

Dubois Block
Name of Property

Laramie County, WY
County and State

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

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

Dubois Block
Name of Property

Laramie County, WY
County and State

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>11</u>	<u>3</u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>11</u>	<u>3</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic: single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic: single dwelling

Dubois Block
Name of Property

Laramie County, WY
County and State

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Bungalow/Craftsman

Tudor Revival

Other: Ranch

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: brick, wood shingle, stucco

Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

The Dubois Block is a square-shaped block of homes located in the Park Addition, a residential area less than two miles northwest of downtown Cheyenne. The block is surrounded by similar blocks of one- and two-story single family homes of various sizes, neatly set back from the street. Randall Avenue cuts diagonally across the grid to the south of the Dubois Block, leaving a series of triangular parks, including one directly to the south and one to the west of the block. A concrete sidewalk borders the block. Soon after the Park Addition was platted, Cheyenne architect William R. Dubois purchased all but one of the lots in Block 2. He eventually designed six of the seven homes, including one for himself and his family and one for each of two sons, George and William Jr.

Although the first photographs of the Dubois house show it sitting alone on what looks like open prairie, soon after this the block was landscaped with fir, pine and aspen trees, and hedges at the property lines. A tennis court was built north of the Dubois home. Today, most of the homeowners retain carefully landscaped yards with trees, shrubs and flower beds. Because of the abundant ornamental landscaping, the Dubois Block was featured in the Laramie County Master Gardener 2009 Garden Walk.

The houses in the Dubois Block exhibit a range of styles, from Craftsman Bungalow to Tudor Revival to mid-20-century ranch. Most are one-and-a-half to two-stories in height, with two single-story houses. All have either attached or detached garages, evidence of their construction in the first several decades of the 20th century. Exterior walls are sheathed in red or blond brick,

Dubois Block

Name of Property

Laramie County, WY

County and State

wood shingles, and/or half-timbered stucco. All roofs now have composite shingles. Although some of the houses have been added on to since their original construction, most of these additions are discreetly placed at the rear of the house or shielded by trees, so that the overall impression is clearly of an early- to mid-twentieth century collection of homes. The fact that all of the homes were architect designed sets this block apart from surrounding blocks. Design features such as Tudor timbering, notched and carved rafter tails, shouldered chimneys picked out in stone, bay windows and various patterns of shingles are some of the details that distinguish the houses of the Dubois Block.

Narrative Description

1. 1222 W. 32nd St. (William R. Dubois House; William R. Dubois, Architect, 1909)

This one-and-a-half story Craftsman Bungalow was designed by the well-known Wyoming architect William Dubois. The house is surrounded by cottonwoods, elms and evergreens, which Dubois planted shortly after the construction of his home. The bushes surrounding the exterior of the house are characteristic of the original landscaping. Leading up to the front door is a path consisting of large, square, offset, concrete pavers. Surrounding the backyard is a picket fence with entrances to the east and the northwest of the house. North of the house are a stone birdbath and a stone incinerator.

Prominent Craftsman features of the house include notched and exposed rafter tails, knee braces in the gable ends, a full-length porch, a large, sweeping, bellcast eave-front roof topped with two side-by-side gabled dormers and windows with multiple lights in the upper sash. The exterior is covered in wood shingles, with a first floor lintel band. The first-floor shingles are staggered while the second-floor shingles are laid in regular courses. The lintel band is interrupted by the inset front porch, a garden room on the east elevation and a few extensions on the north and west elevations, which were mostly built by Dubois himself. All windows have wide, plain wood trim with wood sills and exterior storm windows. All windows are wood, double-hung sash unless otherwise noted.

The porch of the south-facing façade is supported by brick piers on either end that are connected by a brick knee wall. Three tiled steps flanked by low brick walls lead to a two-leaf, aluminum storm door with a stationary leaf and 2/3rd lights over a cross-buck panel. On either side of the door and along the east and west elevations of the porch are stationary windows with a diamond-shaped pattern formed by lead tape on their interior of the glass.

Rising above the porch are a pair of side-by-side gabled dormers, each with a double opening consisting of a 4-over-1 window next to a door opening onto a common balcony ringed by a low, shingled, knee wall. The wood doors have upper 4-over-1 lights.

A shouldered, brick exterior chimney rises up the south portion of the of the west elevation flanked by two 3-over-1 windows. North of the chimney is a square bay window consisting of four adjacent 3-over-1 windows topped with a shed roof. To the north of the bay window is a single 3-over-1 window. On the second floor to the north of the chimney are two 4-over-1 windows on either side of a small square window and slightly shorter single 4-over-1 window.

Dubois Block

Name of Property

Laramie County, WY

County and State

To the north and set back from the plane of the house is the attached garage added by Dubois between 1920 and 1926, which was given a second story and converted to living space by Clark and Ann Smith who bought the house from Dora Dubois in 1962. The west elevation of this conversion/addition has two 1-over-1 windows on the first floor and a larger 1-over-1 window centered in the second floor.

The east end of the north elevation is one story and has a French door with a sliding screen door. West of the door on the first floor is a single-light window. The gable-roofed second story extension of the 1926 attached garage rises from and extends beyond the north slope of the roof. The north and east elevations each features six adjacent single-light windows. To the west of the addition the north slope of the main house is visible, along with a gable-front dormer with a single 2-over-2 window that was originally part of the bedroom addition added by Dubois at the same time he constructed the attached garage. A brick interior chimney extends on the north side of the roof.

The first floor of the east side of the house has a picture window flanked by 1-over-1 windows. North of this is a bay window that matches the one on the west elevation but is placed higher on the wall and consists of three narrow windows topped by an 8-light transom. Beneath the window is a sunken basement door with a single light, three narrow panels and a transom. To its north is a projecting shed-roofed garden room with a low, shingled wall topped by a 12-light stationary window on the south elevation and a 21-light window on the east elevation. The north elevation of the garden room has a wood door with an upper light over three horizontal panels and a storm door. To the west of this is a 1-over-1 window. This garden room was added some time between the sale of the house by Dora Dubois in 1962 and the purchase of the house by its current owner, Dr. Robert Farr, in 1980. Although not original, it resembles a garden room built by Dubois himself in the same location around 1923 to replace the original breakfast room at this location. The second story of the east elevation has a 1-over-1 window at the south end next to a small, square, 1-over-1 window. North of this is a 4-over-1 window with a small square window to its north.

William Dubois lived in this house from 1909 until his death in 1953. His daughter, Dora, continued to live in the house until 1962, when she moved into the house she had built at 3221 Cribbon Avenue. The current owner, Robert Farr, purchased the home in 1980. Contributing.

Outbuildings

1A. Chicken Coop (constructed between 1924 and 1936)

North of the house, along the alley, is a shingled, shed-roofed chicken house with a chimney. Along its east elevation are three, 3-over-3 windows. On the south side is a wooden door, east of a small, square ground-level chicken entrance. Contributing

1B. Garage (1909)

In the northwest corner of the property is a gable-roofed, single-car garage made up of two rectangular sections. The westernmost section was built at the same time as the house, while extending to the east is a building originally built as a separate structure (a playhouse) around 1917. It was added to the east elevation of the garage between 1923 and 1936, with the

Dubois Block

Name of Property

Laramie County, WY

County and State

construction of a narrow garden shed the same width and height as the playhouse connecting the two buildings. The original garage portion is slightly wider and has a higher roof than the playhouse extension. The entire garage is sheathed with wood shingles laid in a staggered pattern. The gable ends of the garage have knee braces and the exposed rafter tails are notched like those of the house. The playhouse has plain rafter tails.

The west elevation has a paneled, overhead garage door. The north elevation of the playhouse/garden shed has a single small window with 3 vertical lights. The east elevation of the playhouse has a wood-paneled door with a single upper light, flanked by 6-light casement windows. The south elevation of the playhouse has three sets of paired, 6-light casement windows. Continuing west on the south elevation, there is a wood-paneled door with upper light accessing the garden shed portion, and on the garage, an open doorway flanked by 1-over-1 double-hung windows. All openings are trimmed with plain wood surrounds matching those of the house. Contributing.

Statement of Integrity:

This home is over 50 years of age and retains its integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. The replacement of the garden room and the rear bedroom addition are the only significant changes to the building since William Dubois lived in the house. The house, chicken coop and garage are contributing buildings to the historic district.

2. 1214 W. 32nd St (Wallace and Harriet Bond House; William R. Dubois, Architect, 1912)

The south-facing Craftsman bungalow at 1214 W. 32nd Street is set back from the street with aspen trees and bushes dotting the front yard. Tall bushes parallel the street on the west side, along with a chain link fence with wooden slat sight barrier and a wooden gate on the east side. A wire fence and 6-foot hedge separate the property from the Dubois house to the west, and to the east a small side yard is enclosed by a 3-foot chain link fence and hedge. The north, or rear of the property, is bordered by the garage and wooden fence along the alley. A small concrete patio lies between the rear addition and the garage.

The one-and-half-story, rectangular-shaped house has a full-façade porch and rear addition. The exterior is fired red brick laid in common bond pattern, with a brick sill course that wraps around all sides of the house, and wood shingles laid in a regular pattern in the gable ends. The house is built on a concrete foundation with a full basement. The medium-sloped, eave-front roof sports two chimneys and two dormers. The dormers have exposed rafter tails and are clad with wood shingles. The composite shingled roof has wide overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails with ornamental cut-outs and knee braces in the gable ends. Except for the rear of the house, each elevation has several windows.

Most noticeable on the façade is the aqua blue, wood, single-leaf front door glazed with 15 lights, slightly offset to the east. Four concrete steps flanked by low brick walls topped by metal hand rails lead up to the front door. Heavy square brick piers support the porch roof, and a brick knee wall with black metal replacement windows encloses the space. The porch openings at the front and sides are curved at the corners, with replacement windows which conform to the shape of the original casement windows. The rest of the windows in the home are original wood, multi-

Dubois Block

Name of Property

Laramie County, WY

County and State

light (mostly 4 vertical lights over one), double-hung windows, and are framed with wood trim with a lintel cap and sandstone slip sills. All windows have metal storm windows and operable windows have screens. The doors are original wood, with metal and glass storm doors. Above the porch is a wide dormer with side-by-side, 4-over-1 double-hung windows.

The east elevation is divided by a narrow, plain brick exterior chimney that extends through the north slope of the roof, near the ridge. Just south of the chimney, behind the fence, is a side door and to the north of the chimney are two, 1-over-1 double-hung windows. Three small 1-over-1 windows are staggered across the gable end. There are three small garden-level windows along this wall to introduce light to the basement. A narrow, rectangular, gable-roofed addition on the rear of the house matches the style of the original building, but the exposed rafter tails lack the ornamental cut-outs. A wood door with 6 lights over two panels is located at the south end of the east elevation of the addition, with a 1-over-1 double-hung window centered in the elevation.¹

The north or rear elevation has a single 4-over-1 window west of the addition, and no openings in the addition itself. A dormer matching the front-facing dormer rises from the north slope of the roof.

Like the east elevation, the west elevation is divided by a narrow brick chimney with a concrete cap which extends through the front slope of the roof near the ridge line. Stepped trapezoidal sandstone blocks decorate the shoulders of the chimney about halfway up the wall. On each side of the chimney is a small, 4-over-1 double-hung window, and continuing north there is a shallow, squared-off bay window with three 1-over-1 windows arranged side by side. There are four windows in the gable end: a pair of centered 1-over-1 windows and at each end a single, small, 1-over-1 window.

In 1911 Wallace C. and Harriett L. Bond, an older sister of Dora Dubois (William's wife), purchased the lot just east of the Dubois property from William Dubois, and had their home built the following year. They had just returned from a four-year stint in the United States diplomatic corps, serving in Arabia, India and Denmark. On his return, Wallace began business in insurance, real estate and livestock. He became Secretary of the Corriedale Sheep Company. Prior to his diplomatic service, Bond owned the *Wyoming Leader* and served as Secretary to Governor De Forest Richards. He went on to be President of the Board of Trustees of the University of Wyoming. The Bonds sold the house in 1922. Updates to the home include composite shingles, metal storm windows, and a concrete patio. Contributing.

Outbuildings:

2A. Garage (1912)

A rectangular, double-car garage with a cross-gabled roof sits at the back of the lot along the alley. It was built the same year as the house and in the same style. The roof is composite shingled and the exterior clad with wood shingles matching those of the gable ends of the house.

¹ According to the county assessor's records, a concrete slab was poured in this location in 1950. The location of the addition matches an undated set of plans for the home which shows a rear addition for a maid's room, as well as designs for updating the heating system of the home from coal to gas, rearranging radiators, and the installation of a new water heater and washtubs in the basement.

Dubois Block

Name of Property

Laramie County, WY

County and State

A 3-panel wood door with an upper light is located in the gabled section of the south elevation, and a 1-over-1 window is under the eave portion of the roofline. A modern overhead garage door has been added to the east elevation. The original double bi-fold garage doors face the alley on the north elevation. The west elevation has a single 1-over-1 window centered under the gable. Contributing.

2B. Shed (1995)

A small gambrel-roofed storage shed is located just west of the garage. The County Assessor's records show this prefabricated shed was added in 1995. Non-contributing.

Statement of Integrity: This home and original garage are over 50 years of age and retain integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. The addition of the maid's quarters and replacement of the porch windows are minor modifications to the house. This house and garage are contributing to the historic district.

3. 1206 W. 32nd St. (Robert G. Clark House; William R. Dubois, Architect, 1936)

The Tudor Revival-style residence at 1206 W. 32nd Street sits in the middle of the block facing south toward one of the small triangular parks that characterize the Park Addition. Tall pines and a fir, and multiple bushes and flower beds surround the home, creating a park-like setting. A curved flagstone walk leads to the front entrance on the east side of the two-story structure. The original house is roughly L-shaped with a cross-gabled roof. A one-story brick addition (1950) extends to the west and a large, two-story gable-roofed addition (1991) extends to the rear (north). The house shares a hedge-lined driveway with the house to the west that leads to a garage at the rear of the property.

Neatly tucked among pine and fir, the façade has a forested appearance. The elongated facade of the home is magnified by the tall vertical lines of the building corners, the vertical members of the half-timbering in the gable end, the narrow eaves and the tall windows. Verticality is broken by the large bay window with curved hip roof. A setback, single-story addition extends to the west, and a small, porched entryway is to the east. Exterior walls are brick in a common bond pattern on the first story, and faux half-timbering with tan colored stucco infill on the second story. The half-timbering extends to the roofline except in the front and west gables which are clad in wood shingles above the windows. All of the wood is painted an orange-brown color that blends with the brick walls. The steeply-pitched gabled roof is covered with composite shingles. Unless otherwise noted, windows are replacement casement, double-hung or stationary sash.

The façade consists of the south face of the 1950 addition, the south face of the cross-gable section (the arm of the "L"), the front gable section, and the entry porch to the east. The addition has a 3-part casement window and the cross-gable section has a double-hung window on the first floor. The front gable section features the prominent canted bay window. There are two evenly spaced 1-over-1 windows in the gable end.

The main entrance on the east elevation is set in a narrow, set back, eave-front extension which contains a small, open, timber-framed porch. Curved braces connect the posts and the beams, which are carved in a decorative pattern. The front door is fashioned from vertical oak boards

Dubois Block

Name of Property

Laramie County, WY

County and State

and hung on strap hinges, and has a small, 6-pane leaded-glass light. A tin lantern, original to the house, hangs from the porch ceiling. A metal-roofed bay window with three 1-over-1 windows extends just north of the porch, and to its north is a stained glass window above a Majestic milk and package receiver. There are two second-story gables on this elevation, the main cross gable and the gabled extension containing the entrance porch; each of these has two windows.

The rear addition, which extends the width of the original house, is stuccoed with applied boards to match the half-timbering of the original house. The addition is two full stories with a front-facing gable roof, with a slightly raised shed-dormer-like projection (with no windows) on the east slope of the roof. There is an entry door inset in the northeast corner. The north elevation has two large 3-sash casement windows on the first floor and two smaller windows of the same style on the second floor. On the west elevation of the addition, several single casement windows are arranged asymmetrically on both stories. At the south end of the addition, a shed-roofed rear entry extension leads to a flagstone patio enclosed by a four-foot tall black metal fence.

The cross-gable section of the original house has two narrow casement windows in the gable end. Extending west from this section of the house is a single-story brick addition with a wide, 3-part window facing north and a tall, wide, brick exterior end chimney at the west end. Moving toward the front of the house, in the west elevation of the front-gabled section is a 1-over-1 window on the first floor and a gable-roofed wall dormer rising through the west eave of the roof. A brick interior chimney rises above the dormer.

According to William Dubois' grandson William Dubois III, the elder Dubois designed the home at 1206 W. 32nd Street for local attorney Robert G. Clark and his wife Margaret in 1936. The couple was active in the Cheyenne Country Club and the Young Marrieds social club. Clark's father John D. Clark, who lived directly east at 1204 W. 32nd Street, was a prominent anti-trust attorney who was Director of the American National Bank of Cheyenne from 1919 to 1946. He was a member of the Council of Economic Advisors to President Truman from 1946 to 1953. Robert's grandfather, Gibson Clark, operated a private law practice as well as serving as associate justice of the Wyoming Supreme Court and a United States attorney for Wyoming. Robert and Margaret sold the home and moved to Silver Spring, Maryland in 1949. Contributing.

Outbuildings:

3A. Garage (1936)

A rectangular two-car, gable-roofed garage designed in the same style as the house occupies the northwest corner of the lot, along the alley. The garage faces west, with a double-width overhead garage door. The south elevation (facing the house) has a wood entry door with two upper lights, and a 6-light casement window to the west. The east elevation has a similar window. A shed that spans about half the length of the building is attached to the north elevation (along the alley) just east of a casement window. Contributing.

3B. Greenhouse (1994)

A small greenhouse is located in the driveway to the west of the garage. Non-contributing.

Dubois Block

Name of Property

Laramie County, WY

County and State

Statement of Integrity: This property is more than 50 years of age and retains its integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. The large rear addition and small wing extending to the west are largely hidden from the street view, the former by the original house and the latter by trees. The additions were built in a style and materials that match the original. The house also has replacement roofing and windows, but original window openings were retained. The house and garage are both contributing to the historic district.

4. 1204 W. 32nd St. (John Clark House; William R. Dubois, Architect, 1910)

The house at 1204 W. 32nd Street faces south, occupying the corner of West 32nd Street and Dey Avenue. The roughly rectangular, one-and-a-half-story house has a main eave-front gable roof which has been extended to the north (rear) with a two-story, hip-roofed addition. The wood-frame house rests on a low, poured-concrete foundation. The entire house, including the addition, has been re-sheathed with wood shingles. A hip-roofed dormer extends from the front slope of the roof, and a shallow hip-roofed enclosed porch runs the length of the façade. The outline of battered porch supports indicates that the porch was once open. All windows are 1-over-1 replacement vinyl-clad windows with aluminum storm windows and plain wood surrounds. The porch roof overhang has exposed rafter tails and an aluminum soffit.

The east elevation features a bay window and an exterior brick chimney which extends through the south slope of the roof. The rear slope of the gable roof has been truncated to accommodate a two-story, hip-roofed addition. Extending to the east and north of the addition is a raised composite deck supported by piers, surrounded by a black metal railing. Extending north from the addition is a one-story, front-gabled, two-car garage, with entrance from the alley to the north of the house. A wooden privacy fence extends from the deck to the garage. The west elevation roughly matches the east; the garage extends past the plane of this elevation at the rear.

Although an attempt has been made to blend the recent additions and changes to the building by using the same shingles throughout, the size of the addition, as well as the replacement windows, replacement siding, aluminum soffits and extensive deck, have changed the historic character of the house. In addition, the lack of landscaping sets this house apart from the rest of the block.

John D. Clark practiced law in Cheyenne. He was elected to the Wyoming House of Representatives in 1941 and went on to serve on the US Council of Economic Advisors from 1946 to 1953, serving as the Vice Chairman of the Council from 1950 to 1953. Clark sold the home in 1926, and since then it has had many different owners. Non-contributing.

Statement of Integrity: This property is more than 50 years of age and retains integrity of location, setting, and association. However, the design, materials, workmanship, and feeling have been altered by the changes outlined above, and the house no longer contributes to the historic district.

5. 3220 Dey Avenue (George Dubois House; William R. Dubois, Architect, 1932)

This one-story house has an irregular shape with multiple rooflines. Decorative features are generally reminiscent of the Tudor Revival style and include an arched oak front door, narrow arched louvers in the gable ends and an exterior brick chimney. The main (east) facade is set

Dubois Block

Name of Property

Laramie County, WY

County and State

back from Dey Avenue behind a wide landscaped yard surrounded by the original chain-link fence added in 1938. The house underwent numerous changes from its original construction in 1932 until 1947, thus creating the irregular footprint and roofline. An attached single-car garage at the south end of the house was converted to a playroom in 1937, and a new attached garage was added behind it (to the west) that same year. A master bedroom was added to the northwest corner of the house 1939 and a south-facing addition (and entrance) to the playroom was added in 1947, along with a detached garage southwest of the house.

The house is clad in blond brick which extends to the ground with no visible foundation. The roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles. The gable roofs run east-west and north-south. Unless otherwise noted, windows are replacement casement or stationary sash fit into the original openings, with brick slip sills. The façade is asymmetrical with a central eave-front section flanked by projecting gabled sections, with setback eave-front extensions to the north and south. The entrance is in the northern front-gabled section and features a slightly projecting gabled entryway with a small, gable-roofed awning, leading to an original arched oak door set in a brick arch with a small leaded glass window and an original arched screen door. In the gable end is a narrow louvered vent in an arched shape similar to that of the door. In the eave-front section to the north of the front door is a central window flanked by two narrow windows. To the south of the main entry door, in the projecting gabled section, is a picture window with shutters, consisting of three slats of wood held together by two cross pieces, with hearts cut out of the top and bottom of the outermost slats. Moving south along the facade, there are a 2-light sliding window and a smaller picture window in the eave-front section that also feature shutters along with wooden flower boxes. To the south is an entry door into the playroom (formerly the original attached garage). The south gabled projection features another picture window adorned with shutters and a flower box. Near the south corner of the façade, in the southernmost eave-front section, is an original 6-light, 2-sash sliding wood window on wood tracks.

The north elevation of the house features two projecting front-gabled sections linked by a setback eave-front section. In the east projection, two original 2-over-2 windows with metal storm windows are separated by an exterior, blond-brick chimney. To the west in the eave-front section is a 1-over-1 double-hung window. The western gabled projection is the master bedroom addition, with two narrow windows and a narrow, arched louver trimmed in brick in the gable end.

There are no openings on the west elevation of the master bedroom, but on its south elevation, where it projects past the original house, are two windows, an original 2-light casement and a replacement. On the west elevation of the original house, there is a replacement window in the setback eave-front section. To the south, there are two windows in the gable-front section below a gable-end louver. South of this is another deeply setback eave-front section with a small 2-light original window, and continuing south, on the west elevation of the playroom, is an original 6-light window.

Like the north elevation, the south elevation of the main house has two gable-front sections linked by a narrow eave-front section. The western gable-front section (the second attached garage) contains the original wood overhead garage door from the front of the house. The eave-

Dubois Block

Name of Property

Laramie County, WY

County and State

front hyphen has an original small 4-light window. The projecting eastern gable-front section is the playroom addition that was completed in 1947. It has a pair of original 6-over-6 windows on its west elevation, identical to those seen on the east elevation. Two 6-over-6 windows frame a glass entry door, which is located under a modern awning that replaced the original one.

The house was originally built in 1932 for William Dubois' son George and his wife Jean. As noted above, the Dubois family made several additions and improvements after they moved into the home. George owned a transfer and storage company and lived here until his death in 1989. His wife Jean Nimmo Dubois was the first Miss Cheyenne Frontier Days in 1931. The current owner, Marcene Vanderhaar, is the third owner of the property.

The property includes a blond brick incinerator (built in 1938), located south of the house along the alley. Contributing.

Outbuildings:

5A. Garage (1947): To the south and west of the house is a detached garage built of blonde brick with green-painted wood trim and roofed with asphalt shingles to match the house. The original wood windows have brick slip sills. The east elevation features an overhead garage door as well as an original wood entry door with a single upper light. Six-light windows are found on the north and south elevations while the west elevation has no openings. Contributing.

Statement of Integrity: The house and garage are more than 50 years of age and retain integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. The additions all date from the period of significance. The house has replacement roofing and windows, but original window openings were retained. The house and garage are contributing to the historic district.

6. 1209 W. Pershing Blvd. (Robert William Dubois House; William R. Dubois, Architect, 1940)

This one-and-a-half- story, Tudor Revival-style house is roughly L-shaped in plan, with a rectangular main portion and a perpendicular garage wing. Exterior walls are faced with red brick except the gable ends, which feature half-timbering representative of the Tudor Revival style. Windows are original double-hung sash of various sizes and lights. The steeply pitched roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The north-facing façade features an eave-front gable roof intersected by a projecting gable-front section that contains the main entryway. The front door is housed in a shallow gable-roofed projection with an arched doorway picked out in slightly raised, darker brick, with staggered soldier-brick in the arch and staggered blocks of brick on the sides. The doorway is offset to the west, giving the facade an asymmetrical appearance.

To the east of the doorway is a pair of 6-over-6, double-hung windows with soldier-brick lintels and rowlock-brick sills, a design element found on windows and doors throughout the house. The front-facing gable end contains a small 4-over-4 window. The westernmost bay of the facade, set back from the entryway, contains a set of three 4-over-4 windows. The east bay of the façade features an 8-over-8 window. Set back from the main plane of the house at the east end is a small 4-over-4 window. A prominent feature of the house is the pair of dormers rising from the north slope of the roof, to the east and west of the projecting section. The hip-roofed dormers are

Dubois Block

Name of Property

Laramie County, WY

County and State

sided in yellow-painted wood shingles, and each displays a pair of 4-over-4 windows. An interior red brick chimney rises from the north slope of the roof, close to the center of the house.

The west elevation includes a slightly projecting, one-story gabled section at the north end, with a brick exterior chimney rising from it. Half-timbering decorates both gables of this elevation. There is an 8-over-8 window to the south of the projecting section and a 6-over-6 window in the main gable end.

The south elevation of the house features an attached garage extending from the east corner of the house, with an overhead door beneath a soldier-brick lintel, topped by a half-timbered gable. A simple shed-roofed carport, with wood support posts, exposed rafters and an asphalt-sheathed roof is attached to the east elevation of the garage. On the west elevation of the garage is a 6-light window to the south of a wood entry door with an upper light. The south elevation of the house itself has (from east to west) a small 4-over-4 window, a wood entry door with a 12-light window, a built-in metal indoor/outdoor milk delivery door, a pair of 6-over-6 windows, a matching entry door and an 8-over-8 window near the west corner. Rising from the roof, and roughly centered, are a pair of dormers matching those on the façade of the house.

Construction on this house began in 1939 with Robert Dubois Jr. and his wife, Elinor, moving in February 1940. They remained in the house until Robert's death in 1982. The house was recently purchased by Candido Izaguirre who is restoring it. Contributing.

Statement of Integrity: This property is more than 50 years of age and retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. The only addition to the original house is the carport at the back. Windows and doors are original. This property is contributing to the historic district.

7. 3221 Cribbon Avenue (Dora Dubois House; Frederic Kellogg, Architect, 1962)

This ranch-style house was built by Dubois' daughter, Dora, after she moved out of the Dubois home. The building is roughly T-shaped, with the top of the T extending east-west parallel to Pershing Avenue and the longer stem of the T extending south along Cribbon Avenue, thus creating slight projections of the west and east elevations at the north end. The entry porch is located at the intersection of the two sections on the west elevation. The house has a low-pitched hipped roof with wide eaves and an enclosed soffit. The north-south portion terminates in an attached garage that is narrower than the house, and has a single, paneled, overhead garage door. The house is faced in red brick similar to that of the Dubois house porch. Unless otherwise noted, windows are original 2- or 3-light aluminum sliding units with soldier brick sills. Beneath each original window, except those of the garage, is a single basement window with a domed snow and rain cover.

The house faces west on Cribbon Avenue. The entrance is inset under an open porch supported at the corner by a brick pier topped with a decorative open ironwork support extending to the soffit. An iron balustrade extends from the pier to the wall. A concrete walk and three steps lead to the concrete porch deck. The wood front door has a $\frac{3}{4}$ height patterned light above two solid panels and a glass storm door. Centered in the wall to the north of the entrance is a 2-light sliding

Dubois Block

Name of Property

Laramie County, WY

County and State

window. South of the porch is a 3-light center sliding window, a recently added plant window, a 2-light sliding window, and a secondary entrance accessed by a concrete deck with an iron balustrade and three steps rising from the south. South of the door, along the garage wall, are two evenly spaced 2-light windows.

On the east elevation, along the inset garage wall, are a 2-light window and a wood door leading to the basement. On the main section of the elevation are a 2-light window, a door and porch identical to the secondary entrance on the west elevation and two evenly spaced 3-light windows. Extending from the northeast corner of the house is a hexagonal sun room addition with a glass hipped roof which was constructed by the present owners during the last decade. The southeast elevation of the sunroom has a French door, and the remaining elevations are primarily glass.

On the north elevation are four evenly spaced 2-light windows, with the outer two slightly longer than the center two.

Like the other houses on the block, this house is well landscaped with mature trees and shrubs, including one of Cheyenne's last remaining American elms. The front yard features sandstone patios and paths, as well as a concrete sidewalk. There is also a landscaped water feature. The backyard is bounded by wood and chain link fences as well as hedges. There is a brick patio and a generous lawn and garden area occupying what was formerly the tennis court. In the southeast corner of the back yard is the hand-dug well (1909) which provided water for the original Dubois house and is still used for irrigating the yard of 3221 Cribbon today. In the northeast corner is a small wooden shed painted red with white trim to match the Dubois house. The house was designed by Cheyenne architect Frederic Kellogg, who was a draftsman for William Dubois in the 1930s. The current owners, David and Martha Mullikin, purchased the house from the estate of Dora Dubois, who died in 1983. Contributing.

Statement of Integrity: This property is more than 50 years of age and retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. The only addition to the original house is the sun room addition at the back. Windows and doors are original. This property is contributing to the historic district.

Dubois Block
Name of Property

Laramie County, WY
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations N/A

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

- 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

Dubois Block
Name of Property

Laramie County, WY
County and State

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1909-1962

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

William R. Dubois
Frederic R. Kellogg

Dubois Block
Name of Property

Laramie County, WY
County and State

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

The Dubois Block is significant as a relatively intact collection of homes, six of which Cheyenne architect William R. Dubois designed for himself, his family and his friends. The block includes just seven houses, the seventh having been designed after Dubois' death by a former draftsman, for Dubois' youngest daughter. The block represents architect-designed residential styles popular in the first several decades of the 20th century, when Cheyenne was experiencing growth in government services, military operations, and transportation including the railroad, the Lincoln Highway and air travel. All of the houses in the block, and much of the original landscaping have been preserved, creating a microcosm of a 20th century Cheyenne neighborhood. The Dubois Block is significant under Criterion C for architecture, being a rare collection of 20th century architect-designed custom homes. The period of significance begins in 1909, when William Dubois built his own home on the block, and ends in 1962 when William's daughter Dora moved into her ranch-style house on the site of the former tennis court.

Narrative Statement of Significance

William R. Dubois

William R. Dubois was born on November 15, 1879 in Chicago, Illinois, to Marie Francoise Werisse and William Jean Dubois. The senior Dubois was a draftsman and surveyor for the Henry S. Junker Company who traveled extensively, including to Panama where he drew maps for the company's work on the Panama Canal in 1915.

According to his 1923 application to the American Institute of Architects, William R. Dubois received three years of formal training in architecture at the "Chicago School of Architecture," as well as "miscellaneous office training."² Dubois came to Wyoming in 1901 at the age of 22 for what appears to have been his first major architectural assignment – the role of supervising architect for the construction of the Carnegie Library in Cheyenne. The Carnegie Library was designed by the Chicago firm of Patton, Fisher and Miller, architects of many Carnegie libraries throughout the U.S.³

Dubois stayed on in Cheyenne after construction of the library, and in 1904 he married Dora F. Slack, daughter of the *Cheyenne Daily Sun* owner E.A. Slack, and granddaughter of Esther Hobart Morris, a leader in women's suffrage who became the first female justice of the peace in

² William R. Dubois, Application for membership in the American Institute of Architects, January 24, 1923. <http://public.aia.org/sites/hdoaa/wiki/AIA%20scans/C-E/DuboisWilliam.pdf>, accessed April 28, 2014. The Chicago School of Architecture of the Armour Institute was formed in 1893 by the Armour Institute and the architecture program of the Art Institute of Chicago. It is presumed that this is the college Dubois was referring to in his application.

³ Henry F. and Elsie Rathburn Withey, *Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased)* (Los Angeles: Hennessey & Ingalls, Inc., 1970), page 460.

Dubois Block

Name of Property

Laramie County, WY

County and State

the United States. Dubois practiced architecture for about forty years, on his own and in partnership with fellow architect Leon C. Goodrich (Dubois & Goodrich, 1917-1930).⁴

In addition to working as an architect, Dubois became involved in the civic affairs of Cheyenne, becoming a prominent citizen through his involvement with organizations such as the Cheyenne Chamber of Commerce, the Masonic Lodge and the Young Men's Literary Club. Dubois was also an accomplished organist who played for churches and fraternal organizations and also advised these organizations on purchasing organs.⁵ These associations were likely responsible for many of his later architectural commissions. In 1903 Dubois was elected to the Wyoming House of Representatives, where he served three consecutive terms before being elected to the Wyoming State Senate where he served for two terms.

Early 20th century Cheyenne

By the time William Dubois arrived in Cheyenne in 1901, the city was well established as Wyoming's capital and a major division point on the Union Pacific Railroad, as well as a center for ranching and farming. The first residents of Cheyenne had arrived with the construction of the railroad in July, 1867. While the Union Pacific was under construction, Cheyenne had the good fortune of being an "end of tracks" town for six months, enough time to establish the town and distinguish it from the temporary railroad towns that disappeared shortly after rail construction moved on. During these six months, the town grew quickly, supplying materials for construction of the railroad and to meet the needs of the railroad workers. Cheyenne continued to grow until the severe winter of 1886-1887 which devastated the cattle industry, and abruptly halted Cheyenne's first 20 years of rapid growth. The dire economic situation was compounded by the nationwide recession of the 1890s, and it wasn't until the turn of the century that Wyoming began to recover.

In the first decade of the 20th century, with the recovery of the livestock industry as well as the expansion of Wyoming state government and Fort Russell (later F.E. Warren Air Force Base) and the continued importance of the railroad, Cheyenne was once again booming. F.E. Warren of Cheyenne was successful in lobbying for the fort to become a permanent U.S. military post in 1902, and helped secure \$230,000 for the construction of ten new structures that same year. Warren was also responsible for a federal appropriation of \$400,000 for a new post office and federal building in 1902.⁶

The city's culture and tourism industries also grew with the establishment of the Wyoming State Museum and the creation of Cheyenne Frontier Days. This economic growth created an

⁴ "Leon C. Goodrich," *American Architects Directory* (R.R. Bowker, LLC, 1962, page 256), American Institute of Architects website, <http://public.aia.org/sites/hdoaa/wiki/Wiki%20Pages/1962%20American%20Architects%20Directory.aspx>, accessed April 28, 2014.

⁵ Eileen Starr, "Dubois, William," in David Wishart, ed., *Encyclopedia of the Great Plains* (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 2004), page 77.

⁶ Bill O'Neal, *Cheyenne: A Biography of the "Magic City" of the Old West, 1867-1903* (Austin, TX: Eakin Press, 2006), page 316.

Dubois Block
 Name of Property

Laramie County, WY
 County and State

increased demand for housing, which led to the creation of several additions to the north, including the Park Addition which contains the Dubois Block. The construction of the Cheyenne Airport and the Lincoln Highway in the 1920s greatly contributed to Cheyenne's commerce and tourism industries. In the 1920s, Cheyenne became a major division point along the first transcontinental air mail route. A decade later, United Airlines expanded its staff by over 500, bringing a number of new families and residents to the city.

Development of the Dubois Block

The Park Addition was platted in 1909, shortly after the nearby Holderidge addition and shortly before the nearby Capital Heights and Hellman Heights additions. All of these neighborhoods began to fill in during the 1920s and continued filling in until well into the 1940s. Like other outlying neighborhoods, the Park Addition was platted on the Cartesian grid, while the original four-square-mile town site of Cheyenne, laid out by General Grenville Dodge, was platted parallel and perpendicular to the railroad. Park Addition lies near the juncture of these two grids. The diagonal Randall Boulevard cuts through both grids, creating triangular-shaped parks directly south and west of the Dubois Block.

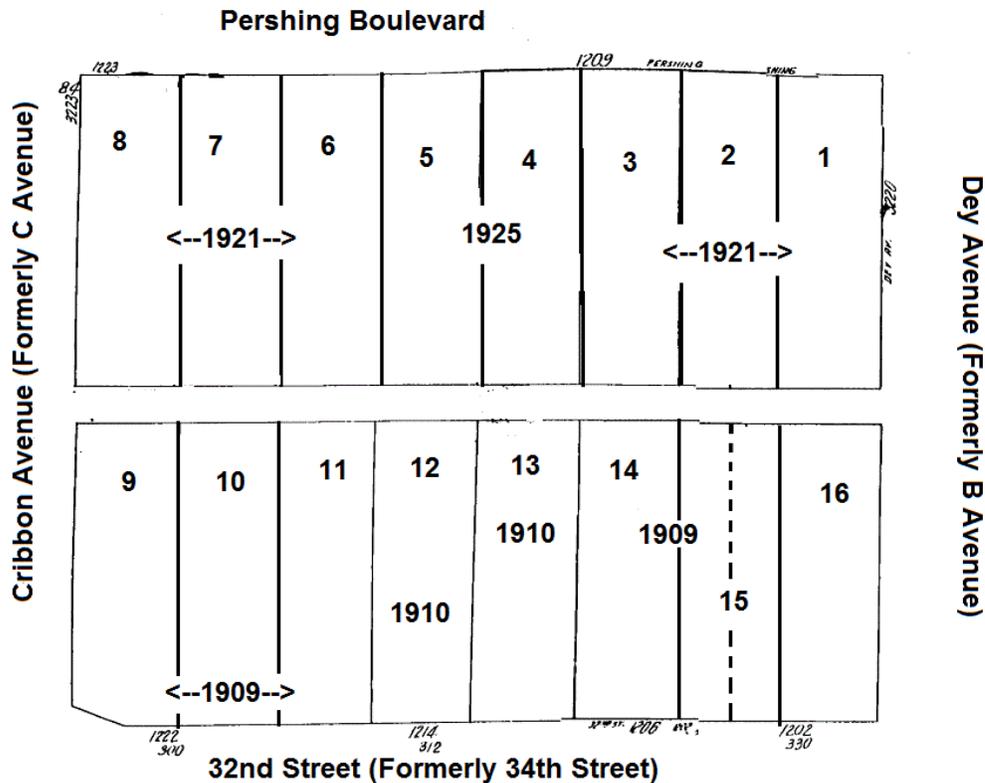


Figure 1: Dates of William Dubois' acquisition of lots 1-14 and the west side of 15.⁷

⁷ Sometime between 1924 and 1926, the roads along the west, south and east boundaries of the block changed. Cribbon Avenue was C Avenue; Dey Avenue was B Avenue; 32nd Street was 34th Street. When the road names changed, so did the numbering along 32nd/34th Street. When originally built, the Dubois house stood at 300 W. 34th St.

Dubois Block
Name of Property

Laramie County, WY
County and State

Each block of Park Addition contained 16 lots. These were numbered counterclockwise, starting with the northeastern most lot. Between 1909 and 1925, Dubois acquired 14½ of the 16 lots of block 2 of Park Addition. In 1909, Dubois acquired lots 9-11, 14 and the western half of lot 15; John L. Clark purchased the eastern half of lot 15 and all of lot 16. The following year, Dubois purchased lots 12-13. He acquired lots 1-8 in 1921-1925.

Telephone poles are the most prominent structures in a photograph taken of block 2 prior to the construction of William Dubois' home at 1222 W. 32nd Street in 1909. According to the 1912 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company Map of Cheyenne, a handful of frame houses occupied the surrounding blocks. Individuals from the working class and the upper class resided in Park Addition. Among the more prominent citizens were J. G. Laycock, the president of the Rocky Mountain Production Company; C. E. Sawyer and J.R. Jones, local lawyers; J.A. Pruitt, the manager of the Plains Hotel; W.F. De Vere, manager of Laramie County Credit Rating Exchange; and H.G. Decker, sales manager for Equitable Savings and Loan Association. Other residents worked as train conductors, brakemen, clerks, foremen, firemen, engineers and train conductors.⁸

William and Dora Dubois soon outgrew the small family home on Warren Avenue (now known as the Esther Morris home) where they had moved after their marriage. In 1909, they moved their family, which included children William Robert Jr., Berthe and George, into the new house at 1222 W. 32nd St, which Dubois had designed. Two more children, Dora and Edward, were born in 1917 and 1925 respectively.

In addition to his spacious home, Dubois included a detached garage in the northwest corner of his property and a chicken coop that spanned the northern border of lot 11 and part of lot 10. Shortly after constructing his home, Dubois planted trees along the north and south borders to block the window and along the east and west to provide shade. He also planted trees throughout the property, many of which are still standing. Until an unknown date prior to 1936, lots 1-4 contained a tennis court owned by Dubois. In 1910 Cheyenne attorney John D. Clark, who had purchased the southeast corner lot in Block 2, built his house (1204 W. 32nd Street), also designed by Dubois.

Significantly, Dubois parceled out almost all of his lots to members of his family. In 1911, he sold lot 12 (1214 W. 32nd St.) to his sister-in law and her husband, Wallace and Harriet Bond. He gave his son George lots 1-2 in 1932 (3220 Dey Avenue) and his son W. Robert lots 3-4 in 1939 (1209 W Pershing Boulevard). Dubois designed the houses for all three families. Dubois sold to his neighbors Mr. and Mrs. John Clark lots 13, 14 and the western half of 15, which they purchased for their son and his wife, Robert and Margaret Clark, and Dubois designed the Clark's Tudor Revival-style house at 1206 W. 32nd Street.

William Dubois' wife, Dora, died in a car-train accident in 1938, and their daughter Dora, who was 21 years old at the time, returned to Cheyenne and lived with her father until his death in

⁸ Cheyenne Polk City Directory, 1924.

Dubois Block

Name of Property

Laramie County, WY

County and State

1953. She stayed in the family home at 1222 W. 32nd Street until 1962, when she moved into the modest, ranch-style home she built at 3221 Cribbon Avenue, on the former site of the tennis court. Dora's house was designed by architect Frederic R. Kellogg, who had worked as a draftsman for William Dubois in 1938-1939 and was therefore probably known to Dora. Kellogg and his brother Armand established their own architectural firm, Kellogg and Kellogg, in 1938, and practiced in Cheyenne and Rock Springs for many years.⁹

William R. Dubois' architectural legacy

William Dubois was a versatile and prolific architect producing most of his work from 1900 to 1940. He designed both commercial and residential buildings in a variety of styles, primarily in Cheyenne, but also in several other cities and towns in Wyoming and Nebraska. He is known as the architect of most of the important office and government buildings in the Cheyenne business district, and a major designer of local school buildings.

Dubois was the architect for more than seventy commercial buildings in Wyoming. His commercial work ranges from office buildings to hotels, theaters, banks, stores and warehouses. Two of his most well-known buildings located in the Downtown Cheyenne Historic District are the Majestic Building and the Plains Hotel. The Majestic, on the corner of Capitol Avenue and 16th Street, was originally built for the First National Bank, which occupied most of the five-story structure. The bank failed in 1924 and the building has housed offices ever since, including Dubois' own office. The luxurious 100-room, five-story Plains Hotel at Central Avenue and 16th Street opened in 1911 to replace the deteriorating Inter-Ocean Hotel.¹⁰ Dubois also designed the conversion of the Atlas Building into the Atlas Theatre in 1907. This was part of a larger entertainment economy that sustained several theatres in Cheyenne.

Many of Cheyenne's schools are Dubois' work. He designed about forty grade schools and high schools around Wyoming, and nine University of Wyoming buildings, two of them in partnership with Laramie architect Wilbur Hitchcock: the Wyoming Union, Half-Acre Gymnasium (with Hitchcock), Men's Residence Hall (with Hitchcock; now McWhinnie Hall), Hoyt Hall, Normal School (demolished), Women's Residence Hall (now Merica Hall), Agricultural Hall (demolished), and Knight Hall. Dubois also designed four Carnegie libraries, three in Wyoming and one in Colorado.¹¹

As Wyoming's economy grew, so did its population, requiring not only office buildings and schools, but also government buildings. Dubois designed the third addition to the Wyoming State Capitol (1915-1917) and the City and County (1918) and the U. S. Federal Office (1932)

⁹ "Frederic Robert Kellogg," *American Architects Directory* (R.R. Bowker, LLC, 1962, page 256), American Institute of Architects website, http://public.aia.org/sites/hdoaa/wiki/American%20Architects%20Directories/1962%20American%20Architects%20Directory/Bowker_1962_K.pdf, accessed April 28, 2014.

¹⁰ Carol A. Nathan, "Downtown Cheyenne Historic District," *National Register of Historic Places Inventory--Nomination Form* (Cheyenne: Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office, 1978).

¹¹ William R. Dubois, Architect. Numerous building plans listed by and filed at Wyoming State Archives, Museums and Historical Department, Barrett Building, Cheyenne, WY.

Dubois Block

Name of Property

Laramie County, WY

County and State

buildings in Cheyenne. He also designed the imposing State of Wyoming Supreme Court building (1935) at 2301 Capitol Avenue. Dubois designed churches, parsonages, an orphanage and the Salvation Army Building. He also prepared plans of buildings for fraternal orders including Masonic Lodges (Cheyenne, Lusk, Laramie, Torrington, and Wheatland), and drew plans for five apartment buildings.¹²

Dubois' house designs are less well documented than his government and commercial buildings, but based on a list of plans and other sources it is estimated that he designed about 100 houses, mostly in Cheyenne, but a few in Laramie, Douglas and elsewhere in the state. Generally his clients were white-collar professionals living in upper middle class residential areas, or wealthy businessmen residing in more exclusive areas, some of which are now historic districts. In 1916 banker Charles L. Beatty moved to Cheyenne to open the Union Trust Company,¹³ and hired Dubois to draw up plans for a home at 2320 Capitol Avenue, across the street from the state capitol. Dubois designed a two-story house in the American Foursquare tradition. Today the Beatty house is known as the Kendrick Building, home to the Wyoming Arts Council.¹⁴

Another example of Dubois' work is the William Goodale home at 214 South Fourteenth Street in Laramie that Dubois designed with fellow architect F.W. Ambrose. Goodale was director of the First State Bank of Laramie and an early automobile dealer. This large two-story home was constructed in 1931 of Wyoming sandstone and terra cotta roof in the Tudor Revival style. The University of Wyoming purchased this property, and the Goodale home is now used by University of Wyoming Alumni Association.¹⁵

When the Wyoming chapter of the American Institute of Architects (AIA) established the Wyoming State Board of Architects in 1951, Dubois' contributions to the Wyoming architectural landscape were recognized by the board which viewed him as "the grandfather" of the architectural profession in Wyoming and awarded him license number 0001, making Dubois the first licensed architect in the state. Dubois had originally joined the AIA in 1923, after 22 years of practicing architecture. He was a member of the Colorado Chapter, which at that time included Wyoming and New Mexico. He resigned from the AIA in December, 1944, due to "age and general conditions."¹⁶

William Dubois' architectural style

¹² William R. Dubois, Architect. Numerous building plans listed by and filed at Wyoming State Archives, Museums and Historical Department, Barrett Building, Cheyenne, WY.

¹³ I. S. Bartlett, *History of Wyoming, Vol. III*, (Chicago: S. J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1918).

¹⁴ Do Palma, "Charles L. Beatty House," *National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form* (Wyoming SHPO: Cheyenne, 1990).

¹⁵ Rheba Massey and Michelle R. Bachand, "William Goodale House," *National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form* (Wyoming SHPO: Cheyenne, 1991).

¹⁶ William R. Dubois, Application for membership in the American Institute of Architects, January 24, 1923, <http://public.aia.org/sites/hdoaa/wiki/AIA%20scans/C-E/DuboisWilliam.pdf>, accessed April 28, 2014.

Dubois Block

Name of Property

Laramie County, WY

County and State

Like many of his contemporaries, William R. Dubois was a versatile architect who could design in the many different styles popular in the first few decades of the 20th century. His government buildings range from Neoclassical Revival (as in the additions to the Wyoming State Capitol and the City and County Building in Cheyenne) to Romanesque Revival (Masonic Lodge, Cheyenne), to Depression Moderne (Laramie City Hall and Albany County Courthouse). His schools and campus buildings reflect the above styles as well as Beaux Arts (Half-Acre Gymnasium) and Collegiate Gothic (McWhinnie Hall and McCormick Junior High School). He designed several of Cheyenne's downtown office and hotel blocks, including the Plains Hotel, the Majestic Building and the Hynds Building, all of which combine the Chicago School's three-part office building design with classical decorative features. Many of his office buildings also feature the three-part Chicago-style window.

For residential commissions Dubois designed Craftsman Bungalows as well as the popular range of period revivals, especially Tudor Revival, Georgian Revival, Dutch Colonial Revival, Mediterranean Revival and even Pueblo Revival. Each of his designs is remarkable for its attention to detail: the wrought iron balconette, carved brackets, elaborate shaped parapet and oval quatrefoil windows of a Mediterranean Revival house, or the notched rafter tails, carved bargeboards and knee braces of a Craftsman Bungalow.

While his institutional buildings tend to be rectangular, symmetrical blocks with a formalism befitting their use, his houses reflect the 20th century trend of comfortable, relatively informal living. Most of his homes have generous, full-length front porches, although many of these were later enclosed. The front slope of the often bellcast, eave-front gable roof usually extends to cover the porch. Rooflines are typically gable, with steep gables used for Tudor Revival houses. Clipped gables and gambrel and hipped roofs were also part of his repertoire.

Dubois used a combination of materials, especially brick and wood shingles, sometimes laid in more than one pattern. Stucco and half-timbering decorate the gable ends of many Tudor Revival and Craftsman homes. Dormers are a prominent feature of his early Craftsman houses, often seen in pairs, with paired windows in each dormer. Most houses also have both interior and exterior brick chimneys, with the exterior chimneys often shouldered, with edges picked out in a contrasting color or material.

In keeping with the Craftsman tradition, Dubois' windows are often divided vertically in the upper sash (3-over-1 or 4-over-1), and appear in pairs and triplets. Most of his houses have at least one bay window, often a squared off, as opposed to canted, bay. Other decorative features include string, sill and lintel courses. Several of his Tudor Revival houses feature carved timber porches and arched doors with iron strap hinges.

Dubois Block
Name of Property

Laramie County, WY
County and State

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County and State

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Dubois Block
Name of Property

Laramie County, WY
County and State

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property less than one acre

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (center of property)

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

Dubois Block

Name of Property

Laramie County, WY

County and State

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 41.145604 | Longitude: -104.83483 |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary consists of the entirety of Block 2, Park Addition, in Cheyenne, WY. This is bound by Pershing Boulevard on the north, Cribbon Avenue on the west, 32nd Street on the south, and Dey Avenue on the east.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries were selected because they comprise the block purchased and developed by William R. Dubois. While Dubois designed other houses in the Park Addition, including one directly across Dey Avenue, this is the only block in Cheyenne that has such a strong association with Dubois.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Mary Humstone, Research Scientist; Stacia Fine, Sarah Gange, Triston Kanode, students
organization: American Studies Program, University of Wyoming
street & number: 1000 E. University Ave

Dubois Block

Name of Property

Laramie County, WY

County and State

city or town: Laramie state: WY code 82071

e-mail humstone@uwyo.edu

telephone: 307 766-3898

date: May 8, 2014

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Dubois Block
Name of Property

Laramie County, WY
County and State

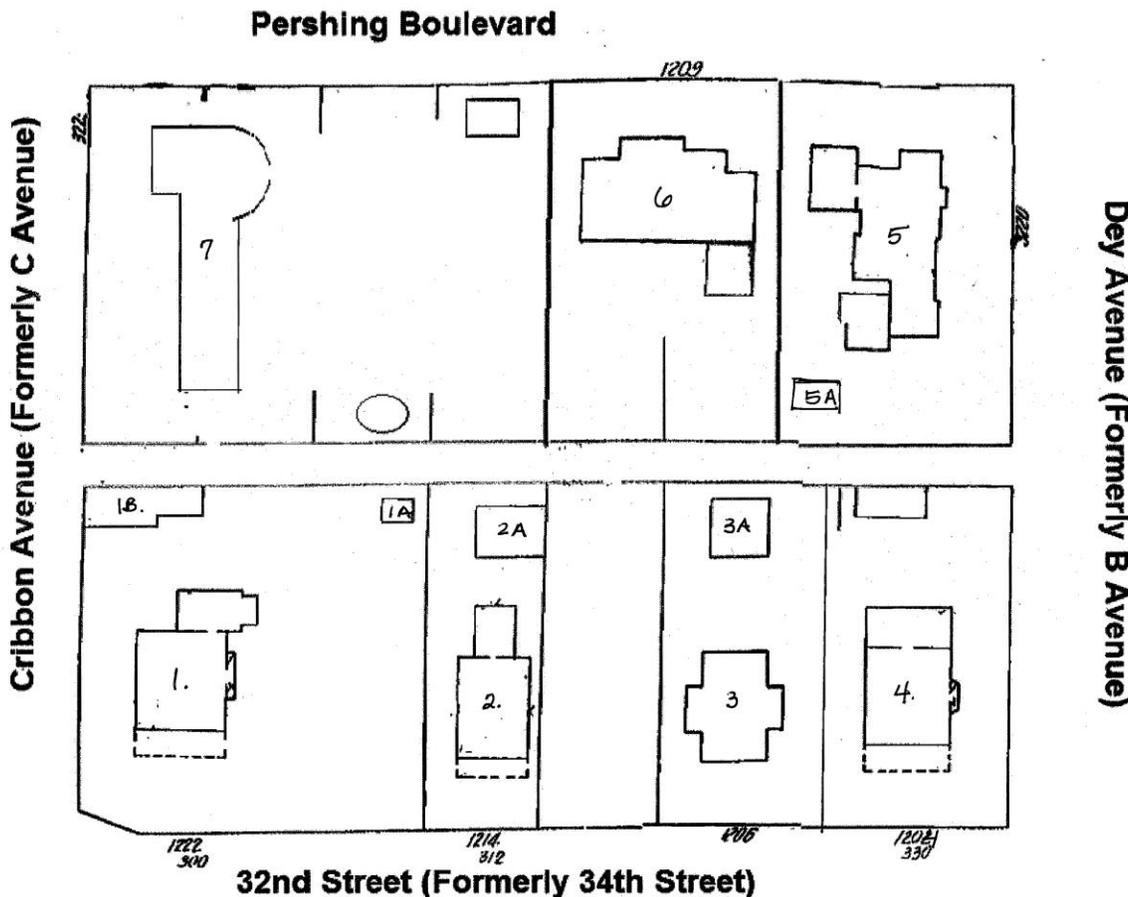


Figure 2: sketch

map of district. Note: sketch map does not show all addition to houses and all outbuildings.

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: **Dubois Block**

City or Vicinity: **Cheyenne**

County: **Laramie**

State: **Wyoming**

Photographer: **Mary Humstone, Stacia Fine, Sarah Gange, Triston Kanode**

Date Photographed: **January – March, 2014**

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Dubois Block
Name of Property

Laramie County, WY
County and State

Overview of south end of district, photographer facing north-northwest.
1 of 18

Historic photograph of 1222 W. 32nd Street, photographer facing northeast.
2 of 18

South façade of 1222 W. 32nd Street, photographer facing northwest.
3 of 18

West elevation of 1222 W. 32nd Street, photographer facing east.
4 of 18

Garage for 1222 W. 32nd Street, photographer facing southeast.
5 of 18

South façade and east elevation of 1214 W. 32nd Street, photographer facing northwest.
6 of 18

South façade of 1214 W. 32nd Street, photographer facing north.
7 of 18

South façade and east elevation of 1206 W. 32nd Street, photographer facing north-northwest.
8 of 18

North and west elevations of 1206 W. 32nd Street, photographer facing southeast.
9 of 18

Garage for 1206 W. 32nd Street, photographer facing northwest.
10 of 18

South façade and east elevation of 1204 W. 32nd Street, photographer facing northwest.
11 of 18

East façade of 3220 Dey Avenue, photographer facing northwest.
12 of 18

North elevation of 3220 Dey Avenue, photographer facing south.
13 of 18

Garage for 3220 Dey Avenue, photographer facing southwest.
14 of 18

North façade of 1209 W. Pershing Blvd, photographer facing south-southwest.
15 of 18

Dubois Block

Name of Property

Laramie County, WY

County and State

South elevation of 1209 W. Pershing Blvd, photographer facing north.
16 of 18

West façade of 3221 Cribbon Avenue, photographer facing southeast.
17 of 18

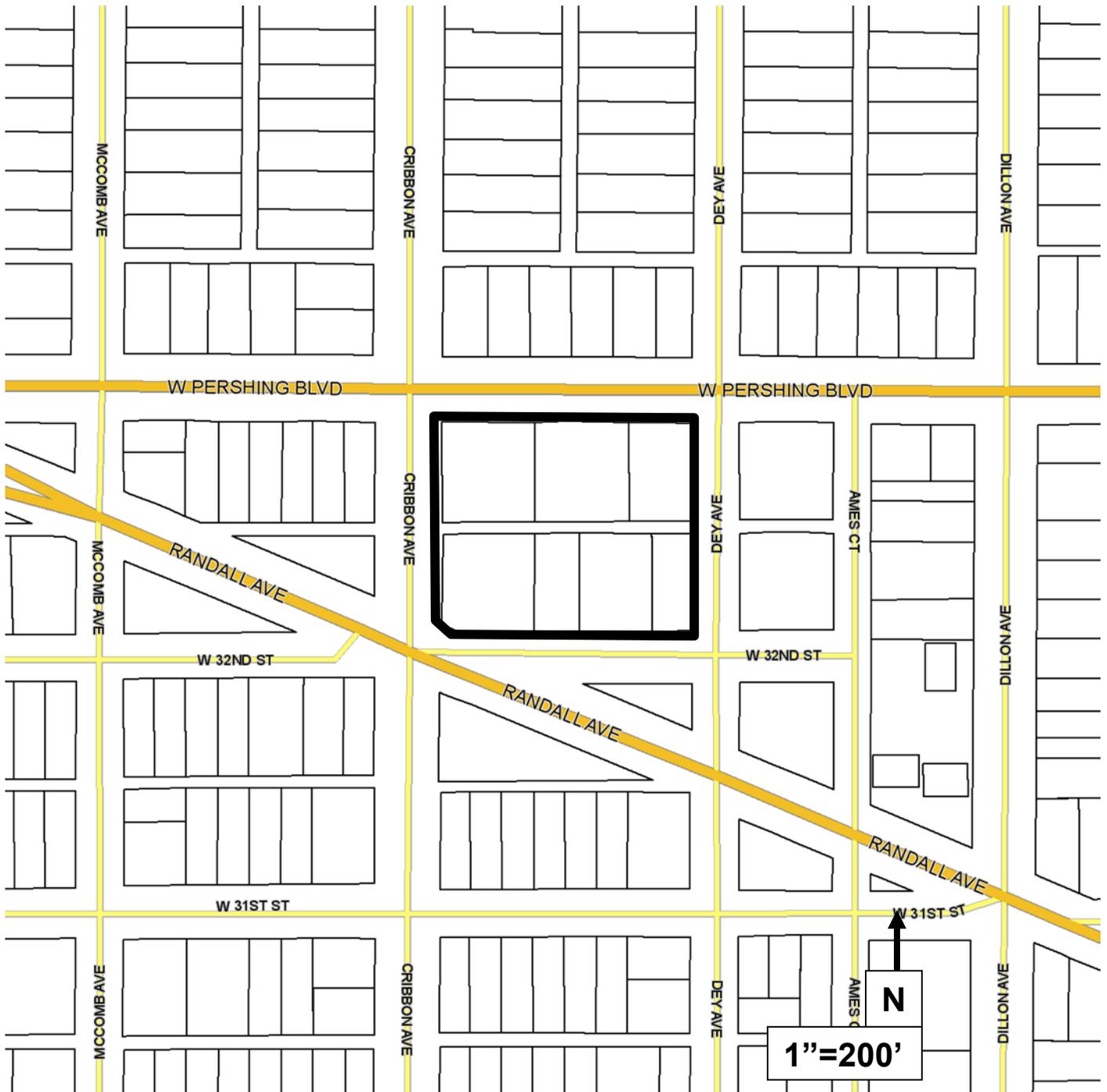
West façade and south elevation of 3221 Cribbon Avenue, photographer facing northeast.
18 of 18

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 100 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.

Dubois Block
Name of Property

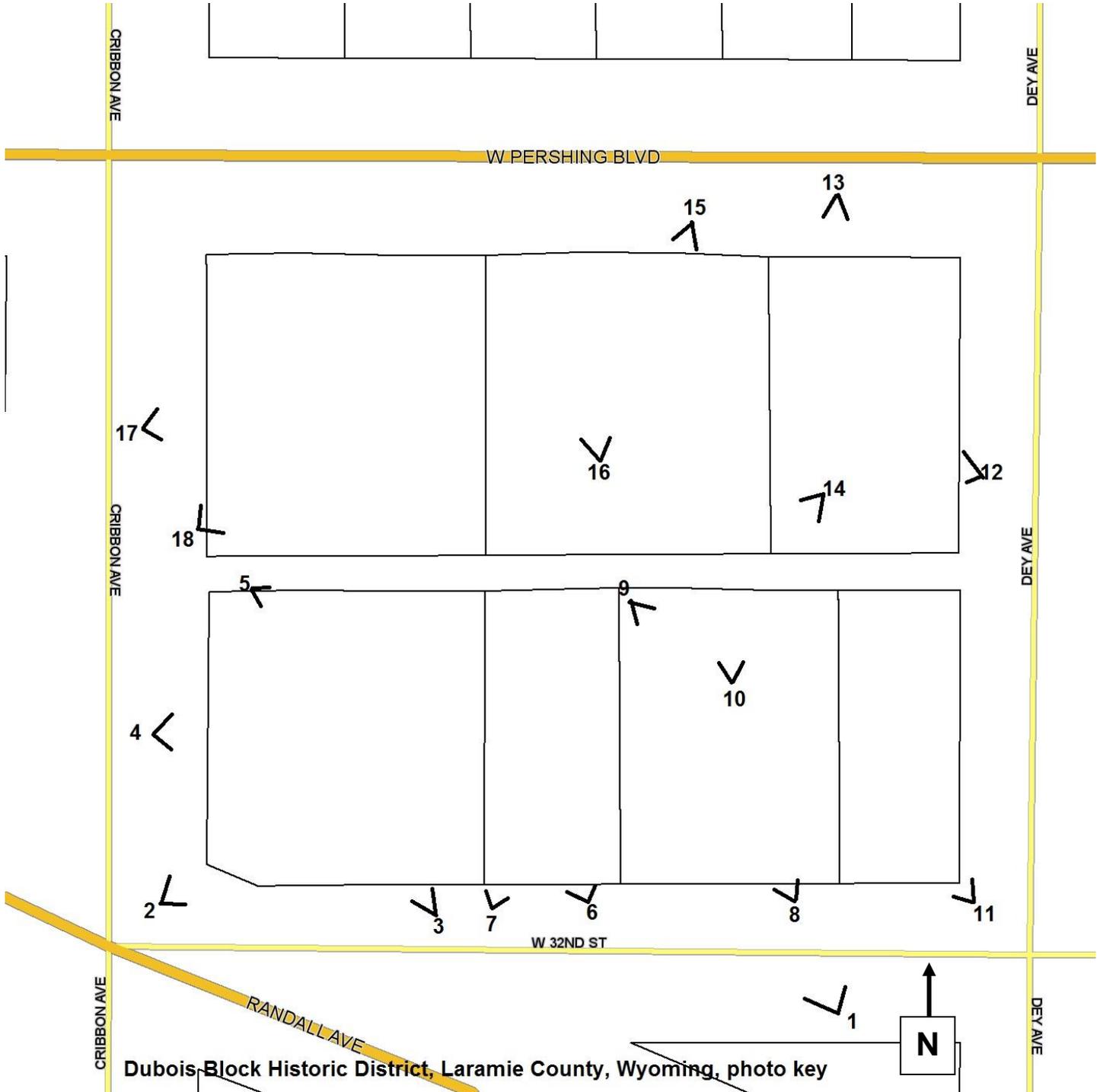
Laramie County, WY
County and State



Boundary map of Dubois Block Historic District, Laramie County, Wyoming showing nominated boundary.

Dubois Block
Name of Property

Laramie County, WY
County and State



Dubois Block
 Name of Property

Laramie County, WY
 County and State

Appendix 1: Timeline

- 1879 William R. Dubois born in Chicago, Illinois
- 1885 Dora F. Slack born, Cheyenne, Wyoming
- 1901 William Dubois came to Wyoming to supervise the building of the Carnegie Library
- 1903 Elected to Wyoming House of Representatives
- 1904 Married Dora F. Slack
- 1906 William R. Dubois Jr. born
- 1907 Berthe Dubois born
- 1909 Dubois began purchasing lots in Block 2 of Park Addition
- 1909 Elected to State Senate
- 1909 George Dubois born
- 1909 1222 W. 32nd St. house built (William R. Dubois and family)
- 1910 1204 W. 32nd St house built (John D. Clark)
- 1911 1214 W. 32nd St. house built (Wallace Bond)
- 1917 Dubois established firm with Leon C. Goodrich, Dubois & Goodrich Architects
- 1917 Dora Dubois born
- 1925 Edward Dubois born
- 1932 3220 Dey Ave. house built (George Dubois)
- 1936 1206 W. 32nd St. house built (Robert Clark)
- 1938 Dora Dubois (wife of William) died
- 1939 1209 W. Pershing house built (W. Robert Dubois Jr.)
- 1953 William R. Dubois died
- 1961 3221 Cribbon Ave. house built (Dora Dubois)

Appendix 2: Compiled list of buildings designed by William R. Dubois (partial)

The appendix listing the architectural work of William R. Dubois by type and date was compiled using the National Register of Historic Places nomination form for the Charles L. Beatty house as a base. This list was cross checked with the Wyoming State Archive index of William R. Dubois work and modifications were made. Professor Mary Humstone of the University of Wyoming contributed clarifications to some entries, especially those related to the University of Wyoming buildings that were Dubois' collaborations with Laramie architect Wilbur Hitchcock. The work listed may include partial designs such as additions to existing buildings, or collaborations with other architects. This list is not intended to be a comprehensive list of Dubois' work, but a reference for plans located at the Wyoming State Archives and discussed in National Register nominations.

Commercial

Name	Location	Date
Continental Oil Co. Warehouse	Cheyenne	1902
Balch Building	Laramie	1904
Chaplin Store	Laramie	1908
Roach Building	Laramie	1908

Dubois Block
 Name of Property

Laramie County, WY
 County and State

Name	Location	Date
Lewis Manewall Store	Cheyenne	1909
Cheyenne Plumbing Co.	Cheyenne	1910
Deming Building	Cheyenne	1911
Grier Furniture Store	Cheyenne	1911
Thomas O'Neil Store	Cheyenne	1911
McCord-Brady Warehouse	Cheyenne	1912
Emmer Products Co. Building	Worland	1915
J. J. McIntosh Building	Cheyenne	1916
Boyle Store	Kimball, NE	1916
L. Newbauer and J. J. McIntosh Store	Sidney, NE	1916
Otto Hink Jr. Store	Sidney, NE	1916
Cheyenne Securities Co. Building	Cheyenne	1917, 1929
Leo E. Osborn Office and Store Building	Sidney, NE	1917
T. H. Olsen Store Building	Cheyenne	1918
Bank and Store	Camp Crook, SD	1918
Swan Land & Cattle Co. Headquarters Building	Chugwater	1919
Gus Linn Store	Sidney, NE	1919
Minneapolis Steel and Machinery Co. Office	Laramie	1920
Sam Stark Store	Cheyenne	1922
Homer A. France Store	Rawlins	1923
Cal Holliday-Cook Bldg (alts)	Cheyenne	1925
Aero Oil Co. Filling Station	Cheyenne	1925
S. Idelman Building	Cheyenne	1926
Warren Live Stock Co. Bunkhouse	Cheyenne	1927

Dubois Block
 Name of Property

Laramie County, WY
 County and State

Name	Location	Date
E. T. Bartley Store Building additions	Cheyenne	1927
T. Dyer Store	Cheyenne	1927
Frank G. Smith Building	Cheyenne	1927
Pierce & Ryan Building	Rawlins	1928
MacMarr Food Corp.	Cheyenne	1929
Cheyenne Securities Co.	Cheyenne	1929, 1917
Sam Shuman Building alterations and additions	Cheyenne	1929
George Carroll Filling Station	Cheyenne	1929
Montgomery Ward Store	Cheyenne	1929
Percy Smith Mercantile Cleaning Plant Building	Cheyenne	1929
Cheyenne Transfer & Storage Co.	Cheyenne	1929
Guernsey Pharmacy	Guernsey	1929
Coliseum Building	Cheyenne	1930
Grease Spot Filling Station Addition	Wheatland	1930
Cosgriff Store	Cheyenne	1931
Howard Warehouse	Cheyenne	1932
Elk Mountain Trading Co.	Elk Mountain	1932
Harris Furniture Co.	Cheyenne	1936
Wyoming Gas Co.	Greybull	1938
Warren Mercantile Co.	Cheyenne	1940
Warren Live Stock Co.	Cheyenne	1941
Paxton & Gallagher Warehouse	Cheyenne	n/d
Mayflower Café	Cheyenne	n/d
T. J. Palmer Bakery	Cheyenne	n/d
Yoder Building	Cheyenne	n/d

Dubois Block
 Name of Property

Laramie County, WY
 County and State

Name	Location	Date
Cheyenne Light, Fuel and Power Building	Cheyenne	n/d
Wyoming Fuel and Feed Co.	Cheyenne	n/d
F. Burton Store Building	Guernsey	n/d
Republican Building	Laramie	n/d
Daley Building	Rawlins	n/d
Rock Springs National Bank	Rock Springs	n/d
A. R. Thomas Store	Bushnell, NE	n/d

Education

Name	Location	Date
School Building	Laramie	1907
Churchill Grade School	Cheyenne	1911
Gymnasium, High School	Cheyenne	1912
High School	Wheatland	1913
School Building	Sunrise	1916
School Building	Worland	1916
School Building	Bushnell, NE	1916
Grade School	Kimball, NE	1916
Vocational High School	Lander	1918
Vocational High School	Casper	1919
Grade School	Douglas	1919
Gibson-Clark School	Cheyenne	1920
School Building	Green River	1920
Wyoming Industrial Institute Out Buildings	Lander	1920
High School Building	Cheyenne	1921
School District No. 12 additions	Guernsey	1921

Dubois Block
 Name of Property

Laramie County, WY
 County and State

Name	Location	Date
School Building	Hillsdale	1921
UW Hoyt Hall	Laramie	1921
School Building	Hereford, CO	1921
School Building	Carpenter	1923
Johnson School	Cheyenne	1923
UW Half Acre Gymnasium	Laramie	1923
High School	Rawlins	1924
Cheyenne Junior High School alterations	Cheyenne	1925
UW Men's Residence Hall (McWhinnie)	Laramie	1927
McCormick Junior High School	Cheyenne	1928
School Building alterations	Carr, CO	1930
Grade School	Cody	1937
St. Mary's High School	Cheyenne	1938
School Building	Mountain View	1938
High School addition	Laramie	1939
School Bus Garage	Cheyenne	1940
Corlett School	Cheyenne	1940
UW Student Union	Laramie	1939
UW Normal School Bldg.	Laramie	n/d
UW Women's Hall (Merica Hall)	Laramie	n/d
North Side School Building	Rock Springs	n/d
School Building	Rock Springs	n/d
School Building	Pine Bluffs	n/d

Government: City, County, State, Federal

Name	Location	Date
Wyoming State Hospital, Building for	Evanston	n/d

Dubois Block
Name of Property

Laramie County, WY
County and State

Name	Location	Date
Employees		
Armory Building	Newcastle	1913
Capitol Building addition	Cheyenne	1917
City & County Jail	Cheyenne	1918
City & County Building	Cheyenne	1919
Cottage for the Wyoming School for Defectives	Lander	1920
U.S. Post Office	Kimball, NE	1920
Wyoming State Reformatory	Worland	1922
City of Cheyenne Park Tool House	Cheyenne	1926
Wyoming State Fair Grandstand	Douglas	1927
Armory Building	Sheridan	1928
Cheyenne Central Fire Station	Cheyenne	1931
Albany County Courthouse	Laramie	1931
Wyoming Penitentiary	Rawlins	1931
U.S. Federal Office Building	Cheyenne	1932
Penitentiary Farm	Riverton	1934
Supreme Court Building	Cheyenne	1935
State Training School	Lander	1937
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home	Buffalo	1938
Horticultural Field Station laboratory Building	Cheyenne	1939
Laramie County Poor Farm addition	Cheyenne	n/d
Wyoming National Guard Supply Building	Cheyenne	n/d
Nurses Cottage for St. John's Hospital	Jackson	n/d
Institution for the Feeble Minded	Lander	n/d
Municipal Building	Laramie	n/d

Dubois Block
 Name of Property

Laramie County, WY
 County and State

Name	Location	Date
Branch of Wyoming Hospital	Sheridan	n/d
Wyoming General Hospital	Casper	n/d
State Experimental Farm	Torrington	n/d

Religious

Name	Location	Date
Unity Temple	Douglas	1902
Bishop's Residence	Cheyenne	1907
Baptist Church	Douglas	1916
First Methodist Episcopal Church	Kimball, NE	1916
St. Michael's Mission	Wind River Indian Resv.	1918
Episcopal Church Parish House of St. Marks	Cheyenne	1925
Southside Community Church	Cheyenne	1926
St. Joseph Church	Cheyenne	1928
Church of Holy Rosary	Lander	1928
First English Lutheran Church Parsonage	Cheyenne	1935
St. Joseph's Orphanage	Torrington	1935
Salvation Army Building	Cheyenne	n/d

Hotels and Theatres

Name	Location	Date
Capitol Avenue Theatre	Cheyenne	1904
Atlas Theatre	Cheyenne	1907
Luman Hotel	Basin	1909
Plains Hotel	Cheyenne	1910
Midwest Hotel	Casper	1913
Pine Bluffs Hotel	Pine Bluffs	1914

Dubois Block
 Name of Property

Laramie County, WY
 County and State

Name	Location	Date
Hennig Hotel	Casper	1917
Brewer Hotel and Café	Sidney, NE	1918
Theatre Building	Sidney, NE	1918
Hotel for Niobrara Investment Co.	Manville	1919
Osborn Block Theatre	Rawlins	1923
Connor Hotel addition	Laramie	1925
Noble Hotel	Lander	1925
Western Ranchman Wyoming Motel	Cheyenne	1940

Libraries

Name	Location	Date
Carnegie Public Library	Green River	1906
Carnegie Public Library	Rock Springs	1908
Carnegie Public Library	Basin	1909
Carnegie Public Library	Eaton, CO	1910

Apartments

Name	Location	Date
Cheyenne Apartments	Cheyenne	1920
Tourist Apartment Building	Cheyenne	1936
Warren Apartments	Cheyenne	n/d
Rookery-Conway Apartments	Cheyenne	n/d
Hewlett Apartments	Cheyenne	n/d

Unknown Type

Name	Location	Date
Wintergarden	Cheyenne	1931
Casper Housing Corporation, "The Goodrich Plan"	Casper	n/d