

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

received JAN 4 1985  
date entered MAY 16 1985

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

1. Name

historic Downtown Rawlins Historic District

and/or common Downtown Rawlins Historic District

2. Location

street & number Second to Sixth Streets; Front to Buffalo Streets not for publication

city, town Rawlins vicinity of N/A

state Wyoming code county Carbon code

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name See attached list of property owners

street & number N/A

city, town N/A vicinity of N/A state N/A

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Carbon County Courthouse

street & number 4th and Spruce Streets

city, town Rawlins state Wyoming 82301

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Wyoming Historic Sites Survey has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

date 1980 federal state  county local

depository for survey records Wyoming Recreation Commission

city, town Cheyenne state Wyoming

# 7. Description

**Condition**

- excellent
- good
- fair

- deteriorated
- ruins
- unexposed

**Check one**

- unaltered
- altered

**Check one**

- original site
- n/a moved date n/a

**Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance**

The Downtown Rawlins Historic District is comprised of portions of seven blocks of the central business district, in the original townsite plat of Rawlins, Wyoming. The District contains thirty one buildings, five of which are considered to be contributing elements of the District. Buildings include structures built for retail trade, banking, governmental use, hostelry and private dwelling, fraternal use, entertainment, and transportation purposes. The irregular boundaries of the District have been so designated to include all structures which reflect or contribute to the visual and historical nature of the area, and to exclude areas containing non-contributing buildings wherever possible.

The District contains a wide variety of architectural forms, dimensions, and materials. Most outstanding in terms of design, materials and ornamentation are the U.S. Post Office (number 29 on the attached sketch map), a two-story brick structure with subdued elements of Second Renaissance Revival Style; the First National Bank building (number 30), a Neo-Classical Revival structure in brick and marble; the Miller, Osborne and Ferguson (Hugus) blocks (numbers 28, 27, and 25 respectively), which employ cast metal cornices and other ornamentation on large post-Victorian commercial structures; the Fox Theatre, a gaudy brick and terracotta movie house; and the Union Pacific passenger depot (number 32), a granite and brick structure with bracketed eaves and rich stone and wood ornamentation. Several less distinctive buildings within the District were constructed of locally-quarried sandstone, and several buildings retain ornate late-Victorian metal storefronts or cornices. The buildings within the District are described below; sequential numbers correspond with locations on the sketch map.

SEE ADDENDUM

## 8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1882-1935

Builder/Architect N/A

### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Rawlins, located along the Union Pacific mainline in southcentral Wyoming, began as a railroad town and became a major division point in part because of its free-flowing springs in a semi-arid region. Although its initial growth was due to the railroad facilities built there, it soon became a major freighting and supply center for the Wind River Reservation to the north as well as the Ute White River Agency to the south. It became the county seat in 1869-1870 and the center of governmental activity for Carbon County. At first the town was located on the south side of the Union Pacific tracks behind the depot, but as early as 1869, it began to expand northward and eventually became centered in the present downtown district. Rawlins' second period of growth occurred from the fall of 1879 to the mid-1880s and was initiated by the Meeker Massacre at the Ute Indian Agency and the resulting increased military activity through the town which was used as a supply base. At this time, a number of pioneer businesses were established, including H.W. Huges and Co., mercantile and banking; Henry Rasmussen, furniture; William Jundquist, hardware; and Osborne's drug house. These and numerous other businesses continued to serve the town of Rawlins for many years. A building tradition based on locally quarried stone was begun with the construction of the county courthouse in 1882, and continued in Rawlins well into the twentieth century. In 1901, Rawlins became the site of the new State Penitentiary and experienced a ten-year building boom which encompassed the erection of most of the significant commercial, governmental, and fraternal edifices that remain today. They include the Osborne Building (1901), the Miller Building (1907), the Ferguson Building (c.1907), the U.S. Post Office (1909-1910), the Elks Club (1908-1909), and the Masons (1908). In the 1920s, Rawlins became a center for the burgeoning oil and gas industry beginning with the development of the Lost Soldier Field to the north of town. At this time the Daley Building (1923), the First National Bank (1923), the Rawlins High School (1926), and the Fox Theatre (1919-1920) were added to the downtown area. Like many small towns across the country, Rawlins felt the economic effects of the depression years, yet added a new county court house (1939), city hall (1939), the Paulson Building (1936), and the Oddfellows Building (Straight Shooters' Cafe) in the 1930s. Rawlins' economy then stabilized with little growth, until the late 1970s brought a tremendous energy boom to the city. However most of the new construction occurred east of the commercial area and tended to draw activity away from the city's core. The recent decline of the energy industry and the loss of the Am-track passenger service has further depressed the downtown commercial district but has also served to limit new impacts and intrusions there, helping to preserve the western flavor of the downtown area of which the historic district is a part.

SEE ADDENDUM

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

SEE ADDENDUM

# 10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 7 3/4 acres SEE ADDENDUM  
Quadrangle name Rawlins, Wyoming Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References SEE MAP FOR COMPLETE LIST OF UTMS

A	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	B	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	D	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
E	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	F	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
G	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	H	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Verbal boundary description and justification

SEE ADDENDUM

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	<u>N/A</u>	code	<u>N/A</u>	county	<u>N/A</u>	code	<u>N/A</u>
state	<u>N/A</u>	code	<u>N/A</u>	county	<u>N/A</u>	code	<u>N/A</u>

# 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kurt Schweigert, Robert Rosenberg

organization Cultural Research & Management, Inc. date April, 1984

street & number 55 I-25 Service Rd. East telephone 307-632-1144

city or town Cheyenne state Wyoming 82007

# 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national  state  local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Olvin J. Bastron

title State Historic Preservation Officer date Dec. 14, 1984

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

*for* William B. Bushong date 5/16/85  
Keeper of the National Register

Attest: \_\_\_\_\_ date \_\_\_\_\_  
Chief of Registration

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- 1) 210 West Cedar (H. Larsen Coal, Lumber, Paint, Hardware) Contributing  
A one-story stone masonry building with step parapet side walls. The facade is brown brick in common bond with a painted sign on the brick. The large transom light over the show windows and door is small glass block and ceramic tile. Window and door spaces are original and interior retains high integrity of original (1923) construction.
- 2) 214 West Cedar (American Tri-Star Waterbeds) Contributing  
Ashlar sandstone structure with flat roof and concrete exterior wall treatment except facade. Facade originally (1923) was brick, but was covered at an unknown date with tile blocks and terra cotta medallions. The parapeted facade forms a false gable with flanking merlons. A massive-looking tile door surround features transom window and flanking ornate light fixtures.
- 3) 216 West Cedar (Fox Theatre) Contributing  
Constructed in 1919-1920. A tall red brick masonry structure with dark brown glazed brick facade. Cream-colored terra cotta is used extensively in second story surrounds and parapet crown and coping. The ground floor of the facade has been altered by application of cedar sheathing, which appears to be a reversible alteration. Several windows and doors have been altered or sealed with brick and/or concrete on the west and south elevations. The rear facade has a large central elevation with faded painted sign "Strand Theatre," and which accomodated backdrop and curtain machinery.
- 4) 220 West Cedar (Moose Hall) Contributing  
Constructed 1916-1920. A two-story wood frame structure with gambrel roof. The rectangular main structure is appended with a one-story addition on the south end and a small portico at the center of the north end. The building is set on a full basement of grey sandstone ashlar. Wide vinyl lap siding covers earlier medium-width wooden lap siding. Entry portico is a wooden pediment supported by battered wooden columns. Ground floor windows and entry have been altered, but second story windows retain apparent original 4-over-4 and 8-over-8 lights in double-hung wooden frames. This structure is considered marginally contributing because it retains basic original form and the sheathing alterations may be reversible.
- 5) 221 West Cedar (The Blake House) Contributing  
Constructed 1880-1881. A Victorian Italianate wood frame dwelling, now used as a restaurant. The one-and one-and-a-half story building features scrolled eave brackets on the main T-shaped roof and on ground floor bay window and porch roofs. Round arched light and hoods on most windows in the original southern portion of the building. Windows in the entry porch area have apparently been altered by closing of the arched heads and replacement of the original frames with sympathetic wooden frames and plate glass. Exterior walls are covered with tan stucco which is obviously not the original wall treatment. Three corbeled brick chimneys rise from the roof which

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is now covered with asphalt shingles. The interior retains high integrity in spaces and woodwork throughout, all but the kitchen area at the rear of the building. Modern floral print wallpaper has been applied throughout the ground floor and in some areas of the second floor; although no attempt has been made to reproduce historic patterns, the modern wall treatments are sympathetic to the Victorian nature of the building. The Blake House is the only private residential property to be included in the District. It is included because it is a visual cornerstone of the District and for its association with pioneer Rawlins businessman Frank Blake for whom the dwelling was built.

- 6) 302 West Cedar (France Memorial Presbyterian Church) Contributing  
Constructed in 1882. A large Gothic Revival church built of quarry-faced sandstone ashlar, with square corner tower and entry superceded with a wood frame bell tower and spire. Gothic arch windows have wooden tracery. Window surrounds, string courses, door surrounds, and corner pilasters are slightly lighter colored sandstone. The foundation is massive, battered sandstone ashlar. The gabled roof is covered with flat slate tiles. A single story addition on the west side of the main building is constructed of similar ashlar sandstone and has a flat roof. A second addition extends from the south end of the main structure, and is a one-story concrete block structure with poured concrete foundation. The France Memorial Presbyterian Church has been individually nominated to the National Register.
- 7) 304-308 West Cedar (Former Automobile Dealership) Contributing  
A one-story brick structure with flat roof. Facade is pink and black marble or simulated marble, with ornate designs in pilasters, window surrounds, frieze and cornice. Original window spaces and apparent original metal framing are intact; transom spaces above large windows have original frosted glass. The poured concrete foundation bears the inscription "H.Larsen", for the builder of many structures in Rawlins. 1925.
- 8) 312 West Cedar (Hungry Hero) Contributing  
Constructed 1925. A simple one-story brick masonry structure which was formerly an auto sales showroom and garage. Decorative treatment on the red brick facade is limited to a rounded gable parapet and simple geometric designs in the brickwork, which designs are now painted white. The facade has been altered by attachment of a pent roof with cedar shingles over the door. This building is considered contributing because it is within a block of contributing structures and repeats the materials and scale of adjacent buildings.
- 9) 314 West Cedar (Vacant, former Print Shop) Contributing  
A narrow one-story structure built in 1929 of buff-colored, wire-faced brick, and with a flat roof. The only decorative element on the facade is a rectangular brickwork above the windows and entry. Large show window spaces are original, but the aluminum frames are not. Below the windows a simulated brick facing has been applied. This building is considered marginally contributing because it is within a block of contributing structures, and because it continues the materials and scale of adjacent buildings.

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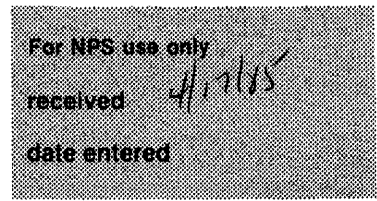
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- 10) 316 West Cedar (Rasmussen Furniture) Contributing  
Constructed 1906. A tall one-story, L-shaped structure. The major facade faces Cedar Street and Fourth Street, and this portion of the building is of wood frame construction with flat roof. The north and west storefronts are cast or pressed metal, with ornate friezes and projecting cornice. Window spaces are original and have wood framing; above the large plate glass show lights, windows have been either painted or replaced with plywood. The building retains excellent exterior integrity. A wing of the structure extends from the east end of the Cedar Street facade to the alley and is constructed of locally-quarried grey sandstone. The flat-roofed wing was built before 1912, at which date it was in use as a furniture warehouse.
- 11) 123 4th Street (Vacant, Former Telegraph Office) Noncontributing  
A two-story brick masonry structure with flat roof. Facade is nearly completely altered by application of concrete and red pitted sandstone wall sheathing. Although this building was built before 1912, it retains so little exterior integrity that it cannot be considered to contribute to the historic district.
- 12) 119 4th Street (Vacant bar) Noncontributing  
A tall one-story ashlar sandstone building with flat roof and metal cornice. A faint "Garage" is embossed on the metal cornice. The structure was converted to use as a bar at an unknown date with massive alterations of the facade. Alterations included application of vertical half-rounds above entry, changes in window spaces and dimensions, and application of concrete to exterior walls.
- 13) 115 4th Street (Bill's Pawn Shop) Noncontributing  
Recently constructed one-story concrete block structure with brick and tan sandstone facade. The structure has no other decorative elements and does not replicate materials, scale or design of contributing buildings.
- 14) 113 4th Street (Cloverleaf Cafe) Noncontributing  
A recently constructed small concrete block structure with facade of black brick. This building does not replicate materials, scale or design of contributing elements of the historic district.
- 15) 114 4th Street (Alpha-Omega Sheet Metal) Contributing  
A two-story wood frame hotel with gabled roof. East and south elevations covered with white stucco; west and north exterior walls covered with clapboard siding. Clapboard siding apparently exists beneath stuccoed walls. Historic photographs indicate the exterior of the building has not been otherwise significantly altered since the early years of the century. The construction date is unknown, but it was before 1905. According to owner Richard Holden, the building was originally a one-story structure which was moved from Baggs, Wyoming to Rawlins and stalled in the present location when movers bogged down in a large spring. The second story was added before 1912, and the hotel remained in operation until the 1960s. This structure is considered to be marginally contributing because it is a rare surviv-

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- 16) 116 4th Street (Teton Bar) Contributing  
A two-story flat-roofed sandstone ashlar structure with metal frieze and projecting bracketed metal cornice. The ground floor facade has been altered by application of simulated stone and red sandstone and alteration of fenestration and entry. Application of materials may be reversible. The structure was built before, 1907, and in 1912 was used as a restaurant.
  
- 17) 118 4th Street (Sugar Shack Pool Hall) Contributing  
A two-story buff brick structure with flat roof. An apparently original bracketed pent roof covered with red clay tile forms the wall cornice and is supported by paired wooden brackets. Second story windows have red sandstone sills and apparently original wood framing. The ground floor has been extensively altered by application of concrete over the brickwork and changes in door and window placement and dimensions. An entrance to the Rainbow Hotel, which occupied the upper floor of the Teton Bar building, remains on the south end of the east-facing facade. Date of construction is 1907.
  
- 18) 120 4th Street (Rifleman Club Bar) Non-Contributing by date  
Constructed in 1936, this building is an important member of the Rawlins district. It is a tall one-story brick structure with elements of Art Deco design. The facade is covered with glazed dark blue and cream ceramic tile in geometric patterns, and transom windows over the entry have frosted glass in Art Deco patterns. The entry has been altered by application of corrugated metal siding. According to the owner, the ceramic tile and original entry remain behind the sheet metal. This structure is one of three buildings built or remodeled on this block in 1936 after a fire destroyed earlier structures. Although the entry windows have been covered with a material which could be easily removed the building retains a large degree of integrity as do the Paulsen Building and the Harris Building next door. The fact that someone in Rawlins was able to construct this building and the one next door and remodel the one next to that in 1936 makes an important statement about what was going on in Wyoming in 1936 while a large portion of the nation and the world was attempting to work their way out of an economic slump known as the Great Depression. This building is listed as non-contributing because it is only 49 years and 5 months old rather than 50 years. This building represents a potential tax act project and the nomination will be amended to include it as a contributing structure in 7 months when it reaches the 50 year mark.
  
- 19) 400 West Cedar (Paulson Building/Century 21) Non-Contributing by date  
Constructed in 1936, this building is an important member of the Rawlins district. It is a two-story masonry structure in tan-red brick with dark brown brick wall coping and central window by treatment. East and north facade ground floors have large plate window bays, apparently original, surrounded by white and red ceramic tile.



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The building exhibits elements of moderne Style in second story design, window treatment, and use of darker brick to emphasize the projecting central section of the second facades. Like the building next door it was constructed after a fire destroyed the original building. Again the comments made for building number 18 apply to this structure, another potential tax act project. And again this building is only 49 years and 5 months old and will be included in the amendments in 1980.

- 20) 406-408 West Cedar (Paulson Building/Harris Jewelers) Noncontributing by date

This building was constructed in 1923 but remodeled as the result of the same fire that destroyed other structures on the block. It is a two-story ashlar sandstone structure built in 1923 with a brown and tan brick facade. In 1936 the facade was apparently refinished in dark gray brick with tan brick and terracotta trim. The original structure may have been extended to the east at the latter date to accomodate access to Rainbow Hotel rooms above the jewelry store. A metal pent roof above second story windows does not extend to the eastern extension. A metal dripline shelters non-original entries and show windows in the jewelry store area, but spaces may be original. A plaque above the Rainbow Hotel door reads "Paul L. Paulson building 1936-1923." Once again comments which apply to buildings 18 and 19 apply to this building. It is a fine example of state-of-the-art commercial architecture in Wyoming in the mid 1930's. It also represents a potential tax act project and retains a high degree of integrity, it is 49 years and 5 months old and will be listed as a contributing structure in 1986 amendments.

- 21) 410 West Cedar (Western Auto) Contributing

Constructed in 1935, this building is a one-story brick structure with flat roof and stepped parapet facade. The facade is finished in fine Art Deco Style, with black carrara glass tiles broken with white geometric forms above and flanking the shop windows and entry. Windows and entry apparently retain original form and materials. Faintly visible on carrara glass behind the modern sign are letters "L.K.---ISH." Buildings #15-21 share a high degree of integrity and visual link with each other because of the collection of original and operable 1930's neon signs still in use on exterior facades. When entering the city from the east and traveling west along Cedar there is a strong sense of time and place enhanced by the scale, massings and signage of most of the buildings on the south side of Cedar. The street facade is intact for the most part. The 1920's and 1930's boom is represented by exterior facades of buildings previously discussed and numbered 1-4, 6-10, and 15-27. When examining the districts continuity and visual link it is important to consider the buildings themselves, their relationship to each other and to carefully view the photographs which demonstrate the district's continuity, strong visual link and high degree of integrity.

- 22) 414-416 West Cedar (J.C. Penney Store) Non-Contributing

A one-story brick structure faced with modern materials and which does not replicate materials or design of contributing elements of historic

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district.

23) 418 West Cedar (Cedar Chest) Contributing

A two-story ashlar sandstone structure with flat roof. Second story fenestration has lighter and finer sandstone heads and sills; windows are original one-over-one double hung in wooden frames. The ground floor facade retains the original cast steel storefront, but the windows now have aluminum frames. Kicks below the ground floor windows now are covered with non-original tan brick. This building was constructed before 1907, housed a jeweler in 1912, and a drugstore in 1920 and 1931. The building exemplifies a period of stone construction in Rawlins commercial structures, most of which have been covered by other materials.

24) 420-422 West Cedar (F.W. Woolworth Company) Noncontributing

A one-story brick masonry structure of relatively recent construction. The building does not replicate materials, design or scale of contributing elements of the historic district.

25) 417-421 West Cedar (Ferguson/Hugus/Anthony's) Contributing

Probable construction date of 1907. A tall two-story masonry building with parapeted flat roof. The ground floor is constructed of quarry-faced ashlar sandstone; the second story and attic level are red brick. Window heads are slightly arched on the second story with an extruding brick keystone extending upward to a brick stringline. A cornice of cast metal distinguishes the upper portion of the building, as do applied metal fleur-de-lis above the second floor window level. Window surrounds on the ground floor and sills on the second floor are fine tan sandstone. Near the north end of the west elevation an entry has been altered or installed, which has a light tan brick surround, a glass or plastic upper panel labeled with "Ferguson Building", and a lower area of wood-framed doors and plate glass windows. The original building was extended in a parapeted one-story addition on the north end of the west facade. The addition is of matching ashlar, has stone parapet coping, and has a non-original metal and ceramic tile storefront.

26) 206-208 5th Street (Daley Building)

Constructed in 1923. A two-story brick masonry structure with white terracotta coping, trim and name-plate. The ground floor facade (east elevation) apparently has been substantially altered by application of a shingled pent roof, modern plastic wall sheathing, and aluminum window and door frames. Window and door locations and dimensions may not be original on ground floor, but appear to be original on second floor. The west elevation has "New Albany Hotel" painted on the brick wall.

27) 1140122 5th Street (The Osborne Block) Contributing

Constructed in 1901. A large two-story gray sandstone ashlar structure with consoled metal cornice, metal framing of round clerestory windows, metal stringlines and

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pilaster capitols, iron balconies over stair entries, and a metal crown reading "Osborne Buildings Erected 1901." Brick pilasters rise from floor level of second story to wall coping, and have painted stone bases. Second story window openings have red sandstone heads and sills; above the heads are "super-heads" of rusticated dark brown brick. Second story windows are one-over-one double hung lights in wooden frames, with single-pane fixed transom lights. The ground floor has been extensively altered by attachment of a shingled pent roof, alteration of windows and window spaces, painting of brick light green, and attachment of light stone sheathing on west end of north facade.

28) 501-511 West Cedar (The Miller Block) Contributing

Constructed in 1907. A large two-story gray sandstone ashlar structure with consoled metal cornice, metal stringline above second story, and metal dateblock reading "The Miller Block 1907." Corners of the structure have subtle rusticated quoining. Second story window openings have tan sandstone heads and sills, as do some remaining windows on the ground floor. Second story windows are one-over-one double hung in wooden frames. An original cast steel storefront remains at the center of the south facade, and windows in that area retain original dimensions and framing. Elsewhere on the ground floor, the storefronts have been extensively altered by application of shingled pent roofs, application of non-complimentary brick facing, changes in window placement and shapes, and application of plastic, wood and metal sheathing.

29) 517-521 West Cedar (U.S. Post Office) Contributing

Constructed in 1909-1910. A two-story steel frame and brick masonry structure with elements of Second Renaissance Revival style, including raised basement level, flat arches over first floor windows, paired second story windows with simple linteled surrounds, quoined corners, and absolute symmetry in massing and bay placement. This building features white marble wall and pilaster bases, arch keystones, and full entablature. The basement level has granite sheathing on a poured concrete foundation. Ornate metal lamp posts flank entrances on the south and west elevations. The flat roof has a square HUAC tower in materials matching the rest of the building. Window frames throughout the structure are wooden six-over-six. The building has been extended to the north in a one-story addition in matching materials. This building was designed under the supervision of Henry Knox Taylor Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, and is similar to many other post offices built in the United States between 1900 and 1920.

30) 220-222 4th Street (First National Bank) Contributing

Constructed in 1923. A large Neo Classical Revival Style brick structure with mottled marble Corinthian Order columns and pilasters, full entablature, cartouches, window surrounds and sheathing on a full raised basement level. The north facade has exaggerated keystones on round-arched window bays and festoon ornamentations. This building retains excellent exterior integrity.

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31) 215-217 5th Street (City Hall) Non-Contributing by date

This building is included within the district as an important structure because it is representative of the final year of significance for the downtown district. Constructed 1939-1940; Architect, G.C. Hollo. A one and two-story Moderne Style building in tan brick, with peach-colored terra-cotta wall coping and "City Hall" frieze. Entries on west and north elevations have high arched surrounds with large plate transoms above doors. A full raised basement is poured concrete painted a dark brown to compliment the lighter brick above. Windows are 4-pane fixed and 4-pane casement; basement level windows have glass block lights, except in jail area where clear lights are covered with wire mesh. After the boom period which ended in approximately 1939-1940 Rawlins did not experience another serious building boom until the 1970's at which time the construction occurred outside the downtown area. The City Hall and the 1st National Bank Building next door are included within the historic district as major important contributors to the theme and architectural significance of the district. Unfortunately the City Hall is only 46 years old and so under current regulations must be listed as non-contributing. The nomination will be amended in 1989 to include this as a contributing structure.

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The creation and early development of the town of Rawlins was inextricably bound to the building of the first transcontinental railroad through southern Wyoming Territory in 1867-1868. The town grew up along the Union Pacific right-of-way near a free-flowing spring. Chief Engineer Grenville A. Dodge named the spring and railroad station after his good friend Major General John A. Rawlins, a noted military figure who had been General Grant's Chief of Staff and a Secretary of War. Other sources claim that the springs were named after an early trapper known as "Rawlins" or "Rawlings."

At first Rawlins was little more than a grading camp built around the springs. By July 1868, the tracks reached Rawlins, and a post office and railroad station were constructed. However, the chief catalyst for Rawlins' early growth was the decision of the Union Pacific Railroad to make it a division point in August 1868. This action effectively ended any hopes for "end-o-track" town Benton to the east near Fort Steele, and many of its residents moved to Rawlins whose future was assured. Being a division point meant that Rawlins would become the site of extensive railroad facilities such as an engine roundhouse and repair and machine shops offering many employment opportunities.

Early town construction was at first limited to the south side of the Union Pacific tracks where a woodframe depot was built. The roundhouse, machine shop, boiler house, blacksmith shop and offices were located at the foot of 2nd and 3rd Streets just east of the depot. The long, rambling two-story woodframe Union Pacific Hotel stood along the tracks west of the depot. The hotel burned around 1873 but was rebuilt on the old foundation and by 1880 was called the Maxwell House. The rest of the town grew up behind or south of the depot and hotel.

John C. Friend, one of Rawlins' earliest and most influential citizens, wrote an excellent account of the early growth of Rawlins for the Rawlins Republican (6/9/1927). According to Friend, one of the earliest sources of employment for Rawlins citizens was a large contract given to the firm of Smith and Wills by the railroad to supply 50,000 cords of wood for the wood-burning locomotives. As a result, the sparsely forested hills and canyons around Rawlins were stripped of their timber to fulfill the contract. By the spring of 1869, Friend listed the following businesses in Rawlins, all on the south side of the tracks: Jerry Sheehan, general merchandise and liquors; Hunt and Smith, meat market and coal; J. Dyer, stationery, tobacco and cigars; Dawson Bros., liquors; M.T. Lockridge, saloon; Larry Hayes, restaurant; Charles Good, shoemaker; John O'Brien, saloon and Fenian headquarters.

In the spring of 1869, H.C. Hall and Company became the first commercial establishment to build north of the tracks, where today's business district is located. Harry Hall and James France went into partnership that year and engaged in supplying local ranchers and the Ute Indian Agency in Colorado with foodstuffs and dry goods. France soon bought out his partner and built a large stone edifice at the corner of Front and 5th Streets (about 1872) since torn down. France also became the postmaster of Rawlins, a position he held for 14 years starting in 1871, and was also engaged in the banking business by 1881.

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The Morris Presbyterian Church was erected in the winter of 1869 on land purchased from the Union Pacific Railroad on the north side of the tracks (corner of 3rd and Cedar, Lots 1-2, Block 22). The small woodframe building was completed in 1870 at a cost of \$2581.89 and was dedicated on March 13. The Morris Chapel was moved when a stone church building was constructed on the site in 1882. It was built of native stone quarried north of town, as would be many of Rawlins' enduring buildings. The France Memorial Presbyterian Church was named after Mrs. Elizabeth France, wife of James France, and still stands within the boundaries of the proposed Rawlins Historic District. St. Joseph's Catholic Church was built across from the Presbyterian Church on the corner of 3rd and Cedar Streets in 1873. St. Joseph's original building site became the North Star Lodge Hall (now the Moose Club) after a new facility was completed in 1915. St. Thomas Episcopal Church was built in 1886, and the Methodists had a permanent building of their own by the mid-1880s. Rawlins' first school house was built in 1874-1875 behind St. Joseph's Church. It was a small, woodframe structure but offered a permanent place of education after a number of private homes, churches and even the old courthouse had been used for classes.

In 1870, the population of Rawlins was 612, of whom 86 were military personnel. Most of its citizens were employed in the railroad's extensive facilities. A company of the 2nd Cavalry was stationed in Rawlins due to sporadic Indian activity, including a raid on the slaughter pens in the spring of 1870. The so-called "Rawlins Massacre" occurred in June 1873 when a raiding party of Araphao warriors attempted to steal horses and wounded a citizen outside of town. The local sheriff and posse gave chase and killed four of the Indians. Such occurrences served to remind the early settlers in and around Rawlins that they were living on the frontier and the town was only an island of civilization surrounded by wilderness.

John C. Dyer, Rawlins' first postmaster, contributed to the early economy of the town when he discovered red oxide ores near the town and started the Rawlins Metallic Paint Company in the early 1870s. He erected mills for crushing the ore and manufacturing paint known as "Rawlins Red." His facilities were located just north of the tracks and west of the downtown area. Rawlins Red's claim to fame was that it was used to paint the Brooklyn Bridge, but the company was out of business by 1878.

Other more spectacular mining discoveries were reported in 1872 in the Ferris and Seminoe Districts north and northeast of Rawlins which bore gold, silver and copper-bearing ores. Rawlins was the logical supply base for these highly publicized mines, and was connected by wagon road to the area. Merchants remained optimistic throughout the 1870s, but the mines never proved profitable and were gradually abandoned.

The second building boom in Rawlins occurred in the fall of 1879 and continued throughout the early 1880s. The town's population swelled to 1451 in the 1880 census. Rawlins was still the natural supply point for both the Shoshoni and Arapaho Agency to the north and the Ute White River Agency in northwestern Colorado Territory, 150 miles distant. Business became so brisk in the late 1870s that J.W. Hugus, the post trader at

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Fort Steele, attempted to divert the Ute Agency trade by building a road from the Fort to intersect the road from Rawlins to the Ute Agency, but this venture proved unsuccessful, fortunately for the Rawlins merchants.

On September 24, 1879, Agent Nathan Meeker and eleven other men were killed by the Utes at his agency and a force of soldiers from Fort Steele under the command of Major Thornburgh were nearly annihilated nearby on Milk Creek. The increased military activity in quelling the rebellion passed through and was supplied by Rawlins, accounting for the second boom. Among the host of new businesses were J.W. Hugus and Company, merchandise and banking, established by the Fort Steele post trader as a branch store when his new road proved ineffective (located on the corner of 3rd and Front Streets in August 1880 and later moved to 5th and Cedar, the Ferguson Building); Henry Rasmussen, furniture, 1881 (first store on Front Street, later located on 4th and Cedar); Wallace Bros., groceries; Dr. Maghee, drug store and doctor's office and Mr. Bennett, harness and saddlery (both in the 400 Block of W. Cedar Street); George Wren and Earnest Sundin, barber shops; William Jungquist, hardware (corner of 5th and Cedar Streets); and the Olds Bros., clothing. These businesses represent just a part of the building activity at this time north of the railroad tracks in what is now downtown Rawlins.

The first doctor and dentist in Rawlins, Dr. Thomas C. Maghee and A.F. Thode, were both located in a small woodframe building on the north side of W. Cedar Street between 4th and 5th Streets on the site of Tiemans and Owlflies Stores today. Maghee had arrived during the boom in 1880 and also served as a doctor for the Union Pacific. He established the first hospital in a wing of the Rawlins jail. Dr. Thode set up a permanent practice on Cedar Street in the same building as Maghee in 1886, after having served the town on a traveling route for many years.

Dr. John E. Osborne came to Rawlins in 1881 and established a large drug house in what later became the Osborne Block on the west side of 5th Street, between Front and Cedar. Osborne also engaged in the livestock business and became the second mayor of Rawlins. In 1893 he was elected Governor of Wyoming.

Doctor Osborne was also involved in the Big Nose George Parrott incident in March 1881. Parrott was a member of a gang which attempted to rob a Union Pacific train in 1878 and killed two deputy sheriffs during the subsequent chase. Parrott was caught two years later and jailed in Rawlins. During an aborted escape attempt, he injured Sheriff Rankin but was subdued and rejailed. An angry mob attacked the jail while the sheriff was being treated by the newly arrived Dr. Osborne and hung Big Nose George from a telegraph pole at the foot of Fourth Street. The body mysteriously disappeared and various articles of leather clothing turned up, reportedly made from Parrott's tanned skin. The skull was cut open and retained by Dr. Maghee after "studying" Parrott's brain, and Dr. Osborne sported a set of shoes made from Parrott's hide. Local legend indicates that Big Nose George was held in an upper room of the building which now contains the Cedar Chest, but no substantiating information is available at this time.

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Hans Larsen, a pioneer Rawlins businessman, entered the lumber and building business in 1889. His office and lumber yard were located on Front Street (200 Block). Larsen built several of the buildings in downtown Rawlins including the Fox Theatre, Elk's Lodge, and the Paulson Building. After a fire destroyed part of his facilities in 1908, he rebuilt and added a hardware business at 210 W. Cedar in 1923.

Rawlins was the first and only county seat of Carbon County, but was not incorporated until April 3, 1886, having no organized fire protection or water system before that time. During this period of accelerated growth, the county commissioners were authorized to build a new courthouse and jail, as the makeshift courthouse in John Doty's former saloon and billiard hall south of the tracks was hardly suitable for a thriving, respectable community. The building was constructed in 1882 on the present county courthouse grounds. It was built of locally quarried sandstone at a cost which was not to exceed \$25,000. At this time, the new courthouse stood slightly north of the downtown district and is prominent in all early photographs of Rawlins.

In the 1870s and 1880s, Rawlins' economic base consisted of the Union Pacific Railroad, the freighting and supply businesses with the Ute Agency and Wind River Reservation, and the livestock industry. The cattle industry had spread westward from Laramie and Albany Counties, and large outfits were established along the northern foothills of the of the Medicine Bow Range, Elk Mountain, the North Platte River Valley, the northern foothills of the Sierra Madre Range, and the Little Snake River Valley near Baggs and extending into Colorado. To the north, cattle operations were established along the Sweetwater River Valley and foothills of the Green and Ferris Mountains. A list of pioneer ranchers includes William Swan (Ell Seven Cattle Company), Charles Vagner and L.R. Meyer, founders of the Carbon Timber Company, Frank Hadsell, George Baggs, William Richardson and even the famous mountain man, Jim Baker. Once agin, Rawlins was at the center of these loci and served as a supply and shipping point for all outlying ranches throughout the region. The sheep industry was established about 10 years after the cattle industry, and filled the void left by cattlemen on the less attractive open range, namely the Red Desert region west of Rawlins. These operations grew up along the Union Pacific right-of-way, depending on the railroad for marketing outlets and grazing both the public domain and leased alternate Union Pacific sections 20 miles on either side of the tracks. This was considered ideal winter range and in summer the sheep were driven into the various mountain ranges and foothills surrounding the desert. Many of the pioneer sheep ranchers such as I.C. Miller, C.H. Anderson and Frank Blake actually resided in Rawlins, leaving the day-to-day operations of moving their flocks to the solitary shepherd and his dogs. Rawlins was central to this important industry as a wool gathering and shipping center. Sheep ranching helped carry the region as well as the territory and state through the lean years of the cattle industry which was devastated by the Blizzard of 1886.

Rawlins continued to grow and reached a population of 2235 in the census of 1890. The population levelled off through 1900, although the county continued to grow. Although one of Carbon County's chief resources was coal, it did not directly benefit



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Rawlins' economy, as the major mines were located far from town. A third period of increased building activity occurred from 1900 to about 1910. During that 10-year period, Rawlins' population jumped to 4256. This renewed activity may have been due in part to the relocation of the State Penitentiary to Rawlins at this time.

In 1888, the territorial legislature voted to relocate the penitentiary to Rawlins. Built of local sandstone and designed by Walter E. Ware, a well known architect, the facility initially cost \$70,000. However, due to funding problems, it was not ready for actual transfer of prisoners from Laramie until December 1901. The State of Wyoming eventually spent \$250,000 on the extensive facilities which lay north of town but were eventually absorbed by its expansion. The presence of the State Penitentiary created many new jobs and probably was the chief cause for the temporary economic revitalization of the community from 1900 to 1910.

During this period, the Union Pacific Railroad replaced its antiquated wood station with a quarried granite and brick passenger station on the north side of the tracks. Built in 1901, it measured 132 ft. by 28 ft. and housed the telegraph office, express and baggage room, depot and dining room and lunch counter. The original wooden station then served as an office for the yardmaster, trainmaster, roadmaster and special agent. It stood vacant for many years and was torn down in the 1930s. The Elks' Club built a fine two-story stone building (1908-1909) on the corner of W. Buffalo and 4th Streets, at a cost of \$50,000. The Masons built a two-story stone Masonic Temple in 1908 at a cost of \$60,000. An imposing brick U.S. Post Office facility was built at the corner of 6th and W. Cedar (Lots 7-8, Block 13) at a cost of \$80,000; construction began in September 1909 and was completed in November, 1910. The town also upgraded its educational facilities by constructing a stone school building which was finished on November 15, 1886. Several additions were required to handle expanding enrollment, the last being completed in 1915. Unfortunately this impressive edifice which dominated the skyline in early photographs of Rawlins was razed in 1962. The site now serves as a parking lot (3rd and Pine Streets).

At least three major commercial structures were added to the downtown area at this time. The Osborne Building was completed in 1901 on the southwest corner of 5th and W. Cedar Streets. This two-story brick complex housed not only the drug store but a bank, grocery and hardware by 1912. The Miller Building was constructed of locally quarried stone on the northwest corner of 5th and W. Cedar in 1907. Named for the first mayor, I.C. Miller, it replaced those buildings destroyed by an earlier fire. By 1920, it housed a drug store, cobbler, tailor, millinery and a variety store. The Ferguson Building was constructed on the northeast corner of 5th and Cedar Streets. J.W. Hugus and Company moved here from Front Street, but the firm was bought out by Ferguson Mercantile incorporated in 1907.

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Little new activity occurred in Rawlins between 1910 and 1920, and the population actually decreased in the town and county. However, the next decade, 1920 to 1930, witnessed an impressive increase in population to 4868, which more than compensated for the preceding ten-year decrease. This spurt in growth and building resulted from the expansion of the oil and gas industry, as well as the national increase in economic activity just prior to the bursting of the financial bubble in 1929.

Rawlins benefitted from the pioneer oil and gas industry starting in the nineteen-teens. The nearby Lost Soldier Field to the north became a heavy oil and gas producer by the early 1920s, with pipelines running to Rawlins and to the Producers and Refiners Corporation Refinery at Parco six miles east. In 1924, a company town of 1500 was built there, utilizing a Spanish Mission architectural motif. Sinclair Oil took over the operations in 1943 and changed the name of the town to Sinclair. Although the oil and gas industry has fluctuated with market demand throughout the twentieth century, it has continued to benefit Rawlins which is strategically located amidst oil and gas fields to the north, west, south, and east.

In the 1920s, Rawlins took advantage of boom times to modernize both its water system and its streets. A new water system was completed in 1924, utilizing mountain water in the Sage Creek Basin to the south. Water was carried to the city via a 35-mile pipeline. This replaced the old system which pumped water from deep wells. City streets were paved and storm sewers installed, starting in the spring of 1926 and continuing on a district-by-district basis for many years thereafter. Prior to the project, Rawlins' streets had been paved with local shale.

Building also increased. The city built a new brick high school which was completed in 1923 at a cost of \$250,000. In that same year, the First National Bank, a two-story concrete and brick structure, was built on the corner of 4th and West Buffalo Streets. The First National Bank could trace its roots to J.W. Hugus and Company, located on Front Street in 1879 and granted a national charter in 1890.

Several fires played a role in changing the face of the downtown area over the years. In addition to the fire in 1873 at the Union Pacific Hotel, a major fire in 1907 destroyed several buildings in the 500 block of West Cedar, including the Jungquist Hardware. The Miller Building was built to replace these businesses in 1907. In 1936, a major fire destroyed several buildings along West Cedar, especially in the 400 block. At this time, Hans Larsen built the Paulson Building and the new Oddfellows Building which now houses the Straight Shooters Cafe.

What became the Ideal Furniture store was built during World War I by C.H. Anderson, a sheep rancher and five-time mayor of Rawlins. It was operated as an opera house and later a movie theater. After eight years in the business, Anderson sold to the Strand Theatre which already owned the Fox Theatre on West Cedar. That company operated it as a motion picture theatre.

The Fox Theatre was built in about 1919 by Hans Larsen and had its grand opening on February 26, 1920. The old Strand Theatre signs can still be seen on the upper story bricks on the side of the building. The interior was remodelled in 1938 and 1982.

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The City of Rawlins has experienced economic fluctuations throughout its history, but the presence of the Union Pacific facilities and its continued role as a commercial center for the surrounding ranching community helped provide a stabilizing influence. The recent "boom and bust" cycles of the energy industry and the loss of Amtrack service in Wyoming have threatened the economic stability of Rawlins. However, the Downtown Rawlins Historic District still retains its ties with the past by means of its many significant historic structures which represent the major episodes in the city's growth from grading camp to a modern commercial and governmental center in the 1980s.

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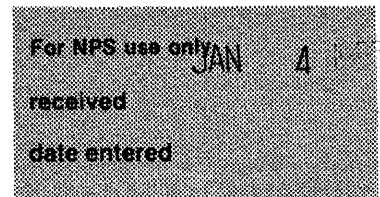
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ADDENDUM

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION

The Downtown Rawlins Historic District begins at Point A, located at the northeast corner of Lot 8, Block 16 and proceeds southward to the south side of W. Cedar Street along the extended east lot boundary to Point B. The district boundary turns east along the north border of Block 21 to the northeast corner of Lot 4 (Point C). It turns due south to the southeast corner of Lot 4 (Point D), to form the easternmost boundary of the historic district. From Point D, the boundary proceeds westward along the southern border of Lots 4 through 11 in Block 21 (along the alley), crosses 3rd Street and continues west along the southern border of all northern lots in Block 22 (Lots 1-11) and across 4th Street and follows the southern border of the northern tier of Lots in Block 23 (along the alley). This line is extended across 5th Street and continues west along the southern border of Lots 1 through 4, Block 24, to the southwest corner of Lot 4 (Point M). It proceeds north to the northwest corner of Lot 4 in order to include the Osborne Building in the historic district. This line is extended north across W. Cedar Street to an imaginary point along the most southerly lot line in Block 13 (Point N). The historic district boundary turns west to the southwest corner of Lot 7 (Point O), then turns north running along the west lot line to the northwest corner of Lot 7 (Point P). From there it runs east along the north boundary of Lots 7-12, thus including the U.S. Post Office and the Miller and Daley Buildings within the district. This line is extended across 5th Street to the northwest corner of Lot 7, Block 14 (Point Q), then turns north, crosses the alley and runs along the west border of Lot 6 to the northwest corner (Point R). It then turns east running along the northern border of the northern tier of lots in Block 14 (Lots 106) to the northeast corner of Lot 1 (Point S). The district boundary then turns south to the southeast building corner of the First Wyoming Bank (Point T) and proceeds west along the south building line of the bank to enclose it within the district. This line is extended to Point U, the mid-point on the northern border of Lot 9 (Point V). This district boundary then runs west to the northeast corner of the Ferguson Building (Point W). It then runs south along the east building line of that edifice. This line is extended south across W. Cedar Street to meet the north border of Block 23 and is extended across 4th Street to run along the north border of Block 22 and crosses 3rd Street to the northwest corner of Lot 11, Block 21 (Point Y). The Rawlins Historic District boundary is completed by a line running north across W. Cedar Street along the west line of Lot 7 to the northwest corner of Lot 7, Block 16 (Point Z), and east to the northeast corner of Lot 8 (Point A).

This boundary encompasses the significant historic buildings in the downtown area which still retain physical integrity. The above described boundary follows lot lines and building lines of exterior walls. The boundary defines a contiguous district representative of the growth cycles and periods which caused downtown development and includes only a minimum of natural intrusions which occurred as the result of insensitive facade changes or fairly recent construction.

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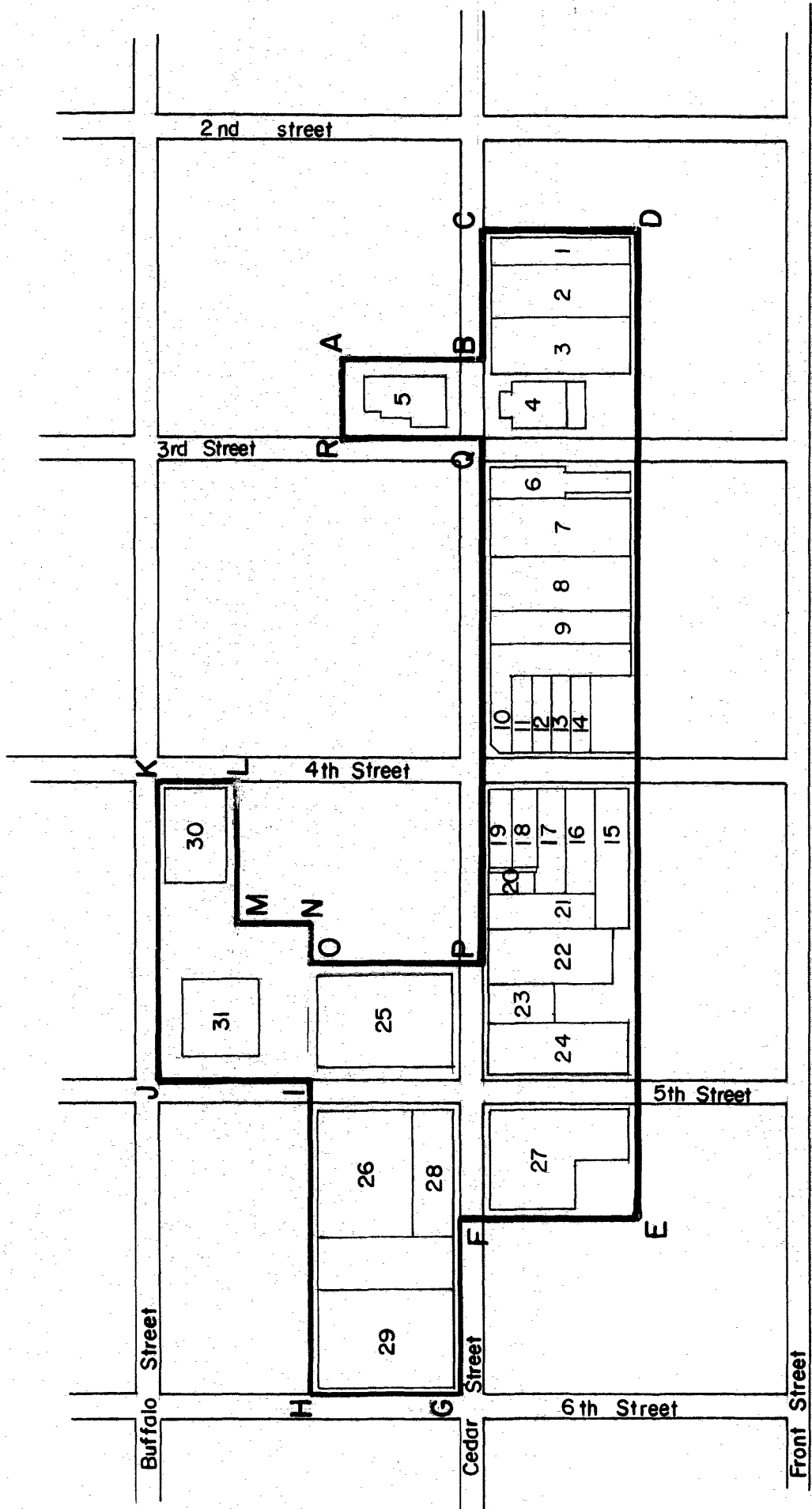
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LIST OF UTMS FROM MAP

A.	E	314	140	N	4628	530
B.	E	314	150	N	4628	490
C.	E	314	190	N	4628	480
D.	E	314	200	N	4628	430
E.	E	313	865	N	4628	350
F.	E	313	860	N	4628	410
G.	E	313	800	N	4628	390
H.	E	313	785	N	4628	440
I.	E	313	895	N	4628	470
J.	E	313	890	N	4628	525
K.	E	313	960	N	4628	540
L.	E	313	980	N	4628	510
M.	E	313	925	N	4628	500
N.	E	313	935	N	4628	470
O.	E	313	930	N	4628	460
P.	E	313	940	N	4628	415
Q.	E	314	120	N	4628	480
R.	E	314	110	N	4628	520



# DOWNTOWN RAMBLINS HISTORIC DISTRICT



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Downtown Rawlins Historic District      Carbon County, Wyoming

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION APPROVAL

*Bretanetta Allee*      4/15/93

NPS Form 10-900-a  
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

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Downtown Rawlins Historic District  
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The following properties were originally listed on the Downtown Rawlins Historic District Nomination as non-contributing by date. These properties have now reached the fifty year mark and, having retained their integrity, should be amended for inclusion as contributing properties.

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(8-86)

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- 18) **120 4th Street (Rifleman Club Bar) Contributing**  
Constructed in 1936, this building is an important member of the Rawlins district. It is a tall one-story brick structure with element of Art Deco design. The facade is covered with glazed dark blue and cream ceramic tile in geometric patterns, and transom windows over the entry have frosted glass in Art Deco patterns. The entry has been altered by application of corrugated metal siding. According to the owner, the ceramic tile and original entry remain behind the sheet metal. This structure is one of three buildings built or remodeled on this block in 1936 after a fire destroyed earlier structures. Although the entry windows have been covered with a material which could be easily removed, the building retains a large degree of integrity as do the Paulson and Branham building next door. The fact that someone in Rawlins was able to construct this building and the one next door and remodel the one next to that in 1936 makes an important statement about what was going on in Wyoming in 1936 while a large portion of the nation and the world was attempting to work their way out of an economic slump known as the Great Depression. This building represents a potential tax act project.
- 19) **400 West Cedar (Paulson Building/Century 21) Contributing**  
Constructed in 1936, this building is an important member of the Rawlins district. It is a two-story masonry structure in tan-rec brick with dark brown brick wall coping and central window by treatment. East and north facade ground floors have large plate window bays, apparently original, surrounded by white and red ceramic tile. The building exhibits element of the Moderne Style in second story design, window treatment, and use of darker brick to emphasize the projecting central section of the second facades. Like the building next door it was constructed after a fire destroyed the original building. Again the comments made for building number 18 apply to this structure, another potential tax act project.

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- 20) **406-408 West Cedar (Paulson Building/Branham's Jewelry) Contributing**  
This building was constructed in 1923 but remodeled as the result of the same fire that destroyed other structures on the block. It is a two-story ashlar sandstone structure built in 1923 with a brown and tan brick facade. In 1936, the facade was apparently refinished in dark gray brick with tan brick and terracotta trim. The original structure may have been extended to the east at the latter date to accommodate access to the Rainbow Hotel rooms above the jewelry store. A metal pent roof above second story windows does not extent to the eastern extension. A metal dripline shelters non-original entries and show windows in the jewelry store area, but spaces may be original. A plaque above the Rainbow Hotel door reads "Paul L. Paulson building 1936-1923." Once again, comments which apply to buildings 18 and 19 apply to this building. It is a fine example of state-of-the-area commercial architecture in Wyoming in the mid 1930's. It also represents a potential tax act project and retains a high degree of integrity.

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31) 215 - 217 5th Street (City Hall) Contributing

This building is included within the district as an important structure because it is representative of the final year of significance for the downtown district. Constructed 1930-1940; Architect, G.C. Hollo. A one and two-story Moderne Style building in tan brick, with peach colored terracotta wall coping and "City Hall" frieze. Entries on the west and north elevations have high arched surrounds with large plate transoms above doors. The west entry includes a modern handicapped access ramp and lift which have been carefully installed so as not to destroy the original fabric of the building. A fully raised basement is poured concrete painted a dark brown to compliment the lighter brick above. Windows are 4-pane fixed and 4-pane casement; basement level windows have glass block lights, except in the jail area where clear lights are covered with wire mesh. Metal bars have been applied to the exterior of most windows. After the boom period which ended approximately 1930-1940, Rawlins did not experience another serious building boom until the 1970's at which time the construction occurred outside the downtown area. The City Hall and the 1st National Bank building next door are included within the historic district as major important contributors to the theme and architectural significance of the district.

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All buildings were contained within the original boundaries. The original boundaries and justification have not changed.