

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

received AUG 16 1984  
date entered SEP 13 1984

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

1. Name

historic A. V. Quinn House

and/or common Pine Gables Inn

2. Location

street & number 1049 Center Street \_\_\_\_\_ not for publication

city, town Evanston \_\_\_\_\_ vicinity of

state Wyoming code 056 county Uinta code 041

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Arthur and Jessie Monroe

street & number 1049 Center Street

city, town Evanston \_\_\_\_\_ vicinity of state Wyoming 82930

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Uinta County Courthouse

street & number Eleventh Street

city, town Evanston \_\_\_\_\_ state Wyoming

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

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

date 1983 \_\_\_\_\_ federal  state \_\_\_\_\_ county \_\_\_\_\_ local

depository for survey records Wyoming Recreation Commission

city, town Cheyenne \_\_\_\_\_ state Wyoming

## 7. Description

### Condition

excellent  
 good  
 fair

deteriorated  
 ruins  
 unexposed

### Check one

unaltered  
 altered

### Check one

original site  
 moved      date \_\_\_\_\_

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

The Quinn House, now referred to as Pine Gables, is a frame 1½-story residential structure that sits on the edge of the Downtown Evanston Historic District. Located at the southern corner at the intersection of Eleventh and Center Streets, Pine Gables is surrounded by nineteenth century commercial and residential buildings as well as modern development. Pine Gables, constructed in 1883, is one of the older and larger Victorian homes in Evanston that remains standing today and yet still retains its architectural integrity. The irregularity of the roofline and the decorative ornamentation around the windows and doors indicates that the house has elements of the Queen Anne style. Only the house and surrounding vegetation are included within the nominated area.

The house is a single detached dwelling with a rectangular plan that has been slightly modified over the years by the construction of a small stucco addition on the rear. The foundation was originally constructed of coursed sandstone but was covered with stucco later. The exterior of the house is covered with shiplap siding which is currently painted a cobalt blue. A prominent feature of the primary facade is the tiered 2-story oriel window found on both the first and second stories, with double-hung sashes which have two lights-over-two lights. Aluminum storm windows were added later. Another distinctive element of the structure is the one-story, enclosed porch with large stationary windows with multiple lights. The verandah originally had turned porch posts and brackets but was enclosed during the 1930's. A flat roof covers the porch. Pine Gables is located on an elevated lot so a steeply pitched concrete staircase with modern aluminum railings leads to the main entry. The outside entry has a single wood porch door with eight lights and stationary sidelights and transom. The original nineteenth century door is located behind the glass enclosure. A single wood panel door with one stationary light with decorative beveled glass and original hardware has retained its nineteenth century appearance. Stationary sidelights and transom flank the original entry. Two identical french doors with eight lights provide additional access from the house to the front porch. Two pedimented gable dormers intersect the upper story on the primary facade. The Quinn house has a total of six dormers and all have double hung sash. The Victorian spirit in Pine Gable's architecture is reflected in the structure's irregular roofline. Basically the roof is hipped with four cross gables penetrating the roofline on three facades; the shape of the steeply pitched gables is mirrored in the dormers. The roof and dormers are covered with asphalt shingles. Two corbeled brick chimneys straddle the gables. Slightly decorative moldings accent the bargeboards and window surrounds.

Through the years the interior of the building, constructed with a center hall plan, was altered to accommodate technological improvements. Most of the original woodwork and fireplaces remain from the nineteenth century. The owners of the house retained each room's high ceiling.

# 8. Significance

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

Specific dates      1883      Builder/Architect      unknown

**Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)**

Constructed in 1883 for locally significant Anthony Quinn, the Quinn house embodies characteristics of traditional late 19th century Victorian architecture as constructed in small western towns. Retaining integrity of design, location, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association, this house serves as a fine example of architectural trends of the merchant class in thriving railroad communities such as Evanston. An excellent representative of nineteenth century entrepreneurs, Quinn first came west for the California gold rush; then he moved east with the Central Pacific and finally settled in Evanston in the 1870's. Quinn opened the town's first bank, became a prosperous merchant, acquired extensive land holdings and participated in territorial politics. Anthony Quinn's wife, Mattie, is also state and locally significant for her involvement with the Women's Temperance Movement and the U.W. Board of Trustees. She is reputed to haunt the house to this day. The house presently serves a commercial use and the owners are anxiously anticipating tax act certification. Although not architecturally unique within the local context, the Quinn house is an excellent representative of the permanence afforded commercial western communities by energetic entrepreneurs. These leading citizens at the state and local level made many significant contributions to the broad patterns of Wyoming history, the Quinn house being one example. For these associations the Quinn house deserves enrollment in the National Register of Historic Places.

SEE ADDENDUM

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

SEE ADDENDUM

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property less than one acre

Quadrangle name Evanston, WY

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A 

1	2	5	0	2	7	6	0	4	5	6	8	2	4	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

B 

Zone		Easting				Northing								

C 

Zone		Easting				Northing								

D 

Zone		Easting				Northing								

E 

Zone		Easting				Northing								

F 

Zone		Easting				Northing								

G 

Zone		Easting				Northing								

H 

Zone		Easting				Northing								

Verbal boundary description and justification

SEE ADDENDUM

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

state N/A code N/A county N/A code N/A

state N/A code N/A county N/A code N/A

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Mike Gorman

organization Intern Historian Wyoming Recreation Commission

street & number 1920 Thomes Avenue

telephone (307) 777-6179

city or town Cheyenne

state WY 82002

## 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national  state  local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Alvin J. Bastron

title State Historic Preservation Officer

date 8/11/84

For NPS use only

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

Melrose Syer  
Keeper of the National Register

date 9-13-84

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only  
received  
date entered

Continuation sheet

Significance

Item number 8

Page 1

Born in Illinois in 1831, Anthony V. Quinn went to California at the age of 19 to try his luck in the gold fields. After six years of limited success, he entered the mercantile business in San Francisco, joining the firm of Sisson and Wallace. He represented the firm with the Central Pacific Railroad, working his way to the east with the building of the rail line. As manager of the company store, he began a banking service for the Chinese laborers, helping them to send their pay to their relatives in China.

Quinn was present at the driving of the Golden Spike at Promontory Point, Utah, in 1869. He then continued east, settling in the railroad tent town of Evanston, Wyoming Territory, in July of 1870. He opened one of the first stores in the town and built the town's first permanent residence, a frame house on Main Street.

Quinn soon became one of the leading merchants in the young railroad town. In 1873, in partnership with three other men, Quinn organized the Mutual Exchange Bank. Two years later, the firm of Beckwith & Quinn bought out the local branch of Sisson and Wallace for \$35,000, thus beginning a long and profitable mercantile business. The firm also bought extensive tracts of land in and around Evanston, including the famous B-Q Ranch in Lincoln County.

In 1883, Quinn and his wife, Mattie, built one of Evanston's grandest residences on Center Street, at a cost of \$10,000. The home was situated on the outskirts of town (the city has since grown to the point where the house is now on the edge of the Downtown Evanston Historical District).

Quinn entered politics and in 1884, was elected to the Wyoming Territorial Legislature. His wife, Mattie, who died in 1898, was a founder of the Women's Temperance Movement in Wyoming, and also served on the Board of Trustees of the University of Wyoming.

Quinn remarried after Mattie's death, and he lived in the house on Center Street until his own death in 1913. Since then the house has changed hands several times. In 1924, the home was converted to a bed and breakfast inn, a tradition which has continued to the present. In 1977, the house was bought by the present owners, Arthur and Jessie Monroe, who began an extensive restoration project.

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Bibliography

Item number 9

Page 1

Bibliography

Evanston Chamber of Commerce. Evanston Then and Now. (n.d.)

Larson, T.A. History of Wyoming. (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1965)

Morrow, Breta. "Evanston, From Its Beginnings," WPA Ms. #1351 (Cheyenne: Wyoming State Archives, Museums and Historical Department)

Stone, Elizabeth Arnold. Uinta County, Its Place in History. (Laramie: The Laramie Printing Company), 1924.

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only  
received  
date entered

Continuation sheet Verbal Boundary Description Item number 10

Page 1

The Quinn house occupies lots 4 and 5 block 23 in the original town of Evanston. This nomination includes only the house and vegetation on these lots as defined by sidewalks and lot lines. There is no need to include additional land area or to restrict the nomination's boundaries further as the legal description adequately encompasses and defines the historic resource in its original setting.