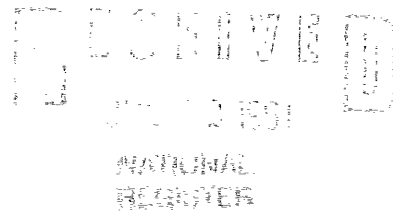


NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

historic name: Goodale, William House

other name/site number: 48AB632
University of Wyoming Alumni House

2. Location

street & number: 214 South Fourteenth Street

not for publication: N/A

city/town: Laramie vicinity: N/A

state: Wyoming county: Albany code: 001 zip code: 82070

3. Classification

Ownership of Property: Private
UW Alumni Association, Inc.
Box 3137 University Station
Laramie, Wyoming 82071

Category of Property: Building

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0

Name of related multiple property listing: 0

=====
4. State/Federal Agency Certification
=====

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets _____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. _____ See continuation sheet.

Thomas E Marceau 6/27/91
Signature of certifying official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property _____ meets _____ does not meet the National Register criteria. _____ See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

=====
5. National Park Service Certification
=====

I, hereby certify that this property is:

Entered in the
National Register

- entered in the National Register Alvina Byrne 8/5/91
 _____ See continuation sheet.
 determined eligible for the _____
 National Register
 _____ See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the _____
 National Register
 removed from the National Register _____

other (explain): _____

for _____
Signature of Keeper Date
of
Action

=====
6. Function or Use
=====

Historic: Domestic Sub: Single Dwelling

Current: Work in progress Sub: _____

=====
7. Description
=====

Architectural Classification:
Tudor Revival

Other Description: _____

Materials: foundation Concrete roof Terra Cotta
walls Sandstone other _____

Describe present and historic physical appearance. X See continuation sheet.

=====
8. Statement of Significance
=====

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: Locally .

Applicable National Register Criteria: C

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) : N/A

Areas of Significance:

Architecture

Period(s) of Significance: 1931 _____

Significant Dates : 1931 _____

Significant Person(s): N/A

Cultural Affiliation: N/A

Architect/Builder: Dubois, William
Ambrose, F.W.
Spiegelberg Lumber Co.

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.
X See continuation sheet.

=====
9. Major Bibliographical References
=====

X See continuation sheet.

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 -- Specify Repository: _____

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

Acreage of Property: Less than one acre

UTM References: Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

A	<u>13</u>	<u>451460</u>	<u>4573160</u>	B	___	_____	_____
C	___	_____	_____	D	___	_____	_____

___ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description: ___ See continuation sheet.

The nominated property is all of Lot 1 and the east 28 feet of Lot 2, Block 3, Grand Avenue addition to the City of Laramie, Wyoming. This property is located on USGS Quad Map: Laramie.

Boundary Justification: ___ See continuation sheet.

Lot 1 and the east 28 feet of Lot 2, Block 3, Grand Avenue addition to the city of Laramie, Wyoming constitutes the entire parcel of land that has been historically associated with the William Goodale property.

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

Name/Title: Michelle R. Bachand/Student Intern, University of Wyoming
Rheba Massey, Historian, State Historic Preservation Office

Organization: UW Alumni Association Date: 9-10-90

Street & Number 919 Grand Avenue #1 Telephone: 745-5816

City or Town: Laramie State: Wyoming ZIP: 82071

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The William Goodale House is located on the northwest corner of one of Laramie's main street intersections at Grand Avenue and Fourteenth Street. The house is situated in an urban area and lies one block south of the University of Wyoming campus. The facade, or east elevation, fronts onto Fourteenth Street while the southern elevation parallels Grand Avenue. This location was platted in 1908. The William Goodale house is sited on all of Lot One and the east half of Lot Two in Block Number Three of the Grand Avenue addition. This Tudor Revival style house was constructed in 1931 of native Wyoming sandstone and is surrounded by modest residential homes, apartment and university buildings.

The William Goodale House was designed by well-known Wyoming architects, William Dubois and F.W. Ambrose and was constructed by Laramie's Spiegelberg Lumber Company. It is a large two-story, stone Tudor Revival house which boasts prominent gables on each elevation. The blonde, native Wyoming sandstone contrasts strongly with the rich color of the roof's terra cotta tiles and red clay bricks arranged in a decorative half-timbering pattern. The Goodale House has a wide variety of windows which include bay, arched, casement, opal and obscure leaded glass; all of which contribute to the aesthetic appearance of the property. There is a four-foot native Wyoming sandstone wall which exists on the north and west sides of the property as well as half of the south side. The architect for the house, William Dubois donated the stone for this wall in 1936; it was the remaining stone from the construction of the University of Wyoming's Arts and Sciences Building. The yard is richly landscaped with various types of vegetation including a tightly sheared hedge, vines, trees, shrubs and small flower beds beneath various windows. Unlike surrounding buildings, the architectural integrity and physical setting of the Goodale House have been minimally altered.

The Goodale House is irregular in plan with projections from the principal mass less than room size. The foundation is low, under two feet, and is cast-in-place concrete. The basement is partial with plaster walls. The exterior walls are uncut sandstone while the texture is rubble with irregular and random courses. The steeply pitched roof and prominent cross gables are covered with terra cotta tiles arranged in a plain pattern. Along various parts of the boxed eaves are copper gutters and down spouts.

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The facade of the house, or east side, is asymmetrical in form. The facade is dominated by the two steeply pitched cross gables. In each of these gables, the red clay bricks are arranged in decorative geometric patterns resembling half-timbering. Each gable is infilled with native Wyoming sandstone. Centered in the south gable below the brick half-timbering is a metal, double casement window with a four-light fixed transom. To the right of this window, between the first and second story, is an all opal glass, round opened arch, single, metal casement window with sidelights, a four-light fixed transom, and radiating voussoirs and keystone. Below this window is a smaller metal, double casement window at basement level. To the left of this window on the first story is a string of three metal casement windows. Centered in the north gable is a large chimney made of native Wyoming sandstone with two decorative chimney pots atop, one for each flue contained within. On each side of the chimney in the second story, is a metal, double casement window with four-light fixed transom. The first story has a round opened arch, opal glass, metal, double casement window with sidelights, a four-light fixed transom, and radiating voussoirs and keystone. All windows are metal with metal screens and brick sills. Centered below the two gables on the first story is an entry porch, also made of native Wyoming sandstone. The roof extends from the main gable of the house and continues as the roof of the porch. There are two entryways and one large opening to the porch, each of round opened arches with radiating voussoirs and keystones. Through the entryway of the porch is a single wood batten door with a square fixed opal window and the door is surrounded with radiating voussoirs and keystone. Adjacent to the front door is a round opened arch, opal glass, metal, single casement window with sidelights, a four-light fixed transom, with radiating voussoirs and keystone. The floor of the porch is red clay tiles.

The north elevation has two intersecting gable roofs with an attached garage on the west side of the gables. The main gable is asymmetrical as the right side of the gable slopes down to become the roof of the garage. There is, as in the other gables, decorative brick half-timbering. In the second story of the main gable, above the garage, is a metal double casement lead obscure glass window. In the second story of the intersecting gable is a metal, double casement window with a four-light fixed transom. Below this is an elaborate round opened arch, opal glass, fixed window with sidelights, wood muntins, and radiating voussoirs and keystones. To the right is an attached two-car garage, which was extended in length in the 1950s to accommodate the longer cars.

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The south elevation has a single gable roof with decorative brick half-timbering. In the second story are two metal, double casement windows with four-light fixed transoms. In the first story there is another metal, double casement window with a four-light fixed transom as well as a metal, quadruple casement bay window. The hipped roof of this bay window is terra cotta.

The west elevation is asymmetrical with two prominent cross gables. Again, each of the gables has decorative brick half-timbering. In the second story of the north cross gable is a metal, double casement window with lead obscure glass. In the second story of the south gable is a metal, single casement window with lead obscure glass as well as a metal double casement window with a four-light fixed transom. Below this window is the back door which is a wood, two-panel door with six lights and lintel. To the right of the door is another metal, double casement window with a four-light fixed transom. In the center of the west elevation is an intersecting shed roof. This one story extension has two metal, double casement windows. On the north end of the west elevation the main gable roof slopes to the first story. This is the west side of the garage, which has two smaller metal, double casement windows.

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The William Goodale House is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C as an excellent example of the Tudor Revival Style in Laramie. Local surveys indicate that there are approximately 33 existing Tudor Revival houses in the Laramie community, including the Goodale House. More importantly, the surveys indicate that the Goodale house is the only existing Tudor Revival house constructed of solid stone masonry. Other existing Tudor Revival Style houses in Laramie are constructed of brick or stucco. "A Field Guide to American Houses" by Virginia and Lee McAlester states that "Stone trim is common on Tudor houses of all subtypes but only a relatively small proportion have stone as the principal wall material...these were principally large landmark houses before 1920." Therefore this solid stone masonry house is not common to Tudor Revival architecture of the 1930s. The period of significance for this architecturally significant building is 1931, the year it was constructed.

In England, after the turn of the century a whole new style in country houses was developed. These were not the formal houses of Georgian and Baroque estates but large houses designed to be comfortable. To design these homes, the English architect turned for inspiration to the vernacular houses of the English countryside. These "romantic houses" inspired the "romantic English revival" which flowered in this country from 1900 through 1930. There were three basic English housing styles that found favor here in the United States: (1) Tudor; (2) Cottage; (3) Country House. All of these styles can be termed "picturesque".

The identifying features of the Tudor Revival include: steeply pitched roof, usually side-gabled; facade dominated by one or more prominent cross gables, usually steeply pitched; decorative half-timbering present on about half of examples; tall, narrow windows, usually in multiple groups and with multi-pane glazing; and massive chimneys, commonly crowned by decorative chimney pots. The earliest American houses of this style in the late 19th century were usually designed by architects; however by the 1920s the style had become less pretentious. Masonry veneering techniques allowed even the most modest examples to mimic the brick and stone exteriors of the English vernacular houses. The popularity of this style declined in the late 1930s but has been resurrected in the Neo-eclectic movement of the 1970s and 1980s.

In Laramie, Wyoming, modest examples of the Tudor Revival Style were built in the 1920s and 1930s. These houses had walls clad with weatherboard, shingles

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or stucco to avoid the expense of solid stone masonry construction. The solid stone masonry-native Wyoming sandstone-was quite rare in the late 1920s and early 1930s due to its great expense. The Goodale House exhibits several features not found in other Laramie Tudor Revival homes: the terra cotta tiles on the roof; the all-copper rain gutters and down spouts; and the solid stone masonry. The decorative brick half-timbering occurs on only about half of the Tudor style houses in Laramie. The windows are typical of the Tudor style, tall, narrow and in multiple groups. There are four opal glass windows as well as three lead obscure glass windows in the house. The steeply pitched roof, boasts massive chimneys crowned with round decorative pots. It is both side gabled as well as prominently cross gabled, typifying the Tudor Revival Style nationwide and in Laramie.

By the early 1930s Laramie's economy had slowed considerably due to the depression. The mining and oil industries decreased significantly resulting in closures of the mines and refineries, enrollment at the University of Wyoming plunged, the cattle business suffered as farm values declined, and nearly all construction of new buildings came to a halt. During this economic slump William and Ethel Goodale decided to build a house on Grand Avenue, the most valuable and desirable residential area of that period. Mrs. Goodale, formerly Ethel Miller, was a member of a prominent Wyoming family. She was a sister of Leslie A. Miller, former Governor of Wyoming and daughter of A.E. Miller, who served as Mayor of Laramie and erected the Miller building in Laramie. William Goodale was the Hudson automobile dealer in Laramie and in 1927 he became director of the First State Bank of Laramie. In 1931 he became Vice President until the bank doors were closed April 27, 1932. He was also important to the development of the intracity transportation in Wyoming. In 1897-98, Elmer Lovejoy built Wyoming's first automobile in his workshop and brought the first conventionally built automobile, the locomobile into the state in 1898. He and William Goodale provided the first automobile services for intracity transportation for Laramie and the surrounding areas.

In 1931 William Goodale contracted with the well-known Wyoming architects William Dubois and F.W. Ambrose to design his house. William Dubois was one of the leading architects in Wyoming during the early 1900s. He designed many prominent commercial buildings in Cheyenne, Wyoming, including the Supreme Court Building and the wings of the Wyoming State Capitol. In Laramie, he also designed many commercial buildings, including the Half-Acre Gym, the Student Union and the Arts and Sciences building at the University of Wyoming. He

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designed over 100 homes in Cheyenne and its environs. Dubois' commercial and residential designs, including the Goodale House, were explained as "eclectic renditions of the fashionable architectural forms of the day"; they included cottage, bungalow, Mission, Plains, and Moderne.

The Goodales resided in the house until 1942. Mr. and Mrs. George Forbes then purchased the property. With the increase in truck traffic on Grand Avenue in the 1940s, real estate in this area became less valuable and, in time, many of the larger houses were torn down and replaced by commercial buildings, apartment buildings, and parking lots. The Goodale House survived this destruction and was used as a residence until September of 1990 when the University of Wyoming Alumni Association moved its facilities to the house. It remains a prominent Laramie landmark house on Grand Avenue.

In conclusion, the Goodale house significantly exemplifies the Tudor Revival style in Laramie and retains excellent integrity of design, workmanship, materials, feeling, association, setting, and location. The only alteration to the property was a four-foot extension to the garage in the 1950s.

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Primary Sources

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Original blueprints. Spiegelberg Lumber Company, Laramie, Wyoming. Dubois and Ambrose, Architects.

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The Wyoming Eagle-Cheyenne: December 22, 1943

The Wyoming State Tribune-Cheyenne: June 1, 1953

Interviews

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John A. Guthrie III, Laramie, Wyoming, August 17, 1990; August 21, 1990.

Max Valdez, Laramie, Wyoming, September 3, 1990.

T.A. Larson, Laramie, Wyoming, August 2, 1990.

Mrs. Lloyd Beery, Laramie, Wyoming, August 2, 1990.

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Emory Spiegelberg, Laramie, Wyoming, August 6, 1990.

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Emmett Chisum, Laramie, Wyoming, July 31, 1990; August 1, 1990.

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