007

code

..... museum

__ religious

_____ transportation

____ scientific

____ private residence

<u>_x other</u>: community center

___ park

Neat **United States Department of the Interior National Park Service** For NPS use only National Register of Historic Places received OCT | 2 |983 Inventory-Nomination Form date entered See instructions in How to Complete National Register Forms Type all entries—complete applicable sections 1. Name Hanna Community Hall historic and/or common Hanna Community Hall 2. Location ____ not for publication street & number Front Street, Block 1, Lot 7, Original Town N/A city, town Hanna vicinity of Wyoming 056 code county Carbon state Classification 3. Category **Ownership** Status **Present Use** ____ district _x_ public ___ occupied _____ agriculture _x__ building(s) ____ private _x_ unoccupied ____ commercial ____ structure _ both work in progress _ educational **Public Acquisition** X entertainment __ site Accessible ___ object _ in process __ yes: restricted government being considered X yes: unrestricted ____ industrial (A military ____ no **Owner of Property** 4. name Hanna Community Council street & number N/A city, town Hanna vicinity of N/A state

Wyoming 82327

Location of Legal Description 5.

Carbon County Courthouse courthouse, registry of deeds, etc.

street & number Third and Pine Streets

city, to	wn	Rawli	ns				
G	De	~~~	COM	•+-	tion	n in	Gvi

state Wyoming 82301

Representation in Existing Surveys v) a

has this property been determined eligible? title Wyoming Historical Sites Survey ves <u>X</u>no date 1980 federal state ____ local depository for survey records Wyoming Recreation Commission, 1920 Thomes Ave. city, town state Wyoming 82002 Cheyenne

7. Description

Condition excellent deteriorated good ruins fair unexposed	Check one unaltered altered	Check one original site x. moved da	te <u>1891</u>

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Hanna Community Hall located in the heart of Hanna, Wyoming, is a single story white clapboard structure consisting of two rectangles with the rectangle to the west being shorter in the rear. The south, west and east sides are covered by a hipped asphalt shingled roof with double gables in the rear. There are two chimneys located on the east side with another located at the top of the western hip. The main entrance is covered by a bracketed gabled overdoor containing a semi-circular arch. The windows are randomly spaced, rectangular, double hung 8 over 8 and 6 over 6 light. Even though the building needs to be painted currently, the Hanna Community Hall has retained its architectural integrity, and continues to serve the community as an important gathering place.

8. Significance

Period prehistoric 1400–1499 1500–1599 1600–1699 1700–1799 1800–1899 X. 1900–	Areas of Significance—C archeology-prehistoric archeology-historic agriculture architecture art commerce communications	community planning conservation economics education engineering exploration/settlement	politics/government	 religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation other (specify)
Specific dates	1921 - present	Builder/Architect	John Linden	

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Constructed in 1895, the Hanna Community Hall has served the town of Hanna, Wyoming for nearly a century. Originally named Linden Hall, the building served as a saloon during the town's early, turbulent years as an energy boom town and then as a pool hall during prohibition and is the only structure remaining from this period. In the 1920's after the community had established some permanence this building became the social and cultural center for the tiny community by providing necessary social and recreational outlets for citizens isclated by environment and circumstance. The hall was and continues to be used for everything from city government meetings, church services, athletic events and classes to dances and parties and is associated with locally significant individuals such as John Linden and municipal officials. Apart from interior remodeling in 1931 and the removal of exterior storage additions not original to the structure (financed by the Union Pacific Coal Company), the Hanna Community Hall retains visual and historical integrity and is representative of the community spirit which has sustained American pioneers throughout our frontier history. Its use as a saloon in the early years of the energy boom town's beginning and its eventual role as a focal point for community activities are representative of typical downtown settlement patterns and is associated with the development of energy resources, which have made dramatic contributions and continue to influence the broad patterns of Wyoming, western and United States history.

9. Major Bibliographical References

SEE ADDENDUM

10. Geographica	al Data		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
Acreage of nominated property <u>le</u> s Quadrangle name <u>Hanna</u> , Wyor UTM References		C	Quadrangle scale <u>1:24,000</u>
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		$H[__] [_]__]$	
	l is located on Lo	ot 7, Block 1, in t orm to the legal d	the original town of Hanna, escription.
List all states and counties for p	properties overlappi	ng state or county bou	Indaries
state N/A	code N/A d	ounty N/A	code N/A
itate N/A	code N/A d	ounty N / A	code N/A
	Wyoming/Dept.	of Historytelephone	307-766-5086 oming 82071
	فالمالة المكبور بعيد ويسوي ومستعد والمتعول والمتلافة والمتعالم		er Certification
The evaluated significance of this pro	V		
As the designated State Historic Pres 665), I hereby nominate this property according to the criteria and procedu	servation Officer for the for inclusion in the Na irres set forth by the Na	National Historic Preser tional Register and certify tional Park Service.	
State Historic Preservation Officer signature	gnature <i>Alivin</i>	J. Bastron	
itle State Historic Preserv	vation Officer		date <i>9/28/83</i>
For NPS use only			
I hereby certify that this proper	ty is included in the Na	tional Hegister	,
12 . 1			date White
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Keeper of the National Register	yel		date 11/20/85

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In 1889, Union Pacific Coal Company employee Mark Hanna discovered a rich seam of coal along the transcontinental railroad line in Wyoming's Carbon County. Within a few months, the Union Pacific Railroad had completed a branch line to the site. Two mines were immediately put into operation, and a boom town named Hanna, sprang up almost overnight. An orderly pattern of streets and alleys was laid out, containing two concentrations of buildings, one near each of the mines. South of the Union Pacific tracks was Number One Camp, north was Number Two Camp; these camps comprised the town of Hanna. Although there were cattle ranches in the area, it was the mines which were responsible for Hanna's existence. The town became a melting pot, like the West itself, as the coal mines attracted immigrant miners from England, Sweden, Japan, Finland, and Italy.

In 1890, a Swedish carpenter, John Linden, built a saloon in the hills north of Hanna Basin; a year later, the Union Pacific Coal Company gave him permission to move his establishment into the town itself. Linden relocated the building to Hanna's Front Street, where most of the town's saloons were located. For the next two decades, Linden operated a bar and dance hall in the building. When the era of Prohibition began, Linden sold the structure to John Thomas, and it became a pool hall.

During these years, the town of Hanna thrived. Low-sulphur coal was in great demand, and, during these peak years, the Union Pacific operated mines produced 2,500 tons a day. But, twice during the early years of this century, tragedy visited Hanna. On June 30, 1903, the worst mine disaster in Wyoming history occurred when an explosion wracked the Number One Mine, killing 169 men. Five years later, on the afternoon of March 29, 1908, an explosion killed 18 men. That night, a second blast entombed 41 rescuers; 27 bodies were never recovered. Despite these disasters, the citizens of Hanna persevered.

In the 1920's, John Thomas was accidentally killed at a railroad crossing, and his pool hall became a community center. Scout groups, and First Aid Clubs, made up of Union Pacific employees, held meetings and monthly socials in the building. The hall soon housed a community library, and Hanna's African Methodist Episcopal Church began holding services in John Linden's former saloon. High school classes and basketball games were held in the hall. When the community's opera house was destroyed by fire in 1926, the Linden Hall was used as Hanna's movie theatre.

The Union Pacific Coal Company had always been concerned with maintaining community spirit in its company town. To that end, the Company provided Hanna with funds to remodel the Hall. Exterior changes were confined to the removal of a coal bin and several storage bins from the rear of the building; the remainder of the building's exterior remained unchanged. Interior changes consisted of the installation of a small kitchen, shelving for the community library,

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and new light fixtures. The refurbished Community Hall was dedicated on September 19, 1931. For the next half-century, the Hanna Community Hall was the site of hundreds of community events; dances and parties, weddings and funerals, Scout meetings and lodge meetings, and various community programs.

Hanna's future prospects dimmed considerably in 1954, when the Union Pacific Railroad, the biggest customer for the area's coal, replaced its coal-fired engines with diesel locomotives. Within months, the town's population dropped from 2,000 to 500, as the Union Pacific Coal Company closed its Number 4A mine. All the company's buildings were put up for sale, and most were moved to other towns and cities. The Hanna Community Council requested that the company leave the Community Hall in place, and subsequently, the building was deeded to the Town of Hanna for the sum of one dollar. In 1965, the Union Pacific turned over to Hanna the water rights and land titles for the town, and Hanna began to survive on its own.

The outlook for Hanna's future was brightened in the early 1970's, as the world-wide energy shortage created a renewed demand for Wyoming coal. The mines were reopened, and new strip mines were started. Union Pacific once again began to ship Hanna's coal; in 1980, the town's population stood at 2,800. The Hanna Community Hall continued to be a vital part of the life of the town. In the late 1970's the Hall was occupied by the municipal government.

Throughout its history, the town of Hanna has had to contend with a cycle of boom and bust and continually the town has shown a determination to survive. Today, Hanna is once again experiencing the positive and negative aspects that a boom town must face. An increased population, largely transient in nature, is posing challenges, and traditional values are in danger. The town's historic cemetery for example, now lies in the shadow of a strip mine.

Since the 1920's the Hanna Community Hall has played a central role in the history of Hanna, and today it continues this service. Among the permanent residents of Hanna, most have memories of the historic community center; their lives have been touched by activities which took place there. More than any other building in Hanna, the Community Hall houses the spirit of the town, and is worthy of enrollment in the National Register.

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MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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