

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 Amoretti, Welty, Helmer & Co Bank

other names/site number N/A

## 2. Location

street & number 111 West Ramshorn Street

N/A

not for publication

city or town Dubois

N/A

vicinity

state Wyoming code WY county Fremont code 013 zip code 82513

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property  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  local

Signature of certifying official/Title \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

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 \_\_\_\_\_

Amoretti, Welty, Helmer & Co Bank  
Name of Property

Fremont, Wyoming  
County and State

**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	
1	0	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	0	<b>Total</b>

**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

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/Bank  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

COMMERCE/Temporary Commercial Storage  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

foundation: Concrete  
walls: Stone  
roof: Rolled Membrane  
other: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Amoretti, Welty, Helmer & Co Bank  
Name of Property

Fremont, Wyoming  
County and State

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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 Amoretti, Welty, Helmer and Company Bank Building (herein after referred to as the Bank) is located at 109 West Ramshorn Street in Dubois. This is the downtown business district of the small rural mountain town of Dubois, Wyoming (population 971; census 2010) located at the confluence of Horse Creek and the Wind River. Dubois is bordered by the Wind River Range to the south and west and the badlands of the Absaroka Range to the east, north, and west.

The one story rock building was constructed of local red sandstone in 1912-13 as a private bank by Frank A. Welty Sr. and others. The building is generally rectangular in shape and has a flat roof with a low parapet. The one story building measures roughly 23 feet wide and 40 feet deep. The main entrance is set in a 45 degree angle on the northeast corner of the building.

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### **Narrative Description**

The building operated as a bank until 1927 when it closed falling victim to the Wyoming Banking Crisis of 1926-27. After that it remained the property of Frank A. Welty Sr. becoming the home of his daughter and son-in-law Paul and Gladys Hawley after World War II. Frank A. Welty Sr. gave it to his son Charles S. Welty, Sr. in 1953 who continued to use it as his home. Charles Sr. subsequently sold it to Mabel McFarland who continued to use it as a home. Her son subsequently sold it to new owners who opened the Dubois National Bank in the building in 1963. The building remained in use as a bank until 1986 when the Dubois National Bank constructed a new building and moved their operations. After that the bank was primarily used for commercial storage purposes.

From the date of its original construction until today it has remained structurally unchanged except that the original lower level of the stone and front steps have been covered with soil due to the raising of the roadway after the 1919 flash flood on Horse Creek. The building has a crawl space of unknown depth accessed by an opening in the lower part of the south wall. The building is of quarried and cut rock construction and the roof is constructed with rafters that have been covered with a membrane in recent years. It is believed that the original rafters are seated in pockets in the stone wall but the roofing material has not been removed to verify that assumption. There is an area to the east of the building with a large lilac bush and some grass. The back of the building has some grass, lilacs, and Harrison Yellow Rose bushes interspersed with grass.

The main façade of the building faces north toward Ramshorn Road, also known as Highway 26/287. The north façade is constructed of cut and dressed red sandstone blocks. The blocks are laid in regular rows of varying heights. Courses of thinner block alternate with courses of relatively thicker blocks. Near the top of the wall are three narrow courses of blocks that project slightly from the plain of the wall. Above these courses the sandstone is laid in a random ashlar. The main entrance is in the northeast corner in a canted bay that is offset from the façade at a 45 degree angle. The bay extends slightly from the main block of the building. The entrance contains a single leaf wood door topped by a transom window. Like the other windows in the building the transom has been boarded over. A large arched window opening faces north toward the road. It is topped by stone voussoirs and a large keystone. Historic photos show this window had a leaded glass transom. Currently the window opening is boarded over.

Amoretti, Welty, Helmer & Co Bank  
Name of Property

Fremont, Wyoming  
County and State

The remaining three elevations are constructed of rough quarried red sandstone. Unlike the main façade the stone on the remainder of the building is only roughly finished and is not laid in a regular fashion. The east elevation contains three rectangular window openings. The openings are lined with long blocks. A short chimney rises from the rear corner of the elevation. The west elevation closely abuts the neighboring Welty's General Store building and is not easily visible.

The interior of the bank was completely remodeled in 1963 when the Dubois National Bank moved into the building. At that time the walls were all covered with wood paneling. On the north wall the paneling covers the arched portion of the window. Portions of other windows are also covered by the paneling, however some historic material such as metal bars in the windows are visible. The ceiling is covered with acoustical tile and has fluorescent lighting. Most of the floors are covered with a brown carpet. The exception is the vault area which has tile flooring and the rear portion of the building which has linoleum.

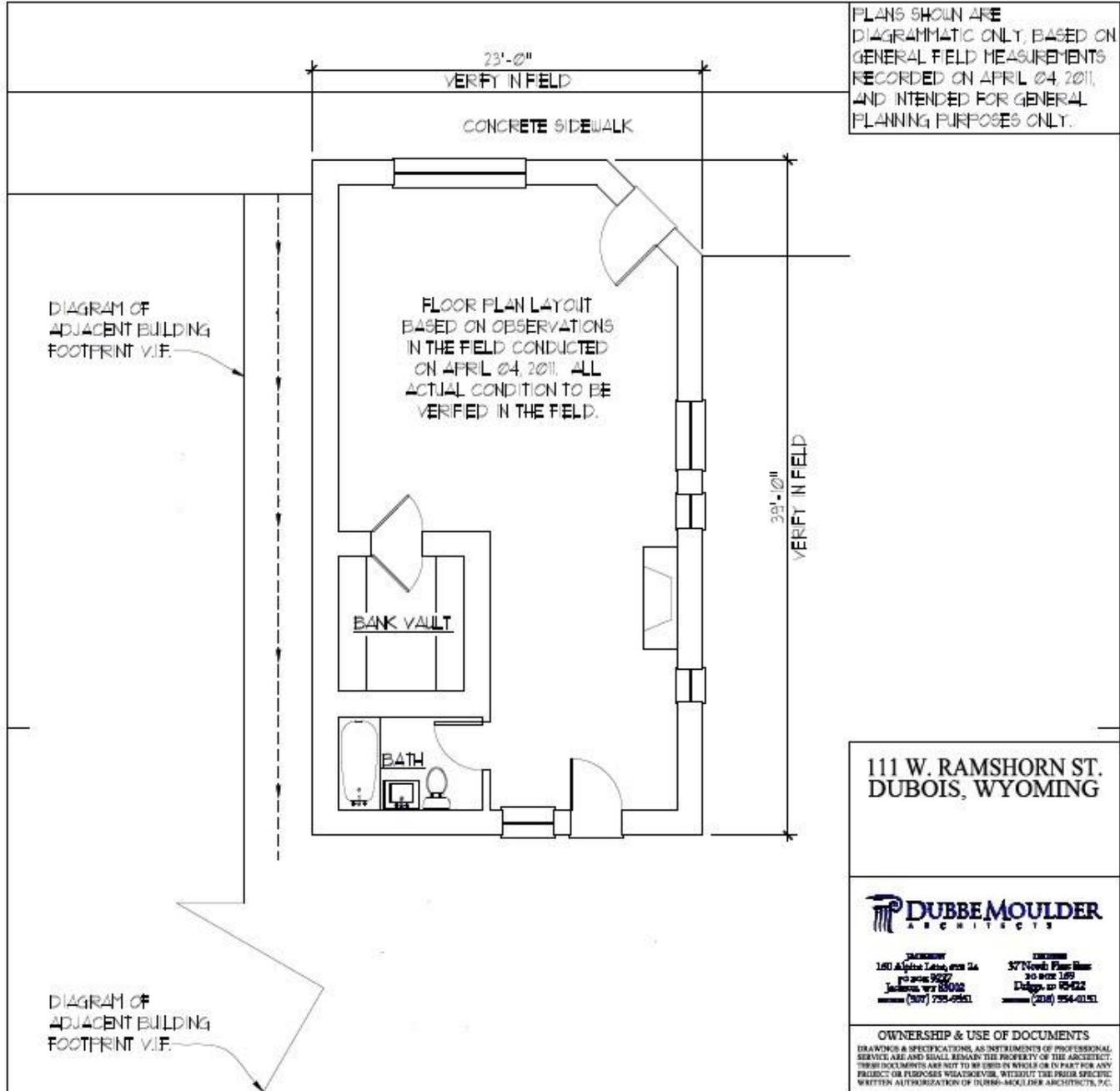
The bank vault is located along the west wall and is solid cement construction with an arched ceiling. The entire interior of the vault is plastered and has shelving that was installed in the 1960s. Opposite the vault on the east wall is a red sandstone fireplace. The fireplace has stone voussoirs and corbels that support the stone mantel.

The Amoretti, Welty, Helmer and Company Bank building has a fair level of integrity. The exterior retains the stonework that is the dominant visual feature of the building. While the windows are boarded up and partially covered in the interior, at least some of the historic components of the windows remain in place. The interior retains little material integrity. The walls, floors, and ceilings have been covered, and it is not known how much of the historic material remains underneath. Much of the floorplan remains intact with the addition of a bathroom to the rear of the vault being the main intrusion. Other historic features that remain in place are the vault and sandstone fireplace.

Overall the bank building still retains its integrity of location and setting as the building is in its original location in the commercial area of Dubois. The integrity of design and workmanship are good since the main feature of the building is the stonework that comprises the building's construction. The design and workmanship of the stone masons who constructed the building are still readily visible on the exterior of the building and on the sandstone fireplace. The integrity of association is strong as the building is still readily identifiable as the Amoretti, Welty, Helmer and Company Bank building. The integrity of feeling and materials is weak due to the material changes that have been made to the interior of the building.

Amoretti, Welty, Helmer & Co Bank  
Name of Property

Fremont, Wyoming  
County and State



Amoretti, Welty, Helmer & Co Bank  
Name of Property

Fremont, Wyoming  
County and State

**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

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

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

**Criteria Considerations N/A**

(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.

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Commerce

**Period of Significance**

1911 to 1927

**Significant Dates**

1911-13: bank built

1913: bank opened

1927: bank closed

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Williamson, Jack

Williamson, Dave

**Period of Significance (justification)**

The period of significance begins in 1911 with the beginning of the construction of the bank building. The end of the period is 1927, which is when the Amoretti, Welty, Helmer & Company Bank closed its operations due to a lack of funds.

Amoretti, Welty, Helmer & Co Bank  
Name of Property

Fremont, Wyoming  
County and State

**Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)**

N/A

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

The Amoretti, Welty, Helmer & Company Bank is locally significant in the area of commerce as it was the first bank to operate in the town of Dubois. Construction on the bank began in 1911 and it opened its doors for business in 1913. As the first bank located in the town of Dubois it served as the center for financial activities and investment. As timber operations for the production of railroad ties entered the area, Dubois experienced a sudden influx of people and money. The people's needs for services were increasing and few, if any, were available locally. The nearest location where these services could be found were Riverton and Lander, 75 miles one way to either town. Postal service was via horseback and stage from Rawlins to Lander, then from Lander by anyone coming to Dubois. Medical service was obtained by traveling to either Riverton or Lander. Banking fell into this same category. Frank A. Welty Sr. was a local established merchant in Dubois who saw the need for this service. A partnership was formed by Frank A. Welty with experienced bankers, Ernest B. Helmer and Eugene Amoretti Jr., to open a private bank.

**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

The area around Dubois first came to be settled in the 1870s as homesteaders entered the area. A community composed mainly of stockgrowers and timbermen began to be established along the confluence of the Wind River and Horse Creek. Originally known as Never Sweat, the community was named after an early camp located on the Wind River. However, when the community applied for a post office, federal officials suggested naming the town for Fred Thomas Dubois (1851-1930). Dubois was a senator from Idaho and a member of the Senate Postal Committee. The post office for Dubois was established on August 6, 1889 with Charles C Smith as postmaster. Smith resigned his post in 1896, and Alice Welty, wife of Dr. Francis Welty, was appointed to the position. Dr. Welty was a prominent citizen in the town as he served as a physician and the first mayor of Dubois. The post office was located in the Welty Mercantile established by their son, Frank A Welty.

As homesteaders started taking up land and building homes it became evident that important services that support a community were missing. In order to obtain many services and goods a 75 mile drive to the nearest town was necessary. Frank A. Welty, Sr. opened a general store in Dubois in 1898 when he purchased an existing store that had been opened the previous year. He then moved a building from his father's homestead property located on Horse Creek north of town to expand the existing operation.<sup>1</sup> Groceries, clothing, cattle supplies, hardware, and other commodities were offered in his store. He also privately handled money for some people as a depository because there was no bank. During an oral history interview Mr. Welty stated, "Some others came and wanted me to keep their money. Lander and Riverton banks were too far away. I figured if I had a bank I would be able to discount the notes and make some money to improve my store, which was my main business. The bank was located across the bridge on the west side of Horse Creek in a red sandstone building. In 1914 I started the bank with a well-known banker named (Ernest B.) Helmer. He

<sup>1</sup> For more information on Welty's General Store see its National Register nomination listed 11/15/1979.

Amoretti, Welty, Helmer & Co Bank  
Name of Property

Fremont, Wyoming  
County and State

was regarded as a pretty good banker and trusted by all who knew him. The bank examiners came regularly and never discovered irregularities."<sup>2</sup>

The establishment of the bank was the result of a partnership between Frank Welty, Sr.; Eugene Amoretti, Jr (1871-1950); and Ernest B Helmer (1874-1927). Frank A. Welty, Sr. through his father Dr. Francis Herriter Welty, who had been posted to Fort Washakie as the doctor for the cavalry, came to know Eugene Amoretti Sr. Amoretti, Sr. was a successful businessman who had been involved in several mining and mercantile businesses. He also started the first bank in Lander. Welty also came to know Eugene Amoretti Jr. who subsequently became a partner in the bank along with Ernest B. Helmer who had worked in Amoretti's, Sr.'s bank in Lander. Eugene Amoretti, Jr. was the son of a banker from Lander and owned a cattle operation in the area. He also had business interests in other areas including a bank in Bridger, Montana, and he was the owner and manager of an electric company in Lander. Later he served briefly in the Wyoming State House of Representatives from 1927-28. Due to Welty and Amoretti's other business interests, the general administration of the bank was left to Helmer.

The building was made from red sandstone on a plot of land that was owned by Frank Welty and located next door to the Welty Mercantile. Two brothers, Dave and John (Jack) Williamson, who were experienced stone masons came to the valley in about 1901. They had immigrated from Scotland with their father in 1881. The brothers worked their way from the east coast to the west plying their trade in many places. They spent some time working on the Mormon Temple in Salt Lake City where they heard that Fort Washakie needed stone masons to build the permanent buildings for the U.S. military. After those buildings were completed they moved to what became present-day Dubois. Frank Welty, Sr. and his partners Eugene Amoretti, Jr. and Ernest Helmer hired them to build the bank building using the local red sandstone here in the town area. Later the Williamson brothers bought land east of town and lived out their lives there. They are buried in the Dubois Cemetery.

The three partners in the bank were all well-known and respected businessmen in the community. The bank quickly gained assets and in May of 1916 a notice in the Lander newspaper reported that the bank had financial resources totaling 66,798.67.<sup>3</sup> The Amoretti, Welty, Helmer and Company Bank operated successfully until 1927. At that time, Helmer became quite ill and was confined to his bed. On September 24<sup>th</sup> Ernest Helmer died shortly after traveling to a hospital in Denver. After his death state bank examiners found that the bank was insolvent. During the course of subsequent investigations it was discovered that Helmer had embezzled a sizable amount of the bank's money. The bank immediately closed and the remaining partners were left behind to make up the shortages.

Efforts were made to notify depositors of the situation. A notice appeared in the Cody Enterprise newspaper on December 7 that read, "Amoretti, Welty, Helmer and Company Bank... has gone into voluntary liquidation and the depositors will be paid in full on deposits. This action was taken by the directors of the bank upon the death of one of the owners, E.B. Helmer."<sup>4</sup>

After closing the bank and liquidating the remaining assets there was still a sizable amount of debt to pay. It was found that Amoretti had placed his assets in his wife's name in order to avoid claims against his private assets. Helmer's estate did not have the funds as the money he embezzled could not be accounted for. As a result Frank Welty was the sole partner with any significant assets left to pay off the depositors. The financial conditions were most difficult for him and Welty had to liquidate many of his assets in order to repay the depositors. Despite this, he eventually managed to pay off all the debts at over 80 cents on the dollar.

<sup>2</sup> Esther Mockler and Stephen V Banks. *Recollections of the Upper Wind River Valley*. 2015.

<sup>3</sup> *Wind River Mountaineer*. May 19, 1916, page 1.

<sup>4</sup> *The Cody Enterprise*. December 7, 1927, page 8.

Amoretti, Welty, Helmer & Co Bank  
Name of Property

Fremont, Wyoming  
County and State

The opening of the Amoretti, Welty, Helmer and Company Bank showed that the community of Dubois was becoming more and more self-sufficient. Banks serve as the heart of commerce for their communities, especially in small towns. As communities grew, a bank was often a necessity in order for its residents to save and invest their money. In the 1910s new banks were established in ever increasing numbers throughout communities all across Wyoming. "During the decade of the 1910s, eighty-four state banks and twelve national banks were chartered in Wyoming." This growth in banks and banking lasted through the decade and hit a high point in 1920. At this time there were a total of 113 state banks and 47 national banks in the state.<sup>5</sup> This was a strong indicator that the economy of the state was strong. Likewise the opening of a bank on the local level can be seen as a good indicator of the strength of the local economy.

During this time Dubois was experiencing a time of modest expansion. In 1914 the Wyoming Tie and Timber Company began operations in the area of Togwotee Pass to cut railroad ties. The ties were floated down the Wind River for use on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad. Tie hack camps were established in the mountains and forests surrounding Dubois. The tie hacks would cut down trees by hand. Then they used axes to cut the trunk into railroad ties measuring 8 feet long by 7 inches. Tie hack camps were located around the area and were designed to be mobile as the hacks needed to relocate regularly in order to access stands of large trees.

The tie hacks and cattlemen in the area increasingly looked to Dubois as a center for buying goods and doing business. Welty and his partners recognized this opportunity to begin their business, as did others in the area. A series of prominent businesses opened their doors in Dubois in the decade of the 1910s. In 1913 the two-story Stringer Hotel was built by Albert and Oscar Stringer. Seven years later, in 1920, a second hotel known as the Ramshorn was built in Dubois. Each hotel offered rooms and meals, while the Ramshorn also had regular weekend dances. In 1919 the Rustic Pine Tavern opened and quickly came to be a popular gathering place for the thirsty tie hacks that came into town. Also in 1913 the Dubois Mercantile Company was formed and offered general goods. In 1918 the Dubois Mercantile added a bank to its services to further compete with the Welty General Store and the Amoretti, Welty, Helmer and Company Bank.

When the bank closed in 1927 the economy of the state was trending downward as the country was heading toward the Great Depression. After the unsustainable growth of the 1910s, banks were struggling. This was especially true in rural areas and small towns. In fact the majority of banks that closed their doors in the '20s were in small towns and rural communities. It was reported that sixty-seven communities in Wyoming lost at least one bank in the '20s and that about 101 out of 153 banks in the state closed.<sup>6</sup> It is difficult to draw conclusions on the health of Dubois' economy based on the closing of the bank due to the fact that its closure was due to mismanagement rather than outside economic factors. The remaining bank in Dubois, the Dubois Mercantile Bank, did eventually succumb to the economic realities of the era and closed its doors in 1933. The town of Dubois would remain without a bank until 1963 when the Dubois National Bank opened in this building.

During the territorial period and early statehood, banking in Wyoming almost exclusively consisted of private banks with little to no real regulations. These early banks were generally run by merchants who found that they could serve a need in the community and make a nice profit in the deal. In 1888 the Territorial Legislature passed the first banking law, which provided for minimum asset requirements and procedures for a bank to obtain a territorial charter. It is fair to state that the law made little impact. The first territorial bank examiner, Herman Glafcke, was forced to resign his post due to the fact that no banks immediately chartered

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<sup>5</sup> Michael Cassity. *Building Up Wyoming, Depression-Era Federal Projects in Wyoming, 1929-1943*. 2013. Pgs 11-12.

<sup>6</sup> *ibid.* pg 16.

Amoretti, Welty, Helmer & Co Bank  
Name of Property

Fremont, Wyoming  
County and State

under the act. As a result no banks in the territory were subject to any regulations and Glafcke was left with nothing to examine.<sup>7</sup>

During the first decades of the twentieth century the population of the state grew and by 1910 there were about 146,000 people in Wyoming and 70% of that population was in rural areas. This means that about 100,000 people lived on farms, ranches, and small communities. In order to serve this widespread population banks increasingly began to open up in small towns throughout the state. During the 1910s sixty state banks and twenty-two national banks were chartered. Many of these were located in small towns since the poor quality of roads and limited transportation options made it difficult, if not impossible, for large segments of the population to travel to urban centers to conduct business on a regular basis. The isolated nature of much of the state and the fact that the majority of the state's population lived in rural areas made this new wave of banks a vital part of Wyoming's economy.

The ability of a bank to secure the people's assets and invest in the improvement of the community was vital to the economic well-being of rural Wyoming. Banks were being called upon to invest in their communities in ways that would stimulate the growth and financial well-being of the community. An article in the Newcastle News-Journal proclaimed that "one of the greatest opportunities in the business life of the nation lies in practical co-operation of the country banks with the farmer in building agriculture".<sup>8</sup> It was argued that increased investment in the state's farms and ranches helped to improve the quality of livestock, seed, and the capacity of the ranchers to capitalize on their resources. These loans, however, were considered quite risky since agricultural goods were subject to wide and sudden fluctuations in production and prices that were often not in the control of the rancher receiving the loan.

In order to help protect the health of banking in the state from fluctuations in the economy, the focus in banking shifted from private banks to state and nationally chartered banks that had greater resources and were subject to more regulation. In 1907 the Wyoming legislature passed restrictions on private banks "regarding management, control, and examination". The addition of these restrictions, along with the added security provided by a state or national charter, led to a sharp decline in the number of private banks. In 1912, at the convention of the Wyoming Bankers Association it was reported that the state had sixty-one state banks, twenty-nine national banks, and only three private banks.<sup>9</sup> This followed a national pattern of the desire to centralize banking away from unregulated private institutions to state and nationally chartered institutions.

In 1919 additional regulation was placed on private banks that required they have capital of at least \$10,000. This condition was mostly in line with requirements for chartered banks. In addition, the regulation also required that the owners of private banks "had to certify that their own net worth was at least double the amount paid in – a requirement far more stringent than for shareholders of state banks." The Amoretti, Welty, Helmer & Company Bank is the only known private bank in Wyoming that stayed in business after this law was enacted.<sup>10</sup>

Banks across Wyoming faced increasing difficulties during the first half of the 1920s. During the years of World War I prices for crops and livestock were particularly high. Following the end of the war, however, prices began to drop steadily every successive year. Coupled with a drought and difficult winters, many farmers and ranchers who had secured loans while prices were high found themselves unable to pay on their

<sup>7</sup> Milton Woods. *Sometimes the Books Froze, Wyoming's Economy and its Banks*. Colorado Associated University Press, 1985. Pgs 122-23.

<sup>8</sup> "Bankers Urged to Cooperate With Farmers," *Newcastle News-Journal*. Volume 27, Number 6. July 29, 1915.

<sup>9</sup> Woods. pg 87.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid. pg 87-88.

Amoretti, Welty, Helmer & Co Bank  
Name of Property

Fremont, Wyoming  
County and State

loans. In addition the land and livestock used as collateral for these loans continued to lose value so the banks gained little from foreclosing on the loans. These difficulties reached a nexus in Wyoming in 1924 when a total of twenty-three state banks and twelve national banks failed.<sup>11</sup>

Banks in rural communities with less financial reserves were seen as particularly vulnerable to the financial woes of the time. In 1925 the Wyoming Legislature attempted to stabilize the situation by passing a banking act that raised the minimum required capital for a state bank to \$25,000. The act also ended the practice of private banks by requiring all banks in the state to have a state or national charter. It is not clearly understood how the Amoretti, Welty, Helmer & Company Bank was able to continue operation without a charter after the passage of this law.

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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**Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

“1924: The Year the Banks Closed,” WyoHistory .org. Web site accessed May 31, 2019.

“Bankers Urged to Cooperate With Farmers,” *Newcastle News-Journal*. Volume 27, Number 6. July 29, 1915.

Cassity, Michael. *Building Up Wyoming, Depression-Era Projects in Wyoming, 1929-1943*. Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office, 2013.

*The Cody Enterprise*. Volume 28, Number 17. December 7, 1927.

Dubbe Moulder Architects. “Condition Assessment and Stabilization Recommendations, 111 West Ramshorn Dubois, Wyoming”. Report Prepared June 16, 2011.

“Dubois Banker Taken to Denver and Dies Soon After Arrival”, *The Shoshoni Enterprise*. Vol 17, Number 22. September 30.1927.

Mockler, Esther, and Stephen V. Banks. *Recollections of the Upper Wind River Valley*. Antelope Press. 2015.

“Wind River Basin”, *Wyoming Tales and Trails*. Web site accessed January 3, 2019.

*Wind River Mountaineer*. Volume 32, Number 27. May 19, 1916.

Woods, Milton. *Sometime the Books Froze, Wyoming’s Economy and Its Banks*. Colorado Associated University Press, 1985.

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):** N/A

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 # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

State Historic Preservation Office  
 Other State agency  
 Federal agency  
 Local government  
 University  
 Other

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<sup>11</sup> “1924: The Year the Banks Closed,” WyoHistory .org. Web site accessed May 31, 2019.

Amoretti, Welty, Helmer & Co Bank  
Name of Property

Fremont, Wyoming  
County and State

\_\_\_\_\_ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 48FR7926

### 10. Geographical Data

**Acreage of Property** 0.08 acres  
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

#### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>12</u> Zone	<u>610419</u> Easting	<u>4820973</u> Northing	3	_____ Zone	_____ Easting	_____ Northing
2	_____ Zone	_____ Easting	_____ Northing	4	_____ Zone	_____ Easting	_____ Northing

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

Today the land occupied by the bank is described as follows: A parcel of land beginning at the NW corner of Lot 3, Block 3, Welty's First addition to the Town of Dubois thence 44 feet South, thence 8 feet East, thence 56 feet South, thence 31 feet East into Lot 2 of Block 2 of Welty's First Addition to the Town of Dubois, thence North 100 feet; thence 39 feet West to the point of beginning.

#### Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary represents the entire parcel that is currently associated with the Amoretti, Welty, Helmer and Company Bank building.

### 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Brian Beadles, Historic Preservation Specialist; and Judy Pedersen  
organization Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office date \_\_\_\_\_  
street & number 2301 Central Ave, 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor telephone 307-777-8594  
city or town Cheyenne state WY zip code 82002  
e-mail \_\_\_\_\_

#### 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.

Amoretti, Welty, Helmer & Co Bank  
Name of Property

Fremont, Wyoming  
County and State

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: **Amoretti, Welty, Helmer & Company Bank**  
City or Vicinity: **Dubois**  
County: **Fremont** State: **Wyoming**  
Photographer: Judy Pedersen  
Date Photographed: February, 2019

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

North facade of building, photographer facing south.  
1 of 7.

Northeast corner of building, photographer facing southwest.  
2 of 7.

East elevation, photographer facing south.  
3 of 7.

Rear (south) elevation, photographer facing north.  
4 of 7.

Interior showing the main entrance door, photographer facing northeast.  
5 of 7.

Interior showing the rear entrance, photographer facing south.  
6 of 7.

Stone fireplace mantle on east wall, photographer facing east.  
7 of 7.

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**Property Owner:**

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

name Frank A. Welty III  
street & number P.O. Box 306 telephone \_\_\_\_\_  
city or town Dubois state WY zip code 82513

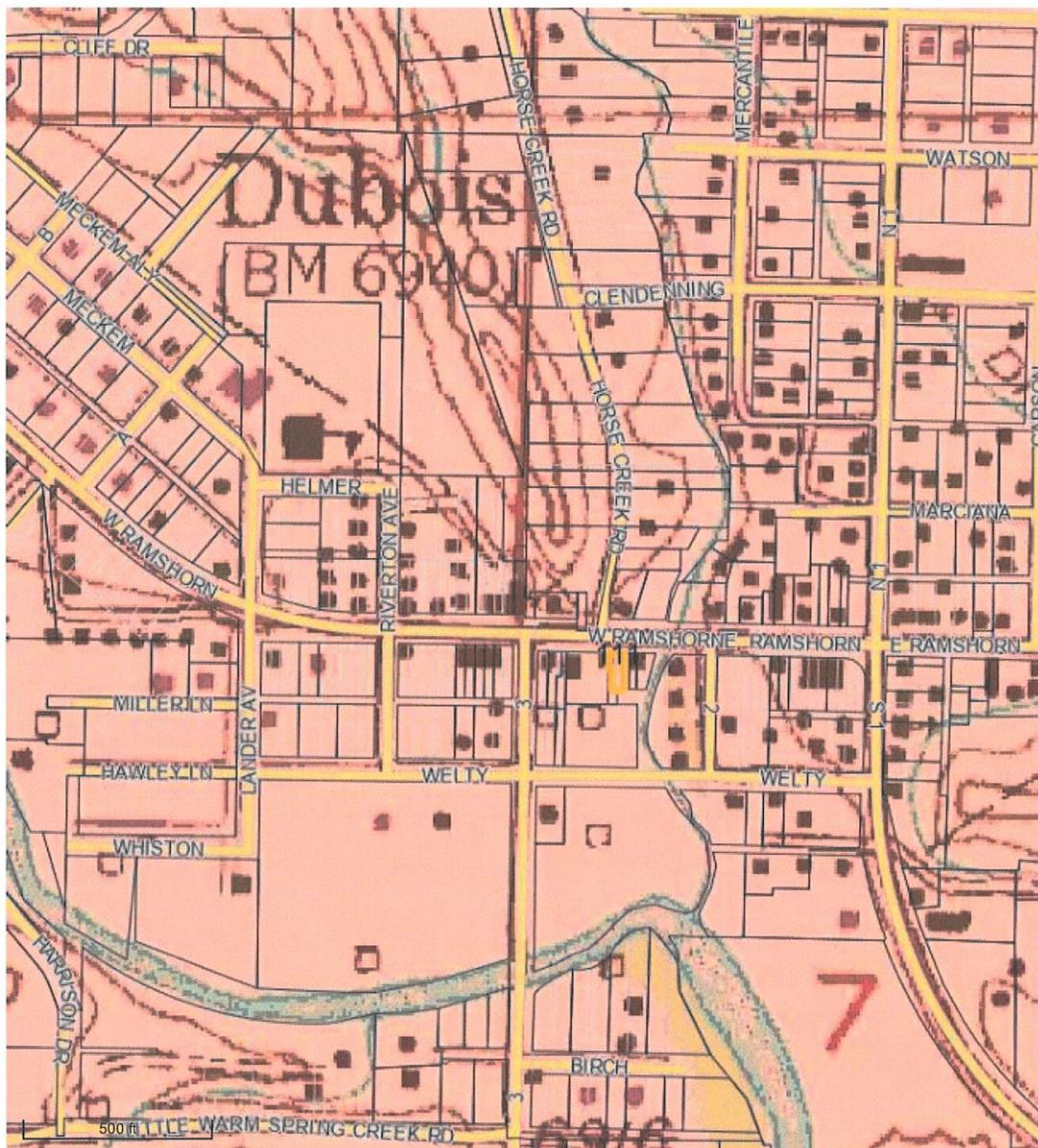
**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Amoretti, Welty, Helmer & Co Bank  
Name of Property

Fremont, Wyoming  
County and State

**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 of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

### Fremont County Wyoming MapServer



Fremont County provides this map for display purposes only and invokes its sovereign and governmental immunity in allowing access to or use of this data, and makes no warranties as to the validity, and assumes no liability associated with the use or misuse of this information.

Amoretti, Welty, Helmer and  
Company Bank, Fremont County,  
Wyoming

Amoretti, Welty, Helmer & Co Bank  
Name of Property

Fremont, Wyoming  
County and State

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