: __A__ __B__ __C__ __D__

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) __A__ __B__ __C__ __D__ __E__ __F__ __G__

Areas of Significance Period of Significance Significant Dates

Not applicable N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

Architect/Builder

N/A

Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

This property does not appear to be eligible to the National Register of Historic Places due to the extensive and irreversible alteration of the facade in 1947 and the addition of aluminum siding. Door and window openings have also been altered. Therefore, the original form and fabric have been changed, compromising the physical and architectural integrity of this building. The original structure was representative of Late Victorian Italianate architectural style.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Hill, James B., Hill's Pocket Directory & Business Guide of Rock Springs, Wyoming, June, 1903.

Property Records, Tax Assessor's Office, Sweetwater County Courthouse, Green River.

Sanborn Insurance Maps, 1890, 1894, 1903, 1912.

Wyoming State Business Directory, 1908, 1910-11, 1917, 1920, 1925, 1926, 1929, 1932, 1937.

Primary location of additional data:

☐ State Historic Preservation Office

☐ Other State Agency

☐ Federal Agency

☐ Local Government

☐ University

☒ Other

Specific repository: Sweetwater County Historical Museum, Green River

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property: less than one

USGS Quad or City Base map: Rock Springs, Wyoming 7.5' USGS Quadrangle

UTM References

Zone 12 648475m E 4605345m N

Verbal Boundary Description

The property is located on the north side of North Front Street at 535 North Front Street, Rock Springs. It occupies Lot 5, Block 3 in the Original Town plat.

Boundary Justification

The boundary is the lot which the building occupies. The building is considered a noncontributing element to and is located within the planned Rock Springs Central Business National Register District.

11. Form Prepared By:

Name/Title: Robert G. Rosenberg

Organization: Rosenberg Historical Consultants

Street & Number: 739 Crow Creek Road

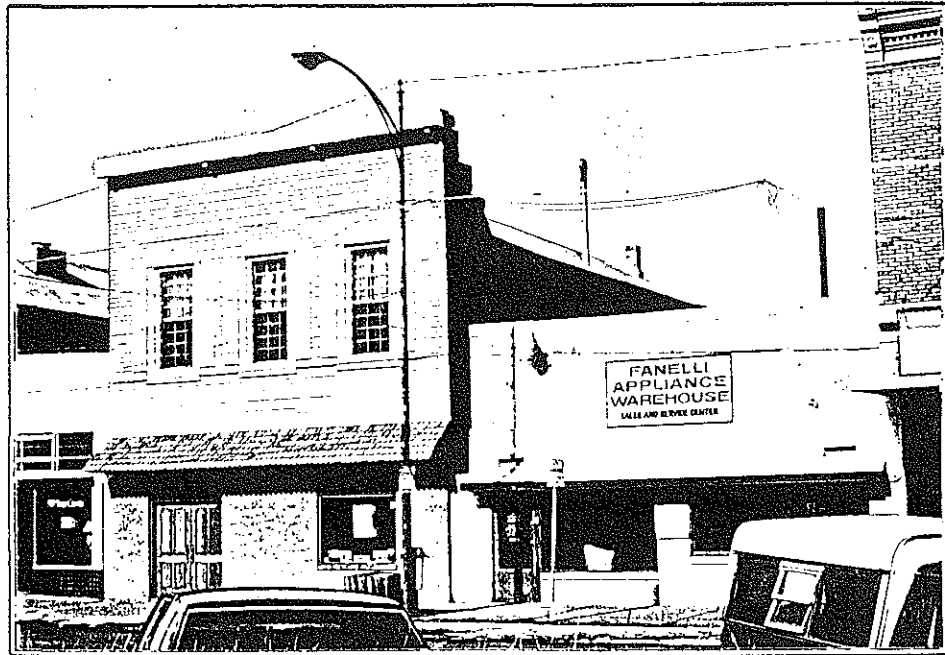
City or Town: Cheyenne

Date: 2/23/89

Telephone: 307/632-1144

State: WY

Zip Code: 82009-9010



FANELLI APPLIANCE WAREHOUSE, 535 North Front Street, Rock Springs

This building (at right) was constructed in the early 1890s and housed a barber and a tailor. It later became the Viaduct Saloon. During Prohibition a variety of businesses functioned here; after Prohibition it became a saloon once again. The building was modified in 1947, and its appearance greatly changed (looking northwest).

WYOMING HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE INVENTORY FORM

1. Name of Project and/or Report No.
Historical Survey of the Rock Springs Central Business District
Rock Springs Certified Local Government Committee
2. Name of Property: Rex Hotel/Village Square
Historic Name: Oracle Theatre, Lyric Theatre, Rex Theatre, Rex Hotel,
Rex Optical and Jewelry Company
Other names/site number: 48SW7713
3. Property Owner: Alpine Associates
Address: Rock Springs, WY

4. Location

Street & Number: 545 North Front Street
City, Town Rock Springs
State: WY. Code: 56 County: Sweetwater Code: 037
T19N-R105W, NW/NE Section 35

Not for Publication
Vicinity
Zip Code: 82901

5. Classification

Category of Property	No. of Resources within Property		Physical Integrity
	Contributing	Noncontributing	
1 Building(s)	1		Building(s) Excellent
District			X Good
Site			Fair
Structure			Poor
Object	1		Total

National Register Status: X Eligible Not Eligible
Unevaluated X District Potential

6. Function or Use

Historic Function	Current Functions
Recreation & Culture: theater	Commerce/Trade: specialty store
Domestic: Hotel	Domestic: Hotel

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Style or Building Form)	Materials
20th Century Commercial elements of Late Victorian Italianate	Foundation: Concrete Walls: Solid concrete, brick facade Roof: Asphalt (rolled roofing) Other

Describe present and historic physical appearance

The building that currently houses Village Square and the Rex Hotel is located on the north side of North Front Street in the central commercial district of Rock Springs, Wyoming. The building was constructed in 1909 by A.T. Chalice and housed a jewelry and candy store. The rear portion contained the 250-seat Lyric Theater operated by Gilmore and Berta. The Lyric changed film and programs every night. The theater name was changed to the Oracle sometime between 1911 and 1917. In 1924, the Rex Amusement Company acquired the building and converted the old Oracle theater into a modern facility with 600 seats, elaborate fresco and mural decorations, and an electric sign that still hangs from the building. James Sartoris was the manager of the theater. The upper story served as the Rex Hotel. The Rex Optical and Jewelry Co. moved into the building in 1926. J.N. Crocker was the optometrist and H.S. Crocker was the manufacturing optician. The company had a prominent, distinctive sign with a pair of eye glasses placed on the roof of the building. Rex Optical and the Rex Hotel continued at this location throughout the 1930s. The building later housed J.J. Newberry and Company 5 and 10 Cent Store.

The building is a two-story concrete building (140' x 52') with a brick facade and a flat roof. The building rested on a concrete foundation with a full basement. The building was remodeled in 1941 probably to accomodate the J.J. Newberry store. The original building had a large arched central entrance and a flat metal suspended awning extending to the curb. The street level was remodeled as it appears today with a double storefront with two recessed entrances flanked by display windows with marble kickplates. There is a third entrance on the east end for second floor access. The awning was either modified or replaced with a shorter suspended unit. The 1924 neon sign was retained and the word "Theatre" changed to "Hotel." The second story windows are three evenly spaced one over one-light double-hung units. There is a terra cotta decorative cornice still in place. Everything above the street level appears to be original.

PHOTOS--Please attach black and white photos

See attached sheet

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

 nationally: statewide: locally:

Applicable National Register Criteria: X_A __B X_C __D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) __A __B __C __D __E __F __G

Areas of Significance	Period of Significance	Significant Dates
-----------------------	------------------------	-------------------

Entertainment/Recreation	1909-1939	1924 (theater re-modeled)
Performing Arts		1941 (facade re-modeled)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

Architect/Builder

N/A

Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

This property is significant for its association with the history of the growth of the central business district of Rock Springs in the early twentieth century. Constructed in 1909, the Lyric Theater as it was first called was the most up-to-date movie theater in Rock Springs. It was described in a local newspaper as follows:

The house seats 250 people, has opera chairs, inclined floor, handsome furnishings and no detail has been left undone...

Complete changes of film and program occur every night, this insuring to patrons a new performance and new features each evening...

The Lyric is equipped with both an Edison and a Powers machine and all other equipment is in line with the demands of a modern and well patronized play house from top to bottom.

When Tom Berta and his associates opened the Rialto Theater in 1921, the Oracle was purchased by the Rex Amusement Company and enlarged and remodeled. It then provided the chief competition to the Rialto. However, the competition was soon removed when Berta purchased the Rex.

The movie theaters in this era also featured road shows and vaudeville acts and local programs. Thus the theaters became the chief recreational and social activity of Rock Springs residents prior to the advent of the television. Although the street level of the facade was changed in 1941, the building retains its essential form, scale, and fabric and even retains original architectural elements in the second story. The 1924 neon sign is another interesting feature.

9. Major Bibliographical References

No Author, "Rock Springs--One of Wyoming's Thrifty and Up-to-Date Cities,"
Rock Springs Rocket, Rock Springs, Wyoming, 9/23/1910.

Rock Springs Rocket, Rock Springs, Wyoming, August 1909; 2/22/24.

Property Records, Tax Assessor's Office, Sweetwater County Courthouse,
Green River.

Rhode, Robert B. Booms & Busts in Bitter Creek. Boulder, Colorado:
Pruett Publishing Company, 1987.

Sanborn Insurance Maps, 1890, 1894, 1903, 1912

Wyoming State Business Directory, 1908, 1910-11, 1917, 1920, 1925,
1926, 1929, 1932, 1937.

Primary location of additional data:

☐ State Historic Preservation Office

☐ Other State Agency

☐ Federal Agency

☐ Local Government

☐ University

☒ Other

Specific repository: Sweetwater County Historical Museum, Green River

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property: less than one

USGS Quad or City Base map: Rock Springs, Wyoming 7.5' USGS Quadrangle

UTM References

Zone 12 648480m E 4605350m N

Verbal Boundary Description

The property is located on the north side of North Front Street at 541
North Front Street, Rock Springs. It occupies Lots 3 and 4, Block 3 in the
Original Town plat.

Boundary Justification

The boundary is the lots which the building occupies. The building is also
considered a contributing element to and is located within the planned Rock
Springs Central Business National Register District.

11. Form Prepared By:

Name/Title: Robert G. Rosenberg

Organization: Rosenberg Historical Consultants

Street & Number: 739 Crow Creek Road

City or Town: Cheyenne

Date: 2/22/89

Telephone: 307/632-1144

State: WY

Zip Code: 82009-9010



REX HOTEL/VILLAGE SQUARE, 545 North Front Street, Rock Springs

Constructed in 1909, this building originally housed a jewelry and candy store in front and the Lyric Theatre at the rear. It subsequently became the Oracle Theatre, and finally the Rex Theatre, with the Rex Hotel located on the second story (looking northwest). Later it housed the J.J. Newberry & Company 5 and 10 Cent Store.

WYOMING HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE INVENTORY FORM

1. Name of Project and/or Report No.
Historical Survey of the Rock Springs Central Business District
Rock Springs Certified Local Government Committee

2. Name of Property: Fanelli Music, Sewing, Appliances; Rushmore
Furniture Company
Historic Name: Heitz Hardware, Quirk Drugs
Other names/site number: 48SW7714

3. Property Owner: Lawrence Fanelli
Address: Rock Springs, WY

4. Location

Street & Number: 553 North Front Street (Fanelli) Not for Publication
19 K Street (Rushmore Furniture)
City, Town Rock Springs Vicinity
State: WY. Code: 56 County: Sweetwater Code: 037 Zip Code: 82901
T19N-R105W, NW/NE Section 35

5. Classification

Category of Property	No. of Resources within Property		Physical Integrity
	Contributing	Noncontributing	
1 Building(s)	1		Excellent
District			X Good
Site			Fair
Structure			Poor
Object	1		Total

National Register Status: X Eligible Not Eligible
Unevaluated X District Potential

6. Function or Use

Historic Function	Current Functions
Commerce/Trade: specialty store	Commerce/Trade: specialty store

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Style or Building Form)	Materials
20th Century Commercial	Foundation: Concrete Walls: Brick Roof: Asphalt (rolled roofing) Other

Describe present and historic physical appearance

The building that currently houses Fanelli Music, Sewing, and Appliances and Rushmore Furniture Company is a brick and masonry two-story commercial structure with a flat roof occupying the entire east side of Block 3 on North Front and K Streets in the central commercial district of Rock Springs, Wyoming. The building was constructed in 1923 and first served as a hardware store. It is a typical 20th century commercial structure with two main corner entrances.

The building is a large two-story brick structure with a flat roof and parapet with decorative brickwork. The building rests on a concrete foundation with basement. There is an interesting cornice capped with red tile contrasting with light terra cotta detailing below. The second story windows consist of regularly-spaced, 9-light windows with metal frames. There is a suspended metal awning extending completely around the exposed sides of the building. The street level has two main entrances at the southeast and northeast corners. There are also secondary recessed entrances. The intervening space consists of large plate glass display windows with black glazed ceramic tiles covering kickplates and trim. Green tile was used on the north side of the building. The building has not received any significant exterior modifications since it was constructed.

PHOTOS--Please attach black and white photos

See attached sheets.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

 nationally: statewide: locally:

Applicable National Register Criteria: X_A ___B X_C ___D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G

Areas of Significance	Period of Significance	Significant Dates
-----------------------	------------------------	-------------------

Architecture	1923	
Commerce	1923-1939	

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

Architect/Builder

N/A

Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

This building is significant for its association with the history of the growth of the central business district of Rock Springs in the early 20th century. It was constructed in about 1923-24 and first housed the Heitz Hardware Store. In the 1930s, I.L. Quirk Drugs was located there. In the 1940s, Parker Brother Drugs occupied the building. The portion of the store currently occupied by Rushmore Furniture was the Hudak Department Store in the late 1920s and 1930s. The architecture and materials are typical of the commercial buildings constructed in the central business district from the early 1920s through the 1940s. The exterior of the building has changed little since it was built and therefore retains feeling and association with its period of historical significance.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Hill, James B., Hill's Pocket Directory & Business Guide of Rock Springs, Wyoming, June, 1903.

Property Records, Tax Assessor's Office, Sweetwater County Courthouse, Green River.

Sanborn Insurance Maps, 1890, 1894, 1903, 1912

Wyoming State Business Directory, 1908, 1910-11, 1917, 1920, 1925, 1926, 1929, 1932, 1937.

Primary location of additional data:

☐ State Historic Preservation Office

☐ Other State Agency

☐ Federal Agency

☐ Local Government

☐ University

☒ Other

Specific repository: Sweetwater County Historical Museum, Green River

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property: less than one.

USGS Quad or City Base map: Rock Springs, Wyoming 7.5' USGS Quadrangle

UTM References

Zone 12 648485m E 4605360m N

Verbal Boundary Description

The property is located at the east end of Block 3 on North Front Street and K Street, Rock Springs. The building has two businesses with separate street addresses. The building occupies Lots 1-2, Block 3 in the Original Town plat.

Boundary Justification

The boundary is the lots which the building occupies. The building is also considered a contributing element to and is located within the planned Rock Springs Central Business National Register District.

11. Form Prepared By:

Name/Title: Robert G. Rosenberg

Organization: Rosenberg Historical Consultants

Street & Number: 739 Crow Creek Road

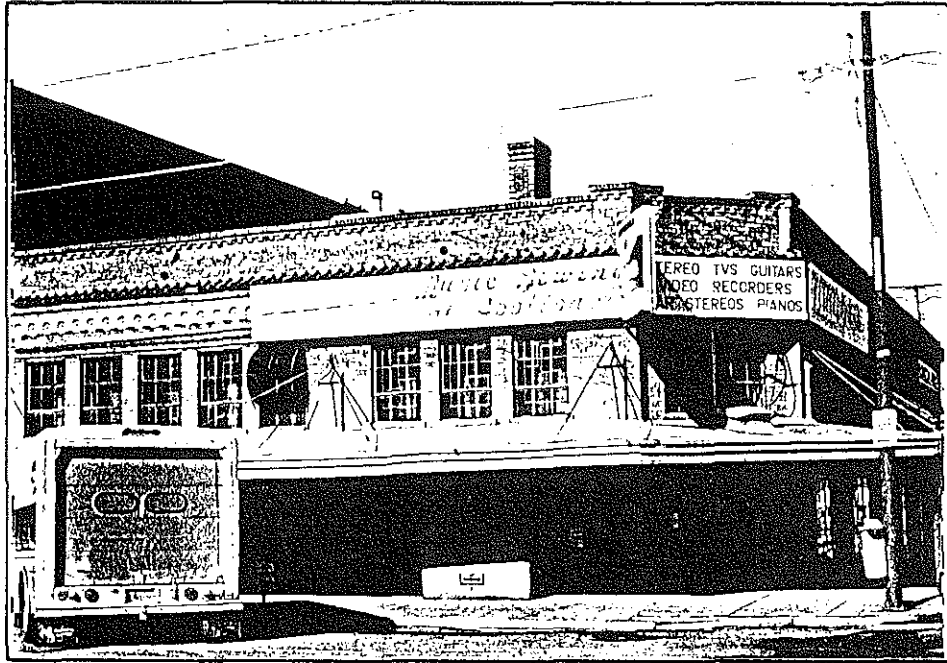
City or Town: Cheyenne

Date: 2/25/89

Telephone: 307/632-1144

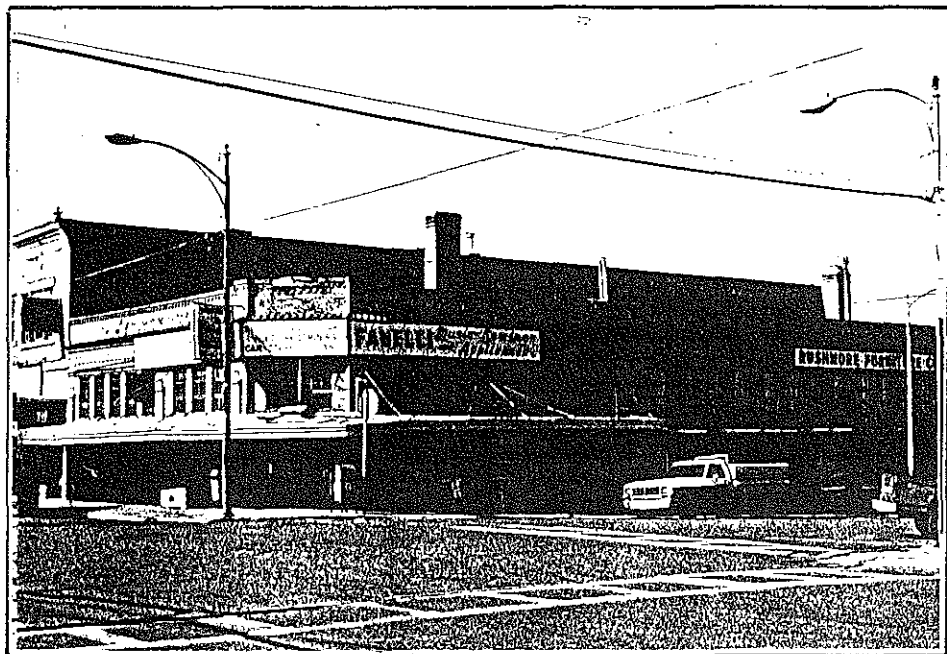
State: WY

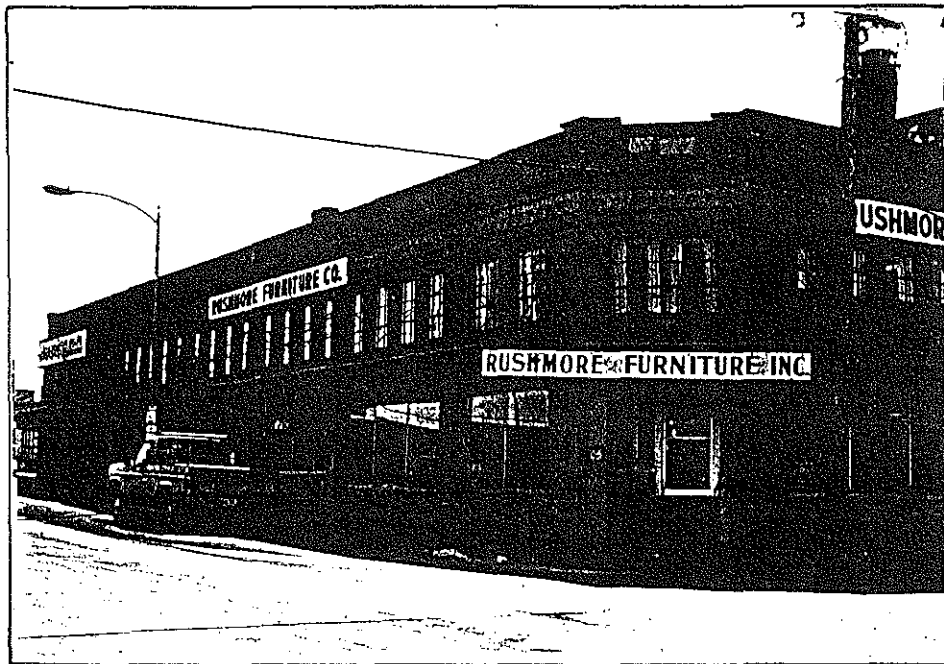
Zip Code: 82009-9010



FANELLI MUSIC/RUSHMORE FURNITURE, 553 North Front Street/19 Elk Street, Rock Springs

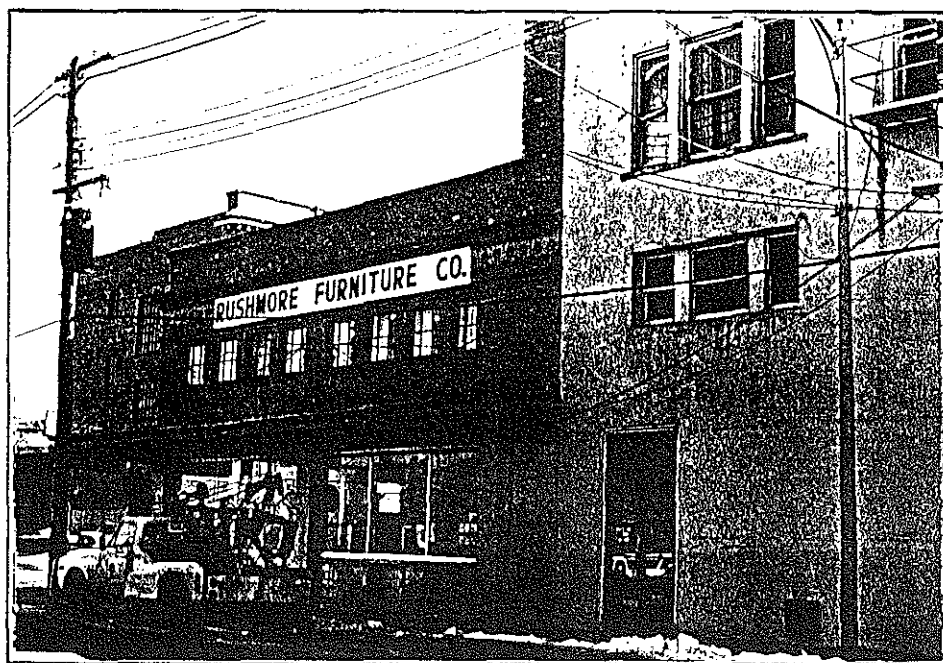
This building was constructed in 1923 and housed a hardware store. It extends the width of the block at the east end of Block 3; Fanelli Music, Sewing and Appliances occupies the south end and Rushmore Furniture occupies the north end. Above: looking northwest; below, looking west.





FANELLI MUSIC/RUSHMORE FURNITURE

Above: looking southeast; below: looking east.



WYOMING HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE
INVENTORY FORM

1. Name of Project and/or Report No.
Historical Survey of the Rock Springs Central Business District
Rock Springs Certified Local Government Committee

2. Name of Property: North Side State Bank
Historic Name: North Side State Bank
Other names/site number: 48SW7687

3. Property Owner: North Side State Bank
Address: 601 N. Front, Rock Springs, WY.

4. Location

Street & Number: 601 N. Front Street
City, Town Rock Springs
State: WY. Code: 56 County: Sweetwater Code: 037 Zip Code: 82901
 T19N-R105W, NW/NE Section 35

5. Classification

Category of Property	No. of Resources within Property		Physical Integrity
	Contributing	Noncontributing	
X Building(s)	<u> 1 </u>	<u> </u> Building(s)	<u> </u> Excellent
<u> </u> District	<u> </u>	<u> </u> Sites	X <u> </u> Good
<u> </u> Site	<u> </u>	<u> </u> Structures	<u> </u> Fair
<u> </u> Structure	<u> </u>	<u> </u> Objects	<u> </u> Poor
<u> </u> Object	<u> 1 </u>	<u> </u> Total	

National Register Status: X Eligible Not Eligible
 Unevaluated X District Potential

6. Function or Use

Historic Function	Current Functions
Commerce/trade: financial institution	Commerce/trade: financial institution

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Style or Building Form)	Materials: Brick Foundation: Concrete Walls: Brick
20th Century Commercial	Roof: Gravel Other

Describe present and historic physical appearance

The building that houses the North Side State Bank is a light brown brick, three-story, flat-roofed structure located at the northeast corner of North Front Street and K Street in the central commercial district of Rock Springs, Wyoming. This 20th century corner commercial building was constructed in 1923-24 to replace an earlier stone structure that originally housed the bank and was located north of the Union Mercantile Company at 117 K Street, now the New Grand Cafe. The North Side State Bank is one of the largest and most imposing buildings in the central commercial district. The bank has received few exterior modifications since construction, with the exception of a drive-up banking lane added to the east elevation. The building retains its essential original form, scale, and fabric and therefore retains feeling and association with its period of historical significance as a banking institution.

The building is three-story and rectangular in shape (75' x 50') with a beveled corner entrance. It is constructed with light-brown glazed brick and rests on a concrete foundation with a full basement that extends under the sidewalk. The roof is flat and covered with tar and gravel. The decorative work on the building is limited to the elevations that face North Front and K Streets. The remainder of the building is unadorned and plain brick. There is a high brick parapet and a decorative marble cornice. The chief architectural feature is radiating voissiours above arched windows on the street level that cleverly extend into raised and recessed brick decorative work on the walls. The main entrance is surrounded with raised marble decorative work consisting of fluted square columns, the bank name incised in the lintel and a shield with the bank's initials centered in a marble arch above the door. There is a side entrance in the west elevation with an added aluminum canopy that probably provides access to the second and third story offices. The canopy was obviously added at a later date. There is a secondary cornice that supports neon and metal letters spelling "North Side State" on the west and south elevations and the word "Bank" centered on the beveled face in between. The second and third story windows consist of regularly-spaced three-light units with aluminum or metal frames. The north side of the bank is a parking lot and the east elevation has been modified for a drive-up banking facility and vehicle lane. This facility is built with pre-cast stone and concrete panels.

PHOTOS--Please attach black and white photos

See attached sheets

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

Applicable National Register Criteria: ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D

Areas of Significance	Period of Significance	Significant Dates
-----------------------	------------------------	-------------------

Cultural Affiliation

Significant Person

N/A

D.D. Spani, Architect;
Superior Lumber Company,
General Contractor

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

This property is significant for its association with the history of the growth of the central business district of Rock Springs in the early twentieth century. The North Side State Bank was founded by a group of Rock Springs businessmen in 1912. Chris Juel was the president, August Martello, first vice-president, P.C. Bunning, second vice-president, and V.J. Facinelli, cashier. Other directors were John Bertagnolli, A.C. Stephenson, F.S. Davis, W.B. Dunton, and Frank Kershishnik. The bank opened for business on August 12, 1912 and was first housed in a two-story stone building on K Street (now the New Grand Cafe). Construction of a new three-story brick bank began in 1923 on the site of the Hotel Belmont (old St. James Hotel). The Superior Lumber Company of Rock Springs was awarded the general building contract. The architect was D.D. Spani, the only professional architect in Rock Springs. The building was finished and opened for business in May, 1924. The total cost of the new facility was approximately \$135,000. The interior was finished in walnut woodwork with a center desk and pillars composed of imported Italian rosette marble. Space was provided for an elevator shaft. The main floor housed the bank with one store space in the rear. The second and third stories contained office suites. The North Side State Bank was built during a time when Rock Springs was experiencing its greatest period of growth and represents the optimism of its citizens that Rock Springs would become a great American city.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Facinelli, V.J. "Short History of the North Side State Bank of Rock Springs." WPA Subject 1281. Wyoming State Historical and Publication Division, Cheyenne, no date.

No Author, "New Bank for the North Side," Rock Springs Rocket, Rock Springs, Wyoming, 6/14/1912.

No Author, "Opening of New Bank Building," Rock Springs Rocket, Rock Springs, Wyoming, 5/23/1924.

Rock Springs Miner, Rock Springs, Wyoming, 3/16/23.

Property Records, Tax Assessor's Office, Sweetwater County Courthouse, Green River.

Primary location of additional data:

☐ State Historic Preservation Office

☐ Other State Agency

☐ Federal Agency

☐ Local Government

☐ University

☒ Other

Specific repository: Sweetwater County Historical Museum, Green River

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property: less than one

USGS Quad or City Base map: Rock Springs, Wyoming 7.5' USGS Quadrangle

UTM References

A 12 Zone 648 500m E 4605 370m N

Verbal Boundary Description

The property is located at the northeast corner of North Front Street and K Street at 601 N. Front Street, Rock Springs. It occupies the south eighty feet of Lots 11 and 12, Block 2 in the Original Town plat.

Boundary Justification

The boundary is the lots which the building occupies. The building is also considered a contributing element to and is located within the planned Rock Springs Central Business National Register District.

11. Form Prepared By:

Name/Title: Robert G. Rosenberg

Organization: Rosenberg Historical Consultants

Street & Number: 739 Crow Creek Road

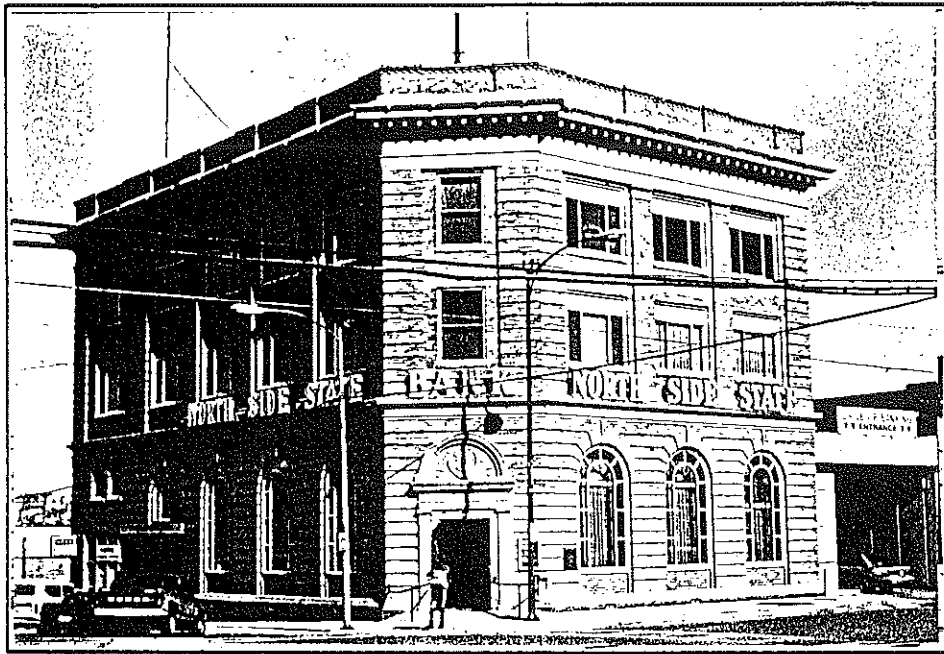
City or Town: Cheyenne

Date: 5/3/89

Telephone: 307/632-1144

State: WY

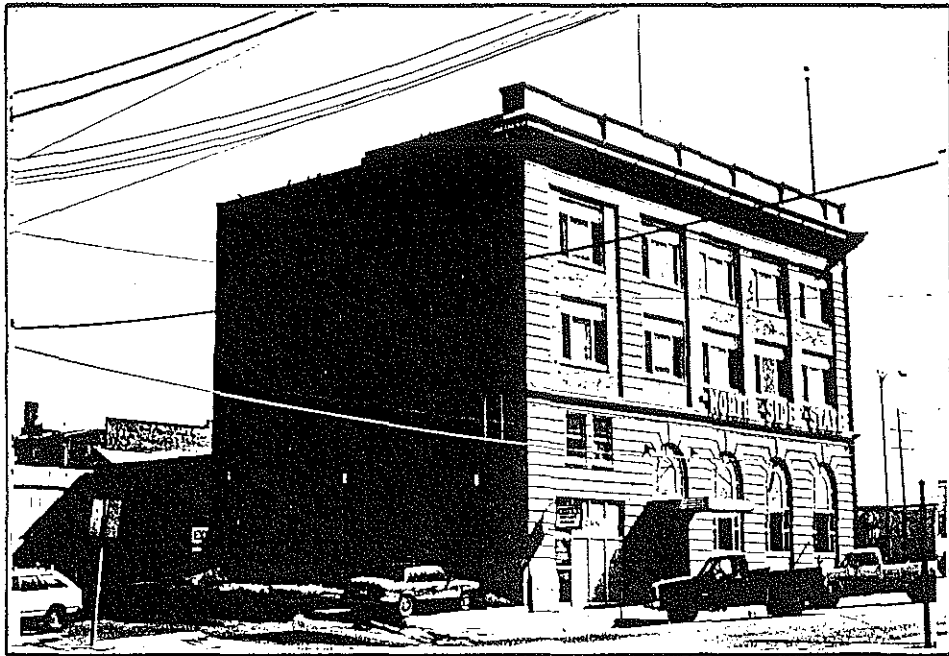
Zip Code: 82009-9010



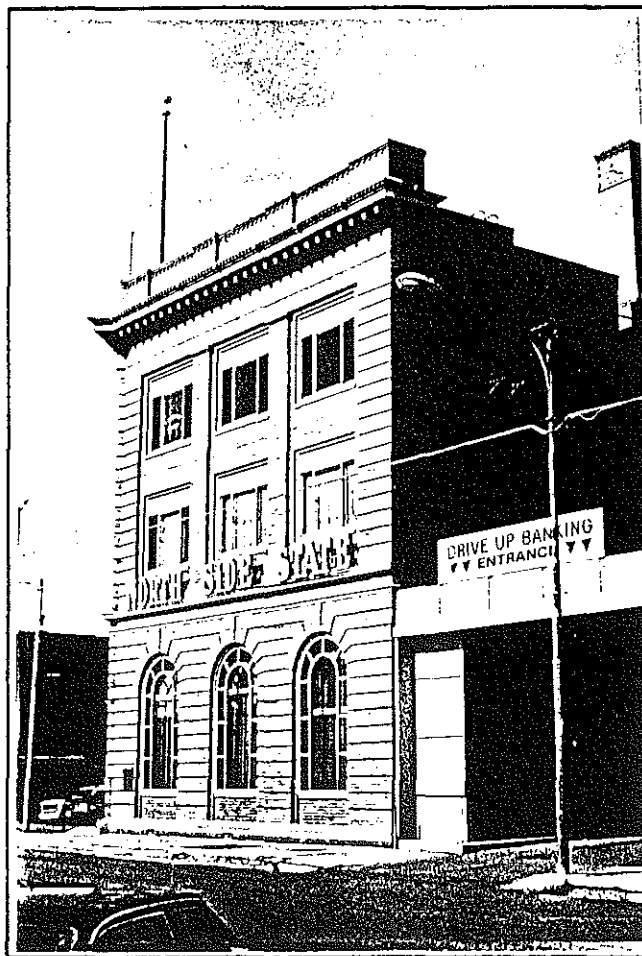
NORTH SIDE STATE BANK, 601 North Front Street, Rock Springs

Above: This bank was founded in 1912 and was originally housed at 117 K Street (now the New Grand Cafe). In 1924, this building was completed and has always been the North Side State Bank (looking north). Below: close up of beveled entrance.





NORTH SIDE STATE BANK, 601 North Front Street, Rock Springs
 Above: looking east; below: looking west-northwest.



2

WYOMING HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE
INVENTORY FORM

1. Name of Project and/or Report No.
Historical Survey of the Rock Springs Central Business District
Rock Springs Certified Local Government Committee
2. Name of Property: 611 North Front Street (Vacant)
Historic Name: Bus Depot
Other names/site number: 48SW7715
3. Property Owner: Unknown
Address: Rock Springs

4. Location

Street & Number: 611 North Front Street
City, Town Rock Springs
State: WY. Code: 56 County: Sweetwater Code: 037
 T19N-R105W, NW/NE Section 35

Not for Publication
Vicinity
Zip Code: 82901

5. Classification

Category of Property	No. of Resources within Property		Physical Integrity
	Contributing	Noncontributing	
1 Building(s)	<u> 1 </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u> Excellent
<u> </u> District	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> X </u> Good
<u> </u> Site	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u> Fair
<u> </u> Structure	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u> Poor
<u> </u> Object	<u> 1 </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u> Total

National Register Status: X Eligible Not Eligible
 Unevaluated X District Potential

6. Function or Use

Historic Function	Current Functions
Transportation: road-related Commerce/Trade: restaurant (bar)	Vacant

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Style or Building Form)

20th Century Commercial

Materials

Foundation: Concrete
Walls: Wood frame with brick face
Roof: Wood shingles; rolled roofing
Other

Describe present and historic physical appearance

This building is located just east of the North Side State Bank on North Front Street in the central commercial district of Rock Springs, Wyoming. This building was constructed between 1890 and 1894 and originally served as a saloon and billiard hall. Around 1923, a brick facade was added to this building, as well as to several other buildings to the east. In 1925, John Deutsch sold soft drinks at this location. In 1929, Samuel Zuik sold soft drinks. In 1932, the Cut-Rate Oil Company operated from this location. By the 1940s, the building served as a bus depot and it currently looks the same as it did at that time.

The building is a one-story wood frame building (25' x 71') with a dark brick facade. The remaining walls are covered with shiplap siding. It has an addition on the rear (34' x 14'). The building rests on a concrete foundation. The facade or south elevation has a centrally-located recessed entrance with a single leaf wood and glass door flanked by display windows. The clerestory is filled with corrugated translucent plastic. The stepped parapet is capped with cement. The building is otherwise unadorned.

PHOTOS--Please attach black and white photos

See attached sheet

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

 nationally: statewide: locally:

Applicable National Register Criteria: X_A __B __C __D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) __A __B __C __D __E __F __G

Areas of Significance	Period of Significance	Significant Dates
Commerce (bar)	ca. 1894-1925	1923, brick facade
Transportation	ca. 1923 to 1939	

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

Architect/Builder

N/A

Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

This property is significant for its association with the history of the growth of the central business district of Rock Springs in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. It was constructed between 1890 and 1894 and was originally a saloon and billiard hall. In about 1923, a brick facade was added and possibly other alterations occurred. The building was later used as a bus depot. It is possible that this building and several others to the east were all renovated at about the time the North Side State Bank built its new facilities on the northeast corner of North Front Street and K Street in about 1923. The old Hotel Belmont and several other building were torn down or moved to make room for the bank. This building remains essentially the same as when it was renovated and is typical of the unadorned brick commercial architecture in Rock Springs constructed from the 1920s to the 1940s.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Hill, James B., Hill's Pocket Directory & Business Guide of Rock Springs, Wyoming, June, 1903.

Property Records, Tax Assessor's Office, Sweetwater County Courthouse, Green River.

Sanborn Insurance Maps, 1890, 1894, 1903, 1912

Wyoming State Business Directory, 1908, 1910-11, 1917, 1920, 1925, 1926, 1929, 1932, 1937.

Primary location of additional data:

☐ State Historic Preservation Office

☐ Other State Agency

☐ Federal Agency

☐ Local Government

☐ University

☒ Other

Specific repository: Sweetwater County Historical Museum, Green River

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property: less than one

USGS Quad or City Base map: Rock Springs, Wyoming 7.5' USGS Quadrangle

UTM References

Zone 12 648510m E 4605380m N

Verbal Boundary Description

The property is located just east of the North Side State Bank at 611 North Front Street, Rock Springs. It occupies Lot 9 Block 2 of the Original Town plat.

Boundary Justification

The boundary is the lot which the building occupies. The building is also considered a contributing element to and is located within the planned Rock Springs Central Business National Register District.

11. Form Prepared By:

Name/Title: Robert G. Rosenberg

Organization: Rosenberg Historical Consultants

Street & Number: 739 Crow Creek Road

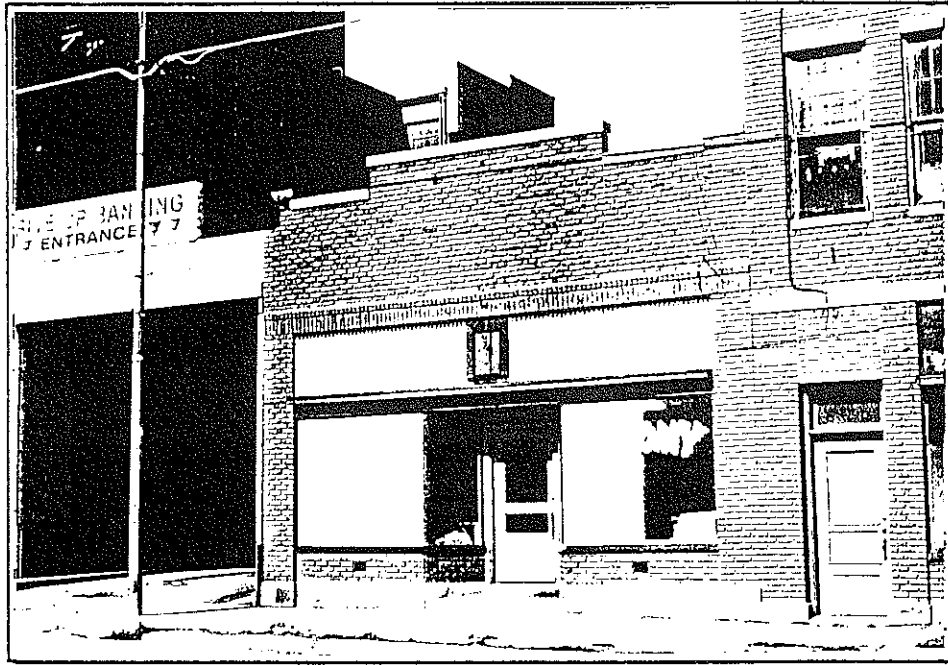
City or Town: Cheyenne

Date: 2/24/89

Telephone: 307/632-1144

State: WY

Zip Code: 82009-9010



611 NORTH FRONT STREET (vacant), Rock Springs

The old bus depot was originally built in the early 1890s and housed a saloon and billiard hall. In about 1923, the wood frame was covered with a brick facade, and soft drinks were sold here (looking northwest).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

received JAN 28 1986
date entered

See instructions in How to Complete National Register Forms

Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Gras House

and/or common Boucvalt-Gras House

2. Location

street & number 616 Elias

not for publication

city, town Rock Springs

vicinity of

state Wyoming

code 056

county Sweetwater

code 037

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> not being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Doctor Roy P. Boucvalt

street & number 616 Elias

city, town Rock Springs

vicinity of

state Wyoming 82901

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Sweetwater County Courthouse

street & number Flaming Gorge Way

city, town Green River

state Wyoming 82935

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title University of Wyoming

has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☒ no

date 1983

☐ federal ☐ state ☒ county ☐ local

depository for survey records State Historic Preservation Office

city, town Cheyenne

state Wyoming

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date <u>N/A</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Boucvalt-Gras house, 616 Elias Street, Rock Springs, Wyoming is a distinctive one story, detached, residential structure. As a building type, the house is a bungalow, built in the California Bungalow tradition. Constructed in 1914, the house is of frame construction, set on a poured concrete foundation, with clapboard cladding, and a low hipped roof. Its short ridgeline perpendicular to the street, covers the body of the house. The entrance is on the southeast corner and therefore at a right angle to the facade. The entrance porch extends off this corner and is covered by an intersecting gambrel roof carried on battered porch pedestals and square wooden piers. Two interior chimneys, one servicing the furnace and the other the parlor fireplace, project moderately above the roof and on either side of the ridgeline. One gable dormer faces the street.

The fenestration is asymmetrical with fixed and moveable sash as single, double, and triple windows, with the latter as canted bays. Glass division is one light over one. Two porches service the house, the large entrance porch partially enclosed by a cemented wall and decked with flooring, and a small concrete stoop at the rear. In area the entrance porch is approximately the size of an interior room. The porch roof supports are strongly battered pedestals with cemented faces and heavy wooden piers. Thickly cut brackets, curved as knee braces, mediate between the roof and the piers. The faces or gables of the gambrels are finished with stucco and stickwork imitating Tudor framing. Each is pierced for a wide louvered panel. The entrance door is a panel and glass model with beveled glass, molding work and dentils.

There are no divisions of the walls and only a modest modulation of the wall planes occurs for the two bay windows. One set of corner boards marks the rear porch enclosure, a later addition, and a wide watertable bands the entire house. As in most bungalow design, the proportion of window to wall mass is high to admit much light, air, and sun to the interior. Ornament on the exterior consists of exposed rafters on all the eaves, exposed purlins on the porch, extended barge boards on the porch roof and dormer, a corbelled cap on the fireplace chimney, and the brackets and gable finish on the porch roof.

As a house type, the Boucvalt-Gras house is a blend of two bungalow types--the hipped bungalow which most often received colonial treatments, and the original California gable-front, whose facade design focused on a broad porch, often with battered piers, and successive gables. In the Boucvalt-Gras house, the position of the entrance porch breaks with hipped roof form, indeed most bungalows in any style have entrances on the facade. This entrance placement gave rise to the opportunity for an alternative porch design, and that probably spawned the gambrel roof-battered pier composition. The traditional gable roof porch on the California bungalow established a series of receding planes. Such a design

(See Addendum)

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1913–1914 Builder/Architect Unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Boucvalt-Gras House embodies the distinctive characteristics of early twentieth century bungalow construction as adapted to Rock Springs at the time that it was an important coal mining center tied to the Union Pacific Railroad and its fortunes. The earliest type of middle class architecture was the expedient movable "shotgun" construction which was able to be moved from site to site. With the development of Rock Springs as a major coal source for the railroad, more substantial architecture began to evolve, including stone mansions and more importantly the architecture of the bungalow for a growing and solid middle class. The Boucvalt-Gras House is probably the oldest of the bungalow style houses in Rock Springs. The bungalow style continued its popularity with the middle class into the 1930's, most assuredly because of its attractiveness, affordability, and practicality. After the Boucvalt-Gras House was constructed, Rock Springs continued steady growth until the Depression, another steady economic climb just prior to World War II, and the tremendous decline in 1952 as the Union Pacific changed from coal to diesel-fired locomotives. The late 1960's until present has seen the character of Rock Springs change forever because of an unparalleled economic boom. Each of the prosperous economic cycles has led to alteration of most of the vernacular architecture. Suzanne Sherwood Unger in conducting the Sweetwater County Historical Survey became aware of these alterations and their cause, making a declaration that the Boucvalt-Gras House was exceptional in design and integrity. The majority of alterations in the vernacular architecture has occurred in the last twenty years and with the upturn of the economy just prior to World War II.

Contributors:

Suzanne Sherwood Unger (The Historical Survey of Sweetwater County)
 David Kathka (Historian, Western Wyoming College)
 J. Dudley Gardner (Historian, Staff Archeologist, Western Wyoming College)
 Henry Chadey (Director, Sweetwater County Museum)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Unger, Susan. Interview, former western regional representative for National Trust.
Rock Springs, Wyoming, July 15, 1983
University of Wyoming Historic Sites Survey 1983-84. Sweetwater County.
David Kathka. A history of Sweetwater County

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property Less than 1 acre

Quadrangle name Rock Springs, Wyoming

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A

1	2	6	4	8	4	0	0	4	6	0	5	5	8	0
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Zone Easting Northing

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Verbal boundary description and justification

See Addendum

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state n/a code n/a county n/a code n/a

state n/a code n/a county n/a code n/a

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Herbert Gottfried and Doctor Roy P. Boucvalt

organization n/a

date August 30, 1985

street & number 616 Elias

telephone 307-362-7555

city or town Rock Springs

state Wyoming

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

 national state X local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

Kate G. Bush

title Director and State Historic Preservation Officer

date January 21, 1986

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

William B. Bushong
for Keeper of the National Register

date 3/13/86

Attest:

Chief of Registration

date

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet Gras House

Item number 7

Page 1

would make no sense on the south elevation of the Boucvalt-Gras house. In composing an intersecting roof, the builder had the opportunity to stylize the corner and enlarge an otherwise understated entrance. Of historic interest is the fact that the technique of hiding the entrance from view was picked up in English cottage and Spanish style bungalows in the 1920's.

Stylistically, the Boucvalt-Gras house exterior is as eclectic as its form. The colonial motifs usually associated with the hipped type are referred to in the gambrel roof of the porch. Here the stucco and stickwork, while inappropriate for the style, make the porch more exotic. The gambrel roofs are scaled down enough and their lower angle is wide enough to fit comfortably into the hipped portion of the house. The fit is accomplished in part by extending the bargeboards beyond the main roof eaves, and by repeating that effect in the dormer. The extension calls visual attention to the lower portion of the roof and distracts the viewer from looking at the juncture of the gambrel with the edge of the hip. Other kinds of design articulations are borrowed too. Exposed rafters and purlins are associated with the edge of the hip. Other kinds of design articulations are borrowed too. Exposed rafters and purlins are associated with the Craftsman style as pioneered by Gustave Stickley. Brackets, usually thick and rectilinear in shape, are also associated with Craftsman styling. Stucco is sometimes found in bungalow gables, but the Tudor sticking is unusual and seems to allude to the desire to give this modest house more historical character. That motif is reinforced by the center window of the bays, which is a cottage type with a plain header. As the bungalow house evolves during the 1910-25 period, cottage windows will disappear in favor of new bungalow patterns. Lastly, corbelled chimney caps are common enough, but here the cap adds another dash of historicism in that corbelling is traditionally a cottage effect.

The interior of the Boucvalt-Gras house reflects the same combinations of motifs expressed on the exterior. On plan, the house is one of the several common arrangements of spaces, although there is less attention given to circulation than in most bungalows. The single hall is small and in the back half of the house. The configuration of rooms is typical for its plan with the exception of the foyer fronting the parlor. The alignment of the dining room-kitchen-porch on the south and parlor-bedroom-bathroom-bedroom on the north is typical. The walls and ceiling treatments are paint on a smoothly finished, perhaps floated, plaster. There are picture moldings in the parlor and bedrooms. The floors are tongue and groove boards with linoleum coverings. The lighting is a combination of single pendants and clusters of semi-indirect globes both hung with chain. The hardware is a bronze steel in a colonial pattern. The fireplace, which traditionally serves the bungalow parlor, has a broad rectangular stack that is stepped down to a thick pine mantle. The fireplace facing is painted common brick that joins a shallow hearth. A colonnade with battered columns and bookcases, their doors of beveled glass in a geometric pattern of diamonds and hexa-

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet Gras House Item number 7 Page 2

gons, divides the foyer from the parlor. Bath fixtures include period ceramic pieces, including a wall mounted sink, a toilet with a wall mounted tank and separate stool, and a pedestal-based tub. The sink and toilet hardware appears to be original, and the tub hardware, except for the stop, in nickel plated brass of a later period. The radiators are low, wide models painted white to match the woodwork. The only internal stair is at the rear of the house and leads to the basement.

The interior style is tied to that of the exterior with colonial motifs interacting with bungalow modern. The hardware, the door knobs, scutcheon plates, hinges, and odd hooks are colonial--plain faced, with a few molded edges. The light styles are mixed in that the single pendants have a floral globe. Each hangs from a chain, which after 1905 replaced the previous period's pipes and tubes, and the parlor-dining room lights are shower lights with striking fluted globes. The latter are semi-indirect types which reflect light off the ceiling and project light toward the floor through the glass. Each light is suspended by a chain, and a fluted glass column covers the lower half of each chain and wire. This style is Greek Revival or neo-Grecque as it was called. The use of historic lights--one Art Nouveau and the other revival--flavors the interior, a flavor reinforced by the classical colonnade. Its columns echo the battered piers of the porch and its general shape and plain entablature suggest revival design systems. The bookcase doors' pattern derives from Queen Anne style windows. In this case the window pattern has been slightly abstracted so that the pattern is more geometric and fills the entire glass. On the contemporary side of things, the use of a colonnade that doubled as storage was a modern concept or often sold as part of modern styling.

On the whole, the Boucvalt-Gras house can be considered a modern house, modern in the sense that it's style and appointments are progressive. Its modernity is subtle, as subtle as the extension of the house volume into the entrance porch, thereby breaking the box-like character of its street elevation. Given the fact that the bungalow house is evolving during the period when this house is being built, indeed this house is an early bungalow nationally, and bearing in mind that the bungalow had to be adapted to various climates, economic conditions and marketing opportunities, the Boucvalt-Gras house seems important. Its technology--heating, water, lights--is of the moment; its historicism is muted, accents that extend the form and the plan generating a work that is unique for the city and the state. As for overall composition, for what it is worth, of the thousands of bungalows reviewed in person or through literature, this is the only design of its kind known to this writer in the United States.

The real significance of this property, however, lies in its current condition. With only slight and, therefore, insignificant exceptions, this house is intact on the exterior and the interior. It functions, therefore, as a catalog of what was possible in bungalow housing in 1914, what could be ordered from a pre-cut

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Gras House

Item number

7

Page 3

manufacturer or built with a little imagination, with quality milled lumber and finish goods, with decently crafted appointments, all available through the railroad distribution system. In this way, Rock Springs, Wyoming played a role in the proliferation of material culture and the transfer of technology in its own terms. This condition is at the heart of the industrialization movement especially as facilitated by railroad expansion. While the same kind of claim could be made for other houses in Rock Springs, one could not discern those houses' roles in cultural development so easily, because their record is hidden under renovations and buried in changed perceptions as to what a house should look like and how it should function. To this end, the Boucvalt-Gras house makes a clear statement and reveals a thorough record of vernacular design in Wyoming.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Gras House

Item number 9 (Bib.)

Page 1

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Larson, T.A. History of Wyoming. University of Nebraska Press, 1978.

Linford, Velma. Wyoming, Frontier State. Old West Publishing, 1947.

Roth, Leland. A Concise History of American Architecture. Harper & Row, New York.

Periodicals

Rock Springs Rocket, Saturday, August 22, 1936.

Other

Manuscript entitled "Ex-Mayor Bunning Honored." March, 1934.

Unger, Susan. Interview, former western regional representative for National Trust. Rock Springs, Wyoming, July 15, 1983.

University of Wyoming Historic Sites Survey - 1983-1984. Sweetwater County.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet Gras House

Item number 10

Page 1

The County Clerk lists this property as all of lot 4 and part of lot 5, block 10, Pilot Butte Addition, City of Rock Springs. The Boucvalt-Gras house has historically been located on this site which retains original landscaping, sidewalks and setback. The only other structure on the site is a garage which, though it is not intrusive, does not demonstrate the architectural significance of the house and is therefore called non-contributing. Because the lot lines define adequately the historic setting of the house there is no need to include additional land area. Only that part of lot 5 which is currently owned by Dr. Roy P. Boucvalt is included within the boundary, which measures approximately 20 feet of the south portion of lot 5.

WYOMING HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE INVENTORY FORM

1. Name of Project and/or Report No.
Historical Survey of the Rock Springs Central Business District
Rock Springs Certified Local Government Committee
2. Name of Property: 617 North Front Street (vacant)
Historic Name: M & M Hotel
Other names/site number: 48SW7716
3. Property Owner: Joseph E. Pentilla
Address: Rock Springs, WY

4. Location

Street & Number: 617 North Front Street
City, Town Rock Springs
State: WY. Code: 56 County: Sweetwater Code: 037
T19N-R105W, NW/NE Section 35

Not for Publication
Vicinity
Zip Code: 82901

5. Classification

Category of Property	No. of Resources within Property		Physical Integrity
	Contributing	Noncontributing	
1 Building(s)	1		Building(s) Excellent
District			X Good
Site			Fair
Structure			Poor
Object	1		Total

National Register Status: X Eligible Not Eligible
Unevaluated X District Potential

6. Function or Use

Historic Function	Current Functions
Domestic: Hotel	Vacant

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Style or Building Form)

20th Century Commercial

Materials

Foundation: Concrete
Walls: Brick

Roof: Asphalt (rolled roofing)
Other

Describe present and historic physical appearance

This building, currently vacant, is located on the north side of North Front Street in the central commercial district of Rock Springs, Wyoming. This 20th century commercial structure was built in 1923. Its original use is unknown, but in 1925 it housed Malcolm Matthews, Soft Drinks. In 1926, it became the M & M Hotel. This business continued through the 1930s and 1940s.

The building is a two-story brick building (60' x 25') with a flat roof. It rests on a concrete foundation. The facade is composed of dark red bricks while the remaining elevations are constructed with light brown bricks. The facade has a stepped parapet capped with concrete or stone. The street level has a recessed entrance with transom flanked by plate glass display windows with brick kickplates. The clerestory is composed of nine lights set in metal frames. There is an entrance to the second story on the west side of the facade with a wood and glass door and transom. There is a secondary cornice composed of concrete or stone. The second story windows consist of five eight over one-light double-hung windows. The windows have concrete or stone sills and lintels. The building is basically unadorned and is directly joined to the building on either side.

PHOTOS--Please attach black and white photos

See attached sheet

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

 nationally: statewide: locally:

Applicable National Register Criteria: X_A __B __C __D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) __A __B __C __D __E __F __G

Areas of Significance Period of Significance Significant Dates

Commerce ca. 1923-1939

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

Architect/Builder

N/A

Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

This property is significant for its association with the history of the growth of the central business district of Rock Springs in the early twentieth century. It was constructed in 1923. In 1925, at least a portion of it served as a soft drink parlor. In 1926 it became the M & M Hotel. It is possible that this building and several others in this block were built and/or renovated at about the time the North Side State Bank built its new facilities on the northeast corner of North Front Street and K Street in about 1923. The old Hotel Belmont and several other buildings were torn down or moved to make room for the bank. This building remains essentially the same as when it was built. It is typical of the unadorned brick commercial architecture in Rock Springs constructed from the 1920s to the 1940s.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Property Records, Tax Assessor's Office, Sweetwater County Courthouse,
Green River.

Sanborn Insurance Maps, 1890, 1894, 1903, 1912

Wyoming State Business Directory, 1908, 1910-11, 1917, 1920, 1925,
1926, 1929, 1932, 1937.

Primary location of additional data:

☐ State Historic Preservation Office

☐ Other State Agency

☐ Federal Agency

☐ Local Government

☐ University

☒ Other

Specific repository: Sweetwater County Historical Museum, Green River

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property: less than one

USGS Quad or City Base map: Rock Springs, Wyoming 7.5' USGS Quadrangle

UTM References

Zone 12 648520 4605385m N

Verbal Boundary Description

The property is located on the north side of North Front Street and east of the North Side State Bank at 617 North Front Street, Rock Springs. It occupies Lot 8, Block 2 in the Original Town plat.

Boundary Justification

The boundary is the lot which the building occupies. The building is also considered a contributing element to and is located within the planned Rock Springs Central Business National Register District.

11. Form Prepared By:

Name/Title: Robert G. Rosenberg

Organization: Rosenberg Historical Consultants

Street & Number: 739 Crow Creek Road

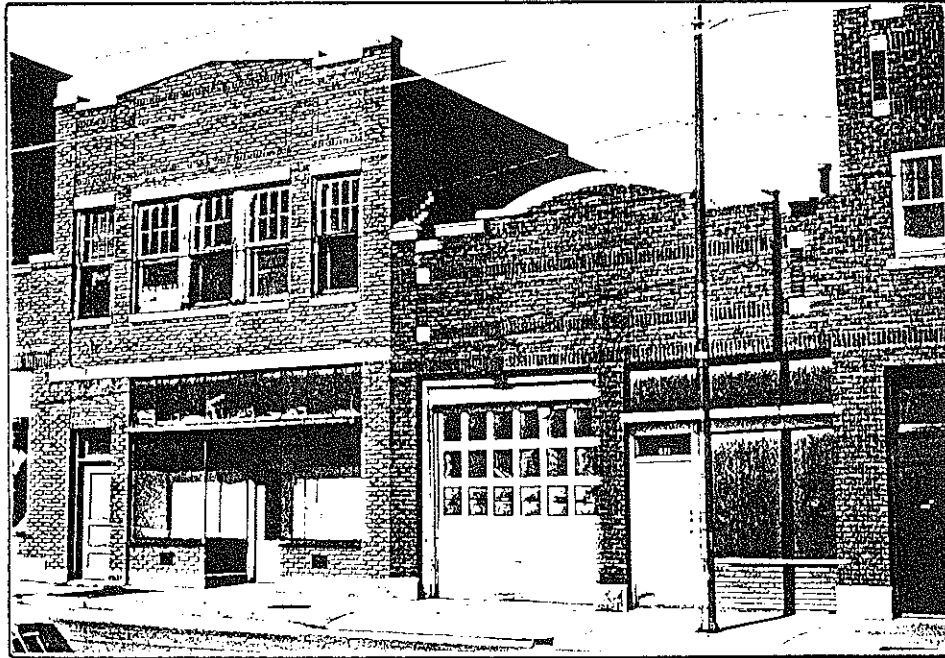
City or Town: Cheyenne

Date: 2/24/89

Telephone: 307/632-1144

State: WY

Zip Code: 82009-9010



617 NORTH FRONT STREET (vacant), Rock Springs

This building was constructed in about 1923, at the same time as the nearby North Side State Bank. In its early days it housed a soft drink parlor, and by the 1940s, it housed the M & M Hotel. It is now vacant and its appearance is essentially unchanged. Above: looking northwest; 617 North Front at left.

WYOMING HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE
INVENTORY FORM

1. Name of Project and/or Report No.
Historical Survey of the Rock Springs Central Business District
Rock Springs Certified Local Government Committee
2. Name of Property: 617 North Front Street (vacant)
Historic Name: M & M Hotel
Other names/site number: 48SW7716
3. Property Owner: Joseph E. Pentilla
Address: Rock Springs, WY

4. Location

Street & Number: 617 North Front Street
City, Town Rock Springs
State: WY. Code: 56 County: Sweetwater Code: 037
T19N-R105W, NW/NE Section 35

Not for Publication
Vicinity
Zip Code: 82901

5. Classification

Category of Property	No. of Resources within Property		Physical Integrity
	Contributing	Noncontributing	
1_Building(s)	<u> 1 </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u> Excellent
<u> </u> District	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	X <u> </u> Good
<u> </u> Site	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u> Fair
<u> </u> Structure	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u> Poor
<u> </u> Object	<u> 1 </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u> Total

[illegible]

6. Function or Use

Historic Function	Current Functions
Domestic: Hotel	Vacant

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Style or Building Form)	Materials
20th Century Commercial	Foundation: Concrete
	Walls: Brick
	Roof: Asphalt (rolled roofing)
	Other

Describe present and historic physical appearance

This building, currently vacant, is located on the north side of North Front Street in the central commercial district of Rock Springs, Wyoming. This 20th century commercial structure was built in 1923. Its original use is unknown, but in 1925 it housed Malcolm Matthews, Soft Drinks. In 1926, it became the M & M Hotel. This business continued through the 1930s and 1940s.

The building is a two-story brick building (60' x 25') with a flat roof. It rests on a concrete foundation. The facade is composed of dark red bricks while the remaining elevations are constructed with light brown bricks. The facade has a stepped parapet capped with concrete or stone. The street level has a recessed entrance with transom flanked by plate glass display windows with brick kickplates. The clerestory is composed of nine lights set in metal frames. There is an entrance to the second story on the west side of the facade with a wood and glass door and transom. There is a secondary cornice composed of concrete or stone. The second story windows consist of five eight over one-light double-hung windows. The windows have concrete or stone sills and lintels. The building is basically unadorned and is directly joined to the building on either side.

PHOTOS--Please attach black and white photos

See attached sheet

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

 nationally: statewide: locally:

Applicable National Register Criteria: X_A __B __C __D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) __A __B __C __D __E __F __G

Areas of Significance Period of Significance Significant Dates

Commerce ca. 1923-1939

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

Architect/Builder

N/A

Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

This property is significant for its association with the history of the growth of the central business district of Rock Springs in the early twentieth century. It was constructed in 1923. In 1925, at least a portion of it served as a soft drink parlor. In 1926 it became the M & M Hotel. It is possible that this building and several others in this block were built and/or renovated at about the time the North Side State Bank built its new facilities on the northeast corner of North Front Street and K Street in about 1923. The old Hotel Belmont and several other buildings were torn down or moved to make room for the bank. This building remains essentially the same as when it was built. It is typical of the unadorned brick commercial architecture in Rock Springs constructed from the 1920s to the 1940s.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Property Records, Tax Assessor's Office, Sweetwater County Courthouse,
Green River.

Sanborn Insurance Maps, 1890, 1894, 1903, 1912

Wyoming State Business Directory, 1908, 1910-11, 1917, 1920, 1925,
1926, 1929, 1932, 1937.

Primary location of additional data:

☐ State Historic Preservation Office

☐ Other State Agency

☐ Federal Agency

☐ Local Government

☐ University

☒ Other

Specific repository: Sweetwater County Historical Museum, Green River

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property: less than one

USGS Quad or City Base map: Rock Springs, Wyoming 7.5' USGS Quadrangle

UTM References

Zone 12 648520 4605385m N

Verbal Boundary Description

The property is located on the north side of North Front Street and east of the North Side State Bank at 617 North Front Street, Rock Springs. It occupies Lot 8, Block 2 in the Original Town plat.

Boundary Justification

The boundary is the lot which the building occupies. The building is also considered a contributing element to and is located within the planned Rock Springs Central Business National Register District.

11. Form Prepared By:

Name/Title: Robert G. Rosenberg

Organization: Rosenberg Historical Consultants

Street & Number: 739 Crow Creek Road

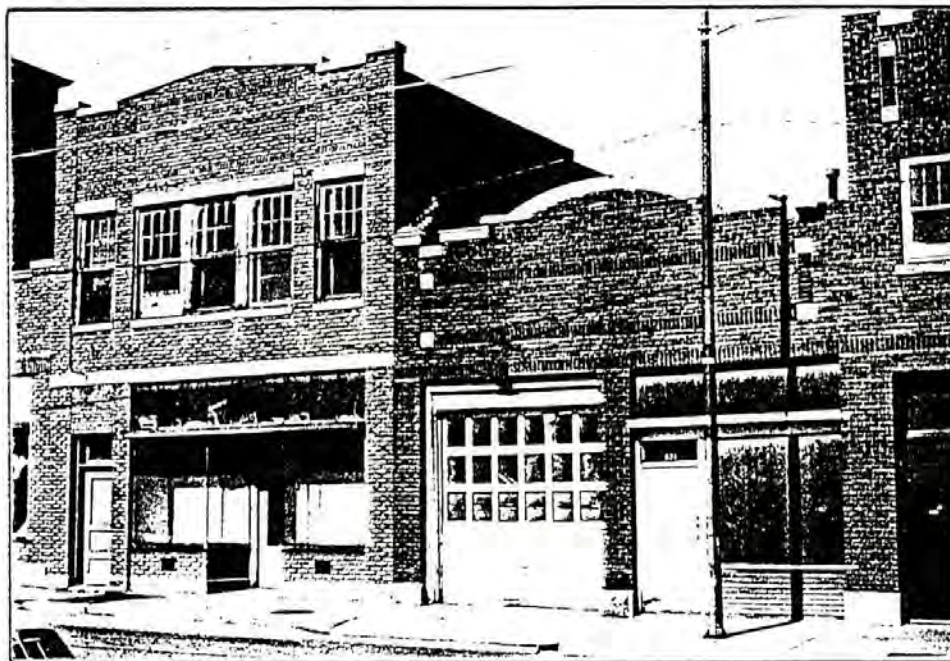
City or Town: Cheyenne

Date: 2/24/89

Telephone: 307/632-1144

State: WY

Zip Code: 82009-9010



617 NORTH FRONT STREET (vacant), Rock Springs

This building was constructed in about 1923, at the same time as the nearby North Side State Bank. In its early days it housed a soft drink parlor, and by the 1940s, it housed the M & M Hotel. It is now vacant and its appearance is essentially unchanged. Above: looking northwest; 617 North Front at left.

WYOMING HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE
INVENTORY FORM

1. Name of Project and/or Report No.
Historical Survey of the Rock Springs Central Business District
Rock Springs Certified Local Government Committee
2. Name of Property: T.L. Utzingers Gunsmith/Broadway Barber Shop
Historic Name: Riley's Cafe and Barber Shop
Other names/site number: 48SW7738
3. Property Owner: David L. Utzinger
Address: 430 B Street

4. Location

Street & Number: 621 Broadway
City, Town Rock Springs
State: WY. Code: 56 County: Sweetwater Code: 037
T19N-R105W, NE/NE Section 35

Not for Publication
Vicinity
Zip Code: 82901

5. Classification

Category of Property	No. of Resources within Property		Physical Integrity
	Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u> Building(s)	<u> </u>	<u>1</u> Building(s)	<u> </u> Excellent
<u> </u> District	<u> </u>	<u> </u> Sites	<u>X</u> Good
<u> </u> Site	<u> </u>	<u> </u> Structures	<u> </u> Fair
<u> </u> Structure	<u> </u>	<u> </u> Objects	<u> </u> Poor
<u> </u> Object	<u> </u>	<u>1</u> Total	

National Register Status: Eligible X Not Eligible
 Unevaluated District Potential

6. Function or Use

Historic Function	Current Functions
Commerce/trade: specialty store	Commerce/trade: specialty store

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Style or Building Form)

20th Century Commercial

Materials

Foundation: Concrete
Walls: Cement block/brick facing
Roof: Asphalt (tar and gravel)
Other

Describe present and historic physical appearance

The building that houses T.L. Utzingers Gunsmith and Broadway Barber Shop is a two-story cement block and brick flat-roofed commercial structure (30' x 105') located on the north side of Broadway in the central commercial district of Rock Springs, Wyoming. It was constructed in 1942 and remains essentially the same as built. The building rests on a concrete foundation and has cement block walls with dark red brick facing on the facade or south elevation. The building is divided into two businesses with two separate entrances. Both are slightly recessed with wooden doors with transoms and a small display window. The second story has a four-room apartment. There are two windows with six-light windows with brick sills. The building is devoid of any architectural embellishments. In the 1940s, the building housed Riley's Cafe and Barber Shop.

PHOTOS--Please attach black and white photos

See attached sheet

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

 nationally: statewide: locally:

Applicable National Register Criteria: __A__ __B__ __C__ __D__

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) __A__ __B__ __C__ __D__ __E__ __F__ __G__

Areas of Significance Period of Significance Significant Dates

Not Applicable

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

Architect/Builder

N/A

Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

This property was constructed in 1942 and is therefore less than fifty years of age. It is located in an area that was formerly part of the Union Pacific Railroad yards. It is a typical 1940s era commercial building and has no known exceptional architectural or historical significance needed to waive the National Register 50 year criterion. Therefore, it is considered to be ineligible to the National Register of Historic Places.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Property Records, Tax Assessor's Office, Sweetwater County Courthouse,
Green River.

Sanborn Insurance Maps, 1890, 1894, 1903, 1912

Wyoming State Business Directory, 1908, 1910-11, 1917, 1920, 1925,
1926, 1929, 1932, 1937.

Primary location of additional data:

☐ State Historic Preservation Office

☐ Other State Agency

☐ Federal Agency

☐ Local Government

☐ University

☒ Other

Specific repository: Sweetwater County Historical Museum, Green River

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property: less than one

USGS Quad or City Base map: Rock Springs, Wyoming 7.5' USGS Quadrangle

UTM References

Zone 12 648630m E 4605290m N

Verbal Boundary Description

The property is located on the north side of Broadway at 621 Broadway, Rock Springs. It occupies an unplatted area that formerly belonged to the Union Pacific Railroad (tract adjacent to Block 8).

Boundary Justification

The boundary is the building lines of the structure. The building is considered ineligible to the National Register and is located outside of the planned Rock Springs Central Business National Register District.

11. Form Prepared By:

Name/Title: Robert G. Rosenberg

Organization: Rosenberg Historical Consultants

Street & Number: 739 Crow Creek Road

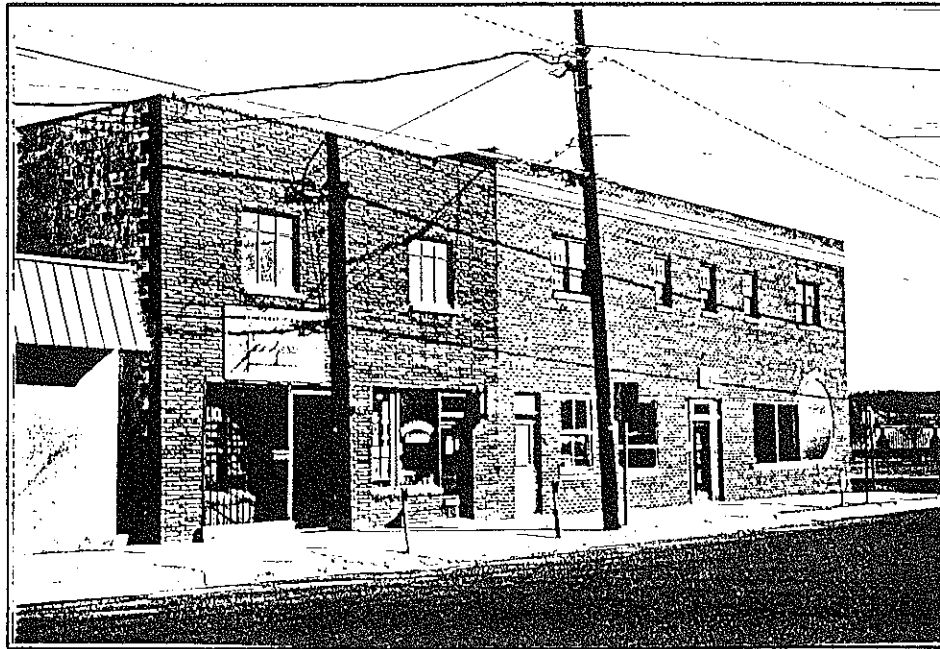
City or Town: Cheyenne

Date: May 4, 1989

Telephone: 307/632-1144

State: WY

Zip Code: 82009-9010



T.L. UTZINGERS GUNSMITH/BROADWAY BARBER SHOP, 621 Broadway,
Rock Springs

This cement block and brick commercial structure was built in 1942
and originally housed Riley's Cafe and Barber Shop (looking north).

WYOMING HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE INVENTORY FORM

1. Name of Project and/or Report No.
Historical Survey of the Rock Springs Central Business District
Rock Springs Certified Local Government Committee
2. Name of Property: 621-627-1/2 North Front Street (Vacant)
Historic Name: Roup and Chance Autos; Rock Springs Body & Fender Shop;
Motor Express Co.
Other names/site number: 48SW7717
3. Property Owner: Kelly B. Richards
Address: Rock Springs, WY.

4. Location

Street & Number: 621-627-1/2 North Front Street
City, Town Rock Springs
State: WY. Code: 56 County: Sweetwater Code: 037
T19N-R105W, NW/NE Section 35

Not for Publication
Vicinity
Zip Code: 82901

5. Classification

Category of Property	No. of Resources within Property		Physical Integrity
	Contributing	Noncontributing	
1 Building(s)	1		Building(s) Excellent
District			Sites Good
Site			Structures X Fair
Structure			Objects Poor
Object	1		Total

National Register Status: X Eligible Not Eligible
Unevaluated X District Potential

6. Function or Use

Historic Function	Current Functions
Commerce/Trade: specialty store	Vacant

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Style or Building Form)

20th Century Commercial

Materials

Foundation: Concrete
Walls: Brick

Roof: Asphalt (rolled roofing)
Other

Describe present and historic physical appearance

This building, currently vacant, is located east of the North Side State Bank on North Front Street in the central commercial district of Rock Springs, Wyoming. Although a wood frame building previously stood at this location, it appears that it was torn down when the new brick building was constructed in 1923. In 1925, the building housed Roup and Chance Autos. By 1929, it housed the Rock Springs Body and Fender Shop. In 1937, the Motor Express Company owned by John De Bernardi operated from this location.

The building is a two-story brick commercial structure (25' x 77') with an attached one-story brick garage (25' x 80'), which has one wood and glass overhead garage door. The facade is constructed with dark red bricks; the remaining elevations are composed of light brown bricks. The two-story portion has a wood shingle awning above boarded-over display windows. This is an obvious modern addition. There is an offset somewhat recessed entrance to the ground floor and a second door with transom just to the west that provides access to the second floor. The second story windows consist of six over one-light double-hung units, at least two of which are boarded over. The windows have cement sills and brick lintels. The building has a stepped parapet with an arch and capped with cement or terra cotta. There is also a decorative brick geometric design between the second story windows and the parapet. The garage has an identical parapet and geometric pattern. The garage portion also has a wood panel door with transom just east of the overhead door and a boarded-over display window and clerestory. Overall, the building lacks architectural adornments. The wood shingle awning is the only modification to the exterior since the building was constructed.

PHOTOS--Please attach black and white photos

See attached sheet

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

 nationally: statewide: locally:

Applicable National Register Criteria: X_A __B __C __D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) __A __B __C __D __E __F __G

Areas of Significance Period of Significance Significant Dates

Commerce ca. 1923-1939

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

Architect/Builder

N/A

Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

This property is significant for its association with the history of the growth of the central business district of Rock Springs in the early twentieth century. It was constructed in 1923. It housed auto and repair shops and a motor express company through the late 1920s and 1930s. It is possible that this building and several others in this block were built and/or renovated at the same time when the North Side State Bank was built on the northeast corner of North Front Street and K Street in 1923. The old Hotel Belmont and several other buildings were torn down or moved to make room for the bank. This building remains essentially the same as when it was built except for the awning. It is typical of the unadorned brick commercial architecture in Rock Springs from the 1920s to the 1940s.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Property Records, Tax Assessor's Office, Sweetwater County Courthouse,
Green River.

Sanborn Insurance Maps, 1890, 1894, 1903, 1912

Wyoming State Business Directory, 1908, 1910-11, 1917, 1920, 1925,
1926, 1929, 1932, 1937.

Primary location of additional data:

☐ State Historic Preservation Office

☐ Other State Agency

☐ Federal Agency

☐ Local Government

☐ University

☒ Other

Specific repository: Sweetwater County Historical Museum, Green River

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property: less than one

USGS Quad or City Base map: Rock Springs, Wyoming 7.5' USGS Quadrangle

UTM References

Zone 12 648530m E 4605390m N

Verbal Boundary Description

The property is located on the north side of North Front Street and east of the North Side State Bank at 621-627-1/2 North Front Street, Rock Springs. It occupies Lots 6-7, Block 2 in the Original Town plat.

Boundary Justification

The boundary is the lots which the building occupies. The building is also considered a contributing element to and is located within the planned Rock Springs Central Business National Register District.

11. Form Prepared By:

Name/Title: Robert G. Rosenberg

Organization: Rosenberg Historical Consultants

Street & Number: 739 Crow Creek Road

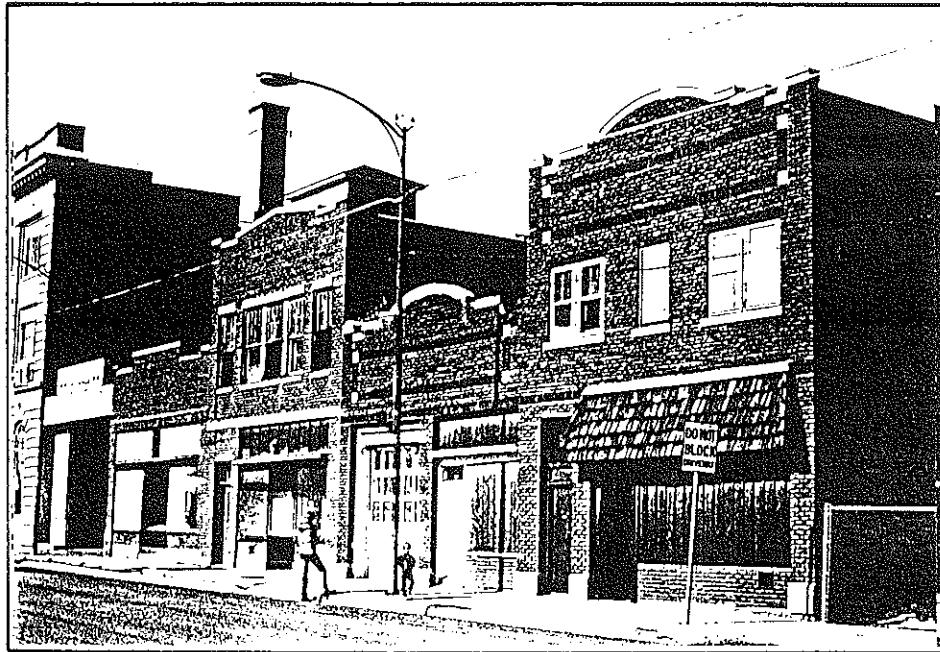
City or Town: Cheyenne

Date: 2/24/89

Telephone: 307/632-1144

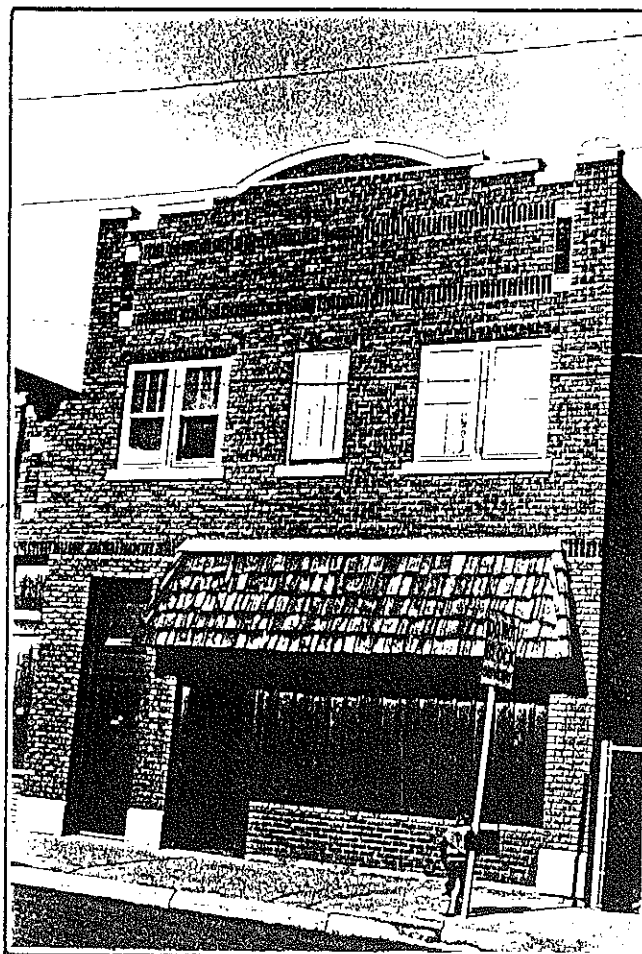
State: WY

Zip Code: 82009-9010



621-627-1/2 NORTH FRONT STREET (vacant), Rock Springs

This commercial building was constructed in about 1923, and soon housed Roup and Chance Auto. Other than the wood shingle awning, its appearance has remained unchanged, and it is currently vacant. Above: looking west, building and attached garage at right. Below: looking northwest at two-story portion.



WYOMING HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE INVENTORY FORM

1. Name of Project and/or Report No.
Historical Survey of the Rock Springs Central Business District
Rock Springs Certified Local Government Committee

2. Name of Property: 625 Broadway (vacant; Apartments on second floor)
Historic Name: Unknown dairy and apartments
Other names/site number: 48SW7739

HOME DAIRY CO.
Per photo purchased at
New Studio. Chris

3. Property Owner: David L. Utzinger
Address: Rock Springs, WY

4. Location

Street & Number: 625 Broadway
City, Town Rock Springs
State: WY. Code: 56 County: Sweetwater Code: 037
T19N-R105W, NE/NE Section 35

Not for Publication
Vicinity
Zip Code: 82901

5. Classification

Category of Property	No. of Resources within Property		Physical Integrity
	Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u> Building(s)	_____	<u>1</u> Building(s)	_____ Excellent
___ District	_____	___ Sites	<u>X</u> Good
___ Site	_____	___ Structures	___ Fair
___ Structure	_____	___ Objects	___ Poor
___ Object	_____	<u>1</u> Total	

National Register Status: Eligible X Not Eligible
 Unevaluated District Potential

6. Function or Use

Historic Function	Current Functions
Commerce/trade: specialty store (dairy)	Domestic: multiple dwelling
Domestic: multiple dwelling (apartment)	

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Style or Building Form)

Art Moderne

Materials

Foundation: Concrete
Walls: Concrete with brick facing
Roof: Asphalt (rolled roofing)
Other

Describe present and historic physical appearance

The building that is currently vacant with apartments on the second floor is a two-story concrete and brick commercial structure located on the north side of Broadway in the central commercial district of Rock Springs, Wyoming. This 20th century commercial building has elements of Art Moderne architecture with the curved display window, its most prominent feature. The building was constructed in 1948 with unknown modifications in 1952. It was originally built for a dairy with 14 apartments on the second floor. It does not appear that the exterior has been changed since the 1952 modifications. It is a two-story flat-roofed building (60' x 85') resting on a concrete foundation. It has concrete walls faced with red brick. There is a parapet capped with brick and a brick cornice. The main entrance has a wood and glass door with transom with glass block sidelights. There is a second entrance to the second floor with a wood and glass door and transom. There is a large curved window east of the main entrance consisting of rectangular and round glass panels. The second story has six over six-light double-hung windows with metal sash arranged in pairs on either end with three evenly spaced single window openings in between on the facade.

PHOTOS--Please attach black and white photos

See attached sheet

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally: statewide: locally:

Applicable National Register Criteria: A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance	Period of Significance	Significant Dates
-----------------------	------------------------	-------------------

Not applicable

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

Architect/Builder

N/A

Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The building was constructed in 1948 with modifications in 1952. It was originally built to house a dairy on the first floor and apartments on the second floor. The building is less than 50 years of age and has no known exceptional historical or architectural significance needed to waive the National Register 50 year requirement. It is therefore considered ineligible to the National Register of Historic Places.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Property Records, Tax Assessor's Office, Sweetwater County Courthouse,
Green River.

Sanborn Insurance Maps, 1890, 1894, 1903, 1912

Wyoming State Business Directory, 1908, 1910-11, 1917, 1920, 1925,
1926, 1929, 1932, 1937.

Primary location of additional data:

☐ State Historic Preservation Office

☐ Other State Agency

☐ Federal Agency

☐ Local Government

☐ University

☒ Other

Specific repository: Sweetwater County Historical Museum, Green River

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property: less than one

USGS Quad or City Base map: Rock Springs, Wyoming 7.5' USGS Quadrangle

UTM References

Zone 12 648645m E 4605290m N

Verbal Boundary Description

The property is located on the north side of Broadway at 625 Broadway, Rock Springs. It is located in a tract adjacent to Block 8 of the Original Town plat.

Boundary Justification

The boundary is building lines of the structure. The building is located outside the proposed Rock Springs Central Business National Register District.

11. Form Prepared By:

Name/Title: Robert G. Rosenberg

Organization: Rosenberg Historical Consultants

Street & Number: 739 Crow Creek Road

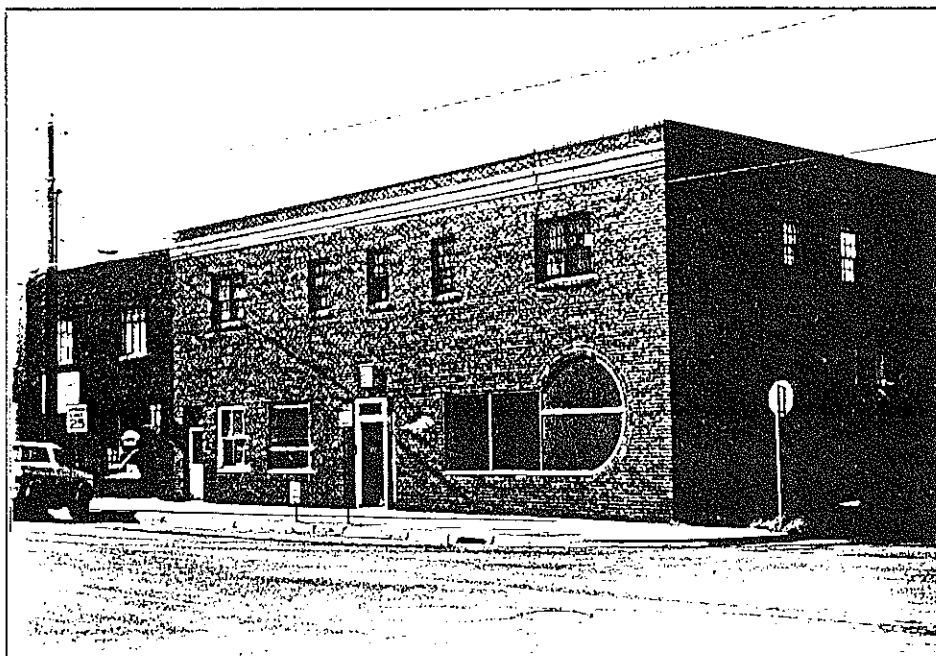
City or Town: Cheyenne

Date: May 4, 1989

Telephone: 307/632-1144

State: WY

Zip Code: 82009-9010



.625 BROADWAY (vacant; Apartments on second floor), Rock Springs

This commercial structure was built in 1948 and modified in 1952. It was originally built to house a dairy on the first floor, and there were apartments on the second floor (looking northwest).

1/4" IN SCALE - ELEVATION STREET SIDE -

GROUND FLOOR PLAN

FOUNDATION PLAN

4" IN SCALE - ELEVATION TRACK SIDE

Verdiana M. Njoroge

THE NEW DAY

PLAN 125666
THE SCALE SECTION TYPE WORKS WAITING ROOM

N.W. SCALE - END ELEVATION YOUNG'S WAITING ROOM BAY -

Synthesis of Polyacetylene

Exposition to Toxic Lead

5th Scale: Degree of Ticket Office Crowding

ITEM: Detail of County CA

2. SCALE DETAIL OF DECKING

1" SCALE PLAN & SECTION OF TRUCK SIZE WAITING ROOM DOORWAYS

SYNOPSIS

at Central Station

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
PASSENGER DEPOT
AT
ROCK SPRINGS, WYO.

SCALE 00-0000

One's Engr's Office, Omaha Neb, June 23 1906

Signed *J. R. Smith*
Chief Engineer

General Manager

2 SHEETS - SHEET NO 1

24

- #### 4. Location

5. Classification

National Register Status; X Eligible Not Eligible
 Unevaluated X District Potential

- ## Current Functions

Transportation: rail-related

- ## Materials

Roof: Asphalt shingles
Other

Describe present and historic physical appearance

The Union Pacific Railroad Depot is a one-story brick building located on the north side of South Main Street, adjacent to the railroad tracks, in the central commercial district of Rock Springs, Wyoming. It was constructed in 1900 and replaced an earlier wood frame depot that was then used as a freight depot. It was designed by the Chief Engineers' Office of the Union Pacific Railroad in Omaha. The building was set in a large landscaped area with lawn, shrubs, and trees. Although plain and functional in appearance, the main entrance has elements of the Neo-Classic architectural style popular from 1900-1920. Records show that the depot was altered in 1922 and 1941, but the alterations may have been limited to the interior since the exterior remains much the same as when built. The central location of the depot and its connection with the Union Pacific Railroad make it a key contributing member to the proposed Rock Springs Central Business National Register District.

The depot is a one-story brick building (131'3" x 24'2") with a hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles. The building originally had a slate roof. There are regularly spaced carved wooden brackets under the eaves. The soffit consists of narrow wood paneling. The building rests on a cut stone foundation. There is an alcove built onto the east elevation with three arched windows. The south elevation or facade has an enclosed vestibule with a pedimented main entrance with a decorative tympanum and brick pilasters. The entrance consists of double-leaf wooden doors. The doors are flanked by decorative round windows above rectangular one over one-light windows. There is a white stone belt or string course separating the two and running entirely around the vestibule. Windows throughout the remainder of the building are arched with brick keystones and white stone sills contrasting with the dark bricks.

PHOTOS--Please attach black and white photos

See attached sheets

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally: statewide: locally:

Applicable National Register Criteria: X A B X C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance	Period of Significance	Significant Dates
-----------------------	------------------------	-------------------

Architecture 1900-1939

Transportation

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

Architect/Builder

N/A

Office of Chief Engineers,
Union Pacific Railroad, Omaha

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

This property is significant for its association with the history of the growth of the central business district of Rock Springs in the early twentieth century. The chief factor in the establishment and growth of Rock Springs was the Union Pacific Railroad. The depot was constructed in 1900 and replaced an earlier wood frame depot completed in 1891 and located east of the present site. When the new depot was constructed, the old depot was moved east and used as a freight depot. In the era of train travel which extended into World War II, the train depot was the focal point for travel and commerce in Rock Springs. Although the depot received alterations in 1922 and 1941, the exterior is essentially the same as when built.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Richard Dumar, Personal Communication, Manager, Architectural Department under Chief Engineer of Design, Union Pacific Railroad, Omaha, Nebraska.

Letter (with plans) dated August 9, 1989, from Nick Fischer, Manager-Property Records, Union Pacific Railroad Company, 1416 Dodge Street, Omaha, Nebraska.

Property Records, Tax Assessor's Office, Sweetwater County Courthouse, Green River.

Sanborn Insurance Maps, 1890, 1894, 1903, 1912

Primary location of additional data:

☐ State Historic Preservation Office

☐ Other State Agency

☐ Federal Agency

☐ Local Government

☐ University

☒ Other

Specific repository: Union Pacific Railroad Company, Omaha, Nebraska

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property: less than one

USGS Quad or City Base map: Rock Springs, Wyoming 7.5' USGS Quadrangle

UTM References

Zone 12 648420 mE 4605220 mN

Verbal Boundary Description

The property is located on the north side of South Main Street adjacent to the railroad tracks in the central portion of Rock Springs. It is located in an unplatted area owned by the Union Pacific Railroad.

Boundary Justification

The boundary consists of the building and associated grounds. The building is also considered a contributing element to and is located within the planned Rock Springs Central Business National Register District.

11. Form Prepared By:

Name/Title: Robert G. Rosenberg

Organization: Rosenberg Historical Consultants

Street & Number: 739 Crow Creek Road

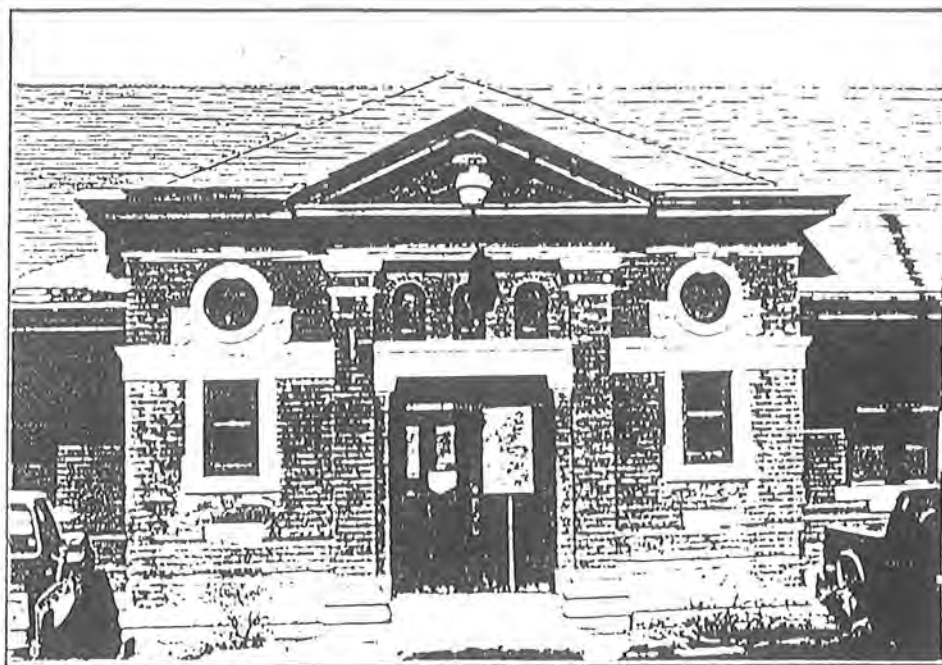
City or Town: Cheyenne

Date: February 24, 1989

Telephone: 307/632-1144

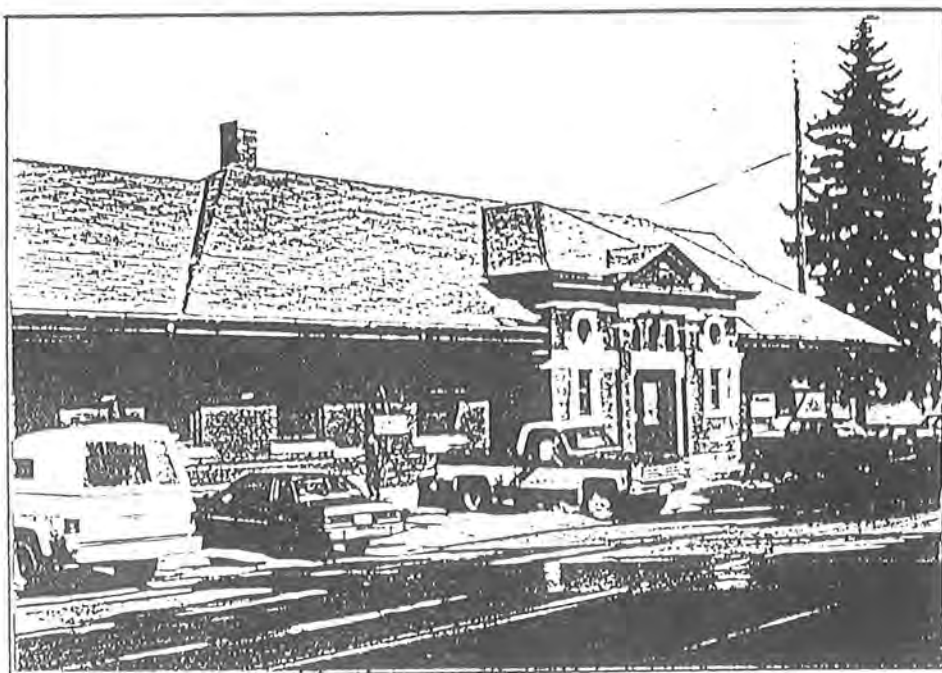
State: WY

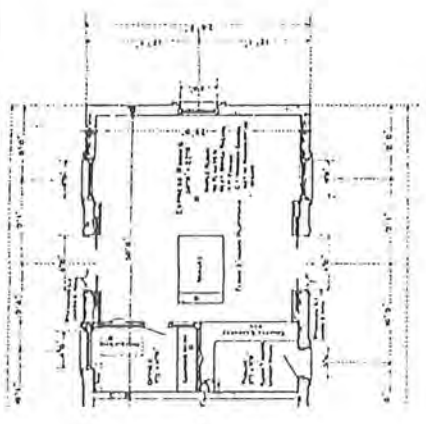
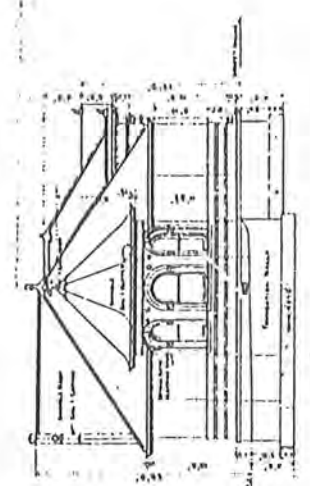
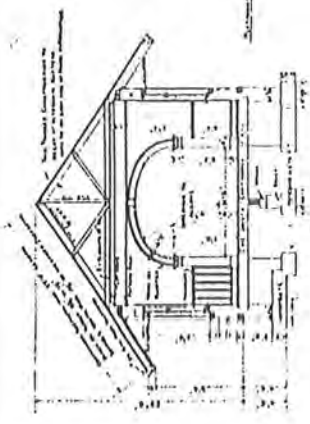
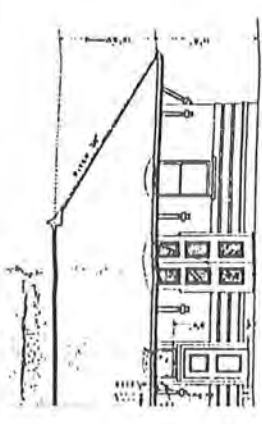
Zip Code: 82009-9010



UNION PACIFIC DEPOT, Rock Springs

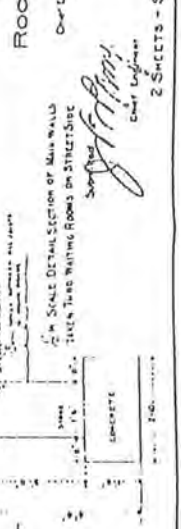
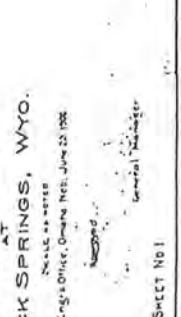
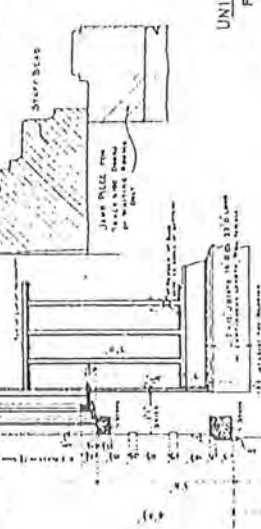
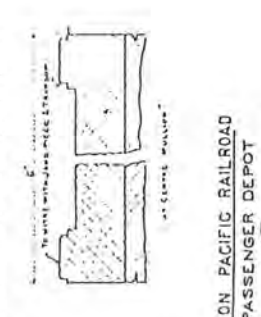
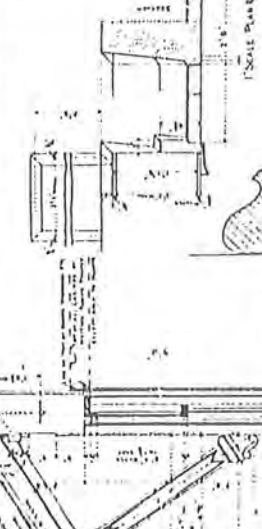
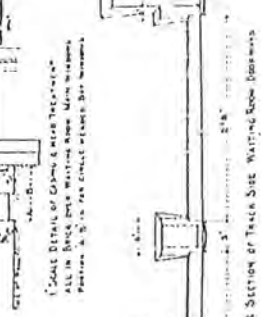
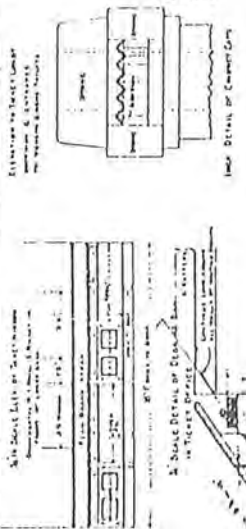
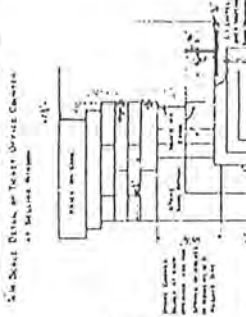
The centerpiece of the downtown Rock Springs commercial district is the Union Pacific Depot, significant to the city historically, economically, and architecturally. This brick depot was built in 1900-1901 to replace the older wood frame depot that was located a short distance to the east. Above: looking northwest; below: looking northeast.





1/4" SCALE SECTION THROUGH WAITING ROOM

1/4" SCALE SECTION THROUGH WAITING ROOM



UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
PASSENGER DEPOT
AT
ROCK SPRINGS, WYO.

1/4" SCALE SECTION OF MAIN WALL
THROUGH WAITING ROOM ON STREET SIDE

SCALE AS NOTED
OUR ENG. OFFICE, OMAHA, NEB. JUN. 22 1906

Wm. H. Hays
Chief Engineer

General Manager

SUBMITTED OMB No. 2102430018
LISTED 1/19/94

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

historic name: Downtown Rock Springs Historic District

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number North Front St., South Main St., not for publication N/A
K Street, B Street, Broadway
city or town Rock Springs vicinity N/A
state Wyoming code 56 county Sweetwater code 37 zip code 82601

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Shelly Buckwalter
Signature of certifying official

12/2/93
Date

Wyoming Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
State or Federal agency and bureau

USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form
Downtown Rock Springs Historic District
Sweetwater County, Wyoming (Page 2)

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

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

=====

4. National Park Service Certification

=====

I, hereby certify that this property is:

_____ entered in the National Register

_____ See continuation sheet.

_____ determined eligible for the
National Register

_____ See continuation sheet.

_____ determined not eligible for the
National Register

_____ removed from the National Register

_____ other (explain): _____

Signature of Keeper

Date
of Action

=====

5. Classification

=====

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

☒ private

☒ public-local

_____ public-State

_____ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

_____ building(s)

☒ district

_____ site

_____ structure

_____ object

USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form
Downtown Rock Springs Historic District
Sweetwater County, Wyoming (Page 3)

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>27</u>	<u>18</u> buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u> sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u> structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u> objects
<u>27</u>	<u>18</u> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 2

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

=====

6. Function or Use

=====

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: COMMERCE/TRADE

Sub: specialty store

organizational

financial institution

restaurant

department store

GOVERNMENT

city hall

post office

RECREATION AND CULTURE

theater

TRANSPORTATION

rail-related

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: COMMERCE/TRADE

Sub: specialty store

organizational

financial institution

GOVERNMENT

city hall

post office

TRANSPORTATION

rail-related

=====

7. Description

=====

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN/Italianate

LATE VICTORIAN/Richardsonian Romanesque

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Neo-Classical Revival

MODERN MOVEMENT/ Art Deco

USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form
Downtown Rock Springs Historic District
Sweetwater County, Wyoming (Page 4)

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation	<u>Concrete, stone</u>
roof	<u>wood, asphalt shingles, rolled roofing</u>
walls	<u>brick, stone, wood, concrete</u>
other	<u></u>

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

=====

8. Statement of Significance

=====

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

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

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

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

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMERCE

ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION

ETHNIC HERITAGE

TRANSPORTATION

USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form
Downtown Rock Springs Historic District
Sweetwater County, Wyoming (Page 6)

Period of Significance 1870-1943

Significant Dates

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

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

=====

9. Major Bibliographical References

=====

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

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

Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☐ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository: _____

=====

10. Geographical Data

=====

Acreage of Property 15.97 ACRES

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
A.	12	648200mE	4605220mN	C.	12	648590mE	4605330mN
B.	12	648425mE	4605425mN	D.	12	648330mE	4604965mN

☐ See continuation sheet.

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

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

USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form
Downtown Rock Springs Historic District
Sweetwater County, Wyoming (Page 8)

=====

11. Form Prepared By

=====

name/title Robert G. Rosenberg, Historian
organization Rosenberg Historical Consultants date August 15, 1993
street & number 739 Crow Creek Road telephone (307)632-1144
city or town Cheyenne state WY zip code 82009

=====

Additional Documentation

=====

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage
or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

=====

Property Owner

=====

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

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form
Downtown Rock Springs Historic District
Sweetwater County, Wyoming (Page 9)

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

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7. Description

The Downtown Rock Springs Historic District is comprised of portions of eight blocks of the central business district in the original townsite plat of Rock Springs, Wyoming. The District contains forty-five buildings, twenty-seven of which are considered to be contributing elements to the District. Buildings include structures built for commercial, financial, governmental, social, recreational, and transportational purposes. The irregular boundaries of the District have been drawn to include all buildings that reflect or contribute to the visual and historical nature of the area, and to exclude areas containing noncontributing buildings wherever possible.

The Downtown Rock Springs Historic District is unique in that it was bisected into north and south sectors by the Union Pacific Railroad mainline and sidings. Most of the buildings in the district are located along North Front and South Main Streets and face the railroad tracks. The Union Pacific Depot and Warehouse are located on the south side of the railroad tracks within the railroad right-of-way. During the late nineteenth century, the railroad tracks presented a very real safety hazard and served to impede ready access to the north and south portions of the commercial district. However, by the turn of the century, a pedestrian bridge was constructed over the tracks by the Union Pacific Railroad to allow safer and easier passage between the north and south portions of the commercial district. Later in the twentieth century, a vehicle underpass and overpass and a pedestrian underpass were constructed to allow easy flow of foot and vehicle traffic between the two sectors. Nevertheless, the presence of the railroad tracks is perhaps the chief factor in the growth and development of the City of Rock Springs.

The centrally located Union Pacific Depot (No. 19 on the attached sketch map), the impressive stone City Hall with its Richardsonian Romanesque architectural elements (No. 42), the First Security Bank with its white terra cotta tile covering (No. 30), and the old United States Post Office (No. 45) are the cornerstones of the southern half of the district because of their key functions, architecture, and dominating physical presences. The old North Side State Bank was formerly a key element to the north portion of the district, but it was razed in the early 1990s and a new bank built onsite. Now the Park Hotel (No. 3) and the Callas Realty Building (No. 11) are the dominant structures, the former due to its size and height, dominating the skyline, and the latter because of its impressive sandstone construction and position on a corner lot in the center of the north side. Overall, the

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District contains a wide variety of architectural forms, dimensions, and materials representing the different dominant building periods and architectural preferences in the history of the growth of the City. The architectural forms include frame falsefronts, Late Victorian Italianate, Romanesque Revival, and Neo-Classical Revival buildings, and many simple brickfront commercial buildings without strong stylistic origins. The facades of many of these buildings were modified in the 1920s, the 1930s, and the early 1940s to reflect the Art Deco Movement, but the second stories often retain their original ornate cornices and other Late Victorian Italianate detailing. A wide range of building materials are represented, including locally-fired brick, wood, and locally-quarried sandstone. The individual buildings within the District are described below; sequential numbers correspond with locations on the sketch map.

1) 117 K Street (New Grand Cafe), Contributing

The building that currently houses the New Grand Cafe is a two-story reinforced concrete and coursed ashlar structure. This Late Victorian Italianate commercial building was built by John Bertagnoli in 1911. The first floor was leased to the North Side State Bank when it was first formed in 1912. The original building had a typical recessed entrance with flanking display windows, kickplates, and a clerestory composed of small glass tiles. There was a second entrance for access to the second story. The upper portion of the facade was finished in coursed, rock-faced sandstone with a decorative metal cornice. Second story windows were regularly-spaced one over one-light double-hung units.

The current building is quite similar to the original (26' x 75'). It retains the decorative cornice and stone facade. The street level has been altered by the removal of the northern display windows. The clerestory area has been covered with a signboard bearing the current name of the business. There is also a metal neon sign suspended above the entrance. The second story windows have also been altered. The building retains much of its original form, scale, and materials and therefore has sufficient physical and architectural integrity to convey feeling and association with its period of historical significance.

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2) 105 K Street (Christ's Ministries), Contributing

The building that currently houses Christ's Ministries is a brick, two-story, flat-roofed commercial building located at the northwest corner of K Street and Fifth Street. This building is typical of a corner commercial building of the early twentieth century. It was originally a one-story wood frame building constructed sometime prior to 1894 and was formerly occupied by C. Juel and Company. Sometime in the late 1910s or early 1920s, the wood frame building was replaced with the current two-story brick structure in the same location. It housed the Union Mercantile Company until 1978. It is essentially the same as when built with the exception of aluminum and glass entrance doors and a later brick addition on the southwest elevation.

The building is rectangular in shape with a canted corner entrance. It is constructed with red brick and has a concrete foundation. The roof is flat and covered with rolled roofing. Decorative brick work is used on the beveled corners and above the second story windows. There is also a decorative poured concrete cornice. Windows are typically large plate glass units with multi-paned clerestories on both the first and second floors and brick pilasters separate the units. Black terra cotta tile is used around the windows and doors on the street level. The main entrance to the store is on the canted corner. It is recessed with sidelights and consists of a double aluminum and glass door. There is a simple decorative terra cotta secondary cornice running above the first story doors and windows. There is a metal neon sign bearing the name Union Mercantile Company suspended from the canted corner extending from the top of the entrance to the top of the parapet.

3) 19 Elk Street (Park Hotel), Contributing

The Park Hotel is a brick, four-story, flat-roofed building (94' x 75') that was constructed in 1914-15 and is representative of twentieth century commercial architecture. The chief architectural features are a contrasting white terra cotta-capped parapet and secondary cornice and a darker shade of red brick used only for the fourth floor. The fourth floor was added sometime in the 1920s. The building was designed by D.D. Spani, a prominent Rock Springs architect. The street level of the Park Hotel has been modified so that the south elevation that once included a pedimented entrance and shops with display windows has been covered and closed in with red bricks. This portion of the hotel is now the "Sage Room" where a bar and lounge are located. The east elevation has also been altered and modernized with

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brickwork filling in arched windows, display windows, and recessed entrances, and smaller rectangular plate glass windows have been installed. The old Park Grille portion is now the Tumbleweed Coffee Shop. The remainder of the building, including the second through fourth floors, remains essentially the same.

The Park Hotel rests on a concrete foundation. The lower three stories were constructed with light red bricks, and the fourth story with dark red brick. The roof is flat and covered with rolled roofing. It is surrounded by a terra cotta-capped brick parapet. The street level was modified during a 1976 renovation of the building, generally closing or altering original arched windows, display windows, and recessed openings with red brick walls and plate glass windows. The remaining stories have regularly spaced and aligned rectangular window openings with one over one-light double-hung windows with metal sash and frames. The fourth story has four over one-light double-hung units. There is a white terra cotta secondary cornice and a terra cotta decorative cornice contrasting with the dark red pressed brick wall. Brick quoins accent building corners and brick pilasters. The west elevation of the building has no architectural embellishments. From this elevation, it is evident that the building is U-shaped with north and south wings. The roof has two large metal signs bearing the name of the hotel. These signs are early or original. The sign on the southeast corner has lost most of its letters as well as four spotlights that once lit the sign at night. The building was once flanked by a row of small one-story frame stores on the west side and a large three-story frame rooming house on the north. These have since been removed, and a modern one-story precast stone insurance building has replaced the rooming houses. The Park Hotel has served the same function under the same name since it was established, and retains sufficient physical integrity to convey feeling and association with its period of historical significance as the premier hotel in the central commercial district in the early twentieth century.

4) 403 N. Front Street (Imagination Arts & Crafts), Contributing

The building that currently houses Imagination Arts & Crafts was constructed in 1908. It was a one-story wood frame building with an ornate bracketed wood cornice and typical store front with recessed entrance flanked by display windows. It housed the Elk Saloon and barber shop. In 1920 the Paris Cafe moved to this building from its previous location one lot to the east after a fire and renovated the interior. Sometime in the late 1920s or

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early 1930s, the exterior was remodeled. The decorative cornice was removed, the recessed entrance was modified, and blue, red, and black terra cotta tile was added to the facade on the kickplates and window trim. A west entrance with an Art Deco style metal awning and terra cotta tile was added. This entrance was used as a taxi stand.

The current building is a one-story, flat-roofed wood frame commercial structure (107' x 25') with a concrete and stone foundation. The exterior walls are covered with a slate-blue painted stucco. Blue, red, and black terra cotta tile accents the kickplates and is used as trim around the display windows on the facade. The entrance is a glass and aluminum door centered in the south elevation. The west entrance still has the Art Deco style aluminum or steel awning with terra cotta tile trim around the door. This entrance has been sealed over and is no longer in use. Otherwise, the exterior of the building is unadorned and looks much the same as it did in the 1940s. While no longer original, the architectural detailing represents commercial building trends in Rock Springs during this time period.

5) 407 N. Front Street (The Antique Mall), Contributing

The building that currently houses the Antique Mall was originally a one-story structure that housed three businesses and was constructed in about 1911. From west to east there was a moving picture theater, a confectionary store, and a narrow millinery shop. When constructed, the exterior walls except for the facade were covered with pressed metal siding. In 1914, a wood frame second story was added to the east portion of the building, then known as the Danton Building. At that time, the lower story contained the Moonlight Candy Kitchen, and the remaining portion was leased to Thurmond's Toggery. After the second story was added to the east portion, there were in effect two buildings. The one-story and two-story portion each had decorative bracketed cornices. In the late 1910s, the moving picture theater became the Paris Cafe. Fire broke out in the Paris Cafe and Thurmond's Toggery on December 26, 1919. The Paris Cafe then moved one building west to the Elk Saloon and remodeled it. Thurmond's Toggery was still in the same location in 1925. A.W. Travelute Clothing succeeded Thurmond's. The Toastmaster Cafe was also located here in the one-story portion. By 1937, F.W. Woolworth's occupied the two-story building, and Cohen's Store For Men occupied the one-story building in the 1940s. By the 1940s, a brick facade was added and the separate decorative cornices removed, effectively joining the two buildings as they appear today.

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The current building is a combined one and two-story wood frame structure with a flat roof and rests on a concrete foundation with a full basement. A wood frame second story was added to the east half in 1914. The east and west portions each had a separate decorative cornice. Sometime in the 1930s, the facades were covered with brick and joined. The two portions were combined to house a F.W. Woolworth Department store. There are two recessed entrances with double leaf doors flanked by display windows with marble kickplates. The second-story portion has three sets of three windows with one over one-light double-hung units separated in the middle by a one-light fixed window. There is a white terra cotta cornice and a brick parapet capped with concrete. The Woolworth name is also imbedded in the sidewalk at the entrance. While not original, the exterior of the building has not been significantly altered since the 1930s-era renovation. It also retains its 1914 one-and two-story proportions.

6) 421 N. Front Street (Warehouse Video), Contributing

The building that currently houses Warehouse Video is a two-story brick structure (60' x 38') with a flat roof. It was constructed in 1909 and was originally a wood frame two-story structure. It served as a drug store. In 1929, the building was radically remodeled with a brick facade and solid masonry walls and housed the J.C. Penney store, supposedly the second outlet in what became a national chain.

The current building rests on a concrete foundation with a full basement. The facade or south elevation is constructed with brick. The remaining walls are of solid masonry construction. The facade has a concrete-capped stepped parapet and three rectangular-shaped areas with decorative brickwork. The second story windows are one over one-light double-hung units. The first story has two recessed entrances with plate glass display windows in aluminum frames. The kickplates and trim areas are covered with decorative stone. The clerestory area has been modified with a ribbed aluminum signboard extending the width of the building and hiding the original signboard area. However, the signboard area in the clerestory could be easily removed. Two additions have been added to the rear of the building.

7) 431 N. Front Street (New Life Ministries), Contributing

The building that currently houses the New Life Ministries is a one-story frame falsefront (78' x 23'6") with a gable roof. The building was

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constructed sometime prior to 1890 and served as a saloon. In about 1899, Rudolph Ebeling established the Crystal Meat Market here, and the building was long used as a butcher shop. Sometime after 1929, the clapboard siding on the facade was covered with black and white ceramic tile creating an interesting diamond pattern mosaic.

The current building rests on a concrete foundation and has a full basement. The walls are covered with pressed metal siding except for the facade. The recessed entrance has a transom and is flanked by two large plate glass display windows. The original facade did not have a recessed entrance and the display windows were smaller. Otherwise, the building is similar in form, scale, and fabric and therefore retains feeling and association with its period of historical significance as a butcher shop.

8) 443 N. Front Street (Serendipity Books & Gifts), Contributing

The building that currently houses Serendipity Books & Gifts represents Late Victorian Italianate architecture and is typical of a single storefront commercial building of the late nineteenth century. It was constructed sometime prior to 1890 and is one of the few remaining nineteenth century wood frame buildings in the commercial district that retains physical integrity. It first served as a saloon and bottle works, then a bicycle and harness shop, and by the early twentieth century, it had become a hardware shop.

The current building is a one-story wood frame falsefront (96' x 21') with a gable roof covered with rolled roofing. The building rests on a stone foundation with a small cellar area. The facade has a recessed single entrance flanked by large plate glass display windows and stucco kickplates. The clerestory is composed of square black tiles. There is a plain wood secondary cornice and a decorative wood cornice with brackets and dentils. The exterior walls are covered with shiplap siding painted a salmon pink color. A second wood frame one-story addition was built onto the rear or north elevation of the building between 1903 and 1912. This addition has a gable roof covered with wood shingles. A third cement block addition was added to the north elevation at an unknown date, so that there are a total of three north-south segments forming the overall structure; however, the modifications cannot be seen from North Front Street.

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9) 447 N. Front Street (Kelley's Shoes), Noncontributing

The building that currently houses Kelley's Shoes is a one-story wood frame commercial structure (142' x 24.5') with a gable roof covered with wood shingles. It rests on a stone foundation with a small cellar. There was a shorter wood frame building used as a saloon at this location as early as 1890. By 1912, the building housed a stationery and confectionary store. It continued to serve as a candy store through the 1940s. In 1972, the building received an addition to the north elevation and the facade was remodeled as it now appears. The facade or south elevation has a single recessed entrance flanked by plate glass display windows in aluminum frames. The building has brick kickplates. The remainder of the facade is composed of ribbed aluminum with large metal letters spelling "Kelley's Shoes." There is also a suspended aluminum awning over the entrance. These modifications have radically altered the original Late Victorian Italianate character of the building with its false front and ornate cornice. The building no longer resembles the original structure in form or fabric.

10) 453 N. Front Street (Toastmaster Bar), Noncontributing

The building that currently houses the Toastmaster Bar is a one-story wood frame structure (142' x 23') with a gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. It rests on a concrete foundation with a basement. The building was constructed sometime prior to 1890 and originally housed a saloon. By 1894, it housed a restaurant and an addition had been built onto the rear or north elevation. William Griffiths ran the Senate Saloon at this location throughout the early twentieth century and it later served as a restaurant. By the late 1940s, the Toastmaster Bar was located there.

The exterior walls of the current building are covered with novelty siding except for a brick addition on the rear. The building was remodeled in 1946, and the facade was changed radically, removing the decorative cornice and pressed metal siding. The facade is now composed of a plastic and aluminum material covering the old parapet area. There are two entrances with aluminum and glass doors. The intervening area has two small plate glass windows with an intervening area of glass bricks. There is brickwork on the lower wall between the entrances. It appears that the building has been remodeled again since 1946. As a result, the building has poor physical and architectural integrity.

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11) 487 N. Front St. (Callas Realty/Front Street News), Contributing

The building that currently houses Callas Realty and Front Street News is a coursed ashlar, two-story, flat-roofed and gambrel-roofed commercial building (68' x 52') located at the northwest corner of North Front Street and J Street. This Late Victorian Italianate building is typical of a corner commercial building of the late nineteenth century. It was originally a wood frame building constructed in 1889 by H.H. Edgar and housed the first opera house in Rock Springs. It burned in December 1894 and was reconstructed on the site. The United Mine Workers of America obtained the building in 1911 and renamed it the Union Opera House. It also bore the legend "Labor Temple, 1914" on the parapet. The rear portion of the building, a somewhat lower two-story stone addition containing stage and screen, has been removed.

The current building has a canted entrance and rests on a sandstone block foundation with a full basement. Although the roof appears flat due to the stone-capped parapet, the view from the north elevation reveals at least a partial gambrel roof covered with rolled roofing. Unaltered windows on the second floor are evenly spaced and are typically one over one-light double-hung units set in wood frames. There is a second separate fixed one-light window located directly above each bay. A second-story canted window has an arched fixed window set above the double-hung unit with radiating voussoirs. One of the windows in the east elevation was altered at an unknown date to provide an outside entrance to the second story via a metal staircase that has been removed except for a landing with rail, and two of the street-level windows on the east elevation have been covered over. There is a secondary stone cornice above the display window and street entrance area. The original building had a series of multi-paned clerestory panels that have been recently uncovered and restored. The display windows and entrances at street level have been replaced and altered and have aluminum frames. However, they are generally located in the same positions and have similar dimensions. The legend "Union Temple 1914" has been removed from the top of the parapet on the canted corner of the building. The building retains its essential original form, scale, and fabric and therefore retains feeling and association with its period of historical significance as a theater and union hall.

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12) 110 J Street (James and James Attorneys), Noncontributing

The building that currently houses James and James Attorneys is a one-story wood frame falsefront with a gable roof. Portions of the building were constructed prior to 1890 with a dwelling in the rear. By 1903, it served as a drug store and by 1912 it was a restaurant. Between 1920 and 1925, the building was either rebuilt or received a brick facade with a recessed entrance and clerestory. It became the Quaker Cash and Carry Store owned by H.J. Boice, who also ran the next business to the west, a grocery store and bakery.

The current building has a precast stone facade and a wood shingle awning that extends east over the next business. It has double leaf glass and aluminum doors in a recessed entrance and modern display windows. The old South Pass Saloon and Boice's Grocery and Bakery have been torn down to create a parking lot. A new entrance with a wood shingle awning has been built into the west elevation and is used by James and James Attorneys at 110 J Street. It appears that the storefront on North Front Street is vacant. The building has poor physical and architectural integrity due to extensive modifications and does not retain feeling and association with its period of historical significance as a grocery store and bakery.

13) 515 N. Front St. (I.O.O.F./Fanelli Fine Furniture), Contributing

This Late Victorian Italianate building was constructed in about 1909 and housed the Chicago Meat Market. In 1912, the second story was remodeled and a side entrance was added for the I.O.O.F. Hall. The Oddfellows have occupied the second floor since that time. The second story of the building remains original, but the first story facade has been remodeled.

The current building is a two-story wood frame falsefront commercial structure (74' x 41') with a gable roof. It rests on a stone foundation with a partial basement. The exterior walls are covered with stucco, and there is a bracketed decorative cornice. The regularly-spaced pedimented windows are two over one-light double-hung units with wood frames. The original Oddfellows logo is still located between the second story windows and the cornice. There is a separate pedimented entrance on the east elevation for the IOOF facilities on the second floor. The street level has a large wood shingle awning built over the old clerestory area that extends the width of the building. There is one recessed entrance flanked by large plate glass

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display windows with small mosaic tile kickplates. The IOOF entrance has double leaf metal doors that replaced the original French doors. A large addition was built onto the rear of the building (north elevation) in 1943. Despite remodeling, the building still retains its essential original form, scale, and fabric and therefore has feeling and association with its period of historical significance as a meat market and Oddfellows Hall.

14) 527 N. Front Street (Fanelli Sleep Shop), Contributing

This building is a one-story wood frame commercial structure (75' x 20'6") that has a gable roof and rests on a stone foundation. It was constructed sometime prior to 1890 and served as a tin and hardware store throughout the 1890s, a photograph gallery in 1903, and a saloon by 1912. By the 1920s, it had become a cafe. Sometime in the 1930s, the facade or south elevation of the building was modified by lowering the falsefront and covering the original shiplap siding with stucco. Purple ceramic tile was used to cover the kickplates and for trim. The clerestory and display windows were slightly modified and the recessed entrance was retained. The exterior renovation is typical of the Art Deco influence on commercial buildings in the 1930s and 1940s, and the building has not received any other modifications since the 1930s.

15) 531 North Front Street (Law Offices), Noncontributing

The building that currently houses Kaumo Law Offices is a two-story coursed ashlar falsefront (65' x 28') that rests on a stone foundation with a full basement. This Late Victorian Italianate building was constructed sometime prior to 1890 and is characteristic of the earliest stone commercial buildings constructed in Rock Springs from local quarries, of which there are only a few remaining examples today. The earliest occupants cannot definitely be determined, but by 1899 the building housed the Golden Rule Mercantile Company. The Golden Rule stores became a western chain that was purchased by J.C. Penney. In the late 1920s, the outlet was moved to a large store at 421 North Front Street, and the building housed a dry goods concern.

The current building has a one-story addition with a shed roof in the rear or north elevation. The facade or south elevation was remodeled in 1983. The street level was covered with brick, and the entrance was moved to the left or west where a display window was formerly located. Twin leaf wooden doors are now in place. There is a plate glass display window on the east side of

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the facade. There is also a wood frame awning covered with wood shingles. The second story and falsefront were covered with clapboard siding. The second story windows are essentially the same except that wooden shutters were added. The remodeling of the facade has substantially altered the physical and architectural integrity of the building so that it is considered to be a noncontributing element to the district.

16) 535 N. Front Street (Fanelli Appliance Warehouse), Noncontributing

This building is a one-story wood frame structure (61'6" x 26') with a gable roof covered with composition shingles. It rests on a stone foundation with a full basement. The building was constructed between 1890 and 1894. It first housed a barber and tailor, then became the Viaduct Saloon in 1903. Except for the Prohibition period, it operated continuously as a saloon. The building was altered in 1947. The decorative cornice was removed, and street level windows and doors were altered. The facade has since been covered with aluminum siding. It has two large plate glass display windows, a wood and glass door in the west side, and a small metal awning. The clerestory has been filled in and the remaining area to the parapet has been covered with aluminum siding. There is a signboard with the business name centered above the clerestory. The various exterior modifications have compromised the physical and architectural integrity of the building.

17) 545 N. Front Street (Rex Hotel/Village Square), Contributing

This building is a two-story concrete structure (140' x 52') with a brick facade and a flat roof. It rests on a concrete foundation with a full basement. The building was constructed in 1909 by A.T. Chalice and housed a jewelry and candy store. The rear portion contained the 250-seat Lyric Theater, later called the Oracle. In 1924, the Rex Amusement Company acquired the building and converted the old Oracle theater into a modern facility with 600 seats, elaborate fresco and mural decorations, and an electric sign that still hangs from the building. The upper story served as the Rex Hotel. The Rex Optical and Jewelry Company moved into the building in 1926. The company had a prominent, distinctive sign with a pair of eye glasses placed on the roof of the building. The building later housed the J.J. Newberry and Company 5 and 10 Cent Store.

The building was remodeled in 1941, probably to accommodate the J.J. Newberry store. The original building had a large arched central entrance and a flat

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metal suspended awning extending to the curb. The street level was remodeled as it appears today with a double storefront and two recessed entrances flanked by display windows with granite kickplates. There is a third entrance on the east end for second floor access. An ironfront is partially evident on the facade. The awning was either modified or replaced with a shorter suspended unit. The 1924 neon sign was retained and the word "Theatre" changed to "Hotel." The second story has two triple and one double window unit evenly spaced with one over one-light double-hung units. Within each grouping, engaged columns separate the double-hung windows. There is a terra cotta decorative cornice still in place. Everything above the street level appears to be original. The old signboard above the awning still reads "J.J. Newberry Co. 5-10-25 Cent Store" in gilt letters. Therefore, although the street level of the facade was changed in 1941, the building retains its essential form, scale, and fabric and even retains original architectural elements in the second story. The 1924 neon sign is also an interesting feature.

18) 553 N. Front Street/19 K Street (Fanelli Music, Appliance & Furniture/Rushmore Furniture Company), Contributing

This building is a large two-story brick structure with a flat roof and parapet with decorative brickwork. The building rests on a concrete foundation with basement. It occupies the entire east side of Block 3 on North Front and K Streets. It was constructed in 1923 and first served as a hardware store. It is a typical early twentieth century commercial structure with two main corner entrances. There is an interesting cornice capped with red tile contrasting with light terra cotta detailing below. The second story windows consist of regularly-spaced, 9-light windows with metal frames. There is a suspended metal awning extending completely around the exposed sides of the building. The street level has two main entrances at the southeast and northeast corners. There are also secondary recessed entrances. The intervening space consists of large plate glass display windows with black glazed ceramic tiles covering kickplates and trim. Green tile was used on the north side of the building. The building has not received any significant exterior modifications since it was constructed.

19) South Main Street (Union Pacific Railroad Depot), Contributing

The Union Pacific Railroad Depot is a one-story brick building (131'3" x 24'2") with a hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles. The roof was

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originally covered with slate. It was constructed in 1900 and replaced an earlier wood frame depot. It was designed by the Chief Engineers' Office of the Union Pacific Railroad in Omaha. It appears that it was constructed in a reverse layout of the plans, and the placement of some of the windows and entrances were slightly changed from the plans. The building was set in a large landscaped area with lawn, shrubs, and trees. Although plain and functional in appearance, the main entrance has elements of the Neo-Classic architectural style. Records show that the depot was altered in 1922 and 1941, but the alterations may have been limited to the interior, since the exterior remains much the same as when built.

The current building retains regularly spaced carved wooden brackets under the eaves. The soffit consists of narrow wood paneling. The building rests on a rock-faced stone foundation. There is a bay window built onto the east elevation with three round arched windows with keystones, springers, and sills. The south elevation or facade has an enclosed vestibule with a pedimented main entrance with a decorative tympanum and brick pilasters. The entrance consists of double wooden doors. The doors are flanked by decorative oculus windows above rectangular one over one-light double-hung windows. There is a white stone belt or string course separating the two and running entirely around the vestibule. Windows throughout the remainder of the building are arched with brick keystones and white stone sills contrasting with the dark bricks. The trackside elevation has a Palladian-type window above the entry and a Flemish gable with a stone-capped parapet. The central location of the depot and its connection with the Union Pacific Railroad make it a key contributing member of the central business district.

20) Northeast corner of South Main & E Streets (Union Pacific Warehouse/Freight Station), Contributing

This early twentieth century industrial building was constructed in 1917-18 by the Union Pacific Railroad to replace an earlier freight station. It was designed by the Office of the Chief Engineer, Omaha. It is an elongated rectangular building (234' x 32') with a two-story office area on the west end and a one-story freight storage area with loading docks on the east. The walls are constructed with red brick and reinforced concrete with a gently sloped (nearly flat) gable roof of slab concrete. Windows consist of 25-light fixed units with metal frames. The window openings have brick sills and the common lintel is a horizontal concrete structural member. The office portion has two entrances with wooden doors with 12-light transoms. There is

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a terra cotta cornice on the office portion and a bracketed cornice extending the length of the one-story warehouse portion. There are regularly-spaced loading bays with metal overhead doors. Many of the bays have been sealed over with cement blocks. There are regularly-spaced triple sets of 10-light wire-meshed windows located above the doors. There is a single overhead garage door in the east elevation. The north elevation is adjacent to a railroad siding and also has a concrete loading dock and bays. The building was retired by the railroad in 1975 and has been leased since that time. It retains its original form, scale, and fabric and therefore has strong feeling and association with its period of historical significance.

2½) 402 South Main Street/139 C Street (Wood'N Stuff/Dance Patch/Arnoldi's Tatoo), Noncontributing

This building is a two-story wood frame structure (135' x 25') with a flat roof and rests on a concrete foundation. The building extends through the block to Broadway and houses businesses fronting on South Main Street and C Street. It was originally constructed sometime between 1895 and 1903. By 1903, there was a small wood frame saloon at this location known as the Eagle Bar. In 1912, Otto Schnauber's Pacific Meat Market was built onto the south end of the building facing Broadway. The small wood frame saloon was also enlarged to fill the remainder of the lot to C Street. From the 1920s through the 1940s, the building housed a number of different businesses including a Walgreen's store.

The street level of the current building has brick siding on south Main Street and aluminum siding on Broadway. The brick siding extends along the west elevation of C Street. There are plate glass display windows with aluminum frames and aluminum and glass doors. The business at 139 C Street has a door that is surrounded with glass bricks. There is a corrugated plastic signboard area extending around the building above the windows and doors. The second story is covered with light green aluminum siding. Windows are two over two-light double-hung units with wood frames. There is an old drug store sign on the roof facing South Main Street.

The exterior of the building has been radically modified by removing the falsefront and covering the exterior with aluminum siding and brick siding. The Victorian Italiante facade is gone, and the building no longer bears any resemblance to the original.

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22) 410 South Main Street (Bi-Rite Drugs/A Touch of Class/Personal Tax Service), Contributing

This building is a two-story brick and stone structure (135' x 63') with a flat roof and rests on a concrete foundation with a full basement. Constructed in the 1870s for Tim Kinney & Company, it is one of the earliest remaining buildings in Rock Springs. The building extends through the block from north to south and also fronts on Broadway, so that the structure has two facades. The Bi-Rite pharmacy occupies a portion of the north half and all of the south half of the building with an address of 409 Broadway. The south half appears to be a later brick addition to the building. The South Main Street facade is faced with white glazed bricks, a result of remodeling sometime in the 1920s, and has a strong Neo-Classical appearance. The remaining walls of the building are constructed with stone. The street level has a recessed main entrance with fluted stone columns on either side with a decorative shelf or entablature. The remainder of the street level facade is comprised of plate glass display windows and a secondary recessed entrance to one of the first floor stores.

The second story is composed of regularly-spaced rectangular triple windows with transoms and metal sash and frames. There is a secondary stone cornice with dentil work and a simple stone cornice. The brick parapet is capped with concrete. The building formerly had a metal letter sign over the parapet reading "Stockgrowers Merc. Co." The south facade on Broadway has similar proportions and is faced with alternating dark and light brown brick with a concrete capped parapet and a narrow, decorative cement cornice. Second story windows are composed of six regularly-spaced rectangular six-light units above a metal awning with a Bi-Rite signboard. The street level consists of recessed entrances and flanking display windows. There is an entranceway immediately west of Bi-Rite at 409 Broadway for Suite A, which houses the law firm of Greenhalgh, Bussart, West and Rossetti. The entranceway utilizes an empty portion of the lot in this area. The law offices are housed in the Bi-Rite Building. The current building more closely reflects the 1920s-1930s modifications rather than its 1870s appearance, but it has not received any extensive exterior changes since that time period.

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23) 416-420 South Main Street (New Studio Camera Shop), Contributing

This building is an L-shaped one-story wood frame double storefront (135' x 42') with a flat roof. It rests on a concrete foundation and has a full basement. The building was originally two wood frame commercial falsefronts built sometime prior to 1890, and housed a furniture store and a grocery, hardware, and crockery store. Sometime in the early 1920s, the store was remodeled and joined together with a brick facade with two recessed entrances.

The current building has three recessed entrances, two with yellow and gray glazed tile kickplates and one with brick kickplates. The entrances are flanked by glass display windows. The clerestory has been covered. Decorative brick and terra cotta have been used as trim and to accent the area above the clerestory. The building has a concrete-capped parapet. There is one signboard shaped like a film roll above the parapet and a second signboard for sidewalk viewing above the east entrance. Today, the building reflects the 1920s modifications and has not been changed other than covering the clerestory area. The interior still retains the early pressed metal ceiling.

24) 422 South Main Street (U.S. Post Office, Contract Station No. 1), Noncontributing

The building that currently houses the U.S. Post Office is a coursed, ashlar two-story, flat-roofed structure with a brick facade. It rests on a stone foundation. It was constructed sometime prior to 1890 and housed a general store. J.P. McDermott's occupied the building as early as 1896 and continued to operate at this location through the early 1930s. The store was remodeled in 1913 with plate glass windows and doors. The building retained its decorative bracketed cornice and falsefront.

The current building has large plate glass windows with aluminum frames and aluminum and glass doors. The kickplate area is covered with small mosaic tiles and the remainder of the facade is faced with brick. The clerestory, signboard area and the remainder of what was once the falsefront has been covered with dark vertical wood siding bearing the letters "U.S. Post Office." These and other modifications took place during remodeling in 1952 and 1965 so that today the building bears little resemblance to its original appearance. Although it is one of the earliest remaining commercial stone

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buildings, it has poor physical and architectural integrity. It no longer retains original form, scale or fabric and is not consistent with any of the architecture and building proportions in this block.

25) 430 S. Main Street (Country Cottage/Plaza Hotel/Party Supplies),
Contributing

This building is a three-story brick structure (135' x 25') with a flat roof and a concrete foundation with a full basement. It was originally a two-story stone building constructed prior to 1890. It served as a drug store in 1890 but by 1903 housed the Navy Saloon. It continued to serve as a saloon or billiard hall until the mid-1920s. At that time, the building was partially reconstructed with brick and a third story was added. The upper portion of the building was then known as the Yellowstone Hotel. In the mid-1930s, the Yellowstone Hotel became the Plaza Hotel with a new proprietor. Montgomery Ward and Company moved into the first floor at about the same time.

It is unclear if any of the original stone walls still remain. The building continues through the block from north to south and also fronts on Broadway. The street level on the north facade has been remodeled with plate glass display windows and glass and aluminum doors. There is a plastic signboard in the clerestory area. The second and third floors remain original. Decorative brick work and a rounded parapet capped with concrete tops the building. Windows are regularly spaced three over one-light double-hung units with wood frames, brick sills, and concrete lintels. The building retains a neon sign with the words "Plaza Hotel," which probably dates from the mid-1930s. A larger sign with the same logo is still located on the roof. The south facade fronting on Broadway is nearly identical but with a smaller signboard area and a recessed entrance, and there is a separate entrance to the upper floors. A painted Montgomery Ward sign is still visible on the upper west elevation of the building. This building has a long and colorful history and now appears much as it did when it was renovated in the mid-1920s. It therefore retains strong feeling and association with this portion of its history as a hotel and as a Montgomery Ward store.

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26) 432 South Main Street (Vacant), Noncontributing

This building is a one-story wood frame structure with a cast concrete and stone panel facade. It has a flat roof and a falsefront. The building was constructed in about 1889 and was a one-story frame falsefront with a decorative cornice. William H. O'Donnell opened the Central Meat Market here in about 1890. Lula Parker Betenson's biography of her brother Robert Leroy Parker (Butch Cassidy) claims that he may have received his nickname while working in this meat market. It served as a meat market under various owners until the Crocker Jewelry Store opened in December 1912. John Bean Jewelry followed in the early 1940s. Bean installed handbuilt mahogany shelves and a safe. The exterior of the building was extensively remodeled in the late 1950s or early 1960s. The street level has two large display windows and a recessed entrance accented by a concrete arch. The interior retains the mahogany shelves and the original or early tin ceiling.

The extensive modifications to the exterior of the building have radically altered the original Late Victorian Italianate architecture. Therefore, although the location may be significant for its association with Butch Cassidy, it no longer retains sufficient physical or architectural integrity to convey feeling and association with its period of historical significance and is considered to be a noncontributing element to the district.

27) 436 South Main Street (Copier and Supply Company, Inc.), Noncontributing

The building that currently houses the Copier and Supply Company, Incorporated, is a two-story wood frame structure (78' x 25') with a gable roof covered with wood shingles. It was constructed sometime prior to 1890 and was a commercial falsefront with clapboard siding and cornice. The building housed a variety of businesses, including a barber shop, a candy store, a drug store, and a saloon. During the 1910s and 1920s, it generally housed a restaurant. By the late 1930s, it housed a photo studio. It is not known when the remodeling of the facade to its present condition occurred or if it was carried out in phases.

The most prominent feature of the facade is a mock tile roof in the cornice area. The second story is finished in brown stucco with pilasters that divide the one over one-light double-hung windows. The street level is finished in white rectangular terra cotta tiles. There is a recessed entrance to the street level and a second entrance for access to the second

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story. Plate glass display windows separate the two entrances. Terra cotta tile covers the kickplate area as well as the recessed entranceway and all trim. The extensive remodeling of the facade has compromised the physical and architectural integrity of the building, and it is considered to be a noncontributing element to the district.

28) 440 South Main Street (State Farm Insurance), Contributing

This building is a two-story brick and stone structure with a flat roof and rests on a stone foundation. It was constructed in 1892 by Pat Hynes, a local building contractor. The building actually has brick walls with a rock-faced ashlar facade. In the early twentieth century it housed the Rock Springs Pharmacy. The building was remodeled in 1924 in preparation for a F.W. Woolworth store. A new first-story front was installed along with new floors, partitions, and modern fixtures at a cost of \$6,000 to \$8,000. Woolworths moved out in the early 1930s, and the Sweetbriar Shops, Inc. was located here by 1937. The first-floor facade was remodeled again sometime after Woolworths moved out.

The current building has plate glass display windows and a single entrance with a glass and aluminum door. Trim consists of precast stone or concrete panels and terra cotta tile squares in the clerestory area that have been painted over. The second story retains the fine stone work. Decorative stone is used to accent the lintels and sills. There is a set of three windows centered under a gable-roofed stone dormer with two small windows. The lower windows are one over one-light double-hung units with transom windows above. The center window is larger and has a decorative segmented arch with radiating voussoirs. A fourth second-story one over one-light double-hung window with transom is isolated and centered under a pyramidal roof covered with tiles. There is also a coffered cornice extending around the facade. Although the street level facade has been remodeled within the last thirty years, the second story and roofline remain intact. This portion of the building is so distinctive that it is one of the most architecturally interesting buildings in the district and therefore still retains feeling and association with its period of historical significance.

29) 450 South Main Street (Vacant), Noncontributing

This building is a two-story coursed ashlar building (25' x 40'), but it appears that it has been faced with bricks that have been stuccoed over on

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the facade and east elevation. It is possible that the brick facing is original. The building was constructed in 1888 and housed the First National Bank of Rock Springs, the first bank to be organized in Rock Springs. It was originally a two-story stone building with a decorative cornice and a stepped parapet. The upper portion of the facade may have been covered with clapboard siding, although it is difficult to tell from existing photographs. The building was rather plain and unadorned except for a pyramidal roof designed to resemble a turret on the west side of the building with three small arched windows directly below in the falsefront. There were four large rectangular-shaped second story windows extending across the facade. The details of the historic appearance of the street level are unavailable.

On the current building, the pyramidal roof and cornice have been removed and the three decorative windows have been covered over. The four second story windows have been greatly scaled down in size. The street level has been remodeled. The clerestory has been screened in and an aluminum secondary cornice extends around the exposed elevations of the building. There are brick pilasters separating large plate glass display windows. There are two glass and wood doors with transoms for the first floor and a third glass and wood door leading to the second story. Extensive remodeling has compromised the physical and architectural integrity of the building, and it is considered to be a noncontributing element to the district.

30) 502 South Main Street (Security Bank Building), Contributing

This building is currently enrolled in the National Register of Historic Places. It is a three-story building (140' x 40') with reinforced concrete walls faced with glazed architectural terra cotta tiles on three elevations. The east elevation is composed of brick set in stretcher bond. The building extends through the block and also fronts on Broadway. It was constructed in 1919 to house the First National Bank of Rock Springs and was designed by Walter J. Cooper of Salt Lake City and D.D. Spani, a prominent Rock Springs architect.

Decorative wall treatments include a plinth on the three main facades and terra cotta panels at the third story level. There is also a belt course at the height of the first floor. The sloping roof is obscured by a parapet with entablature on three sides. On the fourth side the roof meets the wall and the eaves are closed. There is also a single exterior stack chimney. Roof trim features include a decorated pediment on the north facade.

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The main windows are in a flat opening with decorated trim for a head. This same motif continues for the side surrounds. The fixed windows are two sashed with a mullion and a large six-light transom. The upper story windows are also in a flat opening but have a plain head and side surrounds. There is a lugsill present on the upper windows. Each upper story window has fixed single light that is flanked by two double-hung sidelights. Above this arrangement is a three-light transom.

The main door is centrally located in the north elevation and is in a flat opening. The head is a double curved pediment. The side surrounds are plain. The architrave has engaged columns of the same design as the window side surrounds with an embrasure present. The main door is not original, but consists of two single panel doors in aluminum frames. The original doors were double leaf, single panels in a wood frame. These doors were removed in 1969 during remodeling.

The only exterior modifications to the building have taken place on the southwest corner of the first floor. The storefront windows were removed and drive-in facilities were installed. Although this change has altered the facade in the rear, this portion of the building is restorable. The first floor and mezzanine were used for banking. Two stores were located in the rear of the building. The upper floors were divided into thirty-four rooms.

31) 504 South Main Street (Total Exposure Tanning and Hair Salon),
Noncontributing

This building is a one-story wood frame, gable-roofed commercial falsefront. It was constructed prior to 1890 and served as a saloon and billiard hall throughout the 1890s and early twentieth century to about 1927. The original building was a simple Late Victorian falsefront with clapboard siding, a decorative cornice, and a recessed entrance with display windows and kickplates.

The present building retains the original form and scale, but the facade has been totally remodeled. The cornice has been removed, and the entire falsefront area has been covered with wood and aluminum to create a light-colored signboard contrasting with a dark wood background. This also covers the original clerestory area. New plate glass display windows have been added as well as two aluminum and glass doors. A brick face has been added to the kickplate area. These substantial exterior changes have occurred in

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one or more stages during the last thirty years. The building no longer resembles its original or early counterpart; therefore, it retains little physical or architectural integrity with its period of historical significance.

32) 510 South Main Street (Rock Springs Chiropractic Health Center), Noncontributing

This building is a one-story cement block and brick flat-roofed structure (25' x 65') that was constructed in 1958 with modifications in 1972. The building rests on a concrete foundation and has cement block walls with a brick facing on the facade or north elevation. It has a single recessed entrance and two rectangular-shaped sealed plate glass windows in the facade. It has a segmented red metal cornice running the entire width of the building above the windows and entrance. There is a semi-circular signboard centered in the cornice with the name of the chiropractic clinic and chiropractor.

This property is less than fifty years of age and has no historical or architectural significance and is therefore considered a noncontributing element to the district.

33) 514 South Main Street (Moonglade Gifts & Baskets), Contributing

The building is a two-story wood frame commercial falsefront (25' x 60') with a gable roof with tarpaper covering wood shingles and a recessed entrance and flanking display windows. It rests on a stone foundation and has a full basement. This Late Victorian building was constructed sometime prior to 1890 and is one of the few remaining intact examples of early wood frame architecture in the district. The first floor served as a saloon and the second floor was a meeting hall for the Tyrolean contingent. It was known as the Fountain Club and was often used for community dances. The building had a metal cornice and clapboard siding. The clapboard siding was covered over with pressed metal brick siding on the facade at an unknown time period. The original building had a typical nineteenth century storefront with a recessed entrance, transom, clerestory, display windows, and kickplates. There was a set of outside stairs leading to a second story on the west elevation that has been removed.

The current building is quite similar to the original structure. It retains the original cornice with metal urns and has pressed metal brick siding over

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the original clapboard. The name "Fountain Club" is painted above the second story windows. Part of the old logo can be seen on the clapboard where the metal siding has fallen away. The second story windows consist of one over one-light double-hung units with wood frames. The street level of the facade was remodeled in 1974 with a wood paneled signboard area covering the clerestory. The building retains the recessed entrance, but face brick has been applied to the kickplate area and new plate glass display windows have been added. There is also a wood panel door on the east side of the facade leading to the second floor.

Despite remodeling, the essence of the original building remains; therefore the building retains feeling and association with its period of historic significance as a saloon and meeting place from the 1880s through the 1930s.

34) 518 South Main Street (Vacant), Contributing

This two-story building is rectangular in shape (25' x 46') and is constructed with coursed red sandstone with a higher grade of gray sandstone used on the facade and tied in with quoining at the corners. The building has a flat roof covered with rolled roofing and rests on a stone foundation and has a full basement. It was constructed in 1892 and housed the Rock Springs National Bank, the second bank to be founded in Rock Springs. This Late Victorian Italianate building is the only remaining bank building from this time period in the district. The bank name and date of construction are inscribed on the upper facade. The bank moved in 1911, and the building was occupied by a succession of other businesses, including the White Front Beer Parlor by the 1940s.

The street level facade of the current building has been modified with vertical striped aluminum siding in the clerestory, and kickplates, modern display windows, and glass door with aluminum frames. The second story remains original with unaltered windows that are one over one-light double-hung units set in wood frames. Each window has a fixed transom located directly above each bay. There is an arched window on the second floor over which is inscribed the date "1892." The stone-capped parapet features twin spiraled decorative stone balls over the date of construction. The cornice is also finished with decorative stonework. There are two secondary cornices, one above the second story window level and one above the clerestory on the first story. The name "National Bank" is inscribed and centered on the facade above the central second story window. It is

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surrounded by decorative stonework resembling square shingles. At present the interior of the building is being renovated, and the floor and partition walls have been removed.

The building retains its essential original form, scale, and fabric and therefore has strong feeling and association with its period of historical significance as a late nineteenth-early twentieth century bank facility.

35) 515 Broadway (Robbins Insurance), Noncontributing

This building is a one-story flat-roofed structure (65' x 25') constructed with pumice block walls. It has a partial unfinished basement in the north half of the building. It was constructed in 1962. The facade or south elevation has a brown decorative stone facing. There is a wood covered cornice with a signboard area with the raised white letters of the business name. There is a single off-center entrance with a plate glass and aluminum door flanked by three plate glass windows of equal size set in aluminum frames. There is a plate glass transom above the door bearing the street address. The pumice block wall is visible along the east elevation as the adjoining lot is vacant and is used for parking.

The building is less than fifty years of age and has no historical or architectural significance and is therefore a noncontributing element to the district.

36) 511 Broadway (Vacant), Noncontributing

This building is a one-story flat-roofed structure (139' x 25') constructed with pumice block walls. It has a partial finished basement. Tax records indicate that it was constructed in 1968 but it is similar in proportion and materials to 515 Broadway and may have been constructed at the same time (1962). The facade is faced with red brick. There is a blue-painted wood panel door set at the east and west ends of the facade. The intervening area has a single plate glass window with a brick sill and a 15-light glass brick window of similar proportions with a brick sill. The area below each window is filled with a narrow rectangular decorative brick panel. There is a narrow aluminum secondary cornice creating a light-colored horizontal line above the doors and windows.

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The building is less than fifty years of age and has no historical or architectural significance and is therefore a noncontributing element to the district.

37) 505 Broadway (Rocky Mountain Service Bureau), Contributing

This building is a two-story brick structure (24' x 70') with a flat roof. It rests on a concrete foundation. It was constructed in 1941 and formerly housed Scott's Bakery and Sweetwater Federal Savings and Loan. The facade has been remodeled but was originally of brick with a recessed entrance and display windows. The facade has been covered with dark brown stucco and has five regularly-spaced eight-light pairs of windows in the second floor. The street level has a plate glass and aluminum door set at the east and west ends of the facade. The intervening area has three plate glass display windows set in aluminum frames. There is a small aluminum awning above the entrance and ribbed aluminum trim has been used around the windows and kickplate areas.

While the facade has been remodeled, this building retains its original scale, proportions, and materials. It also provides a two-story transition between the recent one-story buildings to the east and the taller First National Bank Building to the west. It is therefore considered a marginally contributing element to the district.

38) 455 Broadway/108 Bank Court (Mane Attraction Hair/Tanning Salon/Uptown), Noncontributing

This is a one-story, flat-roofed brick building resting on a concrete foundation with a partial basement. According to tax records, it was constructed in 1927. However, it has been extensively remodeled at some later date. The long eastern dimension of the building faces Bank Court, a narrow, short north-south running street that joins South Main Street and Broadway, with the First Security Bank on the east side of the street. This street was not created until the bank was constructed in 1919. There are three businesses in this building, although one is currently vacant. When this building was remodeled, a continuous fabricated cornice and signboard area was built that ties the businesses together. The street level is composed of plate glass windows with intervening regularly spaced light-colored brick pilasters. There are separate entrances for each business.

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Historically, this area of Broadway or 4th Street was composed of wood frame dwellings and vacant lots. No businesses are shown at this location in the directories during the 1920s and 1930s. Remodeling has compromised any architectural integrity the building once possessed, and it has no known historical significance. Therefore, it is considered a noncontributing element to the district.

39) 435 Broadway (Dr. Eugene Dowd, Optometrist), Noncontributing

This building is a one-story, flat-roofed brick building (59'6" x 30') with a concrete foundation and a full unfinished basement. It was constructed in 1940 and extensively remodeled in 1960. The facade is faced with narrow decorative stone blocks. A wood shingle cornice covers the upper half of the facade. There is a single entrance in the east end of the facade with a 3-light wood door and a transom. The door is flanked on the west with three plate glass windows set in aluminum frames. The east elevation is faced with bricks. This elevation reveals a three-step parapet, the only indication that the building is not modern. There is a vacant lot to the east of the building and the old three-story Plaza Hotel is on the west.

Although the building is reportedly over fifty years of age, the extensive 1960 remodeling is currently reflected in the exterior and is irreversible. The building has no known historical significance. Therefore it is considered to be a noncontributing element to the district.

40) 421 Broadway (Morgan Mining Environmental Consultants, Ltd.), Noncontributing

This building is a one-story, flat-roofed wood frame structure (129' x 34') with a full finished basement. It was constructed in 1948 and remodeled in 1952 and 1965. It formerly housed Mountain Fuel. The current building has a single entrance in the east end of the facade with a plate glass and aluminum door flanked on the west by three display windows with aluminum frames. The kickplate area is faced with decorative narrow stone blocks. The facade has a cornice composed of dark vertical wood strips. The west elevation of the building is exposed due to a vacant lot on the west. It has a stepped parapet and is covered with stucco. This is the only remaining indication that the building is not of recent construction.

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This building is less than fifty years of age and has no architectural or historical significance. It is therefore considered to be a noncontributing element to the district.

41) 417 Broadway (Faler Agency), Noncontributing

This building is a one-story, flat-roofed wood frame structure (65' x 20') resting on a concrete foundation with a full unfinished basement. The building was constructed in 1948 and has obviously been remodeled at a later date. The current appearance of the building includes a single entrance with a plate glass and aluminum door flanked on the west with a display window. Brick facing extends from the sidewalk to the parapet on the east and west ends of the facade. The upper half of the facade has a fabricated metal cornice and signboard area bearing the name of the business in large white letters. The east elevation of the building is exposed due to a vacant lot and is covered with ribbed metal siding. A stepped parapet is exposed on this elevation.

This building is less than fifty years of age and has no architectural or historical significance. It is therefore considered to be a noncontributing element to the district.

42) B Street and Broadway (Rock Springs City Hall), Contributing

The Rock Springs City Hall, designed by M.D. Kern, is a noteworthy Romanesque Revival building constructed in 1894. The well executed stonework and the Romanesque Revival details, such as the round arches, octagonal tower, and pedimented dormers, make this building unusual in southwest Wyoming. The architect created interesting planes and surfaces on the structure by recessing ornamental techniques that accented the stonework. During 1992, this historic building was rehabilitated, and it is individually listed on the National Register.

The stonework is rock face ashlar laid in courses, and the same kind of sandstone was used in the tower, arches, turrets and other ornamental details. The structure is two stories high with a truncated hipped roof. The building is basically rectangular in shape and retains a high degree of architectural integrity.

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The main entry is on the west side of the building through a recessed doorway. The facade is not flat, and the entry is connected to an advance pavilion on the southwest part of the facade that extends beyond the face of the city hall. A four-story tower constructed of stone on the lower stories and frame above is located at the northwest corner of the facade. Architecturally, the tower is the distinguishing feature of the building. The tower, originally constructed for clocks, is octagonal and has ventilation vents; above these vents were the clocks. The upper portion of the tower is highly decorative; a pyramidal roof with asphalt shingles is located above the clocks, and the tower is topped with a bellcast hipped cupola with a weather vane.

On the first floor the windows are double hung with a transom and each has a stone lintel located above. The entrances on the north and west sides have large round arches with radiating voussoirs. A two-story bay projects from the facade and is located next to the entrance for fire trucks. A large fire station entrance was located on the northeast corner of the building.

Windows on the upper story are varied; some of the windows have two transoms while others have semicircular arches that frame the transoms. The windows in the upper part of the tower are fixed. Three substantial pedimented wall dormers with round arches and radiating voussoirs provide additional texture to the building; each of the dormers has a fixed multi-light window. Miniature turrets flank each side of the dormers. A bellcast mansard roof cupola is located next to the north hip.

43) 211 B Street (F.O. Eagles Aerie 151), Contributing

This building is a large two-story brick warehouse extending through the block and fronting on B and C Streets. This early twentieth century commercial building was constructed in the early 1920s and was known as the Home Furniture Company Building. The east and west elevations were faced with dark red brick with light brown brick on the remaining elevations. The facades were nearly identical with four brick pilasters dividing the facades into three segments. There was a stepped brick parapet capped with concrete, and lighter-colored brick or terra cotta tiles were used to decorate the facade. The street level had plate glass display windows in each segment and a recessed entrance. There was a clerestory area with six-light windows in each segment. The second story had three sets of three one over one-light double-hung windows with small four-light windows or transoms above each.

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The current building is similar to the above description, except that the street level display windows, transom lights, and second story windows have been bricked in on the east and west elevations. The recessed entrance on the west elevation has been somewhat altered and serves as the main entrance of the Eagles Club. The east elevation has two doors, and the openings may have been altered to accommodate these doors. The legend "FOE 151" has been incorporated into the facades of the east and west elevations with light-colored bricks. The old painted signs for the Wyoming Automotive Company and the Home Furniture Company are still visible on the north and south elevations of the building.

Many original architectural features of this building have been recently modified, notably the bricking over of first and second story windows. However, the overall scale, proportions and materials remain the same, and it is still possible to determine the size and placement of original window bays. Therefore, the building is considered to be marginally contributing to the district.

44) 218 B Street (Masonic Temple), Contributing

This is a three-story light brown brick Neo-Classical building (42' x 100') with a flat roof resting on a concrete foundation. The building was constructed by the Rock Springs Masonic Lodge in 1912-13. It was designed by Baerresen Brothers of Denver and Cheyenne. The main entrance is in the east elevation and has a white terra cotta pediment and engaged round fluted columns. The words "Masonic Temple" are inscribed in the lintel. The second and third stories of the east elevation are divided by brick pilasters with plain terra cotta capitals and plinths. There is a white terra cotta cornice with dentils and a brick decorative frieze. A stone-capped parapet rises above the cornice. Windows in the first story are typically one over one-light double-hung units with wood frames. The upper story windows are grouped in pairs and are six over one-light double-hung units with wood frames.

The first floor was used as a ballroom, the second floor served as a lodge room, and the third floor contained a banquet room. The building has received few if any exterior modifications since construction and therefore retains feeling and association with its period of historical significance as a Masonic Temple.

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45) 210 B Street (J & J Boat Center), Contributing

This building is the former United States Post Office for Rock Springs. It is a one-story concrete and brick building (60' x 90') with a truncated hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles. The building rests on a concrete foundation with a raised basement. Construction of the building was begun in 1911 and finished in 1913. The building has a raised basement level, evenly-spaced semi-circular arched windows, and a cream-colored terra cotta projecting cornice with decorated frieze. The main entrance on the east elevation has engaged terra cotta pilasters topped by ornate stylized Corinthian capitals and a semi-circular arched pediment with detailed decorative work featuring an eagle in the tympanum. The double glass and aluminum door and covered transom represent later modifications. There is a secondary entrance on the north elevation of the building with double doors and plain surrounds. There is a later flat-roofed brick addition built onto the west elevation and a parking area. The north and east elevations face an unfenced lawn with planted trees.

The building has clean simple lines with sparse ornamentation. However, those embellishments that are present contain elements of the Neo-Classical style typical of post offices built between 1900 and 1920, all designed under the supervision of Henry Knox Taylor, supervising architect of the Treasury Department. It remained in use as the main post office until the late 1970s. The only significant modifications to the building have been the construction of a 34' x 64' flat-roofed brick addition on the west elevation. Otherwise, the building retains feeling and association with its period of historical significance as a post office. At the time of its construction, it was considered one of the most important and imposing edifices in Rock Springs by its citizens.

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8. Significance

The Downtown Rock Springs Historic District is significant under Criterion A as the original commercial heart of a major southwestern Wyoming city. From its humble origins as one of hundreds of late nineteenth century coal camps and railroad stations, it grew into a modern city with a diversified economy and multi-ethnic population that today serves a regional ranching, mining, and industrial community. Because of its advantageous location on the first transcontinental railroad and later on one of the first transcontinental auto highways (the Lincoln Highway), and because of its rich coal reserves that powered the Union Pacific steam engines, it has also played a key role in state, regional, and national transportation. Rock Springs also developed a rich ethnic heritage due to the many disparate nationalities who came to work in the mines and stayed to make Rock Springs their permanent home. This ethnicity is reflected in the commercial, social, and religious fabric of the town. Such ethnic diversity makes Rock Springs unique among Wyoming communities.

The District is also eligible under Criterion C, because it represents several different architectural styles and influences ranging from wood frame falsefronts to high style, architect-designed buildings. The buildings of the District reflect several identifiable building periods in the town's history and also represent the use of several different building materials, including locally quarried sandstone and locally fired bricks. The Downtown District furthermore features a unique layout that developed on both sides of multiple east-west railroad tracks and sidings, which effectively divided the commercial district into north and south sections well into the twentieth century.

The Origins of Rock Springs. The development of western mining towns is an important aspect of the frontier expansion in the nineteenth century. Towns preceded farmers and even ranchers in many of the mining regions of the west. Agricultural efforts often followed the opening of gold or silver mining districts to provide food for both people and work animals. According to historian Duane Smith, the result was that the urban frontier developed in a "leap frog fashion across the western landscape." The development of the western interior often came about not in waves of isolated individuals moving West, but in waves of settlers moving into established mining towns. As a result, towns emerged in the nineteenth century that began not as villages

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designed to serve farmers and ranchers, but urban centers built to serve the mines and railroads.

In the years 1867 and 1868, southern Wyoming's six major towns sprang up to serve the Union Pacific Railroad. Cheyenne, Laramie City, "Rollins Springs," Rock Springs, Green River City, and Evanston all can trace their roots to the railroad construction that is recognized as an epic part of western history. The building of the world's first transcontinental railroad in these pivotal years required thousands of men in an era of intensive manual labor. Women and men entered Wyoming to serve the needs of the railroad and thereby helped create a new cultural landscape tied to the railroad. With the exception of Rock Springs, all the towns that emerged throughout southern Wyoming in 1867 and 1868 were built solely to serve the railroad. Rock Springs also served the railroad, but as a mining community providing a source of coal. Yet all six towns shared a common beginning, emerging in a short time span in places that previously lacked permanent settlements. All developed astride the tracks of the Union Pacific railroad, like islands in a sea of sagebrush connected by wooden ties and metal rails. Along these rails steam locomotives carried a new generation of emigrants into the western interior, including coal miners from around the world to the Rock Springs mines. Throughout its history Rock Springs remained unique among the six original mainline towns.

Similar to other western towns, Rock Springs first served as a stage stop. In 1862 or 1863, the Overland Stage Company with Ben Holladay as the owner and manager built a stone stage station adjacent to the "Rock Springs." These springs surfaced on the northeast flanks of what is currently called College Hill. The water was described both as bitter and sulphurous; nonetheless, the springs flowed regularly and provided adequate water for travelers on the Overland Stage Line and westward bound emigrant following the Overland Trail.

The springs flowed east from a rock outcrop and ran into Killpecker Creek, which drained south to Bitter Creek. The distance from the "Rock Springs" to Bitter Creek was less than two miles. Located near the confluence of Bitter and Killpecker Creeks, the Overland Stage Station was seventeen miles from the Green River Stage Station. Bitter Creek ended its westward course at Green River; the Bitter Creek Valley served as a natural east-west corridor for Native Americans, trappers, westward bound emigrants, detachments of the

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U.S. Army, the Overland Stage coaches, and ultimately the Union Pacific Railroad. Rock Springs was established within this natural corridor.

In the mid-1860s, Archibald and Duncan Blair settled in the area and became the managers of the Rock Springs Stage Station. The great coal deposits that catapulted Rock Springs into prominence were first developed by the Blair brothers at prospects near Blairtown, one and one-half miles southwest of the site of Rock Springs. Blairtown consisted of a mine office, a store, and a restaurant. In 1869 after the railroad's arrival, a number of families lived in the area in tents or dugouts.

In 1868, the arrival of the Union Pacific Railroad created an expanded demand for coal. Union Pacific chose to establish a separate mine, and manager Thomas Wardell opened the Union Pacific No. 1 Mine south of Bitter Creek and east of the Blair Brothers' mine. Mine No. 1 served as the hub from which the town of Rock Springs grew.

Rock Springs was created by miners and their families, who laid it out to suit their needs and to conform to the contours of the land. The twisted layout reflects in part the temporary nature of most coal camps. Also, the growth and early development of Rock Springs predated active Union Pacific involvement in the coal town. Wardell was a private developer contracted to provide coal to the Union Pacific Railroad. He took little interest in developing towns. Thus, the first residents took the job in hand. The 1870 census shows that few of these early residents were involved in commercial enterprises. Most were miners, and their wives were listed as "keeping house." Many women apparently took in boarders and doubled their workload to help provide money for the family. Due to the lack of good housing in 1870, it is understandable that few residents remained in the area long. Very few of those listed in the 1870 census remained in Rock Springs by 1880, thus reflecting the transitory nature of the early settlement.

The layout of Rock Springs was also influenced by the location of Bitter Creek and the nature of the rock formations in the area. The rock formations confined the early settlements to the alluvial plain of Bitter Creek and the mouths of its tributaries, Dead Horse and Killpecker Creeks. The population of the town remained relatively low in the nineteenth century, and there was no reason to expand beyond the confines of the alluvial plain created by these streams. A few early residents settled on the ridges immediately north and south of Bitter Creek, but not too far in either direction. Most of the

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ne mines in the Bitter Creek Valley attracted statewide attention and ultimately more settlers. By the mid-1870s coal had become such an important source of revenue for the railroad that the Union Pacific abruptly cancelled its contract with Wardell and took over all the coal lands and operating mines. It formed its own coal department, which became known as the Union Pacific Coal Company, and appointed D.O. Clark as general superintendent. Throughout the 1870s and 1880s, the Union Pacific Coal Company opened Mine Nos. 2, 3, 4, Old No. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10. The coal company contracted with Beckwith, Quinn and Company to import Chinese laborers and built houses to quarter them. In addition to the Union Pacific mines, numerous other coal mines were opened in the Rock Springs District between 1870 and 1880, including the Interstate Mine, the Van Dyke Mine, and mines at Blairtown and the Sweetwater Camp. Although the Union Pacific Coal Company was the dominant operator, several other independent companies and operators mined coal on non-Union Pacific land, including Patrick J. Quealy's Rock Springs Coal Company, the Central Coal and Coke Company, and the Wyoming Coal and Coke Company.

In 1870, the Rock Springs commercial district was in its infancy. Commercial ventures included liquor retailing stores (three), a blacksmith shop (one), and a telegraph service. The 1870 census lists no other services and only records thirty-two buildings in the entire town. However, the town soon began to expand. From 1870 to 1880 the number of buildings in town almost quadrupled, and the population grew from 117 to 763. The 1880 Census reveals the nature of the town prior to the 1885 Chinese Massacre and indicates healthy commercial enterprises in the growing coal camp. By 1880 there were 22 structures or houses in Rock Springs. Since most commercial buildings doubled as boarding houses or homes, the number of houses listed in the 1880 census roughly paralleled the total number of buildings in the town. There were about forty houses built by the Union Pacific to quarter Chinese workers. Thus in 1880, approximately one-third of all the houses quartered Chinese miners. Each house had one cook, whose sole occupation as recorded in the census records was preparing meals for the nine to ten borders. Blairtown also housed a priest, a gambler, and a barber. Thus by 1880, a Chinese commercial center was thriving, located north of the Rock Springs city core.

The diversity of occupations reported in the census greatly increased in the ten-year period between 1870 and 1880. Coal miners and laborers still dominated, but there was a host of other opportunities for commercial

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The Rock Springs Miner published an article about the early history of Rock Springs in 1897 that described the first buildings:

Following it (Mellor's store) were erected on South Front Street, twelve frame houses termed the 'pepper boxes,' on account of the peculiarity of their structure having been made in and shipped from Chicago. Soon thereafter six dwelling houses lathed and plastered were put up by the Union Pacific Company on the street southwest of No. 1 Mine (Second Street).

When Mine No. 2 was opened in 1871, another group of houses was built on the hill west of the first group. The Wyoming Board of Immigration described Rock Springs in a pamphlet published in 1874:

The town contains several good stores, a church, school house and numerous residences. Nearly all of the buildings are of stone, and are built in a neat, substantial manner. The population is about 600.

A townsite with lots, blocks, and streets was laid out rather belatedly in 1881. The original town plat consisted of thirty-four blocks with five along North Front Street on the north side of the Union Pacific tracks and the remainder on the south side of the tracks. East-west streets were simply designated by numbers and north-south streets by letters.

The development of the downtown commercial center was closely related to the dominance the Union Pacific held over Rock Springs after taking control of the coal mining operations in 1874. Although the coal industry was the tie that continued to bind the town together, two communities began to emerge in Rock Springs. They were initially divided by race, but were also divided by property control, with part of the town owned by the Union Pacific and the other part by private land holders. By 1885, the Union Pacific controlled the water, all the major coal mines, the labor force and its housing, the price of shipping coal, and the infamous company store. Eventually, the Union Pacific owned all the town's utilities. While some private ownership did exist, it was the Union Pacific that controlled most of the town's real estate. The Chinese Massacre on September 2, 1885, was a tragic event resulting from the company's efforts to control labor, land ownership, and Rock Springs.

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The Chinese in Rock Springs

The events of September 2, 1885, are pivotal in the history of Rock Springs. Starting in the late 1860s, the Union Pacific began to actively hire Chinese railroad workers. The 1870 census shows Chinese railroad workers scattered throughout southwestern Wyoming. After 1874, when the Union Pacific Coal Company took control of Wardell's operations, the company actively recruited Chinese miners through its agents, the Beckwith-Quinn Company. Some 400 Chinese were delivered to Rock Springs, specifically to break an impasse between the union and the railroad, a situation guaranteed to create hard feelings. Beckwith and Quinn's contract with Union Pacific Coal Company stipulated that housing would be provided for a fee. The fee was a forced rent payment that required the Chinese to live in company housing and buy mining supplies from Beckwith and Quinn, who actually distributed the Chinese miners' salaries, after deducting rent and supply fees. This contract not only relegated the Chinese miners to company housing, but by so doing, set them apart from the other miners.

Misunderstandings accumulated, and against the backdrop of region-wide anti-Chinese sentiment, violence erupted on September 2, 1885. The riot was apparently a spontaneous mob action precipitated by a controversy in one mine over the possession of a room between Chinese laborers and a Euro-American miner. A fight ensued with pick and shovels, and other miners soon joined the melee. The Chinese lost the skirmish, and the white miners left the mine. They armed themselves and mounted an attack on Chinatown. Twenty-eight Chinese died; Chinese miners who had contributed to the growth and development of the area were driven out, and many of their homes were burned. The surviving miners and their families fled to Evanston but were returned to Rock Springs by the Union Pacific and the United States Army. To insure smooth operation of the coal mines and the Chinese miners' safety, the United States Army built Camp Pilot Butte. From 1885 until 1898, under the pretense of protecting U.S. mail (the only justifiable reason for stationing federal troops along the railroad mainline) the army occupied Rock Springs.

Although Chinatown was rebuilt, the Union Pacific Railroad did not attempt to increase the Chinese work force after the massacre. In 1888, a treaty was negotiated between China and the United States prohibiting Chinese immigration for a period of twenty years. The company continued to employ those already on the payroll until they died or were pensioned off. Several returned to China at the company's expense in recognition of their long years

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of service. By 1940, no Chinese were employed in Union Pacific coal mines. Census figures between 1870 and 1950 reflect the growth and decline of the Chinese population in Sweetwater County. From 95 in 1870, their numbers rapidly grew to a high of 497 in 1880, then gradually decreased to 349 in 1890, 318 in 1900, 103 in 1910, and finally, to 52 in 1950.

Following the Chinese Massacre of 1885, the Union Pacific continued to build more company housing. An entire company housing facility called Number 4 Camp was built on the east side of town, and by the turn of the century, Japanese town, Number 8 Camp, and a large company store had been built by the Union Pacific. The company also began to recruit miners from Finland, Italy, Greece, Slovenia, Serbia, Croatia, and Japan, and the labor force became truly multi-national.

Rock Springs: From Coal Camp to City. Rock Springs experienced its greatest period of growth during the decade of the 1880s, its population increasing from 763 to 3,406. It was during this time period that Rock Springs was transformed from just another coal camp into a full-fledged town.

During the 1880s, Rock Springs acquired electricity and a reliable water supply, thus making the town more attractive to potential citizens and businesses. The power plant was constructed by the Union Pacific in 1886 to provide power for its mines, but it also sold electricity to Rock Springs residents and businesses. Power lines were first built along South Front Street and extended to the north side of the railroad tracks. The water pipeline from Green River was completed in 1888, but it was many years before water mains were extended to all portions of the town.

Confidence in the future of the town in the late 1800s was reflected in the establishment of the first banks. The Sweetwater Bank was organized in 1886 by Henry G. Balch, David Bacon, and Augustine Kendall and backed by Laramie businessmen with a capital of \$25,000. The bank was first housed in a building formerly used as a butcher shop (on the site of the Yellowstone Hotel). After the first year of operation, it became the First National Bank of Rock Springs. A new building was constructed to house the bank in 1888. A second impressive three-story building tiled with terra cotta was constructed on the site in 1919. To make room for the bank, Block 8 was bisected and Bank Court was created. This building, now the First Security Bank, is enrolled on the National Register of Historic Places. The original bank building is still standing at 450 South Main Street.

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The Rock Springs National Bank was organized on May 23, 1893, with Tim Kinney as president, George H. Goble as vice-president, and Frank Pfeiffer as cashier. The bank was housed in a fine two-story stone building constructed by H.H. Edgar at 518 South Main Street. This building is still standing with some street-level modifications. In 1911, the bank moved into a new \$55,000 three-story stone building at the corner of C Street and South Main Street. The Rock Springs National Bank surpassed the First National as the largest bank in Rock Springs when John Hay gained control of the bank in 1907. This building and the Rialto Theatre were razed in the late 1960s when the present bank complex was constructed on this block.

Rock Springs became an incorporated city on October 6, 1888. The first mayor was W.H. O'Donnell, elected November 13, 1888. The first council members were H.H. Edgar, Edward Thorpe, Augustine Kendall, and N.C. Peterson. William Mellor was the town treasurer; Robert Smith, town clerk; Louis J. Palmer, town attorney; and George Pickering, marshal. The preferred residential area for the city was on the south side of the tracks, particularly along B Street, and contained several substantial homes of wealthy businessmen. However, the majority of Rock Springs residents lived in humble wood frame Union Pacific company housing. Some still dwelt in dugouts along Bitter Creek, and a substantial number of Chinese still resided in company housing and shacks in Chinatown.

The configuration of the town became more complex by 1890. There were three recognizable divisions--industrial, commercial, and residential. The industrial complexes centered around mine openings. Number 1 Mine was actually located downtown and was flanked on the west by the South Side Commercial District. In the 1890s, residential districts were either developed by private entrepreneurs or by the Union Pacific. Number 4 Camp was a planned residential area built by the coal company next to the Number 4 Mine to allow workers easy access to the job site. The streets at Number 4 were well planned and laid out, in contrast to those laid out in the 1860s and later by private landowners. The maze of streets that distinguish Rock Springs were created by two forces--the Union Pacific, which laid out streets on a grid system, and the private owners, who laid out streets haphazardly. The private and corporate communities were connected by streets built along seemingly unnatural curves and angles.

The commercial district evolved more systematically than the residential areas. By 1880 the core of the town was centered on North and South Front

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Streets. Bisected by the Union Pacific Railroad, the North and South Front commercial districts faced one another across a wide expanse of steel. Early residents had a choice of two crossings at C Street and K Street. However, when the Union Pacific built a new depot and loading platform, the K Street crossing was closed. The railroad then built an overhead steel viaduct for pedestrian traffic. The tracks not only created separate commercial districts but residential districts as well. This in turn led to the formation of new churches, such as Saints Cyril and Methodius Catholic Church in 1912, for north side residents who were afraid to send their children to the south side due to the danger of the railroad tracks. An inspection of early Rock Springs newspapers reveals that several residents were struck and killed by trains each year. The railroad tracks remained a problem well into the twentieth century until adequate pedestrian and vehicular viaducts were constructed.

The downtown core expanded despite the physical handicaps, but the entrepreneurial spirit was partially stifled by the Union Pacific's monopoly of both the mining and transportation industries. By 1900, the blocks between Broadway and South Front comprised the southside commercial district. On the north side, the city's merchants had opened shops on Broadway, K Street and Pilot Butte. A uniquely Rock Springs configuration marked this half of the commercial core. North Front paralleled the railroad tracks, K Street angled northwest, and Pilot Butte dead-ended at K Street then curved like a lazy "S" to the northeast. Both K Street and Pilot Butte benefitted from providing services to Camp Pilot Butte, which helped loosen the Union Pacific's grip on the local economy as it provided a ready source of revenue for merchants, bartenders, and even gamblers.

In the 1890s, several new and impressive buildings were constructed, lending an air of permanency and substantiality to Rock Springs. The first opera house was constructed in 1889 by H.H. Edgar on the north side of the railroad tracks. The opera house seated 500 but burned in December 1894. It was replaced with a fine stone building equipped with electric lights and steam heat and a seating capacity of 750. Public meetings and dances were also held here. Previous to the building of the opera house, dances were held above the South Pass Saloon on North Front Street and above the Fountain Saloon on South Main Street. A two-story stone school building was constructed on B Street in 1891. The state-supported stone Miners' Hospital was built at the south end of C Street in 1892. It burned down in January 1897 but was rebuilt and opened again on May 15, 1898.

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One of the most impressive buildings still remaining in the central business district from this time period is the old city hall. It was designed by M.D. Kern of Salt Lake City, and J.L. Shedd, building inspector for Rock Springs, was in charge of construction. The masonry work was subcontracted to Roy and Company, Rock Springs stone masons, who had also constructed the Miners' Hospital. Work was started in April 1894 and completed in 1895. The facade rose thirty-two feet above grade and had a ninety-two foot high tower on the northwest corner of the building. The town hall is one of the last remaining examples of Richardsonian Romanesque architectural style in southwestern Wyoming and is enrolled on the National Register of Historic Places.

The rich ethnic mix of the city can be derived from the U.S. Census returns. In 1890, there were 1,373 native white, 2,033 foreign white, two Negroes and 333 Chinese. By 1900, the numbers had risen to 2,059 native white, 1,915 foreign white, 104 Negroes, and 279 "colored" (probably referring to the Chinese). The number of Chinese was significantly lower than that estimated by local newspapers at that time, which generally estimated 1,200 to 1,400 residents of Chinatown. The English, Scotch, Welsh, and Irish dominated the foreign-born whites until 1890. After that time, a large influx of southern European immigrants tipped the balance in favor of those from Austria, Italy, Greece, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Hungary, and Yugoslavia.

Rock Springs had a large contingent of Tyrolean immigrants from the Dolomite Mountains, originally part of Austria but part of Italy after World War I. By 1911, there were an estimated 1,000 Tyroleans in Rock Springs whose favorite gathering place was the Fountain Club on South Front Street across from the depot. Several of the Tyroleans established major businesses in Rock Springs. Henry Bertagnolli founded the Union Mercantile Company in 1893 with the financial help of relatives and friends. The Union Mercantile was located on the corner of K Street and Fifth Street, one block north of North Front Street. This became one of the largest merchandise stores in Rock Springs. Joseph Anselmi established the Pilot Butte Grocery, which soon became the Miners Mercantile Company, a general merchandise store. It became one of the largest businesses in Rock Springs and also specialized in stocking Tyrolean foods.

The "secret societies" also reflected the rich ethnic background of the city and included the Caledonian Club for people of Scottish descent, the Harmony Rebekah Lodge No. 3, the A.C. of Hibernians, the Finnish Temperance Society, the Excelsior Lodge No. 9 IOOF, the Pilot Butte Encampment No. 6 IOOF, the

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Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Andres Offrea Christoforo Columbo Italia Americana, and the Sweetwater Lodge No. 6 Knights of Pythias. By 1893, Rock Springs had six churches representing the Roman Catholics, the Mormons, the Episcopalians, the Methodists, the Congregationalists, and the Finns.

Labor unions did not come to the Rock Springs mines until after 1900, when the United Mine Workers of American began to organize the miners. At first the Union Pacific Coal Company opposed union organization as it had effectively done in the 1870s. However, when it became clear that large numbers of miners were joining the UMW, the Union Pacific Coal Company appointed Morgan Griffiths, a highly respected Welshman, to negotiate with the workers. As a result, a one-year statewide agreement was signed with the UMW on September 1, 1907. This agreement set wage rates and established the eight-hour day. An article written in 1915 in The New West Magazine expressed the benefits of the union to Rock Springs and its citizens:

This much unionism has especially well demonstrated in the Rock Springs district--that through its effort every miner, grubbing deep beneath the earth's surface, risking his life daily, at least had the assurance that his job will last as long as he does his work conscientiously and adheres to the union principles. He knows too that now should he suffer injury while at his work he will receive compensation, since the union to which he belongs has succeeded in causing a workmen's compensation act to be placed upon the statutes of the state and he knows that should he be killed he will be insured a decent burial and his family will be cared for. More than this, he knows just what wages his work will bring him and that the measurement thereof will be honest.

The article also stated that the union had allowed a miner to become a more stable member of the Rock Springs community and that he could now raise his family, buy a home, and spend more money among the local merchants. Another benefit of the union was its contribution to the effort of "Americanizing the foreign born."

The union obtained the Grand Opera House on North Front Street and renamed it the Union Opera House. The The New West Magazine described the Labor Temple in 1915:

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All the trades are organized in the Rock Springs district with the exception of the retail clerks. They have a fine labor temple built of solid stone, two stories high, entirely free from debt. The lower part of this building is rented to various business concerns and the upper part is devoted to the club rooms and meeting halls of the local unions. They maintain a fine library comprising 1100 volumes, all of which were donated...In the meeting halls the members of some union in the district congregate each night of the week and on every other Sunday evening the Sweetwater Federation of Trades and Labor meets in general council. This organization is made up of delegates from the various unions and most of the important work is accomplished by this executive board.

The Labor Temple still stands at 455-457 North Front Street, and except for some street-level modifications, it appears much the same as when first obtained by the union.

The central business district still had wooden sidewalks or no sidewalks at the turn of the century. Finally, in 1908 cement sidewalks were installed along South Front Street. They were then extended to C and B Streets and along North Front Street. Sidewalk construction continued into 1912, and property owners paid the costs. However, the streets remained unpaved into the 1920s except for a small segment from the railroad tracks south along C Street to City Hall.

The commercial district gradually expanded east and west on South Front Street from B Street to E Street with some development along 4th Street or Broadway. The commercial district along North Front Street spread north along K Street and Pilot Butte Street. The 1903 Sanborn Map lists five "sales" buildings, one confectionary, one "jewelry and drugs" store, two restaurants, one jewelry store, one cobbler, two barber shops, one "lodging" building, one clothing store, one tailor shop and two "sales and gambling" houses located on the east side of K Street. On the west side of K Street, there were three lodging and boarding houses, one tailor, one cigar manufacturing company, one grocery and two sales houses. Moreover, in 1903, on Pilot Butte Street a fledgling commercial district was evident including eight structures labeled "sales" or General Sales," one meat market, one barber shop, and a lodging house. The core area, then, of the commercial district at the turn of the century consisted of North Front, Pilot Butte, K Street, South Front, and Broadway. Outside the core area there were smaller

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commercial ventures, but the major stores were downtown. Among the smaller ventures outside the commercial core were "lodging and boarding houses" scattered throughout Rock Springs. Also evident in many areas of town were carriage houses and livery stables. While the business core consolidated in the late nineteenth century and the principal businesses remained along North and South Front Streets or adjacent avenues in the early 1900s, there was a spread of small enterprises away from the core area along the railroad tracks. However, most residential areas contained no large commercial structures. Churches, lodging houses, Union Pacific industrial facilities (associated with mining), and livery stables were the principal non-residential structures outside the downtown core area clustered around the five principal streets.

There were also many changes and additions to the central business district. In 1903, Tim Kinney and Company, one of the oldest businesses on the south side of the tracks, sold out to the Cosgriff Brothers, a gigantic sheep concern that also had a chain of mercantile stores across the region. The business was called Cosgriff and Couzens, but in about 1907 it became the Stockgrowers Mercantile Company, a business cooperatively owned by a number of ranchers. This building now houses Bi-Rite Drugs and several other businesses from 406 to 414 South Main (Front) Street. Beckwith-Quinn, another pioneer Rock Springs business, lost its role as the Union Pacific company store and sold out to A.F. Neuber, who took in a partner and changed the store's name to Beeman and Neuber Mercantile Company. However, the business was still housed in the original stone building. This historic building was torn down in 1971 to make room for the construction of the Cinema Theater.

The first two decades of the twentieth century brought economic growth to Rock Springs. When the Interstate Commerce Commission broke the Union Pacific's strangle hold on the coal industry in 1906, competing coal companies began to open mines and build coal handling facilities in the Rock Springs area. In addition, the Union Pacific's coal mining operations continued to expand. As the demand for coal increased, so did the need for more miners. Local business had always competed with the Union Pacific company store. The benefit of having competing coal companies in Rock Springs, coupled with a rise in population, led to growth in the downtown commercial district. The economic growth from 1900 to 1919 could be at least partially attributed to the arrival of new capital in the form of Colony Coal and the expansion of the Gunn Quealy coal mines. Furthermore, numerous coal

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camps ranging from two hundred to three thousand inhabitants grew up within a twenty-mile radius of Rock Springs. Superior was the largest, but Dines, Winton, Gunn, Quealy, Lionkol, and Reliance all emerged as major mining communities. Many of the miners and their families came into Rock Springs to shop or attend the theatre. Rock Springs also served as a shipping center. Goods bound for Pinedale and points north were off-loaded at Rock Springs. As Pinedale grew, so did Rock Springs warehousing and shipping strength. Ultimately, as the automobile replaced the horse-drawn freight wagon, truckers freighted goods from Rock Springs to towns throughout the area.

In 1912, a group of Rock Springs men opened the North Side State Bank. C. Juel was the president, C.P. Bunning, vice president, and V.J. Facinelli, cashier. The bank was first housed in a two-story stone building constructed by John Bertagnolli in 1911 on K Street (now the New Grand Cafe). Construction of a new three-story brick bank began in 1923 on the site of the Hotel Belmont (the old St. James Hotel). The Superior Lumber Company of Rock Springs was awarded the general building contract. The architect was D.D. Spani, the only professional architect in Rock Springs. The building was finished and opened for business in May 1924. The North Side State Bank was razed in the early 1990s to make room for the new North Side State Bank.

Several institutional and public buildings were added to the south side of Rock Springs during the first two decades of the twentieth century. The town was proud of the building of the Carnegie Library in 1908. It was located on C Street and was built at a cost of \$12,500. Overcrowding in the existing school system led to the building of a fine, three-story brick high school on B Street in 1916 next to the old stone school. The older building was later torn down to provide space for a parking lot for the high school. Built at a cost of \$85,000 the school was designed by D.D. Spani and constructed by E.H. Cowell of Denver. Cowell built a brick plant in Rock Springs to manufacture the bricks for the school's construction. The school opened in January 1916 and was considered one of the largest and most up-to-date educational facilities in the state. A new high school was built in the 1930s, and this building was then used as a junior high school. The old high school still stands with only minor exterior modifications at 316 B Street.

The Rock Springs Masonic Lodge constructed a three-story brick Masonic Temple in 1912-13 on a lot just south of the new federal post office. D.D. Spani initially drew the plans incorporating the ideas of the building committee. However, the Baerressen Brothers of Denver and Cheyenne were chosen as

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architects. This firm had designed the El Jebel temple in Denver. Archie Allison was chosen as general contractor. The temple was completed on January 10, 1913, and still stands at 218 B Street.

The Federal Post Office was constructed at the corner of B Street and Broadway. Construction began in November 1911, but this massive two-story brick building (60'x90') required special building techniques because the area was underlain by coal tunneling. The building is similar to many other post offices built in the United States between 1900 and 1920, containing elements of the Neo-Classical Revival style and designed under the supervision of Henry Knox Taylor, supervising architect of the Treasury Department. The post office cost \$75,000 to build. It had revolving doors on the north and east public entrances, and the employee entrance on the west. The interior had separate windows for the stamp clerk, a registry, postal savings, money orders, and general delivery. There was a large private office for the postmaster, a room for civil service exams, and a shower-bath and lockers for the employees. The importance of this federal building to Rock Springs is reflected in the fact that when the cornerstone was laid on May 31, 1912, the coal mines and shops closed for the ceremony.

The Rialto Theatre was constructed by the Rialto Amusement Company east of the Rock Springs National Bank on South Front Street. The theatre opened on February 21, 1921. The building was described in the Sweetwater County Industrial Review:

In the construction of the Rialto great care was taken. The lighting, heating, and ventilating systems are the very best and most modern. The stage is arranged so as to accommodate the largest production of vaudeville, stock, or road shows. The seating capacity of the theatre is approximately 1300. The building is fireproof, being built almost entirely with the best quality of brick and concrete.

The Rialto Amusement Company was composed of Tom and Mary Berta and several local stockholders. Movies were shown and accompanied by a six-piece orchestra. Vaudeville acts performed on Sundays, and local talent performances were also encouraged. The Rialto finally closed in 1959 and was razed to make room for the construction of a new banking complex in 1966.

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In 1924, the Elks Club (BPOE 624) constructed a three-story brick edifice at the corner of Second and C Streets, a short distance south of the proposed district boundaries. D.D. Spani designed the building, and F.H. Cowell of Denver was the contractor. This was the same team that had designed and built the Rock Springs High School in 1916. The building was constructed at a cost of \$160,000. The local Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks was organized in 1900 with twenty charter members. The Elks first built a lodge in June 1911 when the membership had grown to 335. After the new building was occupied in 1924, the old Elks Club building was purchased by the Rock Springs National Bank. The current Elk Club building has received few if any exterior modifications and reflects the Italian Renaissance Revival style of architecture. It is one of the most imposing buildings in Rock Springs remaining from this time period.

The north side also benefitted from the construction of several new buildings during this time period. The Park Hotel was constructed at 19 Elk Street on the north side of the railroad tracks in 1914-1915. John Park was the proprietor, and he advertised his establishment as the only modern hotel in Rock Springs with hot and cold water in every room. The Park Hotel catered to "commercial men" and "automobile tourists," the latter referring to the completion of the Lincoln Highway through Rock Springs. The new hotel was designed by D.D. Spani, and F.H. Cowell received the contract for the brick work. The Rock Springs Lumber Company received the contract for the inside work. The Park Hotel has served the same function under the same name since it was constructed.

A.T. Chalice constructed a commercial building at 545 North Front Street in about 1909. It was a large two-story concrete building with a brick facade that now houses the Village Square and the Rex Hotel. The building housed a jewelry and candy store and the rear portion contained the 250-seat Lyric Theater. The theater name was later changed to the Oracle. In 1924, the Rex Amusement Company acquired the building and converted the Oracle Theater into a modern facility with 600 cushioned seats, elaborate fresco and mural decorations, draperies, a mirrored foyer, and an electrified marquee. James Sartoris was the manager of the theater. The upper story served as the Rex Hotel.

The Golden Rule Mercantile had come to Rock Springs around 1899. It was first housed in a building at 531 North Front Street. W.F. Partin was the proprietor. Partin had been in partnership with J.C. Penney in Kemmerer,

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Wyoming, and they remained partners in the Golden Rule store in Rock Springs during its first years of operation. Partin remained the proprietor of the Rock Springs outlet through the 1910s and early 1920s. By that time, there were sixty-five other affiliated Golden Rule stores throughout the west. J.C. Penney eventually bought out his business partners and became the sole owner of the chain of stores. The Golden Rule stores then became J.C. Penney stores. In the late 1920s, the Rock Springs outlet was moved to a larger store at 421 North Front Street.

Meanwhile, the Union Pacific Railroad recognized the steady growth of Rock Springs from coal camp to city by building a new brick depot in 1900. The new building replaced a small wood frame depot that had been constructed just nine years earlier. The old depot was moved to the east and used as a freight station. The new depot was designed by J.B. Berry, Chief Engineer, Chief Engineer's Office of the Union Pacific Railroad in Omaha. The building was set in a large landscaped park area to the west of the old depot site. Although functional in appearance, the building has elements of the Neo-Classical Revival architectural style, especially in the main entrance and vestibule detailing. The interior was divided into a women's waiting room, a men's waiting room, booking lobby, ticket office, and restrooms, with a baggage room and express room in the eastern portion. An interesting feature of the layout was separate entrances for men and women from the trainside, leading to the separate waiting rooms. Records show that the depot was altered in 1922 and 1941, but the alterations seem to have been limited to the interior. The exterior remains nearly identical to the original structure.

In 1917, the Union Pacific Railroad replaced the old wood frame freight station with a new brick and concrete freight station. It was designed by the Office of the Chief Engineer, Omaha. The new building had a two-story office area on the west end and a one-story warehouse with loading docks and bays on the east end. The building was retired by the railroad in 1975 and has been leased since that time. The exterior is nearly original except for the sealing of some of the loading bays with concrete blocks.

In the 1920s, Rock Springs became one of the cities along the first transcontinental auto highway. The Federal Highway Act of 1921 resulted in the building of the Lincoln Highway from New York to San Francisco. It closely paralleled existing railroad routes across the country. In Wyoming the Lincoln Highway paralleled the Union Pacific Railroad and thus went

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through Rock Springs. Later redesignated as U.S. Route 30, the route passed north of the Downtown District and followed Pilot Butte Avenue, Bridger Avenue, Center Street, and Dewar Drive through town. As a result, a number of businesses including gas stations, garages and automobile dealerships, restaurants and motels developed along the route. The Lincoln Highway represented a fundamental change in the nation's primary mode of transportation. In Rock Springs this revolution in transportation is represented by the Downtown District, which grew up along the railroad, and the businesses that grew up along the Lincoln Highway in the post-1920s era.

Rock Springs was hit by a devastating flood in April 1924. No lives were lost; but the event emphasized the need for flood control and the long-delayed sanitary sewer system. Mayor Bunning, the city council, and the Union Pacific Railroad settled on a plan to rechannel Bitter Creek away from North Front Street and the central part of town by eliminating a south elbow of the creek. This portion was filled in and a new channel was excavated. The Union Pacific donated land for the diversion channel and land for the displaced squatters who were still living in dugouts in the stream channel. A \$425,000 bond issue was approved for a sewer system. By 1929, a twenty-two mile sewer system was in place, Bitter Creek was rechanneled, and the old streambed was filled in and used for streets, buildings, and the creation of a three-acre park named after Mayor Bunning. Three miles of city streets were also paved and guttered.

Despite all the improvements of the 1920s, Rock Springs was destined to remain a town separated into north and south districts until the early 1940s. With the approval of the Union Pacific Railroad, the city pushed through a crossing replacement project that included a bridge over the tracks for vehicles on A Street, a pedestrian underpass at C Street, and an underpass at M Street. The old steel pedestrian viaduct over the tracks, considered an eyesore by many residents, was finally dismantled. Thereafter the flow of pedestrian and vehicular traffic across town was far easier and safer, with no delays caused by train switching.

The Architecture of Rock Springs. Rock Springs experienced a series of clearly-defined building phases during its history that are reflected in its architecture today. Many of these trends have been mentioned in the preceding discussion but will be condensed here for a clearer understanding of these phases.

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Rock Springs began as a Union Pacific coal camp and railroad station. At its inception, no one could foresee the phenomenal growth in store for Rock Springs. The town grew up around the mines and the maze of railroad tracks. Simple wood frame company housing was set up around the mines as they were developed. A formal townsite with lots, blocks, and streets was not laid out until 1881 after considerable development had already occurred. One of the early surveyors who laid out the rather uneven blocks excused himself by saying, "What's the difference? It will never be anything but a coal camp."

In addition to the company housing, hundreds of dugouts and informal dwellings grew up along Bitter Creek that were flooded on a regular basis. However, several substantial locally quarried sandstone businesses were built along North and South Front Streets during this early settlement period. They were two-story commercial buildings with falsefronts and thick and roughly cut and coursed sandstone walls. They reflect the skill of European stonemasons among the early labor force attracted to the area by the mines. Some of them may have been employed in bridge building on the Union Pacific Railroad, as temporary wooden bridges built in haste were replaced with more substantial bridges. Very little is known about these early craftsmen or the origin of their building concepts. All of the buildings in the survey area constructed during the 1870s-1880s have either been razed or altered. For example, the Beckwith and Quinn store is gone, and Tim Kinney and Company (410 South Main) has been covered with a brick facade. A commercial building at 531 North Front Street that once housed the Golden Rule store reflects this building period, but the facade has been covered with brick and clapboard siding. The other remaining stone buildings were constructed in the 1890s and are more refined in building techniques.

Numerous wood frame commercial falsefronts were also built during this time period. However, only a few examples have survived. The Fountain Club at 514 South Main is a notable example, although it has received street-level alterations of the facade. The typical nineteenth century commercial structure was two stories with a flat or gable roof and falsefront with a projecting decorative cornice and a recessed central entrance flanked by large display windows with kickplates, clerestories, and transoms. These structures are usually considered Italianate in style but the detailing varies widely. Another example from this time period is 443 North Front Street, a one-story wood frame single storefront.

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During the 1890s, many fine stone buildings were constructed, often with intricate architectural detailing. They most closely resemble Late Victorian Italianate commercial architecture with the basic components listed above. They are similar to the stone commercial buildings constructed in the 1870s and 1880s, in that rough cut locally quarried sandstone was used in wall construction, but the facades were finished in a high grade of cut stone with numerous architectural embellishments. The buildings were generally constructed by local contractors using plans from architectural patternbooks, newspapers, or journals of the period. There were no professional architects in Rock Springs until D.D. Spani arrived in 1911. The intricate moldings, cornices, windows, doors, and other detailing were manufactured in the East and shipped to local building supply companies. The principal building contractors active in Rock Springs in the 1890s were H.H. Edgar, Pat Hynes, and the Rock Springs Lumber Company. H.H. Edgar was a contractor and builder who constructed the two-story stone Grand Opera House in 1894 that still stands at 457 North Front Street, and the two-story stone Rock Springs National Bank Building in 1892 at 518 South Main. Pat Hynes was also a local contractor and builder who constructed the two-story stone building complete with cupola in 1892 at 440 South Main Street. The Rock Springs Lumber Company was founded by Augustine Kendall, Griff W. Edwards, John L. Reynolds, and Clarence Hartman in 1892. It soon became one of the chief building supply and contracting concerns in Rock Springs. Along with Roy and Company, local stone masons, the Rock Springs Lumber Company received the subcontract for the masonry work on the City Hall in 1894.

Although constructed during the same time period with locally quarried sandstone, the City Hall is a notable exception to the pattern, as it was designed by a professional architect, M.D. Kern of Salt Lake City. Kern employed the Richardsonian Romanesque architectural style, patterned after H.H. Richardson, popular in the United States from 1870 to 1900.

Many notable buildings were constructed in Rock Springs during the early twentieth century. By the turn of the century, Rock Springs had experienced a tremendous period of growth, and it was clear that it was becoming a modern city. The hopes and expectations of the local population ran high and are reflected in the public, institutional, and educational buildings constructed during this time period before the Great Depression. The Union Pacific Railroad depot represents a bridge between the centuries and probably reflects the railroad's admission that Rock Springs was "an up and coming community." This one-story brick Neo-Classical Revival building was designed

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by J.B. Berry, Union Pacific's Chief Engineer in Omaha. It represents a standardized design for passenger depots along the Union Pacific line that could be adjusted depending on the size of the city or town. It therefore reflects national instead of local building trends for this time period. The same is true of the Federal Building completed in 1913. It was built using standardized post office plans and reflects early twentieth century federal post office construction using a Neo-Classical design. Nevertheless, these buildings were a great source of community pride and instilled confidence in the economic future of Rock Springs.

Daniel D. Spani was the first professional architect to set up a business in Rock Springs. Spani arrived in 1911 from St. Louis with fourteen years of experience. He was responsible for the design of so many important buildings in Rock Springs during this time period that is worthwhile to discuss his background. Dominick Spani, Daniel's father, was a Swiss emigrant who was a builder and contractor in Benton, Illinois. Daniel attended the University of Illinois but left his senior year in 1902. He went to St. Louis in 1903 and worked with Theodore Link, architect, and then Eames and Young, architects. He left St. Louis and worked for seven years as an inspector of millwork of post office buildings throughout Kentucky, Tennessee, and part of Indiana.

Spani came to Rock Springs in 1911, perhaps in association with the new federal building being constructed, and opened an office as an architect. By the 1930s, Spani was still the only architect in Sweetwater County. Therefore it is not surprising that he was called upon to design many of Rock Springs' important buildings during this time period. He designed and built the First National Bank Building (Securing Bank Building) at 502 South Main (1919), the North Side State Bank Building, formerly at 601 North Front Street (1924), the Rock Springs High School at 316 B Street (1916), and the Elks Club Building at 307 C Street (1924). All of these large, multi-story buildings are located in or near the proposed National Register district. Other buildings he designed were the Junior High School Building, the Yellowstone School Building, the Lowell School Building, and the Roosevelt School Building. In Green River, he designed the First National Bank Building, the Crocker Building, the county jail, and additions to the courthouse. Spani left his indelible mark on Rock Springs and southwestern Wyoming.

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Another important development in local architecture and construction was the establishment of local brick plants in Rock Springs in the 1910s. Formerly, brick construction was restricted because the bricks had to be shipped in from Salt Lake City. E.H. Cowell, a Denver building contractor, built a brick plant in 1914. He used the bricks to construct the new high school building for which he had been awarded the contract. In addition, Chris Bunning, D. Stevens, and C.P. Scott built a brick plant in the same year on ground near Mine No. 2.

Brick construction then set the trend for new commercial buildings in the 1920s, 1930s, and 1940s, the final historic building phase in Rock Springs. Such buildings were constructed by local building contractors using local and shipped in materials and standardized plans. The buildings are simple and functional with few architectural embellishments other than decorative brick and terra cotta tile designs. The buildings are one or two-story brick with flat roofs, brick parapets, and single or double recessed or flush entrances and flanking display windows. Some of the buildings have elements of the Art Deco and Art Moderne styles popular during this time period. This is reflected in the use of colored glazed bricks, terra cotta tile, and mosaic tiles, generally used in the kickplate areas and for trim around the display windows. Some notable examples are the Fanelli Music-Rushmore Furniture building at 553 North Front Street/19 K Street, a two-story brick structure dating from 1923-1924 with corner entrances and secondary recessed entrances, display windows, and kickplates and trim covered with black and green glazed ceramic tiles; the Union Mercantile Company, a two-story brick structure similar in design to Fanelli's with a corner entrance, display windows, and black glazed ceramic tile covering the kickplate areas and trim. The building features a narrow corrugated aluminum awning around the two street facades of the building, decorative brickwork above the second story windows, and a narrow, scalloped white terra cotta cornice. Most of the buildings from this time period are plain and functional in design, with fewer architectural embellishments than the above examples. Because of their relatively recent construction dates, commercial buildings from this time period are the most numerous examples remaining in the survey area today.

Summary. The history and economy of Rock Springs was heavily dependent on the Union Pacific Railroad and its coal mines, and therefore the economy rode the roller coaster of market demand for coal. Production plummeted in the first years of the Great Depression, then began a steady rise with increased

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production for the war effort. However, after World War II, the coal industry did not rebound but sank to a record state low of 1.6 million tons by 1958. The greatest blow to the coal industry at that time was the conversion from steam to diesel locomotives by the nation's railroads and the shift to natural gas and oil for home heating. The Wyoming coal industry remained depressed until the late 1960s, when new power plants both in and out of state required the inexpensive, low-sulphur coals found in Wyoming. Although the Union Pacific closed down its coal mining operations in and around Rock Springs, other industries gradually filled the void. The economy of Rock Springs continues to rely on energy development, but the emphasis has shifted from coal to oil and natural gas, trona, and uranium. Coal sources are now located in the outlying area, such as Black Buttes and Jim Bridger, but Rock Springs is still the closest commercial center in the region. It also serves as commercial center for the agricultural community of sheep and cattle ranchers.

In the early 1970s, Rock Springs began a period of urban renewal and city beautification projects. The local newspapers are rife with articles and photographs of the razing of numerous historic buildings in and around the central business district. The city considered these landmark buildings to be "glaring eyesores" and "dangerous to inquisitive children (and adults)." Thus a concerted campaign brought about the destruction of many buildings that had stood for nearly one hundred years, such as the old South Pass Bar and the Quinn-Beckwith Store. "Progress" also erased the Rialto Theater and the Rock Springs National Bank Building in Block Seven of the Original Town Plat to make room for the new bank complex. The most recent casualty was the North Side State Bank.

Mine subsidence also played a key role in the urban deterioration of downtown Rock Springs. Number One Mine underlay large portions of the city from South Front Street to Interstate 80. When it was closed, the underground workings were no longer maintained and filled with water. The resulting subsidence caused structural failures throughout the commercial and residential areas with cracked foundations and walls, flooded basements, and cave-ins. In the 1980s, federal funds from the Abandoned Mine Lands program were used to fill in the mine voids under downtown Rock Springs.

The "Energy Boom" of the 1970s resulted in new growth outside the old commercial core area. The Plaza Mall and White Mountain Mall resulted in an exodus of businesses to these facilities on the outskirts of the city.

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Motels and gas stations also migrated along the interchanges of Interstate 80 in the 1960s and 1970s as traffic patterns changed. However, the most devastating effect on the downtown commercial district occurred in the mid-1980s, when a statewide recession resulting from a "bust" cycle in the energy industry caused many Rock Springs businesses to fail.

These dynamic factors were more severe because they occurred in a vacuum created by the failure to implement any downtown redevelopment plan. However, in the period since 1987, the citizens of Rock Springs aided by local, state, and federal participation have shown a new interest in revitalization of the downtown area. The changes are evident in the proposed National Register District with several new businesses and the upgrading of several of the component buildings, including painting, repairs, and removal of inappropriate materials to restore the facades to their original appearance. Also, new streetlights, parking areas, and flagstone sidewalks have been installed along North Front Street. Finally, the old City Hall has been restored using funding from the Abandoned Mine Lands program.

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Downtown Rock Springs Historic District
Sweetwater County, Wyoming

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Downtown Rock Springs Historic District
Sweetwater County, Wyoming

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Downtown Rock Springs Historic District
Sweetwater County, Wyoming

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Downtown Rock Springs Historic District
Sweetwater County, Wyoming

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National Park Service

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Downtown Rock Springs Historic District
Sweetwater County, Wyoming

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CONTINUATION SHEET

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Downtown Rock Springs Historic District
Sweetwater County, Wyoming

10. Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the Downtown Rock Springs Historic District is delineated by the polygon whose vertices are marked by the following UTM reference points:

- A. 12/648200 m E/4605220 m N
- B. 12/648425 m E/4605425 m N
- C. 12/648590 m E/4605330 m N
- D. 12/648330 m E/4604965 m N

Boundary Justification

This boundary encompasses all or portions of Blocks Three, Four, Five and Eight of the Original Town Plat for Rock Springs along North Front and South Front (Main) Streets adjacent to the Union Pacific Railroad tracks. The northeast portion of the district also includes Lots 1-3, 7-11, and a portion of Lots 19-23 of Block 8 of the North Addition in order to include two contributing properties that are closely associated with the history of the commercial district--the original site of the North Side State Bank (Building No. 1) and the Union Mercantile Store (Building No. 2). The district boundary generally follows lot lines and building lines of exterior walls. Because multiple east-west trending railroad tracks bisect the district into north and south sections, lot lines and buildings lines were extended utilizing a pedestrian underpass on the west to connect the two sections. On the east, the building line was extended southward across the tracks and utilizes the building lines of the Union Pacific Warehouse (Building No. 20) and extensions of the building lines to connect the south segment of the district. The eastern district boundary then utilizes the east building line of Building No. 34 and its southern extension through a vacant lot to Broadway (4th Street). On the southwest corner of the district, the boundary encompasses four properties consisting of Lots 4-7, Block 11 and Lots 4-7, Block 12. The southern district boundary utilizes an alley and parking area and the south building line of the Masonic Temple (Building No. 44) in order to exclude intrusive modern buildings and parking lots in these blocks from the district.

Overall, the irregular boundaries are justified due to the presence of the railroad tracks, the exclusion of modern building intrusions, and the

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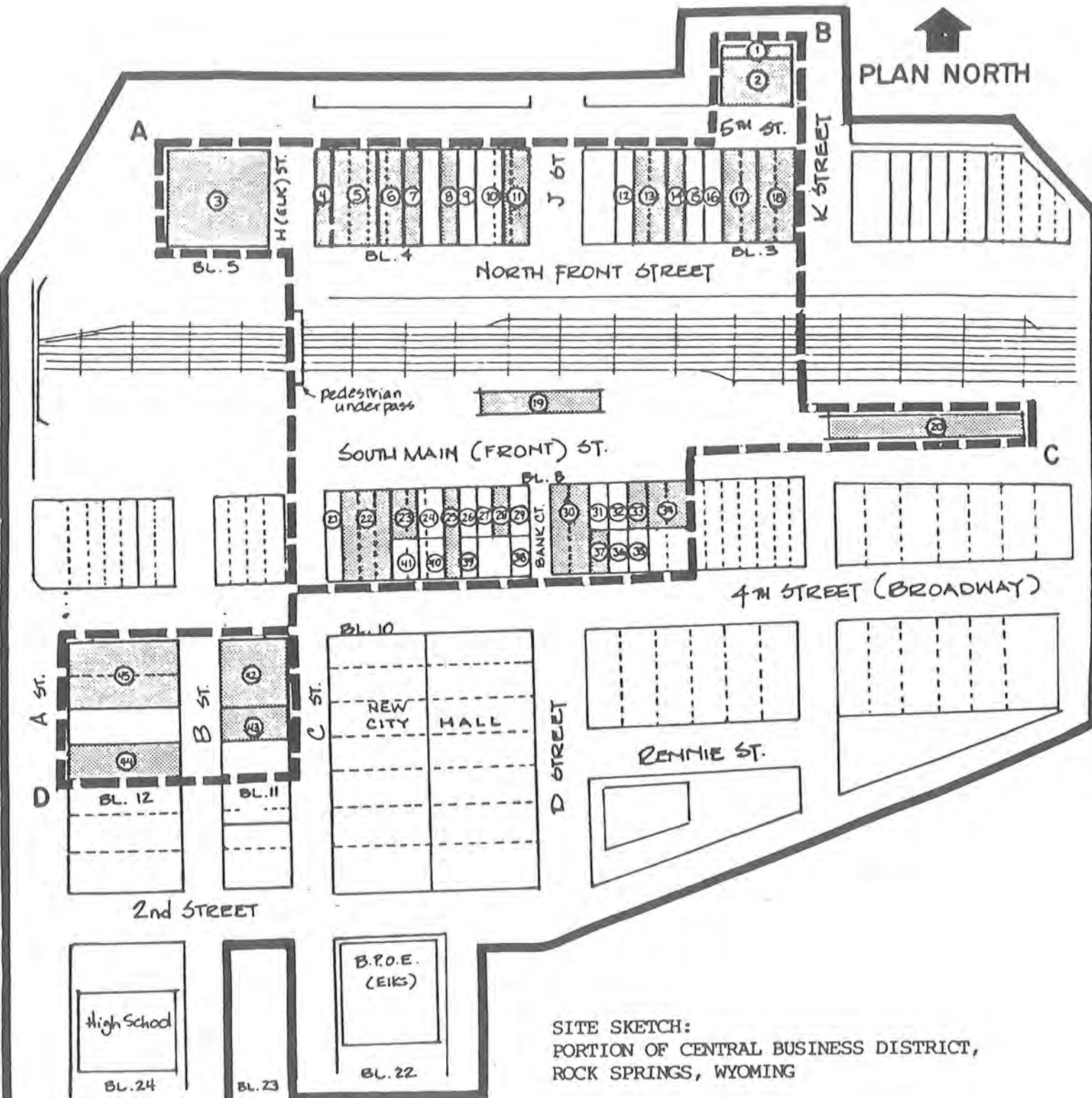
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 10 Page 74

Downtown Rock Springs Historic District
Sweetwater County, Wyoming

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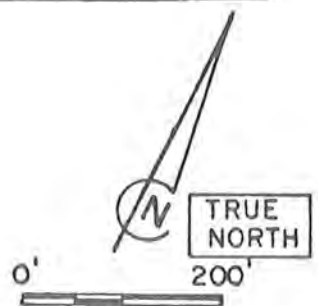
inclusion of strong contributing buildings that are considered to be essential elements of the Downtown Rock Springs Historic District. The proposed district includes the significant historic buildings in this area that still retain physical integrity. Although many of these buildings have received street-level modifications, the historic character of the district is strong. Furthermore, the district is unique in that the railroad tracks have bisected the downtown into north and south sectors that have managed to maintain a close relationship due to the pedestrian and vehicular underpasses.



SITE SKETCH:
PORTION OF CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT,
ROCK SPRINGS, WYOMING

- Survey boundary
- Proposed Central Business District N.R. Boundary
- Lot lines
- Contributing buildings
- Noncontributing buildings

(REVISED 8/93)



BUILDING KEY
 ROCK SPRINGS NATIONAL REGISTER COMMERCIAL DISTRICT
 (REVISED 8/93)

C = Contributing NC = Noncontributing NR = on National Register

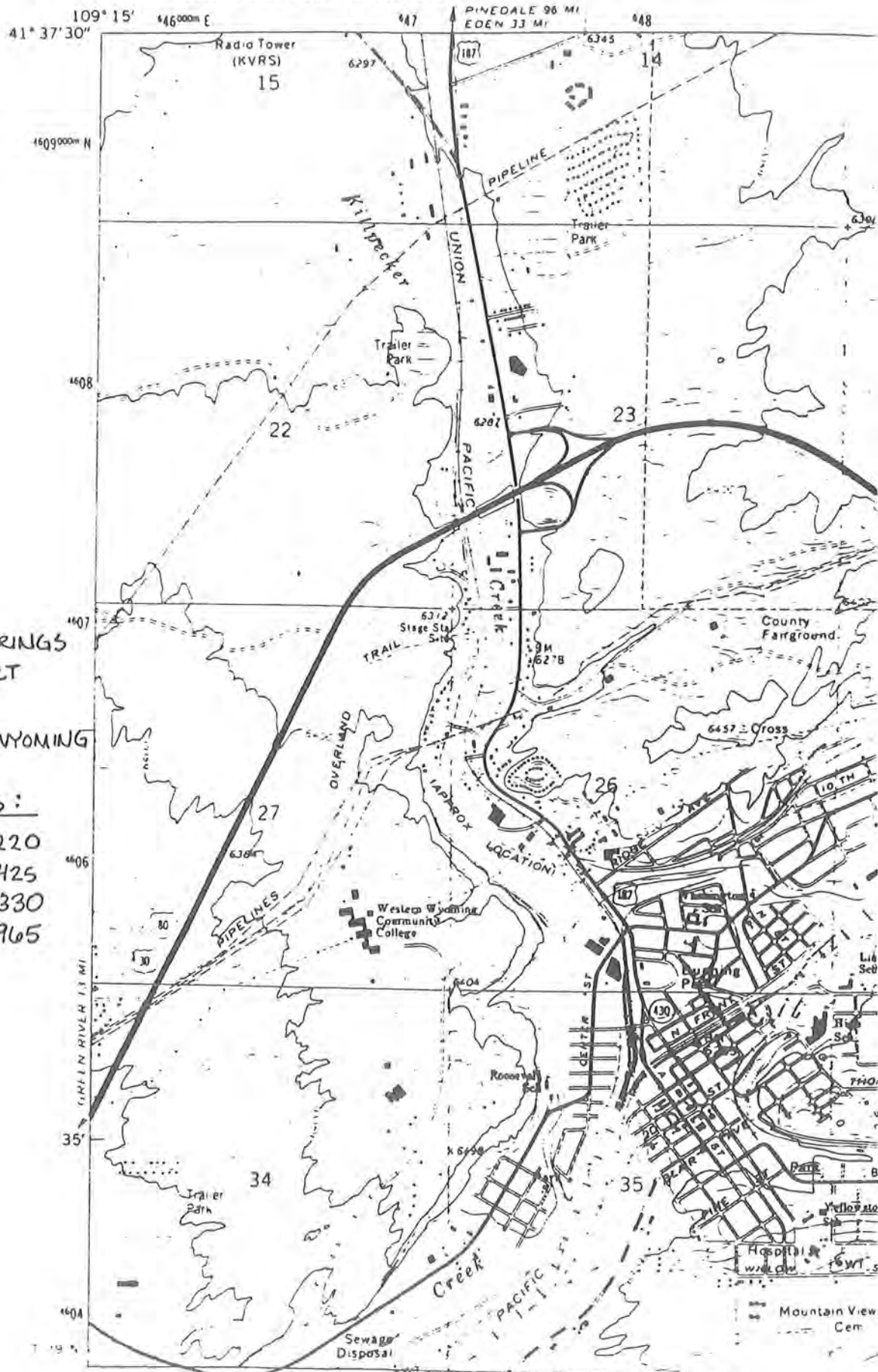
<u>Name of Property</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Eligibility</u>
1. New Grand Cafe	117 K Street	C
2. Union Mercantile Company	105 K Street	C
3. Park Hotel	19 Elk Street	C
4. Imagination Arts & Crafts	403 N. Front Street	C
5. The Antique Mall	407 N. Front Street	C
6. Warehouse Video	421 N. Front Street	C
7. New Life Ministries	431 N. Front Street	C
8. Serendipity Books & Gifts	443 N. Front Street	C
9. Kelley's Shoes	447 N. Front Street	NC
10. Toastmaster Bar	453 N. Front Street	NC
11. Callas Realty/Front Street News	487 N. Front Street	C
12. James and James Attorneys	110 J Street	NC
13. I.O.O.F./Fanelli Fine Furniture	515 N. Front Street	C
14. Fanelli Sleep Shop	527 N. Front Street	C
15. Law Offices	531 N. Front Street	NC
16. Fanelli Appliance Warehouse	535 N. Front Street	NC
17. Rex Hotel/Village Square	545 N. Front Street	C
18. Fanelli Music, Appliance & Furniture/Rushmore Furniture	553 N. Front Street/ 19 K Street	C
19. Union Pacific Railroad Depot	South Main Street	C
20. Union Pacific Warehouse/ Freight Station	South Main Street	C
21. Wood 'N Stuff/Dance Patch/ Arnoldi's Tatoo	402 S. Main Street/ 139 C Street	NC

	<u>Name of Property</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Eligibility</u>
22.	Bi-rite Drugs/Touch of Class/ Personal Tax Service	410 S. Main Street	C
23.	New Studio Camera Shop	416-420 S. Main Street	C
24.	U.S. Post Office, Contract Station No. 1	422 S. Main Street	NC
25.	Country Cottage/Plaza Hotel/ Party Supplies Unlimited	430 S. Main Street	C
26.	Vacant	432 S. Main Street	NC
27.	Copier and Supply Co.	436 S. Main Street	NC
28.	State Farm Insurance	440 S. Main Street	C
29.	Vacant	450 S. Main Street	NC
30.	First Security Bank	502 S. Main Street	NR
31.	Total Exposure Tanning and Hair Salon	504 S. Main Street	NC
32.	Rock Springs Chiropractic Health Center	510 S. Main Street	NC
33.	Moonglade Gifts and Baskets	514 S. Main Street	C
34.	Vacant	518 S. Main Street	C
35.	Robbins Insurance	515 Broadway	NC
36.	Vacant	511 Broadway	NC
37.	Rocky Mountain Service Bureau	505 Broadway	C
38.	Mane Attraction Hair/ Tanning Salon/ Uptown	455 Broadway/ 108 Bank Court	NC
39.	Dr. Eugene Dowd Optometrist	435 Broadway	NC
40.	Morgan Mining Environmental Consultants, Ltd.	421 Broadway	NC
41.	Faler Agency	417 Broadway	NC
42.	Rock Springs City Hall	B Street & Broadway	NR
43.	F.O. Eagles Aerie 151	211 B Street	C

	<u>Name of Property</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Eligibility</u>
44.	Masonic Temple	218 B Street	C
45.	J & J Boat Center (Old Post Office)	210 B Street	C

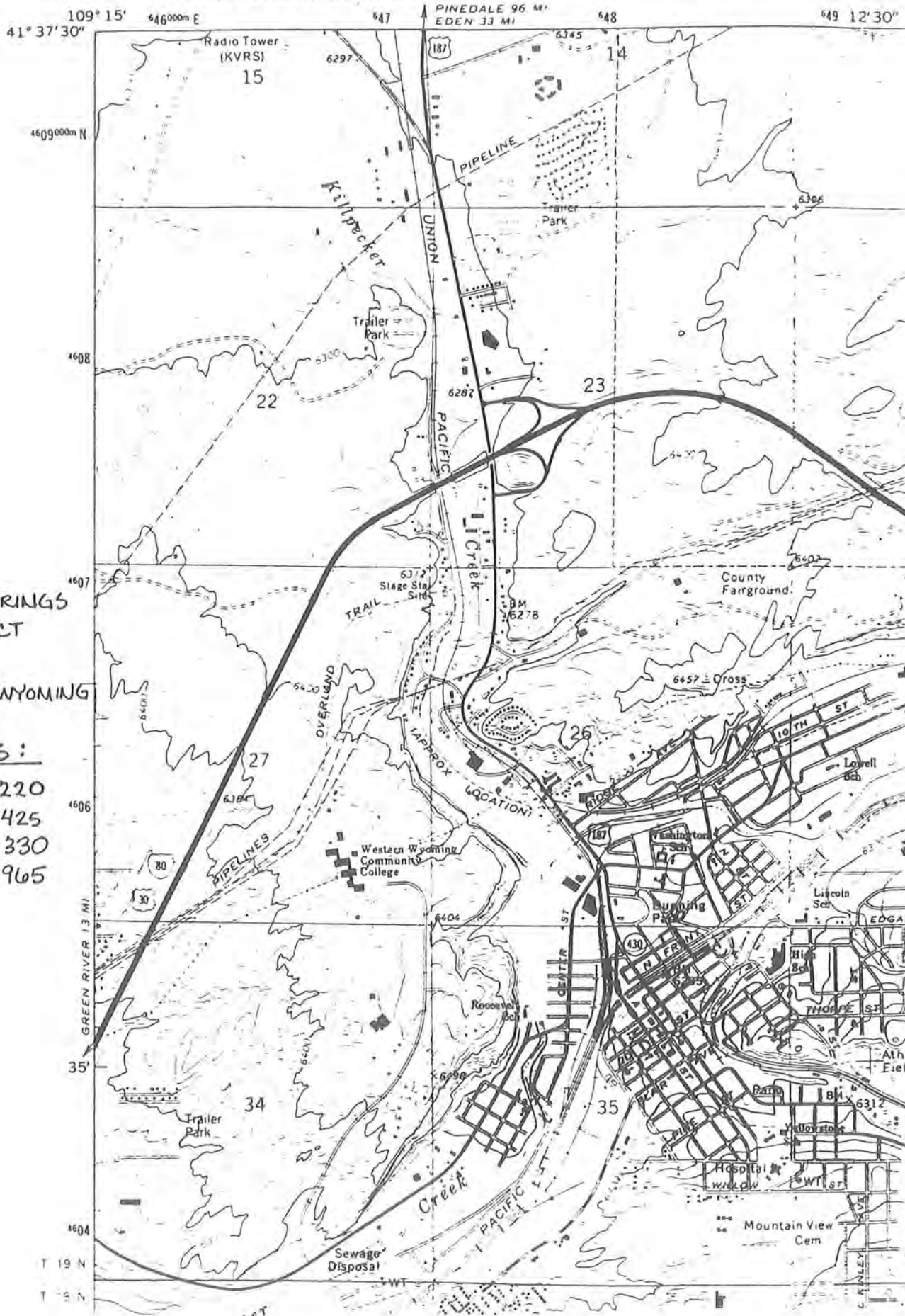
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

NE
PILOT BUTTE



41° 37' 30" N
(PILOT BUTTE)

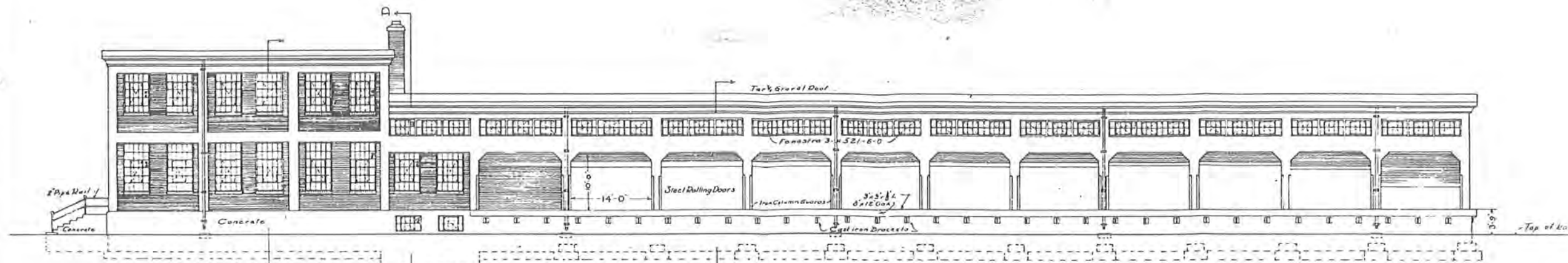
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



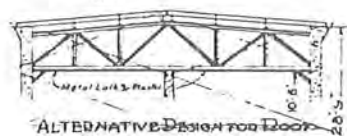
DOWNTOWN ROCK SPRINGS
HISTORIC DISTRICT
ROCK SPRINGS,
SWEETWATER CO., WYOMING

JTM REFERENCES :

- 12/648200/4605220
- 12/648425/4605425
- 12/648590/4605330
- 12/648330/4604965



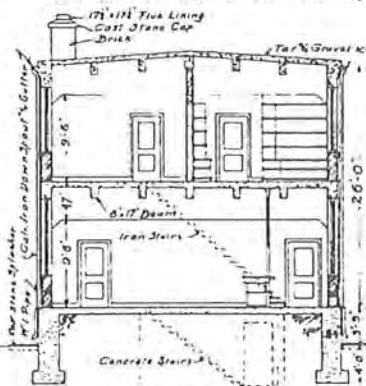
TRACK SIDE ELEVATION



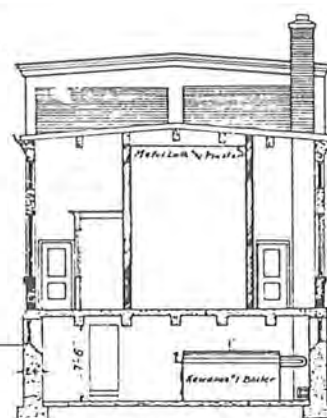
ALTERNATIVE DESIGN FOR ROOF



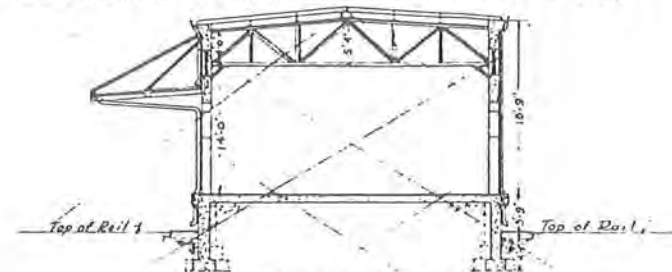
END ELEVATION



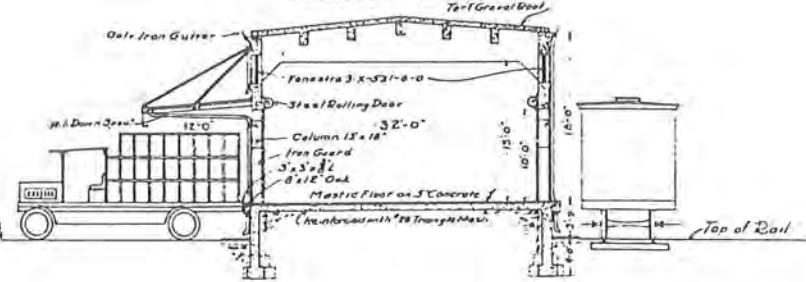
SECTION A-B



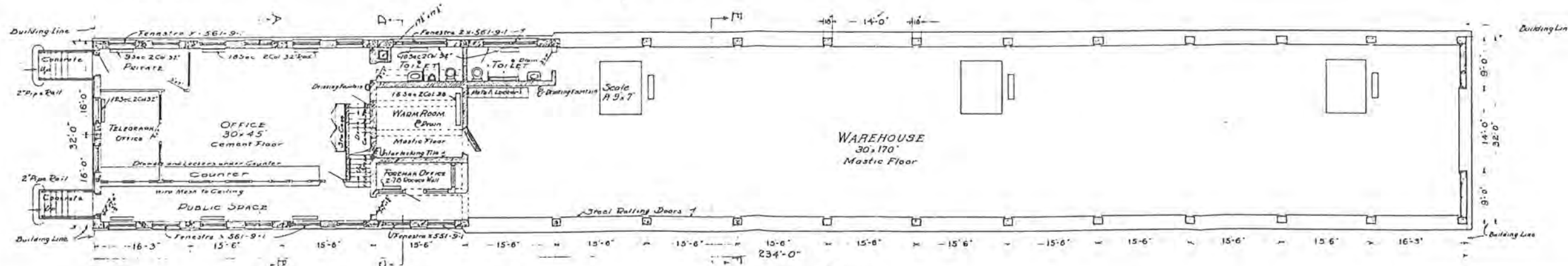
SECTION C-D



ALTERNATIVE DESIGN



SECTION E-F



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

WYOMING HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE
INVENTORY FORM

1. Name of Project and/or Report No.
Historical Survey of the Rock Springs Central Business District
Rock Springs Certified Local Government Committee
2. Name of Property: Union Pacific Warehouse/Freight Station
Historic Name: Same
Other names/site number: 48SW7718
3. Property Owner: John Bunning Transfer Co., (Leasee)
Address: Rock Springs, Wyoming

4. Location

Street & Number: NE corner of South Main & E Streets Not for Publication
City, Town: Rock Springs Vicinity
State: WY. Code: 56 County: Sweetwater Code: 037 Zip Code: 82901
 T19N-R105W, NW/NE Section 35

5. Classification

Category of Property	No. of Resources within Property		Physical Integrity
	Contributing	Noncontributing	
1 Building(s)	1	Building(s)	Excellent
District		Sites	X Good
Site		Structures	Fair
Structure		Objects	Poor
Object	1	Total	

National Register Status: X Eligible Not Eligible
 Unevaluated X District Potential

6. Function or Use

Historic Function	Current Functions
Transportation: rail-related	Commerce: warehouse

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Style or Building Form)

20th Century Commercial

Materials

Foundation: Concrete
Walls: Brick and reinforced concrete
Roof: Concrete slab
Other

Describe present and historic physical appearance

The old Union Pacific Freight Station is located at the northeast corner of South Main and E Streets in the central commercial district of Rock Springs, Wyoming. This early twentieth century commercial building was constructed in 1917-18 by the Union Pacific Railroad to replace an earlier freight station, which was the original railroad depot at Rock Springs. It was designed by the Office of the Chief Engineer, Omaha. The building was retired by the railroad in 1975 and has been leased since that time. It retains its original form, scale, and fabric and therefore has feeling and association with its period of historical significance.

The building is an elongated rectangular building (234' x 32') with a two-story office area on the west end and a one-story freight storage area with loading docks on the east. The walls are constructed with red brick and reinforced concrete with a gently sloped (nearly flat) gable roof of slab concrete. Windows consist of 25-light fixed units with metal frames. The window openings have brick sills and the common lintel is a horizontal concrete structural member. The office portion has two entrances with wooden doors with 12-light transoms. There is a plain concrete or terra cotta cornice on the office portion and a bracketed cornice extending the length of the one-story warehouse portion. There are regularly-spaced loading bays with metal overhead doors. Many of the bays have been sealed over with cement blocks. There are regularly-spaced triple sets of 10-light wire-meshed windows located above the doors. There is a single overhead garage door in the east elevation. The north elevation is adjacent to a railroad siding and also has a concrete loading dock and bays.

PHOTOS--Please attach black and white photos

See attached sheets

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

 nationally: statewide: locally:

Applicable National Register Criteria: X_A __B X_C __D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) __A __B __C __D __E __F __G

Areas of Significance Period of Significance Significant Dates

Architecture 1918-1939

Transportation

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

Architect/Builder

N/A

Office of Chief Engineers,
Union Pacific Railroad, Omaha

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

This property is significant for its association with the history of the growth of the central business district of Rock Springs in the early twentieth century. The chief factor in the establishment and growth of Rock Springs was the Union Pacific Railroad. The freight station was constructed in 1917-18 and replaced a freight station that was originally the Rock Springs Railroad Depot. When a new depot was built in 1900, the old depot was moved eastward and used as a freight depot. When the new freight depot was built in 1917-18, the old one was first moved and then later torn down. The building has retired by the Union Pacific Railroad in 1975 and has been leased since that date. It is currently leased to the John Bunning Transfer Company, Rock Springs. The exterior is nearly original except for the sealing of some of the loading bays with concrete blocks.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Richard Dumar, Personal Communication, Manager, Architectural Department
under Chief Engineer of Design, Union Pacific Railroad, Omaha,
Nebraska.

Letter and plans dated August 9, 1989 from Nick Fischer, Manager-Property
Records, Union Pacific Railroad Company, 1416 Dodge Street, Omaha,
Nebraska.

Property Records, Tax Assessor's Office, Sweetwater County Courthouse,
Green River.

Sanborn Insurance Maps, 1890, 1894, 1903, 1912

Primary location of additional data:

☐ State Historic Preservation Office

☐ Other State Agency

☐ Federal Agency

☐ Local Government

☐ University

☒ Other

Specific repository: Union Pacific Railroad Company, Omaha, Nebraska

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property: less than one

USGS Quad or City Base map: Rock Springs, Wyoming 7.5' USGS Quadrangle

UTM References

Zone 12 648550 mE 4605300 mN

Verbal Boundary Description

The property is located at the northeast corner of South Main and E
Streets, Rock Springs. It is located in an unplatted area adjacent to the
railroad tracks.

Boundary Justification

The boundary is the building lines and loading docks of the structure. The
building is also considered a contributing element to and is located within
the planned Rock Springs Central Business National Register District.

11. Form Prepared By:

Name/Title: Robert G. Rosenberg

Organization: Rosenberg Historical Consultants

Street & Number: 739 Crow Creek Road

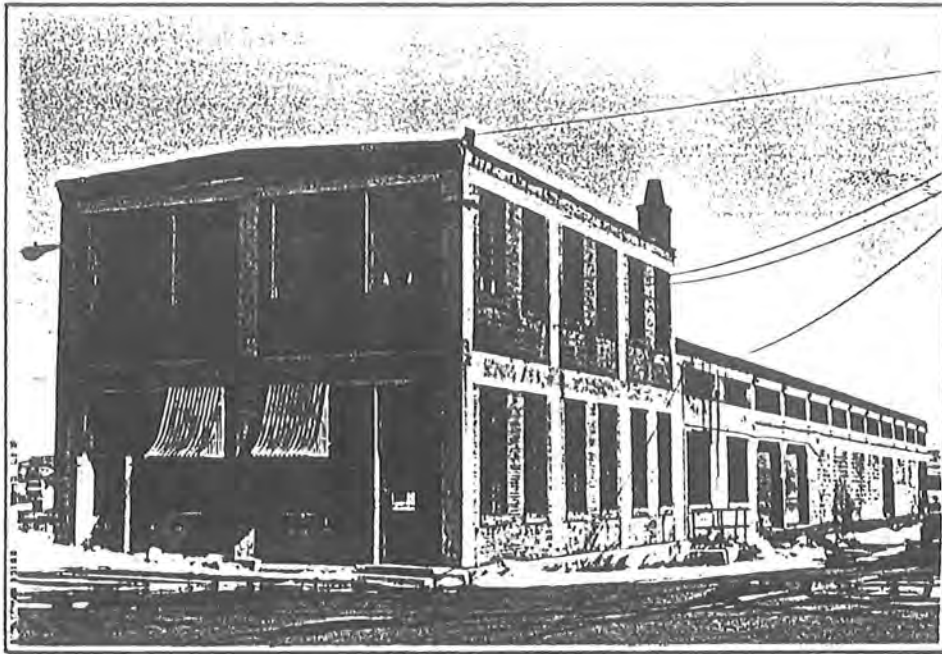
City or Town: Cheyenne

Date: February 24, 1989

Telephone: 307/632-1144

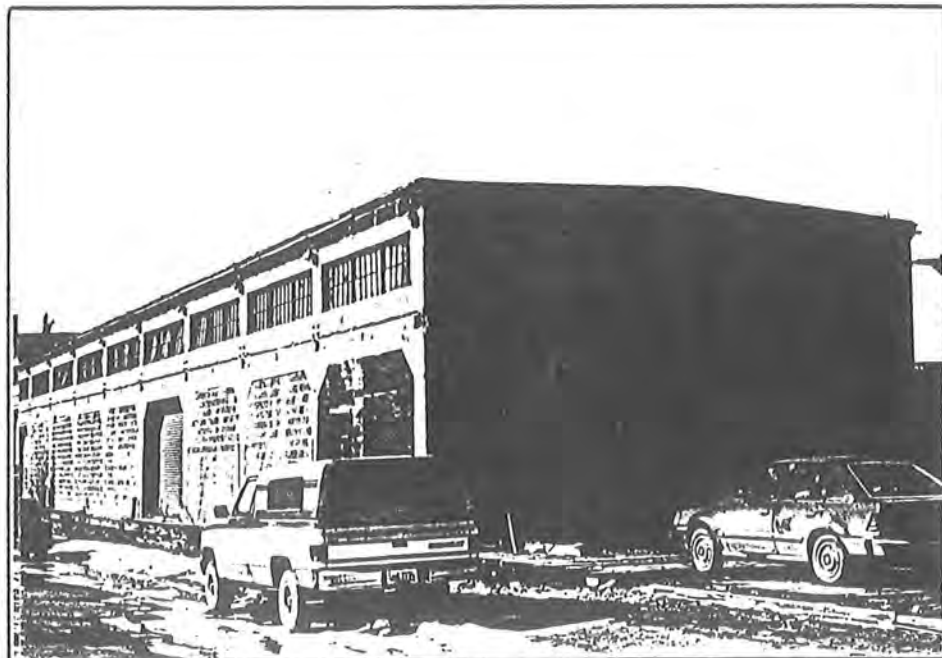
State: WY

Zip Code: 82009-9010



UNION PACIFIC WAREHOUSE/FREIGHT STATION, Rock Springs

This building was constructed in 1917-1918 with plans designed by the Chief Engineer's Office in Omaha. It replaced an earlier freight station, which had been used as the original depot. This building was retired by the railroad in 1975 and is currently leased out. Above: looking north-northeast; below: looking west.



WYOMING HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE
INVENTORY FORM

1. Name of Project and/or Report No.
Historical Survey of the Rock Springs Central Business District
Rock Springs Certified Local Government Committee
2. Name of Property: Stone Warehouse
Historic Name: Tim Kinney & Co./Stockgrowers Mercantile Warehouse
Other names/site number: 48SW7733
3. Property Owner: William McCurtain, McCurtain Motors
Address: Rock Springs, WY

4. Location

Street & Number: Southeast corner of D and Rennie Streets Not for Publication
City, Town Rock Springs Vicinity
State: WY. Code: 56 County: Sweetwater Code: 037 Zip Code: 82901
 T19N-R105W, NW/NE Section 35

5. Classification

Category of Property	No. of Resources within Property		Physical Integrity
	Contributing	Noncontributing	
1 Building(s)	_____	1 Building(s)	_____ Excellent
_____ District	_____	_____ Sites	_____ Good
_____ Site	_____	_____ Structures	_____ Fair
_____ Structure	_____	_____ Objects	X _____ Poor
_____ Object	_____	1 Total	

National Register Status: _____ Eligible X _____ Not Eligible
 _____ Unevaluated _____ District Potential

6. Function or Use

Historic Function	Current Functions
Commerce/trade: warehouse	Vacant (to be torn down)

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Style or Building Form)

Late Victorian Commercial?

Materials

Foundation: Stone
Walls: Stone

Roof: Asphalt (rolled roofing)
Other

Describe present and historic physical appearance

This vacant building is a one-story coursed ashlar structure located at the southeast corner of D Street and Rennie Street in the central commercial district of Rock Springs, Wyoming. It is only a portion of a larger rectangular-shaped stone grain warehouse built by Kinney and Company between 1894 and 1903. The original building was approximately 60' x 35' and had loading docks. A railroad siding was located on the north side of the building. The warehouse was later used by Stockgrowers Mercantile which took over Kinney's business. The building also once belonged to the Rocket Miner where the paper stored newsprint. Harry Parker bought the warehouse from the Stockgrowers in about 1964 and McCurtain Motors purchased the building about 15 years ago as a used car facility. McCurtain Motors tore down the western portion of the building. The city has condemned the property, and it will be torn down.

The remaining portion of the building is constructed with coursed ashlar and has no window openings. The building becomes narrower on the east end to fit the configuration of the railroad tracks. There is a loading bay with a wood sliding door. It has a shed roof covered with tarpaper. It is surrounded by a vacant lot with some vehicle parking on the northwest.

PHOTOS--Please attach black and white photos

See attached sheet

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

 nationally: statewide: locally:

Applicable National Register Criteria: __A__ __B__ __C__ __D__

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) __A__ __B__ __C__ __D__ __E__ __F__ __G__

Areas of Significance Period of Significance Significant Dates

Not Applicable

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

Architect/Builder

N/A

Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The grain warehouse is not considered eligible to the National Register of Historic Places because it no longer has sufficient physical or architectural integrity to retain feeling and association with its period of historical significance as a warehouse for Kinney and Company and the Stockgrowers Mercantile. The western portion of the building has been torn down and the remaining segment is in poor repair.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Hill, James B., Hill's Pocket Directory & Business Guide of Rock Springs, Wyoming, June, 1903.

McCurtain, William (owner of McCurtain Motors). Telephonic Communication, Rock Springs, Wyoming, 6/27/89.

Property Records, Tax Assessor's Office, Sweetwater County Courthouse, Green River.

Sanborn Insurance Maps, 1890, 1894, 1903, 1912

Wyoming State Business Directory, 1908, 1910-11, 1917, 1920, 1925.

Primary location of additional data:

☐ State Historic Preservation Office

☐ Other State Agency

☐ Federal Agency

☐ Local Government

☐ University

☒ Other

Specific repository: Sweetwater County Historical Museum, Green River

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property: less than one

USGS Quad or City Base map: Rock Springs, Wyoming 7.5' USGS Quadrangle

UTM References

Zone 12 648545m E 4605100m N

Verbal Boundary Description

The property is located at the southeast corner of D and Rennie Streets, Rock Springs. It is located in an unplatted area of Rock Springs.

Boundary Justification

The boundary is the lot which the building occupies between D Street, Rennie Street, E Street, and Second Street. The building is located outside of the proposed Rock Springs Central Business National Register District.

11. Form Prepared By:

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Date: February 24, 1989

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