

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received SEP 30 1982
date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Lehman-Tunnell Mansion

and/or common Tunnell House

2. Location

street & number 618 Grand Avenue _____ not for publication

city, town Laramie _____ vicinity of

state Wyoming code 56 county Albany code 001

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	n/a in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	n/a being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Byra and Marilyn Kite

street & number 618 Grand Avenue

city, town Laramie _____ vicinity of state Wyoming 82070

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Albany County Courthouse

street & number Fifth and Grand Avenue

city, town Laramie _____ vicinity of state Wyoming 82070

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Albany County Historic Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date September 30, 1980 _____ federal _____ state county _____ local

depository for survey records Wyoming Recreation Commission, 1920 Thomes Avenue

city, town Cheyenne _____ vicinity of state Wyoming 82002

7. Description

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

Check one

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed (slightly)

Check one

original site
 moved date _____

In present use as offices for attorneys

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Lehman-Tunnell house is located at the corner of 7th Street and Grand Avenue in Laramie, Wyoming. The house, constructed in 1891, generally presents a Queen Anne appearance. Architectural details that illustrate the Queen Anne detail in the house include: the roundtower with conical roof, corbeled chimney, and the use of both masonry and shingles. The house is 2½ stories with a rectangular plan and gable roof. Rock-faced stone laid in courses serves as the foundation. The two story porch on the primary facade is a predominant design element. Basically, the fenestration is regular with double-hung windows and stone sills. Through the years the Lehman-Tunnell house has retained its architectural integrity. Today, it remains as a fine example of a solid, yet elegant, Queen Anne building in Laramie.

See Addendum

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		Early community historical development

Specific dates Summer, 1891 **Builder/Architect** Builder-Frank Cook; interior by Frank Spiegelberg, German artisan, skilled in wood craft.

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

This 2½ story brick house is architecturally one of the finest late 19th Century homes still standing in Laramie. Constructed by Frank Cook in 1891, it is associated with the lives of persons significant in local history especially Edward Lehman, a prominent pioneer merchant, and also embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Queen Anne and late Victorian style widely used in that period. Mr. Cook also constructed several other important buildings in Laramie such as the Ivinson Mansion, (National Register Wyoming Place #50) many other stylish homes and some commercial structures. The house is one of a very few remaining to represent the style and flamboyance of Laramie's early history.

See Addendum

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Addendum Item #9

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property Less than 1/2 acre

Quadrangle name Laramie, Wyoming

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UMT References

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Verbal boundary description and justification

The nominated property is the house and its surrounds which occupies two half-lots, the East 66 feet of Lots 3 and 4 of Block 204, Original Town of Laramie, Wyoming.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code N/A county N/A code N/A

state N/A code N/A county N/A code N/A

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Gladys B. Beery

organization Individual

date February 26, 1981

street & number 557 North Tenth Street

telephone 307-742-6386

city or town Laramie

state Wyoming 82070

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature *Jan Skelton*

title State Historic Preservation Officer

date

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Jana McClelland

date 11-8-82

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
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Continuation sheet Description Item number 7 Page 2

The house measures 43' x 27' rectangular shape, with front half-porch 8½ x 12' and balcony porch the same.

The front exterior features a large round-head window on main level with stone lintel. The arch motif is repeated in the fish-scale shingle siding on upper porch and gable ends. Porch balustrades have geometric design in wood which identifies with third-level wall.

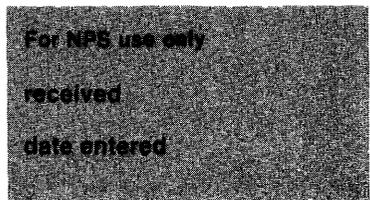
A two-story bowed wall on 7th Street side ends in half-cone roof at upper gable. Half-cone effect is repeated on west side dormer and features a set-under window of art glass. Other windows are plain, double-hung with single-pane sashes and half stone lintels and sills.

The back porch was rebuilt to follow the formal Queen Anne lines. Of the three original chimneys, the two on the west (back) side have been blocked and cut down to near roof level. Furnace, main and second floor fireplaces all share the remaining chimney. All three chimneys were tall, thin structures with iron brace rods. The remaining 7th Street chimney has a five-bracelet brick coursing in keeping with the Queen Anne style.

All floors, and sub-floors are quartered oak. All interior wood, e.g., door and window casings, staircase and doors are oak. This work was done by Frank Spiegelberg, one of Laramie's early settlers, a carpenter and joiner of skill who learned his trade in Germany as a youth. His treatment of the staircase attests to his artistry. A stained glass window of incomparable beauty defines the second turn of the stairs. In 1979 a protective glass was installed on the outside of that window to guard against damage.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Significance

Item number 8

Page 2

The two half-lots on which the house stands were a part of the first cemetery of Laramie City. The cemetery was relocated in 1872-73. The lots became the property of Edgar W. (Bill) Nye, well known American humorist and lecturer, and founder (1881) of the Laramie (Wyoming) Daily Boomerang. Nye arrived in Laramie, broke in health and purse and worked for J.H. Hayford on the Daily Sentinel before founding the Boomerang. His struggles with poor health and thin purse caused him to lose the two lots at 7th and Grand to his mortgageholder, J.J. Stevens, who later sold them to Edward J. Lehman.

Lehman had arrived in early 1870 and worked with Hellman's Men's Store which he later bought. Lehman was one of the organizers of the Laramie Electric Light and Power and Steam Heating Company (1883-84), The Mutual Savings and Loan and Building Association (1883). He served as Trustee and Director for all the above associations. He was a member of the later organized Laramie City Board of Trade. At the time of his retirement in 1919, he was the oldest man of business in Laramie. Lehman came from Scranton, Penna. His wife, Pauline, was a native of upper New York state.

The house was sold by Lehman in 1919 to his business partner, Frank J. Terry. A native of Ohio, descendant of a Mayflower passenger, Terry's business experience was confined to the clothing line, although he did own real estate in the town of Laramie, including the house at 612 South 7th mentioned above. Terry defaulted on his loan and the Albany National Bank took the Grand Avenue property over. It stood unoccupied for a time, and from at least 1934-39 served as Chapter House for the Kappa Delta Sorority of the University of Wyoming. In 1940 the two half-lots and the house became the property of Dr. H.E. and Ida Tunnell.

The Tunnells were from Missouri, via Kansas where he had a chiropractic office. Visits to friends in Laramie led them to move and buy the property at 618 Grand which served as residence and offices.

To make better use of the building for his work, the Tunnells removed the partitions between foyer and parlor, and between parlor and dining room, and stopped up the flue in the foyer fireplace, and cropped to near-roof level the two side chimneys - foyer fireplace and kitchen.

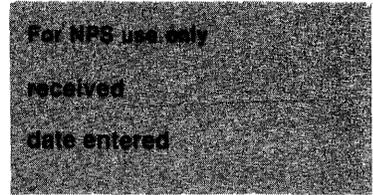
Dr. Tunnell died in 1966 and in 1970 Mrs. Tunnell sold the property to Mary Mulcare, teacher of Home Economics in the Laramie High School - located one block away. Ms. Mulcare had the kitchen remodeled along Victorian motif to suit her needs as demonstration center to some of her pupils, and for use with the classes in Gourmet Cooking which she held there. In 1975 she returned to her native California.

From 1975 to 1980 the place was the property of David and Tedra Wallen. They made no major changes beyond installing a sauna room in the basement and fitting up a study beside it. Wallen is Administrative Vice President at the First Interstate Bank of Laramie (formerly First National Bank of Laramie).

OLN 10-10-13
EXP 10-10-13

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet Significance Item number 8 Page 3

The present owners, Byra and Marilyn Kite, are also professional people and natives of Wyoming. Both were born in Albany County. Kite is State Representative for Malcolm Wallop, Republican Senator from Wyoming. Marilyn is an attorney, specializing in Natural Resources. The Kites' preservation program will allow the house to again become a private residence with no structural change and minimal expense.

Photography by David Bidstrup of the Dark Room, 206 South Third Street, Laramie, Wyoming.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

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date entered

Continuation sheet Major Bibliographical Refs. Item number 9

Page 1

County Clerk's Office - Albany County Courthouse, 5th and Grand, Laramie, Wyoming.

University of Wyoming Archival & Research Center, Laramie Plains Museum, Publications:
Laramie Daily and Weekly Sentinel - 1887-92; Laramie Republican, 1918-19; Laramie Daily Boomerang - 1931-1940

Victorian Architecture - Two Pattern Books by A.J. Bicknell and William T. Comstock. A republication of the original 1873 and 1887 editions for The Athenaeum Library of 19th Century America by The American Life Foundation and Study Institute, Watkins Glen, N.Y., 1977.

Identifying American Architecture - A Pictorial Guide to Styles and Terms, 1600-1945, by John J.G. Blumenson, published by American Association of State and Local History, Nashville, Tennessee.

Modern Carpentry by Fred T. Hodgson. Second Edition, 1913, published by Frederick J. Drake and Company, Chicago. Vols I & II.

The Dictionary of Interior Design by Martin Peglar, published by Bonanza Books, a division of Crown Publishers, N.Y. 1966.

From the Walls In, by Charles Wing, Little, Brown Company, Boston, 1979.

Interviews: Mrs. Ida Tunnell (October, 1976). *

George Spiegelberg (January, 1981).

*Mrs. Ida Tunnell died in August of 1978.

OUT 11 1988

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 of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Laramie Downtown Historic District
other names/site number n/a

2. Location

street & number roughly bounded by 1st, 2nd, 3rd, & 4th Sts., Iverson & Grand n/a not for publication
city, town Laramie n/a vicinity
state Wyoming code WY county Albany code 001 zip code 82070

3. Classification

Ownership of Property		Category of Property		Number of Resources within Property	
				Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<u>59</u>	<u>36</u> buildings
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>1</u>	<u> </u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u> </u>	<u> </u> structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>60</u>	<u>36</u> objects
					<u> </u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 1 (St. Matthews Cathedral Close)

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. See continuation sheet.

Thomas C. Maxson DSHPO 10/6/88
Signature of certifying official Date
State Historic Preservation Office of Wyoming
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:)

Alvone Byan 11/10/88
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Commerce/Department Store
Commerce/Business
Domestic/Hotel
Transportation/Rail Related
(See Continuation Sheet)

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Commerce/Department Store
Commerce/Business
Government/Government Office
Government/City Hall
(See Continuation Sheet)

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and Early 20th Century American
Movements
Other: Victorian Commercial

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete
walls Brick
Stucco
roof Gravel/Tar Composition
other Metal/Cast Iron

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G N/A

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Commerce
Exploration/Settlement
Transportation

Period of Significance

1870-1938

Significant Dates

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 6 Page 1

Downtown Laramie

Historic Functions Continued

Government/City Hall
Government/Government Office
Social/Meeting Hall
Religion/Religious Structures
Transportation/Pedestrian Related

Current Functions Continued

Social/Meeting Hall
Religious/Religious Structures
Transportation/Pedestrian Related

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 1 Downtown Laramie

The Laramie Commercial District consists of ten and one half blocks of the original Union Pacific Railroad plat of Laramie. The surveyors, when laying out the town, separated commercial and residential sections with the depot acting as a sideline divider: north of the depot was intended for commercial use while the area south of the depot was intended for residential use. The Laramie Commercial District is bounded on the north by University Avenue, on the east by Fifth Street, on the south by a stair step pattern beginning on Grand Avenue and ending two blocks south on Custer Street, and on the east by the depot property and First Street. The district is almost exclusively comprised of two story brick commercial structures constructed between circa 1870 and 1938. There are ninety-five buildings and one structure; fifty-nine buildings are considered contributing as is the structure, a railroad pedestrian bridge. Thirty-six buildings are listed as non-contributing or intrusive because they have suffered alterations which compromised their integrity or because they were constructed after 1938. Four buildings at St. Matthew's Close have already been listed in the National Register. There are two churches, a 1920s Union Pacific Depot, two fraternal organization headquarters, three government buildings, a former Carnegie library, and the metal pedestrian footbridge.

The district does not demonstrate one specific style, but rather reflects a variety of late 19th century commercial trends in railroad communities. Several popular architectural elements and materials were adopted to complete the facades and many of these are still intact, especially on second and third story facades. A strong sense of time and place harking back to the boom years of the railroad era is conveyed by the districts strong visual linkage and cohesion. Additionally, uniformity of scale, general design, setback and materials provides strong evidence of the community's early beginnings and subsequent growth patterns influenced by the railroad and related industry. Major building materials include: brick, laid in common bond; cast iron for cornice detailing, belt courses and store fronts; and sandstone, for sills, lintels, drip stones, ornamentation and cornice detailing. Within the district almost all institutional structures are built of stone. Unfortunately, many noncontributing and a few contributing buildings have been stuccoed, often resulting in total or near total coverage of original facade brick work and distinctive character. All buildings built between 1870 and 1938, are considered contributing unless significant alterations have rendered them unrecognizable.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 2

Downtown Laramie

Buildings nearest the depot are oldest and reflect the late 19th century trend toward commercialism and density near the tracks. These structures are typically two story red or yellow glazed brick with sandstone sills and lintels, cast iron cornices with iron store front elements. The quality of workmanship is especially evident in upper level brickwork. Almost all of the early structures have corbeled stringer courses and 1920s structures have inlaid brick detailing. The predominant design elements are seen in the placement of the upper and lower level entrances, upper level fenestration and repetition of the brick, sandstone and cast iron materials. Lower level entrances are typically set back and centrally placed with display windows on either side. Upper level entrances are offset to the right or left of the facade. Typically, above entrances are transom overlights. Upper level fenestration is evenly spaced individual or grouped double hung rectangular windows.

From the outset hotels, trading and general stores were the dominant types of buildings constructed. This has not changed except that hotels are no longer used as such. Physical changes to modernize facades is prevalent. However, the upper levels of most facades remain intact while the integrity of structures which have gone through the rehabilitation process varies. Sheet or porcelainized metal has been used in the clerestory area or over the whole facade of some buildings, often resulting in total or near total coverage of the original facades' brickwork and loss of distinctive character. Buildings further north and east of the original downtown area were constructed in later years and are more likely to be free standing, such as churches, government buildings, and fraternal organizations and tend to retain a strong visual integrity because they have not been substantially altered. Unless otherwise noted all buildings have flat roofs.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 3 Downtown LaramieSOUTH FIRST STREET

113 South First Street (Ann's Ceramics) early 1870s Noncontributing

This is a stuccoed two story masonry commercial structure with evidence to suggest period brick work and cast iron ornamentation under the covering. The upper level facade has four evenly spaced 1/1 double hung windows. The first story has a centrally located set back entrance. Display windows are evenly spaced on either side of the entrance. The original entrance to the upper level is off-set to the left and has an elongated arch opening. The entrance features a transom and overlight.

115 South First Street (Old Midwest Hotel, now part of Laramie Senior Center) 1889 Contributing

Like the Johnson Hotel (101 Grand Avenue) this structure harkens back to a time when railroad transportation was the preferred mode of travel. The Midwest Hotel stood just across the street from the original site of the Union Pacific depot. This two story common bond brick commercial structure has Laramie's most elaborate metal cornice. The cornice has two triangulated pedimented gables, volutes, and both major and minor dentil ranges. Pilasters and corbeled brickwork divide the second story into six equal sections with a window placed in the center of each section. Each window has a decorative rounded dripstone and a dressed sandstone sill for the 1/1 double hung units. A secondary metal cornice spans the facade above an intact cast iron front. Most of the clerestory range has been covered with sheet metal, or painted glass. Original cast iron store fronts remain intact. Unfortunately, the building's structure is not in good condition and brickwork is deteriorating due to a failed roof drainage system.

117 South First Street--103, 105 Ivinson (Laramie Senior Center) 1890s Contributing (Corner Building)

From the early 1890s the upper level of this building housed "Hesse's Hall," a large dance hall. About 1910 the upper level was divided into small rooms, probably for residential use. This simple two story common bond brick commercial building is set on a sandstone base. Ornamentation consists of two string courses of

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 4 Downtown Laramie

corbeled brick above second level windows, while another string course serves as second story window sills. The main entrance is set back at an angle on the corner of the building. It has a cast iron belt course which matches the first story window surrounds. The canted corner is supported by a simply detailed column and a rose bossed cast iron beam. The entrance has been divided into three equal sections with the door in the middle and transom and side lights framing it. Above the transom and sidelights is a large overlight. The west facade has six second story windows with wooden flower boxes extending from the sills. The north facade has two evenly spaced second story windows with individually dressed sandstone sills and lintels. The first story has one large window the same height as the canted entrance. It has a rose bossed beam as lintel and a dressed sandstone sill and an overlight above. The first story has four openings; window, door, window, door and the sandstone window sills are at the same height as the window on the north facade. Above each door is a transom and sandstone lintel. The upper level interior is notable for its fine "bull's eye" woodwork.

207 South First Street (Salvation Army Store and transients' lodge) 1890 Contributing

A series of beer halls historically utilized this space, which is a two story concrete construction building exhibiting an interesting, locally common method of building: cast in place tiers of concrete formed up in eighteen foot high courses. The Laramie area has immense deposits of limestone, gravel so concrete has been a favorite method from very early on. The facade of this building, represents a typical brick and cast iron facade in Laramie. It is laid in common bond with detailing and ornamentation provided by lighter colored brick. The top of the structure is capped with a rusticated sandstone edging. The brick detailing is a broken corbeling flanked on either side by brick consoles. The second story fenestration consists of two evenly spaced large square windows filled in with glass block. Sills are rusticated sandstone approximately the same width as the window opening. The sill line is continued across the length of the building with the lighter colored brick. A rose bossed cast iron belt course extends the length of the building with a glass clerestory directly below. Each side of the first story has a brick shaft with a base and cap of rusticated sandstone. A set back centrally located store front entrance has display windows

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 5 Downtown Laramie

on either side of the entrance. The second story entrance is to the left. Both entrances feature transoms.

209-211 South First Street (formally "Sack's First Avenue") 1890s
Contributing

Constructed in the 1890s as a beer hall this building later served as a pool hall and card parlor. The second story rooms have been remodeled to provide low cost student housing. The second story facade was once shared with 211, a two story masonry commercial structure. This structure's facade is typical of the period except for alterations to the lower store fronts. Shared elements include: a sandstone base which the structure rests on and which acts as a step into the building; rose bossed cast iron columns indicating past entrances; cast iron belt course; four sets of paired double hung windows across the second story, which include shared sandstone sills and lintels. Each of the lower facades have been altered significantly. 209 still has the cast iron entrance to the second story on the left side of the facade with its overlight above the door. The rest of the store front has been filled-in with cinderblock except for door and window openings. 211 has kept its basic store front shape but has been covered with rough wood siding. Its upper level entrance has also been altered, the cast iron columns and overlight have been removed and replaced with rough wood siding. The upper level probably shared the same brick veneer work as that shown on 209, but has been removed. The lighter colored brick detailing consists of one console, corbeling and a brick chain link design. The second story has four sets of paired double hung windows. Each of these has an individual, moderately rusticated sandstone sill but the same style lintels are missing from 211.

213-215 South First Street (Bradley Mountain Crafts, Jade Shop)
1870s Contributing

This structure was once called "Hunboldt House" a railroad tenement constructed in the late 1870s by the Henry Bath family (who are noted for their stone work such as "Bath Row" houses on Laramie's South Sixth Street, and the "Stone Ranch" north of Laramie on Herrick Lane). Later in the 1880s the enterprise was called the "Globe Hotel." It is a two story, orange brick,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 6 Downtown Laramie

commercial structure resting on a sandstone base with a shared second story. The first story of the two facades have been altered significantly. The building's facade is divided into two equal sections using brick Pilasters extending the length of the structure. The first story has been stuccoed over up to the sill line of the upper level fenestration, leaving only the general shape of the structure and openings intact. Two entrances are centered with display windows on either side. The brick detailing on this structure is the most elaborate of any in the district. Second story fenestration is divided into two groups of four evenly spaced arched apertures filled with 1/1 double hung windows. Above each group of windows is a continuous two brick course hood molding. The back of this structure gives more information as to when and how this structure was built. The north half (213) is comprised of sandstone, with tall arched windows. The south half (215) is made of brick with flat headed windows. Inspection of the basement shows one interior space with long hand hewn beams running front to back, on brick piers. There were probably two stone backs with one being extended by a brick addition at some point.

317 South First Street (Ken's Lockers) 1950s Noncontributing

A two story brick structure that is without apertures other than a single front doorway and roll up garage type door accessed by a ramp. This structure houses a commercial "cold storage" facility.

Pedestrian Footbridge 1925 Contributing

This is a single span, Warren truss, steel riveted, pedestrian bridge, constructed to cross over the Union Pacific tracks and thus link the west side residential area with the lower downtown. This bridge was constructed in 1925, by the Union Pacific Railroad Company. The structure gives a twenty-six foot clearance to the tracks below. It has a concrete ramp on either end, with a steep two flight stair on the east side. The only ornamentation is found on the newel posts and at the bottom of the ramps, otherwise it is strictly utilitarian.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 7

Downtown Laramie

600 South First Street (Union Pacific Railroad Passenger Depot and Grounds) 1925 Contributing

This depot was built in 1925 to replace the original Union Pacific depot which burned in 1917. A single story brick and glazed block structure, it has a hipped roof with wide flared eaves, shed roof dormers and muted multi-colored asphalt shingling. The exterior consists of rough textured dark red brick on the upper two thirds, with white glazed block on the lower third and around the perimeters of the door and window openings. The structure features bilateral symmetry with central vertical axes determining the arrangement of parts on all sides. The east facade is further distinguished by a roundel of cast terracotta in the upper center. This roundel contains the official Union Pacific logo "The Overland Route" in white and light blue. The eaves have rounded ends with roof joists and beams painted dark brown, adding greatly to its overall character of the building. The style is similar to the west coast "bungalow" of the 1920s, but on a much larger scale. The building has symmetrically arranged 6/6 double hung windows on all sides. The doors have multiple beveled glass panes and heavy wooden mullions and frames. The exterior appears to have lost its original large bronze and glass light fixtures, and some brick. The interior public space is notable for its elaborate heartwood pine paneling and brass work. The grounds consist of -- acres of mature landscaping with abundant evergreens on the south half while the north half has been largely converted to off street parking with some trees remaining within and around the paved area.

SOUTH SECOND STREET

110 South Second Street (Fox Theater) 1880s remodeled 1930s Contributing

The original two story facade of this building had numerous neoclassical and gothic architectural details. It was originally constructed in the late 1880s for a vaudville theater; The Empress Theater. In the 1930s the structure was radically altered by conversion to a massive concrete four story structure. The neoclassical and gothic details were removed and an Art Moderne facade was constructed. The upper two-thirds of the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 8 Downtown Laramie

front facade is stuccoed while the lower third is covered with glazed white tile. A projecting marquee divides the different materials. Above the marquee, in the center of the facade is a six sectioned vertical detail. Each of the sections is concave with a blue neon strip dividing the sections. In the middle of this vertical massing is the word "Fox" in red neon. On either side of the vertical massing there are two small recessed window openings. Below the marquee the white tile area has been divided into three equal sections. Each of the outside sections has a door and oval sign area for movie posters. In the center section a round ticket kiosk is flanked on either side by a set of recessed doors.

202 South Second Street (Midwest Block) (Corner Building) 1870s altered 1891 and 1960 Contributing

This is one of the earliest structures in the Laramie downtown and was known as the "Midwest Trunk Building" for a shipping and receiving enterprise located here from 1880s to 1920s. Local philanthropist, Edward Iverson started the First National Bank in the upper level of this two story brick commercial structure. The lower level front facades have been substantially altered. The upper level parapet and brick detailing are original, but a tall parapet ornament with flag standards has been removed. A metal fire escape has been added to the eighth upper level window on the north facade. The brick parapet is outlined in a white sandstone trim and the parapet on the west facade is broken. The broken span is filled with a geometric pattern and the words "MIDWEST BLOCK" and outlined with an arched sandstone trim. Just below the parapet are small tightly spaced sandstone brackets. The upper level fenestration is 1/1 double hung windows. The spacing for the west facade is three groups of two and the north facade is two, eight and two. A capped vertical white stone detail separates each paired group from the others. Each group of windows shares a dressed sandstone lintel. Directly below the upper level fenestration a metal cornice which was originally approximately two feet high, begins. The west facing facade has been covered with porcelainized metal. The clerestory and entire lower west facade has also been covered with porcelainized metal and signage. There are two set back central entrances flanked by display windows, framed in aluminum. The north lower facade has also been altered with openings filled with matching brick or glass block. The present upper level facade was constructed in 1891, which replaced an earlier facade from the 1870s. The 1870s

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 9 Downtown Laramie

lower level facade had a brick arcade on the front and sides, flat topped window opening on the upper level, and a moderate brick corbeling on the parapet. The present facade was probably constructed because fast eroding brick used on the first facade was deteriorating.

206 South Second Street (Woolworth's) 1920s Contributing

This two story brick commercial structure sheathed in dark gold colored brick is a typical example of 1920s construction. The structure is capped with thin rough cut sandstone and a simple metal cobbled cornice below. The upper level fenestration is constructed in a bilateral symmetry; pair, single, single, pair, single, single, pair. Each of the windows is 8/1 double hung. The lower level clerestory range has been covered over with a red porcelainized metal with the business's name in gold imprinted on it. The lower level is completely sheathed in glass except for the brick kickplate. The entrance is in the center and set back.

210 South Second Street (Hourglass Shop) 1910 Contributing

A typical two story gold brick commercial structure, this building was recently restored. The original lower level cast iron front was uncovered along with a large paned clerestory range. The upper level facade features simple brick corbeling. Below the corbeled detail are the words "A.T. WILLIAMS" set in brick within a brick frame. The upper level fenestration consists of two groups of evenly spaced 1/1 double hung windows which have separate moderately rusticated sandstone lintels and sills. The lower level features a cast iron belt course with a large three paned glass clerestory below. To the right of the clerestory is an overlight to the upper level entrance. The sides of the upper and lower level entrances are indicated with a slim cast iron column. The lower level entrance is in the center and set back with display windows on either side.

214 South Second Street (Klines) 1870s altered 1950s Noncontributing

This two story commercial structure has had its entire facade altered, leaving no evidence of early construction. The upper

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 10

Downtown Laramie

level has been completely stuccoed over. The former businesses name is attached at the belt course. The lower level has a glass clerestory which is set back along with the entrance and display windows. On either side of the building and in the kick plate area red brick has been applied. The original facade was the same as 216 and 218 South Second Street. Old photographs show these three formed a visual trio, with elaborate, similar metal cornices, second level arched window heads, and cast iron fronts below.

216 South Second Street (Village Shoes) 1870s altered 1950s
Noncontributing

This two story commercial structure has been stuccoed and framed with a metal trim leaving no evidence of the original facade. A steep shed type awning projects over the lower level display windows and entrance which has been set back to provide a covered viewing area. The original facade was the same as 214 and 218 South Second Street. Old photographs show these three formed a visual trio, with elaborate, similar metal cornices, second level arched window heads, and cast iron fronts below.

218 South Second Street (Watering Hole) 1870s altered 1920s & 50s
Contributing

This two story red brick commercial structure features a tall parapet and a facade comprised of two tones of red brick, with the darker brick used as a vertical accent to divide the parapet into three equal spaces. Dark visual pyramid shapes erupt through the parapet line following the same line as the vertical accents in the parapet. The upper level is virtually unaltered. The fenestration has been changed to one large opening with two lights side-by-side, with aluminum mullions and frame. The lower level has a painted and porcelainized metal covering except for the glass display windows and entrance.

220 South Second Street (vacant) 1890s Contributing (Corner Building)

This is a two story brick commercial structure with upper cornice and upper level brick work evidencing the complex brick work and ornamentation used during the period of construction.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 11

Downtown Laramie

An elaborate metal cornice caps the structure. The base of the cornice faces outward and is supported by brackets approximately two feet on center. Directly below the overhang is a repeated rectangular pattern detail. The upper level fenestration is 1/1 double hung with four evenly spaced windows on the west facade and nine on the south. The south windows are from left to right: single, single, double, double double and single. All of the upper level windows are arched with a continuous projecting brick line and arched window cap. Each window also has an individually rusticated sandstone sill. Just below the upper level sills is a second metal cornice. The south facade openings have been bricked in, but there are remnants of individually rusticated sandstone sills and lintels. The west lower facade clerestory has been covered with signage. Below the clerestory is a centrally placed set back entrance. On either side of the entrance are large continuous display windows.

300-302 South Second Street (Ideas Building) 1950s Noncontributing (Corner Building)

This is a two story brick commercial structure surfaced with rough textured gold colored brick. The upper level is void of any ornamentation. The upper level fenestration is evenly spaced 2/2 windows. The lower level facades are also void of ornamentation. The west entrance is centered and set back. The north facade has filled in glass block windows and a separate store front entrance to the extreme left. This store front has a center placed entrance with display windows on either side.

304 South Second Street (Home Bakery) 1925 Contributing

A two story brick commercial structure in original and excellent condition, this building features a parapet with cut in, sloped, blue tile shed roof flanked by two towers. Upper level fenestration features two large openings with metal framed multiple pane windows. The lower level has a completely intact clerestory filled with small leaded panes of obscuring glass. Just below the clerestory a cloth awning extends across the sidewalk. The entrance is off set to the left with display windows across the rest of the front facade. The display windows are set in brass frames.