

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

received APR 5 1988
date entered

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

1. Name

historic Downtown Cheyenne Historic District, Amendment

and/or common n/a

2. Location

street & number Adds 1½ blocks to north side of present district n/a not for publication

city, town Cheyenne n/a vicinity of

state Wyoming code WY county Laramie code 021

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name See attached list

street & number n/a

city, town n/a n/a vicinity of state n/a

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Laramie County Clerk's Office

street & number 308 North 19th Street

city, town Cheyenne state Wyoming

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title n/a has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date n/a federal state county local

depository for survey records n/a

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date <u>n/a</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Downtown Cheyenne Historic District nomination was prepared in 1979, based on an intensive survey completed at that time. The boundary was drawn to include contiguous buildings more than 50 years old retaining historical integrity. In early 1987, downtown Cheyenne was resurveyed to determine if the downtown district boundaries could be expanded based on a new cutoff date of 1941 (rather than 1929) and on restoration and rehabilitation activity in the area. The survey determined that one and one-half blocks could be added to the district based on these criteria. The blocks and structures are illustrated on the attached map. The added structures are numbered consecutively and have the letter "A" added to differentiate them from those included in the original nomination.

The buildings in the area to be added to the Downtown Cheyenne Historic District were all constructed during the 20th century, and three architectural types can be distinguished: 1) a continuation of 19th century commercial architecture traditions; 2) the so-called panel brick type; and 3) the Moderne style. Examples of the first type include the traditional features of storefront buildings -- cast iron columns, display windows and well-detailed upper facades. Many of these 20th century examples of this type are somewhat simplified compared to their 19th century counterparts. The best example in the amendment area is the Fiske Block (A2), which is a one-story brick building with seven storefronts and corbel work along the cornice. The 19th century facade configuration is evident, along with 20th century simplicity. The Bristol Building (A13), although somewhat remodeled, is a more typical 19th century example.

By 1910, the panel brick type had eclipsed the other. This type has more horizontal proportions using the same facade configuration. The storefronts have display windows with glass tile transoms above and tile in the kickplate. The upper facade is usually either plain with a corbelled cornice or simply articulated with courses or panels. A lighter or darker brick or light glazed terracotta is frequently used to further articulate the facade. The building at 1809-11 Carey (A1) has red and black brick, panels with black "X"s, terracotta courses and medallions. It also retains its original glass tile transom. The building at 211-13 West 18th (A8) has the original tile kickplate. This building type was used throughout the 1920s and 1930s.

The amendment area features two examples of the Moderne style (A10, A5), generally popular in the 1930s. These buildings have the same low proportions, as the Panel Brick but are faced with glazed terracotta tile. The old configuration has been replaced by a pattern of doorways, frequently with exaggerated vertical or horizontal emphasis, and display windows separated by piers.

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 type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates 1900-1941 Builder/Architect N/A

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Downtown Cheyenne has been a continuously evolving area. Buildings have been constructed in every decade since the town's founding in 1867. From that time through about 1941, the downtown area has expanded steadily northward to 19th street. The district as presently defined emphasizes 19th century commercial architecture, but it does not fully represent the 20th century commercial architecture that is an important part of Cheyenne's heritage. This northern section of the downtown (roughly between 17th and 19th Streets) was constructed in the 20th century and is significant because commercial architecture of the 20th century is so well represented. Buildings constructed in the early years of the century reflect 19th century commercial architecture -- one- and two-story brick buildings with display windows, cast-iron storefronts, and well-detailed upper facades. By 1910, 20th century commercial styles and types made their appearance and continued to be built through the 1930s. The most common type represented is called panel brick because of the extensive use of brick and terracotta detailing in the form of panels. These panels, course work and other detailing articulate the facade with geometric forms. The Moderne style, which features geometric forms with an emphasized horizontality or verticality, were also used during this period. In the 20th century, Cheyenne once again relied on its position as state capital, railroad division headquarters and site of Warren Air Force Base for its economic base. The downtown served as a financial and supply center for the town's population and surrounding ranchers and farmers. The one and one-half blocks included in the amendment incorporate small commercial buildings used for office, retail, and entertainment space to serve this market area. The history of Cheyenne in the 20th century, as reflected by the architecture of this area, was one of a gradual slowing of pace. The heydays of the late 19th century were replaced by the stability and slower growth of the 1910s and 1920s and the depression years of the 1930s.

Historical uses within the amendment area were primarily offices interspersed with retail, services and entertainment. A wide variety of mostly professional and crafts offices were represented -- architects, land and cattle companies, real estate and insurance, contractors, and electricians. Retail included cafes, bakeries, and shoe repair shops, all service retail rather than stores. In later years two bowling alleys appeared. Some of these businesses stayed in the same location for years, even decades. Others came and went on far more frequently. Among those businesses that were in the area for ten years or more are:

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 3.5

Quadrangle name Cheyenne North

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

A

113	511541010	41551351810
Zone	Easting	Northing

B

113	511541710	41551341510
Zone	Easting	Northing

C

113	511531910	41551341010
Zone	Easting	Northing

D

113	511531110	41551351510
Zone	Easting	Northing

E

Zone	Easting	Northing

F

Zone	Easting	Northing

G

Zone	Easting	Northing

H

Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal boundary description and justification

See Continuation Sheet

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 Ellen T. Ittelson/Associate

organization Hammer, Siler, George Associates

date June 26, 1987

street & number 1638 Pennsylvania

telephone 303/860-9996

city or town Denver

state Colorado

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 *William K. ...*

title State Historic Preservation Officer

date March 31, 1988

For NPS use only

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

date 5/20/88

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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



Continuation sheet

Item number 4

Page 1

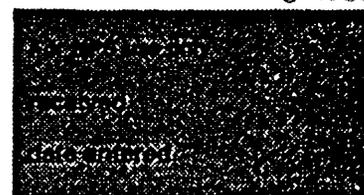
4. Ownership

- | | | | |
|----|--|-----|---|
| A1 | Andrew E. Roedel III
218 West 7th Avenue
Cheyenne, WY 82001 | A8 | Mildred E. Jensen
P.O. Box 1768
Cheyenne, WY 82003 |
| A2 | Alvin Witherspoon
3905 Bent
Cheyenne, WY 82001 | A9 | Arvind K. Sinha
400 Range View
Cheyenne, WY 82001 |
| A3 | Alvin Witherspoon
3905 Bent
Cheyenne, WY 82001 | A10 | Leff Realty
P.O. Box 788
Cheyenne, WY 82003 |
| A4 | Masonic Temple
already listed in NRHP | A11 | Robert L. Nelson
1716 Capitol
Cheyenne, WY 82001 |
| A5 | Winings Farms
c/o Nancy Reckling
2835 Pine Drive
Cheyenne, WY | A12 | Robert Nelson
1716 Capitol
Cheyenne, WY 82001 |
| A6 | Andrew E. Roedell III
218 West 7th Avenue
Cheyenne, WY 82001 | A13 | Stephen R. Elliott
3912 Snyder
Cheyenne, WY 82001 |
| A7 | Morris B. Perkins
2800 Carey Avenue
Cheyenne, WY 82001 | A14 | Arthur J. LaCroix, Jr.
5211 N. College
Cheyenne, WY 82009 |

APR 5 1988

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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



Continuation sheet

Item number 7

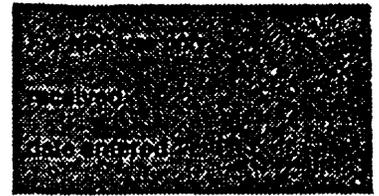
Page 2

Of the 14 buildings included in this amendment, 11 (79 percent) are contributing and three (21 percent) are noncontributing; one of the 11 contributing buildings is already listed in the National Register. Individual buildings included in this amendment are as follows:

- A1. 1809-11 Carey is a one-story brick commercial building that dates to 1927. Its most notable feature is its brickwork -- alternating red and black bricks and black brick "X"s in the cornice panels. Additional articulation is provided by terracotta detailing. Windows of the two storefronts have been replaced, but the original glass tile transom remains.
- A2. The Fiske Block at 1813-25 Carey is a one-story, brick commercial building that has recently been restored. The ca. 1910 building is articulated by seven storefronts, each with an inset entrance and display windows and by a corbelled cornice. The end storefront has a corner entrance. The building was used for office space in its early years, and later some of the storefronts were used for retail. Most notable among the tenants were JM Carey and Brother, a large ranching company owned by Wyoming's first U.S. Senator, and the Wyoming Stockgrowers Association.
- A3. The YWCA Building at 211 West 19th is a three-story brick commercial building in the Colonial Revival style. Details of the 1917 building include an arched entrance with a fan light, flat arched windows with keystones, and a bracketed denticulated cornice. The lower story windows have been replaced.
- A4. The Masonic Temple at 1820 Capitol is already listed in the National Register. The large brick building dates to 1901. It was largely rebuilt after a 1903 fire and an addition made in 1911. The building is an example of the Romanesque Revival style with its featured round arches.
- A5. 1800-10 Capitol (and 202-04 West 18th) is a one-story commercial building faced with light-colored terracotta tile. Its two facades are articulated with dark terracotta courses and a marble base. The main portion of the building, which originally served as an auto dealership, dates to ca. 1914. At the north end of the building are two storefront offices built in about 1935. Architect William Dubois, who designed these storefronts, had his office in one of these. In 1958, the 1800 section was remodeled to match the two storefronts. The freight doors of the dealership building were filled with industrial sash windows and aluminium framed doors.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 3

- A6. 206 West 18th is a narrow, one-story, brick commercial building that dates to about 1909. Its front facade has a single door and window (now boarded up) and corbelling and denticulation along the cornice. Among its tenants was the well-known Wyoming photographer J.E. Stimson, who worked as artist and photographer for the Union Pacific.
- A7. 217 West 18th is a one-story brick commercial building constructed about 1930. The band of windows and center inset entrance have been replaced. The facade is articulated with darker brick; details include a lintel course, medallions on the pilasters, decorative brickwork at the cornice, and a stepped parapet.
- A8. 211-13 West 18th is a one-story, brick commercial building. The facade of the 1931 building is articulated with soldier and string courses, panels along the cornice, and a parapet capped with mission tile. The building has two storefronts, each with an inset center door and original tilework in the kickplate. Pioneer Printing, a long-time Cheyenne business, had its office here for a number of years.
- A9. 207 West 18th does not contribute to the historic district because it has an entirely new facade. The one-story commercial building dates to about 1940 and was originally a bowling alley.
- A10. 1726 Capitol is a one-story commercial building faced with terracotta tile. The tile is laid in alternating narrow and wide bands that emphasize the horizontality of the Moderne-style building. The main feature of the building is its rounded corner, also characteristic of the style. Many of the windows and door and the corner have been replaced. The building dates to about 1930 at originally served as the Crown Oil Company.
- A11. 1720 Capitol does not contribute because the one-story commercial building was construction about 1945, and therefore is outside the period of significance.
- A12. 1716-18 Capitol is a two-story brick commercial building constructed about 1900. Its first floor was entirely refronted in 1971, but the second floor retains original detailing. This includes stone lintel and sill courses and panel and corbel work at the cornice. The corner piers are capped with stone. The second floor windows have been replaced.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 4

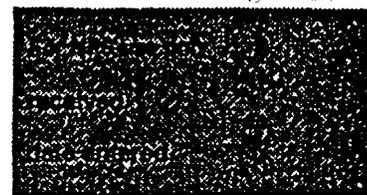
A13. 1714 Capitol is a two-story masonry commercial building that was constructed in about 1900. The display windows and center inset door have been replaced. The upper portion of the facade has been stuccoed and the two windows replaced. The window surrounds, slightly pointed arch head molds, brick voussoirs, and pilasters remain, as does the metal, denticulated cornice. From its date of construction through about 1930 the building was occupied by SA Bristol, printer and bookbinder.

A14. 1712 Capitol does not contribute because its facade has been entirely replaced. The building dates to about 1900.

These fourteen buildings make an important addition to the Downtown Cheyenne Historic District because they reflect a full range of 20th century commercial architecture found in Cheyenne. It is appropriate that the district be expanded as buildings are rehabilitated and as our understanding and appreciation of 20th century architecture increases.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number⁸

Page 2

- o Pioneer Realty, 1712 Capitol: 1931-1942
- o SA Bristol, 1714 Capitol: 1900-1926
- o Dr. William A. Wyman, 1716 Capitol: 1900-1925
- o Nelson's Cafe, 1718 Capitol: 1931-42
- o Crown Oil Station, 1726 Capitol: 1931-42
- o Mentz Motors, 1800 Capitol: 1922-31
- o George Dyer, Tailor, 2106 West 18th: 1931-42
- o Pioneer Printing, 213 West 18th: 1931-42
- o ES Hawes, plumbing contractor, 1815 Carey: 1922-1936
- o Wyoming Stockgrowers Association, 1817 Carey: 1910-36
- o American Shoe Repair, 1819 Carey: 1910-31
- o Wilcox Flowers, 1823 Carey: 1931-42
- o JM Carey & Bros., 1825 Carey: 1910-31

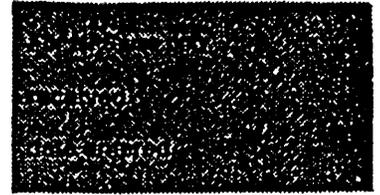
Today this area retains many of the same office and service retail type uses.

Two of these tenants were particularly important to Cheyenne's history. The Wyoming Stock Growers Association (WSGA) was formed in 1879 recognizing that ranching was taking place throughout Wyoming. Because WSGA included among its members the state's wealthiest and most prominent ranchers, it was influential in the state's political and economic development, particularly from its founding through the 1890s. By the time the association occupied the Fiske Block, it was on the decline. One of the Association's most prominent members was Joseph M. Carey, an early Wyoming politician and wealthy rancher. Among the political positions he held were federal judge, mayor of Cheyenne, congressional representative and U.S. Senator. The J.M. Carey and Bros. stock company occupied the corner office of the Fiske Block for about 20 years. Other Carey operations occupied adjacent office space for shorter periods of time. Carey was one of Cheyenne's and Wyoming's leading citizens, but his ranch company occupied the Fiske Building in later, more quiet years.

Although located near the center of town, these blocks were not fully built up until these buildings were constructed. There were, however, some buildings and houses dating to the early years of the town. Several churches, which have long since moved to new locations, were in the area. The most notorious of these early buildings was Ida Hamilton's House of Mirrors, one of Cheyenne's most notable brothels, at 209 West 18th. It was, reportedly, a large brick building with carved stone lintels and sills. None of these early buildings remain.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 3

Then beginning in about 1900, downtown commercial uses and buildings began to expand into this area, a process that was complete by 1941, the end of the period of significance. Commercial buildings constructed around 1900 were limited to the three (A12-14) on Capitol and the Masonic Temple. The decade of the 1910s saw construction of three more (A2, A3, A6). In the 1920s, one building was added (A1) and in the 1930s, four buildings were constructed (A5, A8, A9, A10). Two buildings (A9, A11) were constructed in the 1940s or later. Thus, it was not until mid-1930s that this area reached some stability in terms of being built out and having a fairly constant set of primarily office tenants.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1

Bibliographic References

Ittelson, Ellen. Cheyenne's Historic Architecture. Prepared for Cheyenne-Laramie County Regional Planning Office, 1985.

Kline, Charles A. "Masonic Temple National Register Nomination." Prepared for Cheyenne Masonic Temple Association, 1984.

Palma, Do. "Downtown Cheyenne Historic District National Register Nomination." Prepared for Cheyenne-Laramie County Regional Planning Office, 1979.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 1

Verbal Boundary Description

The Cheyenne Downtown Historic District Amendment includes all of block 328 and the north half of block 355, Original City of Cheyenne. The boundary begins at the north-east corner of block 328, which is located at the southwest corner of the intersection of 19th street and Capitol Avenue. (Point A) It extends in a straight line to the south along the west side of Capitol Avenue for one and one half blocks, crossing 18th street and stopping at the north side of the alley, block 355 Original City. (Point B) It then extends in a straight line to the west along the north side of the alley to the east side of Carey Avenue. (Point C) It then extends in a straight line for a distance of one and one half blocks, along the east side of Carey Avenue to the north, crossing 18th street and continuing to the northwest corner of block 328, or the southeast corner of the intersection of 19th street and Carey Avenue. (Point D) It should be noted here that the northwest quarter of block 355 included in this portion of the boundary is already included within the Cheyenne Downtown Historic District, but has been included here so as to simplify the boundary description. The boundary then extends in a straight line to the east along the south side of 19th street to the point of beginning. The boundaries follow curbs along streets and edges along the alley, and have been drawn so as to include historic resources, retaining integrity, that are contiguous to the Downtown Historic District.

Verbal Boundary Justification

A survey of the downtown area not included in the National Register Historic District nomination for downtown Cheyenne identified the buildings included within this addendum as contiguous resources which had been left out of earlier nominations because of preservation attitudes at the time. The buildings included have been identified as eligible and worthy of inclusion within the district because they, as a group contribute to our understanding of the growth and development of the area.

