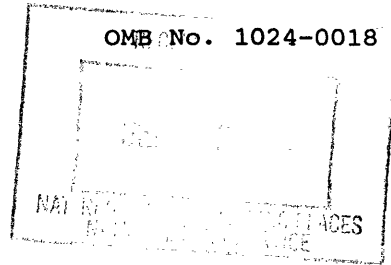


NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 10-90)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM



1326

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Our Lady of Sorrows Catholic Church

other names/site number South Side Catholic Church

2. Location

street & number A at Broadway not for publication N/A
city or town Rock Springs vicinity N/A
state Wyoming code WY county Sweetwater code 037 zip code 82901

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

John J. Keck
Signature of certifying official

9/23/97
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

=====

6. Function or Use

=====

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>Religion</u>	Sub: <u>Religious Facility</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>Religion</u>	Sub: <u>Religious Facility</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

=====

7. Description

=====

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian/Romanesque

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete

roof tile

walls brick

other _____

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

=====

8. Statement of Significance

=====

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

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

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Religion
Architecture

Period of Significance 1932 to 1946

Significant Dates 1932

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Architects: Maginnis & Walsh - Boston; James Libby - Rock Springs/Builder: Kellogg Lumber - Rock Springs

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

=====

9. Major Bibliographical References

=====

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

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

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: Rock Springs Historical Board

=====
10. Geographical Data
=====

Acreage of Property less than one

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	<u>12</u>	<u>648240</u>	<u>4604780</u>	3	_____	_____
2	___	_____	_____	4	_____	_____

___ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

=====
11. Form Prepared By
=====

name/title David M. Tate

organization Rock Springs Historical Board date March 20, 1997

street & number 212 D Street telephone (307) 362-5970

city or town Rock Springs state WY zip code 82901

=====
Additional Documentation
=====

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage
or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

=====
Property Owner
=====

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Our Lady of Sorrows Catholic Church

street & number A at Broadway telephone (307) 362-3493

city or town Rock Springs state WY zip code 82901
=====

United States Department of the Interior
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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

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Our Lady of Sorrows Catholic Church
Sweetwater County, Wyoming

Our Lady of Sorrows is located at the southwest corner of the intersection of A Street and Broadway. The church was constructed in 1932 and designed by the Boston architectural firm of Maginnis & Walsh. The Union Pacific Coal Company loaned the services of their architect, James Libby, as supervising architect and engineer. The church is built of buff-colored combed brick with a red and brown clay tile roof and rests on a textured concrete foundation topped by a water table. During the early stages of construction, it was necessary to drive a reinforcing shaft into the old Union Pacific Mine Number One, which is directly under the sidewalk on A Street on the east side. A full basement stretches underneath the western third of the building, while the remainder consists of a crawl space with a dirt floor. The brick is laid in a regular bond pattern of three courses of stretchers with a fourth row of alternating headers and stretchers. Darker glazed headers and stretchers are randomly placed, creating additional interest on the wall surface. The distinctive square tower, located on the northwest side, along with the terra cotta details, adds grandeur and elegance to the basically simple Depression-era, gable-front building.

The facade or east side of the building faces A Street. The building is a basic rectangle which measures approximately 92 feet 6 inches long by 41 feet 3 inches wide across the facade; the building is 3 feet wider on the west or rear side due to the projection of the tower on the north side. An elaborate archivoluted, four-columned, recessed terra cotta door surround with a cast Pieta in the typanum highlights the entrance. A light fixture with a metal cross is mounted on either side of the entry. Carved into the terra cotta lintel above the door are the words "Mater Dolorosa", or Mother of Sorrows. The double wooden doors, each with eight recessed panels and a two-paneled wood transom above, are elevated from the street level and approached by four concrete steps.

Centered above the door on the east facade is a rose window with a wide molded terra cotta frame and Greek cross in the center of the window. At each corner of the window is a small terra cotta panel representing one of the four saints, Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John. A terra cotta Greek cross, which rests on a terra cotta verge, rises above the gable peak and is silhouetted against the sky. A set of triple round-headed stained glass windows with terra cotta surrounds and sills flanks the entrance on either side of the symmetrical facade.

The most prominent exterior feature of the church is the square three-story tower which is located on the northwest side of the building. The secondary church entry on the east side of the tower is accessed by either seven concrete steps or a concrete handicapped ramp, neither of which is original. A molded terra cotta surround with a segmental pediment accents the twelve-paneled wooden door. Centered on the east wall of the tower above the door is a terra cotta crucifix, protected by a wooden hood supported by brackets and covered with clay tiles to match the roof. The upper level of the tower consists of a belfry which has elongated double arched openings on all four sides. Each opening is separated by a terra cotta column in the middle which supports the shared springer of the two arches and sits on a terra cotta slip sill. Seven

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Our Lady of Sorrows Catholic Church
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geometric shaped colored tiles create a frieze below the eave of the barrel tiled gable tower roof. A wrought iron Greek cross rests on a lead covered pedestal placed in the center of the tower ridge.

The north side of the tower is supported by a two story buttress at the northeast corner and includes one pair of round arched windows with terra cotta surrounds and sills at the first level. Two narrow, unadorned, round arched, five-light windows are located vertically, one over the other, above the paired windows. A decorative terra cotta diamond-patterned ornament is placed in the brick wall above the columned arched opening. This same ornamentation is also found on the south side of the tower, which is the least exposed side as it faces in towards the gable roof of the main structure.

The north wall of the tower merges into the northwest wall of the building which is built out from the basic rectangular configuration of the main structure by a shed-roofed, tile covered extension. The west side of the tower which is enclosed at the first level within this shed-roofed extension also has the two narrow vertical windows motif with colored geometric tiles at the frieze line.

In addition to the tower, the north side of the building features four pairs of round-arched stained glass windows and one single stained glass window (which corresponds to an interior stair hall), all with terra cotta surrounds and symmetrically placed within the buttress on the northeast end and four sturdy pilasters. A round-arched corbeled table, with springers resting on one of three variations of impost blocks, and colored tiles in between the bands, is located above each of the paired and single windows.

Beyond the tower projection of the north wall are one single window and a set of triple windows, all of stained glass, which have the terra cotta surrounds and sills similar to the other paired windows of the building. The foundation on the north side of the building gradually rises from 2 feet, 8 inches at the northeast corner to 3 feet, 6 inches at the west corner and includes three multi-light, metal-sashed basement windows on the northwest side.

The west side, or rear, of the building is unadorned except for a terra cotta Greek cross which rises above the gable peak and is supported by a terra cotta verge. This cross matches the cross above the gable on the front or east facade. A small shed-roofed extension juts out five feet from the main west wall and includes a wood paneled basement door on the north side. Two bulkhead coal chutes and another wooden basement door are also located on the west end of the building.

The southwest side of the building is recessed approximately 1-1/2 feet between two buttresses which delineates the area of the apse in the interior. The chimney is located at the corner where the recessed apse wall meets the projecting transept wall. The rectangular-shaped brick chimney projects above

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Our Lady of Sorrows Catholic Church
Sweetwater County, Wyoming

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the juncture of the two walls and has a recessed round-arched blind brick panel on the three exposed sides, a water table, and belt course. A small projecting brick cross decorates each of the narrower walls of the chimney near the top. The recessed southwest wall of the apse has three round-arched stained glass windows with terra cotta surrounds and sills. A basement window, placed within the foundation, is located below the triple windows.

The remainder of the south wall repeats the window pattern of the opposite north wall: five (instead of four) pairs of round-arched stained glass windows with terra cotta surrounds and sills placed between sturdy brick pilasters. A single window of the same design is located at the southeast corner next to a third buttress at the juncture of the south and east sides of the building. Similar to the north side, an arched corbel table with three variations of impost blocks and colored tile between the bands is located above the windows at the frieze level.

The main entrance to the church is on the east side and opens into a vestibule. The floor of the vestibule consists of the original square clay tiles and is the only floor area of the church that has not been carpeted over. On the south side of the vestibule, one step up leads into the former baptismal area which has been converted into a "crying room", an area for parents with young children. A half wall and a large window were installed in the area where the baptismal font rested, enabling child-tending parents to observe the service. The rooms contains four stained glass windows, three on the east side and one on the south wall.

The northeast side of the vestibule contains a door which opens into a stair hall that accesses the choir loft above. The stair hall has four stained glass windows, three on the east side and one on the north wall above the ascending staircase. A former closet that opened into the vestibule on the northwest wall was closed off in order to enlarge the confessional area which lies behind this wall.

The nave is entered through a pair of double doors on the west side of the vestibule. The large barrel-vaulted room is lit by nine pairs of double stained-glass windows which depict the lives of the Saints and were donated by church members. The windows were designed by Dr. H. Ordunann-Linnih of Rheinland, Germany, and were constructed in Munich, Germany by the famous Church Glass Works.

Each window is seven feet high and two feet wide and has the name of the donor inscribed on the bottom portion of the window which is a hopper light. The wood-carved Stations of the Cross were made in Germany.

The nave is also notable for the ornamental stucco ridge band and five ceiling bands which cover the ribs of the vault and terminate at a molded, dentilated stucco cornice which is applied to the walls of the nave. The walls are of plaster which is covered with a wooden dado below the window sills. Three

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Our Lady of Sorrows Catholic Church
Sweetwater County, Wyoming

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double round-arched doors on the east end of the nave lead into the two-stalled confessional. The gallery/choir loft is suspended across the east end of the nave and enclosed by a closed wood-paneled balustrade. The stained glass rose window is on the east wall of the choir loft. The nave has the thirty-five original oak pews and is also lit by six lamps which hang from the ceiling.

The southwest and northwest walls of the nave are partially covered with terra cotta panels and each has a niche within the wall surface. A statue of the Blessed Virgin stands in the north niche while the south niche contains the tabernacle which was moved from the west wall of the apse after the mid-1960s liturgical changes of Vatican II. The marble baptismal font stands near the southwest niche, placed there after the remodeling that converted the original baptismal area into the "crying room" on the southeast nave wall. A door on the north nave wall leads to the foyer which is entered from the exterior by a door in the bell tower.

One step up from the nave leads to the recessed apse area which has a vaulted marble-coffered ceiling. The three walls of the apse are covered with marble and molded terra cotta up to a molded cornice from which springs the arch of the vault. The west wall of the apse contains a large niche with an Italian-made marble statue of the Risen Christ between two marble columns which support a terra cotta arch that rises through and above the molded cornice line. The multi-colored Venetian marble altar was designed and erected by Bernard Steffeta, a New York City sculptor. In 1975, the altar was moved forward from its original position on the west wall of the apse to a position in the center of the apse to bring it closer to the nave. Other changes reflecting Vatican II were the removal of the wrought iron and marble Communion rail that separated the apse from the nave. There are three stained glass windows on the south wall of the apse.

A door on the north apse wall leads to the sacristy which is located in the shed-roofed extension of the northwest side of the building. There are three stained glass windows on the north wall of this room. A second door on the east wall of the sacristy leads into a foyer which is located in the tower. A descending staircase on the north foyer wall, with one stained glass window over the stairs, leads to the finished basement rooms which include a boiler room, two storage areas, and a room that was converted to a church gift store in 1977.

The foyer has two stained glass windows on the north wall, a door on the south wall leading to the nave, and a door on the east wall which is the secondary entrance to the building. The tower is accessed through a ceiling panel and iron ladder above it.

As indicated, the church has been modified very little. What alterations have taken place are due to the liturgical norms proclaimed by Vatican II and a 1978 fire that filled the church with smoke and caused \$70,000 worth of damages. The

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Our Lady of Sorrows Catholic Church
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church used the opportunity created by the fire to incorporate the Vatican II changes as well as repaint the interior, lay new carpet, install a new organ, and rebuild the crying room.

Our Lady of Sorrows Church exhibits a high degree of integrity and has obviously been lovingly maintained throughout its 75 year history. No alterations have occurred on the exterior and those changes made to the interior reflect liturgical modifications and a desire to complement the original design.

Other structures on the church property include the Rectory, constructed in 1957, and the parochial school and convent, both built in 1952. None of these buildings are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places due to age.

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Our Lady of Sorrows Catholic Church
Sweetwater County, Wyoming

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8. Significance

Our Lady of Sorrows Church is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A due to the significance the building has had among Western European immigrants and the community of Rock Springs as a whole. The church became identified with immigrants from Ireland and other west European Catholics. The church became a touchstone for this community and represented a distinct difference in the two strains of Catholicism which coincided in Rock Springs, the other being the east European settlers who formed a rival parish on the north side of town.

With the movement of the Union Pacific Railroad west, many people entered the Territory of Wyoming and gave Wyoming its permanent population. Along the Union Pacific route in Southwestern Wyoming, large outcrops of coal were found which enticed the railroad to continue its path along southern Wyoming. In 1868, when the Union Pacific worked its way into the area known as Rock Springs (named for a spring that flowed from rocks) it found another avenue for revenue - coal mining - and so began the Union Pacific Coal Company and the community of Rock Springs.

As the Union Pacific began to mine coal, the town of Rock Springs grew as people flocked to the area in search of mining jobs. Rock Springs first residents lived in tents and dugouts along Bitter Creek. In 1870, the first house was built for W.H. Mellor, superintendent of the Number One mine. In 1882, lots were sold and businesses were established. In 1888, Rock Springs was incorporated and William O'Donnell was elected mayor. O'Donnell was also a pioneer Catholic who worked diligently with many others to establish the first Catholic Church in Rock Springs.

In 1884, the first Roman Catholic Church was built in Rock Springs. Up until this time, services were held in the homes of Catholics; included among them were William O'Donnell and Tim Kinney. After the wooden church structure was built, a priest from Omaha would say Mass once every three or four months. In 1887, a permanent parish was established and Father Delahunty became the first resident priest.

The parish of Our Lady of Sorrows grew rapidly as immigrants from Italy, Ireland, Austria (now Croatia and Slovenia) and Poland converged on the small community, looking for jobs in the mines and on the railroad. Since the vast majority of these immigrants were Roman Catholic, they also looked to the church to be a haven for them and carry on customs that they brought from their homeland. For the Eastern European immigrants however, this was not the case. They found themselves in a church dominated by an Irish clergy with Western European thoughts and customs. Like elsewhere in America, the Catholic Church in Rock Springs did not serve as a unifying factor for the many diverse nationalities attending Mass together, but served as a reason for certain nationalities to demand a parish of their own.

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Our Lady of Sorrows Catholic Church
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In 1890, the small wooden Church of Our Lady of Sorrows had to be enlarged to accommodate the ever-increasing parish population. Also during the period of 1890-1910, more differences began to emerge among the many different nationalities that lived in Rock Springs and attended Mass together at Our Lady of Sorrows. The Slavic people longed for a priest who could speak their native tongue and could understand their concerns. Also, 70% of the population of the parish lived on the north side of the railroad tracks, while the church was located on the south side; making the vast majority of the parish population cross the tracks to attend Mass - a very dangerous undertaking. It was decided by Bishop Keane that the property of Our Lady of Sorrows would be sold and a new church erected on the north side of the tracks. After much opposition, this decision was dropped and an entirely new parish was established on the north side of the tracks. The parish of Saints Cyril and Methodius began in 1910 and was designated as the parish for the Slavic people. Our Lady of Sorrows remained a parish more for Western European immigrants. Because of this move, Rock Springs was the first community in the entire State of Wyoming to have more than one parish.

During the time leading up to, and immediately after, the split of Our Lady of Sorrows and Saints Cyril and Methodius, many priests had been assigned to Our Lady of Sorrows but one arrived who remained for more than 40 years, Father Sylvester A. Welsh.

Father Welsh arrived in Rock Springs in October, 1918; five weeks after his ordination in Saint Patrick's Cathedral in New York City. Upon his arrival, Father Welsh immediately set upon a program to renovate the wooden structure of Our Lady of Sorrows, but he truly had a deeper ambition to build a new church for the parishioners of the southside parish. Until that time, improvements amounting to \$5,000.00 and \$2,000.00 to build a rectory were completed.

Finally, in 1931, the parish had accumulated enough funds to make the dream of a new church a reality. The services of noted Boston Architects, Maginnis and Walsh, were secured in the fall of 1931 and the cornerstone was laid June 19, 1932 by the Most Reverend Patrick A. McGovern D.D., Bishop of Cheyenne. Local contractors, Kellogg Lumber Company, constructed the building under the supervision of noted architect, James Libby, who was responsible for many other structurally significant buildings in Rock Springs. Included among Libby's accomplishments are: The Union Pacific offices, the current East Junior High, and the Reliance High School which is listed on the Register of Historic places.

On December 11, 1932 the new \$66,000.00 Church of Our Lady of Sorrows was dedicated by Bishop Patrick McGovern. Other clergy that assisted at the first Mass held in the new structure included: Father Henry Schellinger of Green River, Father James Hartmann of Cheyenne, and Father Albin Gnidovec, pastor of Saints Cyril and Methodius in Rock Springs. Bishop McGovern, in his homily during the dedication ceremony, praised the new church building and declared it one of the most beautiful in the State of Wyoming. He added that the building was one of which Rock Springs and the Diocese of Cheyenne could be extremely proud of.

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Our Lady of Sorrows Catholic Church
Sweetwater County, Wyoming

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Also under Father Welsh's influence, Our Lady of Sorrows Catholic School was constructed at a cost of \$140,000.00 and dedicated in August, 1952, as well as an 11 room convent to house the nuns who were arriving to teach in the new school. In 1957, the old rectory was moved and a new rectory was constructed at a cost of \$54,000.00.

Father Welsh died on February 12, 1959 after spending 40 years in Rock Springs. The parish of Our Lady of Sorrows was the only church he ever served. On February 17, from 10:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. all businesses were ordered closed by a proclamation issued by Mayor Paul Wataha as a special tribute to Father Welsh. In memory of him, a marble altar railing was installed in Our Lady of Sorrows' church.

In 1971, the two Catholic Schools in Rock Springs were unified into the Rock Catholic School. The Our Lady of Sorrows' school building housed grades 1-3 and Saints Cyril and Methodius housed grades 4-6. In 1978, the Church of Our Lady of Sorrows sustained damage when a transient started a fire in the front of the church. Restoration of the structure amounted to \$70,000.

In 1980, the new Our Lady of Sorrows Parish Center was dedicated by Bishop Joseph Hart. The \$325,000 structure includes five rooms on the lower level and a large meeting room and full kitchen on the main level. Also, in 1980, the original church building, built in 1884, was demolished.

Today, the Church of Our Lady of Sorrows, as well as the rectory, school, and parish center still remain. The school now houses all students who attend Rock Springs Catholic School since the demolition of Saints Cyril and Methodius school in 1988. Currently, plans are underway to enlarge and renovate the current school structure.

One notable piece of Our Lady of Sorrows' history occurred in November of 1940. At the 8:30 a.m. Mass on the 3rd, a very famous family attended Mass with the parishioners of Our Lady of Sorrows. The Von Trapp family from Austria honored the congregation by singing the Mass. They were passing through Rock Springs on their way to Denver where they were scheduled to appear in concert. The family's history was later made known to the world in the movie "The Sound of Music."

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Our Lady of Sorrows Church
Sweetwater County, Wyoming

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9. Major Bibliographical References

- "Bishop McGovern Lays Cornerstone - New Church Sunday." The Rock Springs Miner, June 24, 1932, p. 1.
- "Bishop Praises New South Side Catholic Church - Lauds Structure at Dedication Rites Sunday." The Daily Rocket, December 17, 1932, p. 1.
- Bogart, Barbara. Personal Communication, Evanston, Wyoming.
- "Catholic Church To Be Dedicated Sunday, Dec. 11 - Impressive Ceremony Planned; Banquet Arranged." The Daily Rocket, December 1, 1932, p. 1.
- "Fire Damages OLS Catholic Church." The Daily Rocket-Miner, March 16, 1978, p. 1.
- McGovern, Bishop Patrick. History of the Diocese of Cheyenne. Cheyenne, Wyoming, Labor Journal, 1941.
- "New Southside Catholic Church Dedicated Sunday." The Rock Springs Miner, December 16, 1932, p. 1,2.
- Property, Records, County Clerk's Office, Sweetwater County Courthouse, Green River, Wyoming.
- "Rev. S. A. Welsh, Our Lady of Sorrows Pastor Since 1918, Dies at 68." The Daily Rocket, February 12, 1959, p. 1.
- "The Divine Plan of the Church." The Rock Springs Miner, December 16, 1932, p. 6.
- Tomich, Gloria M. Our Lady of Sorrows Centennial - Special Limited Edition. Rock Springs, Smyth Printing, 1987.
- "Trapp Family Sings at Mass Sunday." The Daily Rocket, November 4, 1940, p. 1.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 10 Page 15

Our Lady of Sorrows Church
Sweetwater County, Wyoming

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Verbal Boundary Description

The Church of Our Lady of Sorrows is located on the northern portion of Lots 1 and 2 of Block 13 of the original plat Rock Springs, Sweetwater County, Wyoming.

Boundary Justification

The nomination is bounded by A Street on the east, Broadway street on the north, the Catholic School on the south (the south halves of Lots 1 and 2), and the rectory on the west (the east boundary of Lot 3).

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 97001326

Property Name: Our Lady of Sorrows Catholic Church

County: Sweetwater State: Wyoming

none
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Linda McClelland
Signature of the Keeper

Nov. 6, 1997
Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

Section 8. Significance: Criterion Consideration A is, hereby, indicated to reflect ownership by a religious organization. Also, "Architecture" is, hereby, dropped as an area of significance because Criterion C has not been justified in the nomination.

Sheila Bricher-Wade of the Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office was notified of this amendment.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)