**APPENDIX G**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORICAL PLACES**

308 South Second Street (Mode O'Day) 1950s Noncontributing

This is a one story masonry structure whose facade is covered with pink metal tiles. A red and white cut out letter sign declares the business's name. The entrance is centered with set back display windows on either side. Aluminum framing has been used for the display window and the entrance.

310 South Second Street (Maurices) 1910 altered 1960s Non-contributing

This two story masonry commercial structure has an upper level facade of cast detailed concrete with a wood siding in the clerestory. Below the clerestory there is a cloth awning which extends across the sidewalk. The lower level facade has a center entrance flanked by display windows.

312 South Second Street (Jack and Jill's) 1950s Noncontributing

This is a single story masonry structure with small stuccoed parapet and clerestory above the display windows. Below the clerestory is a small projecting shed roof. The entrance is centered with set back aluminum framed display windows on either side.

314 South Second Street (Spencer's Fabrics) 1890s Contributing

This is a two story brick commercial structure. Its upper facade appears to be completely original while the lower facade has been altered. The upper level has a tall elaborate metal cornice flanked at either end by protruding consoles. This cornice is unique within the district. Below the overhang the cornice detailing extends the length of the structure and is the same height as the consoles. The upper level fenestration is three tall equally spaced double hung 1/1 windows. Each window opening has a separate dressed sandstone lintel and a shared single dressed sandstone sill, which also acts as a belt course. A secondary metal cornice with evenly spaced volutes, and consoles at either end extends beneath the belt course. The lower level openings have not been changed but the facade has been stuccoed. The upper level entrance is to the left and the lower level

entrance is centered and set back with display windows on either side. Both entrances display windows are framed in aluminum.

318-320 South Second Street (Simpson Building) mid 1880s altered 1920s Contributing (Corner Building)

This site was occupied from 1880 to 1895 by "Trabing Bros. General Store." Trabing Bros. store was an important enterprise in downtown Laramie's early history as a sundry-type store. A two story brick commercial structure, its west facade has a simple metal cornice which does not extend to the south facade. The west facade's upper level fenestration is multi-paned. The windows share a continuous metal sill. Lower level fenestration is filled with glass block. Each window has a metal lintel and sill. The west facade has a rough textured brick veneer covering the upper level to just below the clerestory range. The upper level fenestration consists of five square, multi-paned metal mullioned windows. The fenestration spacing is a single centered window with two double windows on either side of the center window. A fixed projecting metal awning extends the entire length of the structure's west facade. The lower level has a large central double entrance with a display window between the doors. On either side of the entrance are two display windows. Between each of the windows and the entrance are glazed tiled uprights.

400 South Second Street (Smith Furniture) 1950s Noncontributing (Corner Building)

This is a one and one half story masonry commercial structure. The front half of the structure is single story while the back half is one and one half and has been stuccoed. The front half has a bright yellow metal band shared with 406 South Second Street across the top of the structure. Below the metal band are display windows with a center entrance on the east side. Windows and entrance are framed in aluminum.

406 South Second Street (Smith Furniture Annex) altered 1950s Noncontributing

This is a two story masonry commercial structure, with the upper level facade completely stuccoed. Fenestration consists of three

evenly spaced windows, filled with glass block and surrounded by metal framed casement. The lower level is similar to 400 South Second Street. It shares the bright yellow metal band across the front with large aluminum display windows.

408 South Second Street (Smith Furniture Annex) 1920s Contributing

This is a two story brick commercial structure with some cast iron detail on the lower level. The top of the structure features a slight brick overhang with two evenly spaced corbeled rectangles below and the words "WAGNER BUILDING" painted inside. The upper level fenestration consists of four pairs of equally spaced double hung windows. Lower lights are single, while upper lights are divided into five vertical panes. The belt course is marked with a cast iron beam with ten evenly spaced rose bosses. The lower facade has been altered with aluminum framing for the clerestory, display windows and entrance. The entrance is centered and set back.

410 South Second Street (Rose Cafe) altered 1955 Noncontributing

This is a two story masonry commercial structure with retrofitted facade dating from 1955. The lower level is asymmetrical with flagstone, small display windows in aluminum frames and an off-center entrance. A metal rimmed, fixed awning projects horizontally over the sidewalk and entrance. Above the awning is a metal box sign. The upper level is covered with green colored tile and two small wood framed casement windows.

412-414 South Second Street (Smith's Outlet) 1885 Contributing

Constructed in 1885, and listed as "Cooperative Market" under "Butchers" in the 1888 Laramie Directory, this two story brick commercial structure features a lower level cast iron front. A two story brick addition has been added to the structure. There is no cornice, but evidence suggests one. Just above the upper level fenestration are two evenly spaced corbeled rectangles. Upper level fenestration consists of four equally spaced pairs of double hung 1/1 windows, Above each pair of windows is a four paned overlight. The belt course is marked with a cast iron beam with fifteen equally spaced rose bosses. The lower level

construction is unique within the district. A cast iron upright divides each major section of the lower facade. Between each upright is a glass clerestory and above each entrance is a transom.

103 South Second Street (Elk's Club) 1910s Contributing (Corner Building)

This is a full three story brick structure covering approximately 8100 square feet of ground area. The structure has a glazed gold colored brick exterior except for the lower level facade on the north (front) which features white glazed banded terra cotta trim. The structure is capped with a detailed cornice on three sides which has a deep overhang and is supported by brackets approximately two feet on center. Below this a small cornice finishes the entablature. Located above the center entrance between the cornices is "B.P.O.E. 582". The north facade is divided into thirds with the center section slightly smaller and protruding. Topping the center section is a pediment similarly detailed as the cornice with "1910" inside the pediment. In the middle of the center section are two groups of brick pilasters capped with an ionic scroll detailing. Below these is the main entrance, consisting of four doors. Fenestration on the upper level of the east consists of two large square openings filled with glass block except for a small metal frame window in the center. The east facade has large arched openings filled with either stucco or brick on the upper two levels. Lower level windows are also filled with stucco or glass block as described above. Light colored stone, flat arches ornament lower level window openings.

221 South Second Street (First Interstate Bank) (Corner Building parking lot and square area) 1960s Nocontributing

Constructed about 1965 on the site of the old Laramie Federal Post Office and the old First National Bank site this site consists of a two story modern commercial structure and parking lot. Constructed of light colored stone slabs the bank features mondern design and treatments. At the corner of Third Street and Ivinson Avenue is a metal and concrete pole approximately 35 feet high which holds the bank logo. The other half of the site is occupied with a parking lot. At the corner of Ivinson and Second on the edge of the parking lot is a field stone seating area

which includes five flag poles. The parking lot itself has been well landscaped to minimize its impact.

201 South Second Street 202 Ivinson Classic's (Corner Building) 1900s Contributing

This is a typical two story brick commercial structure with a simple over hanging metal cornice supported by brackets which are approximately three feet on center and small metal consoles at either end. Below the upper level belt course, is a dentil course. The upper level is covered with lightly textured yellow brick and features four evenly spaced windows, two on each side. Each has individually dressed sandstone lintels and sills. Windows on the south are 1/1 double hung while windows on the east are the same but divided. The lower level has the original cast iron front and sheet metal is used in the clerestory for signage.

203 South Second Street (Jon-n-Jax Men's Wear) 1890 Contributing

Although stuccoed, this building is said to be a remnant of the second permanent structure erected in the Laramie downtown. It is a two story dark red brick, commercial structure with a parapet which bears the inscription "SIMON DURLACHER" carved in the stonework. Above the inscription is a metal cornice which has consoles at either end with large volutes. The upper level fenestration consists of three equally spaced centered double hung 1/1 window units. Each upper level window has a dressed sandstone lintel and sill. The upper level is completely original, although this is the second facade dated about 1890 which was added to the 1870 structure. The lower level facade was altered again in the 1960s. The signage just below the upper level windows is mounted on red wood trim. Below this signage and surrounding the entrance area is glazed tile and aluminum mullions for the display windows. The back of the building (east side), with tall arched windows is visible from the alley.

205 South Second Street (Alexander's Jewelry) 1890s altered 1960s Noncontributing

This two story masonry structure had its facade covered or replaced with a "soon to be classic" sheet metal awning Approx

imately 1960. The awning, featuring blue, white, and silver vertical stripes in alternating wide and narrow bands with a giant silver tea service painted in the center, begins at the top of the structure and curves outward to meet with the sidewalk awning. Its lower edge features large white scallops where it meets the awning. The lower level window display area has glass covered showcases, aluminum mullions and frames.

207 South Second Street (Clark's Hallmark) 1880s Noncontributing

This two story masonry structure has a red clay tiled shed roof between two rounded pilasters extending the width of the structure, and projecting over the sidewalk. The facade has been stuccoed leaving no evidence of the earlier treatment. The upper level has three (new) arched windows with double hung 1/1 units in each. Below each window is a black wrought iron balcony railing. The lower level has a typical altered store front with set back large display windows and entrance, with aluminum mullions and frames.

209-211 South Second Street (Natural Fiber; Rocky Mountaineering) 1880s Contributing

This building was constructed in the early 1880s for Marsh and Cooper Pacific which ranched throughout the area with notable success. It is a two story red brick commercial structure and has an elaborate metal cornice which is broken to include a large triangular pedimented gable. The cornice has paired volutes and a dentil range. Upper level fenestration consists of six evenly spaced elongated openings with 1/1 double hung window units. Each window has an individual iron cast lintel. A single wide dressed sandstone belt course across the font serves as the second level window sill. Both vertical edges of the facade have quoining the full length of the structure to the cornice. The lower level is somewhat less original with the area just above the clerestory missing its original veneer. The clerestory is covered by signage. Below is the original brass mullioned windows and store front entrance including the ceramic tile kick plate. This building underwent a major renovation two years ago, including steam removal of many layers of paint over the original brick exterior.

213 South Second Street (The Stable Door) 1920s altered 1960s Noncontributing

This single story brick structure had its upper facade covered with rough wood siding and a projecting metal awning. Below the awning is aluminum mullioned windows and doors.

215 South Second Street (Flory's) 1950s Noncontributing

This is a one-half story brick structure that has been stuccoed. It has a simple projecting awning and a deeply indented window space and entrance.

217 South Second Street (Eye Care Center) 1920s Contributing

This single story masonry structure is covered with white glazed brick and features dark brown glazed brick trim in simple geometric patterns. The clerestory has been covered with wood. The display area and entrance have aluminum mullioned window trim and entry.

221 South Second Street (Law Offices, formerly Albany Mutual Savings Building) 1892 Contributing (Corner Building)

This is a two story commercial structure, constructed of light colored brick and terracotta with slightly rusticated detailing. The parapet has a triangular pedimented gable over the central entrance. It also has four equally spaced square topped projections which pierce the parapet level on the east. The pattern is repeated with six projections on the south face. There is decorative trim around the central first level entrance on South Second Street, including a clock within a free-standing curvilinear terracotta case. The upper level trim on the front and side includes considerable stone and terracotta work, the latter is in simple geometric patterns. The upper level fenestration consists of large square apertures with evenly spaced 1/1 double hung windows on the front and side. Each upperlevel aperture has an individual dressed sandstone lintel and sill.

301-303 South Second Street; 206-204 Grand Avenue (Holliday Building) 1920s Contributing (Corner Building)

This is a typical 1920s two story brick commercial structure with an extended parapet. The parapet has two small pedimented gables on each of the two street facing facades. At each of the three exterior corners the parapet is interrupted with a projecting brick tower. The parapet, the outline of the towers and the belt course detailing are indicated with a darker contrasting brick. The upper level fenestration on each facade consists of four evenly spaced windows. The center two windows are slightly larger than the outside windows. The detailing just above the belt course is simple. There are four evenly spaced rectangles marked by the contrasting brick. The lower level facade has been changed with the clerestory filled with glass block or multi-colored panels. Below the clerestory the store front windows have been framed with aluminum and the kickplate has been stuccoed. The entrance to the building on Second Street has an attached metal awning which extends over the sidewalk.

305 South Second Street (Duhesa Crafts) 1890s Contributing

This two story brick commercial structure features a typical upper level facade except for the fenestration pattern. The metal cornice is approximately two feet high. The cornice consists of a console at either end with brackets placed one foot on center between them. Below the metal cornice is a notched corbeled brick detail which is framed by the upper level set back, highlighting the unusual fenestration which does not have bilateral symmetry. The north opening consists of a pair of tall double hung 1/1 units. The south is a single 1/1 unit, and all three windows have an overlight. The lower level facade retains its original structural form but, extensive cosmetic alterations have been done. The clerestory has been covered and aluminum framed display windows have been installed. Only on the structural uprights of the lower facade can some evidence of the original cast iron front be seen.

307 South Second Street (Chickering Book Store) 1920s altered 1950s Noncontributing

This single story masonry structure has its upper two-thirds covered with small ceramic tiles in shades of tan and brown. The lower one-third consists of a center entrance flanked by brick.

309 South Second Street (Button 'N' Bows) 1920s Contributing

This is a single story dark red brick commercial structure. The upper one-third of the building has dark contrasting detailing which is obscured by signage, while the lower level has been altered. The clerestory has been filled and a cloth awning placed above it. Two centrally placed and set back doors are flanked by aluminum framed display windows.

311 South Second Street (Emporium) mid 1920s Contributing

This is another two story dark red brick commercial structure, with no cornice but rather three evenly spaced, laid in common bond diamond shaped corbeled details. Upper level fenestration consists of three evenly spaced double hung 1/1 windows, with sills and lentils of the same brick. The lower level is typical of Laramie's commercial district. The lower level from left to right begins with an entrance to the upper level which has a transom above the door and a overlight above the transom. Next, are display windows and the entrance to the lower level, set back between the. Above the entrance is a transom. Outlining the lower facade is a black glazed tile. The clerestory range across the lower entrance has been covered with signage. The kickplate area has rough cut wood sheathing.

313 South Second Street (Country Woods) early 1890s Contributing

Constructed about 1892 by Willis Jensen for his "Laramie Furniture Company", this two story painted brick commercial structure was recently rehabilitated. On top of the structure and set slightly back from the metal cornice is a rectangular metal projection bearing the legend "JENSEN." The metal cornice shares some of the same details with 315 South Second. Each has a

similar console at either end and share the center console. Between the consoles are two evenly spaced brackets. Between the brackets on 313 are off center projecting blocks, painted black, giving a checkered affect against the white painted brick. Upper level fenestration consists of three evenly spaced 1/1 double hung windows. Sandstone lentils are individually dressed while the sills are rough cut. The lower level is framed with a simple cast iron detail along the sides and at the belt course. The clerestory has been stuccoed and filled with sompatible signage. The lower level has a center set back entrance which is flanked by cast iron framed display windows. On either side of the entrance is a sidelight with a transom above the door. The kickplate has been stuccoed.

315 South Second Street (Country Woods) early 1890s Contributing

A strong visual partner to the previous entry this two story light colored brick commercial structure shares a metal cornice with 313 South Second. Each building has a similar console at either end and share the center console. Between the two consoles are two evenly spaced metal brackets. Between the brackets are smaller brackets spaced 4-3-4 respectively. The upper level fenestration features three evenly spaced 1/1 double hung windows. Each upper level opening has an individually projecting lentel and dressed sandstone sill. Just above the belt course are three thin metal siding strips painted to match the brick. The lower level has been altered, with the clerestory and kickplate stuccoed and the cast iron front detailing removed and replaced with wood. The entrance remains centered with an overlight above and large display windows. The original brass mullions have been retained.

319 South Second Street (Laramie Basin Hardware) 1900s Contributing

A two story glazed gold brick commercial structure, this building is capped with an overhanging metal cornice with projecting consoles at either end. Below the cornice is a simple projecting brick rectangular detail. This detail is divided into four equal parts and extends the length of the building. Next, are two corbeled brick stringer courses. The upper level fenestration has been covered with wood slats. The four groups of two evenly

spaced openings retain their individually dressed sandstone sills and lentils. A cast iron belt course remains from the original front on the lower level. Just below the belt course a rough cut, wood shingled, shed roof "awning" has been attached. The clerestory and window display areas has been replaced with wood framed, multi-paned, display windows with the entrance off set to the right.

321 South Second Street (Tieman's Mens' Clothers) 1880 altered 1960 Noncontributing (Corner Building)

This is a two story brick commercial structure which was remodeled about 1960. The exterior remodeling left no evidence of the character of the original building which was constructed about 1880. The building is finished in rough textured red brick. The upper level fenestration is simple, featuring, one large window, divided equally into four parts on the south facade (Second Street). The east facade has ten equally spaced windows filled with glass block. The lower level east facade has two sets of four equally spaced windows which are also filled with glass block. The entrance is set back at a 45 degree angle to the corner with three light colored cement columns supporting the triangulated entrance.

SOUTH THIRD STREET

201 South Third Street (Lockhart Service Station) 1960s Non-contributing (Corner Building)

This is a typical sevice statin design featuring a single story steel frame building with a porcelainized metal sheathing exterior and aluminum mullioned display windows. There are three metal garage doors on the east side. The structure is set back with gas pumps in front of each of the two street facing facades. This gas station occupies the original site of the "Elkhorn Barn," a prominent livery stable during the early days of Laramie. The Elkhorn Barn was starting point for various routes heading to various parts of Wyoming and Colorado. This site and the Elkhorn Barn have been listed in several local histories.

207 South Third Street (Dr. Finfrock's Table Restaurant) 1920s altered 1977 Contributing

This single story masonry commercial structure retains its simple metal cornice on the front facade. The west facade is tiled in the same colors as the 201 South Third Street structure. The front has been covered with rough textured, weathered wood. There are two entrances in the center of the facade with a kiosk separating them. This site was formally the "Root Opera House." The Root Opera House was the major entertainment facility for early Laramie citizens. The Opera House's original interior came from the Tabor Grand Opera House in Denver, Colorado.

209 South Third Street (Mitchell Photography) 1960s Noncontributing

This single story masonry structure shares a fixed projecting metal awning and clerestory covering with ribbed sheet metal with --. It has a central entrance with large aluminum framed display windows on either side.

204 South Third Street (Gillette Office Supply Annex; Optical Fashions) 1940s Noncontributing

This single story masonry commercial structure has a projecting, fixed, aluminum awning with an aluminum framed glass clerestory and display windows below. There are four entrances, one on either end of the structure and two in the center.

206 South Third Street (Tencick Building) 1930s altered 1980s Noncontributing

The facade of this one and one half story masonry commercial structure has been stuccoed with thin black tile lines running across the top and down the right side of the facade. The entrance is located in the center and set back.

210 South Third Street (In Situ) 1896 altered 1930 Contributing

This is a three story brick commercial structure with a parapet. The parapet and upper two thirds of the structure retain original brickwork. The upper level is divided into four sections with brick pilasters. The center two sections are twice as wide as the outer two sections. Between each section in the parapet and between the upper level fenestration is a slightly projecting brick detail. The outer two sections are square while the center two sections are rectangular in shape. Inside the center two details of the parapet are "IOOF" for the left section and "1896-1930" for the right section. The upper level fenestration is multi-paned, metal mullioned and the same width as the brick detailing between the pilasters. The clerestory has been covered with a slightly projecting metal shed roof. The lower level facade has been altered significantly since the 1930s. The brick veneer is a lighter color and has a smoother texture to it. The lower level entrance is centered and set back with display windows on either side. The upper level entrance is to the right and flush with the facade and has side lights for door and overlight.

214 South Third Street (Tanks) 1880s Contributing

This is a two story brick commercial structure with a cast iron front. Although there is no cornice evidence suggests there might have been one. A foot below the top the structure is a broken corbeled detail. Upper level fenestration consists of four evenly spaced 1/1 double hung windows. A single wide course of dressed sandstone serves as the upper level window lintel. Below the window moderately rusticated sandstone serves as the sill. Directly below the sandstone sill is a wide cast iron belt course. The lower level cast iron front remains intact. The clerestory range has been covered with sheet metal including the overlight to the upper level entrance. Columns at the extreme ends of the front facade and columns flanking the entrances remain. The lower level entrance is centered and set back, with display windows on either side. The upper level entrance is to the right with a covered transom over the door. The structure's brick kickplate is painted.

300-302-304-306 South Third Street, 220-222 Grand Avenue (Rainbow Photo) (Deveraux Building) 1910s Contributing (Corner Building)

This two story brick commercial structure with medium red brick and dark red brick trim laid in corbeled geometric patterns features a parapet with small triangulated pediments centered on the east and north sides. The upper level fenestration has unevenly spaced various sized openings. Some brick corbeled trim surrounds the windows openings. Lower level windows have some corbeled decorative window trim. The windows have either dressed sandstone or brick sills. The lower level eastern facade has large display windows. The northern facade has smaller windows and more brick work.

308 South Third Street (Cannot Shop) 1910s altered 1950s Noncontributing

This is a set back two story masonry commercial structure with a fixed, single story metal awning projecting from the set back to slightly over the sidewalk. The structure is set back approximately twenty feet from the property line. It has been stuccoed leaving the outline of detailing underneath. The upper level

facade has been divided into three equal sections. The upper level fenestration is four evenly spaced 1/1 double hung windows. Above each window is a multi-paned beveled overlight. Above the awning is a free standing neon sign with the business name. Below the projecting awning is a centrally located, set back entrance. The entrance and display windows on either side have been framed in aluminum.

310 South Third (Westfahl's Piano Company) 1950s Noncontributing
This is a single story red, flagstone veneer commercial structure with an entrance to the left and overlight above. A glass front display window set back at about a twenty degree angle to the right corner is centered on the front. The entrance and the display window are framed in aluminum.

312 South Third Street. (Killian's Florist Shop) 1900s altered 1960s Contributing

This is a two story brick commercial structure, with evidence to suggest there may have been an ornate cornice. Approximately three feet below the top of the building are four evenly spaced attached metal leaf details. The upper level fenestration features two sets of 1/1 double hung windows evenly spaced. The two sets of lintels are dressed sandstone, and a dressed sandstone sill extends the width of the structure to act as a high belt course. The lower level has been altered with the area just below the sill and clerestory covered with aggregate panels. On either side of the lower facade are two red flagstone pilasters. The entrance is off center to the right with a display window to the left.

316-318 South Third Street, 215-217-221-23-225 Garfield late 1920s Contributing (Corner Building)

This single story masonry, tiled commercial structure is set back at a right angle to the corner of South Third Street and Garfield. The structure is veneered in a cream colored glazed tile with a black glazed tile for ornamentation. These accents consist of three horizontal lines above the openings and black tile around openings. Five openings have been cut into the south facade but the east facade is unaltered. The south facade has an

original set back entrance with display windows on either side at the far right. The next five openings have been added, each flush with the facade and featuring a glass clerestory over the entrance and the display windows. Above, a metal projecting awning has been attached. The east facade including the set back portion is virtually unaltered. This consists primarily of a glass front. Display windows are encased in a metal frame with a clerestory pane. At the far right of the east facade is a set back entrance with multi-paned display windows on either side. This entrance follows the same outline with clerestorys and display windows at the same height. Sanborn insurance maps indicate this building was an automobile sales and repair shop.

SOUTH FOURTH STREET

104 South Fourth Street St. Matthew's Episcopal Church and Auxiliary Structures and Grounds. 1892-1925 Contributing Listed on the National Register (Corner Building and complex)

St. Matthew's Cathedral, was designed by William Halsey Wood of New York City. The church itself is approximately three stories laid out in a general cruciform plan. The main roof is a steeply pitched gable while a one story wing on the northwest corner and a tower wing on the northeast corner each feature a flat roof with battlements. The other wings feature steeply hipped roofs. There are half story stone buttresses irregularly placed. Windows are irregularly placed, but are often paired and lancet shaped with stained glass and radiating surrounds. There are also a few traditional groupings of three windows with the central window larger than its companions. The wooden doors are lancet shaped with radiating surrounds. The front door is larger with an enclosed arched entry. The spire is located over the front and features a stylized Gothic witch's cap and lancet louvers.

The Deanery, a two story brick Victorian style building with two bay windows, was originally erected as a Rectory on the south side of the square facing Ivinson Avenue. Constructed by W.H. Holliday in 1882 at the cost of $2,600, the Deanery remained at its original location until 1921. In that year the building was moved to its present location on the north side of the square facing University Avenue. In the center of the square stands the Memorial Cross, a stone cross of Gothic Revival design which is approximately twenty-five feet tall. The cross's commission was given to Walter Thomas of the studio of Thomas, Martin & Kilpatrick of Philadelphia. The cross is dedicated to the Wyomingites of the Episcopal faith who died in the First World War.

Hunter Hall is an L-shaped structure ranging in size from two and a half stories to five stories in height. The hall was designed by Walter Thomas of Philadelphia, who also designed the Memorial Cross. It is built of siliceous limestone and stucco. Ornamentation on the structure is simple with close eaves on the north and south faces and slightly overhanging eaves with simple wooden brackets elsewhere. The front facade, on the east features a portico and a stepped Tudor arch over two double paneled wooden doors which repeat the arch design. A flat roofed, cut stone, Gothic tower with battlements is located at the southern end on

the L formation. The structure has a steeply pitched intersecting gabled roof of slate with a cement capped central chimney. Perched on top of the roof is an octagonal cupola with an ornamental finial on the roof ridge near the intersection of the L. One of the two bays is two stories high, and has six window sets with 2/8 lights. The other bay has six window sets with 6/8 lights. Both of the bays are constructed of cut stone, similar to that used in the Cathedral building. The structure is surrounded by a low stone wall capped with cement on three sides and an ornamental wrought iron railing on the north side.

209 South Fourth Street (Laramie Fire Station #1) 1944 Noncontributing

This is a two story brick and steel structure, unaltered and noncontributing by date. The exterior is surfaced with gold glazed brick with white terracotta block trim around the parapet and fenestration. The same design and materials are shared by the Laramie City Hall building which is adjacent to the fire station. The west side of the structure is the only side visible. The facade is divided into three equal sections. The center section of the parapet is taller than the other two. Each upper level section has two evenly spaced windows. Each of the windows has an individually dressed sill and a triangular patterned terracotta trim lintel. Above each of the large roll up fire engine doors is the same triangular patterned terracotta detail.

IVINSON ST.

105 Ivinson (vacant) 1890s altered 1960s Noncontributing

This isa two story brick commercial structure which has been stuccoed except for some cast iron lower level elements. The Upper level is divided into two equal sections. Within in each there is a high rounded arched window. The fenestration is multi-paned with painted overlight. Each window has a dripstone cap and an individually dressed sandstone lintel. The lower level store front is set back with the entrance off set to the right. Above the entrance and display window is an overlight. A single cast iron column separates the entrance from the display window.

107 Ivinson (Brass Ram) 1870s Contributing

This is a two story masonry commercial structure which has experienced some stuccoing but retains quoining and ornamental detailing. Centered at the top of the structure is a rounded projecting arch. Three of the arch's elements, the keystone and two voisseurs have floral carving. Irregular shaped cast-in--place quoining extends the height of each vertical edge of the facade. The upper level fenestration is three evenly spaced rounded arched windows. Each window has a projecting floral carved keystone arch above it. The lower level facade has been altered considerably with clerestory windows filled and display window size reduced.

111 Ivinson (Whole Earth Grainery) 1940s Noncontributing

This is a single-story masonry block commercial structure with a fixed projecting metal awning extending the length of the structure. The store front, framed in aluminum, consists of large display windows and overlights with an entrance to the right.

113-115--117 Ivinson (First Tree, Chocolate Cellar, Curiosity Shoppe) circa 1910 altered 1970s Contributing

This is a two story brick commercial structure, with upper and lower level facades divided differently. The original upper level is divided into two separate structures while the lower level has been divided into three separate store fronts. The structure to the right is also slightly larger then the one to the left. The upper level facades share a common corbeled overhang with a projecting rectangular brick detail just below the overhang. There is evidence to suggest a metal cornice at one time. The upper level fenestration is also similar. There are four evenly spaced window openings on each facade. The west facade has fixed vertical panes while the east facade has 1/1 double hung windows. Sills and lintels are also similar with each window featuring a flush, dressed, and painted sandstone sill and lintel. At the belt course is a cast iron beam with double rose bosses. The left store front on the lower level has a set back centrally placed entrance with display windows on either side. Above the entrance is a transom and an overlight. The clerestory has been filled. The kickplate has been covered with rough wood siding. The middle store front has been recently altered with off set entrance to the right and multi-paned display window to the left. The right store front has a set back centrally placed entrance with display window on either side. To the left of the store front is an upper level entrance. The clerestory has covered.

119-121 Ivinson (Jane's, Frame Plant) 1890s Contributing

This is a two story brick commercial structure with individual lower facades and a shared upper level which features a projecting metal cornice extending the full width of the facade. Below the cornice the upper level is divided into two equal sections. Each section has four evenly spaced 1/1 double hung windows. Each group has individually dressed sandstone lintels for the outside openings while the center two openings share a lintel. Just below the windows are two corbeled rectangular brick details which help to establish the two separate sections of the upper level facade. The lower level facades have been altered. The left store front has a cast iron, rose bossed beam at the belt course with a display window to the left and below which extends the width of the lower facade. To the right of the display

window is a setback entrance. The overlight has been stuccoed. The lower level facade to the right has a projecting metal shed roof beginning at the belt course and extending down to the middle of the clerestory. Below the shed roof slightly off center to the right, is another entrance. On either side of the entrance are display windows with a clerestory.

123 Ivinson, 114-116 South Second Street (Jeffry's, Pass Creek Trading Company) 1873 Contributing (Corner Building)

This is a two story brick commercial structure which before 1917, had a third story with a voluted metal cornice. The south facade and two-thirds of the west facade has a brick parapet. On each of the three exposed corners of the structure there is sandstone quoining extending from the base of the parapet to the sill line of the upper level fenestration. This fenestration is similar to that at 107 Ivinson. It has a floral carved keystoned arch over each of the 1/1 double hung windows. Each of the windows also has an individually dressed sandstone sill. The south facade has three evenly spaced windows while the west facade has seven evenly spaced windows. The south facade has star bosses above the upper level fenestration and at the belt course level. The lower level facades have their original cast iron fronts, which have been restored. There are two lower level store fronts. One is set back and at a forty-five degree angle to the corner of the structure and the other is at the far right end of the west side. The corner entrance has an iron pillar at the corner to support the canted corner over the entrance. The set back entrance has a glass clerestory and display windows on either side with a green glazed tile kick plate. Above the door is an overlight. The west store front has a set back lower level entrance with display windows on either side and an upper level entrance on either side of the display windows. Separating each of the entrances from the display windows is a cast iron post element. Otto Gramm, an early day businessman, had his drug store in this building and the 1892 Laramie Directory listed this address as 114 South Second Street, the office of J.H. Finfrock, physician.

403 Ivinson (Masonic Hall) 1911 Contributing (Corner Building)

This is a free standing, two story NeoClassical brick structure. It has a gold glazed brick veneer with a pink terracotta trim and a brick parapet capped with terracotta surrounds the structure. Below the parapet is a dentiled overhanging marble cornice with a dentiled entablature on the south facade over the main entrance. Below the cornice is a simple terracotta cornice just above the Ionic pilasters on the east and west facades. The south facade has a centrally placed lower level entrance. Above the entrance are three evenly spaced rectangular shaped, single paned windows. Above these windows are three more evenly spaced windows. Two rounded Ionic terracotta Pilasters separate the windows. The east and west facades have flat terracotta Ionic Pilasters evenly spaced the length of the building on the upper level. The lower levels have unevenly spaced 1/1 double hung windows. A single story annex has been added to the north end of the east facade. The annex continues the same basic lines and materials of the original structure.

100-102 Ivinson (Overland Restaurant/Panache-up) 1870s altered 1930s Contributing (Corner Building and Annex)

This is a two story masonry commercial structure which has been stuccoed. The upper level fenestration is evenly spaced 2/2 double hung windows, with five openings on the south facade and three on the east. Above each is a metal hood mold, and below is a metal sill. The lower level opening's have been framed in aluminum and the clerestory covered with ribbed sheet metal. The south lower facade has three openings, and there are two slightly arched entrances at the west end with a third at the east end of the facade. The east facade has six lower level window openings.

104-106-108-110 Ivinson (El Conquistador restaurant, Sensuous She and Prairie Store Clothing) 1869 altered 1930s Contributing

This is a shared front two story brick commercial structure, which was originally the "Kuster House", and later became the "Custer Hotel." At one time this structure had a highly ornamented facade with two large pedimented gables and an

elaborate metal cornice. The Dawson Brothers began their construction in 1869, just one year after Laramie City was established. Over the next few years the structure grew enormously; by 1875 a single facade along Ivinson street encapsulated a collection of buildings and additions. But, by the early 1930s the original facade had deteriorated substantially. At that time the entire facade facing onto Ivinson was stuccoed and later still stuccoed again with an irregular cut stone pattern. All that remains of the original facade is the lower level cast iron capitals. The upper level fenestration is basically eleven, evenly spaced 1/1 double hung windows. Each window has a stuccoed sill. A belt course is indicated just above the clerestory level. The lower level consists of store entrances and display windows. Above almost all of the entrances and windows are overlights. The "Laramie-Republican-Boomerang" newspaper was printed in this structure from the 1890s until the 1930s.

114 Ivinson (Buckhorn Bar) early 1890s Contributing

This two story brick commercial structure has a massive overhanging metal cornice with large volutes and evenly spaced brackets. The upper level fenestration consists of four evenly spaced 1/1 double hung windows. Each of the windows has an individually dressed sandstone sill and lintel. A metal cornice with closely spaced dentils and volutes is attached at the belt course. The lower level has almost all of its original cast iron front. The clerestory range has been filled with painted sheet metal. The entrance is slightly off center to the left. Display windows extend the length of the lower level on either side of the entrance. Initially this structure housed "Henry Gobelman's Liquors." Interior decoration is especially notable including: a series of mural paintings, all by one artist, depicting western scenes including many local landmarks and incidents. Bar mirror includes authentic bullet holes.

204 Ivinson (Melville C. Brown Gallery) 1880s Contributing

The 1888 Laramie directory lists this address as offices for A.G. D'Hemcourt, Architect. The 1883-4 Directory lists the building as offices for J.A. Symons, "Attorney and Counselor at Law;

Special Attention to Land and Mineral Entries and Final Proofs; Largest Insurance Agency in Wyoming; Land Agent Union Pacific Railway; Real Estate and Loan Agent." This Directory makes no mention of architect D'Hemcourt, however. Courthouse records of deed suggest significant constructions occurred on this site in 1878. Because of its gregarious architecture, this is probably the most notable structure in the proposed Laramie downtown historic district. It is a two story brick commercial structure with elaborate sandstone veneer. The complex cornice is divided into 2/3rd's (eastern portion) and 1/3rd (western portion). The eastern portion consists of an indented curvilinear dentil range. The western section consists of a metal shingle cornice, and the cornice division extends the length of the structure. The eastern portion has a flat arched Palladian-type window with an English Gothic entablature. Within this aperture the upper fixed lights of the tripartite arrangement have stained glass in them. The eastern portion also has quoining on the vertical edges. The western portion of the facade featurs the main entrance, which is a tall round, set back arched aperture.

212 Ivinson (Top Notch Records) 1930s Noncontributing

This is a single story masonry structure with minimal corbeled dark red brick ornament on a white stucco exterior. The facade consists mostly of large display windows in aluminum frames.

216-218-220 Ivinson (Sherwood Building) early 1930s Contributing

This two story brick commercial structure featurs an upper level laid in rough textured light gold brick with dark red brick laid in a geometric pattern around the upper level fenestration. The lower level facade appears somewhat changed from the original, with clerestory and sides covered by large black glazed tile panels. This building was erected in the early 1930s by Al Sherwood. It was used for a fraternal organization's meetings upstairs, and rental store fronts below.

222-224 Ivinson, 200-202 South Third Street (Ludwig Building) 1890s altered late 1940s Noncontributing (Corner Building)

This is a two story brick commercial structure which has had its facade covered with porcelainized metal. The upper level has a ribbed sheet metal covering, and the fenestration is boxed in with a projecting metal frame window surrounds. The lower level has smooth porcelainized metal covering, and windows and door frames are framed with aluminum. Old photographs depict the original facade with extreme vertical edged towers which projected up and out at the corners of the building. The towers tapered above the parapet level in corbeled steps and had arched first level entrances.

406 Ivinson (Laramie City Hall) 1938-39 Contributing (Corner Building)

This public building was designed by William Dubois, a noted Cheyenne architect, and constructed in 1938-39 by Wyoming Construction Company, as a WPA project. It is a free standing single story masonry and steel building with a parking lot to the east. The facade has a gold glazed brick with terracotta trim. The unadorned terracotta trim is used in caps and battlements crowning the parapet and over the main entrances to the building. A detailed terracotta trim is used above windows. The terracotta trim is the same style as that used on the Fire Station directly south of the City Hall, and the two make a fine visual pair. A blue-grey terracotta is used at the base of the building. There are two centrally located entrances; one on the west and the other on the north. Each has, "1938 CITY OF LARAMIE" cast in terracotta, and an overlight and sidelights.

GRAND AVENUE

101-103-105 Grand Avenue (Johnson Hotel) 1900 Contributing (Corner Building)

Once Laramie's finest hotel, this is now a low cost rooming house for the elderly and indigent. Constructed when railroad transportation still prevailed, it was intentionally situated close to the old Union Pacific Depot ("Thornburgh Hotel"). The advent of automobile travel began Johnson Hotel's slide into its present deteriorated state. Despite neglect and injuries to its original design and character (both inside and out) the Johnson Hotel remains a major contributing element to the district. It is a two story brick commercial structure and has tall free-standing pedimented gables at the top center of each side. A pediment on the west side reads "1900". It has an elaborate overhanging metal cornice with volutes, dentils, garlands, and wreaths. The upper level facade has regularly spaced double hung 1/1 windows with individually rusticated sandstone lintels. A perpetual belt course of rusticated sandstone serves as upper level window sills. The upper level retains most of the original design, although two windows have been enlarged to accommodate wooden fire doors and fire escapes. The lower level facade has been altered with all clerestories filled with an assortment of materials, and display windows filled with cinderblockss. The brick and cornice has been painted a dusky rose-pink while the sandstone trim is green.

107 Grand Avenue (Gallery Bar) 1950s Noncontributing

This is a two story brick commercial structure with a facade of two tone brick. Light gold brick with simple dark brown brick accents are laid in a geometric pattern above the upper level fenestration. The two evenly spaced upper level windows are encased in metal frames. The lower level display area has been filled in with slump block (a local product, made of dyed concrete turned out of its mold before completely set, hence it "slumps.") The site was originally part of the Johnson Hotel but was destroyed and the present structure was quickly put up to utilize the created space.

109 Grand Avenue (vacant) 1940s Noncontributing

This is a single story brick and rusticated sandstone commercial structure. The top and sides are outlined with a rusticated sandstone and filled with tile. A metal projecting shed roof extends out over the front entrance and display windows. The entrance is centered.

111 Grand Avenue (High Country Books) 1893 Contributing

This is a two story brick commercial structure with its upper level intact while the lower level has been stuccoed. An elaborate cornice is flanked with consoles, capped with urns. Inscription on the cornice is "1893." The upper level fenestration is 1/1 double hung windows, each of which has an individually rusticated sandstone lintel and a shared rusticated sandstone sill. At the belt course is a metal cornice with consoles. The clerestory range has bee covered with painted plywood. A lone lower level window aperture west of the upper level entrance is filled with glass block. This building historically served as a "beer hall".

113 Grand Avenue (Aspen Blueprints) 1890s altered 1920s Contributing

This structure was constructed in the 1890s by the Union Pacific Railroad as an employees' pool hall and boarding house. A two story brick commercial structure, has street facade of white glazed bricks with dark green glazed brick trim. The parapet has a green glazed brick laid in a simple geometric pattern. The upper level fenestration consists of two groups of evenly spaced 1/1 double hung windows. The green glazed brick is used as an outline of the fenestration and as individual lintels with a shared sill. The lower level retains most of its original cast iron front with the entrance and display windows encased in cast iron. The clerestory has been covered over.

115 Grand Avenue (annex to Ruibal's Store) Noncontributing

This is a a two story masonry commercial structure which has been significantly altered since its construction in the 1890s. The upper level has been stuccoed and the lower level has been bricked-in except for one windowless central door. The structure has been annexed to the building adjoining it to the east (220 South Second Street) and is used for storage. It was originally constructed as a separate store front.

205 Grand Avenue (vacant) 1950s Noncontributing

This is a single story masonry building with a flagstone brick parapet. Below the parapet is an off-center to the left entrance with large display windows across the rest of the store front.

207-209-211 Grand Avenue (Wagner Building) 1925 Contributing

This five story brick commercial building is Laramie's tallest downtown building, crowned by an overhanging metal cornice with major and minor dentil ranges and a projecting cap. The street facade is laid in gold colored brick. The remaining faces are laid in a darker gold brick. The front is divided into three vertical spaces by slightly projecting brick Pilasters from the cornice to the first floor belt course. Each floor above the first has five double hung one-over-one windows evenly spaced across the front. The first floor street level, has a central arched entrance flanked on either side by set back entrances with display windows on either side of the store fronts. The central arched entrance has a white keystone with the building's address "209" carved into it. Each of the store fronts has a centrally placed entrance with glass block in the kickplate and the clerestory on the west store front is covered with signage. The clerestory east of the arched entrance has obscuring glass squares leaded together.

213-215 Grand Avenue (Downtown Cafe) 1890s Contributing

This is a single story brick commercial structure with a cast iron front and two separate retail spaces. The west store front has large display windows separated by metal mullions. The clerestory is composed of small leaded panes of obscuring glass. The east store front has a clerestory filled with large panes of sheet glass. Above the clerestory area, a small parapet has been covered with an asbestos siding. There is evidence to suggest there is brick work under the parapet siding.

217 Grand Avenue (Lou's Sporting Goods) 1890s altered 1960s Noncontributing

This two story masonry commercial structure has had its facade stuccoed with half-timbers laid in the stucco to divide the upper level into four equal sections. The lower level has an asymmetrical projecting gable roof over the entrance and the display windows, not unlike some late 60s airport designs. The projecting roof has wood shingles and wood pillars extended down to a wooden framed planter.

221 Grand Avenue (Wyoming Stationers) 1920s Contributing (Corner Building)

This is a two story brick commercial structure with a peripheral parapet featuring an interesting crenelated pattern consisting of small triangular pediments. The second level fenestration consists of large, square, equally spaced apertures filled with multi-paned metal mullioned windows. Above and below the second level window range are string courses of corbeled brick. The first level has a generous display window area, but the clerestory range has been covered with sheet metal. The brickwork is an interesting combination of multiple earth hues, and in addition to the corbeled brickwork string courses there is some geometric decorative brickwork on the upper facade.

301-303-305-307-309 Grand Avenue (Connor Hotel) 1925 Contributing (Corner Building)

The original builder/owner of this hotel was Fanny Connor, a successful business woman who sold real estate and life insurance from her office in the hotel. This hotel was for many years Laramie's finest. John Kennedy spoke here in 1960 while campaigning for the presidency. Henry Kissinger stayed here when he was a guest at the University. It is a prominent structure on the city's skyline, unfortunately the hotel has fallen on hard times. This blond brick building, which covers approximately one quarter of the block has four full stories on the western two-thirds and five stories on the eastern third. An enormous cornice circumnavigates the facade atop the fourth level; the fifth level above has a simple cornice. The major cornice has huge dentils with six smaller dentils between each larger one. The fenestration on the fifth floor shaft has paired 1/1 double hung windows; the rest of the structure has single light double hung windows evenly spaced. The second and third level windows have decorative sandstone lintels. The sills on the third and fourth floor windows are individually rusticated sandstone. The second floor windows share a rusticated sandstone sill. Photographs show the lower level has an arched arcade of leaded glass on the south facade providing access and light into the restaurant and an attractive metal and glass awning hung by chains over the western lobby entrance. Now the arcade and clerestory windows have been completely covered with a ribbed metal. The display window area has been filled in with a variety of modern building materials.

315 Grand Avenue (BJ Leonard investments) 1950s Noncontributing

This is a single story masonry commercial structure with small wood mullioned windows. This structure occupies the original site of the Catholic Church which was torn down in 1955.

319 Grand Avenue (St. Laurence O'Toole Catholic Church) _____
Contributing (Corner Building)

This building is equivalent to three stories tall. It has a light gold brick exterior with steep gabled roof. The central front entry (south facing) has a gothic arched portal with extensive ornamentation. The peak of the arched entry has a stone sculpture of a hand extending from clouds, with the fingers curled up. The sculptural program has an early 12th century French Romanesque look, with short basic curves. The architecture of the building is nothing like Romanesque; it more closely resembles English Gothic with pointed arches, white sandstone archivolted trim, and battlements. On the east and west facades there are four gothic arched windows with heavy wooden tracery dividing the aperture into many lancet shapes, each filled with stained glass. The roof of the structure is covered with green terracotta tiles. White tiles are inlaid in simple geometric patterns symbolizing Christian ideals and values: Cross, Circle, and Grail.

405 Grand Avenue (City Hall Annex, old Carnegie Library) 1905
Contributing (Corner Building)

This is a two story neo-classical brick structure with a red tiled hipped roof. The structure has an elaborate metal and white glazed terracotta cornice with patterned volutes and a lower dentil range. Large evenly spaced 1/1 double hung windows, each surrounded by geometric corbeled brickwork are located on each face. The central projecting block is located in the middle of the primary facade focusing attention on the building's entry. The foundation consists of rusticated stone laid in regular courses. A stone watertable delineates the separation between the foundation and the first story. As part of the central entry, a poured concrete straight staircase with large concrete piers provides access to the building's main entry to the first story. Recessed as part of a potico, the entry is located behind four brick piers with stylized composite capitals. The double doors are wood paneled with one stationary sash in each door. A transom and a large stationary window on either side of the doors are important elements in the entry. A painted metal entablature with dentil molding is placed directly above the composite capitals. One set of paired double hung windows with a concrete stepped arch and a central keystone is located on either side of

the central projection. The windows on the second story are also paired, and double hung; each set has a slip sill similar to those on the first story. The fixture above the brick piers in the central block is grouped as a triple window and has an iron balcony. Dentil and modallion blocks add a classical flair to the building appearance. A decorative metal roof-screen accents the tiled hipped roof. (ES)

409 Grand Avenue (Davidson Conoco) 1960s Noncontributing

This is a typical single story masonry and steel frame gas station with a shed roof over the structure and roof over the pumps.

505 Grand Avenue (Albany County Courthouse) 1931-32 Contributing (Corner Building)

This building was a WPA project and is situated on the original site of the Albany County Courthouse constructed in 1873. Originally designed by local architect Wilbur Hitchcock, who died before he completed the plans, the project then was taken over and finished by William Dubois. The exterior design seems to be Hitchcock's while the interior is Dubois. It is a free standing three and one-half story masonry structure with a flat roof and faced with rusticated sandstone laid in a random ashlar pattern. This is a local stone that is predominately pink with yellow inclusions. All windows have casement-type metal frames. The third story level window range has low arched lintels on the north and the eastern most apertures on second and third ranges have been filled to provide full walls for a courtroom contained within. The most notable detail of the exterior architecture is the stepped or indented motif which contributes to a somewhat tapered or battered profile to the side walls. The lobby entrance has block marble trim around doorways and waist-high grey marble on the walls. The district courtroom has an Art Deco design. Constructed in 1931-32 by C.B. Jensen, contractor.

The Laramie Commercial District is significant for its association with and representation of the arrival and impact of the Transcontinental Railroad in the west. Wyoming's settlement represented the first time in history where civilization arrived with the railroad rather than after it. The arrival of the Transcontinental Railroad, established in southern Wyoming by the Union Pacific, insured the early growth and prosperity of Laramie and other important communities along the route. Four of Wyoming's six largest cities are located along this corridor. The railroad chose Laramie as its Mountain Division Headquarters, insuring its survival and dramaticly influencing the broad patterns of Laramie's and southeastern Wyoming's settlement, political and economic history. The essential facilities and associated construction provided permanence and prosperity for the city and the state.

The railroad and the financial incentives it supported and generated offered Laramie access to the best goods money and taste could afford as well as easy access to eastern markets. Hotels and general stores were the first substantial structures to be built. The next permanent structures included businesses dealing with trading and shipping, housing for laborers and support staff and support businesses for cattle barons whose fortunes were intricately linked to the railroad. As the cattle industry grew so did their influence. The cattle barons supported the railroad and because of their power and influence became active in local and regional government. When municipal and county governments were established in Laramie it met the needs of the cattle and rail intrests and significantly influenced the eventual political development of Wyoming Territory and state government. Additionally, the development of energy resourses in the area, were also tied to the railroad, as the relationship between the two industries intensified, so did the power and influence of the men involved. They too contributed to Laramie's commercial development, utilizing office space and patronizing local merchants.

The year 1870 was chosen as the beginning of the period of significance because it represents the construction date of the first permanent structures built within the district. 1938 was chosen as an arbitrary ending date for the period of significance to avoid including dates within the past fifty years. The

patterns of historical development, established during this period, have in fact, continued their evolution to the present.

At first glance, the Laramie Plains appear to be a forbidding area in which to locate a town. Surrounded by mountains on three sides and at an elevation exceeding 7,000 feet above sea level, this locale is arid, windy, and cold for much of the year. And yet, in spite of the rugged high altitude climate, the city of Laramie became one of the oldest permanent settlements in Wyoming. While the Union Pacific receives credit for providing the impetus that led to Laramie's founding, a few small settlements had reached the Laramie Plains prior to the railroad's arrival. On May 10, 1868 the Union Pacific Railroad reached the future site of Laramie.

The actual location of the Laramie town site came about almost by accident. Grenville Dodge, Chief Engineer of the Union Pacific between 1866 and 1870, reported the company desired to build the railroad line up the South Platte to Denver, over the Rocky Mountains, and on to Salt Lake City. This decision was changed as the result of an event that occurred while Dodge was still serving in the military. During the Civil War, Dodge attained the rank of Major General. Following the conclusion of the war Dodge was sent west to lead campaigns against the Indians. In 1865, while returning from the Powder River expedition, he began exploring the Laramie Mountains (which stand between the present towns of Cheyenne and Laramie) for a possible railroad route. Dodge and his men stumbled upon an unbroken ridge leading over the Laramie Range. He remembered this discovery and later used his knowledge to persuade Union Pacific officials to build across the relatively small Laramie mountains rather than attempt to construct a route over the precipitous Front Range of the Rocky Mountains encountered directly west of Denver. Union Pacific officials surveyed the area several months prior to the arrival of the railroad. This survey resulted in an initial town site consisting of one hundred blocks with all streets neatly laid out at right angles. The new locality was named Laramie in honor of

an early nineteenth century French-Canadian mountain man, Jacque LaRamie, who had trapped extensively in the region.

According to J.H. Triggs, who wrote the History and Directory of Laramie City in 1875, the Union Pacific commenced selling town lots on April 20, 1868 -- three weeks before the railroad actually arrived in Laramie. Triggs reported that over four hundred lots were bought during the first week of sales. The Frontier Index newspaper, the renowned "press-on-wheels" which followed the Union Pacific construction camps across the West, offered an even more enthusiastic version of the lot selling story. On April 28, 1868, its editor wrote, "It's growth is more than wonderful. The town is only a week old and -- think of it-- there are already over a thousand lots taken." The arrival of the railroad gave birth to the town of Laramie.

By virtue of the young town's industrial strength, the years 1870-1900 witnessed the development of a thriving commercial district which grew to encompass an area roughly bounded by University and Custer Streets on the north and south and First and Third Streets on the west and east. During that time, the proliferation of established businesses mirrored the town's cultural advances. Laramie evolved from a frontier railroad boom town which lacked many basic amenities into a multi-faceted commercial center offering a wide variety of products and services.

The construction of several church buildings provided a convincing indication that stability had arrived in Laramie. Between 1869 and 1871, the St. Matthew's Episcopal Church, a Baptist Church, and the Union Presbyterian Church all organized and erected houses of worship. A Roman Catholic Church added a parsonage in 1874. In 1885 a Scandinavian Lutheran Church was built on Laramie's west side. Construction of a German Lutheran Church began in 1887.

The organization of fraternal organizations further underscored the growing civility of the community. The Odd Fellows Lodge was founded in January 1869. In 1875, the lodge was reportedly planning to spend $8,000 on the construction of a hall. The Laramie Masonic Lodge received their charter on September 28, 1870. The Masons owned a hall and furniture worth $3,000 in

1875, but later built a more substantial hall at 403 Ivinson Avenue. Construction of the new Masonic Hall began in 1911 and dedication ceremonies were conducted on June 24, 1912.

A courthouse was constructed in 1871 because Laramie was the county seat of Albany County. The courthouse was constructed of cut sandstone and brick on land donated to the county by the Union Pacific Railroad. The $29,500 building included a jail in the basement, offices for county officials, jury rooms on the main floor, and a large court room on the second floor. In 1931-1932 a new courthouse was built on the site of the original. The new courthouse was a Works Progress Administration project. The initial plans for the three and one-half story masonry structure were drawn by architect Wilbur Hitchcock. Hitchcock died before completing the plans. The design was finished by William R. Dubois. C.B. Jensen received the construction contract.

Although diversity marked local manufacturing, the Union Pacific Railroad sponsored the town's most significant manufacturing ventures. The railroad selected Laramie as the headquarters of its Mountain Division. So essential facilities such as a round house and machine shop were constructed there. Other railroad establishments included a hotel, hospital, and depot. The Union Pacific rolling mill, built in 1874, was the most important manufacturing operation during the town's early years. The mill measured over two hundred feet in length and over 100 feet in width. The mill produced tie plates, rails, and bolts and employed as many as three hundred men. Although the mill never reopened after burning in 1910, its presence had an undeniable impact on the development in Laramie. A side benefit of the mill's establishment was the agreement the city made to pay Union Pacific to pipe water across town to the mill. This boosted downtown development because insurance rates fell dramatically when accessible water made fire control easier.

Given the large amount of railroad passenger traffic during the town's early days, Laramie hosted several dining, drinking, and hostelry establishments. The Diamond Saloon and John A. Fischer's Wines and Liquors operated at a spot which has since been covered by railroad tracks. The Johnson Hotel (northeast corner of Grand and First Street) still stands.

The core of the Laramie Downtown District continued to experience moderate development after 1900. Jensen's Furniture opened in 1905. Richard Eberhart and his wife purchased the Gem City Bakery in 1902. In 1924, they constructed a new brick building. However, most of the post 1900 development involved new businesses occupying pre-existing buildings or expanded construction to the east, as in the case with the Masonic Lodge and the new courthouse. The Union Pacific Depot is a prominent local building that was constructed well after the turn of the century. Erected in 1925, at the corner of Custer and First Street, this depot replaced the original Laramie train station which had been destroyed by fire. After the new depot's construction, rail traffic continued to grow in importance with up to fourteen trains per day passing through Laramie during the time of World War II.

Early projections regarding Laramie's impending growth sound rather overblown to the modern observer. Writing almost a century ago, one optimistic editor described Laramie as a town "of about eight thousand people, which in a very few years is destined to contain a population of more than one hundred thousand people and become a great city." Although the local population has yet to surpass the thirty thousand mark, the town and its economy continues to thrive. The economic base no longer rests on manufacturing, but rather on education, medicine and local government. While reflecting the rise of a modern service oriented economy, this trend also points to the need for National Register recognition of a downtown district whose present character so vividly reflects its nineteenth century industrial past.

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UTM REFERENCES

Zone 13

| | Easting | Northing |
|---|---|---|
| A | 450490 | 4573450 |
| B | 450490 | 4573400 |
| C | 450550 | 4573390 |
| D | 450550 | 4573340 |
| E | 450710 | 4573330 |
| F | 450700 | 4573220 |
| G | 450370 | 4573250 |
| H | 450360 | 4573150 |
| I | 450250 | 4573160 |
| J | 450240 | 4573060 |
| K | 450180 | 4573060 |
| L | 450150 | 4572740 |
| M | 450110 | 4572750 |
| N | 450140 | 4573150 |
| O | 449880 | 4573170 |
| P | 450150 | 4573160 |
| Q | 450150 | 4573160 |
| R | 450150 | 4573160 |
| S | 450170 | 4573410 |
| T | 450270 | 4573410 |
| U | 450280 | 4573480 |

Verbal Boundary Description:

The boundary begins at the southwest corner of the intersection of University and Fourth Street (A). It proceeds south in a straight line on the west side of Fourth Street for one half block to an arbitrary point coinciding with the property line for the Laramie Masonic Temple (B). At this point the line turns east, crosses Fourth Street and continues in a straight line along the property line for one half block, to the alley and including only the Temple (C). The boundary then turns south and continues in a straight line along the west side of the alley and crosses Ivinson Avenue. On the south side of Ivinson,the boundary turns east (D). It then continues in a straight line for one and one half blocks, crossing Fifth Street and continuing to the southwest corner of the intersection of Ivinson and Sixth Street (E). It then turns south and extends along the west side of Sixth Street for on block to the northwest corner of the intersection of Sixth Street And Grand Avenue (F). At this point the boundary turns west and continues in a straight line along the north side of Grand Avenue crossing Fifth Street, Fourth Street and Third Street to the northwest corner of the intersection of Grand Avenue and Third Street (G). It then turns south, crosses Grand Avenue and continues in a straight line for one block along the west side of Third Street. At the northwest corner of Third Street and Garfield Avenue (H) the boundary line turns west and continues in a straight line for one block, to the northwest corner of the intersection of Garfield and Second Street (I). At this point it turns south, crosses Garfield Avenue and continues in a straight line along the west side of Second Street for one block to the northwest corner of Second Street and Custer Street (J). The boundary line then turns west for one block and crosses First Street (K). It proceeds south along the west side of First Street for two blocks to an arbitrary point at the intersection of First Street and Sheridan Street (L). At this point it turns west and continues in a straight line to the railroad tracks to include the Union Pacific Depot and the grounds surrounding it (M). The boundary line turns north and continues in a straight line along the railroad tracks to the pedestrian footbridge (N). At this point the boundary line is continued to include the footbridge with the footbridge structure acting as its own boundary line, extending to the west end of the bridge (O). On the site plan, the boundary can be seen to extend from the north

side of the bridge in a straigt line along the railroad tracks to the northwest corner of the intersection of First Street and Garfield Avenue to the northeast corner of the intersection of Garfield and at this point the boundary line continues in a straight line along the railroad tracks to the intersection of First Street and Garfield Avenue (Q). It then proceeds east across Garfield Avenue to the northeast corner of the intersection of Garfield and First (R). (It should be noted that although these points, P,Q,R, are denoted on the site plan, it is impossible to distinguish each on the USGS map because of their close proximity to each other and because of the scale of the map.) At this point the boundary turns north and continues in a straight line along the east side of First Street for two and one half blocks crossing Grand Avenue and Ivinson Avenue to the middle of the block between Ivinson and University Avenue (S). The boundary then turns east and continues in a straight line along the property line and across Second Street to an arbitrary point coinciding with the Elk's Club property line on the east side of Second Street between Ivinson and University Avenue (T). It then turns north for one half block and at the southeast corner of the intersection of Second Street and University Avenue (U), it proceeds east along the south side of University Avenue in a straight line to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification:

This irregularly shaped boundary defines a concentration of historic resources retaining integrity in the downtown district. The boundary lines have been drawn along curbs, street and alleys (unless otherwise stated) to include only those building that are contiguous within the circumscribed area. Because of new construction within the greater downtown area some arbitrary points are used in the verbal description to exclude as many non-contributing or intrusive structures from the district as possible. There are two non-contributing and non-intrusive parking areas within the district. These two areas are open and continue the visual continuity of the district. Two structures, the footbridge and the depot, appear to be extremities for the described boundaries, but are important inclusions in this nomination. Because of the historic significance of these two structures and their association with the railroad, the boundaries have been designed to include them as contributing features.

Additionally, the site plan shows a small discrepency at the eastern end of the foot bridge. This is because the site plan was drawn to reflect the realities of the current use of the area, while the map apparantly shows the original platting of the town. Because of the descrepancy points P,Q,R, appear as one point on the USGS map, simply because there was not room to delinate them in the same fashion as on the site plan.

The following information is the same for each photograph.

NAME OF DISTRICT: Laramie Downtown Historic District
TOWN AND STATE: Laramie, Wyoming
NAMES OF PHOTOGRAPHER: Richard Collier
LOCATION OF ORIGINAL NEGATIVE: Wyoming SHPO

Photo #1

7/31/85
I.O.O.F. Lodge Bldg. & other bldgs. on west side of 3rd between Ivinson and Grand
Located in center of the west side of 3rd between Ivinson & Grand in Laramie, Wyo.
View is W.N.W. looking at the front facades of bldgs. on west side of 3rd. Shot from across 3rd in front of Connor Hotel.

Photo #2

7/31/85
Bldgs. on west side of 2nd Street looking down block.
Located on the west side of 2nd Street between Custer and Garfield Avenues in Laramie, Wyoming.
View is N.W looking down block. Shot from S.E. corner of 2nd and Custer Ave.

Photo #3

7/1/85
NW corner of 3rd Street and Grand Avenue looking down both the north side of Grand and the west side of 3rd Street.
Located on the NW corner of 3rd and Grand in Laramie, Wyoming.
View is NW looking at corner & down the north side of Grand. Shot from SE corner of 3rd and Grand.

Photo #4

7/31/85
East half of block, east of alleyway on the north side of Grand Ave. between 1st and 2nd
Located on the north side of Grand Ave. and between 1st and 2nd in Laramie, Wyo.

Photo #5

7/31/85
Block of buildings on 1st Street between Ivinson and Grand Avenue
Located on 1st Street between Ivinson and Grand Avenue.
View is northeast looking at front facades of buildings. Shot from the middle of 1st Street.

Photo #6

8/1/85
B.P.O.E. Lodge Bldg.
Located on SE corner of University Ave., and 2nd St.
View is SW looking at the side (north) facade of the B.P.O.E. Lodge bldg. Shot from north side of University Avenue.

Photo #7

Man holding dog. Front facades of bldgs. on the south side of Ivinson Ave. between 1st Street and 2nd Street
Located on south side of Ivinson between 1st Street and 2nd Street.
View is S.E. looking at front facade of bldgs. Shot from N.E. corner of Ivinson Ave. and 1st Street.

Photo #8

8/1/85
Laramie Senior Center Bldg., and Bldg. next door.
Located on east side of 1st St., between University Ave. and Ivinson Ave.
View is NE looking at front facades of both bldgs. Shot from west side of 1st Street

Photo #9

7/31/85
Bldg. on the east side of 1st St. between Ivinson and University Ave.
Located on the east side of 1st Street between Ivinson and University Ave.
View is N.E. looking at the front facade of the bldg. Shot from west side of 1st Street

Photo #10

7/31/85
Rainbow Photography Bldg.
Located on the west side of 3rd St. between Grand and Garfield Avenues in Laramie, WY.
View is west looking at front facade of bldg.
Shot from east side of 3rd Street

Photo #11

8/1/85
Front facades of bldgs. located on the west side of 2nd St. between Ivinson and Grand Avenues
Located on the west side of 2nd St. between Ivinson and Grand Avenues.
View is W.N.W. looking at East facades of bldgs. Shot from NE corner of 2nd and Grand Ave.

Photo #12

8/1/85
NE corner of the intersection of Ivinson Ave. and 2nd St. Interstate Bank parking lot
Located on NE corner of intersection of Ivinson Ave. and 2nd St.
View is NE looking at parking lot from SW corner of the same intersection.

Photo #13

7/31/85
Sports store front (west) facade
Located on the east side of 2nd St., between Ivinson and Grand Ave.
View is east looking at front (east) facade of store. SHot from west side of 2nd St.

Photo #14

8/1/85
The corner mart bldg. south facade and east facade
Located on the N.W. corner of 2nd and Garfield Ave.
View is N.W. looking at the front (east) & side (south) facades of the bldg. Shot from the S.E. corner of 2nd and Garfield.

Photo #15

8/1/85
Building on the northwest corner of 3rd St. and Grand Ave. (Wyo. Stationers Inc.)
Located on the northwest corner of 3rd and Grand.
View is west looking at front east facade of building shot from northeast corner of 3rd and Grand Avenue.

Photo #16

8/1/85
NW corner of the Intersection of Ivinson and 2nd St., Jefferies Restaurant on corner looking down Ivinson.
Located on NW corner of Ivinson and 2nd St., and looking down Ivinson, between 1st and 2nd Sts.
View is NW looking at Jefferies Restaurant and down Ivinson. Shot from middle of same intersection.

Photo #17

7/31/85
Block on north side of Ivinson Ave. between 1st and 2nd Streets
Albany County
Located on north side of Ivinson between 1st and 2nd St.
View is northeast looking at block shot from middle of 1st Street.

Photo #18

8/1/85
Carnige Library Bldg. (City Hall Annex)
Located on the NE corner of the intersection of 4th St. and Grand Ave.
View is northeast looking at front (south) and side (west) facades of buildings. Shot from sidewalk.

Photo #19

8/1/85
Front facades of bldgs. from the NW corner of Garfield Ave. and 2nd St., middloe of the block
Located on the west side of 2nd St., between Garfield Ave. and 2nd St.
View is WNW looking at the front facades of the buildings on the block.

Photo #20

7/31/85
Store fronts. (Bradley Mountain Wear) and (Rock Shop)
Located on east side of 1st St. between Ivinson and Grand Avenues.
View is east looking at front facades of bldgs. Shot from west side of 1st Street.

Photo #21

7/31/85
U.P.R.R. Train Depot
Located on the west side of 1st Street. Just opposite Kearney St.
View is WSW looking at the front facade of depot. Shot from the middle of 1st Street.

Photo #22

7/31/85
B.P.O.E. Lodge Bldg.
Located on the SE corner of University Avenue and 2nd Streets
View is east looking at the front facade of bldg. Shot from across 2nd Street.

Photo #23

8/1/85
Buildings (front facades)
Located on west side 2nd St. between Grand Ave. and Garfield Ave.
View is west, southwest looking at front facades of bldgs. on west side of 2nd St. Shot from southeast corner of 2nd and Garfield.

Photo #24

8/1/85
Masonic Temple
Located on the northeast corner of the intersection of 4th st. and Ivinson Ave.
View is NE looking at the front (south) and the side (west) facades of bldg. Shot from NE corner of same intersection.

Photo #25

7/31/85
Northeast corner of 2nd St. & Garfield Ave.
Located on the northeast corner of the intersection of 2nd Street and Garfield Avenue.
View is northeast looking at block, shot from the southwest corner of the same intersection.

Photo #26

7/31/85
Stores, on the east side of 2nd Street between Ivinson and Grand Avenues.
Located on the east side of 2nd Street between Ivinson and Grand Avenues in Laramie, Wyoming.
View is S.E. looking at front facades of buildings. Shot from middle of Intersection of Ivinson Ave. and 2nd Street.

Photo #27

7/31/85
Stores, located on the north side of Ivinson Ave., between 1st and 2nd Streets
Albany County
Located on the north side of Ivinson Ave., between 1st and 2nd Streets in Laramie, Wyo.
View is N.E. looking at the front facades of the stores. Shot from the middle of Ivinson Avenue.

Photo #28

8/1/85
Building located on the N.W. corner of Garfield Avenue and 3rd Street (this part of the building on north side of Garfield between 2nd and 3rd Street.
Located on the N.W. corner of Garfield and 3rd Street
View is north looking at the south facade of building. Shot from across Garfield Avenue.

Photo #29

7/31/85
Ludwig Bldg. on corner and Office Bldg.
Located on the south side of Ivinson Ave., between 3rd and 2nd Streets.
View is south looking at front (north) facades of bldg. Shot from north side of Ivinson.

Photo #30

8/1/85
Buildings on the north side of Grand Ave. between 2nd & 3rd Sts.
Located on north side of Grand Ave., between 2nd & 3rd Streets.
View is northwest of the front facades of bldgs. on Grand Ave. between 2nd and 3rd Streets

Photo #31

8/1/85
NW block of 2nd St. and Grand Ave. looking down 2nd St. and Grand
Located on NW corner of 2nd and Grand Ave.
View is NW looking down the north side of Grand and the west side of 2nd Street. Shot from southeast corner of same intersection.

Photo #32
8/1/85
Laramie City Hall Bldg.
Located on southeast corner of the intersection of 4th Street and Ivinson Ave.
View is SE looking at the front (west) and side (north) facades of bldg. Shot from NW corner of the same intersection.

Photo #33
7/31/85
Front facades of bldgs. on the east side of 2nd St. between Grand Ave. and Garfield Ave.
Located on the east side of 2nd St. between Grand and Garfield
View is SE looking at front facades of bldgs. on the east side of 2nd Street between Grand and Garfield. Shot from middle of the west side of 2nd Street.

Photo #34
8/1/85
Bldgs. on the west side of 2nd St. between Garfield and Custer Ave.
Located on 2nd St. between Garfield and Custer Ave.
View is southwest looking at front facade of bldgs. on the west side of 2nd Street.

Photo #35
8/1/85
Connor Hotel, east side of 3rd Street between Ivinson and Grand Ave.
Located on east side of 3rd between Ivinson and Grand Avenues.
View is southeast looking at front facade of building shot from west side of 3rd Street.

Photo #36
7/31/85
Buckhorn Bar
Located on the south side of Ivinson Ave. between 1st St. and 2nd Street.
View is SE looking at front facade of bldg. Shot from north side of Ivinson Avenue.

Photo #37
7/31/85
Johnson Hotel and other bldgs. on the north side of Grand Ave. between 1st and 2nd Streets
Located on the north side of Grand Ave. between 1st & 2nd Streets.
View is N.E. looking at front facades of bldgs. Shot from SE corner of 1st and Grand Avenue.

Photo #38
7/31/85
St. Matthews Churck
Located on the NE corner of 3rd St. and Ivinson Ave.
View is NE looking at church. Shot from SW corner
of Ivinson Ave. and 3rd St.

Photo #39
7/31/85
Albany County Courthouse
Located on block boardered by 5th St. to the
west and Ivinson Ave. to the north, 6th St. to
the east and Grand Ave. to the south.
View is NW looking at the south facade of bldg.
Shot from across area.

Photo #40
8/1/85
Albany Mutual Bldg.
Located on the NE corner of 2nd and Grand
View is east looking at front facade of bldg.
Shot from west side of 2nd St.

Photo #41
7/31/85
SE corner of 2nd St. and Grand Ave. (THe Brothers Pharmacy)
looking SE down 2nd between Grand Ave. and Garfield Ave.
Located on the east side of 2nd between Grand & Garfield
View is SSE looking at front facades of bldgs. on
the east side of 2nd St. Shot from SW corner of 2nd & Grand.

Photo #42
7/31/85
Midwest Block Bldg.
Located on the SW corner of the intersection of 2nd Street
and Ivinson Ave.
View is west looking at front facade of bldg.
Shot from east side of 2nd St.

Photo #43
7/31/85
Store fronts (Bradley Mountain Wear) and (rock shop)
Located on east side of 1st St. between Ivinson and Grand Avenues.
View is east looking at front facades of bldgs. Shot from
west side of 1st Street.

Photo #44
8/1/85
Bldg. located on the east side of 1st St. between Ivinson and University Ave.
Located on east side of 1st Street
View is north looking at the front facade of bldg.
Shot from south side of Ivinson.

Photo #45
8/1/85
Store fronts on the west side of 2nd Street between Ivinson Ave. and Grand Ave.
Located on west side of 2nd St. between Ivinson Ave. and Grand Ave.
View is WSW looking at front (east) facades of stores.
Shot from across the street.

Photo #46
7/31/85
Fox Theatre Bldg.
Located on west side of 2nd Street, between University Ave. and Ivinson Ave.
View is west looking at the front facade of bldg. Shot from across 2nd Street.

Photo #47
7/31/85
Catholic Church and Connor Hotel
Located on north side of Grand Ave. between 3rd and 4th Streets.
View is Nw looking at front (south) and side (east) facades of the bldgs. Shot from SE intersection of Grand Ave. and 4th Street

Photo #48
7/31/85
Bldg. on east side of 2nd Street between Ivinson and Grand Ave.
View is SE looking at the front facades of the buildings.

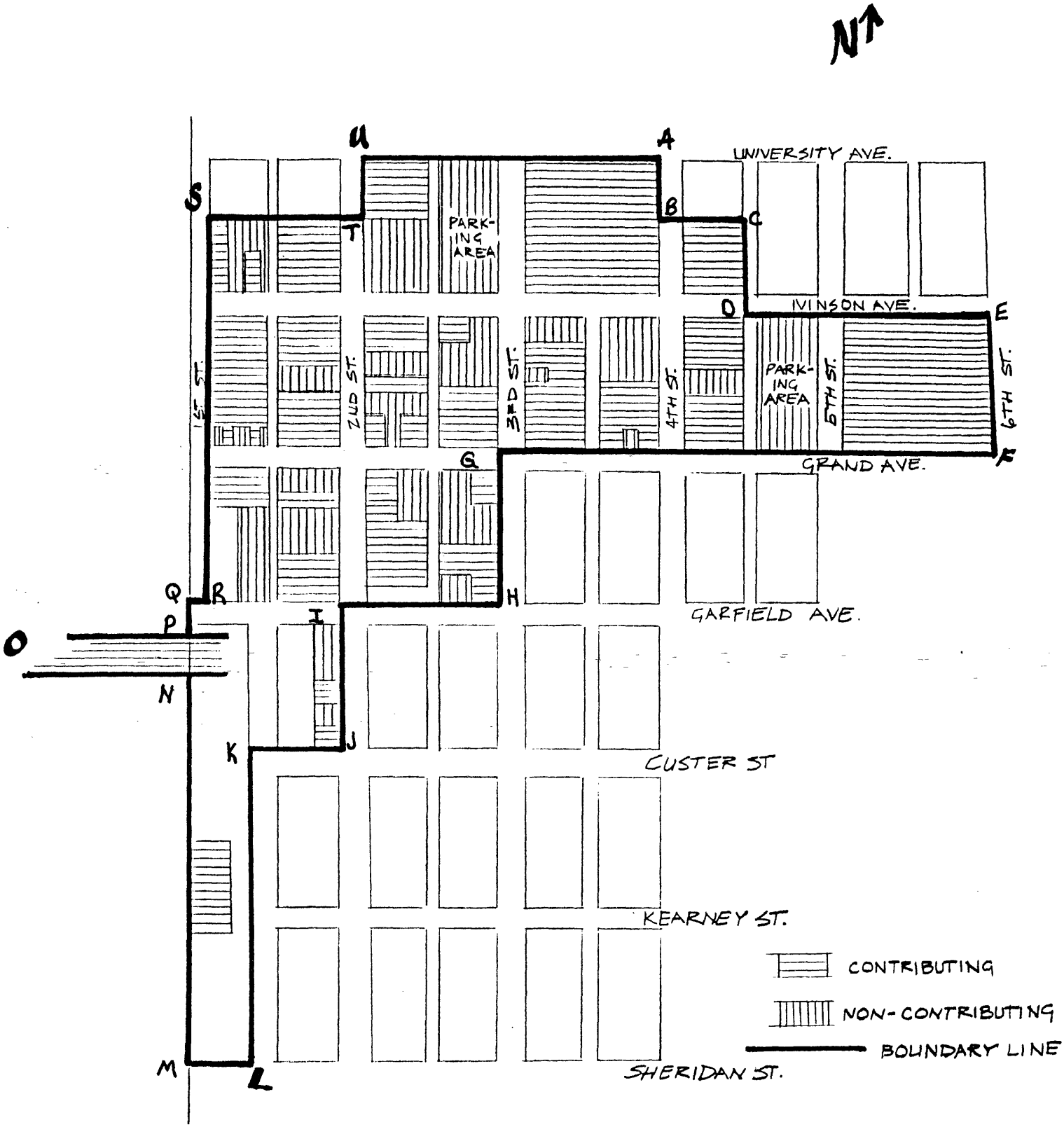
Photo #49
8/1/85
Jefferies Restaurant and Fox Theatre Bldg.
Located on west side of 2nd Street between University Ave. and Ivinson Ave.
View is WNW looking at bldgs. from Ne corner of Ivinson and 2nd Street.

Photo #50 7/31/85
Foot Bridge over U.P.R.R. Train Yard
Located at the Intersection of Garfield and 1st Street
View is SW looking at bridge over train yard. Shot from NE corner of Garfield and 1st St.

Photo #51 7/31/85
looking north, down 1st Street from its intersection with Garfield Ave. with foot bridge on the left.
Located on 1st St. at its intersection with Garfield Ave.
View is north looking down first Street. Shot from 1st Street.

Photo #52 7/31/85
Parking lot next to train depot and foot bridge in background.
Located between intersection of 1st and Garfield Ave. to the north of the U.P.R.R. Depot to the south.
View is NNW looking at parking lot and foot bridge. Shot from south end of parking lot.

Photo #53 7/31/85
Foot Bridge over U.P.R.R. Yard
Located on 1st St.
View is SSW looking at bridge from the corner of 1st Street and Grand Avenue.




LARAMIE COMMERCIAL
HISTORIC DISTRICT