

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 Malta Lodge No. 17 AF&AM

other names/site number Masonic Lodge

### 2. Location

street & number 521 Arapahoe Street

<input type="checkbox"/>	not for publication
<input type="checkbox"/>	vicinity

city or town Thermopolis

state Wyoming code WY county Hot Springs code \_\_\_\_\_ zip code 82443

### 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] Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer 10/8/21  
Date

Signature of certifying official/Title  
Wyoming SHPO  
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.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	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**

**6. Function or Use**

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

SOCIAL: Meeting Hall

COMMERCE/TRADE: Specialty Store

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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

SOCIAL: Meeting Hall

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**7. Description**

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

Nineteenth Century Commercial

Other: Italianate

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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

foundation: Native Sandstone

walls: Brick

roof: Flat with tar

other: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**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.)

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### Summary Paragraph

Malta Lodge No. 17 is located at 521 Arapahoe Street in Thermopolis, Hot Springs County, Wyoming. The two-story brick building is 5,760 square feet and was completed in 1905. Malta Lodge No. 17 has a full unfinished basement with sandstone foundation. The facade is largely consistent with single store-front nineteenth century commercial buildings. Unlike a more typical single store front, Malta Lodge No.17 has a second staircase entrance located on the western side of the façade, which leads to the second floor and the Lodge Room. The main entrance is recessed and flanked by large, single pane fixed windows, which are flush with the façade. The current windows are smaller than the original; when the lodge was built, the façade's large display windows were floor to ceiling. Prior to 1960, alterations were made to the façade and large portions of the original windows were filled in with brick. Brick was added along both the top and the bottom of the original windows. At the time of construction, there were large transom windows above the main entrance and side entrance; these windows were bricked over with brick as well. These modifications were made during the period of significance. With the exception of these changes, the original storefront is largely intact. The second-story windows are smaller than the storefront windows. There are four square, fixed windows, which are set in pairs; above each pair of windows half-round, stone arches spanning the width of both windows. Between the sets of second story windows is a large, stone, Masonic Cross frieze. The words "Masonic" (horizontal) and "Temple" (vertical) are etched into the stone. At the cross' base is the Freemasonry Square and Compasses symbol. Under the symbol, "1905" is etched.

Malta Lodge No. 17 is located in downtown Thermopolis, Wyoming on Arapahoe Street; the building is one block north of Broadway Street, which is Thermopolis' main business street. Malta Lodge No. 17 is located at 521 Arapahoe Street in an urban, commercial neighborhood. The façade faces north. Immediately in front of the façade is a large sidewalk, which separates Malta Lodge No. 17 from Arapahoe Street. There is a paved parking lot adjacent to the western elevation (this parking lot is not a part of the property); the parking lot wraps around the southwestern corner of the building and extends along its southern elevation. The parking lot to the south of the building is a part of the property. A single-story brick commercial building is adjacent to the eastern elevation.

The only vegetation on the property are native plants, which grow sparsely and haphazardly.

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### Narrative Description

#### Exterior

##### *Façade:*

The façade for Malta Lodge No. 17 is a two story, brick building which faces north. Its architecture is consistent with single store-front nineteenth century commercial buildings.

The building is red brick laid in a running bond. Stone quoins run along the western and eastern corners. Four decorated stone pilasters separate the four bays. A secondary, unembellished stone cornice separates the first and second floors. There are two decorative cornice brackets – one at each side of the façade.

On the first floor, the main entrance is centrally located, slightly recessed, and flanked by large, single pane fixed windows, which are flush with the facade. The original windows were floor to ceiling; prior to 1960,

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much of the windows were covered with brick. The door is solid wood with panels and a single window located in the upper third of the door. There is a transom window above the door and two fixed windows on either side. A second entrance is located on the western end of the façade and is also recessed. The door is wood, paneled, and has a window located on the upper half. A white sign - which is shaped like a triangular prism and has different Masonic symbols painted on it - is attached to the brick above the second entrance.

The second story has four large windows arranged in pairs and flanking a Masonic Cross frieze, which has been worn down by weather. The words “Masonic” (horizontally) and “Temple” (vertically) are written on the cross. At the base of the cross is the Masonic Square and Compasses symbol; beneath the symbol the date “1905” is etched in stone. All four windows are identical on the second story – they are all rectangular and vertically oriented with stone sills. The windows have all been boarded up. There is a half-circle, stone pediment above each pair of windows. There is an overlapping corbelled cornice and decorative wooden parapet above the windows. There are inlaid brick crosses above the cornice.

### *East*

The eastern elevation is attached to a single-story commercial building that is unassociated with Malta Lodge No. 17. Only the second story of Malta Lodge is visible as a result. There are no windows or doors on this elevation. The walls are red brick laid in a running bond.

### *South*

The southern elevation has several windows and doors. All but one door and one window have been boarded up to conserve energy. The walls are red brick laid in a running bond.

On the first floor, from east to west, the first window is rectangular and vertically oriented. It has a segmental arch created by three rows of brick laid in a rowlock above the window and a stone sill. The second opening is a boarded-up door with a segmental arch created by three rows of brick laid in a rowlock above the door. The third opening is a window, which is rectangular and horizontally oriented. This window is also boarded up; it sits beneath a segmental arch laid in a rowlock made of three rows of red brick and has a brick sill. The fourth opening is an unadorned, wood panel door with a fixed window located in the upper third of the window. Finally, there is a two-pane, vinyl, sliding window.

On the second floor, from west to east, the first opening is a window, which is rectangular and vertically oriented. The window is boarded up from the interior and a 2 over 2, double hung window is visible from the exterior. The window has a segmental arch laid in rowlock created by two rows of brick and a stone sill. The second opening is a door, which has also been boarded up. The door is wood with no embellishment and is accessed by a red metal, utilitarian staircase. The third and fourth openings are windows, which are identical to the first window on the second story.

### *West*

The western elevation has no windows or doors. It is red brick laid in a running bond. Near the southwestern corner, the brick has been damaged leaving a large gap.

### Interior

#### *First Floor:*



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The main entrance to Malta Lodge No. 17 leads into a large, long, rectangular room with high ceilings. The ceilings are covered in decorative, white tile and at the center is a blue and gold Masonic Square and Compasses symbol. The only windows in the room are at the front of the room and face north. There are two, white metal poles that are in line with the front door and spaced equal distance apart. The lights in the room are fluorescent and hang from the ceiling.

At the back of the main room is a small hallway. From this hallway, there is a doorway to the kitchen on the east. Next to the kitchen is the door to the women's restroom. On the southern wall is a door to the men's restroom. There is also a door to another hallway on the west. The second hallway is long and narrow and can be accessed from the front of the building as well and runs along the entire western length of the building. At the southern end of the hallway is a staircase that is used to access the second floor. The single staircase has a chair lift and is handicapped accessible. The kitchen is functional with white lower cabinets – no upper cabinets – and linoleum floors. There is an exterior wooden door and window along the southern wall of the kitchen. The kitchen also has an adjacent storage space, which could be an addition. The staircase to the basement is located in the southwestern corner of the kitchen.

#### *Second Floor:*

The staircase to the second floor is U-Shaped. There is a small landing at the top of the stairs. In the front half of the building, there is a small coat room, a library and two storage closets. The library is to the east of the staircase and is located in the southwest corner of the second floor. The library has a single interior wall, which is round beginning on the southern wall and curving to the eastern wall. The entrance to the library is along its northern wall.

The lodge room encompasses the back half of the second story. It has two wide single doors that flank a small stage. On the stage is a large chair and above the chair is a Masonic flag. There are two statues on either side of the stair. The ceiling is high and rounded. The floors are covered with blue carpet. There are three chandeliers spaced equal distance apart along the midline of the ceiling. The only windows in the room are along the southern wall and have been boarded up. The walls have been covered with acoustic tiles.

#### *Basement*

The basement has not been finished. The walls are the original sandstone. There is a sump pump in the northwest corner. Several wooden support beams are located throughout the basement.

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**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

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

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

**Criteria Considerations**

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

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.

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**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Social History

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

**Period of Significance**

1905 - 1971

\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

December 24, 1905

\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Unknown

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

**Period of Significance (justification)**

The period of significance for Malta Lodge No. 17 is from its construction in 1905 until 1971 – a date chosen to coincide with the property’s nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

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

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

Malta Lodge No.17 is locally significant under Criterion A in the area of Social History. Construction on the Lodge began July 24, 1905 in Thermopolis, Wyoming and was completed on December 24, 1905. The second floor of the two-story building has served as a meeting hall for Masons throughout the period of significance from 1905 until 1971 and continues to serve in that capacity today. Other organizations including Eastern Star, Jobs’ Daughters, DeMolay, York and Scottish Rites, and the Shriners have used the Lodge as a meeting place as well. The first floor has been used commercially; the building has been used by a furniture maker, a store, a fire station, and even an undertaker. Malta Lodge No. 17 is significant for its association with Masons as well as its importance as a social and community center in rural Wyoming.

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

*History of Thermopolis and the Bighorn Basin*

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Present day Thermopolis was founded in 1897 on the Bighorn River just to the north of the Wind River Canyon. The town was incorporated in 1899. Originally, Thermopolis was located in Fremont County; Hot Springs County – to which the city now belongs – was created in 1911.

Thermopolis is located near the southern edge of the Bighorn Basin. The town is near mineral hot springs that “emerge from the crest of the Thermopolis anticline, which is a large geologic fold that formed during the Laramide orogeny (70-35 million years ago)”<sup>1</sup> Water running underground between these fold heats up as it moves eventually warming to 130 degrees Fahrenheit.<sup>2</sup>

Archaeological excavations of the Bighorn Basin indicate that humans have lived continuously in the area for at least 11,000 years and the earliest humans were mammoth hunters. Members of the Crow tribe lived in the Bighorn Basin intermittently throughout the last 500 years. The River Crow, Eastern Shoshone, Flathead, and Kootenai hunted in the Bighorn Basin throughout the 18<sup>th</sup> century before the Blackfeet pushed the tribes west.

The first Euro-Americans in the Bighorn Basin were fur trappers in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. John Colter and George Drouillard explored the area following their participation Lewis and Clark’s expedition in 1807. Initially, Euro-American settlement of the Bighorn Basin proved difficult. However, as overland migration accelerated during the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, settlement of the area increased as well. Expanding Euro-American settlement created conflict with local tribes and resulted in multiple treaties between the United States government and the tribes addressed disputed land within the Bighorn Basin. In particular, the Treaty of Fort Laramie of 1851 granted most of modern-day Wyoming to Native Americans and “the Bighorn Basin was designated for the Crow”<sup>3</sup>. The 1863 Treaty of Fort Bridger restricted the Shoshone to “land south of the Wind River Mountains, east of the North Platte River, and north of the Yampa River and Uinta Mountains”<sup>4</sup> and created the Wind River Indian Reservation. The Thermopolis Hot Springs were located within the boundary of this new reservation.

The first Euro-American towns in the area near present-day Thermopolis were Andersonville (est. 1890) and Old Thermopolis (est. 1894). Old Thermopolis “was founded in anticipation of the hoped-for opening of the hot springs...to white settlers”<sup>5</sup> In 1896, the Cession Agreement was negotiated with the tribes and the land around the hot springs was appropriated for Euro-American settlement. Old Thermopolis picked up and moved to its current location<sup>6</sup> anticipating increased Euro-American settlement and a surge of tourism as a result of the being so close to the hot springs.

### *Brief History of Freemasonry*

<sup>1</sup> “Discover the Geology of the Thermopolis Hot Springs.” *Wyoming State Geologic Survey*, Wyoming State Geological Survey, [www.wsgs.wyo.gov/public-info/tour-thermopolis](http://www.wsgs.wyo.gov/public-info/tour-thermopolis). Accessed 27 May 2021.

<sup>2</sup> Discover the Geology of the Thermopolis Hot Springs.” *Wyoming State Geologic Survey*, Wyoming State Geological Survey, [www.wsgs.wyo.gov/public-info/tour-thermopolis](http://www.wsgs.wyo.gov/public-info/tour-thermopolis). Accessed 27 May 2021.

<sup>3</sup> Ostlind, Emilene. “The Bighorn Basin: Wyoming’s Bony Back Pocket.” *WyoHistory.Org*, The Wyoming State Historical Society, 8 Nov. 2014, [www.wyohistory.org/encyclopedia/bighorn-basin-wyomings-bony-back-pocket](http://www.wyohistory.org/encyclopedia/bighorn-basin-wyomings-bony-back-pocket).

<sup>4</sup> Ostlind. *The Bighorn Basin: Wyoming’s Bony Back Pocket*.

<sup>5</sup> Burt, Nathaniel. *Wyoming*. Revised 4th Edition, Fodor’s Travel Publications, 2002.

<sup>6</sup> “Thermopolis Hot Springs: The Smoking Waters.” *Geology of Wyoming*, Weebly, [www.geowyo.com/thermopolis-hot-springs.html](http://www.geowyo.com/thermopolis-hot-springs.html). Accessed 1 June 2021.

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The first American Freemason lodge founded in the United States was established Boston, Massachusetts in 1733<sup>7</sup>. While Freemasonry in the United States originated in England, there is little historical consensus on how or when Masonic Fraternities were initially established. However, many Masonic historians believe that Freemasonry “arose from the stonemasons’ guilds during the Middle Ages.”<sup>8</sup> Freemasonry spread rapidly throughout the British Empire in the early 1700s. Prominent American Masons at the time included George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, and Paul Revere. Masonry created an avenue for “men of good character, men seeking to rise in society”<sup>9</sup> to rise in society.

According to Judge P.W. Metz in his essay “A History of Masonry in Wyoming and the Big Horn Basin” written for the Big Horn Basin Master’s Club on March 20, 1937, the first Masonic meeting in Wyoming occurred at Independence Rock, which is located near the present-day town of Alcova, Wyoming. The meeting occurred on top Independence Rock on July 4, 1862 and was attended by Masons travelling along the Oregon, California, and Mormon Trails.<sup>10</sup>

Photo Courtesy of Malta Lodge No. 17

As Euro-American settlement spread across Wyoming, Freemasonry also became more prominent. Many Freemasons were founding members of their communities. The Grand Lodge A.F. & A.M. was founded in 1874 and is located in Wyoming’s capitol city Cheyenne. By 2019, there were 2,558 members and 42 Lodges in Wyoming.

### *Malta Lodge No. 17*

On December 17, 1900, Masonic brethren from Thermopolis petitioned for dispensation, which was granted by the Grand Lodge of Wyoming. According to Judge Metz, Malta Lodge No. 17 was the fifth Masonic lodge established in the state of Wyoming. The first four Masonic lodges were located in Cheyenne, South Pass, Laramie, and Evanston and established in 1868, 1869, 1870, and 1873 respectfully. However, founding member Ira Beals offers a different account, noting that “In the year 1899, a few Masons got together and having no Lodge closer than Lander, we decided to organize one in Thermopolis”<sup>11</sup>

The founding members of Malta Lodge No.17 originally met at the McCoy Building in Thermopolis; meetings were held here for four or five years prior to the construction of Malta Lodge No. 17. In 1904, “a building association was formed for the purpose of erecting a Temple for which construction was begun, the cornerstone laid on July 24, 1905, and the structure ready for occupancy the following fall.”<sup>12</sup> The building committee included C.R. Hank, Charles E. Fogg, and Ira Beals. They were given authority to borrow money, purchase a lot, and construct a hall. The committee estimated that it would cost \$8000 to build the Lodge, which they

<sup>7</sup> Feuerherd, Peter. “The Strange History of Masons in America.” *JSTOR*, JSTOR, 3 Aug. 2017, [daily.jstor.org/the-strange-history-of-masons-in-america/#:~:text=The%20United%20States%20Masons%20\(also,founded%20in%20Boston%20in%201733.&text=Catholics%20and%20Lutherans.,While%20the%20Masons%20captured%20the%20allegiance%20of%20much%20of%20the,did%20fall%20under%20widespread%20suspicion.](https://www.jstor.org/stable/27000000)

<sup>8</sup> “History of Freemasonry.” *Massachusetts Freemasons*, [massfreemasonry.org/what-is-freemasonry/history-of-freemasonry](http://massfreemasonry.org/what-is-freemasonry/history-of-freemasonry). Accessed 28 May 2021.

<sup>9</sup> Tabbert, Mark. “Freemasonry in Colonial America.” *George Washington’s Mount Vernon*, Mount Vernon Ladies’ Association, [www.mountvernon.org/george-washington/freemasonry/freemasonry-in-colonial-america](http://www.mountvernon.org/george-washington/freemasonry/freemasonry-in-colonial-america). Accessed 27 May 2021.

<sup>10</sup> Bagley, Will. “Independence Rock.” *WyoHistory.Org*, Wyoming State Historical Society, 8 Nov. 2014, [www.wyohistory.org/encyclopedia/independence-rock](http://www.wyohistory.org/encyclopedia/independence-rock).

<sup>11</sup> Beals, Ira. “History of the Building of the Masonic Temple in Thermopolis.” *Malta Lodge No. 17*, 29 Dec. 1921, [www.angelfire.com/wy/malta17/history.html](http://www.angelfire.com/wy/malta17/history.html).

<sup>12</sup> Reusser, Walter. “History of the Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of Wyoming.” *Malta Lodge No. 17*, 1975, [www.angelfire.com/wy/malta17/Lodge\\_History\\_1874-1974.pdf](http://www.angelfire.com/wy/malta17/Lodge_History_1874-1974.pdf).

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“borrowed from Captain Torry for one year at ten percent interest”<sup>13</sup> After several delays and challenges, the Lodge was eventually completed on December 24, 1905 and cost \$11,368.08.

Because of the sparse population common to small Western towns, membership for Malta Lodge No. 17 was meager at the Lodge’s inception; originally, the Lodge only had 10 members. The original ten members were: Charles G. Elmore, W.H. Burkholder, James W. Martin, Ira Beals, M.D. Gregg, D.C. Bowman, David Picard, R.J. Hueston, Louis J. Duhig, John A. Thompson, C.R. Hanks, Charles E. Fogg, Farquhar Gillies, and L.C. Thompson.<sup>14</sup> As the population of Thermopolis grew, so did membership and by 1924, Malta Lodge No. 17 had 182 members.

Since its completion, Malta Lodge No. 17 has been the only building that Thermopolis Freemasons have used for their lodge meetings. Several other local branches of the Masonic fraternity have used Malta Lodge No. 17 for their meetings as well. These groups include the Order of Eastern Star, Jobs’ Daughters, DeMolay, York and Scottish Rites, and Shriners.

Malta Lodge No. 17 was a founding member of the Big Horn Basin Masters Club in 1918. Freemasons at Malta Lodge No. 17 have been active members since the founding of the Big Horn Basin Masters Club and have been influential in the expansion of Freemasonry throughout the northern part of Wyoming as a result. The Lodge has assisted the Grand Lodge of Wyoming on several occasions; they have helped lay cornerstones on public buildings throughout the state. In Thermopolis, Freemasons presided over cornerstone laying ceremonies for the Hot Springs County Courthouse, the Post Office Building, and a grade school building.

Freemasons from Malta Lodge No. 17 have held prestigious local, state, and national positions. For example, Brother Paul R. Greever served as the Wyoming Representative in the U.S. House of Representatives from 1935 until 1939. Brother Ernie Mecca was appointed as the Chief of Staff for Wyoming Governor Mike Sullivan in 1988. Brother Mike Chimenti was elected Mayor of Thermopolis in 2018.

The first floor and basement levels of the building have been used for commercial purposes. A furniture store utilized the first floor and an undertaker used the basement. Currently, the first floor is used for weddings, graduation celebrations, and even school dances.

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**Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)**

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<sup>13</sup> Beals, *History of the Building of the Masonic Temple in Thermopolis*.

<sup>14</sup> Ruesser, *History of the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Wyoming*.

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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.)

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"History of Freemasonry." *Massachusetts Freemasons*, [massfreemasonry.org/what-is-freemasonry/history-of-freemasonry](http://massfreemasonry.org/what-is-freemasonry/history-of-freemasonry). Accessed 28 May 2021.

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Malta Lodge No. 17  
Name of Property

Hot Springs, Wyoming  
County and State

**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): \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** 0.096  
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>12N</u> Zone	<u>724933</u> Easting	<u>4836453</u> Northing	3	<u>          </u> Zone	<u>          </u> Easting	<u>          </u> Northing
2	<u>          </u> Zone	<u>          </u> Easting	<u>          </u> Northing	4	<u>          </u> Zone	<u>          </u> Easting	<u>          </u> Northing

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

The northern boundary of Malta Lodge No. 17 parallels Arapahoe Street. The eastern boundary is adjacent to a single-story commercial building on the north and a parking lot on the south. The southern boundary is adjacent to the alleyway. The western boundary is adjacent to a paved parking lot; the southern portion of the western boundary is adjacent to an access way for the parking lot.

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

The boundaries for Malta Lodge No. 17 form a periphery around the historic site containing Malta Lodge No. 17.



Malta Lodge No. 17  
Name of Property

Hot Springs, Wyoming  
County and State

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Bethany Kelly/Cultural Resource Specialist  
organization Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office date June 1, 2021  
street & number 2301 Central Avenue telephone 307-777-7530  
city or town Cheyenne state WY zip code 82009  
e-mail bethany.kelly@wyo.gov

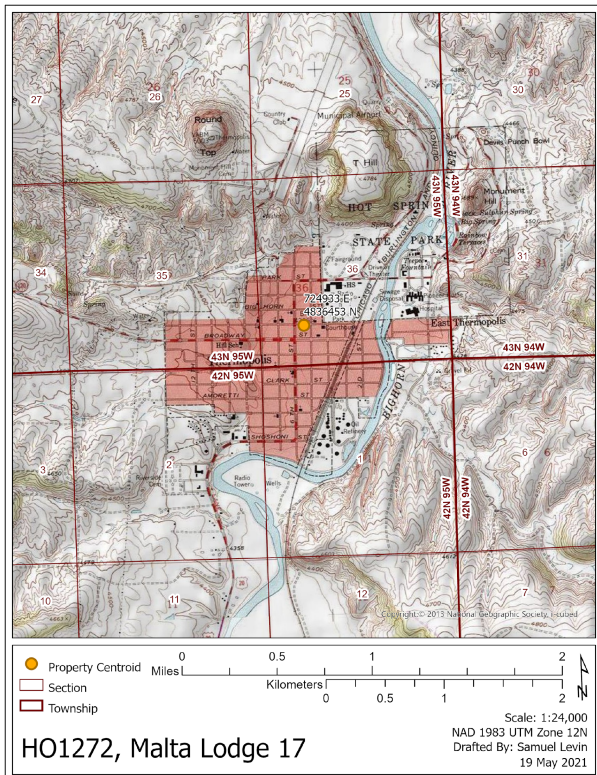
**Additional Documentation**

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.)



**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.

Malta Lodge No. 17  
Name of Property

Hot Springs, Wyoming  
County and State

**Name of Property:** Malta Lodge No. 17

**City or Vicinity:** Thermopolis

**County:** Hot Springs

**State:** Wyoming

**Photographer:** Unknown

**Date Photographed:** Spring 2021

**Description of Photograph(s) and number:**

North façade, photographer facing southwest.  
1 of 19

North façade, photographer facing south.  
2 of 19

North façade, photographer facing southeast.  
3 of 19

Southern elevation, photographer facing north.  
4 of 19

Southern elevation, photographer facing north.  
5 of 19

North façade, Masonic Cross frieze, photographer facing south  
6 of 19

Kitchen, photographer facing south  
7 of 19

First floor main front room, photographer facing north  
8 of 19

Basement staircase and wall, photographer facing south  
9 of 19

Basement  
10 of 19

Staircase between the first and second floors, photographer facing north  
11 of 19

Second story library, photographer facing north  
12 of 19

Lodge room, photographer facing south  
13 of 19

Lodge room, photographer facing south  
14 of 19

Lodge room, photographer facing north  
15 of 19

Lodge room, photographer facing north

Malta Lodge No. 17  
Name of Property

Hot Springs, Wyoming  
County and State

16 of 19

Second story hallway, photographer facing north  
17 of 19

Second story hallway, photographer facing north  
18 of 19

Masonic Square and Compasses symbol  
19 of 19

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**Property Owner:**

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

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name Malta Lodge #17  
street & number 521 Arapahoe Street telephone 307-921-1339  
city or town Thermopolis state WY zip code 82443

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