

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

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 Mountain View Hotel

other names/site number None

2. Location

street & number 2747 Highway 130 not for publication
city or town Centennial vicinity _____
state Wyoming code WY county Albany code 001
zip code 82055

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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.)

Mary M. Hopkins 4/18/2007
Signature of certifying official Date

Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

In my opinion, the property _____ meets _____ does not meet the National Register criteria. (_____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

=====

4. National Park Service Certification

=====

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register _____
_____ 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): _____

Linda McChesland

Signature of Keeper

6/07/07

Date of Action

=====

5. Classification

=====

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u> 2 </u>	<u> </u> buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u> sites

_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
<u>2</u>	_____	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

=====

6. Function or Use

=====

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>DOMESTIC</u>	Sub: <u>hotel</u>
<u>COMMERCE/TRADE</u>	<u>restaurant</u>
<u>GOVERNMENT</u>	<u>post office</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>DOMESTIC</u>	Sub: <u>hotel</u>
<u>COMMERCE/TRADE</u>	<u>restaurant</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

=====

7. Description

=====

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN: Folk Victorian

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE: granite and limestone

roof ASPHALT

walls STUCCO

other _____

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

See 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)

X 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)

INDUSTRY
TRANSPORTATION
OTHER (tourism)

Period of Significance 1907 - 1941

Significant Dates 1907
1914
1941

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation _____

Mountain View Hotel

Albany County, Wyoming

Architect/Builder Boston-Wyoming Lumber Company

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

See continuation sheets.

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

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

Crouse, Roberta, Sandy Chapman, Judith Girard, Joyce LeBlanc, and Catherine Wiegand, eds. Centennial, Wyoming: 1876-1996. Centennial: Utopia Creek Press, 1996.

Duncan, Mel. Medicine Bow Mining Camps. Laramie: Jelm Mountain Publications, 1990.

Hollenback, Frank R. The Laramie Plains Line. Denver: Sage Books, 1960.

McAlester, Virginia, and Lee McAlester. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2004.

National Park Service, The Homestead Act, [on-line]; accessed 13 October 2006; available from http://www.nps.gov/archive/home/homestead_act.html.

Public Broadcasting Station, New Perspectives on the West, [on-line]; accessed 13 October 2006; available from http://www.pbs.org/weta/thewest/resources/archives/five/railact.htm.

Wiegand, Catherine, ed. Centennial, Wyoming: 1876-1976, The Real Centennial. Denver: Silars Printing Company, 1976.

Wyoming State Business Directory 1906-7. Denver: Gazetteer Publishing Co., 1906.

Wyoming State Business Directory 1908-9, Vol. IV. Denver: The Gazetteer Publishing Co., 1909.

Wyoming State Business Directory 1910-11. Denver: Gazetteer Publishing Co., 1911.

Wyoming State Business Directory 1912-13. Denver: Gazetteer Publishing Co., 1913.

Wyoming State Business Directory 1913-1914.. Denver: Gazetteer Publishing Co., 1914.

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 # _____

Mountain View Hotel
Albany County, Wyoming

Primary Location of Additional Data

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

Name of repository: Wyoming State Library, Cheyenne, WY

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10. Geographical Data
=====

Acreage of Property less than one acre

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	13	404544	4572218	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 Kristi Hamilton/Historic Preservation Specialist

organization Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office date _____

street & number 2301 Central Avenue telephone 307-777-8594

city or town Cheyenne state WY zip code 82002

=====
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.

See continuation sheets.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Mountain View Hotel

Albany County, Wyoming

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 Ev Elmendorf

street & number P.O. Box 328 telephone _____

city or town Centennial state WY zip code 82055

=====
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.). A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to range from approximately 18 hours to 36 hours depending on several factors including, but not limited to, how much documentation may already exist on the type of property being nominated and whether the property is being nominated as part of a Multiple Property Documentation Form. In most cases, it is estimated to average 36 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form to meet minimum National Register documentation requirements. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, 1849 C St., NW, Washington, DC 20240.

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Summary Paragraph

The Mountain View Hotel is located on three city lots in the town of Centennial in Albany County, Wyoming. The hotel complex consists of two contributing buildings: the two-story Folk Victorian hotel with its additions and an icehouse. There are no other structures on the immediate property.

Hotel

Exterior

The Mountain View Hotel is a two-story building of simple massing with rear additions. The original plan, simple elements, and original porch elements define the building as Folk Victorian. The footprint of the Mountain View Hotel is approximately 46 feet x 75 feet. The foundation is a combination of granite boulders and limestone. The main porch, a recent addition that mimics the original porch, is set on wood columns. The entire exterior of the hotel was originally wood clapboard siding, but previous owners applied a stucco-like finish that covers the boards in the 1950s. The hotel's gabled roof has a normal pitch¹ and is covered in asphalt shingles. The eaves have an overhang of approximately two feet. Below the roofline, the decoration is simple with a wide fascia board.

Numerous transformations have occurred to the porches. Today a modern wrap-around porch, which is not original to the building, remains. The porch encompassing the south and east façades is open and serve the two main entrances to the hotel. From the main south entrance, access is gained into the café and gift shop. Another entrance toward the west end of the south façade provides access to a guest room. Five wood columns, each measuring 12 inches in diameter and spaced approximately 10 feet apart, support the porch roof on the south façade. From the east entrance, access is gained into a small vestibule and stairway. Two wood columns, each measuring 12 inches in

¹ Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2004), 25.

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diameter, frame the east entrance and support the small gabled roof above. In addition to the support provided by these columns, two more columns south of the east entrance support the porch roof and are spaced approximately 12 feet apart. Access to the kitchen is located through a side entrance toward the north end of the east façade. This portion of the hotel was a later addition in the 1940s that enlarged the kitchen. The north elevation has two entrances, one located on the east end that serves the kitchen and another located on the west end that serves as access to guest rooms. The west elevation, a 1930s addition, has two entrances near the center that provide access into two separate guest rooms.

The south façade of the hotel is oriented to Highway 130 and delivers the first impression to visitors. The façade is simple and is consistent with the architecture of the town. The east end is the larger, older part of the hotel with two stories; the first floor has two fixed single-light metal windows located on either side of the centrally located main entrance. These windows measure approximately five feet wide by five and one-half feet tall. The second story has a balanced appearance with four evenly spaced, double-hung wood windows. A smaller, double-hung wood window is centrally located above the second story windows and serves the attic. The west end of the south façade is an early one-story addition with a fixed single-light metal window on the west side of the guest room entrance. A double-hung metal window is located on the east side of the guest room entrance. None of the windows on the south façade have ornamentation or decorative elements.

The east elevation is also simple and has three windows on the first story and seven windows on the second story. The porch comprises the southern half of the first story. The main entrance of this façade, enlarged in the 1940s, is centrally located and flanked by a pair of sidelights, and is covered with a small gabled roof. To the south of this entrance, a fixed single-light metal window provides light to the café. Immediately north of the covered entrance is a large fixed wood window. The window is divided into three parts, with a large, central, single-light comprising the majority of the opening. This part of the window is flanked on either side by a fixed, one-over-one opening. A pair of fixed-light wood windows shares an opening to the north of the large wood window. The

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one-story addition on the rear of the building has an entrance into the kitchen on its southern portion of the east elevation. A fixed one-over-one wood window is located immediately north of the entrance. On the second story, a double-hung wood window is centered above both ends of the gabled roof that covers the entrance. Between these windows, a pair of smaller, double-hung wood windows is found closer to the southernmost second story window. Three double-hung wood windows are found to the north of these windows, and they are evenly spaced throughout the remainder of the elevation. One of two brick chimneys is prominent on the roof of the northern end of this elevation and is original to the building.

The north elevation is utilitarian in nature. The kitchen and guest room addition comprises the entire first story. An entrance on the east side of the elevation serves as an exit for the modern kitchen. Immediately to the west of this entrance is a pair of sliding wood windows. A recessed portion of this addition at the west end of the elevation shows a sliding wood window similar to the other two at the addition's east end, along with an entrance to guest rooms to the west of the window. The addition has visible mechanical equipment and vents located on the roof. There are no openings on the second story. A small, double-hung wood window serving the attic can be found above the second story.

The west elevation of the hotel has numerous openings on the first and second stories. The first story is an early addition and has four windows and two entrances. An uncovered extension of the main porch serves as a walkway to the two guest room entrances. A sliding wood window is found at the north end of the first story, with a similar sliding wood window that is more rectangular in nature immediately to its south. A sliding glass patio door and another guest room entrance are located near the center of the façade. A sliding metal window is south of the guest room entrance, and a larger, fixed, three-pane metal window is found at the south end of the façade. The second story has a balanced appearance with six windows. Four double-hung wood windows are evenly spaced from the north of the elevation to a point above the guest room entrance. Next to these windows are two smaller, double-hung wood windows that are

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evenly spaced above a first story window. The second brick chimney, no longer in use, is visible from this façade, and it is original to the hotel.

Interior

In the first story of the original portion of the hotel there are two public areas, one utilitarian area, and one private guest room. The public areas include the café/gift shop space and a meeting room that also serves as a private dining area. In the café, which serves as the main hotel entrance, the original pine floor remains exposed and intact. A pressed tin ceiling that was original throughout the more formal areas can still be found in the café. The stairway, which is not original, is visible through a wide doorway at the north end of the café, and a short hallway extends underneath the stairway from this doorway to the private dining area. The side main entrance is located directly east of the stairway and has a small vestibule. The utilitarian area, which is located in the more recent addition, is comprised of a kitchen, food prep area, and a small space for communications. The guest suite is located off the west side of the private dining area and has a living room, bathroom, and large bedroom. In the early addition to the first story there are four guest rooms. Entry to the first guest room is gained through a door on the west end of the south façade. This room contains a bedroom and bathroom. Access to the second guest room is through a door on the west façade. The room contains a bedroom, closet, and bathroom. The third and fourth guest rooms are entered through a doorway leading into a shared vestibule on the north façade. The third guest room has a living room, bedroom, and kitchen. The fourth guest room has a bedroom and a bathroom. All finishes and furniture throughout the first floor are modern and rustic in design, with the exception of the café's original elements.

The second story has one guest room, a small room, a closet, and a private apartment located off a hall with access from the stairway. Orientation of the walls within each room has most likely been altered over the past 100 years. The guest room, located at the northern end of the hotel, has a large bedroom, living room, bathroom, dining area, and a small bedroom. The small room has two windows and a closet. The private apartment has a large living room,

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kitchen, bathroom, and bedroom. Access to the attic is gained through a narrow stairway in the private apartment. On the second story, the doors are original, and each has an operable transom above with decorative glass. The finishes have been altered through numerous remodeling projects, and are not original to the hotel.

The attic is simple and has unfinished wood floors. Exposed beams demonstrate the original construction of the hotel. The brick chimneys are visible coming through the floor of the attic and up through the roof. The unheated space is currently used for storage, and insulation is visible.

Outbuilding

One original outbuilding remains on the hotel property. The building, which measures approximately 12 feet x 15 feet, originally sat near where the kitchen addition is currently located. The building served as an icehouse and is now used for storage. It was moved to the northeast corner of the property at an undetermined time, and has no foundation. It is clad in wood clapboard siding and has an asphalt roof. The south façade has the building's only entrance. The north elevation has a smaller opening most likely used for moving goods in and out of the building with ease. There are no other openings on the building.

Site/Landscape

Highway 130 binds the land occupied by the Mountain View Hotel to the south, a gravel lot and two buildings occupy the boundary to the east, private residential land is north of the building, and city lots are to the west. A gravel parking lot encompasses the hotel to the south and east. The hotel stables were originally located on the land just west of the hotel, but have long since been demolished. The unimproved land is rocky and grassy; the result of the glacial action that shaped the area. To the north and west, the Snowy Range surrounds the hotel, and Sheep Mountain is found to the southeast. The Centennial Valley spreads to the south of the hotel.

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Summary Paragraph

The Mountain View Hotel is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A. The hotel, built c. 1906, was an integral part of the settlement of the Centennial Valley in Wyoming. With strong ties to mining, railroad, and early tourism endeavors, the building has remained in service in numerous income-producing capacities for the past 100 years.

Historical Context

The Mountain View Hotel, located in the Centennial Valley approximately 30 miles west of Laramie, was built c. 1906 and opened to miners, railroaders, and travelers in 1907. At the time, the town of Centennial had an estimated population of 200 in a state with a total population of 145,965.¹ Prior to the opening of the Mountain View Hotel, the area had seen its share of prospectors and opportunists.

In 1862, Congress passed what is considered one of the most important pieces of legislation in United States history. The Homestead Act affected 30 states, of which Wyoming would be one.² Six years later, President Andrew Johnson approved an act creating the Wyoming Territory. Another important piece of legislation, the first of two Pacific Railway Acts, was also passed in 1862 and was meant to "...aid in the Construction of a Railroad and Telegraph Line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean. . . ."³ The Centennial Valley and its abundance of resources would soon be discovered by individuals eager to strike gold.

Although the area surrounding Centennial was rich in natural resources such as timber, the greatest such resource was hidden in the nearby mountains. In 1875,

¹ *Wyoming State Business Directory 1910-11*. (Denver: Gazetteer Publishing Co., 1911), 164.

² National Park Service, *The Homestead Act*, [on-line]; accessed 13 October 2006; available from http://www.nps.gov/archive/home/homestead_act.html.

³ Public Broadcasting Station, *New Perspectives on the West*, [on-line]; accessed 13 October 2006; available from <http://www.pbs.org/weta/thewest/resources/archives/five/railact.htm>.

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many hopeful individuals came to the area following speculation and promises. The first assay of ore from the Centennial Lode showed \$965 of gold to the ton with a prediction that the most recent rock extracted from the mountains should run \$2,000 to the ton.⁴ There were even assumptions that the Centennial discovery would prove to be the richest auriferous quartz in the country and equal the riches from the Comstock Lode in Nevada.⁵ Between 1859 and 1878, the Comstock Lode yielded \$400 million in silver and gold.⁶ The popularity of this belief is illustrated by the fact that in 1904 there were 23 Centennial-region mines within a camp that was only six miles long by four miles wide.⁷ Unfortunately, the great vein of gold was never found, and only nominal finds worth enough to settle personal debts and turn small profits were recorded.⁸ Determined prospectors and investors continually worked the area in search of the great, lost lode for years. They reluctantly gave up when personal misfortunes and losses of motivation and finances became sacrifices they were no longer willing to endure.

The men who relocated to the Centennial Valley spent their time doing more than mining. One individual, J.W. Collins, chose to give up mining for a period of time in 1876 long enough to establish a stage line between Laramie City (now Laramie) and Centennial. The line was the first official travel route between the already well established Laramie City and the newly forming Centennial. The line carried freight, mail, and passengers "at reasonable rates."⁹ This line would eventually lead to a decision in 1901 by several investors and the Laramie, Hahns Peak and Pacific Railroad Company (LHPP) to build a line extending from Laramie City to Centennial where one branch would then travel south to the gold camp of Hahns Peak in Colorado and the second branch would travel west over

⁴ Mel Duncan, *Medicine Bow Mining Camps* (Laramie: Jelm Mountain Publications, 1990), 19-21.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 21.

⁶ Wikipedia Website, "Comstock Lode," viewed 10/19/2006,
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Comstock_Lode

⁷ Roberta Crouse and others, eds., *Centennial, Wyoming: 1876-1996* (Centennial: Utopia Creek Press, 1996), 49.

⁸ Duncan, *Medicine Bow Mining Camps*, 32.

⁹ *Ibid.*, 25

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the Snowy Range to Encampment.¹⁰ Construction over the 32-mile distance between Laramie City and Centennial began in the summer of 1903. Due to numerous problems with the company and the geography of the area, the line would not reach Centennial until June 17, 1907.¹¹ When the first train arrived in Centennial that day, the workmen were rushing completion of the new company hotel and dining room.¹²

By the time the LHPP reached Centennial, the 320-acre town was already surveyed and platted with 56 blocks. Over 1,000 lots were laid out¹³ and numerous businesses were created. One of the men responsible for shaping the history of the valley was Isaac Van Horn, an East Coast native. This successful Boston banker became interested in southern Wyoming and its potential for earning investors riches from the gold mines. His earliest endeavors included a collection of \$100,000 in pledges for a railroad from Ft. Steele to Saratoga; the organization of the Boston-Wyoming Smelter, Power and Light Company; the acquisition of the Acme Mine. He also formed eleven companies whose activities included "...gold, copper, iron, and coal mining; a mercantile business; an electric company; a hotel; a smelting company; a townsite company...a safe deposit and trust company...a publishing company; a hay, grain and livestock company; and lastly, the Wyoming Transportation and Development Company."¹⁴ Van Horn had high aspirations for the new town of Centennial, among which included the construction of an exclusive country club he hoped would attract people to the area.¹⁵ A fish hatchery was completed and fully operational by 1902.¹⁶ Other services by 1904 included a lumberyard, planeing mill, church, various stores, business houses, and several dwellings. Following the arrival of the railroad, Centennial doubled in population from 100 to 200 full-time residents by 1912, and the variety one could find in services increased. Photographers,

¹⁰ Crouse, *Centennial Wyoming 1876-1996*, 71.

¹¹ Duncan, *Medicine Bow Mining Camps*, 32.

¹² Frank Hollenback, *The Laramie Plains Line* (Denver: Sage Books, 1960), 31.

¹³ Duncan, *Medicine Bow Mining Camps*, 29-32.

¹⁴ Crouse, *Centennial Wyoming 1876-1996*, 70.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, 72.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*

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blacksmiths, taxidermists, shoemakers, painters, pastors, general contractors, and a hotel proprietor were available.¹⁷ The railroad remained in operation through Centennial until the 1990s, which more than likely contributed to the fact that the town did not die like so many other small railroad communities. Centennial has always had a rich history of tourism and has catered to various interests since it was founded. Located in the vicinity are several guest ranches, skiing and winter sports opportunities, hiking trails, and several other outdoor-related activities. In the early 1900s, the railroad would run "fish specials"¹⁸ where individuals could board the train in Laramie in the morning and be let off wherever they saw a good fishing spot. The train would then pick the people up in the evening and return them to Laramie.¹⁹ When the Sundbys owned and operated the Mountain View Hotel, they would take tourists up to Brooklyn and Telephone Lakes to stay overnight and return with several tubs of trout for the hotel to cook.²⁰ With the increase in automobile traffic and the popularity of the Snowy Range, a road over the range was started in 1923 and was shortly completed.²¹ Tourism is still Centennial's biggest business, and establishments such as the Mountain View Hotel continue to cater to those seeking a taste of the life in Wyoming.

Criterion A

The Mountain View Hotel is eligible under Criterion A because of its ties to mining, the railroad, and early tourism. Construction of the building was first proposed in 1906 and was to be built by Eastern Capital at a cost of \$8,000. The Boston-Wyoming Lumber Company ended up earning the contract, and construction began immediately. The plan called for 20 guest rooms and three baths with "the most improved system of plumbing," however, the original

¹⁷ *Wyoming State Business Directory 1912-13*. (Denver: Gazetteer Publishing Co., 1913), 164-165.

¹⁸ Crouse, *Centennial Wyoming 1876-1996*, 87.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, 87-88.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, 96.

²¹ *Ibid.*, 105.

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bathrooms were placed outside in the livery stables for some reason. The hotel's furniture was shipped from Chicago, and a gentleman by the name of R. Mettler was imported by the railroad to handle its daily operations.²²

In 1914, Gustav Sundby and his wife Anna, bought the Mountain View Hotel.²³ Reportedly, trout was served at every meal. For a price of \$1.00 to \$1.50, one could have accommodations and meals, which included a breakfast of fresh fried trout, toast, pancakes and eggs and a dinner of steak and trout.²⁴

County records are sparse, and existing documents show that the Sundbys owned and operated the Mountain View Hotel as it was originally intended until the 1940s.²⁵ Following the Sundbys, many individuals owned the Mountain View Hotel throughout the 20th century, and an element of its function would change slightly with each new owner. Dorothy Fisher purchased the building and part of it became Fisher's Gift Shop and the town post office for a short period of time.²⁶ In the late 1950s, the building was converted into apartments. Today, the building is in operation as a hotel once more, and a small restaurant inside contributes to the overall experience. The hotel is a survivor both physically and fiscally. It embodies the spirit of the early pioneers, miners, ranchers, railroaders and entrepreneurs of Centennial. Much like the town of Centennial, the hotel retains a sense of the community spirit that welcomes any traveler with open arms.

²² Ibid., 80.

²³ *Wyoming State Business Directory 1913-1914*. (Denver: Gazetteer Publishing Co., 1913), 167.

²⁴ Crouse, *Centennial Wyoming 1876-1996*, 96.

²⁵ *Wyoming State Business Directory 1941-1942*. (Denver: Gazetteer Publishing Co., 1913), 173.

²⁶ Crouse, *Centennial Wyoming 1876-1996*, 123.

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

OMB No. 1024-0018
(Expires 1-31-2009)

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Verbal Boundary Description

Centennial
Block 53; Lots 18, 19, and 20

Boundary Justification

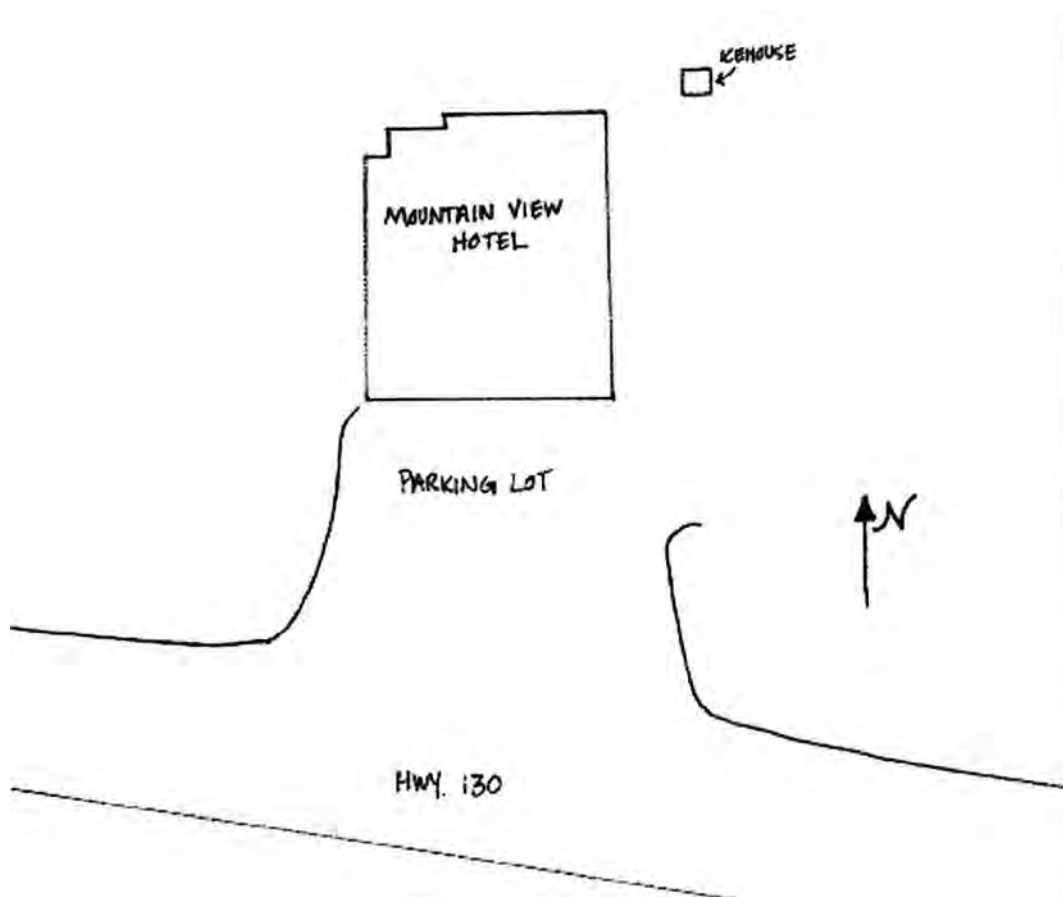
This is the legal description of the Mountain View Hotel property as recorded by the Albany County Assessor.

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Site Map

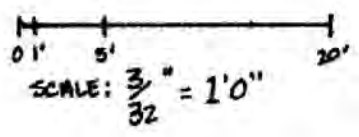
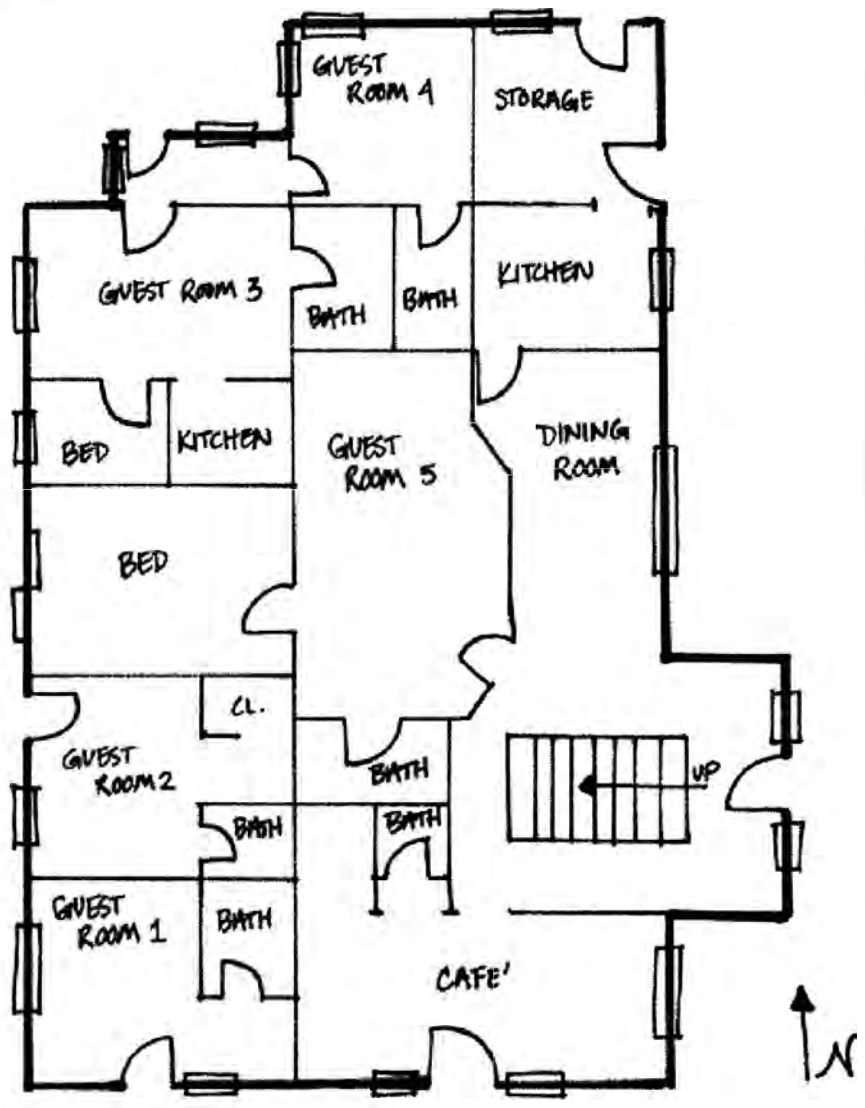


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section ____ Page 13

First Floor Plan
(Shown at 75% of original)

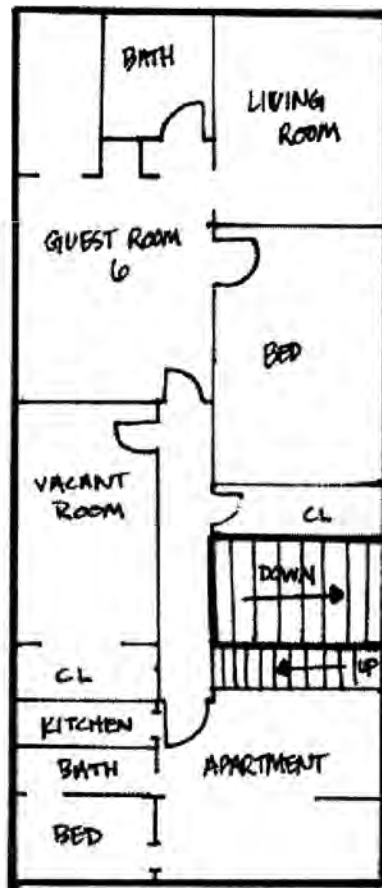


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section ____ Page 14

Second Floor Plan
(Shown at 75% of original)



0' 5' 20'
SCALE: $\frac{3}{32}'' = 1'0''$

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

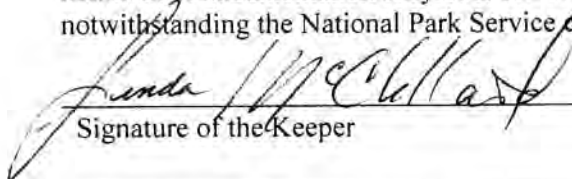
NRIS Reference Number: 07000541

Property Name: Mountain View Hotel

County: Albany State: Wyoming

Multiple Name: N/A

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.



Signature of the Keeper

June 8, 2007

Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

Section 8: Significance

Areas of Significance, "Entertainment/Recreation" and "Community Planning and Development," hereby, replace "Industry" and "Transportation" to better reflect the role of the hotel in stimulating tourism and economic development during the period of significance.

The Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office was notified of this amendment.

DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file

Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Mountain View Hotel
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: WYOMING, Albany

DATE RECEIVED: 4/24/07 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 5/14/07
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 5/29/07 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 6/07/07
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 07000541

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: Y SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: Y NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Hotel, which operated from 1907 to 1940 under the Sundby family, played an important role in stimulating local economic development and tourism during its many decade history. The hotel was tied to the community's growth and development which was spurred by mining and railroad interests in the early 20th century and later extended to recreational tourism (automobile) with the construction of a highway over the Snowy Range beginning in 1922.

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept A

REVIEWER McClillard

DISCIPLINE History

TELEPHONE _____

DATE 6/07/07

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR (Y)N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



11-30-2006

Mountain View Hotel, Side + Rear

Located at 2747 Wyoming Hwy. 130 in

Centennial, Wyoming

Albany County

View is SE looking at the (North) rear +
(West) Side of the bldg.

Photographer: Richard Collier



Mt. View
HOTEL

11-30-2006

Mountain View Hotel, Side

Located at 2747 Wyoming Highway 130 in

Centennial, Wyoming

Albany County

View is West looking at the (east) side
of the bldg.

Photographer: Richard Collier



11-30-2006

Mountain View Hotel, front + side

Located at 2747 Wyoming Highway 130 in

Centennial, Wyoming

Albany County

View is NW looking at the (South) front + (east)

side of the bldg.

Photographer: Richard Collier



11-30-2006

Mountain View Hotel, front + side

Located at 2747 Wyoming Hwy. 130 in

Centennial, Wyoming

Albany County

View is NE looking at the (south) front + (west)
side of the bldg.

Photographer: Richard Collier



11-30-2006

Mountain View Hotel, overview of site
Located at 2747 Wyoming Hwy. 130 in
Centennial, Wyoming
Albany County
View is Northwest, shot from across
Wyoming Hwy. 130
Photographer: Richard Collier



HOTEL

11-30-2006

Mountain View Hotel, Side

Located at 2747 Wyoming Hwy. 130 in
Centennial, Wyoming

Albany County

View is east looking at the (west) side
of the bldg.

Photographer: Richard Collier



11-30-2006

Mountain View Hotel, overview of Site
Located at 2747 Wyoming Hwy. 130 in
Centennial, Wyoming
Albany County

View is NNE looking at site.
Photographer: Richard Collier



11-30-2006

Mountain View Hotel, Shed

Located at 2747 Wyoming Hwy. 130 in

Centennial, Wyoming

Albany County

View is NE looking at (west) side + (south)

front of the shed on the east side of the hotel.

Photographer: Richard Collier



Mt. View HOTEL

COFFEE SHOPPE

CAFE

SUITES

11-30-2006

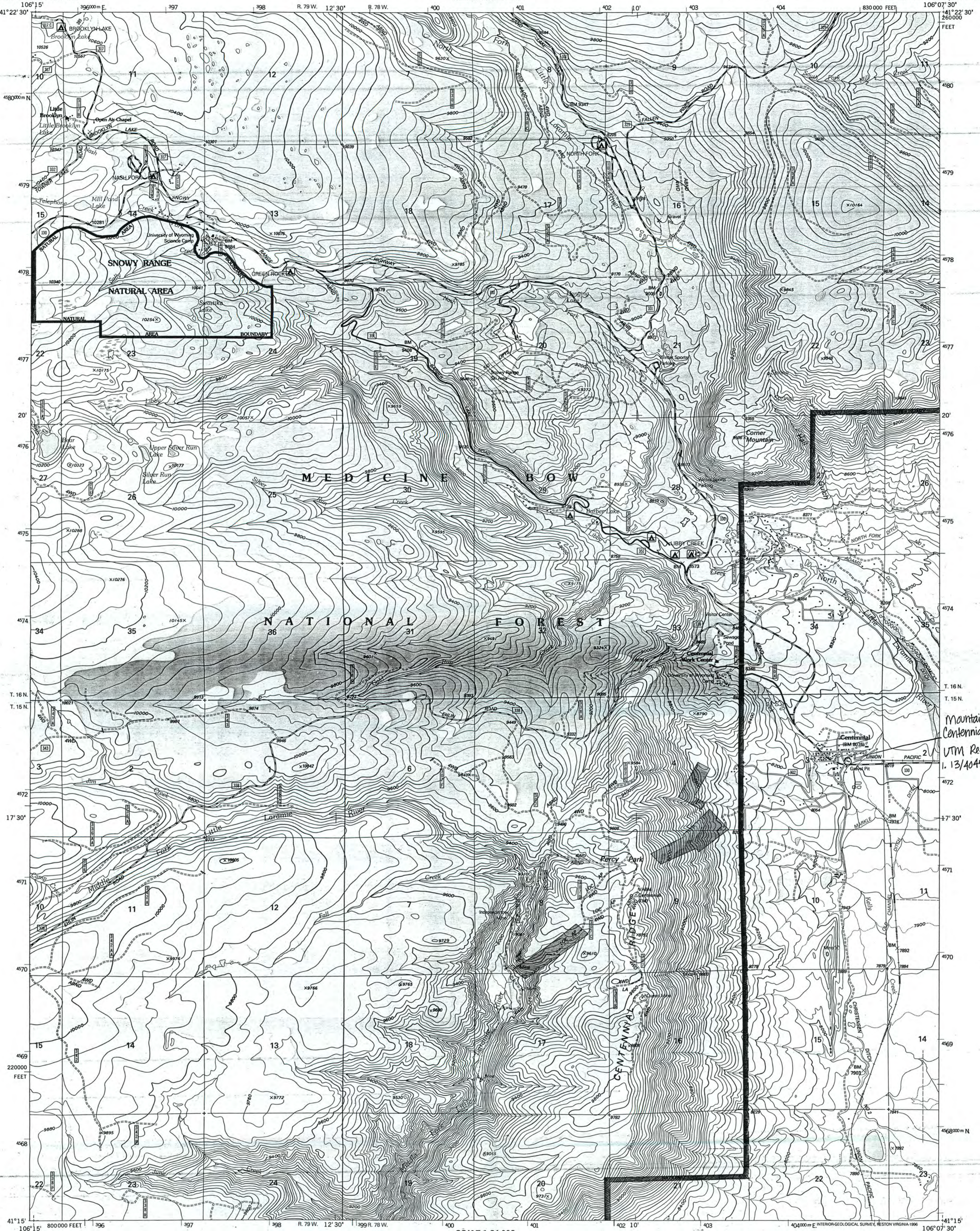
Mountain View Hotel, front

Located at 2747 Wyoming Hwy. 130 in
Centennial, Wyoming

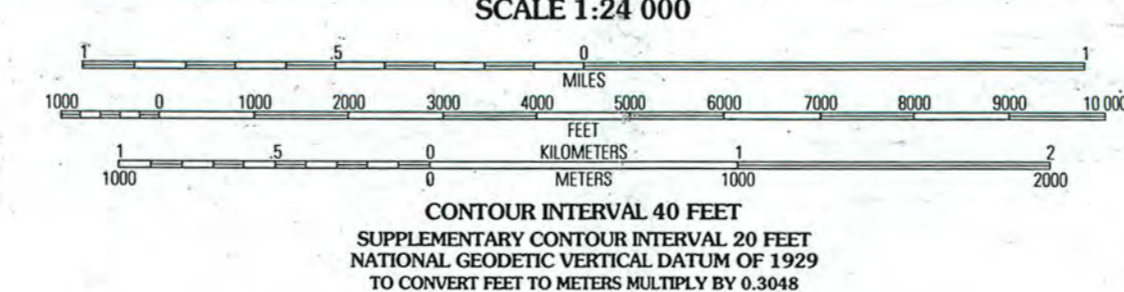
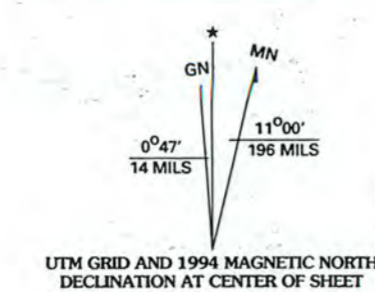
Albany County

View is north looking at the (South) front
of the bldg.

Photographer: Richard Collier



Produced by the U.S. Geological Survey
Revised by the U.S. Forest Service
Areas outside the National Forest System lands may not have been revised.
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA
Compiled from aerial photographs taken 1958. Revised from aerial photographs taken in 1989. Partial field check by U.S. Forest Service 1992.
North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27). Projection and 10 000-foot ticks: Wyoming coordinate system, east central zone (Transverse Mercator). Blue 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator ticks, zone 13.
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software.
Non-National Forest System lands within the National Forest. Inholdings may exist in other National or State reservations.
This map is not a legal land line or ownership document. Public lands are subject to change and leasing, and may have access restrictions; check with local offices. Obtain permission before entering private lands.
Unsurveyed land net is not official.



WYOMING

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	

ADJOINING 7.5' QUADRANGLES

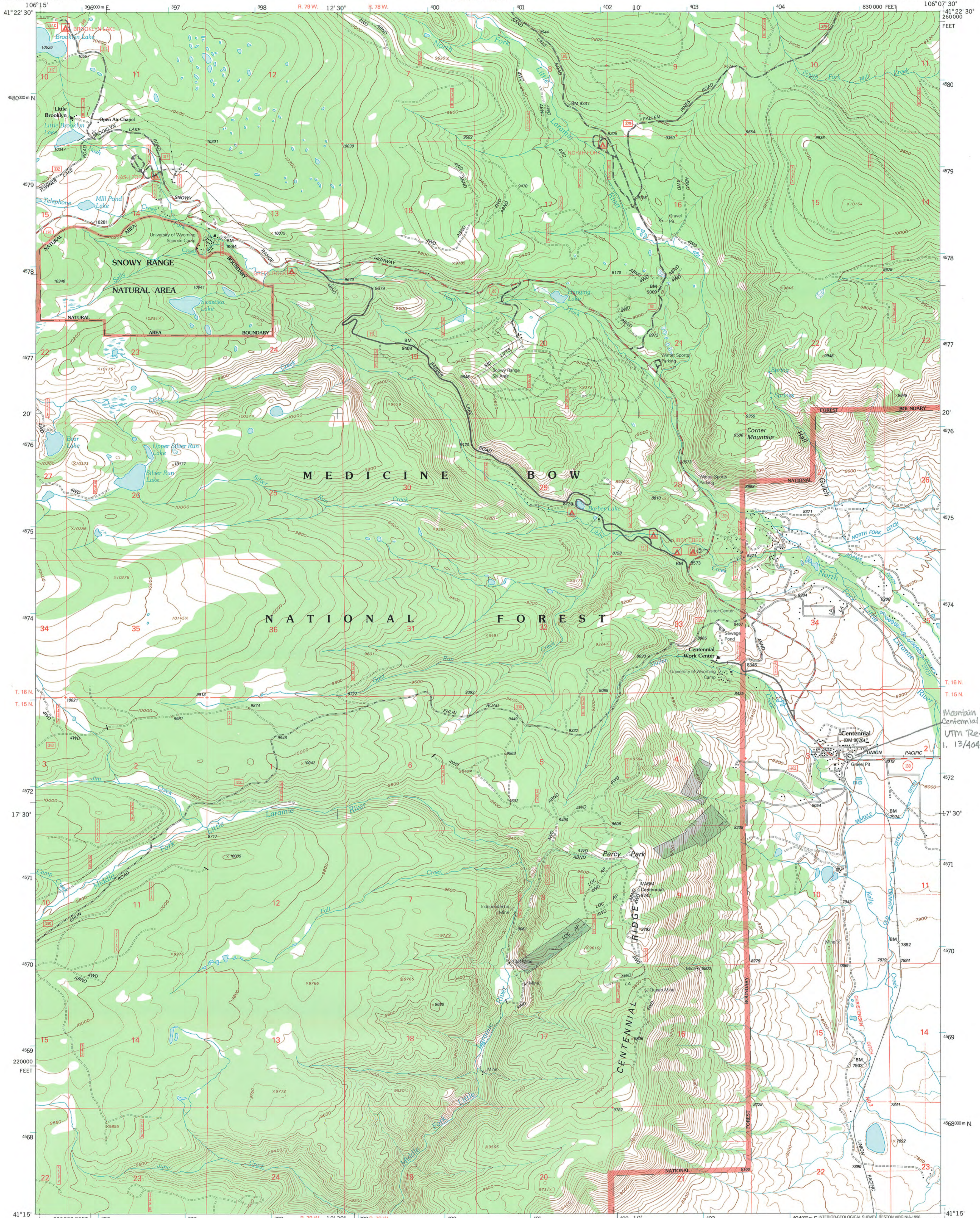
- 1 Sand Lake
- 2 Morgan
- 3 Strouse Hill
- 4 Medicine Bow Peak
- 5 Rex Lake
- 6 Keystone
- 7 Albany
- 8 Lake Owen

HIGHWAYS AND ROADS

Interstate		Primary highway	
U. S.		Secondary highway	
State		Light-duty road	
County		Paved	
National Forest, suitable for passenger cars		Gravel	
National Forest, suitable for high clearance vehicles		Dirt	
National Forest Trail		Composition unspecified	
		Unimproved, 4 wheel drive	
		Trail	
		Gate	

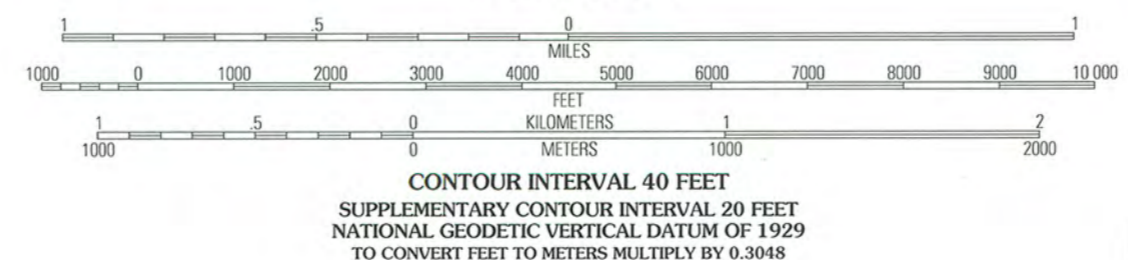
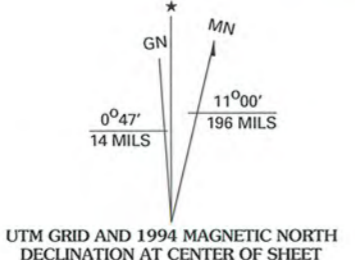
CENTENNIAL, WYO.
41106-C2-TF-024
1992
DMA 4766 I SW - SERIES V874





Mountain View Hotel
Centennial, Albany County, WY
UTM References:
1. 13/404544/4572218

Produced by the U.S. Geological Survey
Revised by the U.S. Forest Service
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Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA
Compiled from aerial photographs taken 1958. Revised from aerial photographs taken in 1989. Partial field check by U.S. Forest Service 1992.
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WYOMING

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	

ADJOINING 7.5' QUADRANGLES

- HIGHWAYS AND ROADS
- Interstate
 - U. S.
 - State
 - County
 - National Forest, suitable for passenger cars
 - National Forest, suitable for high clearance vehicles
 - National Forest Trail
 - Primary highway
 - Secondary highway
 - Light-duty road
 - Paved
 - Gravel
 - Dirt
 - Composition unspecified
 - Unimproved; 4 wheel drive
 - Trail
 - Gate
- CENTENNIAL, WYO.
41106-C2-TF-024
1992
DMA 4766 1 SW - SERIES V874



ARTS. PARKS. HISTORY.

Wyoming State Parks & Cultural Resources



State Historic Preservation Office

Barrett Building, 3rd Floor

2301 Central Avenue

Cheyenne, WY 82002

Phone: (307) 777-7697

Fax: (307) 777-6421

<http://wyoshpo.state.wy.us>

18 April 2007

National Register of Historic Places

National Park Service

1201 Eye St., NW

8th Floor (MS 2280)

Washington, DC 20005

Keeper of the National Register:

Enclosed is the most recent National Register nomination from the state of Wyoming. The subject is the Mountain View Hotel in Centennial, Wyoming.

If you have any questions, please contact either Jeff Pappas at (307) 777-7828 or Mary Hopkins at (307) 766-5324.

Sincerely,

Jeff Pappas, Ph.D.

National Register Coordinator



Dave Freudenthal, Governor
Milward Simpson, Director

Linda McClelland
05/29/2007 05:05 PM
EDT

To: jpappa@state.wy.us
cc:
Subject: Questions about Mountain View Hotel nomination

Hi Jeff--

I am in the process of reviewing the nomination for the Mountain View Hotel, and several issues have been raised.

First of all, with the nomination we received a full-size copy of the USGS Map--was this sent by mistake instead of the original map, if so, can you forward thne original to us (we can return this one to you)?

Second, I wondered if "community development" or "entertainment/recreation" (often used for tourism) would be more appropriate areas of significance for the hotel than "industry" and "transportation" which correspond to important local themes (mining and railroads) but aren't really supported in the text as aspects of local history where the hotel made its most important contributions. Let me know what you think and I can prepare an SLR. *ok*

Best wishes,

Linda

Linda McClelland
Historian
National Register of Historic Places
202-354-2258
202-371-6447 (FAX)
linda_mcclelland@nps.gov

ARTS. PARKS. HISTORY.

Wyoming State Parks & Cultural Resources



State Historic Preservation Office
Barrett Building, 3rd Floor
2301 Central Avenue
Cheyenne, WY 82002
Phone: (307) 777-7697
Fax: (307) 777-6421
<http://wyoshpo.state.wy.us>

June 12, 2007

Linda McClelland
National Register and National Historic Landmarks Division
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street, NW (8th floor)
Washington, DC 20005

Re: USGS Quad Map for Mountain View Hotel National Register Nomination

Dear Linda,

Enclosed is an original copy of the USGS Quad map for the Mountain View Hotel nomination. The hotel's location is identified by its address and UTM references in pencil. Hopefully this is the final piece of information you need to complete the nomination process. Thank you for your patience regarding this issue. The property owner is extremely excited about the listing, and she will undoubtedly continue to be a good steward of the property. If you have any questions regarding this nomination or any other matters, please feel free to contact me until we have the National Register Program Coordinator's position filled.

Sincerely,

Kristi Hamilton
Tax Incentives Program Coordinator
Historic Preservation Specialist, Sr.
Ph: 307-777-8594
Fax: 307-777-6421
Email: KHAMIL1@STATE.WY.US



Dave Freudenthal, Governor
Milward Simpson, Director