

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 Robinson - Smith House

other names/site number "The Big House"

2. Location

street & number 520 South Brooks St.

N/A

 not for publication

city or town Sheridan

N/A

 vicinity

state Wyoming code WY county Sheridan code _____ zip code 82801

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this x nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property x meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national statewide x local

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

Robinson-Smith House
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5. Classification

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

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

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

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	1	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Other: American Foursquare

foundation: Concrete
walls: Wood

roof: Asphalt Shingles
other: _____

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Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

The Robinson – Smith House is located at 520 South Brooks St. in the historic neighborhood known as “Residence Hill” near downtown Sheridan, Wyoming. It is three stories tall with a full basement. The architectural design of this home is American Foursquare with a combination of classical and craftsman elements. The first level has a kitchen, dining room, living room, bedroom / den, pantry, and ½ bath. A center staircase leads to the second level which has four bedrooms all with walk-in type closets. There is a full bath on the second level. A “floating” staircase then climbs to the third floor with three smaller bedrooms each with their own dormer window. The front porch spans the entire front of the house with a covered roof supported by 12 round massive wood columns. The roof soffit overhangs three feet around the entire perimeter and front porch of the home. The siding is constructed narrow width 2 ½” reveal cedar clapboards. The first and second floors are each approximately 1400 square feet with an additional 750 square feet on the third level for a total of 3,550 square feet excluding the full 1400 square foot basement.

Narrative Description

The Robinson –Smith House was built in 1909 by Glenn Charles McAlister (b.1873, d.1961). A self-trained architect, Glenn C. McAlister moved to Billings, Montana in 1901. In partnership with John G. Link, McAlister designed the Sheridan County Courthouse and moved to Sheridan during its construction. While in Sheridan, he made contact with several other residents including pioneer/rancher and former County Commissioner William N. Robinson (b.1843, d.1933). Robinson was a brother-in-law of Lewis A. Smith (b.1848, d.1932). McAlister also met businessman Lyman H. Brooks and rancher John B. Kendrick. McAlister built homes for these men, the Sheridan County Courthouse, and a major building in the downtown historical district.

The Robinson – Smith has retained the most significant architectural attributes from McAlister’s original design. The photographs in this document attest to that fact. It retains the vast majority of its historic materials and design features. It has excellent integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The home is a significant landmark in Sheridan and has been the subject of local articles in the Sheridan Press and featured in two historical “parade of home” tours.

The front of the house faces to the east side. Five broad wooden steps elevate to the grand porch which encompasses approximately 350 square feet. The porch floor is narrow planked douglas fir that has been treated with a medium tinted stain. The ceiling on the porch is white painted bead board. The porch is illuminated by one ceiling light fixture with a crystal starburst designed globe. The front door and associated trim are solid quartersawn white oak with ornate leaded glass sidelights. Latch hardware is historic japanned copper. The remainder of the first floor has two windows with multiple panes above a single pane. The second floor has three windows openings with a similar

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configuration. Four oversized knee brackets support the wide overhanging eave. The facade is topped by a dormer containing three multi-pane windows.

The south elevation features a large bay window unit on the first floor. It has a central single-pane window with five-over-one double-hung windows on the sides. The top is adorned with a row of dentils identical to ones found along the porch and eaves of the house. East of the bay window is the blond brick chimney. The shoulder of the chimney has a stone block with a unique carved scroll decoration. Two multi-light windows flank the chimney. The second story has three double-hung windows with multiple vertical panes over a single pane. Similar the main facade, four large knee brackets support the eaves and a dormer rises from the main roof.

The rear, or west, elevation has seen the most changes over time. An examination of historic photos shows that a small sunroom and corresponding balcony have been removed. Also a double door entry has replaced a window opening. These changes are only visible from the backyard of the property and do not affect the overall historic integrity of the house. The first floor has two entry doors and two window openings. The southernmost window is a double-hung window, while the other is a picture window with flanking sidelights. The second story has four double-hung windows spaced irregularly across the elevation.

The north elevation is relatively simple in terms of ornamentation. The first story has three double-hung windows consisting of multiple vertical panes over a single pane. The second story has two windows of the same configuration. Like the other elevations four knee brackets support the wide eaves and a line of dentils runs across the top of the wall. A dormer rises from the main roof of the house.

The first level consists of the following main rooms in clockwise direction from the foyer are living room, dining room, kitchen, mud room, mud room ½ bathroom, walk-in food pantry, and den. Lower floor is oak with exception of linoleum used in kitchen, mud room, mud room ½ bathroom, and walk-in food pantry. Walls and ceiling are lathe and plaster with the exception of the kitchen which was upgraded in the 1950s with sheetrock. Large double-hung windows are used throughout. Large wood baseboard treatment is installed throughout the house.

The foyer is partially paneled in quartersawn white oak. The hall coat closet is solid oak and sports a full length mirror. The foyer is the main entry point to the grand quartersawn white oak staircase.

The living room is open with the option of twin large parlor doors if privacy is desired. A fireplace is on the south wall with original American Encaustic Tile Company tile forming the in-laid hearth. The fireplace is traditional brick with 30"x30" opening with a full length mantle made of dark stained douglas fir.

The dining room is in the southwest corner and has a large three window bay extension. There is an exit door from the dining room to the backyard patio. The illumination of the dining room is by one 3-light chandelier.

The kitchen has a similar size large opening from the dining room to the living room. There are black granite countertops on top of quartersawn white oak cabinets and cupboards. The lighting consists of

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traditional schoolhouse ceiling lights. Appliances have been modernized with the exception of a 1920s era coal-wood-gas transition stove manufactured by Universal Stoves (Cribben and Sexton Co). The kitchen has a large walk-in pantry and separate sub-closet for storage.

The lower northwest corner of the house has a door to the backyard off the mudroom, a ½ bath, and the staircase to the full basement. A corner sink wash area is present just outside the ½ bath. Wall mounted hot water heating registers adorn these two areas.

The Den (or fifth bedroom) occupies the northeast corner of the house. It has a full walk-in style closet. There are two large windows providing natural light and a wall sconce and ceiling fan providing illumination.

The second level consists of the stair landing, four large bedrooms each with walk-in closets, a built-in hallway closet and full bathroom. There are two runs of stairs in the grand staircase to transition from first floor to second floor. The main stairwell occupies the exact middle of the house, typical of an American Foursquare.

Each bedroom occupies the four quadrants of the house with the full bath position against the rear (west side). Each has a nine foot tall ceiling. Heating is all performed with original ornately cast iron radiators. There is a central ceiling Casablanca type fan with light in each bedroom.

The final two flights of stairs lead to the third level which has the three additional dormer bedrooms on the north, east, and south sides of the home. The dormer attic rooms are finished but are not heated from the hot water system for the rest of the home.

The full basement is finished and houses the laundry, a ¾ bathroom, mechanical room, workshop, family/entertainment room, and cold storage.

There is a garage located behind the house that was added in 1953. Because the garage was added after the period of significance, it is considered non-contributing to this nomination.

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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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1909 – 1933

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

McAlister, Glenn C.

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.

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins in 1909 with the original construction of the house. The house is an excellent and remarkably intact example of an American Foursquare house in Sheridan. It was

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built for William Robinson who was an early pioneer and rancher in the county. Robinson was an influential resident of Sheridan and went on to become one of the first county commissioners when Sheridan County was formed from Johnson County. The period of significance ends in 1933 with the death of William Robinson.

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 Robinson – Smith House is a remarkably well preserved example of an American Foursquare house. It was designed by the locally renowned architect Glenn C. McAlister. All of the buildings in Sheridan that McAlister designed (except Robinson -Brooks House) are currently are on the National Register of Historical Places. Current listed McAlister designed properties are Sheridan County Courthouse (#82001836), Mount View (#97001534), Trails End (#70000675), and JC Penney Bldg. (#82001837). The works of McAlister in Sheridan continue to draw the interest of local residents. The Trails End Guilds 2009 Grand Home Tour featured the works of Glenn C. McAlister. At the time of its construction the house drew the attention of the people of Sheridan and it became known as "The Big House". The massive features of this home continue to draw the interest and praise of the local community. The house was the home of William N. Robinson and his sister Rebecca and her husband Atley Smith. William Robinson was one of Sheridan County's first County Commissioners and served three terms in office. He was one of the early pioneers/ranchers of significance when Sheridan was incorporated as a city in 1882.

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

Architecture

The American Foursquare was an American house form popular from the mid-1890s to the late 1930s. A reaction to the ornate and mass-produced elements of the Victorian and other Revival styles popular throughout the last half of the 19th century, the American Foursquare was plain, often incorporating handcrafted "honest" woodwork (unless purchased from a mail-order catalog). This form often incorporates elements of the Prairie and Craftsman styles.

The hallmarks of the style include a basically square, boxy design, two-and-one-half stories high, usually with four large, boxy rooms to a floor, a center dormer, and a large front porch with wide stairs. The boxy shape provides a maximum amount of interior room space, to use a small city lot to best advantage. Other common features included a hipped roof, arched entries between common rooms, built-in cabinetry, and Craftsman-style woodwork.

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The typical interior layout generally divides each floor into four quadrants. The first floor generally contains a living room, dining room, kitchen, and an entry foyer with stairs to the second floor. Sometimes a bathroom is also included. The second floor usually has three to four bedrooms, depending on the size of the house, and a bathroom. The top floor of foursquare houses tends to be one large space with one to four dormers providing natural light. This layout is considered to be very efficient and practical, although later examples tend to have a more open plan on the first floor. The Robinson-Smith House contains the majority of these characteristics that define the American Foursquare.

The exterior of the home has the original narrow (2 ½" reveal) cedar clapboard siding painted in a green similar to the original color of the house at time of construction. Due to the remarkable collection of early photographs, the current residents have been able to restore or preserve elements exactly like they were designed by Mr. McAlister. The stairs leading up to the porch are such examples of attention to restoration detail. The front porch has all the original old growth douglas fir boards preserved and maintained from the outside elements. The front door is completely original and restored old growth quartersawn white oak. Both sidelights are original leaded glass and in excellent shape. All guttering is the historic half round type with fluted downspouts as per the original design.

Upon entering the house, there is a wide and grand staircase leading to the second floor. Along with the front entryway, it too is solid old growth quartersawn white oak. A solid oak door with original mirror is used with the hall closet. For years after World War II, the flooring and staircase was covered with carpeting. This fact has helped preserve the original floors as a time capsule for restoration. The main level is original refinished oak floors and the second floor is narrow douglas fir and the attic rooms appear to be wide plank douglas fir. The living room fireplace is topped with a restoration mantle based on mid 1930s photographs. It is a simple craftsman era design. The fireplace has the original hearth intact. The living room has two massive original pocket doors, closing a 5 foot wide doorway. All doors in the house are original solid wood five panel doors in either oak or fir. The hardware is the original mortise style with the japanned copper accents. The japanned copper theme is present throughout the house in terms of hinges, light fixtures and door knobs. The original type japanned dining room chandelier illuminating the dining room is based on a late 1930s photograph. The kitchen has been retro-dated to period elements including a 1920 kitchen stove, quartersawn white oak cabinetry, schoolhouse lighting, and real linoleum flooring. There is a "floating staircase" made of quartersawn white oak going from the second to third floor which is a very unique design to the house.

Plumbing features are early 1900s wall mounted tank toilets, claw foot bathtub, "peg leg" vitreous china pedestal sink with original faucets, corner sink, etc. The original boiler date patented 1904 is still being used today to heat the water which gravity feeds all the original cast iron American Radiator Company radiators throughout the house. There are no electric pumps in this antique heating system.

William N. Robinson

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Much of the following information is taken from an article that appeared in the March 26, 2010 edition of the Sheridan Press newspaper there written by Helen Graham.

William N. Robinson, also known as Uncle Billy, was born in Virginia to Quaker parents in 1843. He served in the Virginia Home Guard until 1863, then moved to Iowa where his cousins lived in a Quaker settlement. He established a mercantile business in Mt. Pleasant, Iowa where he remained for some years. Due to some health problems he was advised to move farther west to Colorado. He worked in placer mining in Colorado and Montana before arriving in Wyoming. The climate in Wyoming proved to be good for his health.

Upon arriving in Wyoming from Billings, Montana in 1882, Robinson bought a cabin that had been built by a squatter named Julius Winters. After purchasing the Winters Cabin he filed on 160 acres of land on the Tongue River below Dayton and quickly established one of the earliest ranches in Sheridan County. Known as the Quarter Circle Bell Ranch, the brand was issued to the ranch in 1884. Later he went on to acquire another 160 acres in 1885 and 400 acres of land in 1890.

In 1888, his sister Rebecca Robinson and her husband Atley Smith of Virginia arrived in Wyoming. The couple had two daughters, but only one, Ludessa, survived to live in Wyoming. Ludessa went on to marry William McNeil who worked on the ranch. William Robinson and Atley Smith became partners in the ranching operation. In addition to maintaining a herd of cattle they also grew 18 acres of potatoes and 40 acres of grain. They reportedly supplied potatoes to the dining cars on the Burlington Railroad that ran between Billings, Montana and Chicago.

Robinson took a keen interest in improving the ranch land in Sheridan County. Along with Doug Green, Dave Smith, and Henry Baker, he was responsible for building the first major irrigation ditch on the Tongue River. The ditch is known as Tongue River Ditch Number 1 or the Green Ditch.

After building up the ranch Robinson and Smith sold it in 1908. They then moved to Sheridan, where Robinson built the fine three-story house at 520 S. Brooks Street. The Smiths and Robinson lived there for the rest of their lives. Mrs. Smith died in 1921 and Mr. Smith in 1931. "Uncle Billy" Robinson died in 1933. His obituary stated he was "strong-minded and firm in his convictions."¹

Mr. Robinson was known to be very particular to the workers constructing the house. It was told by members of the family that Robinson would not accept any lumber with defects or knots. He would bang his cane against an undesirable board and demand a new one in its place. Several photographs are attached of Mr. Robinson (white beard) including one of him in a Detroit Electric Car (circa 1915), him on the front porch shortly after construction, and on the south side of the house. These photographs were provided to the current owner by Atley Ralston who is Mr. Robinson's great great nephew. The photographs have been a documentation asset to the history of the property and its continued presentation.

Mr. Robinson was one of Sheridan Counties first County Commissioners serving four years from 1889-1892. He was a man of significant wealth at that time owning a large ranch near Dayton, WY known as the Quarter Circle Bell Ranch. This ranch is currently a part of the Padlock Ranch. As per

¹ Helen Graham. "The History of the Quarter Circle Bell Ranch." *Sheridan Press*. March 26, 2010.

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records in the Sheridan County Courthouse, on February 1, 1890 he owned land in sections 20,21,28,29 56N 86W.

Glenn C. McAlister

A self-trained architect, Glenn C. McAlister was born in Monticello, Missouri on November 2, 1873 to James T. & Ruth E. (Lovitt) McAlister. The McAlister family is of Scottish-Irish descent and immigrated to America in the Colonial days. Glenn was educated in LaHarpe & Abington, Illinois. In 1896 he moved to Butte, Montana where he worked as an architect and engineer. After a brief stint at Butte's Boston-Montana Mining Company, he moved to Billings in 1901. In partnership with Billings architect John G. Link, McAlister helped design the 1905 Sheridan County Courthouse. During its construction, he moved to Sheridan to oversee its progress. The Sheridan Courthouse is on the National Register of Historic Places. After construction of the courthouse, he went back and forth between Sheridan and Billings for several years. He owned a 640 acre ranch in Custer County, Montana. In 1905, at Slack, Wyoming, Glenn married Miss Beatrix May Powers. The couple had two children: Beatrix Virginia, b. 1909; Raymond Powers, b. 1911.

While in Sheridan, WY, McAlister was introduced to several well-known wealthy residents including Lyman H. Brooks, John B. Kendrick, and William Robinson. In addition to the homes built for these three men, McAlister also designed and built one commercial building in historic downtown Sheridan which is now J.C. Penney.

Of his early works in the Sheridan area, the Kendrick mansion remains one of the few western examples of Flemish Revival architecture. "Trail End" as it was named by Kendrick is operated by the State of Wyoming Parks & Cultural Resources. The Brooks-Yonkee House, also known as Mount View, is an outstanding example of Prairie School architecture. Both of these homes are on the National Register of Historic Places.

Upon his return to Montana, McAlister designed several impressive private homes and in 1921, was described as "one of the leading architects of Billings." In the 1920s McAlister moved to California with his family and built several homes and buildings in the Beverly Hills area. By the late 1920s he had designed eight houses in Beverly Hills: one 14-room, one 11-room, three 10-room, and one 7-room house. From the building permits examined, it is evident that he used stucco and frame construction with tile roofs in at least seven of the projects. He also designed a two-room addition to a bank building which he owned. This information is on file with the Beverly Hills Department of Building and Safety.

Mr. McAlister also designed the Jarman House and Garden in Salem, Oregon in 1929 for Daniel B. Jarman, branch manager for J.C. Penney Company. McAlister used the Hollywood design elements he acquired for clients from the emerging motion picture industry. Outside of Portland it is one of the few prominent examples in Oregon of the Spanish Colonial style of that period that was so common in Southern California. This house is on the National Register of Historic Places

He was a registered architect in California for 40 years, according to his death certificate on file with the California State Registrar of Vital Statistics. He was a member of the American Institute of

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Architects (AIA) 1946-1948. Glenn Charles McAlister died in Los Angeles, California on January 11, 1961 at the age of eighty-eight.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Abstract of Title, Wilcox Abstract Company, Abstracts of Title, Sheridan, WY.

Graham, Helen, "The History of the Quarter Circle Bell Ranch", *The Sheridan Press*, March 26, 2010.

Pearlman, Michael, "Exploring the Courthouse", *The Sheridan Press*, September 19-20, 2009.

Ralston, Atley (resident 1937-1959), Interview with Steve Szmyd

Ralston, Atley (resident 1937-1959), Letter to Penny Clark (resident 1962-?), July 7, 2006

Ralston, Dolly (resident 1951-1959), Letter to Mary Clark (resident 1962-her death), March 18, 1982.

Sheridan County Heritage Book, Sheridan County Extension Homemakers Council, 1983.

The Trails End Guilds' 2009, Grand Home Tour, An Intimate Look at Some of Sheridan's Finest Historical Structures, Featuring Private Homes and Public Buildings Designed by Architect Glenn C. McAlister.

"W.N. Robinson, Pioneer, is Dead." *The Sheridan Press*. July 23, 1933.

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 # _____
- 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): 48SH1873

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.18 acres

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 13 345120 4961747
Zone Easting Northing

3 _____ _____ _____
Zone Easting Northing

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Stairs leading to front porch, photographer facing west.

2 of 15

Detail of stairs and front porch, photographer facing northwest.

3 of 15

Detail of front door and door hardware, photographer facing west.

4 of 15

Northeast corner of house, photographer facing southwest.

5 of 15

Southeast corner of house, photographer facing northeast.

6 of 15

South elevation, photographer facing northwest.

7 of 15

South elevation, photographer facing northeast.

8 of 15

West elevation, photographer facing northeast.

9 of 15

First floor stair hall, photographer facing northwest.

10 of 15

Landing on staircase between first and second floors, photographer facing northeast.

11 of 15

Staircase to third floor, photographer facing west.

12 of 15

Dining room chandelier.

13 of 15

Second floor bathroom.

14 of 15

Original functioning boiler in basement.

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Southeast side of home (1909) (Robinson and Smith standing out front)
Historic photo 1 of 12



Southeast side of home (1910)
Historic photo 2 of 12

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Eastside of home (1947)
Historic photo 3 of 12

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winter 1947



⊕
Southeast corner of home (1947) (Barbara Ralston pictured)
Historic photo 4 of 12



⊕
Stairs leading to front porch (1912) (Lewis A. Smith and Doris McNeil pictured)
Historic photo 5 of 12

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Stairs to front porch (1945) (from left to right Carl Ralston, Walter McNeil, Atley Ralston)
Historic photo 6 of 12



Southeast corner of house (late 1920s) (Doris McNeil Ralston b.1910 d.1937)
Historic photo 7 of 12

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Southeast corner of house (1920s) (second from left William Robinson, far right Lewis A. Smith)
Historic photo 8 of 12



West side of home (1920s) (Doris M. Ralston on right)
Historic photo 9 of 12

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East side of house (1937) (Atley Ralston on left)
Historic photo 10 of 12



Original owners of home in 1915 Detroit electric car (1916) (from left to right, Doris McNeil Ralston, Lewis Smith, Ludessa McNeil, William Robinson, Anna Smith)
Historic photo 11 of 12

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Dining room chandelier (1937) (Atley Ralston)
Historic photo 12 of 12

Property Owner:

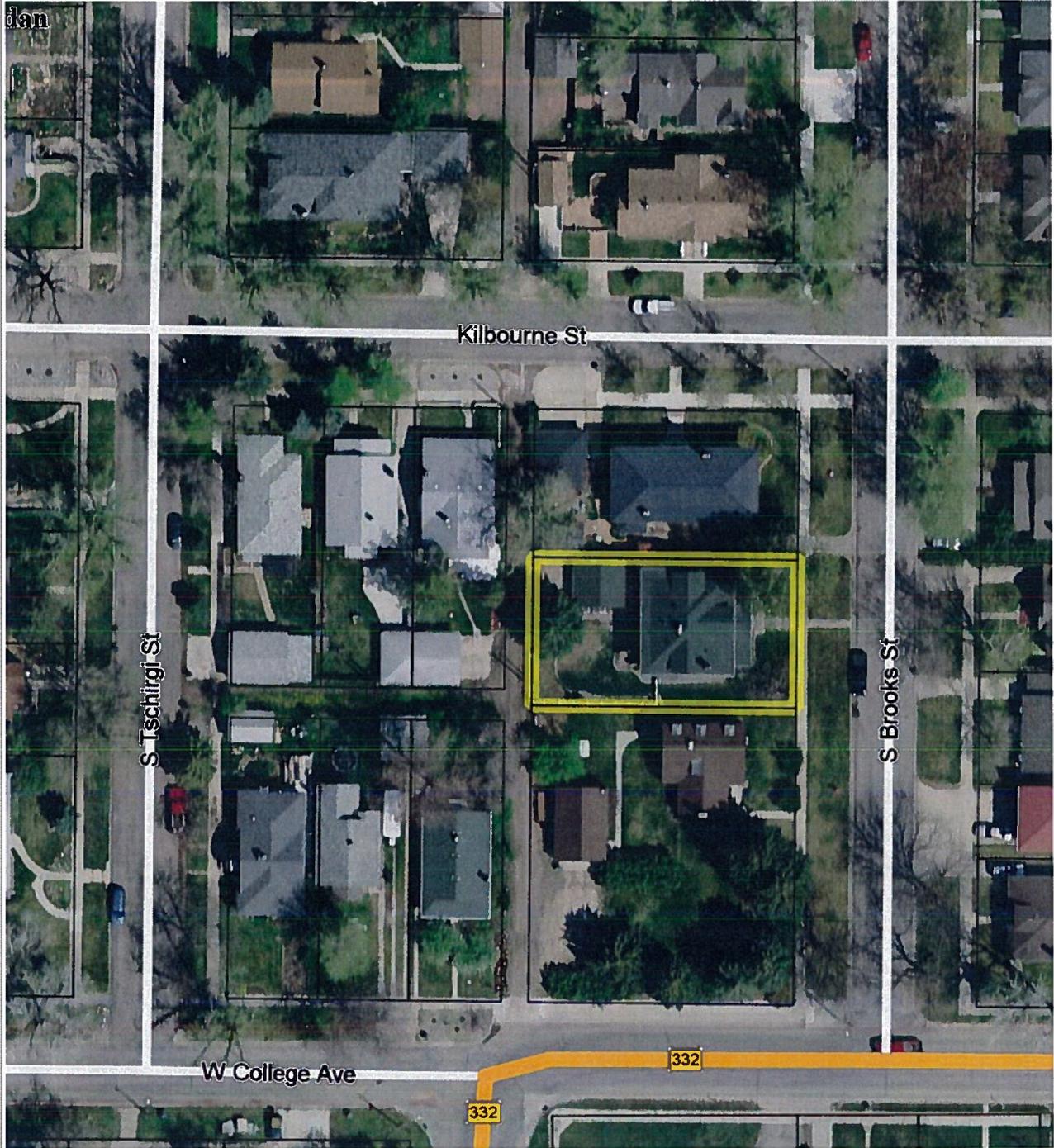
(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Steven and Michelle Szmyd
street & number 520 South Brooks St telephone 307-752-4758
city or town Sheridan state WY zip code 82801

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.

Sheridan County Wyoming MapServer



Robinson-Smith House
Sheridan County, WY

Sheridan County provides this map for illustrative purposes only and assumes no liability for actions taken by users based on information shown.

0 50 100 150 ft

3/7/2016