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

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OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

DEC 02 1993

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

NATIONAL
REGISTER

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 Alex Halone Property

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 204 Amoretti Street not for publication N/A

city or town Thermopolis vicinity N/A

state Wyoming code WY county Hot Springs County code 017

zip code 82443

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

John J. Keck
Signature of certifying official

11/19/93
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau Date

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

Signature of commenting or other official _____ 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): _____

[Handwritten Signature] *1/14/94*

Signature of Keeper _____ 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>4</u>	_____ buildings
_____	_____ sites
_____	<u>4</u> structures
_____	_____ objects
<u>4</u>	<u>4</u> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

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: Domestic
Domestic

Sub: Dwelling
Secondary Structures

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic

Sub: Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Other: Folk Builder-designed stone

Other: Finnish sauna

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone, concrete

roof wood shingles,

walls stone, log

other _____

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

8. Statement of Significance

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

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

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

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

=====
Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)
Architecture

Period of Significance 1910-1951

Significant Dates 1910
1946-48

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation _____

Architect/Builder Alex Halone

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

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9. Major Bibliographical References
=====

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

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

Primary Location of Additional Data

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

Name of repository: _____

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10. Geographical Data
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Acreage of Property 3 acres (approximately)

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	12	725570	4835680	3	_____	_____
2	12	725620	4835740	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 Eileen Starr and Keniece Ralph

organization State Historic Preservation Office date August 1993

street & number 2301 Central Avenue telephone 307-777-6301

city or town Cheyenne state WY zip code 82002

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Additional Documentation

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Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

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Property Owners

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

name Sylvia Paulsen (house and out-buildings except the sauna)

street & number 204 Amoretti Street telephone _____

city or town Thermopolis state WY zip code 82443

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name Patricia Smith (sauna)

street and number 421 South Second Street telephone _____

city or town Thermopolis state WY zip code 82443

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The Alex Halone property is located on the south side of Thermopolis in a residential area that is close to the Big Horn River. Halone, a skilled stone mason who emigrated from Finland, utilized his talents when constructing his house, garage, picnic shelter, barn/garage, fish pond bridge, well, outdoor grill, stone walkways and walls, and log sauna which are all located in a small area near the junction of Second and Amoretti Streets. Mr. Halone's imaginative combination of different types of stone, including river rock, travertine, flagstone, sandstone and granite, is exhibited on the buildings he constructed for personal use as well as other examples of his work. The Halone property illustrates the talents of an energetic stone mason who continued to add to his personal property through the years. Similar to other craftsmen, Halone used his own house and out buildings to showcase his talent. Halone shared his knowledge with his son Eugene and worked with his grandsons teaching them stone masonry. Through the years, Mr. Halone remodeled the house to fit the needs of his family as well as the community. When housing was limited in Thermopolis during the 1920s, Halone altered his house and converted rooms into separate apartments to accommodate new immigrants and others in need of housing. Although the house changed over time, the changes occurred during the historic period and the Halone house and the associated buildings have retained a high degree of integrity. Four of the out buildings in the backyard are designated as non-contributing due to their construction dates, 1946-48, but are compatible in terms of: materials workmanship, design, location, feeling, setting, and association. The log sauna is highly unusual and is considered exceptionally significant in Wyoming.

According to Allen Noble, author of Wood, Brick and Stone: The North American Settlement Landscape, the majority of Finns who settled in the United States came to America in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The majority settled in the Upper Great Lakes region in marginal areas that had been rejected by other settlers. Finnish farmsteads in that region are characterized by a number of small log structures. When Halone arrived in Thermopolis he decided to utilize the resources at hand, stone. Yet, numerous buildings and structures dot Halone's acreage; a log sauna is included in the area because of its importance as a cultural tradition for Finns and Finnish-Americans. Flagstone walkways connect the buildings and structures. Mr. Halone obviously enjoyed stone masonry and continued to build on his property throughout his life.

House, Contributing, 1909.

When Halone started to build his house in 1909, he was aware of the popular architectural trends of the day. Foursquares, colonial revival two story frame or brick houses with hipped roofs, dormers, and symmetrical facades were springing up all over America. Although the Halone house is not a foursquare, the massing and hipped roof with dormers, indicate the builder's familiarity with that popular form.

Construction on the stone house began around 1909 when Halone excavated an area approximately 12' X 12' by hand for living space in the basement. He used sandstone to form the foundation walls and his family lived in the small basement for the winter. By 1910, Halone had built a two story hipped roof house (27'6" x 27'6") with a stone one story, hipped roof structure on the rear (16'6"x 25').

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Sandstone was used to construct the walls and the rock faced ashlar stone was laid in courses. According to an historic photograph taken by the family around 1915, originally the house had no porches and the garage was not yet constructed. As Halone prospered, he used his house to showcase his talents and constructed a variety of porches and other associated structures and sidewalks.

The house's facade or south face is not symmetrical and the door on the first story originally was a three bay front. The original wood door has a rock faced lintel above it. The living room window to the east, now boarded up, has an ornamental leaded glass window which is topped by a stone jack arch with a keystone. Originally there was a double hung window to the west of the front door with a stone lintel but it was removed when the porch was constructed and the house was remodeled. The front porch was constructed with travertine rock, a limestone rock made from mineral springs' deposits, was added to the facade by 1928. An unusual jack arch made of travertine tops the porch door; the wood door itself has three vertical lites and is flanked by sidelights. Casement windows flank the door; the window to the east has three lites separated by mullions while the window to the west actually has two casement units with two lites in each unit. Substantial random granite planters were placed on the front of the house. In the center of the upper floor, are double glass doors that replaced the original double hung windows. A stone lintel is located above the doors. On the roof, a hipped dormer with exposed rafters intersects the eave line and is centered above the doors. Projecting eaves with exposed rafters are found on most of the house and are painted white. The roof is covered with wood shakes that were placed on the building in 1982.

The east side of the house faces Second Street and expresses Halone's whimsical nature. In the basement are two hopper windows with stone lintels. A paired double hung window, one lite over one lite, with a jack arch and keystone is located above one of the hopper windows on the first floor. Long narrow sandstone blocks flank either side of the windows and there is a sandstone lugsill; these long narrow blocks flanking windows as partial surrounds are a characteristic of Halone's work. Another smaller double hung unit, one lite over one lite, with a plain stone lintel and long narrow sandstone blocks flanking the window, is located to the north.

Before 1940, Halone built an unusual chimney (7'x 3'4") using three different construction materials for each story on the east side of the house. The first floor chimney is flagstone, probably obtained from Halone's personal quarry. There are two different colors of mortar used within the chimney on the first floor. On the second story is a small balcony supported by a frame flooring structure placed upon the flagstone. Pink granite covers the metal flue on the second story. A hipped structure covers the second story balcony; this hipped structure was probably a dormer originally. Behind the flue is a pair of double hung windows. The upper part of the chimney is tapered and has a few exposed stones randomly placed in mortar or concrete.

Originally the rear of the house was only one story. During the historic period, Halone added an additional story with a gable roof on the rear; at that time he removed the existing hipped roof. The cladding material he chose was wood

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shingles instead of stone. One of Halone's most attractive porches constructed of black river rock is located on the east side of the first floor where it originally was one story. The walls of the porch are approximately 30" high and topped with sandstone sills. A poured concrete pad is the flooring of the porch. Two river rock piers support the enclosed porch above. An original wood door provides access to the house through the porch on the east side of the house. A new storm door obscures the original wood door with four lites. One double hung window one lite over one lite with the characteristic stone lintels and long narrow sandstone surrounds are found with both the door and window.

The second story enclosed porch located directly above the river rock piers is enclosed by a bank of windows. Most of the individual windows are not operable but a few can be removed. The second story porch is covered with a shed roof that intersects the main gable roof constructed as part of the two story addition.

The north side of the house has ashlar stone laid in courses on the first story with wood shingles on the second. One double hung window along with 2 doors are located in the rear of the house. It appears that one of the doors may have originally been a window. The middle door is wood paneled with a transom window above and provides access to the upper story. The other door provides access to the kitchen. A river rock porch constructed on top of a concrete pad with multicolored stone has walls that are approximately 30" high. Two windows found in the second story are casement windows. A small stationary window is located in the attic. Two brackets accent the boxed cornice.

The west side of the building is unlike the other three sides and is somewhat puzzling. Perhaps Halone never expected this side of the house to be in the public's view. A different type of sandstone that was not carefully prepared was utilized on the west side. The stone is laid in very rough courses. An upper story porch covered with wood shingles and supported by metal posts is located at the rear of the west side. The entry into the original portion of the basement is through a door on the west side. Several windows, some replacement windows such as the casement window in the kitchen, are located on both the upper and lower stories. A small gablet intersects the roof line on the west side of the original house. The extension from the garage abuts the house on the west side.

Through the years, the interior of the house was adapted to meet the needs of Halone's family and renters. The basement was enlarged beyond its original size. The interior arrangement of rooms was altered somewhat to include space for a bathroom and modern kitchen although the original architrave moldings still surround the windows and doors.

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Garage, Contributing, ca. 1920s.

The garage, built during the historic period to the west side of the facade, held two cars. The garage was also constructed from travertine rock in the front but the sides and rear are sandstone. Small travertine buttresses are found between the garage doors. Two double wooden doors provided entries into the garage. A travertine parapet wall obscures the flat roof of the garage structure. Behind the garage a sheltered extension on the rear of the building was built perhaps for firewood storage. The building measures 21'x 20'.

Picnic shelter/Gazebo, Non-contributing, ca. 1946-48.

The picnic shelter (15'x 7'6") is located behind the house and has a flagstone floor. The open frame roof is supported by two wooden beams which in turn are supported by a variety of different rocks laid in rough courses that act as piers. The stone walls surrounding the shelter are approximately 15" high. A picnic table is placed in the middle of the structure.

Barn/Garage, Contributing, ca. 1920.

Halone used the building on the rear of his property as a chicken house and later converted the structure into a garage. On the north side of the structure Halone covered the wall with slabs of flagstone while the south side of the building consists of sandstone laid in courses and wagon rims were used as arches over the windows. The east side of the building is stuccoed and entry to the garage is through double wooden garage doors on this side. The building measures 25'x 22'.

Outdoor Grill, Non-contributing, ca. 1946-48.

Halone mixed red sandstone and granite when he constructed his elaborate outdoor barbecue grill. The grill is L-shaped and has the actual grate located in the middle of the structure. The grill is approximately 60" at its tallest height.

Well, Non-contributing, ca. 1946-48.

Halone used brown and black canyon rock randomly placed in the round wall which is approximately 45" high. A frame gable roof structure covers the well.

Bridge over fish pond, Non-contributing, ca. 1946-48.

Halone constructed a fish pond as well as an arched bridge over the pond. Although the fish pond is long gone, the stone bridge is still evident.

Sauna, Contributing, ca. 1946-51. Exceptional Significance.

The log sauna, constructed by Alex and Eugene Halone with assistance from Lauri Suikaonen, is an unusual sight in Wyoming. Only one other Finnish sauna has been identified in the state and it does not have the distinctive appearance of Alex Halone's sauna.

Halone's sauna was constructed late in his life. Family members believe this log sauna may have replaced an earlier structure. The building is both log and frame and is 1 1/2 stories high with an unusual roof line. The facade or entry to the sauna is on the south side of the building. The building was placed on a concrete pad and the first story is log. The logs themselves are flat (sawn) on the top and bottom yet round on both sides; all the bark has been removed. Other buildings in the neighborhood also have the same log construction so the logs

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must have been readily available at the time of construction. The log ends are not notched at the corners. Instead, the end of one horizontal log abuts and is curved to fit into the log from the other wall. The logs are not nailed together. The logs are not chinked a fibrous material was placed in between the horizontal logs. The log ends are graduated and extend beyond the building at the base and are incrementally recessed with each layer. The log ends were at one time painted white.

The first floor door is a wood door with one window and the door has plain surrounds. A sliding wood window with three lites is adjacent to the door and also has plain surrounds. A flat roof covers the actual sauna part of the building and no windows or exterior entries are located in the sauna itself.

Five rows of logs extend above the flat roof for the half story. Above the logs is vertical frame siding. The gable roof has an unusual pitch because the rafter do not have the same slope and are not the same length. The pitch on the south side of the roof is not steep while the pitch on the north face is much steeper and the rafters extend to the rows of logs. The gable roof is covered with shingles and the rafter ends are exposed.

In the middle of the upper story's south side is a replacement window with plain surrounds. The flat roof over the sauna provides access to the door on the upper story; the door itself is wood with plain surrounds. On the north side of the building are remnants of stairs to the upper story and there is one window. Additional windows can be found on the east side.

There are two rooms on the first floor: the sauna and a room probably used as a dressing room. The sauna was heated by a stove with a flue although the stove has since been removed. Saunas may be common place in 1993 but during the 1940s their origins are ethnic and traditional. The Halone sauna has retained a great deal of its integrity and is an exceptionally significant part of Wyoming's architectural folk heritage.

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When Alex Halone arrived in Thermopolis, Wyoming, he brought the stone masonry expertise that he had learned from his Father in Finland. His Father was a granite cutter. The house and associated structures that Halone built for his family illustrates his knowledge of masonry techniques as well as his creative use of stone. As a folk builder, Halone utilized his property in Thermopolis to showcase his skills; this collection of eclectic buildings offers insight into Halone's craftsmanship as well as his personality. The Halone property is architecturally significant because it represents the work of a master builder in the folk tradition. Additionally, the property illustrates the work of a man who loved construction and was never finished with his house or out-buildings. The Halone house has a very distinctive, if not unique, appearance in Wyoming. Halone's Finnish heritage is reflected in the log sauna, constructed by Alex and Eugene Halone and a Finnish friend, Lauri Suikaonen when Alex Halone was in his 70s; the sauna is unlike any other in the state and is an important part of Wyoming's ethnic heritage. The Halone property evolved and changed over the years but the house, out-buildings and sauna retain a great deal of their integrity and are architecturally significant.

Alex Halone's energy and ingenuity helped him establish a successful stone masonry business in Thermopolis. Halone arrived in Thermopolis, during the first decade of the twentieth century, at a crucial time when numerous stone buildings were being constructed. Stone was an important building material in Thermopolis because it was more readily available than logs or lumber. In 1918, Halone was advertising his trade in the Wyoming State Business Directory as a carpenter and builder. Halone sold stone from his quarry that was located on the homestead he obtained when he first reached Thermopolis. According to his customers needs, Halone would split and dress the stone at the quarry and in the early days haul the stone by using a horse. The quarry still remains in the Halone Family today.

Many examples of Alex Halone's work are still evident around Thermopolis although his earliest work on the Emery Hotel and Skinner building has been demolished. The Mondell Park Fountain at Hot Springs State Park is both a picnic shelter and a fountain built by the mason. In 1923, Halone built the base for the Buffalo Bill statue in Cody. Alex Halone both quarried the stone as well as did the stonework on the Hot Springs County Courthouse. He also built between five to seven stone houses at Gebo south of the old part of town. Two of those houses are still standing today. Later in his life he constructed Mortimer's Funeral Home in Thermopolis.

Eugene Halone learned the trade from his Father. He described his Father as a "powerful man" even though he was rather small in stature. Eugene stated, "I doubt if I'd run into anyone that could do more or as much" as his Father. Eugene and Alex Halone worked together from 1928 to 1935. For five summer seasons, they built bridges and fireplaces at Yellowstone, Grand Canyon, Sequoia National Parks. The fireplaces at the Hamilton Stores at Old Faithful and Fishing Bridge in Yellowstone were completed by the Halones. They quarried stone from lake shores and hauled the stone with horses and wagons because they were not permitted to use mechanized equipment in the Park. According to his son Eugene, there are "fireplaces scattered around the country" that he and his

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father worked on together.

Halone worked with his grandson Paul during the early 1950s as they built two water fountains together in the Wind River Canyon. Alex Halone shared his knowledge with his son and grandsons in a traditional manner. Eugene Halone still works as a stone mason.

Today it is difficult to identify all of Alex Halone's work since Halone, like other builders, did not keep a detailed list of his work. No doubt there are other examples of Halone's stone masonry that are not mentioned in this nomination.

An important part of Halone's legacy is the sauna that he, Eugene, and Lauri Suikaonen constructed. According to Allan Noble and other material culture scholars, the sauna was one of the most important features of the Finnish-American farm. The sauna was not only a place to relax and bathe but a place where important events occurred such as births and preparation of bodies for burials. Children were taken to the sauna at an early age and the importance of ritualized bathing in the sauna was emphasized. Saunas were not places to party but important cultural events that were shared with close friends and family. Numerous folk traditions discuss the relationship between the strength and health of the Finnish people and the use of the sauna. Traditionally Finns believe that a sauna cleanses the body and soul inside and out because of the high temperature of the sauna. Other stories document Finns leaving the structure and rolling in snowbanks or nearby streams to cool themselves before going back to the sauna. Occasionally non-Finnish neighbors complained about the "pagan" customs of the Finns and their use of the saunas. It is not known whether Alex Halone's neighbors complained.

Only one other Finnish sauna has been identified in Wyoming and that sauna is in Elk Mountain. Comparatively, the Elk Mountain sauna does not have the distinctive appearance of the Halone sauna. Its integrity has also been impaired. The Halone sauna is exceptionally significant because of the unusual log construction techniques and its outstanding integrity.

To discuss only Alex Halone's stone masonry is to miss an important aspect of his personality. Many of Halone's friends and relatives remember Halone's political activism. When masonry work was slow, especially during the winter, Halone moved his family to the coal town of Gebo and Halone worked in the mines. Eventually, Halone became president of the local miners union. According to his children Sylvia and Eugene, where ever he saw injustice, Halone would try to remedy the problem.

At the age of 82, Alex Halone was still in good health when he was struck by a car and died in 1959.

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Family History

Alexander Halonen (spelled Halone when he came to America) was born on June 18, 1877 to Anna Liisa Karkkainen and Anti Halonen. He was one of ten children. Alex learned masonry from his Father while laying stone for railroad stations in Finland.

In a letter from Uno Halonen, (Alex's brother) to Sylvia Halone Paulsen stated: "We were living in Inko where Father was working on the railroad. Alex came there and told him he was going to America to make his fortune. Father asked him if he had money enough to buy a ticket. Alex said he had plenty although he was "ihan" (broke). Father then gave him 30 or 50 marks. Alex had been working in Hankoniemessa at stone work and got the remainder of the 100 marks needed."

At the age of 27, Alex left his wife and baby daughter, his mother and father, and the rest of his family for a journey by sea to the United States. In 1904, Alex landed at Ellis Island where he and other immigrants were processed through U.S. immigration.

Alex immediately sought work in a stone quarry in Quincy, Massachusetts. After working at several odd jobs as he worked his way westward, he enrolled in night classes at the University of Valpariso in Indiana to learn to speak English. After finishing his coursework, he continued his westward journey by washing dishes and doing janitorial work.

When Alex reached Thermopolis, he was struck by its grandeur including the hot springs and gallons of steaming mineral water. Halone sent for his wife and daughter with news about the home he had chosen for them. He filed for 160 acres of land which was located three miles southwest of Thermopolis. Starting a dugout for his family to live in, he planted a crop to improve the land as required by the Homestead Act. The acreage grew to 640 acres and at the same time, Alex purchased land in town for the home he intended to build for his family. This 640 acres became the rock quarry Alex used to build his stone structures. He also sold rock to other masons in the area.

In 1909, Alex began construction on the house in Thermopolis. Rock was carried from the quarry by horse and buggy. Alex worked on the house when he was not working for someone else. By 1910 the house was complete. When his work in Thermopolis was slack, Alex would move his family to the mining town of Gebo, about 12 miles north of Thermopolis. It was during these years that Alex became very active in the local miners union and eventually he became president. Alex was politically active and he wrote letters on behalf of union to Governor Nellie Tayloe Ross and Senator John B. Kendrick.

During World War II, Alex went to the Aleutian Islands where he worked for the government building air strips and hangars. When the government discovered he was a stone mason, he was flown to Anchorage to build a fireplace for a colonel there. Next he was assigned to Senea and other islands to build fireplaces for the officers' clubs.

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Verbal Boundary Description

The Alex Halone house, garage, barn/garage, well, outdoor grill, the bridge over the fish pond, and picnic shelter are all located on lots 23 and 24, Block 14 in the McManigals Third Addition. This property measures 120' by 140'. The sauna is located in the north quarter of lots 13 and 14, Block 15 in the McManigals Third Addition in Thermopolis.

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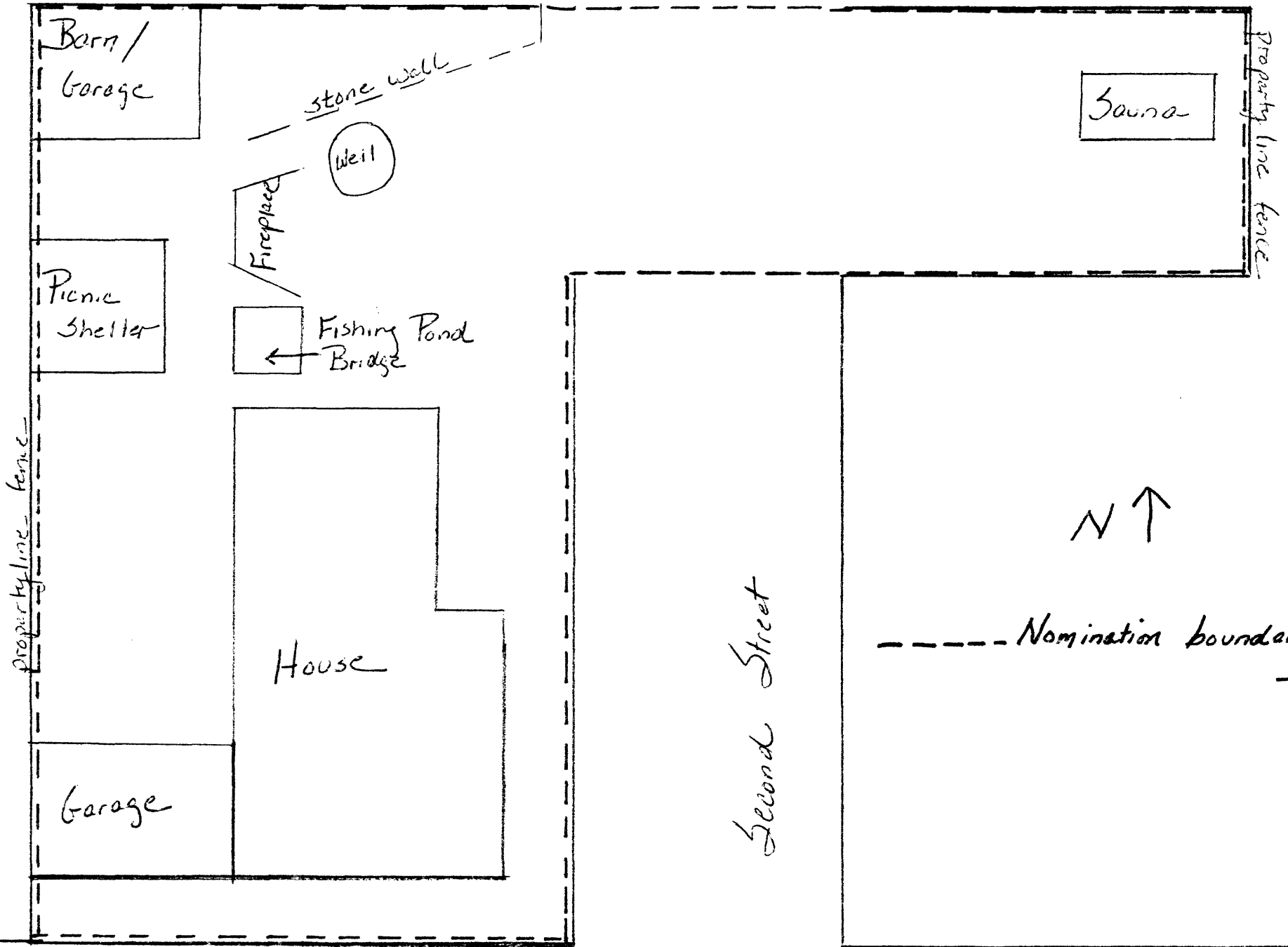
Boundary Justification

The boundary of the A. Halone property is defined by legal parcels, existing curbs and gutters, and an east/west line and a north/south line drawn to include the sauna. The south edge of the boundary for lots 23 and 24 Block 14, where the house and the other outbuildings are located, except the sauna, is defined by the curb and gutter along Amoretti Street. The west edge of the property is defined by the wall and fence erected along the property line. The north edge of the property is defined by the alleys. The east edge of the boundary extends from the intersection of the curb and gutter at Second and Amoretti Streets and goes north for 105', then the line extends east for approximately 120' to the fence/property line and then goes north for 35' until the line reaches the alley. The boundary is drawn in this manner to include the sauna which originally belonged to Alex Halone.

Alley

A. Malone Property

Alley



property line fence

property line fence

Second Street

N ↑

----- Nomination boundary

Amoretti

Street

Not to scale

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: 93001473

Date Listed: 1/14/94

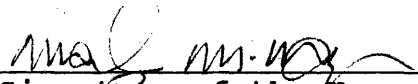
Halone, Alex, House
Property Name

Hot Springs
County

WYOMING
State

Multiple Name

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


Signature of the Keeper

1/18/94
Date of Action

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Amended Items in Nomination:

Section No. 5

This nomination is amended to reclassify the picnic shelter/gazebo, outdoor grill, well, and bridge over the fish pond from non-contributing to contributing, since they were constructed during the period of significance and have retained their integrity.

DISTRIBUTION:

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