

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 Turner -Cottman Building

other names/site number N/A

## 2. Location

street & number 120-130 W. 2nd Street

N/A

not for publication

city or town Casper

N/A

vicinity

state Wyoming code WY county Natrona code 025 zip code 82601

## 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 \_\_\_\_\_

Turner-Cottman Building  
Name of Property

Natrona County, 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		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

N/A

**6. Function or Use**

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

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

COMMERCE/retail  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

COMMERCE/retail  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**7. Description**

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

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

20th Century Commercial  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

foundation: Concrete  
walls: Concrete, brick, terra-cotta  
\_\_\_\_\_  
roof: PVC sheets  
other: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Turner-Cottman Building  
Name of Property

Natrona County, 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 Turner-Cottman Building is located at 124 W. Second Street in downtown Casper, Wyoming. It is two stories tall with a full basement, although it was reportedly constructed to accommodate up to eight stories. Brick and terra-cotta tiles make up the façade and the other elevations are composed of brick and concrete. Decorative tiles with floral motifs line the storefronts on the façade. There is a lighted copper canopy over the entrance that is original to the building. Street level of the façade is broken up into four separate retail shops with large glass storefront windows. These spaces have been leased since the building was built. The second floor was once a hotel, then was converted to business offices. The second story of the building is 'C'-shaped and measures about 5,800 square feet. The lower level courtyard roof measures about 875 square feet and has two original skylights. The surrounding buildings are all retail and are similar in terms of size and scale.

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### **Narrative Description**

The Turner-Cottman Building was built in 1924 by famed local architect, Leon Goodrich. Goodrich came to Casper in 1917 as a partner of Cheyenne architect William Dubois. Through his long and distinguished career Goodrich created an impressive body of work and became one of the most respected and best-known architects of his time in Wyoming.

The land itself was the site of the Grand Stables back in the early 1900s. Once the building was completed, half of the bottom floor became the home of Stockman's Supply, a local saddle shop. The painted sign "Stockman's Supply" is still painted on the top portion of the building's west elevation. The inside of the building has been preserved beautifully. All hall tile is original and hand laid piece by piece in a mosaic pattern. Original millwork, hardware and lighting are also in place. Windows, excluding those in the facade, are all original. A few alterations have taken place on the building over time. The windows on the upper floor of the façade have been replaced with casements. Originally these were likely double-hung units similar to those found elsewhere in the building.

The transoms above the storefronts were removed and the space was framed in and covered with textured plywood panels. Currently the building is undergoing a full rehabilitation to return the second floor to use as offices. As part of this project the plywood panels were removed and new transoms were installed.

The overall dimensions of the building are approximately 100 N-S by 75 E-W. The building is basically 'C'-shaped with a lower courtyard roof in the center. There is a pedestrian walkway to the west of the building separating it from the Fox Movie Theatre next door. On the north side of the building is an alley way. On the east side of the building there is an adjoining one-story building that houses a restaurant. The facade of the building faces south and sits on Second Street.

Turner-Cottman Building  
Name of Property

Natrona County, Wyoming  
County and State

The main floor of the south façade is composed of two main storefronts flanking a central bay that provides access to the upper floor. Each storefront has an off-center, recessed entry. The storefronts are composed of vertical metal members and are topped by a broad metal piece that separates the storefront from a row of transom windows. The center bay has an aluminum framed unit with double doors, single-pane sidelights and transoms. This bay is shaded by a wood framed canopy that is covered with copper. The canopy has lights on its underside. The initials "T.C." are prominently seen on its front edge.

The main openings on the first floor are outlined by terra-cotta tiles. These tiles are decorated with a line of tiles with floral motifs. Directly above this is a decorative terra-cotta cornice that also serves as a sill for the second floor windows. The cornice features a scalloped design and a line of egg-and-dart molding. The second floor contains a row of metal window units consisting of single-pane casements above awning windows. These window units are not original to the building. The rest of the second floor is covered with a tan colored brick. The top of the building lacks a highly decorative cornice. The building structure was reportedly designed to accommodate up to eight stories. These additional stories were never built and a decorative trim along the top was not added to the building.

The west elevation faces a narrow pedestrian walkway that separates the building from the neighboring movie theatre. There are no openings in this elevation except in a small inset area at the center of the elevation. These windows are metal three-over-three double-hung windows. The remainder of the elevation is composed of red brick and the exposed concrete structure of the building. The concrete structure forms a grid along the length of the side and rear elevations. A ghost sign advertising Stockman's Supply, an early store in the building, is visible along the upper edge of the elevation.

The east elevation abuts the neighboring one-story building. Only the upper portion of the building is visible. Like the west elevation this elevation is dominated by red brick and the exposed cast-in-place concrete structure of the building. A deeply inset courtyard space contains a total of eleven three-over-three double-hung metal windows.

The north, or rear, elevation faces toward an alleyway that serves as a corridor for utilities and delivery trucks. The concrete structural grid divides the elevation into four bays. The second floor of each contains at least one three-over-three double-hung metal window. On the first floor three of the bays are essentially the same. They contain a centered arched pedestrian entry that is flanked by six-pane metal windows. On a mezzanine level above the entries these bays have two nine-pane metal windows. In the easternmost bay two of the window openings have been replaced with entry doors. The fourth bay has an off-center arched pedestrian entry with a larger arched entry for loading goods. This larger entry has been covered with vertical planks.

The first floor currently houses three retail spaces. These spaces are generally characterized by large open spaces. The south end of these spaces has a display area with a false roof just below the level of the transom windows. The main roof in the retail areas is metal and the flooring is wood.

The central entry bay of the building leads to a lobby area with a central staircase that leads down to the basement level. Above the staircase is a single-pane window with the TC logo hand painted in gold. The walls on the east and west side of this space feature large plate-glass windows that look into the display areas of the adjacent retail areas. A partition wall with a set of three eight-pane transoms separates the entry lobby from a secondary lobby that contains a staircase up to the

Turner-Cottman Building  
Name of Property

Natrona County, Wyoming  
County and State

second floor and the elevator shaft. While an elevator shaft was part of the original construction of the building, an elevator was never installed. Instead the shaft was floored off on the first and second floors. A small one-stall barber shop was set up in the shaft on the first floor, while closets occupied the space on the basement and second floor levels. Doorways with original wood and single-pane glass doors with transoms lead to the retail spaces to the east and west of the lobby. The walls and of the entry lobby are terra-cotta while the walls and ceiling of the second lobby are plaster. The floor in both areas is a red clay tile. Both lobby areas have a heavy crown molding that features a line of egg and dart molding. The light fixtures here are original decorative bronze fixtures.

The second floor has a C-shaped plan with a central double-loaded corridor. The corridor has plaster walls and ceiling with a wood chair rail. The floor is a hand laid mosaic tile. All of the doors leading into office spaces are original with a single wood panel and a glass pane with the name of the occupant painted on the glass. Single-pane transoms are in place above each door.

Like the rest of the interior the office spaces are remarkably intact. The walls and ceilings are plaster and the floors are covered with linoleum tiles. Original doors and wood trim are in place in all the doorways. Adjacent offices are connected to each other with doorways containing two-panel wood doors. Each office has at least one window to provide natural light.

The Turner-Cottman Building is remarkably intact. It retains its integrity of location and setting as the building has not been moved and remains in the downtown commercial center of Casper. Integrity of materials, workmanship, and design are very high as the building retains the majority of its historic materials, finishes, and decorative elements. At one time the main transoms above the retail spaces were removed and the space was framed in and covered. During the current rehabilitation of the building the wood covering was removed and transom windows have been reintroduced. Integrity of feeling and association are also high as the building continues to have the look and feel of an early twentieth century retail and office building.

Turner-Cottman Building  
Name of Property

Natrona County, 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.)

Architecture

Commerce

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1924-1965

\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

Goodrich, Leon

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance (justification)**

The period of significance begins in 1924, which represents the year of construction for the building. The period of significance ends at 1965, which is fifty years ago.

Turner-Cottman Building  
Name of Property

Natrona County, 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 Turner-Cottman Building is eligible to the National Register of Historic Places under criterion A for its significance in commerce. It was an important retail and office building that represents the physical and commercial growth of downtown Casper. The building is also eligible under criterion C as it is a notable building that was designed and built by famed Wyoming architect Leon Goodrich. The Turner-Cottman Building was built in 1924 for Fred Cottman and Adah Turner- Cottman during a time of growth and expansion of downtown Casper. Fred Cottman and Leon Goodrich collaborated in designing the building together. Goodrich designed several buildings in Casper and other communities, and many of his building are listed in the National Register including the North Casper Clubhouse (NR 2/18/1994), Paul Stock House (NR 1/27/2000), Rialto Theatre (NR 2/11/1993), and the Casper Odd Fellows Building (NR 6/18/2009).

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

Leon Goodrich (1892-1968) was a pioneering architect in Wyoming. After completing his education at the University of Wyoming, Goodrich began his career as a draftsman in the office of William Dubois, the prominent Cheyenne architect, in 1911. He continued to work for Dubois until 1917 when the two men formed the partnership Dubois & Goodrich. This partnership lasted until 1930. During this time Goodrich began to stake his reputation as a talented architect in the Casper area. In 1922 Dubois & Goodrich undertook a massive remodel of the Rialto Theatre in Casper. Following this remodel the theatre was hailed as “the finest motion picture house in the Rocky Mountain section.”<sup>1</sup>

In 1930 Goodrich formed a partnership with Casper architect Karl Krusmark. Together they were responsible for several prominent buildings in Casper including the North Casper Clubhouse and the Natrona County Courthouse, as well as several schools throughout the central portion of the state. Goodrich & Krusmark designed several buildings for various New Deal agencies including the aforementioned North Casper Clubhouse (constructed by the National Youth Administration) and the Natrona County Courthouse (constructed by the Works Progress Administration). The Natrona County Courthouse, in particular, is often considered the finest work of Goodrich & Krusmark. The courthouse is an excellent example of the stripped classical aesthetic that was the calling card of New Deal architecture. The building also displays its local roots in the distinctive frieze band that depicts different aspects of regional history.

The partnership of Goodrich & Krusmark lasted until 1940. After this time it appears that Goodrich practiced on his own before forming the partnership of Goodrich & Wilking with Jan Wilking. During this time Goodrich & Wilking designed several schools and churches as well as other notable works

<sup>1</sup> Starr, Eileen, and Michael Cassity. *Rialto Theatre National Register Nomination*. 1992.

Turner-Cottman Building  
Name of Property

Natrona County, Wyoming  
County and State

such as the Odd Fellows Building in Casper. The firm was also served as Associate Architects for the War Memorial Stadium at the University of Wyoming in Laramie. Other works of the firm include dormitories at Casper College, Sheridan Community College, and the Casper Air Terminal.<sup>2</sup>

In 1951 Wyoming, along with Vermont, was the last state to institute a State Board of Architects responsible for licensing and regulating the practice of architecture within the state. In recognition of his standing as one of the premier architects in the state, Goodrich was appointed by Governor Frank A. Barrett and he was elected as Vice-President of the board. The first licenses were issued by this board on May 16, 1951 and were given to William Dubois, Sam C. Hutchings, Leon Goodrich, and Frederic H. Porter.<sup>3</sup>

The Turner-Cottman Building was designed by Goodrich at a fairly early point in his career while he was in partnership with William Dubois. Much of the architectural embellishment and ornamentation is seen in the terra-cotta band that surrounds the storefronts. The building differs from others of its time period in that lacks a heavily articulated cornice band along its top edge. Instead the ornamentation is focused on the lower level of the building. This may be due to the intention of the building growing beyond its current volume. According to local lore the building was designed to accommodate a total of eight stories. Even though this expansion never occurred the resulting building does not look unfinished or incomplete.

The Turner-Cottman Building was designed for Fred Cottman and Adah Turner-Cottman. Fred and Adah were married on December 11, 1902. The wedding announcement in the local newspaper noted that Adah was a well-known figure in local social circles and was “on the road to success as a sheep raiser.” Fred Cottman owned a large piece of land in the county and was described as “one of Natrona counties young and prosperous wool growers.”<sup>4</sup> Fred and Adah built a large sheep-raising operation in the area and became active in local activities. Adah later ran for the post of Natrona County Superintendent of Schools, but lost the election by a mere 13 votes.

This building has been kept by the family and is currently owned by the granddaughter of Fred and Adah, Cynthia Cartier. Cynthia is renovating this building to preserve it and bring it up to code, allowing it to be an active part of Casper's history and present.

During the first quarter of the twentieth century Casper experienced an impressive period of rapid growth and modernization. This was the result of the expansion of two important industries in the area. During the 1910s Casper became one of the leading sheep markets in the country. Irrigation projects made possible by the construction of the Pathfinder Dam made thousands of acres of land viable for use by ranchers. Sheep raisers came to dominate the area. By 1915 “Natrona County ranchers owned more than 2 million sheep, which produced more than 6 to 8 million pounds of wool annually.”<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> “The AIA Historical Directory of American Architects”, Found at <http://public.aia.org/sites/hdoaa/wiki/Wiki%20Pages/What's%20here.aspx>. Accessed August 3, 2015.

<sup>3</sup> “History of the Wyoming Board of Architects and Landscape Architects”, Found at <http://architects.wyo.gov/>. Accessed August 3, 2015.

<sup>4</sup> “Cottman-Turner”, *Wyoming Derrick*, December 18, 1902. Page 1.

<sup>5</sup> Preservation Solutions, LLC. “Cultural Resource Survey, Downtown & Old Yellowstone Districts, Casper. 2014. Pg 49.

Turner-Cottman Building  
Name of Property

Natrona County, Wyoming  
County and State

The second and most important industry driving growth in Casper was oil extraction. As advancements were made in transporting and refining crude oil, interest in the Salt Creek Oil Fields greatly increased. During the 1910s the Midwest Oil Company built a pipeline and refinery and Standard Oil Company built a new \$4.5 million refinery. Millions of dollars were invested in the oil fields and by 1923 the Salt Creek Oil Field was producing 35 million barrels annually, which amounted to approximately 5 % of nationwide production. As expected the population of Casper exploded during this time. In 1910 Casper numbered 2,639 residents and by 1925 the population had reached 25,000. Befitting this sudden growth 29 new plats were filed in the 1910s and 20s as the city grew from a fledgling city to a modern city.

This rapid growth resulted in millions of dollars worth of public and private investment in new buildings and infrastructure in Casper. At the end of 1925 it was estimated that approximately 13 million dollars worth of public buildings had been built within the previous 7 years. A newspaper article proclaiming the growth and future prospects of Casper noted the Turner-Cottman Building as an important office and retail center that had been added in Casper.<sup>6</sup>

Downtown Casper grew with the city to accommodate the needs of its citizens and businesses. Much of the early development of downtown occurred along Center Street and Second Street. Within a block of the intersection of these streets one could find a total of 14 clothing stores, 13 restaurants, 8 jewelry stores, 8 grocers, 4 theatres, 4 banks, 3 cigar shops, 3 hardware stores, 2 drug stores, and a variety of other establishments.<sup>7</sup>

The lot where the Turner-Cottman Building stands was previously the location of the Grand Central Stables Livery and Feed. This stable was a large operation that housed and fed the horses of nearby and distant travelers, many on their way to Yellowstone. As automobiles replaced horses as the preferred mode of transportation the need for the livery lessened. Its buildings fell into disrepair and were slowly replaced with a series of small-scale buildings. When the Turner-Cottman Building was constructed on this lot it represented the first large-scale investment and construction on this block of West Second Street. It also represented a westward growth of downtown Casper along Second Street. Further to the west commercial development along the street came to be largely characterized by businesses catering to the needs of automobile travelers through the area.

The stable, and now the Turner-Cottman Building, are located on what used to be and still is the corner of the historic "Old Yellowstone Highway." This highway was recognized as one of America's highways and is the first, and the Wyoming link, in the proposed United States National Park Highway connecting all the national parks in the Rocky Mountains.

When the Turner-Cottman building was erected on the land that was the Grand Central Stables Livery and Feed, it housed Stockman's Supply, a local retail store. The original Stockman's Supply signage can still be seen on the top of the red brick west elevation. This same sign was seen back in the 1920s and is still part of the cityscape today. Through its history the Turner-Cottman Building has been home to several notable stores including a large boot store and a grocery. The second floor was used largely as offices. A review of local newspapers shows a series of law firms and oil

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<sup>6</sup> "Casper Building Totals \$13,000,000 For Seven Years." *Casper Tribune-Herald*. January 31, 1926.

<sup>7</sup> Preservation Solutions, LLC. "Cultural Resource Survey, Downtown & Old Yellowstone Districts, Casper. 2014. pg 52.

Turner-Cottman Building  
Name of Property

Natrona County, Wyoming  
County and State

companies advertising their location in the building. The names of the people and companies that inhabited these spaces are still seen in the hand-stenciling on the doors to the office spaces.

There is a current push in Casper to renovate the downtown area and The Old Yellowstone District to the west as they both comprise quite a large portion of the township with a great potential for the local economy. The Turner-Cottman building is a mixed use building being split up as retail and office space with potential basement usage in the near future. The restoration of this building will insure its proper maintenance and place historically.

The TC Building was built in 1924 and therefore used old construction methods. Chicken-wire plaster walls and chicken wire glass can be found throughout the building. Its construction is classified as having utilized fireproof building materials. Original radiators are also present in every office and are a testament to the old way of climate control.

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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.)

"The AIA Historical Directory of American Architects", Found at <http://public.aia.org/sites/hdoaa/wiki/Wiki%20Pages/What's%20here.aspx>. Accessed August 3, 2015.

"Architect Dies At 76". *Casper Star-Tribune*. December 18, 1968.

Cartier, Cynthia (building owner), Interview with author.

"Casper Building Totals \$13,000,000 For Seven Years." *Casper Tribune-Herald*. January 31, 1926.

Conner, Elysia "Renovations Bring Past Into Future." *Casper Journal*, April 19, 2011.

"Cottman-Turner", *Wyoming Derrick*, December 18, 1902. Page 1.

Crolla, Vince (Archivist at Western History Center), Interview with author.

"History of the Wyoming Board of Architects and Landscape Architects", Found at <http://architects.wyo.gov/>. Accessed August 3, 2015.

Lowe, Stephanie. "Casper Odd Fellows Building" (<http://www.wyohistory.org/encyclopedia/casper-odd-fellows-building>). Wyoming State Historical Society.

Matray, Margaret "Hidden Casper." *Casper Star Tribune*, October 25, 2009.

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Rosenberg, Robert. "National Register of Historic Places Registration: North Casper Clubhouse" (<http://pdfhost.focus.nps.gov/docs/NRHP/Text/94000043.pdf>). National Park Service.

Starr, Eileen, and Michael Cassity. *Rialto Theatre National Register Nomination*. 1992.

"Wyoming biography Database" (<http://www-lib.uwo.edu/db/bio/search.cfm?id=936>). University of Wyoming.

Turner-Cottman Building  
Name of Property

Natrona County, 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): 48NA5227

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** 0.17 acres  
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>13</u>	<u>391656</u>	<u>4744889</u>	3	_____	_____	_____
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	_____	_____	_____	4	_____	_____	_____
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

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

The property is located at 120 through 130 W. 2nd St. Casper, Wyoming, in the downtown district, on the north side of 2nd street facing south. The boundary includes Casper Block 8, Lots 6-8.

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

The boundary is defined by the legal boundary of the lots that the building occupies. This represents the current and historic area associated with the building.

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Jacquelyn A. Bilek  
organization Jacquelyn Bilek Interiors date October 29, 2014  
street & number 2011 S. Cedar telephone 307-315-8451  
city or town Casper state Wy zip code 82601  
e-mail \_\_\_\_\_

**Additional Documentation**

Turner-Cottman Building  
Name of Property

Natrona County, Wyoming  
County and State

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: **Turner-Cottman Building**  
City or Vicinity: **Casper**  
County: **Natrona** State: **Wyoming**  
Photographer: **Richard Collier**  
Date Photographed: **August, 2015**

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

South façade, photographer facing north.  
1 of 12

Canopy over central entry, photographer facing northwest.  
2 of 12

South façade, photographer facing north-northeast.  
3 of 12

North (rear) elevation, photographer facing southeast.  
4 of 12

Detail on south façade, photographer facing north.  
5 of 12

Entry lobby, photographer facing north.  
6 of 12

Stair lobby, photographer facing north.  
7 of 12

View of lobby from main staircase, photographer facing south.  
8 of 12

Corridor on second floor.  
9 of 12

Typical second floor office space, photographer facing south.  
10 of 12

Turner-Cottman Building  
Name of Property

Natrona County, Wyoming  
County and State

View of doors connecting office spaces.  
11 of 12

Typical office door.  
12 of 12

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**Property Owner:**

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

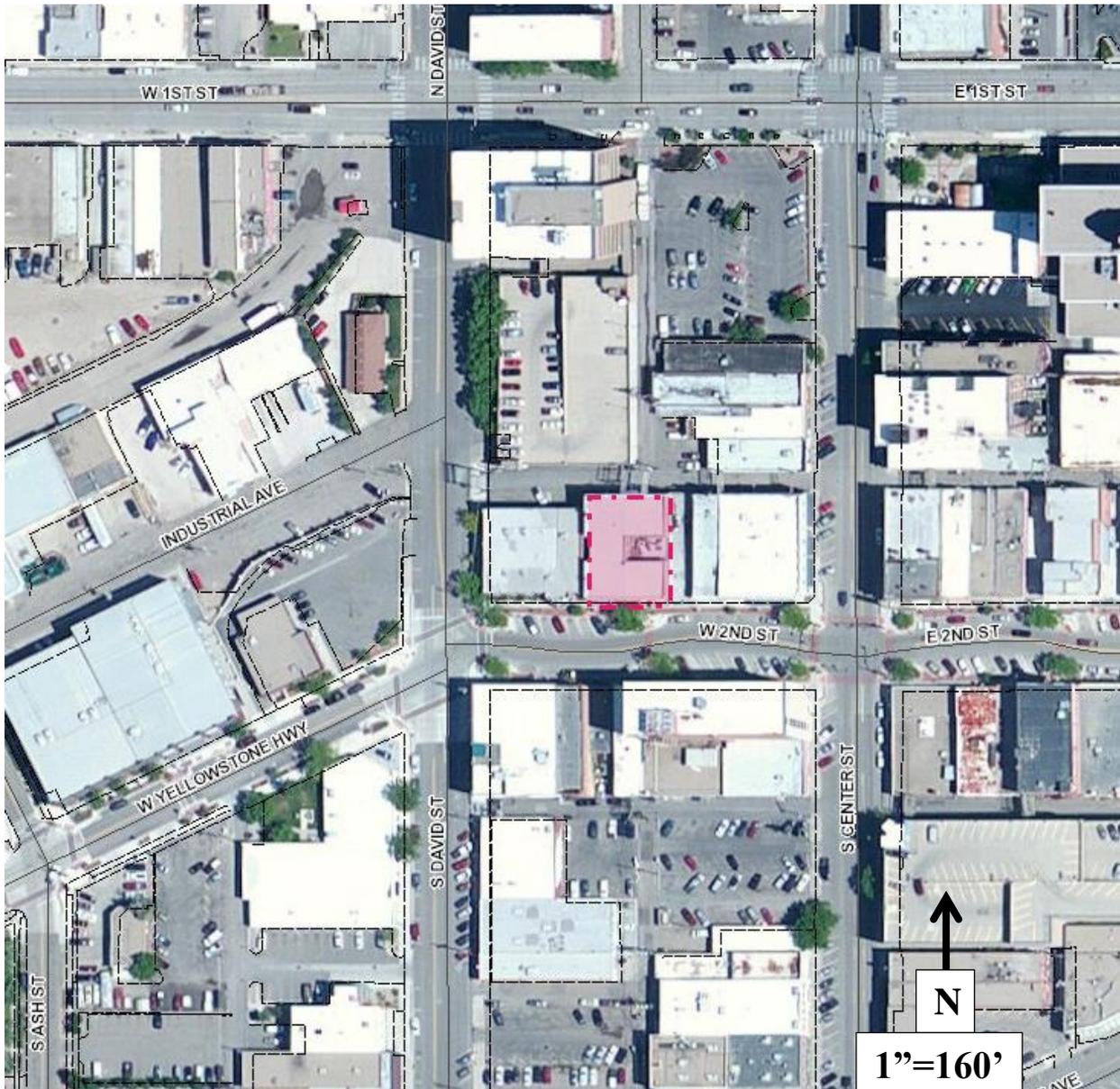
name Cynthia Cartier  
street & number 1087 Granada Ave. telephone 307-277-6540  
city or town Casper state WY zip code 82601

**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.

Turner-Cottman Building  
Name of Property

Natrona County, Wyoming  
County and State



Map of the Turner-Cottman Building in downtown Casper, Natrona County, Wyoming