

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. 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 certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Gillette Downtown Historic District
other names/site number 48CA7375

2. Location

street & number Downtown Gillette south of the railroad tracks and on both sides of

n/a
x

south Gillette Ave. from 1st St. on the north to 7th St. on the south not for publication
city or town Gillette vicinity
state Wyoming code WY county Campbell code 05 zip code 82716

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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 at the following level(s) of significance:
 national statewide X local
B. B. [Signature] D. SHRO 11/14/2022
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
WY SHRO
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.
Signature of commenting official Date
Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register
 determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register
 other (explain:)
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property
 (Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
 (Check only **one** box.)

Number of Resources within Property
 (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

- Private
- public – Local
- public – State
- public – Federal

- building(s)
- District
- Site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
30	25	buildings
		Sites
0	0	structures
		objects
30	25	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

2

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

GOVERNMENT – Sub.: city hall, post office,
courthouse

SOCIAL – meeting hall

COMMERCE/TRADE

Sub: business, specialty store, professional,
department store, restaurant, warehouse,
financial institution

DOMESTIC - Sub: hotel, single dwelling, multiple
dwelling

EDUCATION - Sub.: Library

:

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC

Sub: hotel, single dwelling, multiple dwelling

COMMERCE/TRADE

Sub. business, specialty store, professional,
department store, restaurant, warehouse,
financial institution

GOVERNMENT

Sub.: government office

:

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN/Queen Anne, Italianate
LATE 19th AND 20th CENTURY
REVIVALS/Classical Revival

MODERN MOVEMENT/Art Deco

OTHER/Late 19th, Early, Mid, and Late 20th
Century Commercial

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Concrete, stone

walls: Brick, stone, wood, concrete

roof: Wood, asphalt shingles, rolled roofing

other: _____

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Gillette Downtown Historic District is located in the City of Gillette in the northcentral portion of the Powder River Basin in northeastern Wyoming. The district is situated in the downtown commercial area of Gillette south of the Burlington Northern-Santa Fe Railroad tracks and on both sides of South Gillette Avenue from 1st Street on the north to 7th Street on the south. An early twentieth-century residential neighborhood borders the west side of the district. Twin Spruce Junior High School occupies the area adjacent to the south border of the district. The east side of the district is generally bordered by a mixed residential and commercial area. Commercial buildings generally dominate in the north half of this adjacent area. The shape of the district is basically an elongated rectangle; however, the southeast corner of this rectangle, which contains a parking lot for Twin Spruce Junior High School and three noncontributing modern or altered commercial buildings, has been excluded from the district. South Gillette Avenue is a wide city street with double-wide sidewalks in places; within the commercial district the avenue has been enhanced with old-fashioned street lamps, street signs, planters, and statuary. The district is representative of commercial districts across America, in that it contains mostly commercial buildings, but also office buildings, a hotel, bars, restaurants, a church, a single-family residence, and an apartment complex.

Gillette is a western mid-size town, and its historic commercial district represents the ebb and flow of its economy – it contains a few late nineteenth-century buildings from the settlement period, but also buildings that represent each decade thereafter. Many older buildings have been renovated and altered over time, displaying the current architectural movements and the town’s economy. The Gillette Downtown Historic District retains a concentration of diverse commercial and public buildings clustered along South Gillette Avenue. Large commercial “big box” stores and malls have not encroached on the vital downtown, and some modern infill has been eliminated by the proposed district boundary.

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Architectural styles

The majority of the commercial buildings within the inventory area are examples of manufactured architecture. Rather than being designed by an architect for a specific site, plans for manufactured buildings were mass produced and published in newspapers, plan and pattern books, and magazines. This allowed a building to be constructed anywhere in the United States. In Wyoming, local lumberyards and builders stocked materials for these designs.

The commercial properties generally represent manufactured architecture, in that they were not individually designed by an architect for that particular location. However, they also represent late nineteenth-early twentieth century commercial architecture, retaining single or double storefronts composed of recessed entrances, awnings, display windows, bulkhead/kickplate areas below the windows, pilasters, a clerestory, sign band, cornice, and parapet. Many of the commercial buildings have been altered in the clerestory area by covers of wooden awnings, metal sheeting or other materials. A few of the buildings retain an exposed clerestory, but they are filled with large glass panels instead of multiple rows of square prismatic glass tiles joined together with zinc/lead (104-106 South Gillette Avenue are examples). The pressed tiles have ridges or other raised patterns on their inside surfaces that refract sunlight toward the rear of the buildings. Prismatic glass was in popular use from the 1890s to the 1930s; after that, the dominance of electricity made them obsolescent. It is possible that a few of the commercial buildings (201, 203, 221 South Gillette Avenue) still possess prismatic glass tiles that are currently covered by other materials.

The commercial district in cities and towns across America changed dramatically after World War II. New buildings were constructed and older storefronts were modernized in appearance. Noted architects designed new storefronts, and numerous publications on store designs set trends in downtowns across the country. Store owners were encouraged by architects and companies that produced glass and aluminum storefronts to modernize their buildings to reflect the new styles of goods and fashions that they sold. "With new signs, shopfronts, display windows or slipcovers, Main Street became modern." Because buildings from the late 1940s, 1950s, and 1960s are so familiar, they are often overlooked in preservation efforts as being just too "new." In addition, their sleek lines and smooth facades of post-war construction often contrast sharply with the earlier downtown buildings. Therefore, if it can be verified that alterations occurred over fifty years ago, such buildings can be determined eligible as representative of this mid-century movement.

Key buildings in the district include *100 South Gillette Avenue* (Montgomery Bar and Hotel) built in 1911 and representing early twentieth-century commercial architecture; *200 South Gillette Avenue* (former Bank of Gillette), an imposing brick corner building constructed in 1920 and exhibiting "Italianate" elements of a nineteenth-century commercial building with round arched windows with radiating voussoirs with keystones; *214 South Gillette Avenue* (former Stockmen's Bank) constructed

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in 1926 and a fine example of early twentieth-century commercial architecture with a brick façade featuring brick pilasters that resemble Tuscan columns and a granite or concrete cornice embellished with small dentils; *400 South Gillette Avenue* (former Gillette City Hall), constructed in 1936 and a simple example of Art Deco architecture in a public building; *412 South Gillette Avenue* (former Campbell County Public Library), constructed in 1941 and designed by prominent Wyoming architect Frederick Hutchinson Porter in a simple Neo-Classical/Starved Classicism style; *610 South Gillette Avenue* (Chasell House), constructed in 1906 and representing residential Victorian architecture with Queen Anne elements; *301 South Gillette Avenue* (former Gillette Post Office), constructed in 1935, an imposing Classical Revival brick structure; *223 South Gillette Avenue* (former Olzer Saddlery), constructed in 1907 utilizing ornamental concrete blocks; *219 South Gillette Avenue* (former city hall), constructed in 1898, the oldest building remaining in the district, retaining the original concrete jail in the rear of the lot; *201 South Gillette Avenue* (former Chassell & Fish Building), constructed in 1902 with a brick façade added in the 1930s; and finally *113 South Gillette Avenue* (former Dodd House/Goings Hotel), constructed in 1908 (north third of building) with a brick addition in 1929 (south portion). This massive two-story building anchors the northeast corner of the district and has been restored in the 1990s but still represents early twentieth-century commercial architecture.

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Table 1. GILLETTE DOWNTOWN/COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT (48CA 7375)
 C = contributing NC = noncontributing

No	Street Address	Current business (2021)	comments	Building date	C or NC Site number
1	100 S. Gillette Ave.	Montgomery Bar and Hotel	Formerly Hotel Montgomery	1911	C 48CA7375_1
2	104 S. Gillette Ave.	Man Cave Salon	Formerly various stores, i.e., Daly Store, Lipman's Clothing/Shoes	1931	C 48CA7375_2
3	106 S. Gillette Ave.	Big Lost Venue (Meadery)	Formerly various stores, i.e., Daly Store, Lipman's Clothing/ Shoes, Red Owl Grocery	1931	C 48CA7375_3
4	110 S. Gillette Ave.	Center Bar	Minor modifications	1941	C 48CA7375_4
5	112 S. Gillette Ave.	Zip Printing		1973	Modern
6	114 S. Gillette Ave.	Momma Johna's Cakes & Coffee	Minor modifications, Formerly Hanes Jewelry Store, built after Fiesta Theatre fire	1964	C 48CA7375_5
7	116 S. Gillette Ave.	Vacant	Major modifications, formerly Wyo Corral, built after Fiesta Theatre Fire	1964- 1970s	NC 48CA7375_6
8	118 S. Gillette Ave.	Farmer's Market; Gillette Cheese House	Rebuilt after Fiesta Theatre fire	1907/1964	C 48CA7375_7
9	120 S. Gillette Ave.	Pronghorn Trader	North half of 1941 Daly Building, split in ca. 1980-1982	1941	NC 48CA7375_8
10	122 S. Gillette Ave.	Hands On Pottery	South half of 1941 Daly Building, split in ca. 1980-1982	1941	C 48CA7375_9
11	200 S. Gillette Ave.	Hallmark	Originally Bank of Gillette	1920	C 48CA7375_10
12	202 S. Gillette Ave.	Ice Cream Cafe	Formerly Nelson's Clothing; The Stag Shoppe, JC Penney	Ca.1919	C 48CA7375_11
13	204 S. Gillette Ave.	Structural Dynamics, 307 Nutrition	Formerly Quality Dress Shop, Melody Mart	1935	C 48CA7375_12
14	208 S. Gillette Ave.	Breanna's Bakery	North half of double store-front, Gillette Bakery	1951	C 48CA7375_13
15	210-212 S. Gillette	Vacant/Collection	formerly Murphy Drug, south	1951/1966	NC

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	Ave.	Professionals	half of double storefront and 1966 building, and north half Lindsey Market		48CA7375_32
16	214 S. Gillette Ave.	Molly Jean Boutique	Formerly Stockmen's Bank	1926	C 48CA7375_14
17	222 S. Gillette Ave.	First Interstate Bank		1958 -1983	Modern
18	300 S. Gillette Ave.	The Local/Sir Speedy		1979	Modern
19	304 S. Gillette Ave.	Elk Jewelers	Formerly Gillette Electronics	1965	C 48CA7375_15
20	306 S. Gillette Ave.	Envy Salon/Step Stone Counseling	NA	1971	C 48CA7375_16
21	310 S. Gillette Ave	Wyo Art and Frame	Formerly Ben Franklin	1973	Modern
22	314 S. Gillette Ave.	Chamber of Commerce, Visitors Bureau	Formerly medical office	1956	NC 48CA7375_17
23	316 S. Gillette Ave.	Consolidated Engineers, Inc.	Formerly Wyoming Hotel (moved 1934)	1910/1964	NC 48CA7375_18
24	320 S. Gillette Ave.	Village Square Mall	Formerly Western Auto	1974	Modern
25	400 S. Gillette Ave.	K2 Technologies	Formerly Gillette City Hall; enrolled on NRHP	1936	C 48CA6111
26	406 S. Gillette Ave.	First American Title	Formerly Campbell County Abstracts, Law Offices (originally 2 separate buildings)	1958/1963	NC 48CA7375_19
27	412 S. Gillette Ave.	George Amos Memorial Building	Campbell County Public Library	1941	C 48CA7375_20
28.	500 S. Gillette Ave.	Campbell County Courthouse		1971/83, 2005	Modern
29	510 S. Gillette Ave.	Daly & Sorenson Law		1974	Modern
30.	600 S. Gillette Ave.	Gillette Ave. Apartments	Formerly Edelman Apts.	1964	C 48CA7375_21
31	604 S. Gillette Ave.	C. Williams Law Office		2017	Modern
32	610 S. Gillette Ave.	residence	Chassell House	1906	C 48CA7375_22
33	501 S. Gillette Ave.	First Baptist Church		1963	C 48CA7375_25
34	425 S. Gillette Ave.	Dunlap Photography	Formerly First Lutheran Church	1948/1980s	NC 48CA7375_26

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35	411-415 S. Gillette Ave.	SJT Properties/vacant	Formerly Pacific Finance	1958	C 48CA7375_27
36	407 S. Gillette Ave.	Gillette Lodge No. 28 AF&AM/Abovo Beauty Salon/Paws and Claws		1967	C 48CA7375_28
37	100 E. 4 th Street	Century Link	Formerly Mountain Bell	1971-72	Modern
38	319 S. Gillette Ave.	First National Bank of Gillette		1970, 1972, 1983	Modern
39	315 S. Gillette Ave.	Nick Carter Law Firm	Formerly Montgomery Ward	1946, recent ren.	NC 48CA7375_29
40	313 S. Gillette Ave.	Fiesta Tequila	South half of restaurant	1963	NC 48CA7375_44
41	311 S. Gillette Ave.	Fiesta Tequila and others	North half of restaurant and offices	1924	C 48CA7375_45
42	309 S. Gillette Ave.	Farm Bureau Insurance, Katie J's	Formerly Paper Clip Office Supplies, Insurance	Ca. 1930	C 48CA7375_30
43	301 S. Gillette Ave.	Gillette Brewing Company	Formerly Gillette Post Office, enrolled in NRHP	1935	C 48CA6880
44	223 S. Gillette Ave.	Rapsallions Barbershop	Formerly Olzer Saddlery; The Stag Shoppe, City Cleaners	1907	C 48CA7375_31
45	221 S. Gillette Ave.	YTT Bridal & Formal Wear (Deb's)	Formerly various commercial, Pronghorn Theater	1927	NC 48CA7375_33
46	219 S. Gillette Ave.	Magpie Designs	Formerly City Hall, café, Probst Shoe and Saddle	1898	C 48CA7375_34
47	217 S. Gillette Ave.	EK Jewelers	Formerly Taft Bakery, Morrissey Hardware, Gambels	1926	C 48CA7375_35
48	213 S. Gillette Ave.	Teachers Corner Kid's Mart	Formerly Hested's, Hardware Hank	1961	C 48CA7375_36
49	211 S. Gillette Ave.	Sole Mates	Formerly General Store, Gambles	1910/ 1925	NC 48CA7375_37
50	207 S. Gillette Ave.	Steven Titus Law Office	Formerly south half of Coast to Coast	1915; 1973	NC 48CA7375_38
51	205 S. Gillette Ave.	Verizon	Formerly north half of Coast to Coast	1915; 1973	NC 48CA7375_39
52	203 S. Gillette Ave.	Seconds on the Avenue	Formerly Perkins Bldg, Underwood Bldg, J.N.McCracken's Store	1919	NC 48CA7375_40

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53	201 S. Gillette Ave.	Pain for Sale Tattoo	Formerly Chassell & Fish Building, Gillette Mercantile, Gillette Commercial Company	1902	C 48CA7375_41
54	113 S. Gillette Ave.	The Railyard	Formerly Dodd House Hotel; Goings Hotel & Café	1908/ 1929	C 48CA7375_42
55	101 E. 2 nd Street	Braccetto's Salon	Formerly Mobil & Amoco Gas Stations	1939	NC 48CA7375_43

Physical Descriptions

1. 100 South Gillette Avenue (1911, bar and hotel) - contributing

The building is a two-story, flat-roofed brick masonry commercial building (irregular shape about 50' N-S x 84' E-W) resting on a concrete foundation with a full basement. The flat roof is supported by wooden joists with a wood deck covered with built up tar and gravel. There is a brick chimney located near the rear or west end of the roof. The exterior walls are composed of red stretcher bond brick. The building occupies a corner lot and its northeast corner is canted. One of the street entrances to the building is located in the canted wall and was probably the original main entrance. It consists of a one-light steel door. It appears that there was formerly a large transom light above the door that has been boarded over. An interesting feature of this entrance is that it is flanked by decorative oculus windows. The remainder of the façade on the east side of the building has two single entrances consisting of glass and aluminum framed doors with transom lights. There is a glass display window associated with the southernmost entrance. A large glass display window is located north of the two entrances on the façade, and it extends upward into the clerestory area. The façade of the building is delineated by horizontal rows of brick painted white with intervening narrow recessed bands. It extends across the canted wall. The secondary cornice consists of light gray terra cottas bands. The second story has evenly spaced one over one-light windows with wooden frames and decorative terra cotta lug sills. The cornice consists of light gray terra cotta horizontal bands. The raised parapet is capped with terra cotta and has a central horizontal terra cotta decorative band with dentil work. The canted corner has an inscribed stone tablet that reads "DALY BROS. 1911." The second story of the elongated north side of the building is identical to the façade with its terra cotta secondary cornice, main cornice, capped parapet, and regularly-spaced double hung windows with decorative lug sills. The street level has a single entrance consisting of a metal door which probably leads to the second floor. There are also two plate glass display windows to the east of this entrance, and an older window bay retaining its lug sill and west of the entrance has been bricked over. The rear or west side of the building has a narrow wood frame storage area and an enclosed set of stairs leading to a second floor shed-roofed enclosed entry. The exposed brick wall has a single one over one-light double hung window with wooden frames on the second story, and there is no raised parapet.

Physical Integrity. This building retains *integrity of location*. *Integrity of design, materials, and workmanship* are rated as fair to good with limited exterior alterations since it was constructed. The building retains its essential proportions and scale and its early twentieth-century storefront appearance. *Integrity of setting and feeling and association* are rated as good, as it is located within a block of early commercial buildings on the west side of South Gillette Avenue, Gillette's commercial core.

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2. 104 South Gillette Avenue (1931, store) - contributing

The building is part of a double storefront and is a one-story, flat-roofed, brick masonry commercial building (irregular shape about 50' N-S x 84' E-W) resting on a concrete foundation with a full basement. It has a 24' x 56' foot second story segment that appears to have been added sometime after 1939. The flat roof is supported by wooden joists with a wood deck covered with built up tar and gravel. There is a brick chimney located near the rear or west end of the roof. The exterior walls are composed of red stretcher bond brick. The façade or east side of the building has a recessed entrance with stucco covered kickplates that are cracked and deteriorating. The recessed entrance is flanked by large plate glass display windows. A clerestory stretches across the façade above the recessed entrance. It is trimmed with a soldier row of bricks above. The secondary cornice consists of horizontal rows of brick with an intervening geometric brick pattern. The façade has a pyramidal shaped brick parapet capped with brick. The building was originally constructed as a double storefront to include 106 S. Gillette Avenue. The second-story addition is not visible from the façade or east side of the building. The rear and north side are covered with vertical metal siding.

Physical Integrity. This building retains *integrity of location*. *Integrity of design, materials, and workmanship* are rated as fair to good with limited exterior alterations since it was constructed. The building retains its essential proportions and scale and its early twentieth-century storefront appearance. *Integrity of setting and feeling and association* are rated as good, as it is located within a block of early commercial buildings on the west side of South Gillette Avenue, Gillette's commercial core.

3. 106 South Gillette Avenue (1931, store) - contributing

The building is part of a double storefront and is a one-story, flat-roofed, brick masonry commercial building (irregular shape about 50' N-S x 140' E-W) resting on a concrete foundation with a full basement. It has as 24' x 56' second story segment that appears to have been added sometime after 1939. The flat roof is supported by wooden joists with a wood deck covered with built up tar and gravel. There is a brick chimney located near the rear or west end of the roof. The exterior walls are composed of red stretcher bond brick. The façade or east side of the building has a recessed entrance with kickplates that are covered with blue-black tile on the north side. The recessed entrance is flanked by large plate glass display windows to the north. The entrance consists of a glass and aluminum frame door and transom light. The south side of the recessed entry has a second entrance consisting of a glass and aluminum frame door and transom light. A clerestory stretches across the façade above the recessed entrance. It is trimmed with a soldier row of bricks above. The secondary cornice consists of horizontal rows of brick with an intervening geometric brick pattern. The façade has a pyramidal shaped brick parapet capped with brick. The parapet suggests that the building was originally constructed as a double storefront to include 104 S. Gillette Avenue. The parapet is stepped on the south side and is clearly visible as there is a vacant lot to the south. The building formerly had a flat steel and glass awning which has been removed.

Physical Integrity. In regard to the seven aspects of physical integrity, this building retains *integrity of location*. *Integrity of design, materials, and workmanship* are rated as fair to good with limited exterior alterations since it was constructed. The building retains its essential proportions and scale and its early twentieth-century storefront

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appearance. *Integrity of setting and feeling and association* are rated as good, as it is located within a block of early commercial buildings on the west side of South Gillette Avenue, Gillette's commercial core.

4. 110 South Gillette Avenue (1941, bar) - contributing

The building is a one-story, flat-roofed, brick masonry commercial building (25' N-S x 69' E-W) resting on a concrete foundation with a partial basement (25' x 29'). The flat roof is supported by wooden joists with a wood deck covered with built up tar and gravel. There is a brick chimney located near the northwest corner of the roof. The exterior walls are composed of red stretcher bond brick. The façade or east side of the building has a recessed entrance which once had tile covered kickplates with display windows on either side. However, the bottom half of the windows and the kickplate area have been covered with vertical wood siding sometime after ca. 1973. The entrance consists of a glass and aluminum frame door and transom light. A glass clerestory stretches across the façade and is incorporated into the recessed entrance. The brick façade features regularly-spaced solid concrete horizontal rows as accents. The building has a brick capped stepped parapet. A metal sign is suspended from the façade above the recessed entrance that reads "Center Bar, Packaged Goods." The north side of the building is totally exposed due to the adjacent alley and has a drive-up window for liquor sales. The rear of the building has a single entrance with a wooden a glass door.

Physical Integrity. This building retains *integrity of location*. *Integrity of design, materials, and workmanship* are rated as fair to good with limited exterior alterations since it was constructed. The building retains its essential proportions and scale and its early twentieth-century storefront appearance. *Integrity of setting and feeling and association* are rated as good, as it is located within a block of early commercial buildings on the west side of South Gillette Avenue, Gillette's commercial core.

5. 112 South Gillette Avenue, Modern (1973, store) - noncontributing

6. 114 South Gillette Avenue (1964, store) - contributing

The building is a one-story, flat-roofed, concrete block masonry commercial building (18' N-S x 137' E-W) resting on a concrete foundation without a basement. The flat roof is supported by wooden joists with a wood deck covered with built up tar and gravel. The exterior walls are composed of concrete block with a brick veneer covering the façade. The façade or east side of the building has a single entry consisting of a glass and aluminum frame door located at the south end. There are two large display windows located north of the entry. There is a brick masonry pilaster that extends 3-4 feet beyond the façade building line immediately south of the entry. The lower wall of the façade consists of stretcher bond bricks tinted or painted an aqua color. There is a permanent wooden canopy or awning located above the entrance level and extending across the façade. It is clad with corrugated metal and bears the name of the business. This awning was formerly clad in wooden shingles. The rear of the building does not have any window bays or an entrance.

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Physical Integrity. In regard to the seven aspects of physical integrity, this building retains *integrity of location*. *Integrity of design, materials, and workmanship* are rated as good, because it retains the majority of its exterior appearance of 1970. The building also retains its essential proportions and scale. *Integrity of setting and feeling and association* are rated as good due to its physical integrity. It is also located within a block of early commercial buildings on the west side of South Gillette Avenue, Gillette's commercial core.

7. 116 South Gillette Avenue (1964, store) - noncontributing

The building is a one-story, gable-roofed, concrete block masonry commercial building (30' N-S x 134' E-W) resting on a concrete foundation without a basement. The gable roof is supported by wooden joists with a wood deck covered with built up tar. The exterior walls are composed of concrete block with a decorative stone veneer on the façade. The façade or east side of the building has a single centered entry consisting of a glass and aluminum frame door. It is flanked by two large fixed display windows. There is a brick masonry pilaster that extends 3-4 feet beyond the façade building line on either end of the façade. It is clad with green and blue tile. A wood frame shed canopy or awning is located above the entrance level that extends across the façade. It is clad with wooden shingles. The cornice above the awning is clad with slanted wood siding and once acted as a signboard area.

Physical Integrity. In regard to the seven aspects of physical integrity, this building retains *integrity of location*. *Integrity of design, materials, and workmanship* are rated as poor, because the façade was renovated sometime after 1973. However, the building retains its essential proportions and scale. *Integrity of setting and feeling and association* are rated as only poor to fair due to the later renovation. It is located within a block of early commercial buildings on the west side of South Gillette Avenue, Gillette's commercial core.

8. 118 South Gillette Avenue (1907/1964, store) - contributing

The building is a two-story, flat-roofed, concrete block masonry commercial building (25' N-S x 100' E-W) resting on a stone foundation with a full basement. The flat roof is supported by wooden joists with a wood deck covered with built up tar. The exterior walls are composed of concrete block with a brick veneer on the façade. The façade or east side of the building has a slightly recessed area (2' x 18') that contains three large display windows and a glass and aluminum frame entrance with transom. An entrance to the second floor is located at the north end of the façade where it is not recessed and consists of a glass and aluminum frame door with transom. Four apartments are located on the second floor. The façade has a secondary cornice that consists of regularly-spaced dark rectangles. The upper cornice simply consists of a row of dark red bricks above the second-story windows, which are two-light casement with wood sash and contrasting dark brick sills. The rear or west side of the building has a tall one-story wood frame addition (ca. 10' x 6') at the northwest corner, dating from the early 1970s. It has a wood panel door and supports a set of wooden stairs and an open porch that leads to a second-story entrance with a wood door; the rear of the second story also has a two-light fixed or casement window.

Physical Integrity. This building retains *integrity of location*. *Integrity of design, materials, and workmanship* are rated as good, reflecting the 1964 renovation that took place after the damage caused by the Fiesta Theatre fire. The building has not been substantially changed since the 1964 renovation and retains its essential proportions and

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scale. A small wood frame addition was built onto the rear corner in the early 1970s. *Integrity of setting and feeling and association* are rated as good, again, representing the mid-1960s time period. It is located within a block of consisting of several similar mid-century commercial buildings on the west side of South Gillette Avenue, Gillette's commercial core.

9. 120 South Gillette Avenue (1941, store) - noncontributing

The building is a one-story, flat-roofed, brick masonry commercial building (24' N-S x 38' E-W) resting on a concrete foundation with a partial basement (24' x 12'). The flat roof is supported by wooden joists with a wood deck covered with built up tar and gravel. The exterior walls are composed of brick, but the entire façade was subsequently covered with a smooth metal-like material. The façade or east side of the building has a slightly recessed area (3' x 8') that contains the main entrance. It is composed of a large plate glass door with aluminum or steel frame. The recessed entrance has a narrow transom light and flanking glass display windows. (Originally, the façade consisted of brick with a recessed entrance of similar proportions. It also featured beveled columns of glass blocks. The kickplate area was clad with colored tile. The area above street level consisted of horizontal bands of brick and had a brick capped parapet. No clerestory was evident.) The current metal façade is constructed with grayish silver curved panels that fit together. The panels are ribbed creating five distinct segments, the widest in the middle. The panels curve outward above the display windows creating a canopy. The west (rear) elevation is largely obscured by the much larger building to the south, but a small section of original brick is still visible.

Physical Integrity. This building retains *integrity of location*. *Integrity of design, materials, and workmanship* are rated as poor. It consists of the north half of the original 1941 double-storefront; it was divided into two properties in ca. 1980-1982 and the façade on the north half was completely renovated. The original brick fabric was covered, completely changing its appearance. *Integrity of setting and feeling and association* are rated as poor due to the 1980s renovation. The building is located within a block of early commercial buildings on the west side of South Gillette Avenue, Gillette's commercial core.

10. 122 South Gillette Avenue (1941, store) - contributing

The building is a one-story, flat-roofed, brick masonry commercial building (26' N-S x 74' E-W) resting on a concrete foundation with a partial basement (74' x 26'). The flat roof is supported by wooden joists with a wood deck covered with built up tar and gravel. The exterior walls are composed of brick and concrete block. The façade or east side of the building has a single recessed entrance with a glass and metal door with transom and sidelights. The corners of the entry are composed of glass blocks. The kickplate area is covered with green tile. There are two display windows south of the entrance and one display window to the north. The area above the display windows is composed of two horizontal bands of header red brick four rows wide. The intervening area is composed of bands of stretcher red brick. The remainder of the façade is composed of stretcher bond red brick. The parapet is also capped with brick. A portion of a concrete or stone segment inscribed with the letters "DA" is located in the upper north corner of the cornice. It originally read "DALY" before the building was split into two properties. The elongated south side of the building fronts on Second Street and is composed of light brown brick. Three entrances and several large window bays have been covered over. The central door bay was formerly one of the main entrances

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to the Stockmen's Cafe. The rear or west end of the building has a one-story, flat-roofed brick masonry addition (27' E-W x 26' N-S). The north side of this addition has a 15' N-S x 27' E-W flat-roofed brick addition.

Physical Integrity. This property retains *integrity of location*. *Integrity of design, materials, and workmanship* are rated as fair, due to the fact that it occupies only half of the original building. The building as it appeared in a Tax Assessor photo dated 1980 shows the cornice and signboard area covered with horizontal wood siding; this has been removed to reveal the original brickwork. *Integrity of setting and feeling and association* are rated as fair, again due to the division of the original building. It is located in a key corner lot in a block of early commercial buildings on the west side of South Gillette Avenue, Gillette's commercial core.

11. 200 South Gillette Avenue (1920, store) - contributing

This building was originally built as a bank and is a one-story tall flat-roofed brick masonry commercial building (50' N-S x 100' E-W) resting on a concrete foundation with a basement. Tax Assessor site plan (1973) shows a 12' x 50' "second story," which was possibly a mezzanine. The flat roof is supported by wooden joists with a wood deck covered with built up tar. There are two tall brick chimneys located along the north side of the roof. The exterior walls are composed of shades of brown stretcher bond brick. The façade or east side of the building has a centered entrance with twin leaf glass and metal doors with transom and sidelights. The entrance is flanked by twin plate glass display windows. The display windows and entrance have a glass clerestory bordered by a soldier course of brick on the top. The façade is divided by four brick pilasters with plain capitals suggesting columns. The area above the clerestory is recessed with three stepped horizontal bands of brick on the top. The cornice consists of two horizontal bands of darker colored brick. The cornice area features several geometric brick medallions. The castellated parapet is capped with terra cotta or concrete. The elongated north side of the building remains nearly original, appearing much as it did when it functioned as a bank. It repeats the pattern of the facade with regularly spaced brick pilasters with plain capitals and a secondary cornice composed of two rows of dark brown bricks. This side has a row of arched windows with brick radiating voussoirs and stone keystones. These window bays were filled with glass blocks at an unknown date. The brick water table is capped with stone or concrete. The basement windows have also been filled in with glass blocks. Two of the window bays have been altered, so that they have a single rectangular plate glass window in the arch. Two of the bays have been bricked over altogether. The cornice area also bears geometric brick medallions like the facade and has a castellated parapet. The rear or west side of the building has a one story, gable-roofed brick masonry addition (40' E-W x 20' N-S) that post-dates the 1939 Sanborn map. It may reflect the 1942 alteration date. The gable roof has a tall rectangular brick chimney protruding from the ridgeline. The west side of the addition has a small glass-block window that appears to have replaced a larger window with radiating brick voussoirs; a similar window to the north has been filled in with brick. The north side has a single pedestrian entrance with a wood panel door. There is also a one-light fixed window located west of the entrance. A former garage door had been bricked over. A low brick wall has recently been constructed that partially shields a second entrance on the west side of the main building. It has a glass and metal framed door. This entry is also protected by a curved green awning bearing the name "Hallmark."

Physical Integrity. In regard to the seven aspects of physical integrity, this building retains *integrity of location*. *Integrity of design, materials, and workmanship* are rated as fair to good. The building retains a similar exterior as to how it appeared in a ca. 1973 photo. The building also retains its essential proportions and scale. The long north side (facing 2nd Street) retains the original arched window bays. The façade received alterations to the door and

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window bays some time prior to 1973. The original brick arched bays were replaced with more commercial-style plate glass windows, twin-leaf glass doors, and multiple clerestory windows. The present façade remains about the same except for larger clerestory windows. Historic photographs indicate that the major alterations are at least fifty years old. Tax Assessor records state 1942 as the date of alteration, which may reflect the ownership of the Corner Drug Store. *Integrity of setting and feeling and association* are rated as good. The building is located on a key corner lot in a block of early commercial buildings on the west side of South Gillette Avenue, Gillette's commercial core; however, a modern, multi-story bank building is located in the same block to the south.

12. 202 South Gillette Avenue (ca. 1919, store) - contributing

The building is a tall one-story, flat-roofed, brick masonry commercial building (25' N-S x 100' E-W) resting on a concrete foundation with a basement. The building has a second-story or mezzanine component in its rear or western portion that is 25' N-S x 35' E-W. The flat roof is supported by wooden joists with a wood deck covered with built up tar. There is a tall brick chimney located along the south side of the roof. The exterior walls are composed of brown stretcher bond brick with contrasting red brick decorative elements. The façade or east side of the building has a centered single entrance with a glass and metal frame door with transom and sidelights. The storefront has the traditional flanking plate glass display windows and painted concrete kickplates. It retains a clerestory with a current metal signboard. There is a soldier course of horizontal red brick located above the clerestory. The secondary cornice consists of two rows of red stretcher brick. The cornice features four narrow windows or ventilators that are boarded over. They are surrounded by a geometric pattern of light brown contrasting brick. The top of the cornice is bordered by three rows of red stretcher brick accented by regularly spaced brick below that resemble dentils. The parapet is capped with brick. The rear or west side of the building has a twin-leaf wooden freight door. Note: A recent traffic accident damaged the display windows of the building. Future repair plans may involve relocating the display windows, so that they are nearly parallel with the entry. The resulting covered space would then be used for outside dining.

Physical Integrity. This building retains *integrity of location. Integrity of design, materials, and workmanship* are rated as good. The building retains a similar exterior as to how it appeared in a 1950s photo. The building also retains its essential proportions and scale with a single recessed entrance, display windows, and clerestory. *Integrity of setting and feeling and association* are rated as good. The building is located within a block of early commercial buildings on the west side of South Gillette Avenue, Gillette's commercial core; however, a modern, multi-story bank building is located in the same block to the south.

13. 204 South Gillette Avenue (1935, store) - contributing

The building is a two-story, flat-roofed, brick masonry commercial building (25' N-S x 60' E-W) resting on a concrete foundation with a partial basement. The flat roof is supported by wooden joists with a wood deck covered with built up tar. The exterior walls are composed of brown stretcher bond brick and stucco. The façade or east side of the building has a centered single recessed entrance with a glass and metal frame door with transom. There are six elongated plate glass display windows, three on either side of the entrance. The windows have red

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brick kickplates. The former clerestory has been replaced by the elongated display windows. The building formerly had a canvas awning below the clerestory. The signboard area is composed of red brick laid in a series of geometric square panels. The building formerly had a metal signboard that hung perpendicular to the façade near the base of the second story. The second story contains two, two-light horizontal sliding windows. The windows were formerly double hung units with decorative awnings. The building has a distinctive scalloped dark stone-capped parapet. The second floor of the façade formerly consisted of light-colored stucco with randomly placed protruding red brick geometric patterns. The geometric patterns have been removed or covered. The rear or west side of the building has been renovated since 1973, extending both stories ten feet to the west. The rear stairs have been removed, and the walls are clad with horizontal vinyl siding. The second story has a centered 2-light horizontal window. The first story has a pedestrian entrance on the south for 206; on the north is a small protruding entrance for 204; it has a pedestrian door and a high sloped roof. Although the Tax Assessor assigns 204 as the street number, the building actually contains the addresses as 204 and 206.

Physical Integrity. In regard to the seven aspects of physical integrity, this building retains *integrity of location*. *Integrity of design, materials, and workmanship* are rated as fair to good. The building has been somewhat renovated since ca. 1973. Changes include the removal of the clerestory by means of elongated display windows, removal of second-story window awnings and scattered decorative raised brick elements across the second story and cornice. The rear of the building has been remodeled since 1973, and the first and second stories extend an additional ten feet. The building retains its essential proportions and scale with a single recessed entrance and display windows. *Integrity of setting and feeling and association* are rated as good. The building is located within a block of early twentieth-century commercial buildings on the west side of South Gillette Avenue, Gillette's commercial core; however, a modern, multi-story bank building is located in the same block to the south.

14. 208 South Gillette Avenue (1951, store) - contributing

The building is the north half of an original double-storefront. It is a one-story, flat-roofed, concrete masonry commercial building (25' N-S x 140' E-W) resting on a concrete foundation with a partial basement. A property card dated 1973 includes a hand-drawn site plan with east-west dimensions of only 100.' It appears that the building received a 40' x 25' addition on the rear or west side sometime after 1973. The flat roof is supported by wooden joists with a wood deck covered with built up tar. The exterior walls are composed of poured concrete; however, the facade is clad with tan stretcher bond brick. The façade or east side of the building has a centered single recessed entrance with a glass and metal frame door with transom and sidelights. The entrance is flanked by plate glass display windows with metal frames and tan brick kickplates below. The area above the display windows and entry has a brick signboard area delineated by raised brick soldier courses. The rear or west side of the building has an offset recessed single entry with a glass and metal framed door with sidelights and display windows on the north side. It appears that one large window with concrete sill has been bricked over.

Physical Integrity. This building retains *integrity of location*. *Integrity of design, materials, and workmanship* are rated as fair to good, considering it consists of the north half of an original double-storefront. The façade of the building has been somewhat renovated since ca. 1973. Changes include the removal of ribbed metal covering above the street level. A substantial flat metal awning has also been removed. These features had covered the original brick signboard area, which is now visible. The original twin-leaf entry has been changed to a single entry with sidelights. The building retains its essential proportions and scale with a single recessed entrance and display

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windows. *Integrity of setting and feeling and association* are rated as good. The building is located within a block of early twentieth-century commercial buildings on the west side of South Gillette Avenue, Gillette's commercial core; however, a modern, multi-story bank building is located in the same block to the south.

15. 210-212 South Gillette Avenue (1951/1966, store) - noncontributing

The building consists of two components. The north component (210) is a 1951 one-story, flat-roofed, brick masonry commercial building (25' N-S x 136' E-W) resting on a concrete foundation with a full basement. The flat roof is supported by wooden joists with a wood deck covered with built up tar. The exterior walls are composed of brick. The façade or east side of the building was formerly a typical storefront with a single recessed entrance with flanking display windows. It was recently remodeled, so that the entire recessed entrance and display windows to the north were covered; however, it has now been uncovered. The entrance is flanked by plate glass display windows with metal frames and dark brick kickplates below. The south component (212) was built in 1966 after the original building at this address burned down; its original appearance is unknown, but it is now paired with 210 by a common façade. It is 27' N-S x 130' E-W and also has a full basement. The entry has twin-leaf glass and metal doors and is offset to the south, and there are two large display windows to the north of the entrance. A wood shingle awning extends across the façade of both components. There is a flush tan brick pilaster between the two components, and there is a slight difference in the bricks between the two. The signboard area over 210 is blank because the building is currently vacant, and there is a sign reading "CPI, Collection Professionals" over the entrance to 212. Tax Assessor site plans indicate that as of 1973, the building at 210 was 100' E-W, and the building at 212 was 94' E-W; therefore, each building received a 36' rear addition after 1973.

The north component of this two-building business (210 South Gillette) was built in 1951. The south component (212 South Gillette) was built in 1966 after the older building at this address burned down in 1965. Murphy's Drugs occupied the old 2-story component at 212 South Gillette. In the early 1960s, 210 South Gillette housed the Gillette Bulletin, an office supply business. In 1968, Murphy Drug celebrated its tenth anniversary. After the store burned down in 1965, Tom and Nancy Murphy opened temporary headquarters in the adjacent building. They immediately started construction on a new store and also took over the adjacent building (former Lindsey Market). By the 1970s, Murphy's Drug occupied a double store front: the new one-story building at 212 South Gillette on the south and the brick 1951 building (former Lindsey's Market) on the north.

Physical Integrity. This building retains *integrity of location*. *Integrity of design, materials, and workmanship* are rated as poor. The façade of the building has been completely renovated with major changes. Therefore, *integrity of setting and feeling and association* are rated as poor. The building is located within a block of early twentieth-century commercial buildings on the west side of South Gillette Avenue, Gillette's commercial core; however, a modern, multi-story bank building is located in the same block to the south. The original appearance of 212 South Gillette (built 1966) is unknown; the original appearance of 210 South Gillette (built 1951 as the south half of a brick double-storefront) is the same as the north half at 208 South Gillette. Tax Assessor site plans indicate that as of 1973, the building at 210 was 100' E-W, and the building at 212 was 94' E-W; therefore, each building received a 36' rear addition after 1973. The non-contributing status of this property could change if the components were restored to their original appearances (1951 and 1966).

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16. 214 South Gillette Avenue (1926, store) - contributing

This building was originally built as a bank and is a two-story flat-roofed, brick masonry commercial building (overall 25' N-S x 100' E-W) resting on a concrete foundation with a partial basement. The flat roof is supported by wooden joists with a wood deck covered with built up tar and gravel. The exterior walls are composed of tan stretcher bond brick. The façade or east side of the building has a single offset slightly recessed entrance with sidelights. The entrance consists of a glass and metal door surmounted by a large fixed transom light, which is inscribed with the name of the current business: "Molly Jean Boutique." There are two large plate glass display windows with metal frames located north of the entrance. The façade features brick pilasters that resemble Tuscan columns with a simple geometric pattern on the capitals and a plain granite base that is slightly extended beyond the plain granite water table. The pilasters are also adorned with intricate medallions below the capitals. A granite or concrete secondary cornice runs across the façade between the pilasters. The clerestory windows consist of nine identical panels with metal frames. The distinct granite or concrete cornice is embellished with small dentils below. Evenly spaced granite geometric medallions are spaced across the façade above the second-story windows. The brick parapet is capped with granite or concrete and has indented rectangular panels below and across the width of the façade. The second-story measures 25' x 63'. The rear or west side of the building received a one-story lower-roofed brick addition (37' x 25') in 1974. It has a single entrance with a one-light metal door. A set of steel stairs with railings leads to the flat roof of the addition and an upper entrance to the main portion of the building.

Physical Integrity. This building retains *integrity of location*. *Integrity of design, materials, and workmanship* are rated as fair to good. The façade of the building remains similar to photographs taken of it in 1950s. *Integrity of setting* is rated as poor due to the presence of a modern multi-story bank building immediately to the south. *Integrity of feeling and association* are rated as only fair because of this modern intrusion.

17. 222 South Gillette Avenue, Modern (1970s-1980s, bank) - noncontributing

18. 300 South Gillette Avenue, Modern (1979, store) - noncontributing

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19. 304 South Gillette Avenue (1965, store) - contributing

The building is a one-story, flat-roofed concrete block commercial building (30.5' N-S x 78' E-W) resting on a concrete foundation without a basement. The flat roof is supported by wooden joists with a wood deck covered with built up tar. The exterior walls are composed of painted 8" concrete blocks. The façade or east side of the building has a single recessed entrance offset to the north, flanked by plate glass display windows. The façade is angled inward on both sides towards the door. The entrance contains a glass and steel framed door. The parapet is defined by a row of slightly protruding concrete blocks. There is a canvas awning that extends across and above the entrance and display windows. The previous business used the area above the awning to display large raised letters with the name of the business. However, these letters have now been removed and the remainder of the façade is now clean. The rear or west side of the building has a single pedestrian entrance. A former single entrance to the north has been filled in. The north half of the building has a somewhat lower roofline. It appears that the building may have received an addition (16' x 30') in the southwest quadrant of the overall building at an unknown date, but it was present by 1973.

Physical Integrity. This building retains *integrity of location*. *Integrity of design, materials, and workmanship* are rated as fair to good. The façade of the building remains similar to photographs dated 1973. *Integrity of setting* is rated as fair to good with the presence of commercial buildings in this block from a similar time period. Therefore, *Integrity of feeling and association* are rated as fair to good.

20. 306 South Gillette Avenue (1971, store) - contributing

The building is a one-story flat-roofed concrete block commercial building (25' N-S x 114' E-W) resting on a concrete foundation with a partial basement in the west end (25' x 30'). The flat roof is supported by wooden joists with a wood deck covered with built up tar. The exterior walls are composed of 8" concrete blocks. The façade or east side of the building is recessed in an L shaped pattern (11' on the south side and 16' on the north side). There is a single entrance that is recessed an additional 5 feet on the north side of the façade. It consists of a hollow wooden door with narrow sidelights. There is a floor-to-ceiling plate glass display window on the north side of the entrance. The recessed area in the south half of the façade has two large plate glass display windows with metal frames, but they are about two feet above ground level. The remainder of the recessed area has what appears to be raised concrete planter boxes. A wrought iron railing runs along the top of the interior wall of the north raised box. The ceiling of the recessed area appears to be covered with ribbed aluminum paneling, and has regularly spaced round lights. The façade is flanked by brick covered pilasters. The canopy that covers the recessed area slants outward from top to bottom and bears a signboard for the current businesses. The rear or west side of the building consists of a concrete block wall without any window or door bays.

Physical Integrity. This building retains *integrity of location*. *Integrity of design, materials, and workmanship* are rated as fair to good. The façade of the building remains similar to photographs taken of it in 1973. *Integrity of setting* is rated as fair to good with the presence of commercial buildings in this block from a similar time period. Therefore, *Integrity of feeling and association* are rated as fair to good.

21. 310 South Gillette Avenue, Modern (1973, store) - noncontributing

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22. 314 South Gillette Avenue (1956, store) - noncontributing

The building is a one-story, flat-roofed concrete block commercial building (35' N-S x 62' E-W) resting on a concrete foundation with a partial basement in the west end (19' x 30'). The building received a 37' N-S x 24' E-W west addition after 1973. The flat roof of the building is supported by wooden joists with a wood deck covered with built up tar. The exterior walls are composed of 8" concrete blocks. The façade or east side of the building has a single offset entrance on the north end with a glass and aluminum framed door with a transom light. The entry is trimmed with vertical wooden trim. There is a large four-light plate glass display window on the south side of the entrance. A second larger eight-light display windows is located on the south side of the façade. The façade is finished with a decorative stone veneer that was originally brick. The original façade of the building had an inset L-shaped entry (5' x 12') on its north end. The single door was located in the south wall of the recessed area. Sometime after 1973, this area was filled in to make the façade even all the way across. The façade currently has a wood shingle canopy that protrudes three feet beyond the building line. This wood frame canopy is about five feet high and is beveled on the top. The front of the canopy acts as a signboard that reads: "Chamber of Commerce." The original building had a simple flat roof that extended about one foot beyond the front building line.

The rear or west side of the building originally had a 34' x 20' carport with thin metal roof supports. This area was enclosed at an unknown date after 1973 for more office space. It is covered with composition shingles laid in overlapping rows. There is a single-entry door with a narrow light located at the north and south ends of this side.

Physical Integrity. In regard to the seven aspects of physical integrity, this building retains *integrity of location*. *Integrity of design, materials, and workmanship* are rated as poor to fair. The façade of the building has been significantly altered with different proportions and materials. *Integrity of setting* is rated as fair to good with the presence of commercial buildings in this block from the mid to late 20th century. Therefore, *Integrity of feeling and association* are rated as only poor to fair.

23. 316 South Gillette Avenue (1910/1964, office building) - noncontributing

The building is a two-story, gable roofed, wood frame building (39' E-W x 30' N-S) resting on a concrete foundation with a full basement. The building has a combination hipped and gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. There is an end chimney on the west side of the building, and a corbelled brick chimney on the roof slope. The exterior walls are covered with painted stucco. Most of the windows appear to be two light horizontal sliding units with metal frames. They are obvious replacement windows. The rear or west side of the building formerly had a set of stairs leading to an entrance on the second floor. However, the steps have been recently removed. There is also a ground level entrance with an enclosed shed-roofed porch. This building received a 50' N-S x 24' E-W east addition in 1964-65. The newer, two-story brick component hides the wood frame component from the street. The flat roof of the building is supported by wooden joists with a wood deck covered with built up tar. The exterior walls are composed of 8" concrete blocks with brick veneer on the façade. The façade or east side of the building has a centered twin leaf glass and aluminum framed door. There is a second single entry located at the north end of the facade which also consists of a glass and aluminum frame door. Two plate glass display windows are located side by side between the two entrances. There is a set of three plate glass display windows located to the south of the

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central entrance. The second-story windows consist of a combination of two light horizontal sliding units and one over one-light double hung windows with brick sills. The brick veneer façade is decorated with horizontal and vertical rows of evenly spaced, protruding stretcher brick.

Physical Integrity. The 1964-65 front addition retains *integrity of location*. However, the two-story wood frame portion was moved from across the street to this location in about 1934. *Integrity of design, materials, and workmanship* are rated as poor to fair. The 1964-65 flat-roofed masonry east addition is totally incompatible with the wood frame, gable-roofed building component on the west side. *Integrity of setting* is rated as poor to fair due to the incompatible 1964 addition and the fact that the remainder of the building was moved from another location. Therefore, *Integrity of feeling and association* are rated as only poor to fair.

24. 320 South Gillette Avenue, Modern (1974, store) - noncontributing

25. 400 South Gillette Avenue (1936, offices, store) – contributing (Enrolled in NRHP)

Formerly the Gillette City Hall, this building is located at 400 South Gillette Avenue, the main commercial street in downtown Gillette, at the intersection with West Fourth Street. This intersection is one of the busiest in the city limits and defines the southern boundary of the downtown retail district. Gillette City Hall is a corner building and is bordered by streets on its east and north sides, an alley on its west side, and an adjacent commercial building on its south side. It occupies Lots 1-3, Block 14, Third Addition. Gillette's commercial district generally lies to the north and east of Gillette City Hall and consists of a mixture of historic and modern buildings; a historic residential district is located to the west. The façade (east side) and the east portion of the north side have small lawns with planted shrubs and small trees between the building and sidewalks. City landscaping between the sidewalk and street curb includes a low rock wall that is capped with concrete and serves as a bench. An attached wrought iron planter contains decorative grasses, a bird sculpture, and a tall four-sided antique-appearing city clock. Street signs and street lamps in the vicinity also project a historic ambiance. The building is set back about thirty-three feet from the street on its east side and about twenty-two feet on its north side. There is inset parking along most of the north side. Topography slopes gently downward from south to north.

Exterior. Gillette City Hall is a modest example of Art Deco architecture, a part of the modernistic style popular in America from about 1920 to 1940. The Art Deco style was common in public and commercial buildings in the 1920s and 1930s and rare in domestic architecture.¹ It is a tall one-story, flat-roofed brick masonry building (50' N-S x 90' E-W) constructed in 1936 with a higher two-story, flat-roofed brick west addition (60' N-S x 33' E-W) constructed in 1967. The building rests on a concrete foundation with a partial basement. The flat roof is surrounded by a brick parapet, and the wooden roof is covered with a PVC membrane. The exterior walls consist of brick in a common stretcher pattern. The building has a symmetrical, five-bay façade on its east side fronting on South Gillette Avenue. The water table consists of a brick soldier course. Because the ground level slopes downward from south to north, the painted concrete foundation is exposed only on the north half of the façade. A cornerstone is located at the northeast corner of the building. The portion of the cornerstone facing east bears the following incised text:

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ROY MONTGOMERY
MAYOR
L.R. UNDERWOOD
O.H. SHERARD
J.T. DALY, JR.
C.A. MOYER
COUNCIL
19 ROBERT L. STREETER 36
ENGINEER

The portion of the cornerstone that faces north bears the following inscription:

FRED J. MASON
CONTRACTOR

The main entry is centered in the façade and consists of an advanced stepped brick pavilion that projects above the brick parapet, giving the building a vertical emphasis characteristic of the Art Deco style. The advanced pavilion consists of four stepped brick pilasters, two on either side of the main entry. The taller set of projecting brick pilasters bear a decorative electric metal and glass lantern mounted on either side of the entrance. The lanterns are set in a vertical recessed rectangle brick box. The inside of the recessed box consists of one row of vertically stacked. The recessed box pattern is repeated near the top of the pilasters. The central panel of the advanced pavilion is the widest and tallest, and it is slightly recessed between the inner pilasters. A contrasting stone plaque is centered in this panel mounted flush with the wall and bears the incised text "CITY HALL" and is topped by a row of soldier brick. The main entry consists of a single wood panel door with side lights and an eight-light transom, all of which appear to be original. The main entrance is currently protected by an arched canvas awning mounted on a metal pipe frame. This canopy extends to the bottom of the transom but does not cover it. The windows in the façade are original and consist of eight over eight-light double-hung units with wooden frames and muntins and rowlock brick sills and brick soldier course lintels. The façade has a secondary cornice consisting of a brick soldier course. The cornice area contains horizontally centered, recessed, rectangular brick details. These recesses correspond to the width of the windows below. The parapet is defined by a soldier course of brick capped with rowlock brick.

The north side of the building fronts on West Fourth Street and features the same brick elements found on the façade. The concrete foundation and water table are fully exposed on the north side due to the downward ground slope from south to north. The water table is delineated by a brick soldier course. The exposed concrete foundation is painted a dark red and is about three feet high. The windows generally consists of eight over eight-light double-hung units with wooden frames and sash and soldier course brick lintels and rowlock brick sills. The

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secondary cornice continues on the north side and is comprised of a brick soldier course. The recessed brick decorative rectangles are spaced in the cornice area and are aligned with window and door bays below. The elongated central rectangles indicate the alteration of this side after the large west addition was built for the new fire department in 1967. It appears that two garage bays were bricked in and altered. The former openings are indicated by the presence of three brick pilasters that rise as high as the secondary cornice. The former east garage door bay was filled in with a slightly lighter colored brick. A window bay was added, consisting of glass blocks surrounding a small one-light window in the center. A coal chute cast iron cover is located in the foundation just east of the eastern-most pilaster. The cover is imprinted with the words "Majestic Break Proof Coal Window, 1926 Style M-203 Pat'd, The Majestic Co., Huntington, Indiana." The west garage door was converted into an entrance consisting of a one-light wooden door with wide full-length sidelights and a large one-light transom, all with wooden frames. It is likely that these alterations occurred at the same time that the west addition was built in 1967. A covered brick entry with a gable roof (12' N-S x 6' E-W) extends northward from the east end of the north side to provide access to the basement, where the jail cells and some of the police offices were located. The covered entry has a one-light wood panel door. The painted concrete foundation extends halfway up the walls of the entry, and the soldier course brick water table is also continued. The extended entry necessitated the alteration of one of the original window bays. The top half of the former eight over eight-light double hung window was filled in with glass blocks. The bottom half was partially covered by the roof of the extended entry. The exposed portion has a small wooden panel surrounded by brick infill. Another alteration on the north was a single pedestrian entrance that was filled in with concrete it is located to the west of the current entrance. The west end of the north side of the original one-story portion retains an original eight over eight light double-hung window with wooden frames and muntins. It is situated somewhat lower in the wall than the windows bays on the east half of the north side.

On the west end of the original building is the 1967 addition (60' N-S x 33' E-W). It is two stories in height and is about four feet higher than the original building. It has a flat roof, and the walls are constructed with slightly lighter red stretcher bond brick. The west addition is without notable architectural embellishments. When constructed in 1967, two large overhead door garage bays were located in the north side. However, after a new building was constructed for the fire department in 1974, the garage bays were altered into a single storefront. It is likely that this change occurred after 1984, after all city offices had been consolidated into a new city hall building. The police and city planning departments were the last city offices to occupy Gillette City Hall. The storefront consists of a one-light metal door located near the northwest building corner. An eight-light full-length sidelight is located east of the door. Three display windows complete the north side of the west addition and are one-light fixed windows with false muntins on the inside of the glass. The entry and windows are protected by a shed-roofed, wood frame awning (4' N-S x 33' E-W). A brick pilaster indicates that the former garage door bays were originally located on either side. The second story contains a pair of two-light windows with wooden frames and brick sills.

The west side of the west addition of the building fronts on an alley. The painted foundation is stepped to account for the rise in ground level from north to south. The first story has three large rectangular window bays with brick sills and each one filled with thirty-six glass blocks (those in the second window from the north end have been damaged). A large inset wooden door is located between the south two window bays. The inner walls of the recessed area are clad with vertical wood paneling. Three evenly-spaced window bays are located in the second story. They are vertically aligned with the first story windows and door. They have brick sills and consist of two-light horizontal windows with wooden frames and muntins. A single pedestrian entry is located directly above the first story window near the north end of this side. It is a recent wood panel door with a fanlight. This entrance is associated with a steel fire escape apparatus that can be lowered via a pulley system operated by the weight of the

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occupant on the platform. The brick parapet above is notched midway from the building corners to allow for a drainpipe.

The south side of the building is minimally visible from the street due to an adjacent building on the south, and a wooden fence with gate has been erected between the two on the east side. The architectural patterns of the façade are continued on the south side with a single soldier course of bricks marking the waterline, and a similar secondary cornice and capped parapet. The recessed rectangular brick boxes are also spaced across the cornice area to align vertically with window and door bays on this side. Because the south wall is on the high side of the lot, the concrete foundation is shorter. There are seven windows on the south side consisting of eight over eight light double-hung units with wooden frames and muntins, soldier course brick lintels and rowlock brick sills. All of these windows appear to be original. The west end of the original portion of the building has two smaller window bays with steel bars covered with steel mesh where the jail cells were located. The west addition extends ten feet south beyond the wall of the original building and contains a wooden door on its east side. A sign above it identifies the door as the entrance to the fire department. The south wall of the addition is about two feet from the adjacent building to the south and contains two windows set high in the wall. A large flat-roofed brick structure (10' E-W x 5' N-S) at the east end of the south wall acts as a cover over the furnace room in the basement. The brick walls are about five feet high. It has a thick concrete roof and foundation.

Interior. The interior of the building has been remodeled several times since it was constructed. The interior of the major portion of the original building was remodeled by RJD Architects, Engineers, Planners, in 1992, when the building was owned by Raiser Construction, Inc. The interior was divided into a number of spaces, including a waiting room inside the main entrance, a reception area at the south end of the waiting room, and a file room west of the reception area. Four offices are located along the south side of the building, and three offices and a conference room along the north side. A lunch room is located in the northwest corner of the building. Restrooms are located west of the file room (see floor plan). The interior has dropped acoustic ceilings, and the walls are finished with painted drywall. The interior retains a walk-in safe that is original and is located near the restroom area. The partial basement (48'E-W x 50' N-S) is largely unfinished and in need of repair. A large coal storage room is located on the north side of the building below the exterior coal chute. The original furnace remains in place, under the brick and concrete cover on the south side of the building, but it is no longer in use. Two small jail cells remain in place in the southwest quarter of the basement and retain their steel bars and doors.

Additional renovation and repairs occurred in November 2009 by the current owner, Desk Holdings, LLC, and the west addition was converted to office space on the first and second floors. A set of stairs leads to the second floor. The offices are finished with painted drywall and plaster ceilings with wood trim and molding and wooden interior doors and carpeted floors.

Physical Integrity. Gillette City Hall was constructed in 1936, and the city government took up residence on September 30, 1936. The brick building represents a modest example of Art Deco architecture. The building retains integrity of location. Integrity of design, materials, and workmanship are rated as good. The west addition, constructed in 1967 for the fire department, is over fifty years of age and is sympathetic in design, scale, and materials. Minimal physical changes have necessarily occurred over time as the building was used for different purposes; for example, the fire department garage door bays on the north side were filled in or altered after the west addition was constructed in 1967 to house the fire department. However, the essence of the original architectural design and detailing, scale and proportions, and exterior materials in the original building component

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have been retained. The integrity of setting is rated as fair. West of the City Hall is a 1920s-1930s-era residential area that is consistent with its original setting. To the north is a large one-story commercial building (“Village Square”). The view to the southeast consists of a variety of commercial properties located on the east side of South Gillette Avenue, including the three-story First National Bank on the corner. The former Mountain Bell Telephone Company building (1971) is directly east and across the street from City Hall and currently houses Century Link. The view to the south along the west side of Gillette Avenue includes a one-story brick commercial building (First American Title) that is over fifty years of age; the next building to the south was the Campbell County Library constructed in 1941. The Campbell County Courthouse is a two-story, flat-roofed brick building that occupies most of the remainder of the block to the south. It was constructed in 1971 with additions in 2005. Some of these neighboring buildings, regardless of age, were constructed with brick, like the city hall. Integrity of feeling and association is rated as fair. A 1930s contemporary would readily recognize Gillette City Hall.

26. 406 South Gillette Avenue (1958/1963, office building) - noncontributing

The building is a one-story/two-story flat roofed, concrete block and brick masonry building with two subsequent additions. According to an earlier site sketch (ca. 1981, Tax Assessor), the original component (probably the south half) was 56’ E-W x 25’ N-S. Contemporary photos show a slight difference in the brick façade, indicating that the building was originally two 25’ wide properties. An additional component was constructed on the west (rear) in 1975 and is 16’ E-W x 25’ N-S; the most recent component on the west end of the current structure was built in 1980 and is 49’ N-S x 25’ N-S. The west 65’ added a second story to the north half of the building. All components rest on a concrete foundation without any basement. The flat roof is supported by wood joists with a wood deck covered with tar and gravel. The exterior walls consist of painted concrete blocks, and the façade is covered with brown veneer brick. The façade currently has a single entrance located near the south end of the façade. It consists of a plate glass and aluminum frame door. The original building had a second entrance located just north of center of the façade which had a similar glass door. In 2002 (“walking Tour”) or 2005 (Tax Assessor), this entrance was covered over and has a decorative pair of concrete half columns with a rectangular signboard above that reads: “First American” with the image of an eagle and the street address. The façade has two sets of two-light display windows. “First American Title” in metal letters is located above the south set of display windows. There are two semi-circular light fixtures set above the current and former entrance.

Physical Integrity. The building retains *integrity of location*. *Integrity of design, materials, and workmanship* are rated as poor to fair. The building received significant additions to the west side in 1975 and 1980 that doubled its size. Furthermore, the north and south half were considered separate buildings until the early 2000s, when the north entrance was removed. *Integrity of setting* is rated as poor to fair due to these large additions. Therefore, *Integrity of feeling and association* are rated as only poor to fair.

27. 412 South Gillette Avenue (1941, library, educational building) - contributing

This building is the former public library and is a two-story, flat roofed, brick masonry building (35’ E-W x 50’ N-S; 15’ x 50’ lower component on west). In 1971, a 35’ E-W x 50’ N-S concrete and brick masonry addition was built onto the west side (rear). There is a 20’ x 20’ brick masonry wing on the westernmost side. All three components rest on a concrete foundation. The original component has a garden level that features nearly full height windows. The flat roof is supported by wood joists with a wood deck covered with tar and gravel. The exterior walls consist of

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stretcher bond tan brick. The water table is delineated two tier of rowlock brick. The water table and lower levels consist of a darker red-brown shade of brick. The façade has a prominent centered advance pavilion (10' E-W x 20' N-S) that serves as the main entrance. The entrance consists of twin-leaf, one-light glass doors with metal frames. There is a large square transom light that bears the name of the building and address. The entrance is accented by two tiers of protruding brick surrounds. The north and south sides of the pavilion have a high and narrow 18-light glass block window. A set of five concrete stairs leads up to the entrance. The entry has a rectangular concrete stoop raised about three feet from street level and bordered by brick half walls and round steel rails. The advance pavilion has a cornice consisting of evenly spaced rows of indentations. The main portion of the building has a brick cornice consisting of geometric brick patterns with dentils below the band. There were originally twin sets of one-over-one light double-hung windows with brick sills located on either side of the advance pavilion. The original windows have been replaced with sealed four light windows with metal frames. Each pair of windows has a geometric brick pattern below consisting of three brick panels outlined with indentations. These windows are vertically aligned with the garden level windows, which consist of 16 lights. The original building had a raised brick parapet. The parapet and a portion of the cornice have been covered with dark metal paneling. The roof of the advance pavilion has been altered from flat to a gentle front gable of the same metal paneling. The north and south sides of the building feature a slightly protruding wide central brick feature that rises also about one foot higher than the top of the parapet.

There is a large brick masonry flat roofed addition on the rear (west side). The exterior walls consist of stretcher bond tan brick. Window bays are narrow and high with raised brick surrounds on either side with concrete lintels and sills. These one-light windows are sealed.

Physical Integrity. The building retains *integrity of location*. *Integrity of design, materials, and workmanship* are rated as fair to good. The building received a significant addition to the west side in 1971. But its original element, including the façade, is most prominent when viewed from S. Gillette Avenue. *Integrity of setting* is rated as only fair since the Campbell County Courthouse is adjacent to the south and has received numerous modern additions as recently as 2005. Therefore, *Integrity of feeling and association* are rated as fair.

28. 500 South Gillette Avenue, Modern (1971/1983/2005, Campbell County Courthouse) - noncontributing

29. 510 South Gillette Avenue, Modern (1974, offices) - noncontributing

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30. 600 South Gillette Avenue (1964, apartments) - contributing

The building is a two-story, flat-roofed concrete masonry L-shaped building (overall 123' E-W x 94' N-S). It rests on a concrete foundation with a partial basement (123' x 37'). The flat roof is supported by wood joists with a wood deck covered with tar and gravel. The exterior walls consist of 8" painted concrete blocks. The building faces east, and the ell contains a paved parking lot for residents. Nineteen apartments are arranged throughout the first and second floors. The finished portion of the basement also contains apartments and is located in the east half of the east wing of the building. The main entrance (8' x 10') is located at the junction of the south and east wings and contains twin leaf glass and metal framed doors. The exterior walls of the building have a raised row of protruding concrete block accents running along the parapet on the west, south and north sides. The east wall of the east wing has a geometric pattern of similar raised concrete blocks. It also has a decorative stone veneer filling the water table area. This feature is not original. Windows are regularly spaced and aligned vertically from floor to floor. They generally consist of two-light casement windows that crank outward. The east side of the west wing and the south side of the east wing of the building have three multi-pane glass panels that extend from ground level to just below the parapet. Some of the panels are solid and painted brown.

Physical Integrity. The building retains *integrity of location*. *Integrity of design, materials, and workmanship* are rated as good. *Integrity of setting* is rated as only fair since the Campbell County Courthouse is adjacent to the north, and it has received numerous modern additions as recently as 2005. The property to the south is modern and was constructed in 2017. Therefore, *Integrity of feeling and association* are rated as fair.

31. 604 South Gillette Avenue, Modern (2017, offices) - noncontributing

32. 610 South Gillette Avenue (1906, residence) - contributing

This historic home is a one and one-half story, side gable-roofed brick masonry building (42' E-W X 38' N-S) resting on a concrete foundation with a full basement. The gable roof has boxed eaves and is clad with asphalt shingles and has a straddle ridge brick chimney. The exterior walls consist of red brick with a stucco covering in the gable ends. The front roof slope has a hipped roofed dormer. The façade or east side has a front facing gable end with a recessed porch directly below (7' x 24'). Photographs from the early 1970s reveal that the porch was once supported by decorative wrought iron posts, but they have been removed and replaced by square wooden posts with indented panels and bearing glass chimney lights. Windows in the first story have segmental arches with radiating voussoirs and stone sills. The front entrance has a segmental arch with radiating voussoirs. Windows have been replaced with vinyl units and are generally four over four-light double hung windows. Windows in the second story are one over one-light double hung units. The north side of the house has a shed-roofed wood frame covered basement entry. The property includes a detached one-story wood frame two-car garage clad with wood lap siding (24' x 28'). The garage doors face south. It appears that the attic level of the garage contains living space. The garage is recent, and the original carriage house has been torn down.

Physical Integrity. The building retains *integrity of location*. *Integrity of design, materials, and workmanship* are rated as good. The building still retains its basic size and proportions and several original architectural elements. However, the porch was originally supported by tapered round wooden columns typical of the Queen Anne style;

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they were later replaced with decorative wrought iron posts. The current wood posts are recent. The original building did not have the hipped-roofed dormer. The enclosed porch on the southwest side of the building was originally open and resembled the front porch. The original carriage house located west of the home was razed. The current detached garage was built in the last few years, and does not replicate the old carriage house. *Integrity of setting* is rated as only fair, since the property to the south is modern and was constructed in 2017. Therefore, *Integrity of feeling and association* are rated as fair.

33. 501 South Gillette Avenue (1963, religious building) - contributing

This church is a one-story, front-gabled brick and stone building (main building component – 75' E-W x 45' N-S; south addition – 45' N-S x 32' E-W; parsonage – 50' N-S x 25' E-W) resting on a concrete foundation. The front-gabled component has a finished garden level basement. The parsonage has a full basement. The steep front-gabled roof has extended eaves and is clad with asphalt shingles. The eaves are cut or removed on the front gable to accommodate a metal cross. The area surrounding the cross is composed of elongated colored glass panels. The exterior walls are clad with tan brick with rectangular-shaped decorative stone of varying dimensions laid in courses. The west wall or façade has a triangular-shaped wall that extends north and south beyond the north and south roof eaves. The main entrance of the building is located in the west side of the south wing, which has a lower cross-gable roof. The entry consists of two pairs of twin leaf glass and metal framed doors. The west side of the addition south of the entrance has a large one-light fixed window with one over one-light flanking windows. A portion of the west wall and south gable end are covered with wood lap siding. The grass-covered ell created by the main building and south wing contains a cross composed of large metal spike likenesses with a natural flagstone sign that reads: "First Baptist Church, est. 1902." The north side of the large front-gabled building segment has a continuous row of one over one- light windows in sets of fours to light the garden level basement. The east side of this component does not have any window or door bays.

The parsonage is a one-story wood frame side gabled building (50' N-S x 25' E-W) resting on a concrete foundation with a full basement. The roof has nearly flush eaves and is clad with asphalt shingles. The exterior walls are clad with wood lap siding. Windows are arranged near the principal building corners and consist of two over two-light double-hung units with wooden frames. The main entrance is located in an east-west trending breezeway that connects the church to the parsonage. It has a concrete stoop with steel railing and a wood door covered by an aluminum storm door. The east side of the dwelling has an attached one-car, shed roofed wood frame garage. An overhead garage door is located in the north side of the structure. There is a single pedestrian entry located west of the garage door in the east side of the dwelling. These components have much lower rooflines than the church.

Physical Integrity. The building retains *integrity of location*. *Integrity of design, materials, and workmanship* are rated as good, as the exterior of the building has changed little since construction. *Integrity of setting* is rated as only fair, because of modern buildings in the immediate area. Therefore, *Integrity of feeling and association* are rated as fair.

34. 425 South Gillette Avenue (1948/1980s, religious building, photography studio) - noncontributing

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Originally a church, this building is a one and one-half and two-story cross-gabled wood frame building (30' N-S 76" E-W) resting on a concrete block foundation with a partial basement. The gable roofs have moderately extended boxed eaves and are covered with asphalt shingles. The exterior walls are clad with wood lap siding. The building is situated on a corner lot and fronts on South Gillette Avenue. The west and south sides have an open full façade porch with square wooden posts and wooden railings. The deck is elevated and wooden stairs lead up from the sidewalk. The area below the porch deck is covered with wooden lattice. The southwest corner of the building has a pentagonal tower with a conical roof. The tower has an eight-light window on each side. The porch roof directly below the tower also has five segments. The façade has a twin-leaf wooden door with narrow sidelights, which serves as the main entrance. The façade features an oriel window located south of the main entrance. The second story on the façade has a gable accent with triple eight-light windows directly above the main entrance. The east rear side of the building consists of a 1-1/2 story component with a gable roof whose ridgeline is lower than the ridgeline of the side-gabled two-story portion. The south side of this component has an entrance whose deck is slanted to reach the higher deck of the wraparound porch. It has wooden railings.

Physical integrity. In regard to the seven aspects of physical integrity, the building retains *integrity of location*. *Integrity of design, materials, and workmanship* are rated as poor, as the building was totally remodeled in the late 1970s-early 1980s and no longer resembles the original structure in style, proportions, or scale. *Integrity of setting* is rated as only fair, because of its renovation and modern buildings in the immediate area. Therefore, *Integrity of feeling and association* are rated as poor.

35. 411-415 South Gillette Avenue (1958, offices) - contributing

The building is a two-story flat roofed concrete block building (48' N-S 46" E-W) resting on a concrete block foundation with a full basement. The building is divided a common wall, creating space for two separate businesses. The roof is supported by wood joists with a wood deck covered with tar and gravel. The exterior walls consist of concrete blocks. The façade consists of square concrete blocks laid in course. The remaining walls are laid with conventional rectangular concrete blocks. The façade has four single pedestrian entrances. Three are grouped close together in the central portion of the façade. All have plate glass and metal framed doors and are labeled 411, 413, and 415 north to south. The fourth entrance is located near the north end of the façade and has no street address. Windows are four horizontally elongated bays aligned vertically, two sets at street level, and two set above. Each bay consists of two sets of side by side two light horizontal sliding units with wooden frames and surrounds. The south side of the building has two-light horizontal sliding windows, as there is a space between this building and the one directly south. The rear has two entrances to the second story via two sets of stairs with railings. There are corresponding wooden entry doors at the landings at the top of each set of stairs.

Physical Integrity. The building retains *integrity of location*. *Integrity of design, materials, and workmanship* are rated as good, because the exterior of the building has received only minor changes. *Integrity of setting* is rated as only fair, because buildings in the immediate area are either modern or have been renovated. Therefore, *Integrity of feeling and association* are rated as only fair.

36. 407 South Gillette Avenue (1967, lodge, store) - contributing

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The building is a one-story, flat roofed, concrete block building (50' N-S 136" E-W) resting on a concrete block foundation. It appears that there is at least a partial basement under the east or rear portion of the building, which slopes downward with the topography, and there is a garden-level recessed entrance on the rear. The interior space is divided into two commercial rental spaces in the front or east end ((20' x 25' each), and the remainder of the building is occupied by the Gillette Lodge #28 AF & AM. The flat roof is supported by wood joists with a wood deck covered with tar and gravel. The exterior walls consist of painted concrete blocks. The façade or west side of the building consists of multiple plate glass panels with aluminum frames. The panels run vertically from the sidewalk to the clerestory area. The glass panels are slightly recessed (2' x 32'). The remainder of the façade consists of painted concrete blocks on either side. The façade has a recessed entry (8' x 13') that contains three entrances. There is an entrance with a plate glass and aluminum frame door in the north and south sides of the recessed area, and there are twin-leaf glass and aluminum doors on the east side of the recessed area. The twin-leaf doors lead to the Gillette lodge, which occupies the majority of the building. The two other entrances lead to rental commercial space. The clerestory area consists of colored panels separated by painted wooden strips. The north end of the façade bears a brass plaque that reads: "Laid by Grand Lodge A.F. & A.M, 1967."

Physical Integrity. The building retains *integrity of location*. *Integrity of design, materials, and workmanship* are rated as good, because the exterior of the building has received only minor changes. *Integrity of setting* is rated as only fair, because buildings in the immediate area are either modern or have been renovated. Therefore, *Integrity of feeling and association* are rated as only fair.

37. 100 E. 4th Street, Modern (1971-72, offices) - noncontributing

38. 319 South Gillette Avenue, Modern (1970/1972/1983, bank) - noncontributing

39. 315 South Gillette Avenue (1946, office) - noncontributing

The building is a one-story, flat roofed and shed-roofed, concrete block building (25' N-S 134" E-W) resting on a concrete block foundation without any basement. The roof is supported by wood joists with a wood deck covered with tar and gravel. The exterior walls consist of concrete blocks. The building frame consists of steel beams and posts. The façade or west side of the building was formerly covered with a red brick veneer. The building is now stucco covered and painted gray. The main entry has a pediment with architrave trim. It has a heavy wood panel door with transom light. Originally, the entrance consisted of a plate glass door with metal trim and a transom light. South of the entrance, there are two two-light windows with transom lights. The windows have stone sills. The original building had three large plate glass display windows with metal frames in this area. It also had a clerestory area above the door and windows. The clerestory has been completely filled in and stuccoed over. A decorative secondary cornice with dentils has been added. It appears to be a stone material. An identical cornice has been added near the top of the wall of the façade and extends around the partially exposed south wall of the building. The original building had a signboard area and a brick parapet. In the 1970s, the signboard area had a suspended metal and plastic sign that read "Wards," when it housed a Montgomery Ward store.

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Physical Integrity. The building retains *integrity of location*. *Integrity of design, materials, and workmanship* are rated as poor. In about 2011 the present tenants completely and inaccurately renovated the exterior. *Integrity of setting* is rated as only fair, because building is joined by a modern, multi-story bank on the south side that dwarfs the one-story building. Therefore, *Integrity of feeling and association* are rated as poor.

40. 313 South Gillette Avenue (1963, restaurant) - noncontributing

The building is a one-story, flat-roofed concrete block building (25' N-S 78" E-W) resting on a concrete block foundation without any basement. The roof is supported by wood joists with a wood deck covered with tar and gravel. The exterior walls consist of concrete blocks. The façade or west side of the building is clad with a tan brick veneer. The bricks are laid in course end to end. The façade is slanted inward from south to north by two feet. The single pedestrian entry is located at the north end of the façade and is slightly recessed. It consists of a plate glass door with metal frame. The area south of the entry has four large plate glass display windows. The display windows have brick sills. The original building was covered with brick above the windows and door all the way to the brick parapet. It also had the hardware for a rollup canvas awning. The building was later modified by a ribbed metal false front that extends several feet above the brick parapet. It now bears a sign for the current business "311 Fiesta Tequila Mexican Restaurant," although the street address is more accurately 313. The two-story building to the north is 311 South Gillette Avenue and also houses Fiesta Tequila Mexican Restaurant.

Physical Integrity. The building retains *integrity of location*. *Integrity of design, materials, and workmanship* are rated as poor to fair, because the facade of the building has been renovated with the addition of a massive false front that covers the original brick façade above the windows and door. It also serves to heighten the building and therefore change its proportions. If the false front were to be removed, the building could then be reconsidered for eligibility. *Integrity of setting* is rated as only fair, because the building is joined on the south by a renovated noncontributing building. Therefore, *Integrity of feeling and association* are rated as only poor to fair.

41. 311 South Gillette Avenue (1924, restaurant) - contributing

The building is a two-story, flat roofed brick and concrete masonry building (25' N-S 134' E-W) resting on a concrete block foundation without any basement. The second story is 75' E-W x 25' N-S and is located in the front of the building. The rear portion is only one story. The interior of the building has a mezzanine storage area that is 25' N-S x 15' E-W. The building frame consists of wood beams and post. The roof is supported by wood joists with a wood deck covered with tar and gravel. The exterior walls consist of concrete blocks and bricks. The façade or west side of the building is clad with red stretcher bond bricks. The façade has a single recessed entrance with a plate glass door with metal frame, sidelights and transom light. There are three plate glass display windows with metal frames on the north side of the entrance. The north side of the recessed entrance consists of a red brick wall. Formerly, the south end of the façade had a twin leaf glass and metal door located outside the recessed area. It may have been a later addition for access to the Masonic Hall on the second floor. It was in place for over 50 years. It has since been removed and filled in with brick. The façade has a permanent metal and fiberglass awning that also acts as a signboard. It appears that the clerestory area remains above the entrances and display windows, but it is covered by the awning. Formerly the building had a retractable canvas awning. The façade has a secondary cornice above the clerestory consisting of a wide band of concrete capped by a rowlock course of brick.

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Second-story windows consist of three evenly spaced rectangular windows. The windows were replaced at an unknown date and currently consist of one light fixed units. They have soldier course brick lintels, brick sills, and interesting brick label molding. The cornice consists of several courses of brick laid in a geometric pattern with alternating indented and protruding courses. The building has a stepped parapet capped with brick. There are two brick chimneys positioned flush with the north and south walls and located near the front of the building. An illuminated metal sign is located above the awning area and hangs perpendicular to the building. It contains the name of the principal business: "Fiesta Tequila Mexican Restaurant." It formerly housed a post office and Masonic Lodge.

Physical Integrity. The building retains *integrity of location*. *Integrity of design, materials, and workmanship* are rated as fair, because a second entry has been bricked over. *Integrity of setting* is rated as fair, because several of the buildings in this block have received modern renovations to their facades. Therefore, *Integrity of feeling and association* are rated as fair.

42. 309 South Gillette Avenue (ca. 1930, store) - contributing

The building is a one-story, flat roofed, wood frame and brick masonry building (30' N-S 105' E-W) resting on a concrete block foundation without any basement. The roof is supported by wood joists with a wood deck covered with tar and gravel. The exterior walls consist of brick and stucco. The façade or west side of the building is clad with red stretcher bond bricks. The former clerestory area is covered with rough barn wood. The façade has two entrances with plate glass doors and metal frames. The entrances lead to two separate businesses in the north and south side of the building. The entrances are set close to one another near the center of the façade. There are two plate glass display windows with metal frames to the north and south of the entrances. The former clerestory area is covered with rough barn wood. The signboard area is covered with stucco and bears a raised brick "W." The cornice consists of several courses of brick laid in a geometric pattern with soldier and stacked stretcher courses laid in squares. The parapet is composed of brick with regularly spaced brick dentils below. The rear or east side of the building is finished in stucco and has a wide steel warehouse door. The large "W" on the front of the building stands for W.R. Wright, builder.

Physical Integrity. The building retains *integrity of location*. *Integrity of design, materials, and workmanship* are rated as fair, because the clerestory area has been covered over with barn wood. *Integrity of setting* is rated as fair to good, because the buildings on either side retain their physical integrity. Therefore, *Integrity of feeling and association* are rated as fair to good.

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43. 301 South Gillette Avenue (1935, post office, brewery). Enrolled in NRHP - contributing

This former Gillette Post Office building was constructed in 1935 via the Public Works Administration (PWA). The structure is a five-bay brick building. While the majority of the building is one-story, the facade is two. The post office has a primarily rectangular footprint, a flat roof, sits on a concrete foundation, and is devoid of much ornamentation. Although the interior of the building underwent multiple alterations, the exterior remains relatively intact with few modifications.

The west side or front facade is composed of brick with a few sandstone elements. Resting on a concrete foundation, the red brick is laid in a common bond with a soldier course at the raised basement. The building is five bays consisting of four windows and the entrance. Unlike many other historic post offices in Wyoming, the building in Gillette is asymmetrical with the front entrance on the left side of the façade. Six concrete steps with handrails lead to the entrance. The entrance contains two ten-light wood doors painted white with brass kick plates. Above the door is an ornamental five-light transom with the wood also painted white. The lights are round-arch in shape. The door surround consists of carved sandstone. A triangular sandstone pediment with dentils rests above the door surround. A lamp, which appears to be original, is located to the right of the entrance. The other four bays consist of eight-over-eight light double-hung wood frame windows. They rest on sandstone sills and are topped with flat gauged arches and sandstone keystones. Decorative brickwork is centered above each window. A sandstone sill course is located above the brickwork. Directly above the sill course and in the second story are four, four-over-four light double-hung wood frame windows each aligning with the first story windows. A sandstone block bearing the words "United States Post Office Gillette WYO." is located over the entrance. A sandstone cornice is located above the windows and sandstone block. There is a return to the common bond brick above the cornice terminating at the roof with sandstone coping.

The north elevation continues the same common bond and soldier course from the west façade. The engraved sandstone cornerstone is located at the right corner of the north elevation and states, "Henry Morgenthau Jr. Secretary of Treasury, James A. Farley Postmaster General, Louis A. Simpson Supervising Architect, Neil A. Melick Supervising Engineer, 1935." To the left of the cornerstone, on the first floor, is an eight-over-eight light double-hung wood frame window with a sandstone sill and soldier arch. A sandstone sill course runs above the windows. Decorative brick detailing is situated above the sill course on the second story. A sandstone cornice is above the brick detailing. Above the cornice there is a return to the common bond brick terminating at the roof with sandstone coping. The second story ends and the roofline drops down to the left of the decorative brickwork and the window. It too has sandstone coping. Continuing along the elevation are the remaining five windows. They are eight-over-eight light double-hung wood frame windows with sandstone sills and soldier arches, but unlike the façade, no sandstone keystones. The building begins to change use and starts to function as a loading dock at the left end of this elevation.

The rear of the building or the east elevation contains the least ornamentation as it served as the loading area and mailing platform for the post office. Although the remainder of the building is a rectangular form (52' by 75'), the loading dock does not conform to that shape. In the center of the east elevation is a projection or mailing vestibule (11' x 21') that connects a concrete loading dock to the rest of the building. The loading dock (45' x 10') is covered with a cantilevered roof that is supported by six beams.

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The mailing vestibule rests on a concrete foundation with red bricks laid in a common bond and a soldier course. A six-over-six light double-hung wood frame window is located near the right corner of the east elevation. The vestibule also contains a six-over-six light double-hung wood frame window, and both windows have sandstone sills and soldier arches. Concrete steps leading to the loading dock are located to the left of the window. The vestibule contained two sets of double doors; however, one set of doors is now boarded shut. The second set of doors are ten light wood paneled with a six-light transom above the doors. Around the corner of the mailing vestibule is another six-over-six light double-hung wood frame window, both windows have sandstone sills and soldier arches. A red brick chimney is located near the far left side of this elevation.

The south elevation is similar to the north in character but contains a few distinct differences. The first floor of the south elevation, like the north, contains six eight-over-eight light double-hung wood frame windows with sandstone sills and soldier arches. A staircase that leads to the basement is located near the rear of the building, on the right side of this elevation. An air conditioner and metal door are located at the bottom of the stairwell. Beyond the stairwell, at the left edge of the elevation is an eight-over-eight light double-hung wood frame window. As with the other first story windows, it too has a sandstone sill and soldier arch. A four-over-four light double-hung wood frame window is centered above the first-floor window on the second story.

Although the exterior remains virtually intact, little of the interior reflects the 1935 post office. Since serving as the local post office, it became City Hall, a restaurant, and is currently occupied by the Gillette Brewing Company. Upon entering through the exterior while double doors is a small vestibule that retains the original wood paneled walls. A second set of ten-light wood paneled doors lead to the original public lobby, which is somewhat intact. A small amount of marble and the original wainscoting are still present. However, beyond these few details, little of the original first floor remains as the different occupants altered the floor to serve a variety of purposes. Like the first floor, the subsequent owners altered the basement, changed the function, and slightly altered the layout.

In contrast to the basement and first floor, the mezzanine level retains some of the original layout and design. The stairs leading to this level are located in the original position and the original wood is still evident. This floor contains only three rooms, all retaining the same layout, but surface updates are apparent. The steps lead directly into a room initially called the swing room, but currently used for storage. Directly off of this room, to the north, is a bathroom. The marble floor is still intact. A small door, on the east side of the swing room near the stairs, leads to the lookout gallery, which is now also used for storage space. It is a narrow hallway, which runs the length of the swing room and bathroom, and provides a view of the first floor. The gallery contains multiple horizontal slits or vents that enabled the postmaster to look directly onto the staff and customers. Although spatially similar to the initial construction, alterations to the carpet and walls are apparent on this floor. The rest of the building's interior has changed since the construction of the post office, but the exterior closely resembles the original 1935 building.

Physical Integrity. This building, built as the Gillette Post Office, reflects the Depression era philosophy of creating jobs for the unemployed through the Works Progress Administration, Civilian Conservation Corp, and the Public Works Administration. But at the same time, its architecture reflects an effort to conserve funds by utilizing standardized plans and designs that were less ornate or stylized. Although the former Gillette Post Office building contains some classical elements, they are rather minimal. The building retains a few classical details in the sandstone pediments, cornices, and keystones. Since construction, the exterior of the building has undergone few alterations. There are no additions to the building, the windows and front entrance are original, even the rear loading dock still maintains its design and function. One of the few exterior alterations is the boarding shut of one

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set of rear double doors. The integrity of the location, materials, design, and craftsmanship are good, although the setting is slightly altered as downtown Gillette has changed over the last eight-seven years. Although the interior exhibits few of the characteristics of the original building, the feeling of the post office is maintained on the exterior.

44. 223 South Gillette Avenue (1907, store) - contributing

The building is a one-story, flat roofed, concrete block and brick masonry building (25' N-S 132' E-W) resting on a concrete block foundation with a partial basement. The original building component was 71' E-W x 25' N-S. A brick masonry addition was added to the east side in about 1946 and is 72' E-W x 25' N-S. The flat roof is supported by wood joists with a wood deck covered with tar and gravel. The exterior walls consist of concrete blocks covered with stucco and brick on the façade. The façade or west side of the building is covered with red stretcher bond bricks, which were added in about 1946. It is a single storefront with a recessed entrance with a plate glass and metal framed door with transom light. It has flanking plate glass display windows in the recessed area and a large plate glass display window on the north and south sides of the recessed area on the façade. The kickplate area is covered with red brick. The former clerestory area now has narrower plate glass windows with metal frames. Originally, the building had a high clerestory with more windows. There is a horizontal band of recessed soldier course brick running across the façade above the clerestory. This area originally acted as the base for a canvas awning. There is a slightly indented rectangular signboard area above the horizontal band that is covered with stucco. A hand painted sign displays the name of the current business: "RapsCALLIONS Barbershop." The building has a parapet capped with brick. The south side of the building reveals a stepped parapet. It appears to be covered with stucco and has a large hand-painted mural of an antique bicycle and rider. The east half of the building is a ca. 1946 concrete masonry addition that currently contains a separate business with two separate entrances. The west entrance consists of as one-light wood frame door with sidelights and transom. The east entrance has twin leaf, one-light wooden doors with transom. There are also five 1-light fixed windows in this elevation. The current owners purchased the building a few years ago and removed the metal façade and awning, generally restoring it to its 1946 appearance.

Physical Integrity. The building retains *integrity of location*. *Integrity of design, materials, and workmanship* are rated as fair to good. Although the concrete blocks were covered with stucco in the late 1930s and a brick façade was added in about 1946, these changes are well over 50 years of age. Also in about 1946, a concrete masonry addition was built onto the rear of the building. *Integrity of setting* is rated as fair to good with its prominent position as a corner building. Therefore, *Integrity of feeling and association* are rated as fair to good.

45. 221 South Gillette Avenue (1927, store) - noncontributing

The building is a one-story, flat roofed, brick masonry building (25' N-S 132' E-W) resting on a concrete foundation with a partial basement. The flat roof is supported by wood joists with a wood deck covered with built up tar. The exterior walls consist of brick masonry. The façade or west side of the building has a single storefront with a recessed entrance with a plate glass and metal framed twin leaf doors with full height sidelights. The north and south side of the recessed entry consist of plate glass display windows with metal frame. The façade has a large plate glass display window to the north and south of the recessed entrance. In the late 1960s, the entire façade was redesigned to house the Pronghorn Theatre. A ticket window was built on the north side of the entrance, the

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former display windows on the south side of the façade were removed, and a solid tiled covered wall was constructed. The area above the display windows was covered with ribbed metal.

Physical Integrity. The building retains *integrity of location*. *Integrity of design, materials, and workmanship* are rated as only poor due to the significant alterations to its exterior during at least two different renovations. In the 1980s, the façade was rebuilt to convert the theater back into a single storefront. New brickwork was laid on the lower half of the façade and in the kickplate areas. A canvas and steel framed awning was added. *Integrity of setting* is rated as fair as the building at 223 S. Gillette Avenue immediately to the south is considered to be a contributing building. Therefore, *Integrity of feeling and association* are rated as fair.

46. 219 South Gillette Avenue (1898, store) - contributing

Originally built as the City Hall, this building is a one-story, gable and flat-roofed, concrete block brick masonry building (25' N-S 100' E-W) resting on a concrete foundation without a basement. The rear or east building component consists of the old jail which is a flat roofed reinforced concrete structure (36' x 14'). The gable-roofed portion of the building is supported by wood joists with a wood deck covered with asphalt shingles. The flat-roofed former jail portion has a wood deck covered with tar and gravel. The exterior walls consist of concrete block and brick masonry. The façade or west side of the building consists of a single storefront with a recessed entrance with a one-light wooden door with transom. The recessed entry and façade contain large plate glass display windows with metal frames, and brick kickplates. The overall brick façade consists of a tan stretcher bond brick veneer. The area above street level consists of tan stretcher bond brick with regularly-spaced protruding single courses of brick extending to the brick capped parapet. The name of the current business is mounted on the façade above the windows and consists of letters and a bird image and reads "Magpie Designs." There are matching canvas awnings sheltering the display windows on either side of the recessed entrance. The rear or east side of the building retains the old reinforced concrete jail with a flat roof. The brick masonry middle portion of the building has a stepped parapet visible on its north side. The end gable of the east side of the original portion of the building is also visible.

Physical Integrity. The building retains *integrity of location*. *Integrity of design, materials, and workmanship* are rated as fair. The exterior of the building has remained essentially the same for well over 50 years as a single storefront with a recessed entry, flanking display windows, and brick kickplates. *Integrity of setting* is rated as fair as the building is located in a block of early to mid-twentieth century commercial structures. Therefore, *Integrity of feeling and association* are rated as fair.

47. 217 South Gillette Avenue (1926, store) - contributing

The building is a one-story, flat-roofed, brick masonry building (25' N-S 80' E-W) resting on a concrete foundation with a partial basement (59' x 25'). The flat roof is supported by wood joists and the wood deck is covered with tar and gravel. The exterior walls consist of brown stretcher course bricks. The façade or west side of the building consists of a single storefront with a flush entry with a plate glass and aluminum frame door with a slim transom light. The entrance is flanked by large plate glass display windows with metal frames. The clerestory once contained glass blocks, but it has been filled in with metal panels. It currently bears a sign for the name of the business, "EK Jewelers." The brick façade has a soldier course above the clerestory area. It also has a raised brick

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secondary cornice area with spaced header bricks suggesting dentils. The area above has two recessed horizontal brick panels and a decorative brick cornice with stepped, raised brick courses. The brick parapet is distinctive with a notched and raised center. In the 1970s, the building had a metal canopy, but it has been since removed. The rear or east side of the building has a single entrance with a wood panel door covered by an aluminum storm door. The interior has a wall partition dividing it into two rooms. The front area is 59' x 25,' and the rear portion is 21' x 25'. The building was built to house a bakery and had an iron oven located in the rear.

Physical Integrity. The building retains *integrity of location*. *Integrity of design, materials, and workmanship* are rated as fair. The exterior of the building has remained essentially the same since construction as a single storefront with flanking display windows, and brick kickplates. *Integrity of setting* is rated as fair as the building is located in a block of early to mid-twentieth century commercial structures. Therefore, *Integrity of feeling and association* are rated as fair.

48. 213 South Gillette Avenue (1961, store) - contributing

The building is a one-story, flat-roofed, concrete block building (50' N-S 140' E-W) resting on a concrete foundation with a partial basement (50' x 48'). The flat roof is supported by steel beams with a steel roof deck and metal roofing. The exterior walls consist of concrete blocks with a brick veneer façade consisting of narrow elongated building stone. The façade or west side of the building consists of a single wide storefront (50 feet) with a recessed entrance with twin leaf plate glass and aluminum framed doors. The entrance has broad sidelights and glass transoms. The recessed entrance is flanked by three large plate glass display windows with aluminum frames. The façade has a full-length metal and fiberglass awning supported by anchored steel cables. The building has a metal covered flat parapet. The area above just below the parapet has a large metal and plastic sign bearing the name of the business: "Teacher's Corner Kid's Mart" with a bright red apple on either side. The awning also bears a sign that reads: "An Invitation to Play and Learn." The rear or east side of the building has several barred windows set high in the wall. It originally housed a Hested's Store.

Physical Integrity. The building retains *integrity of location*. *Integrity of design, materials, and workmanship* are rated as fair to good. The exterior of the building has remained essentially the same for over fifty years and exhibits a broad, single storefront with flanking display windows, and brick kickplates. *Integrity of setting* is rated as fair to good, as the building is located in a block of early to mid-twentieth century commercial structures. Therefore, *Integrity of feeling and association* are rated as fair to good.

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49. 211 South Gillette Avenue (1910/1925, store) - noncontributing

The building is a one-story, flat-roofed, concrete block building (25' N-S 98' E-W) with a gable-roofed addition on the east end (25' x 40' E-W). The building rests on a concrete foundation without a basement. The flat roofed component is supported by wood joists with a wood deck clad with built up tar. The gable roof is supported with steel trusses with a corrugated steel roof. The exterior walls consist of concrete blocks. The façade or west side of the building was once covered with a brick veneer, but it is now covered with decorative stone. The gable-roofed addition is clad with corrugated steel siding. The façade or west side of the building (1910) consists of a single storefront with a plate glass door with steel frame. It is flanked by two plate glass display windows with metal frames. When the façade was covered with stone, the original display windows were altered, creating two separate and smaller windows from the same space on each side of the entrance. There is a wide metal bar running horizontally over the windows and entry across the façade. A metal sign is suspended from the cornice area bearing the name of the current business, "Sole Mates." A small metal sign hangs perpendicularly to the façade above the entrance bearing the same name. The rear or east side of the building (1925) was used as a warehouse and has a horizontal sliding metal covered door. The exposed walls are clad with corrugated steel siding.

Physical Integrity. The building retains *integrity of location*. *Integrity of design, materials, and workmanship* are rated as poor. The exterior of the building has been completely remodeled with the application of decorative stone, removal of the awning, and alteration of the display windows. *Integrity of setting* is rated as fair to good, as the building is located in a block of early to mid-twentieth century commercial structures. But *Integrity of feeling and association* are rated as poor due to the extensive exterior changes.

50. 207 South Gillette Avenue (1915/1973, store) - noncontributing

The building is a one-story flat-roofed brick and concrete block masonry building (25' N-S 60' E-W) with a gable-roofed addition on the east (25' x 56' E-W). The building rests on a concrete foundation without a basement. The flat roofed component is supported by wood joists with a wood deck clad with built up tar. The gable roof is supported with wood joists with a wood deck covered with asphalt shingles. The exterior walls are brick and concrete block in the rear. The façade (1915) is clad with brick veneer, and large rectangular panels of a wood composition material. The façade or west side of the building consists of a single storefront (not recessed) with a wooden door with sidelights. It is flanked by two plate glass display windows with metal frames. The clerestory area has four windows and an enclosed panel with a metal sign bearing the interwoven initials "ST." There is a wide metal bar running horizontally over the clerestory across the façade. From this bar to the parapet, the facade is covered with large rectangular panels of a wood composition. The east (rear) portion was built in 1973.

Physical Integrity. The building retains *integrity of location*. *Integrity of design, materials, and workmanship* are rated as poor. The facade of the building has been completely remodeled with new display windows, door, covering of the brick kickplate area, and four clerestory windows with wood panels above. The rear (east) portion dates from 1973. *Integrity of setting* is rated as fair, as the building is located in a block of early to mid-twentieth century commercial structures. But *Integrity of feeling and association* are rated as only poor to fair due to the extensive exterior changes. In addition, the building to the south is considered noncontributing.

51. 205 South Gillette Avenue 1915/1973, store) - noncontributing

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The building is a one-story, flat-roofed, brick and concrete block masonry building (25' N-S 87' E-W) with a flat-roofed addition on the east end (25' N-S x 28' E-W). The building rests on a concrete foundation without a basement. The flat roof is supported by wood joists with a wood deck clad with built up tar. The exterior walls consist of brick and concrete block in the rear. The façade or west side of the building is clad with brick veneer and ribbed metal siding above the windows. The façade or west side of the building (1915) consists of a single storefront (not recessed) with a plate glass and aluminum frame door with sidelights and transom that dates from the 1970s. It is flanked by two plate glass display windows with metal frames. The remainder of the façade above the windows and door is covered with ribbed metal siding. A metal "VERIZON" store sign protrudes from the metal siding on the north end of the facade. The east (rear) portion of the building dates from 1973.

Physical Integrity. The building retains *integrity of location*. *Integrity of design, materials, and workmanship* are rated as poor. The facade of the building was completely remodeled in the 1970s, and the east portion of the building dates from 1973. *Integrity of setting* is rated as poor to fair, as the building is located in a block of early to mid-twentieth century commercial structures. But *Integrity of feeling and association* are rated as only poor to fair due to the extensive exterior changes. In addition, the building to the south is considered noncontributing.

52. 203 South Gillette Avenue (1919, store) - noncontributing

The building is a tall one-story, flat-roofed, brick masonry building (50' N-S X 77' E-W) with a rear addition (20' NS x 33' EW) there is also a one-story addition at the southeast corner that was constructed in 1974 (24'N-S x 51'E-W'). The building rests on a concrete foundation with a partial basement (50' x 77'). The flat roof is supported by wood joists with a wood deck covered with built up tar and gravel. The exterior walls are brick masonry, and the facade is clad with brick veneer and corrugated metal siding. The walls at the rear of the building are covered with stucco. The façade or west side of the building has tan stretcher bond brick around entrances and display windows and kickplate area. The façade consists of a double storefront. The entrances are recessed and set close together with an intervening plate glass display window. They consist of plate glass and aluminum framed doors with transom lights. The façade north and south of the doors consists of plate glass and aluminum framed display windows. The recessed entrance and windows are protected by a massive, rounded metal awning topped with as rounded canopy. The fabric canopy bears a sign with the name of the business: "Seconds on the Avenue." The center of the awning is supported by a square brick column. The former clerestory above the awning is now covered with corrugated metal siding that extends to the top of the parapet. The stepped parapet retains the raised center that was always a characteristic of this building. The original brick façade and clerestory probably remain intact behind the corrugated steel siding. The rear portion of the original building has a 13' x 50' eight-foot high mezzanine. The building once housed a duck pin bowling alley in the basement.

Physical Integrity. The building retains *integrity of location*. *Integrity of design, materials, and workmanship* are rated as poor to fair. The facade of the building has been remodeled in regard to the entrance and display windows, and the façade was covered with corrugated metal siding in the 1974. The awning has been rebuilt in the 1980s or later with the addition of a curved canopy. The clerestory has also been covered. *Integrity of setting* is rated as good, as the building is located within a block of early to mid-twentieth century commercial structures. However, there are a number of noncontributing buildings in this block. *Integrity of feeling and association* are rated as poor to fair because of the numerous changes to the façade.

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53. 201 South Gillette Avenue (1902, store) - contributing

The building is a tall one-story, gable-roofed, wood frame and brick masonry building (25' N-S X 140' E-W) with a gable roof. It rests on a concrete foundation with a full basement. The gable roof is supported by wood joists with a wood deck clad with asphalt shingles. The exterior walls are brick masonry on the façade and vinyl lap siding on the majority of the elongated north side. It was formerly covered with stucco. The lower north wall displays a decorative stone veneer. The façade or west side of the building is clad with brick stretcher bond brick. The façade consists of a single storefront with an offset entrance (not recessed). The entrance consists of a plate glass and aluminum frame door with transom. There are four equal sized plate glass and aluminum framed display windows located south of the door across the façade. The clerestory above the display windows and door has been covered with panels painted with business sides. Four gooseneck metal shaded lamps are spaced across the façade above the sign. They are mounted in a secondary cornice that consists of a wide horizontal band bricks laid in a geometric pattern. This pattern is formed by alternating stretcher and soldier courses of bricks. The cornice exhibits three dim diamond patterns of bricks accented by three soldier course bricks off the diamond points. The building has a stepped brick parapet accented with brick dentils. The long north side of the building along East Second Street appears to date from at least 1918, when it is shown on a Sanborn map. It is clad with vinyl lap siding. The rear (east) side is clad with the same lap siding and contains a single pedestrian door on its south end.

Physical Integrity. The building retains *integrity of location*. *Integrity of design, materials, and workmanship* are rated as fair. The facade of the building has been remodeled in regard to the entrance and display windows, and a 1970s-era flat metal awning has been removed. The clerestory has also been covered, but it is likely that it remains behind the sign panels that cover it. The essential brickwork remains exposed on the façade and the west end of the long north side of the building. *Integrity of setting* is rated as good, as the building is located on the corner of a block of early to mid-twentieth century commercial structures. *Integrity of feeling and association* are rated as fair, as a historical contemporary would still recognize the building.

54. 113 South Gillette Avenue (1908/1929, restaurant) - contributing

Originally built as a hotel and café, this building is a two-story, gable and flat-roofed, brick masonry building (70' N-S X 110' E-W). It rests on a concrete foundation with a partial basement. The eastern two-thirds of the building consists of two components. The north segment (25' N-S x 65' E-W) has a gable roof, and the south segment (81'E-W x 40' N-S) has a flat roof. There is a gap of 8 feet between the two elements. However, the west segment of the building has no physical gap. The gable and flat roofs are supported by wood joists with a wood deck. The gable roof is clad with a standing seam metal covering. The flat roof is clad with a built up surface. The exterior walls are brick masonry covered with stucco on the north and south long sides. The façade consists of tan stretcher course brick. The façade consists of a single storefront with a centered recessed entrance. The entrance consists of a plate glass and aluminum frame door with transom and sidelights. The façade is divided by eight pilasters. Most of the intervening spaces are filled with plate glass display windows. Each window has a large lower light, and the upper portion is divided into two lights. However, two of the spaces are filled in with brick where the large lower light would be located. A brick kickplate area runs across the entire façade at the bottom. The second story has six evenly spaced windows. Each window unit consists of a one-light window flanked by one over one-

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light double hung windows with metal frames. A continuous brick sill runs across the entire façade beneath the six windows. The upper portion of each window bay is filled in with a wooden (?) panel suggesting that the former windows were larger. A continuous row of soldier course bricks runs across the façade above the windows. Two rows of raised stretcher course bricks run above the soldier course. The cornice consists of four rows of raised bricks utilizing rows of alternating header and stretcher course bricks. Beneath the cornice are six pairs of recessed contrasting red bricks flanking six larger rectangles. The parapet is currently capped with metal and has a stepped central raised area. A similar pattern of recessed rectangles and contrasting red bricks is repeated in the central raised area.

The north side of the building has a one story, shed-roofed metal and glass smokehouse (40' x 27') with a canopy on the west side (12' x 27'). The remainder of the north side consists of a stucco clad wall of contrasting tan and red painted colors. There are six one over one-light double hung windows on the second floor. The false front on the west end and the standing seam metal roof are evident from this side. There is also a shed-roofed, glass enclosed entry located near the east end of the north side. (9' x 6'). The south side of the building has a stepped parapet. There is a row of regularly-spaced one over one light double hung second story windows with brick sills. Most of this side consists of painted brick walls. The west third of this side is covered with painted stucco and bears a painted sign with the name of the business, "Railyard Restaurant."

Physical Integrity. The building retains *integrity of location*. *Integrity of design, materials, and workmanship* are rated as fair. The building was most recently remodeled in the mid-1990s, but an effort was made to renovate the building with architectural sensitivity. The essential brickwork and ornamentation is still evident on the exterior, especially on the façade. However, the one-story shed-roofed addition on the north does not reflect the architectural history of the building. *Integrity of setting* is rated as good, as the building occupies most of the block and is adjacent to the railroad tracks on the north, an essential part of its history. *Integrity of feeling and association* are rated as fair to good, as a historical contemporary would still recognize the building. This building represents a solid anchor on the northeast corner of the district.

55. 101 East Second Street (1939, salon) - noncontributing

Built as a service station, this building is a one-story, shed-roofed, concrete masonry building (29' N-S X 47' E-W). It rests on a concrete foundation without any basement. The roof is supported by steel beams with rigid insulation covered with metal. The exterior walls appear to be clad with rectangular composite material paneling painted yellow. The façade or west side of the building is has a centered twin-leaf glass plate and aluminum frame door. There is a fixed one-light window located east of the entry on the façade. An elongated one light window to the west has filled in the old pedestrian entry to the gas station office. The shed roof extends beyond the height of the original flat-roofed gas station and has ribbed metal siding. The east and west sides of the building also have altered window bays.

Physical Integrity. The building retains *integrity of location*. *Integrity of design, materials, and workmanship* are rated as poor due to the extensive alterations in ca. 2000. *Integrity of setting* is rated as fair, as the immediate surrounding area remains much the same as when the service station functioned. *Integrity of feeling and association* are rated as poor because of the modern renovation, and a historical contemporary would have difficulty recognizing the building as a former gas station.

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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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

ARCHITECTURE

LAW

COMMERCE

TRANSPORTATION

ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION

Period of Significance

1898-1971

Significant Dates

1898 - first contributing building in district

1971 – most recent contributing building in district

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

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

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Frederick Hutchinson Porter, Campbell County

Public Library, 412 S. Gillette Avenue

Period of Significance (justification) 1898-1971. The dates represent the oldest and most recent contributing building dates in the Gillette downtown Historic District.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Gillette Downtown Historic District is significant under Criterion A, as it is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to broad historical patterns. The period of historical significance dates from 1898, the construction date of the oldest building in the district, to 1971, the most recent construction date of a contributing building in the district. This district represents the commercial heart of a major northeastern Wyoming city. Gillette was a railroad town, created by the arrival of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad in 1891. It became the county seat when Campbell County was created from the western halves of Crook and Weston counties in 1911. Gillette was also strategically located on the route of the Black and Yellow Trail, one of America's first transcontinental highways that ran from Chicago, Illinois to Yellowstone National Park. From its humble origins as one of many late nineteenth-century railroad stations, it grew into a modern city with a diversified economy that serves a regional ranching, coal mining, and oil and gas industry community. Despite the town's "boom and bust" periods, often dependent on coal production as well as the general economy, Gillette's growth was steady: the number of buildings that were constructed in the commercial district were almost evenly spread across the decades, from the late 1890s through the early 1970s.

The district is also being nominated under Criterion C, because the buildings in the district represent a wide array of architectural styles and influences, including late Victorian Italianate commercial buildings, residential Victorian architecture with Queen Anne elements, and Classical Revival, Neo-Classical/Starved Classicism, Art Deco, and early-to-mid twentieth-century public and commercial architecture, retaining single or double storefronts. The buildings of the district reflect several identifiable building periods in the town's history and also feature the use of several different building materials, including brick, concrete block and ornamental concrete blocks.

Narrative Statement of Significance

Railroad expansion and early settlement

A treaty dated 1868 with the Sioux, Cheyenne, and Arapaho tribes had closed the vast grasslands of the Powder River Basin in northeast Wyoming to white settlement. However, when a new treaty was negotiated in 1876, the burgeoning western cattle industry quickly spread north to take advantage of the public domain's open range and free graze. Seed cattle were driven north from Texas via the Texas Trail, which passed through the Powder River Basin. Large cattle outfits were formed, often financed by eastern and English capitalists. The cattle industry boomed until the late 1880s, when it declined after the devastating Blizzard of 1886-1887. The fledgling sheep industry then gained a foothold in the Powder River Basin. The nearly unlimited public domain prompted sheepmen to spread

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northward from southeastern Wyoming. However, the lack of railroads held back the industry's full development.¹

Geologically, the Powder River Basin is a broad asymmetric syncline bounded by the Bighorn Mountains on the west, the Black Hills on the east, and the Casper Arch, Laramie Mountains, and Hartville Uplift on the south. It includes portions of Sheridan, Johnson, Converse, and Weston counties, and the majority of Campbell County, where the greatest coal production is centered. The region is underlain by the coal-bearing Paleocene Fort Union Formation and the Eocene Wasatch Formation, which extends into northwestern South Dakota, the western half of North Dakota, and the east half of Montana. The Fort Union Formation contains the Wyodak-Anderson coal bed, the largest strippable reserve base for a single coal bed in Wyoming and perhaps in the United States.²

Lured by these vast coal reserves, the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad, a subsidiary of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy (CB&Q) pushed westward, building northwest from Nebraska into Wyoming. In 1889, it built a standard gauge branch line directly into the Black Hills, reaching Deadwood in 1891. From Edgemont, south of Deadwood, the railroad built into Wyoming, reaching Newcastle in 1889; a seven-mile branch line was then built to the newly opened Cambria coal mines. Continuing northwest, the line reached Upton (Merino) by 1890, but work was temporarily suspended due to the high costs of expansion. The next summer, work was resumed with Edward Gillette in charge of locating the route. He selected a route through the site of present-day Gillette. A small track town called Donkey Town, a small assortment of tents on the Donkey Creek Divide, was located eight miles southwest of the Gillette site, but it was eventually abandoned along the railroad grade. Tracks reached Gillette in August 1891 and Sheridan in 1892. Plans were made to continue north and connect with the Northern Pacific Railroad at Billings, but the Financial Panic of 1893 caused the railroad to pause in its expansion once again. Finally in 1894, the Burlington extended its line to Billings, Montana. Thereafter, the network of lines was linked to the Pacific Northwest via the Northern Pacific.³

Birth of a boomtown

Gillette was created by the railroad. The first train arrived on August 15, 1891, and departed hauling a shipment of cattle to the east. The Lincoln Land Company associated with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, bought up four homesteads on the townsite patented in 1891; the city was also platted in 1891 and named in honor of Edward Gillette. Gillette continued to grow during the early years of the twentieth century, with a population of 151 by 1900, 285 by 1905, and 448 in 1910. Gillette became the county seat when Campbell County was created from the western halves of Crook and Weston counties in 1911.⁴ By the 1915 census, Gillette's population had grown to 505 people and Campbell County to 2316. Most of the residents engaged in farming and ranching, and no one was listed in mining. Only 7.4% of Campbell County residents were listed as foreign born. These statistics verify that the coal industry had not yet developed beyond small wagon and ranch mines.⁵

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With the arrival of the railroad in 1891, the ranching industry of the Powder River Basin, by then dominated by sheep raising, finally had a rail connection to eastern markets. Such outfits as the 4J and the G Bar M ran up to 40,000 sheep in peak periods. John Allison herded sheep for R.R. Sellway on the Powder River in 1897-98; subsequently, Allison and Sellway became one of the large sheep companies in Campbell County. A.S. French ran sheep for the Blair Brothers west of Gillette near Felix and Wild Horse Creek in 1899. In 1900 Charles Lee and Ernest Spaeth bought the Preston Horse Ranch southeast of Gillette and went into the sheep business. William R. Wright ran sheep after 1902 in the southern part of the county; W.A. Appel ran sheep south of Gillette and sold to W.R. Wright in 1905. In 1906, the Keelines were running 33,000 head of sheep. Many ranchers raised both sheep and cattle to allow for fluctuations in either market.⁶

Sheep were initially grazed on the open range and required the constant surveillance of the shepherd with his dog, horse, and sheep wagon. Unlike the cattlemen, many of the sheep ranchers made their headquarters in town, thus contributing to the town's growth.⁷ As sheep ranching increased, conflicts arose between sheepmen and cattlemen. The latter believed that sheep cropped the range grasses too closely and contaminated the range, rendering it unfit for cattle. Conflicts followed -- cattlemen established arbitrary "deadlines" that the sheep operators were not permitted to cross. When these lines were violated, herders and their flocks were sometimes attacked. Confrontations continued well into the twentieth century; three shepherders were killed in the Ten Sleep area in 1909.⁸ However, this level of violence did not occur in the Powder River Basin. Hostilities gradually subsided as grazing restrictions on the public domain became more stringent and better regulated. In addition, many cattlemen also took part in sheep ranching, as noted above, thereby reducing friction.⁹

In 1900, the CB&Q began converting their wood-burning locomotives to burn the large deposits of coal near Sheridan. In 1928, the Gillette Coal Field was named and described by the U.S. Geological Survey; it comprised a large portion of the known reserves in the Eastern Powder River Basin. Very little coal development had yet taken place except for the Wyodak Coal and Manufacturing Company. This operation began stripping coal in 1923 from a mine located along the CB&Q near Minturn. In 1925, it produced 33,579 tons of coal. Its production steadily increased, and the Wyodak Mine ultimately became the premier coal producer in the region; by the 1970s, one of the largest surface coal mines in the world.¹⁰

Early Growth of Gillette

After the railroad continued to build westward, Gillette was no longer a rowdy "end-of-tracks" town, and it entered the twentieth century as a typical small western town supported by agriculture. With the support of the railroad, it soon became a major shipping point for cattle and sheep. Gillette's first business was a small general store established in 1891 by the Daly Brothers (they built a new store after a fire in 1895). John T. Daly came to Gillette and set up his tent on Lot 1, Block 3, at the corner of Gillette Avenue and Railroad a few days before the railroad arrived in August 1891. John and his brother James established Daly Brothers Merchandise in this tent. The tent was quickly replaced with a

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10' x 14' frame structure that stood on Lot 1 until it was destroyed by a fire in November 1895. Daly Brothers then built a second building to the south on Lot 2 which is now 104 S. Gillette Avenue. That building housed Daly Brothers, and John T. Daly bought out his brother James' interest in the partnership in 1916.¹¹

Daly owned a saloon known as the "Buffalo Hump." It was razed in 1911 when the Montgomery Bar and Hotel was built on the site at the northwest corner of the district at 100 South Gillette Avenue. (The date is prominent on the stone nameplate above the canted entrance.) It was named for Ray Montgomery, a previous manager of the saloon. "The hotel, in the early days, was considered the best furnished hotel in this western country. There were velvet rugs, solid mahogany furniture and brass bedsteads in each room." Ray Montgomery managed the new building until 1915, when it was sold to John T. Ryan. The next owner was J.L. Kaufman, who sold it in 1943 to J.F. Davis. Extensive improvements were made in the 1940s under the ownership of J.F. and Cliff Davis; in 1946 the Davis brothers sold the property to Mr. and Mrs. Art McIntosh. It is still known as the Montgomery Bar and Hotel. The Daly family continued to contribute to the commercial district for several decades.

John T. Morgan moved to Gillette soon after the railroad arrived. Morgan worked for A.J. Spencer, who ran a general merchandise store on the west side of South Gillette Avenue. The first post office in Gillette was located in this store and was established on August 17, 1891; Margaret Livingston was the first postmistress. Morgan later served as the postmaster until 1907. In 1905, he founded a cement block making business, providing fire-proof building materials. In 1907, he constructed a two-story building at 118 South Gillette Avenue using ornamental concrete blocks pressed from molds. It originally contained an "Opera House" and J.T. Morgan Merchandise. However, it was largely rebuilt after being damaged by the Fiesta Theatre fire in the 1960s.¹²

In 1902, Harry Chassell constructed the Chassell & Fish Building at 201 South Gillette Avenue. Chassell arrived in Wyoming in 1888 and taught school in Crook County before becoming manager of Adams Brothers Mercantile in Gillette in 1891-92. He continued in the livestock and mercantile business in Gillette from 1888 to 1915, although in 1905 he sold the store to the Daly Brothers. The 1918 Sanborn map depicts a full-length building with "Pool" at the front, and a warehouse at the back. John Ryan bought the store in 1927 and renamed it the Gillette Commercial Company. The Sanborn map dated 1927 shows a full-length store with "Paints" sold at the rear. He operated the business as a grocery store, but his son William Ryan changed it into a furniture store in 1963. Chassel served as a state representative and introduced the bill in 1911 that created Campbell County out of portions of Crook and Weston counties. He was also a member of the Wyoming State Senate from 1915-1919. In 1906, he built a fine Victorian residence with Queen Anne elements at 610 South Gillette Avenue; it still stands and has been restored.¹³

Frank Olzer, saddle maker, contracted with the Gillette Construction Company to build a store at 223 South Gillette Avenue in 1907. The building was constructed with ornamental concrete blocks. Olzer continued to make saddles at this location until 1918, when he sold his business to Otto F. Ernst and

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moved to Arizona. Ernst was also a noted saddle maker from Sheridan and brought his brother John to Gillette to manage the business there. In 1921, Ernst sold the Gillette saddlery to focus on his Sheridan business. Rex G. Schnitger bought the shop and combined it with his bit and spur making business at The Spur Shop. George V. Fox operated the Fox Shoe and Leather Shop from this address. Probst Shoe Shop, which also dealt in saddles and harness was located here in the 1930s. Throughout the business changes, the building was owned by the Daly family, who had purchased it from the original owner Frank Olzer before he left Gillette for Arizona. City Cleaning & Dyeing opened a business in a building immediately east of the saddle shop. In 1946, they tore down the old building and built a new tile and stucco building that adjoined the saddlery on the east. In 1947, a Men's Shop moved into the building at 223 South Gillette Avenue. In 1951, it became Cates New Men's Wear Store. That business was sold in 1967. It later housed The Stag Shoppe. During this time period, a metal façade had been added with an awning. Although the building remains standing, the ornamental concrete blocks were later stuccoed over and a brick façade was added to the building.¹⁴

The first Gillette City Hall was located in a wood frame building constructed at 219 South Gillette Avenue in 1898. It was built by W.M. Underwood, who established a lumber and building contracting business in 1897 and constructed many of Gillette's early buildings. The building also contained the fire house and served as a social center. In 1911, a reinforced concrete jail was constructed at the back of the lot. It contained three rooms and measured 14' by 24'. A brick addition was constructed on the east side of the city hall between 1927 and 1939 that joined it to the jail. After a new city hall was built at 400 South Gillette Avenue in 1936, a variety of businesses occupied the building including Probst Shoe and Saddle Shop. A brick façade and extended roofline were added in the mid-1950s.¹⁵

In 1902, W.A. Dodd built the two-story brick Dodd House, which served as a hotel, restaurant and bar with twenty-four sleeping rooms. In 1905, Dodd sold the hotel to Sam and Maggie Goings, who renamed it after themselves. In 1909 they expanded the hotel on the south side using cast concrete blocks manufactured in Gillette by J.T. Morgan. The south half of the building was constructed in 1929, and the brick façade was extended north at that time covering the original wood frame component. Phil Chapman purchased the hotel in 1937 and tore down the original wood frame Dodd House to the north, part of the original 1902 structure. In 1945, Larry Butler bought the hotel and his son and daughter ran the business many years thereafter. However, it appears that the name remained the Goings Hotel into the 1950s. In the mid-1990s, the property was purchased by Ben Doud, who has renovated the building to its current state.¹⁶

Many other businesses were established in the fledgling commercial area of Gillette, including the Preston Brothers' General Store, August Kettleison's hardware store, Elmer Miller's drugstore, and two meat markets. The Gillette townsite had no permanent water sources, but the railroad drilled a well in 1892, and agreed to supply the town with water. The Burlington Ditch was completed in 1908 to transfer water from Donkey Creek south of Gillette to the Burlington Lake on the north side of town. It remained the main source of water for Gillette until 1948.

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The first schoolhouse in Gillette was constructed in 1891, and a second two-room school followed in 1902. The Gillette High School graduated its first class of two in 1912. The first bank, the Bank of Gillette, opened in 1902. A fine brick building at 200 South Gillette Avenue was constructed for the bank in 1920 by Mark Shields and George S. Keeline. The Stockmen's Bank was established in 1907 by Alexander B. and Joseph M. Maycock, William R. Wright, John A. Allison, and N.W. Chassell. A brick building was constructed for the bank in 1926 and still stands at 214 South Gillette Avenue.

Telephone service came to Gillette in 1905. In 1910, the Northern Wyoming Telephone Company started an exchange in Gillette. This company was bought out by the Mountain States Telegraph and Telephone Company in 1921. Gillette was supplied with electricity in 1915, and a sewer system was begun in 1916. The first motion picture theater opened in Gillette in 1915. Citizens also participated in roller skating and dances, and organized a semi-professional baseball team.¹⁷

Gillette was located along what was known as the Black and Yellow Trail, one of the first national highways. It ran from Chicago, Illinois, to Yellowstone National Park via the Black Hills. A state convention was held in Buffalo, Wyoming, on June 7-8, 1912, to decide the route of the highway through Wyoming. The original route ran from Deadwood, South Dakota, to Sundance, Moorcroft, Gillette, Buffalo, then over the Bighorn Mountains via Ten Sleep and across the Bighorn Basin through Worland, Basin, Greybull, and Cody.

The building of the Black and Yellow Trail coincided with the creation of the State Highway Department by the Wyoming State Legislature in 1917. A key provision authorized the acceptance of federal aid on a matching fund basis under the Federal Aid Act of 1916. The Black and Yellow Trail, the Lincoln Highway, and the Yellowstone Highway all qualified for federal aid. The highway was gradually improved through a series of Federal Aid Projects throughout the 1920s and 1930s, and it was designated as U.S. Route 16 in 1925 and marked accordingly. The highway began as a bladed dirt road and evolved to a gravel all-weather road, a blacktop road by 1940, and finally a modern concrete paved highway. Gillette benefitted economically from its strategic location on a transcontinental highway route with increased tourist and commercial traffic.

One of the prominent buildings representing this era stands at 200 South Gillette Avenue, constructed in 1920 by Mark Shields and George A. Keeline to house the Bank of Gillette. It retained this function until 1935, when it was bought by Edelman's Drug and Radio Store and was completely remodeled. The floor was lowered to sidewalk level, and the basement was excavated to make room for the heating plant. New fixtures were added for a soda fountain and luncheonette. The drug store included a prescription department, appliances, sporting goods, radios, cigars and jewelry, rest rooms, business office and beauty shop. Then in 1939, the store was gutted by fire. Damages were estimated to be \$27,000. No merchandise was saved and the interior badly damaged. "This is the first major fire on Gillette's main street, and will very likely rank as the city's largest fire loss..." Major alterations are listed for the year 1942, which may indicate when the north window bays were filled with glass blocks and possibly the date of the rear addition. From 1947 to 1979, it housed Corner Drug.

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Indicative of the well being of Gillette's economy, another substantial bank was soon built. The Stockmen's Bank was constructed in 1926. It was founded in 1907 and moved from an older building next door. The lobby was "elaborately furnished in marble...the mezzanine floor over the vault affords two splendid rooms." At a cost of about \$35,000, it was considered one of the finest banks in this section of the state. In 1939, the bank was remodeled, "which changed the front of the building to allow more working space inside." In 1952, the bank honored the forty-fifth anniversary of the bank, including three original founders – N.W. Chassell, J.A. Allison, and A.B. Maycock, as well as the late W.R. Wright and Joe Maycock. In 1959, the bank was remodeled to house the Barlow Insurance Agency; the remodeling was contracted to D.J. Dalbey of Gillette. The interior of the building still retains the old bank safe.

The same year, J.R. (Jesse) and Naomi Taft announced that they would let a contract for a new bakery next to the city hall at 217 South Gillette Avenue. It was to be 25' x 60' and will be fireproof with a full basement, and an oven with a capacity for 300 loaves of bread. It opened on November 15, and a newspaper ad invited the public to "visit the new home of Golden Krust Bread and Other Choice Bakery Products." In 1942, probably due to wartime shortage of labor, the shop became a retail store. The Tafts retired in 1945, selling to Leo Chernick from Sheridan; the bakery then had a succession of owners who maintained it as a bakery. The building later housed the Morrissey Hardware and a Gamble's Store.

Gillette and the Great Depression

In 1933 at the beginning of the New Deal, the Civilian Conservation Corps established a camp near Gillette. Camp Miller, located near the fairgrounds on the outskirts of town, was officially designated Camp GLO-1, as CCC workers were also used by the General Land Office (GLO) in the Department of the Interior. It was one of only a small number of GLO camps established in the country. GLO-2 was later built alongside Camp GLO-1. The two camps functioned only during the summer months until 1937, when the joint camps started to operate year-round. The enrollees were primarily engaged in fighting coal seam fires. The camp superintendent and twelve foremen had years of experience working in coal mines from around Wyoming, so the camp was well qualified for its role.¹⁸

The growth of Gillette and Campbell County in the late 1910s and early 1920s coincided with the most intensive period of homesteading activity in the Powder River Basin. This boom period was the result of several factors -- promotional efforts by the State and the railroads, the prosperous war years for agriculture in 1917 and 1918, and the Stock Raising Act of 1916 (with its increased acreage of 640 acres but lack of mineral rights). Many land filings consisted of existing farms and ranches expanding their holdings in an optimistic economic climate. However, an equally large number of homesteaders were misled by promotional advertising and were not adequately prepared for the hardships of dry land farming in such an arid environment. A drought in 1919 was followed by a severe winter, and market prices fell for cattle and sheep. The farmers preceded the rest of the nation into the Great Depression by using their wartime profits on expansion instead of paying off mortgages. Those who were not

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ruined by the turn of events became small livestock ranchers and limited their farming to the growing of forage crops and family garden plots. Some were able to obtain cheap land as it was foreclosed or sold for taxes. During the 1930s, the size of homesteads in Wyoming nearly doubled and the number of homesteads decreased, indicating the shift to livestock raising.¹⁹

Campbell County farmers/ranchers actually fared better than those in other parts of Wyoming during this time period. Between 1919 and 1929, the amount of cropland tripled, sheep numbers doubled, and cattle increased. Even so, the Bank of Gillette failed in 1923. However, those farmers and ranchers of Campbell County who were able to survive the early 1920s experienced good years in the late 1920s.²⁰

This short reprieve was quickly followed by the Great Depression and a series of severe droughts. The small-scale farmers and ranchers who were not ruined outright persevered but, no longer able to making a living from the land, became dependent on relief. Tax delinquency was therefore commonplace, and county governments had difficulty maintaining roads and administering school systems.

In 1934, the Taylor Grazing Act and two subsequent Executive Orders withdrew the remaining public domain from entry, virtually ending the homesteading era.²¹ The federal government finally realized that the Powder River Basin and other large portions of Wyoming and the West were not suited to large-scale or even small subsistence farming. It was pastoral land, profitable if properly administered and regulated, and carrying a smaller number of larger livestock operations, better suited to the character of the land and climate. The Resettlement Administration, created in 1935, began purchasing homesteads on marginal lands that were abandoned or operating at a loss and returning them to their original status as grazing lands. Some residents on purchased lands were resettled on better lands, increasing their chances to become self-sufficient. A portion of these purchased lands were consolidated and formed the Thunder Basin National Grasslands, which now cover large portions of Weston, Converse and Campbell counties. The Soil Conservation Service administered the Thunder Basin Project, reclaiming the land that had been overgrazed and over-cultivated during the dry land homesteading boom. Three grazing associations were established to administer grazing on the Grasslands, issue permits, and collect grazing fees. The Thunder Basin Grasslands were turned over to the Medicine Bow National Forest on January 1, 1954.²²

Gillette was in a period of growth despite the Great Depression. Its population was 1,340 in 1930 and had grown only modestly since 1920. But by 1940, Gillette's population had risen to 2,177.²³ Some of the growth was related to New Deal projects, including the construction of six livestock reservoirs, new sidewalks, curbs and surfacing of streets, a community swimming pool, and an airport. *The News Record*, Gillette's weekly newspaper, became a daily in 1935. A \$77,000 two-story brick post office was constructed in 1935 at the corner of 3rd Street and Gillette Avenue, using the Public Works Administration program for funding and providing jobs for local labor. The Classical Revival style

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designed architecture was seldom seen in an isolated western town, and the building served to represent the federal government.²⁴

In 1931, John T. Daly constructed another prominent building in the commercial district, a brick double storefront at 104 and 106 South Gillette Avenue. The announcement of the new building appeared in the *Gillette News-Record* on May 14. Plans called for the new building to be constructed on Lot 2 and Lot 3 of Block 3, Original Town. Demolition of the old building took place in mid-June and excavation of the basement began immediately according to the June 25, 1931, edition of the *News-Record*. Fred Mason was announced as the “contractor in charge of operations” in that same newspaper article. On October 29, it was announced that John T. Daly was now in his new building that was recently completed. The article reads in part: “the structure, recently completed, is modern throughout and takes its place as one of the finest business houses in Gillette. It is of brick, 140 feet in length with a 50-foot frontage and has been divided by a partition its entire length to make two commodious store buildings. Mr. Daly is using the north side and is, at present, the only occupant of the building. He has divided it into store room and warehouse, and two basements the entire length of the building will give additional storage space. Two separate heating plants have been installed. The interior is finished in green and orange with hardwood floors throughout.” John T. Daly passed away on May 3, 1939. Following his death, the store inventory was liquidated, and the Daly store was closed. On August 10, 1939, it was announced in the *Gillette-News Record* that Joe Lipman was moving Lipman’s clothing and shoe store into the John T. Daly building. Lipman’s would remain in the north half of this building until 1991. It is now occupied by the Man Cave Salon. The south half of the building (106 South Gillette) was occupied by a variety of businesses including Red Owl Grocery, Layne’s Supermarket, Oilwell Supply, a pool hall, and a barbershop.

The Gillette City Hall at 400 South Gillette Avenue was constructed in 1936. A unique aspect of its construction is that it did not receive any federal funding from New Deal programs. Construction was entirely financed by the City of Gillette, a fact that was touted in local newspapers as a source of community pride and self-sufficiency. In an earlier effort to secure WPA funding, a delegation consisting of Mayor E.O. Hibler, Councilman L.R. Underwood, and Jesse Spielman, listed as the designer of the building, traveled to Cheyenne to meet with the State WPA Board, headed by State Engineer W.C. Williams. The proposed building was to be 60’ x 90’ and would house the office of the city clerk, council chamber, water department, fire department, light department, work rooms, heating plant, and two large community rooms to hold entertainments and meetings. Unfortunately, the project did not receive the WPA funding. More modest plans were then drawn up, and the city financed the building for a sum of \$22,000, half of its original estimated cost. The building represents a modest example of Art Deco architecture, a part of the modernistic style popular in America from about 1920 to 1940. Its architecture is also reminiscent of the WPA Modern style used for federal buildings, most notably post offices, across the country during the Great Depression era from 1933 to 1944. The style blended beaux-arts classical formalism and symmetry, Art Deco ornamentation, and modernist materials. This style is also referred to as “Starved Classicism,” as facades remained symmetrical, but efforts were made to reduce costs and speed construction by eliminating or reducing ornamentation.

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Local newspapers stated that Jesse Spielman designed the building; however, he is not credited on the cornerstone. Instead, Robert L. Streeter, the county engineer is listed. The new city hall also included the fire department, police department, and a jail in the basement. In 1967, a two-story fire house was added to the west side of the existing building.²⁵

How the city was able to finance this construction during the Great Depression remains unclear, especially since the county declined to participate due to lack of available funds. The coal boom had not yet occurred. The nearby Wyodak Mine remained a steady producer, but there is little evidence that Campbell County or Gillette was weathering the Great Depression any better than the rest of the state. The various New Deal programs did create jobs and funneled hundreds of thousands of dollars into the county and the City of Gillette. In addition, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration distributed \$679,650 to Campbell County farmers and ranchers in 1934, most of which came from the purchase of cattle, sheep and hogs by the federal government.²⁶ The Resettlement Administration paid landowners for their failed farms in order to relocate them on more profitable lands where they could become self-sufficient. This land was then reclaimed by various conservation measures, including moving all fences to section lines, cleaning and relining all wells and springs, building dams and reservoirs and seeding cultivated land to grass. These conservation measures required a large work force over an extended period of time.²⁷ The Gillette newspaper concluded that "Government-created jobs are causing a decided upward swing in business, according to a number of local merchants."²⁸ When the city's petition for WPA funding was declined, it is also likely that the cost of construction of the new city hall was lowered by drawing up new plans and reducing the size of the building, and the design may have been simplified to save on material costs.

The Campbell County Public Library at 412 South Gillette Avenue was constructed in 1941 and designed by Frederick Hutchinson Porter, a notable Wyoming architect based in Cheyenne. He was active from 1920 to about 1965 and designed many of Cheyenne's most important public and commercial buildings as well as several important buildings at the University of Wyoming, including War Memorial Stadium and the Agriculture buildings.²⁹ Construction was funded by local resident George Amos, and the building bears his name. The building reflects simple Neo-Classical inspired style in that it is symmetrically arranged in monumental proportions with as smooth or polished stone surface, in this case brick surface. The advance pavilion is also characteristic of this style. The building also reflects the Starved Classicism that became the dominant mode of government construction during this time period. The building was first occupied by the Campbell County Public Library. It also housed a law library.³⁰ It received a brick masonry addition on the west side in 1971. A new library was constructed elsewhere in 1983. The 1941 library currently houses the University of Wyoming Cooperative Extension Service.

Another notable commercial building was constructed in 1941 by John T. Daly at 120-122 South Gillette Avenue. In March 1941, the wood frame buildings at the corner of South Gillette and Second Street were torn down in anticipation of new construction. A building contract for \$20,000 was awarded to Evert Pearson for a brick double storefront by the owners of the site, Mrs. J.H. Daly, Mrs.

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William A. Hill, and Miss Genevieve Daley. "It is the latest addition to Gillette's business section and a definite mark of progress in the city." The double storefront was occupied by separate businesses. The New Olympia Café and Bar was owned by Tom Demos and operated out of the south half; the north half housed the Palace Barber shop owned by Mrs. Frank Stewart, and the New Method Shoe shop with Tony Poulos, manager. The *News-Record* reported that "although the building is only one story high, the additional brick extending several feet above the roof gives it the appearance of a building at a last a story and a half high." The café had a 25' front, and the other two businesses each had 12.5'. By 1959, the building housed the Stockman's Café and Bar, which was sold by owner Pete Mileski to Harry Turner and Louis Ewing. At that time, it was temporarily closed for remodeling. In 1960, 120 South Gillette was occupied by the Rio Oil Company. The north half later housed Sagebrush Mountaineering. According to the Campbell County Tax Assessor, the building was renovated in 1964. Then, in the early 1980s the north half was completely renovated and was occupied by Zane's Jewelers. The renovation covered the original brick with new fabric and its appearance suggested a separate building. However, in the corner of the façade of the storefront to the south (122 South Gillette), one can still see the "DA" of the originally DALY sign.

Powder River Coal and the Growth of Gillette

During this time period, the railroad represented the major market for northeastern Wyoming coal. Wyoming's annual production increased, especially during World War II, but began to fall when the railroads converted from steam to diesel power after the war. Power plants, sugar factories, cement plants, and domestic users then provided the local markets in the 1950s. By this late date, the Wyodak Mine was still the only major coal mine in the Gillette area. The huge reserves known to exist in the region had not yet been developed due to the low demand. Coal production in Wyoming fell to an all-time low in 1958.²⁰

Wyoming coal production rose again in the late 1960s when the demand for inexpensive low sulfur coal for power plants increased. Intensive coal leasing in northeastern Wyoming began in 1965 and was dominated by large petroleum companies. By 1979, many new strip mines in the Gillette area were in operation, including Amax Coal Company's Belle Ayr and Eagle Butte Mines, Wyodak Resources' South Pit, SUNEDCO's Cordero Mine, Carter's Caballo and Rawhide Mines, Kerr-McGee's Clovis Point and Jacobs Ranch Mines, Delzer Construction Company's Fort Union Mine, and ARCO's Black Thunder Mine. All were active on the Wyodak-Anderson coal bed. The Belle Ayr Mine was by far the largest strip mine in Wyoming, with 412 employees producing 14,996,875 tons of coal in 1980.²¹

The opening of these coal mines in the late 1960s and 1970s resulted in tremendous growth for Gillette, which became the commercial center. This growth is reflected in the steady rise in population from 2,191 in 1950 to 7,194 in 1970. In the next decade, Gillette's population swelled to 17,635. City and county government expanded accordingly, with a new City Hall constructed in 1984 and a renovation of the county courthouse facilities finished in 2005. By 2010, the population of Gillette had

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risen to 29,087. Although the population temporarily declined somewhat due to the downturn in the energy markets, as of 2017, the population was 31,783.²²

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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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other, Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 16.817 acres
 (Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

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

<u>13</u>	<u>4597426</u>	<u>4904672</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Zone	Easting	Northing			
<u>13</u>	<u>459852</u>	<u>4904653</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Zone	Easting	Northing			
<u>13</u>	<u>459850</u>	<u>4904191</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Zone	Easting	Northing			
<u>13</u>	<u>459795</u>	<u>4904191</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Zone	Easting	Northing			
<u>13</u>	<u>459795</u>	<u>4904014</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Zone	Easting	Northing			
<u>13</u>	<u>459726</u>	<u>4904014</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Zone	Easting	Northing			

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The Gillette Downtown Historic District is located in the downtown commercial area of Gillette south of the Burlington Northern-Santa Fe Railroad tracks and yard and on both sides of South Gillette Avenue from 1st Street on the north to 7th Street on the south. The shape of the district is generally an elongated rectangle; however, the southeast corner of this rectangle, which contains a parking lot for Twin Spruce Junior High School and three noncontributing commercial buildings that are modern or greatly altered, has been excluded from the district. Specifically, the east and west boundaries follow the back lot lines of the buildings included in the district on the east and west sides of South Gillette Avenue. The north boundary is the south curb line of First Street. The south boundary is the north curb line of 7th Street.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary represents the commercial center of Gillette with South Gillette Avenue acting as the north-south central axis of the district. Overall, the boundaries are intended to omit modern building intrusions when possible and to include strong contributing buildings that are considered to be essential elements of the Gillette Downtown Historic District. Although many of these buildings have received street-level modifications, they reflect the evolution of the commercial district through the post-World War II era.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Robert G. and Elizabeth L. Rosenberg, Historians

Organization Rosenberg Historical Consultants date July 2022

street & number 739 Crow Creek Road Telephone (307) 632-114

e-mail rosenberghc@gmail.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

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Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Gillette Downtown Historic District

City or vicinity: Gillette

County: Campbell

State: Wyoming

Photographer: Elizabeth Rosenberg

Date photographed: September 30, 2021

Description of photograph and number: 100 South Gillette Avenue (Montgomery Hotel and Bar, 1911), the northwest corner of the historic district; view to southwest, NR1

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Name of Property: Gillette Downtown Historic District

City or vicinity: Gillette

County: Campbell

State: Wyoming

Photographer: Elizabeth Rosenberg

Date photographed: September 30, 2021

Description of photograph and number: 104-106 South Gillette Avenue (double storefront, 1931); view to west, NR2

2 of 27

Name of Property: Gillette Downtown Historic District

City or vicinity: Gillette

County: Campbell

State: Wyoming

Photographer: Elizabeth Rosenberg

Date photographed: September 30, 2021

Description of photograph and number: 110 South Gillette Avenue (Center Bar, 1941); view to west-northwest, NR3

3 of 27

Name of Property: Gillette Downtown Historic District

City or vicinity: Gillette

County: Campbell

State: Wyoming

Photographer: Elizabeth Rosenberg

Date photographed: September 30, 2021

Description of photograph and number: 118 South Gillette Avenue (two-story single storefront built in 1907, remodeled in 1964 after damage by adjacent fire); view to west-southwest, NR 4

4 of 27

Name of Property: Gillette Downtown Historic District

City or vicinity: Gillette

County: Campbell

State: Wyoming

Photographer: Elizabeth Rosenberg

Date photographed: September 30, 2021

Gillette Downtown Historic District

Campbell County, WY

Name of Property

County and State

Description of photograph and number: 122 South Gillette Avenue (south half of double storefront built in 1941); view to west, NR 5
5 of 27

Name of Property: Gillette Downtown Historic District

City or vicinity: Gillette

County: Campbell

State: Wyoming

Photographer: Robert Henning

Date photographed: July 7, 2022

Description of photograph and number: 200 South Gillette Avenue (built in 1920 for Bank of Gillette); view to southwest, NR 6

6 of 27

Name of Property: Gillette Downtown Historic District

City or vicinity: Gillette

County: Campbell

State: Wyoming

Photographer: Elizabeth Rosenberg

Date photographed: September 30, 2021

Description of photograph and number: 202 South Gillette Avenue (single storefront ca. 1919); view to southwest, NR 7

7 of 27

Name of Property: Gillette Downtown Historic District

City or vicinity: Gillette

County: Campbell

State: Wyoming

Photographer: Elizabeth Rosenberg

Date photographed: September 30, 2021

Description of photograph and number: 204 South Gillette Avenue (at right, 1935) and 208 South Gillette Avenue (at left, north half of double storefront, 1951); view to northwest, NR 8

8 of 27

Name of Property: Gillette Downtown Historic District

City or vicinity: Gillette

County: Campbell

State: Wyoming

Photographer: Elizabeth Rosenberg

Date photographed: September 30, 2021

Description of photograph and number: 214 South Gillette Avenue (built in 1926 for Stockmen's Bank); view to northwest, NR 9

9 of 27

Name of Property: Gillette Downtown Historic District

City or vicinity: Gillette

County: Campbell

State: Wyoming

Photographer: Elizabeth Rosenberg

Date photographed: October 29, 2018

Description of photograph and number: 400 South Gillette Avenue (1936 City Hall, listed in National Register of Historic Places); view to west-southwest; NR 10

Gillette Downtown Historic District

Campbell County, WY

Name of Property

County and State

10 of 27

Name of Property: Gillette Downtown Historic District

City or vicinity: Gillette

County: Campbell

State: Wyoming

Photographer: Elizabeth Rosenberg

Date photographed: September 30, 2021

Description of photograph and number: 412 South Gillette Avenue (built in 1941 for Campbell County Public Library); view to southwest, NR 11

11 of 27

Name of Property: Gillette Downtown Historic District

City or vicinity: Gillette

County: Campbell

State: Wyoming

Photographer: Elizabeth Rosenberg

Date photographed: September 30, 2021

Description of photograph and number: 610 South Gillette Avenue (1912 residence); view to west, NR 12

12 of 27

Name of Property: Gillette Downtown Historic District

City or vicinity: Gillette

County: Campbell

State: Wyoming

Photographer: Elizabeth Rosenberg

Date photographed: September 30, 2021

Description of photograph and number: 501 South Gillette Avenue (1963); view to southeast, NR 13

13 of 27

Name of Property: Gillette Downtown Historic District

City or vicinity: Gillette

County: Campbell

State: Wyoming

Photographer: Elizabeth Rosenberg

Date photographed: September 30, 2021

Description of photograph and number: 311 South Gillette Avenue (1924, post office and lodge); view to southeast, NR 14

14 of 27

Name of Property: Gillette Downtown Historic District

City or vicinity: Gillette

County: Campbell

State: Wyoming

Photographer: Elizabeth Rosenberg

Date photographed: September 30, 2021

Description of photograph and number: 309 South Gillette Avenue (ca. 1930, single storefront); view to east, NR 15

15 of 27

Name of Property: Gillette Downtown Historic District

City or vicinity: Gillette

County: Campbell

Gillette Downtown Historic District

Campbell County, WY

Name of Property

County and State

State: Wyoming

Photographer: Elizabeth Rosenberg

Date photographed: September 30, 2021

Description of photograph and number: 301 South Gillette Avenue (post office, 1935, listed in National Register of Historic Places); view to southeast, NR 16
16 of 27

Name of Property: Gillette Downtown Historic District

City or vicinity: Gillette

County: Campbell

State: Wyoming

Photographer: Elizabeth Rosenberg

Date photographed: September 30, 2021

Description of photograph and number: 223 South Gillette Avenue (built in 1907 for Ozler Saddlery); view to east-southeast, NR 17
17 of 27

Name of Property: Gillette Downtown Historic District

City or vicinity: Gillette

County: Campbell

State: Wyoming

Photographer: Elizabeth Rosenberg

Date photographed: September 30, 2021

Description of photograph and number: 219 South Gillette Avenue (1907, former City Hall); view to east-southeast, NR 18
18 of 27

Name of Property: Gillette Downtown Historic District

City or vicinity: Gillette

County: Campbell

State: Wyoming

Photographer: Robert Henning

Date photographed: July 22, 2019

Description of photograph and number: 219 South Gillette Avenue (1907), entrance of original city jail at rear of building, cell door at left, NR 19
19 of 27

Name of Property: Gillette Downtown Historic District

City or vicinity: Gillette

County: Campbell

State: Wyoming

Photographer: Elizabeth Rosenberg

Date photographed: September 30, 2021

Description of photograph and number: 217 South Gillette Avenue (Taft Bakery, 1926); view to east, NR 20
20 of 27

Name of Property: Gillette Downtown Historic District

City or vicinity: Gillette

County: Campbell

State: Wyoming

Photographer: Elizabeth Rosenberg

Date photographed: September 30, 2021

Gillette Downtown Historic District

Campbell County, WY

Name of Property

County and State

Description of photograph and number: 201 South Gillette Avenue (Chassel and Fish Building, 1902); view to east, NR 21
21 of 27

Name of Property: Gillette Downtown Historic District

City or vicinity: Gillette

County: Campbell

State: Wyoming

Photographer: Elizabeth Rosenberg

Date photographed: September 30, 2021

Description of photograph and number: 113 South Gillette Avenue (1908/1929, Dodd House/Goings Hotel); view to east-southeast, NR 22

22 of 27

Name of Property: Gillette Downtown Historic District

City or vicinity: Gillette

County: Campbell

State: Wyoming

Photographer: Elizabeth Rosenberg

Date photographed: October 1, 2021

Description of photograph and number: streetscape; view to south along South Gillette Avenue from 1st Street at the northwest corner of district, NR 23

23 of 27

Name of Property: Gillette Downtown Historic District

City or vicinity: Gillette

County: Campbell

State: Wyoming

Photographer: Elizabeth Rosenberg

Date photographed: October 1, 2021

Description of photograph and number: streetscape; view to northwest of west side of South Gillette Avenue; 1936 City Hall at left, NR 24

24 of 27

Name of Property: Gillette Downtown Historic District

City or vicinity: Gillette

County: Campbell

State: Wyoming

Photographer: Elizabeth Rosenberg

Date photographed: October 1, 2021

Description of photograph and number: streetscape; view to northwest of west side of 200-block, South Gillette Avenue, NR 25

25 of 27

Name of Property: Gillette Downtown Historic District

City or vicinity: Gillette

County: Campbell

State: Wyoming

Photographer: Elizabeth Rosenberg

Date photographed: October 1, 2021

Description of photograph and number: streetscape; view to north along South Gillette Avenue at 4th Street, showing double-wide sidewalks and street embellishments, such as planters, statuary and clock, NR 26

Gillette Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Campbell County, WY
County and State

26 of 27

Name of Property: Gillette Downtown Historic District

City or vicinity: Gillette

County: Campbell

State: Wyoming

Photographer: Elizabeth Rosenberg

Date photographed: October 1, 2021

Description of photograph and number: streetscape; view to north of Lincoln statue adjacent to 315 South Gillette Avenue, NR 27

27 of 27

Gillette Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Campbell County, WY
County and State

Property Owner:

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

(1) Name _____
street & number _____ Telephone _____
city or town _____ state ____ zip code ____

(2) Name _____
street & number _____ Telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Gillette Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Campbell County, WY
County and State

Additional Documentation (Maps and Figures)

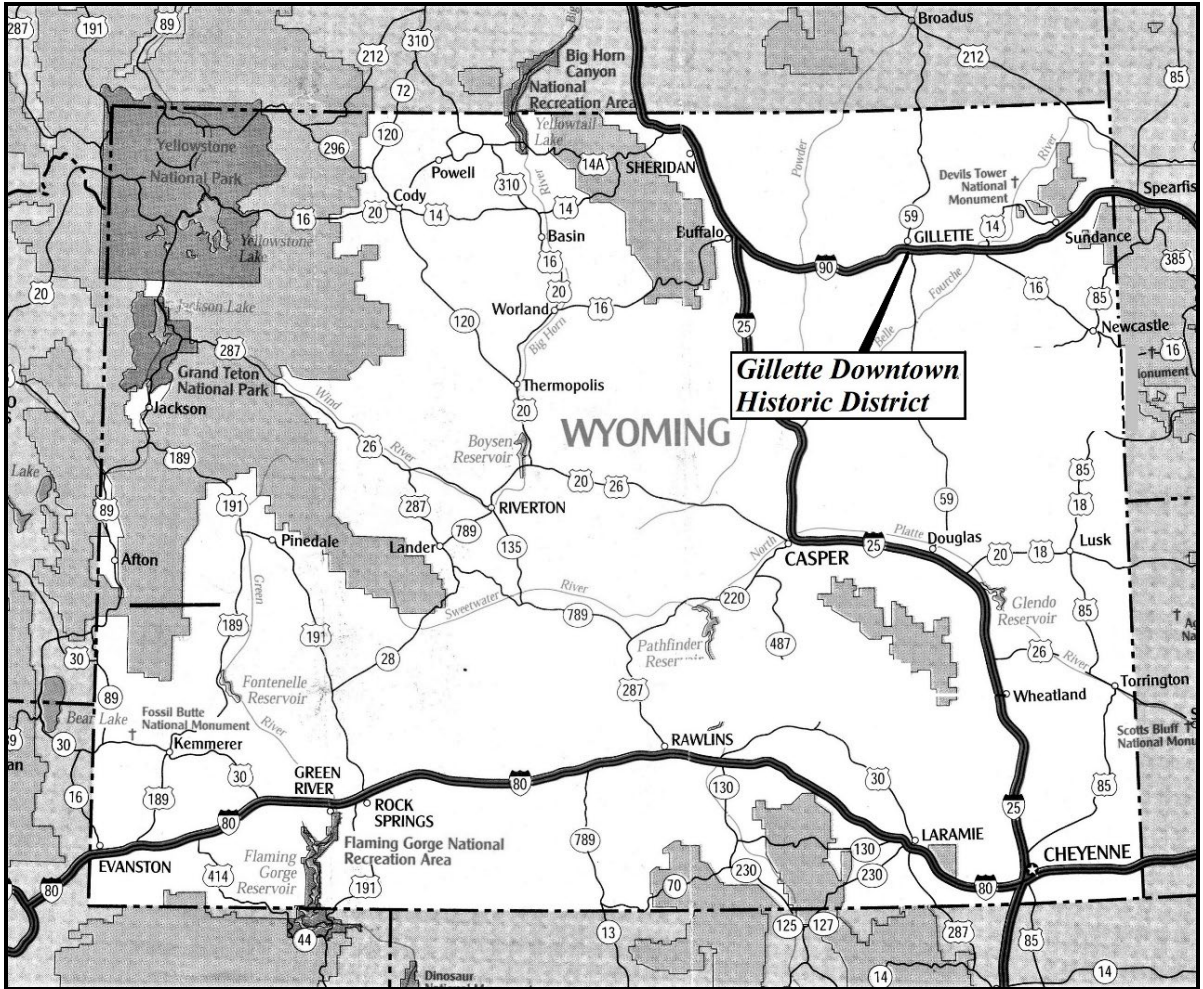


Figure 1. Location map

Gillette Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Campbell County, WY
County and State

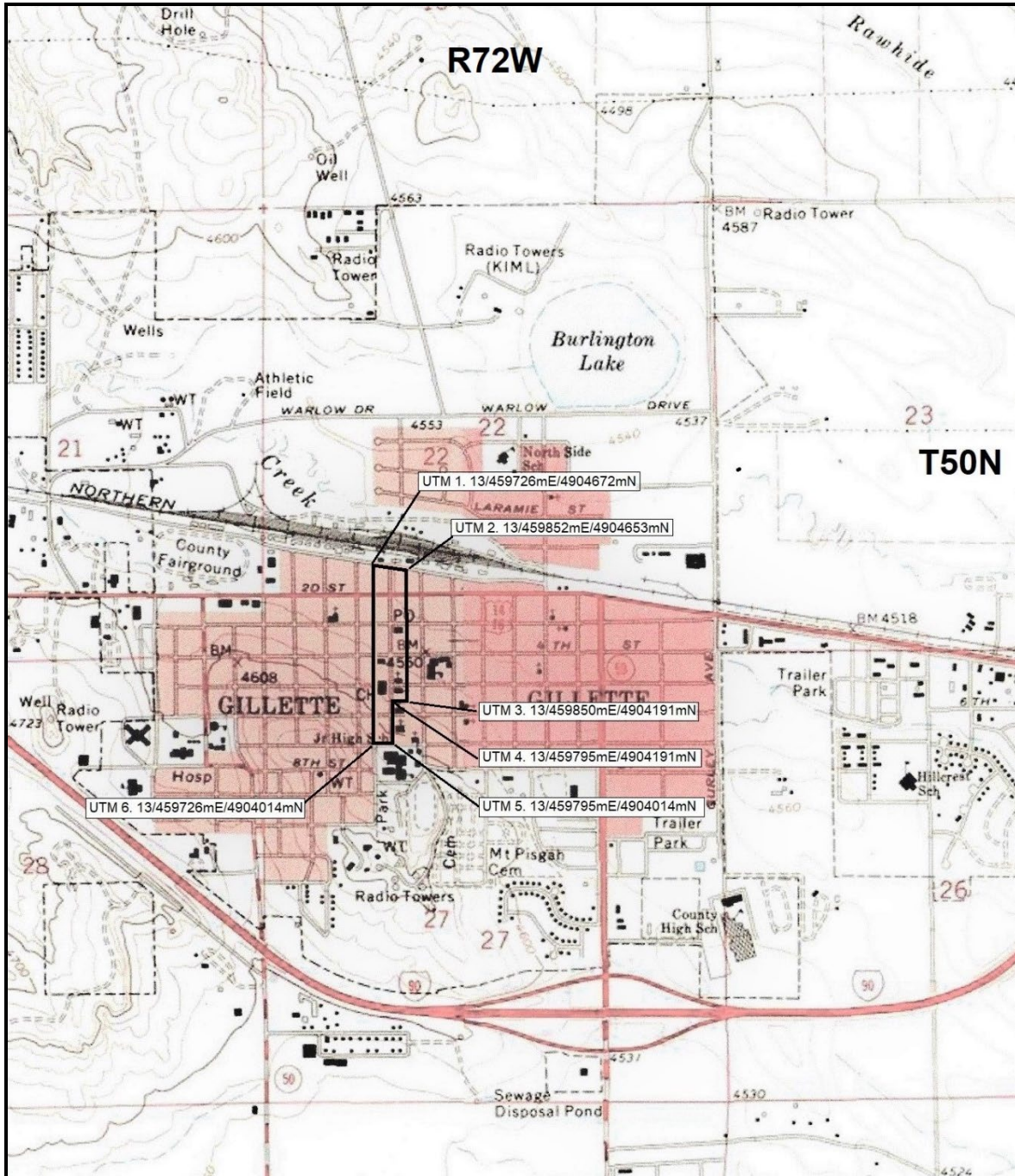


Figure 2. Portion of Gillette West 7.5' 1971 USGS quadrangle, showing proposed district boundaries with UTM points

Gillette Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Campbell County, WY
County and State

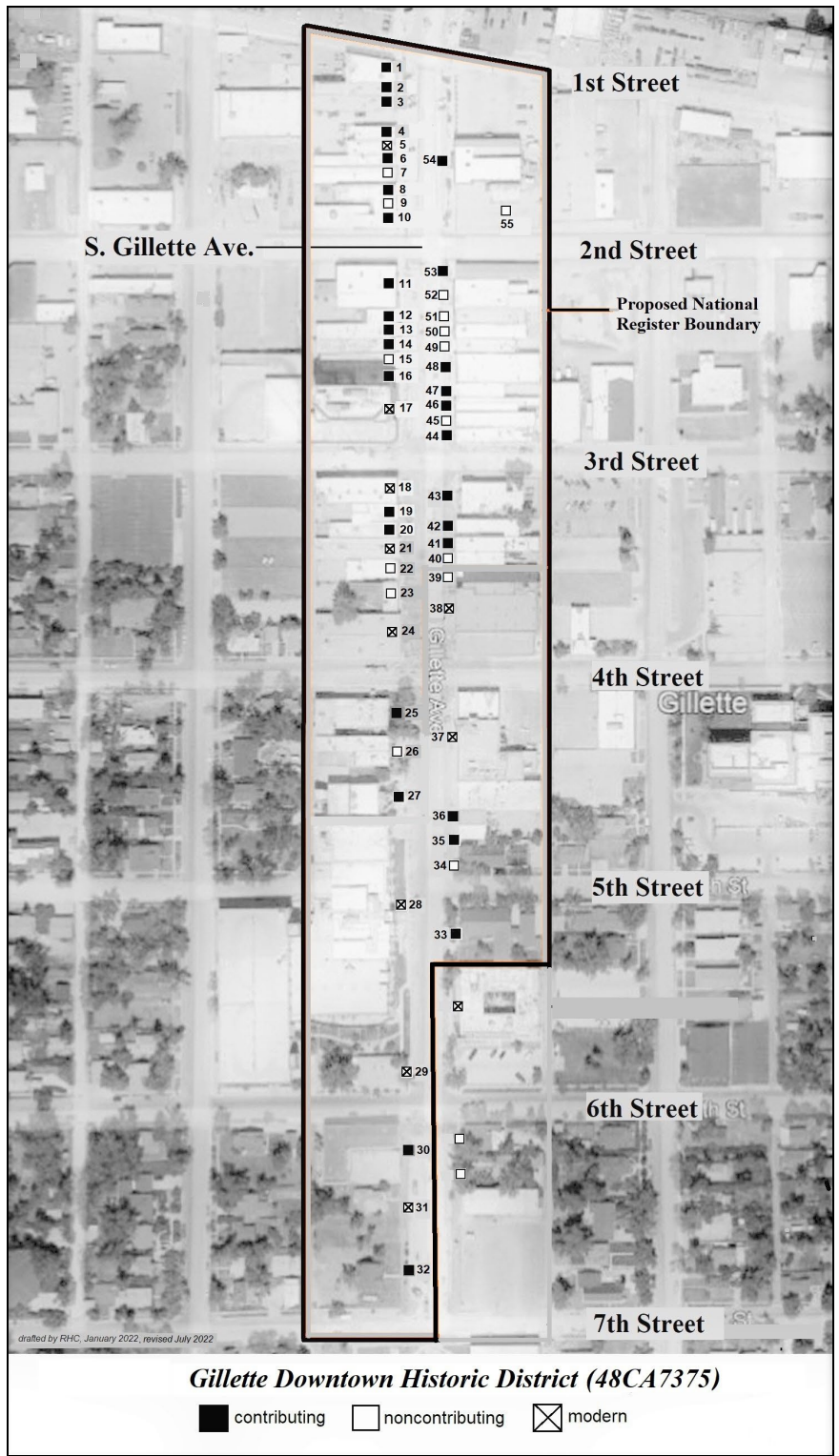


Figure 3. Site map of proposed National Register Historic District boundary.



Figure 4. View to northeast of the 100-block (east side) of South Gillette Avenue, no date. The building at right is the ca. 1908 portion of the Goings Hotel The railroad to the north is visible at left. (*Campbell County Rockpile Museum*)

Gillette Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Campbell County, WY
County and State



Figure 5. View to northwest of the east side of South Gillette Avenue, ca. 1935. Left of center is 113 South Gillette (Goings Hotel); at right is 203 South Gillette (McCrackens Store).
(Campbell County Rockpile Museum)

Gillette Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Campbell County, WY
County and State



Figure 6. 223 South Gillette Avenue (pre-1918), built by Frank Olzer in 1907 using ornamental concrete blocks. (Campbell County Rockpile Museum)

Gillette Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Campbell County, WY
County and State



Figure 7. This building was constructed in 1920 to house the Bank of Gillette. It currently functions as a store; the façade has been somewhat altered, but the long north side (at right) remains almost original. This photo dates from between 1920 and 1927. *(Campbell County Rockpile Museum)*

Gillette Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Campbell County, WY
County and State



Figure 8. 217 South Gillette Avenue. Built in 1926 to house Taft Bakery, the building retains much of its original appearance. (*Campbell County Rockpile Museum, no date*)

Gillette Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Campbell County, WY
County and State

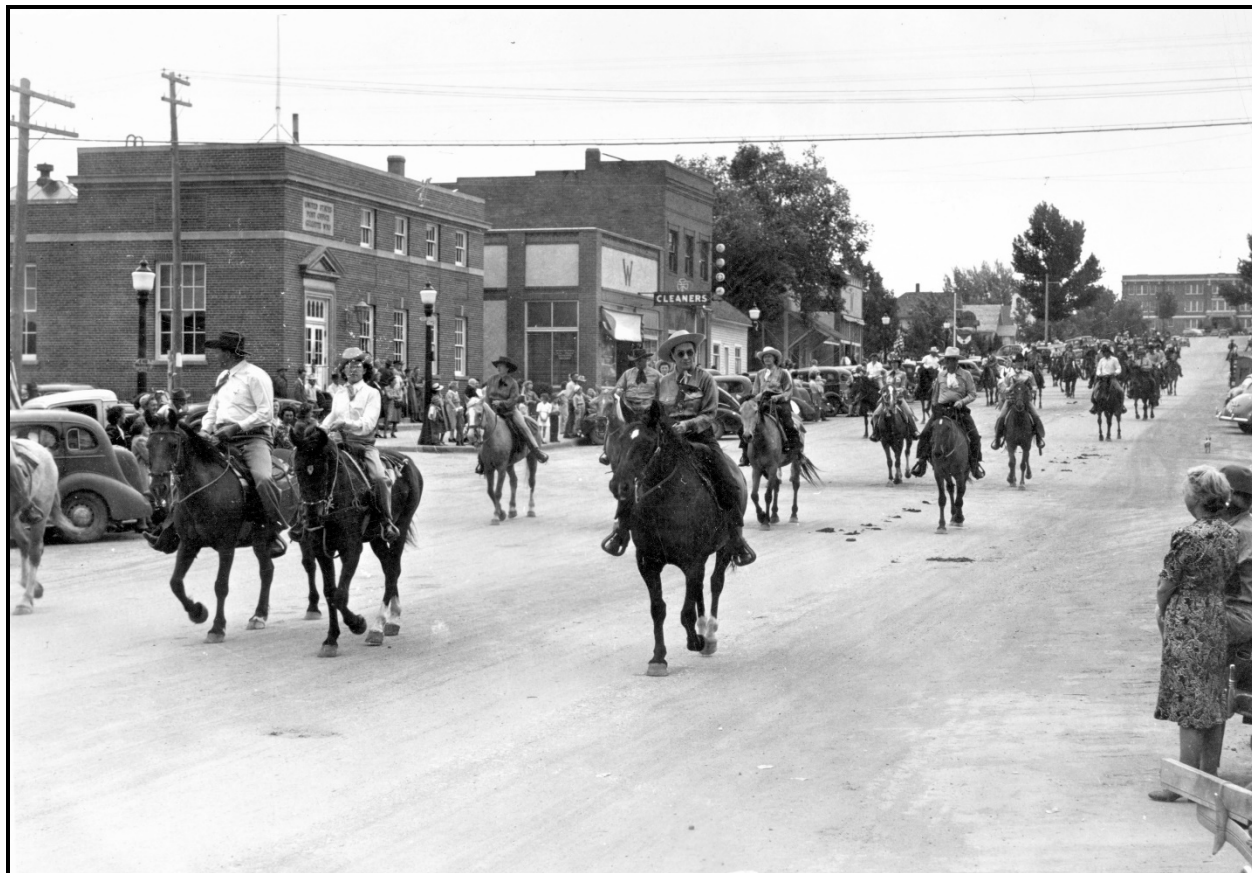


Figure 9. View to south-southeast of the 300-block on the east side of South Gillette Avenue, ca. 1945. From left are 301 (post office, 1935), 309 (store, ca. 1930), and 311 (post office, Masonic Lodge, 1924). (*Campbell County Rockpile Museum*)

Gillette Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Campbell County, WY
County and State



Figure 10. View to southwest of the 100-block on the west side of South Gillette Avenue, ca. 1949. The Montgomery Hotel and Bar (1911) is at far right. (Campbell County Rockpile Museum)

Gillette Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Campbell County, WY
County and State



Figure 11. Built in 1941, the Daly Building was a double-storefront housing a café and various stores; in the early 1980s, the north half of the building was completely remodeled, while the south half retains much of its original appearance. (*Daly Family photograph, no date*)

Gillette Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Campbell County, WY
County and State

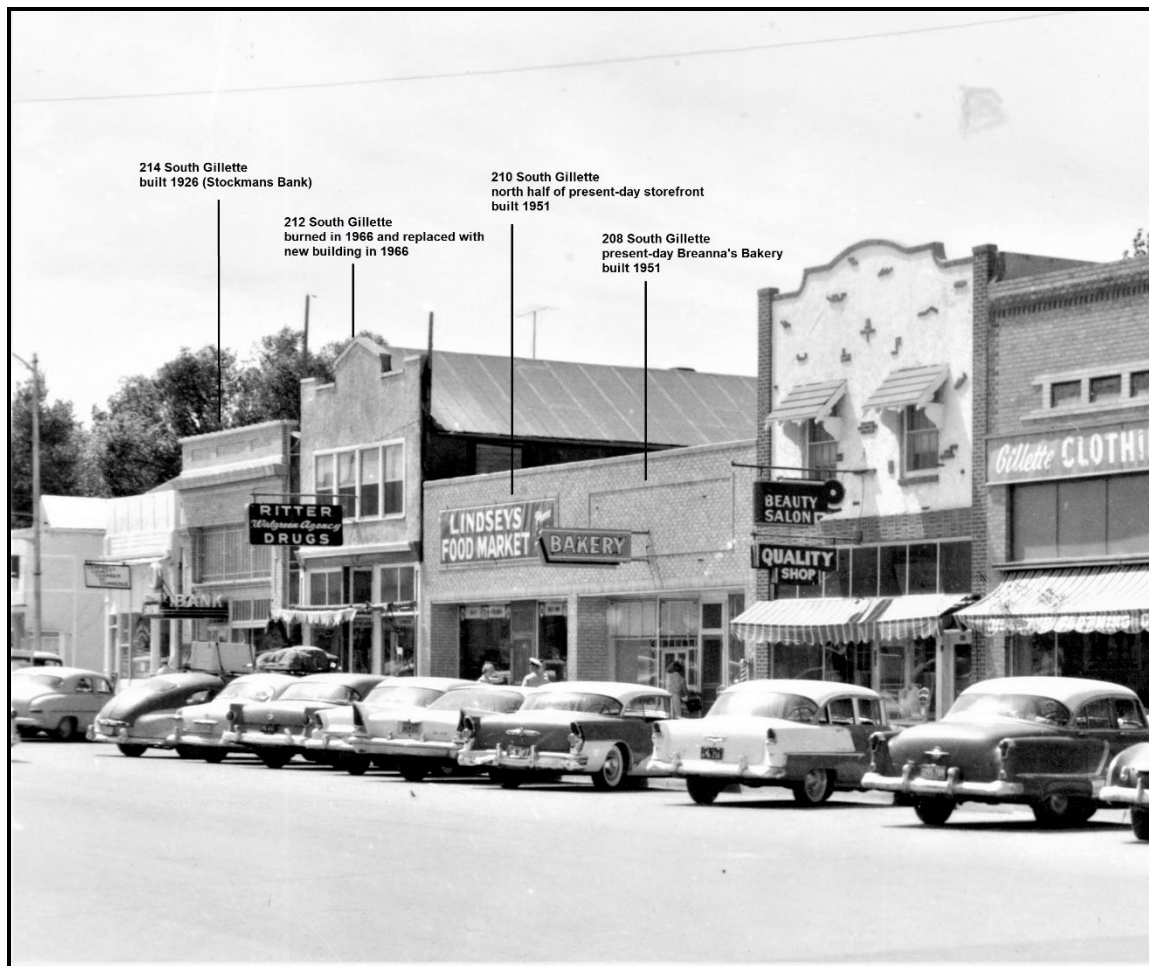


Figure 12. Photograph from late 1950s shows the west side of the 200-block of South Gillette Avenue, labeled by author to indicate changes over time, largely caused by the 1966 fire at 212. 210 and 212 are presently combined into a one-story double storefront, covering the south half of the brick double storefront built in 1951.

Old Drinks
and a Lil'
Monkey
Business

Montgomery
Hotel

KING OF BEERS

1st Street

MONTGOMERY
HAPPY HOUR
\$1.00
OPEN

There's a
New Open
OPEN

CRACK
ONE OPEN
OPEN

WELCOME
TO MONTGOMERY
HOTEL





2 HOUR PARKING
8:00 AM
TO 5:00 PM
←

RESERVED PARKING
♿

We need a drink
if we had on your list!

BO
CASK
BY THE GALLON

Handwritten menu on a chalkboard sign.

OPEN

THE HEN CAVE SALOON

We need a drink
just as hard as you do!

THE HEN CAVE SALOON

BO
CASK
BY THE GALLON



Gifts
WHEN
YOU
BUY
A
SHIRT
ON A SHIRT

NO PARKING
MON-THUR
8:00 AM
TO 5:00 PM
← →

CENTER
BAR
PACKAGE GOODS

110

100
100
100

100
100
100

Budweiser
OPEN

Coors LIGHT

GILLESPIE CHEESE HOUSE
LLC
WISCONSIN CHEESE

FARMERS MARKET
DOWN TOWN

FARMERS MARKET

OPEN

HOURS:

OPEN
11:30 AM - 5:00 PM
WED-SAT

141 S. Green Street
Chico, WI 54601
BASKETWEAVING
CROCHETING
KNITTING

FARMERS MARKET



Hands on Pottery
(307) 257-2472



st Interstate



2nd Street



Ice Cream
CAFE

Halo

Nook Head Hunter

pat's gourmet SHOP



First In

ALL AMERICAN
HEROES



DONALD G. GALE
THE ICE CREAM CAFE

Ice Cream
CAFE

ICE CREAM • COFFEE • POPCORN
SUNDAYES • FRESH BREAD • SHAKES • SMOOTHIES

OPEN

BREANNA'S Bakery

BREANNA'S
BAKERY

LIKE DUNUTS

COOKIE
SALE
BUY 1 GET 1
FREE
HOLIDAY
TREAT

OPEN
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OPEN

ALL AMERICAN
HEROES
THOMAS C. BRINK, S.D.
PACOR - U.S. ARMY

pepsi



MOLLY JEAN
Vintage

CLASSIC STYLE · MODERN VIBES
CHOICE GIFTS

open

ALL THE
LATEST
TRENDS
AND
MORE
GREAT
ITEMS
AND
MORE

ENT
3rd Shop



POST OFFICE

GILLETTE

MAIN STREET

CITY MAIL MAIL

City Community

BRAZILIAN PERRY POWER
IT'S A YES YES

2 HOUR
BUSINESS
OFFICE
PARKING
PARKING
PARKING



UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA
EXTENSION
Campbell County Office
413 S. Gibson Ave., Colfax
(402) 863-7341

**CAMPBELL COUNTY
WAR MEMORIAL**

1914-1918
1918-1919
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2021-2022
2022-2023
2023-2024
2024-2025





FIRST BAPTIST



Bookkeeping Services 311 Payroll Management

Open
THIS PLACE HAS
AGREED TO
STAY OPEN

Executive Suites at 311

W

ALL INVESTMENT
SPECIALTY & U.S. AGENCY



FARM BUREAU
FINANCIAL SERVICES

Insurance • Investments

Katie J's

309 B

Katie J's

Acrylics

OPEN



309

FARM BUREAU
FINANCIAL SERVICES
Insurance • Investments
Michael J. Smith
307-888-0886





UNITED STATES
POST OFFICE
GILLETTE WYO

1001



RAPSCALLIONS
BARBERSHOP

Formal Wear



OPEN

RECEIVED
CASH
CHECKS

maggie designs

HOME DECOR

219

CHALK PAINT by

217



SLOAN

Debi's

Chocolates

WALKER

WALKER

WALKER

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WALKER

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WALKER

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WALKER

I love you
Linda Land



ek 
JEWELERS

217

217



PROFESSIONAL
BODY PIERCING
FINE JEWELRY

PAIN FOR SALE



FINE LINE
BRIGHT COLORS
COVER-UPS

TATTOOS

TATTOO

OPEN

BODY
PIERCING

COSMETIC
TATTOOING

WALK-INS
WELCOME



HERBES

S



First Interstate

Get Drinks
and a Little
History
Business

BAR

Montgomery
Hotel

KING OF BEER

MONTGOMERY
BAR
HAPPY HOUR
\$4.00
\$5.00
100-200

100 Street

PERIODS

OLD BEER





CPI Collection

Parkette in House



